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BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1970

NUMBER 1

Howell's Convocation Address Cites College 'Credibility Gap'

By CHIP FENDLER

Only a handful of the student body was in attendance at the 169th Convocation exercises in the First Parish Church last Tuesday. Those present, however, were privileged to hear a strong address by President Howell concerning the current post-strike state of the college, and of American higher education in general.

After a week rendition of the college hymn by the assembly and the invocation reading, the president rose to mourn the passing of several Bowdoin alumni and to introduce two additions to the faculty. President Howell then cited such recent achievements as the opening of the Afro-American Cultural Center and the institution of the Afro-American Studies major, the integration of both the faculty committees and the governing boards of the college with students, the abolition of required SAT scores for admission and all standard academic requirements for the degree.

Then the president turned soberly to the condition of American education, and the role of the college in society. The system of higher education in the U.S. is in a "defensive, embattled position," from both within and without. Accordingly, the system now faces the dual crises of "credibility" and finance. Both problems were brought into focus by the events of the general student strike last spring.

While describing the strike at Bowdoin as having "integrity" and "inner strength," President Howell recognized the criticism of those who believe that the college failed to fulfill its role as a rational educational institution. He restated his feeling of last spring that he was "not convinced that to strike was the only or best way" for the college to carry out its educational responsibilities. It was obvious that the president seriously doubted the ultimate

value of the strike. He was skeptical of the strike's effectiveness to progressively move the nation, arousing, as it did, the powerful reaction of the right. Such disturbances, he asserted, only hurt the colleges and students by aggravating the "crisis of confidence" in American education.

This crisis comes at a time when trust in the colleges is most necessary. The costs of education are rising so rapidly that increased public and private support is a must if we are to progress. Dr. Howell agreed with Samuel Gould, saying that much of the present problem is a result of the reluctance on the part of the American people to see the investment as worthwhile. The economic consequences of campus rebellions manifest themselves not only in this loss of public and private support, but also in things as obscure as rising insurance rates on policies covering college buildings.

To combat this crisis of confidence Dr. Howell proposed that the colleges must (1) assert the seriousness of their educational task, (2) dedicate themselves to the main purposes of that task, and (3) dedicate themselves to the protection of academic freedom. Keeping these propositions in mind, he went on to define the position of the college in the current political climate. Reasserting the neutrality of the institution, he said that the college must pro-

tect all views, but must also continue to be a forum, not a partisan. He denounced those who would make the college take a stand as representing little more than a "McCarthyism of the left. . . ." The academic freedom of the college must not be restricted.

The function of the college is to educate in a rational manner. President Howell said that the college must not be an "Ivory Tower," but must be involved in the community by seeking the necessary knowledge for its progress. The process of seeking knowledge is defeated if the institution is reduced to the position of a "political lever."

At the same time Dr. Howell stated that the educational system should not try to, or be required to, act as "collective messiah for the country." It should not be expected to answer all community problems, for this restricts the true potentiality of colleges as centers of free academic inquiry. One had the feeling that he was calling to places like M.I.T. to declare their independence of much federally funded research.

In conclusion, President Howell stated that the very survival of the colleges in the near future depends on how effectively they grapple with the problem of credibility and how intently they pursue the propositions of definition, dedication and freedom.

Class of '74 Polled

By RICHARD LUSTIG

The word is out: Beware of strange people shoving microphones in your face and asking weird questions, such as "What do you think of Bowdoin College?"

Actually, you can all come out of hiding; the only reason I was shoving microphones in your faces (collectively), and asking weird questions was to arrive at some kind of an idea of freshmen impressions about Bowdoin. The question I asked was, "What do you think of Bowdoin College?" The answers I received were interesting, informative, and sometimes colorful (that's newspaper slang for dirty). In any event, here are a few of the myriad views I obtained:

"... Sometimes I do, and sometimes I don't. . ."
"Oh, it's a great place."
"No know!"
"What is this, anyway?"
"It's really hot shit!"

"It's alright."
"Leave me alone, you pervert!"
Which gives you an idea of the lack of intelligence and sense of humor in the freshman class.

Seriously, though, the majority of freshmen I spoke to were favorably impressed with Bowdoin. Most students liked the academic freedom and the elimination of requirements, both academic and phys ed. Some expressed disappointment that the oft-boasted-of 9-1 student-faculty ratio was, with the exception of a few specialized courses, virtually nonexistent. The greatest complaint by far, however, was the lack of social activity, and the absence of the fairer sex on campus. Some students hoped that joining a fraternity would help alleviate individual social stagnation. Students from large cities expressed their sense of isolation in such a small community, and most planned to frequently hit the road on future

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Do It

Weather permitting, the first Bowdoin Outing at Fopham Beach will be held this Sunday, September 27th. One bus (seating capacity for 45 students) will be made available and will depart from the green in front of the infirmary at 10:00 a.m., returning by 4:00 p.m. Faculty and staff members are urged to participate in the Outing and help provide additional transportation by stopping at the green prior to 10:30 to extend rides to students. Students with cars are also urged to share the transportation load. Plan now to spend an early Indian Summer day at Fopham Beach this Sunday.



Olin C. Robison — New Dean of the Faculty

Abrahamson Replaced

New Dean of Faculty

By SPEEDY MEDEIROS
Bowdoin's new Dean of the Faculty appears to be a man of diverse interests. Olin C. Robison is holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Church History from Oxford, and veteran of almost three years as specialist-assistant to U. S. Undersecretaries of State, including U. Alexis Johnson, Foy - D. Kohler and Charles Bolen.

He speaks with a Southern twinge, moderated by years in England and Washington, but has the sharp eyes of a trained thinker.

And when you're talking to him you always get the feeling he's one step ahead of you. . . . Robison became Dean of the Faculty August 1, succeeding Professor Albert Abrahamson, who rejoined the Economics Department.

The new dean is a 1958 graduate of Baylor University, and studied at Southwestern Theological Seminary in Fort Worth and at Oxford. (He was at Ox-

ford at the same time as Roger Howell, but he says they didn't know each other well.)

A Baptist by creed, he served as pastor of a rural Baptist church in central Texas and as Associate Pastor of the Meadowbrook Presbyterian Church in Fort Worth while he was at Southwestern Seminary.

Robison has retained his interest in the church. He is presently working on a manuscript for a book tentatively titled "Baptists in England — 1760-1820." He is candid about his work. "It's not going to shake the world," he says, "but very few things that esoteric do." On leaving England, Robison became Dean of Students at San Marcos Academy in Texas, and then was associated with the Peace corps.

In 1966 he joined the State Department. He somewhat jokingly accepts that venerable institution's sobriquet of "Foggy Bottom," but goes on to explain

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No Campus Housing Shortage Exists

By TIMOTHY DONAHUE

With the avalanche of two hundred and fifty fifty new freshmen this fall, the College, faced with the problem of housing fifty more undergraduates than present in the senior class, has done a fine job in finding residence for many dormless waifs.

Grapevine has it that certain juniors and sophomores are wandering around the campus searching for a quiet spot to spend the night. Sour grapes. After talking to Dean Nyhus, and Ashley Streetman, Assistant Dean of Students, the problem was discovered to be no greater than normal, simply the usual mental mononeucleosis that spreads at this time every year when the administration must juggle freshman heads.

"There are the usual number of undergraduates searching for off-campus housing this fall," according to Eugene M. Clifford, a real estate agent in downtown Brunswick. There is no apparent present danger for a shortage of undergraduate on-campus housing.

However, there may be several slight dilemmas next year if our nebulous coeds ever break the barrier of Bowdoin tradition and enter in the Fall of 1971. In this case, the housing squeeze will become even more of an iron clamp for the administration. In providing for the girls, Dean Nyhus says that the exclusive Senior Center may have to be opened to underclassmen to feed the overload. Another solution to the flow would be to add extra

space to the Student Union, or utilize presently little used portions of the Union for dining facilities. But, all things considered, the committee hasn't decided yet, so these are future problems.

As a result of the past fraternity rushing week, during which about two-thirds of the freshman class joined frats, the problem of providing meals and housing for the increasing number of independent seems inimical to the stabilization of the college community. In light of the poor turn-out, several frats may have to close down, leaving more unexpected surprises for the housing committee. Asked if the possibly defunct frats will be taken over by the college as dorms with kitchens, Dean Nyhus answered that most likely not, because running a kitchen for thirty-five people is too inefficient. If any plan like this were to be conceived, it would either be that the first floor of the fraternity would dine one-hundred students with the upstairs rooms as bedrooms and study chambers, or that pre-prepared food would be made in the Union kitchen and sent over in containers to the once fraternity house. There is speculation it may become fact in the near future.

With the headaches of this year's housing problems settled, it is already time to start to apply solutions to next year's housing dilemma. If all goes well, all undergraduates will have a suitable room over their heads, even though the rumors of housing shortage will probably still persist.

New Rush Initiated; Sigma Nu Frat Dies

The Freshmen Respond to Bowdoin

By SAUL GREENFIELD

This year a supposedly improved rushing system was initiated. Instead of the long established 24 hour rush, the freshmen were given a week to look over all the houses and then make a decision. This longer period was designed to improve the chances of the smaller houses for getting a larger class and to alleviate the customary strain on the hearts of impetuous freshmen.

Now that rushing is over, it's clear that the new system still falls short of the ideal. Of most importance is the fact that a few houses had a disastrous year. Sigma Nu has been forced to close as a result of recruiting only two freshmen. Zeta Psi and AD got more than five members each. Finally, only one house, DEKE, closed with a full class. Obviously, the new system is not responsible totally for this situation. Fraternity enrollment in general is declining, and regardless of

the rushing system, fraternities would have felt the pinch.

Most of the fraternity rushing chairmen agreed that a week of rushing is too long. They felt that rushing tended to drag on and that freshmen were more confused as a result. Some rushing chairmen objected to the parties that other houses threw. The houses that couldn't afford these midweek bacchanals were obviously at a disadvantage. In the future, student council will have to provide stricter regulations and supervision if the rushing period is to remain a long one.

If some fraternities are still snarling from this year's results, perhaps they can blame the new system. One wonders if the additional time the freshmen were given to think resulted in over 90 independents this year. In the words of AD rushing chairman, Vinnie DiCara, the new system is "a devastating innovation."

(Continued from page 1)
weekends, with Boston the major objective. In general, most students felt comfortable and secure at Bowdoin, and looked forward to four years of a stimulating educational and social experience.

Director of Admissions Richard W. Moll says this year's class "contains a greater variety of most every nature and greater extremes in many categories."

The Admissions Office's Profile of the Freshman Class seems to bear him out. 3.7 per cent of the class scored between 750 and 800 on their verbal SAT's. (Even though Bowdoin doesn't require the tests any more, 96 per cent of the class did submit them.) Four per cent scored 750 to 800 on their Math aptitudes.

There are those on the other side, too. 4.4 per cent of the class scored 350-399 on the same tests.

There is a greater geographical distribution in the Class of 1974 than in previous classes, and Moll said this was one of the aims of last year's admissions program.

There are a large number of Freshmen from New England, 66 from Massachusetts alone, but there are also 11 from California,

5 from Ohio and 8 foreign students. A total of 34 states and countries are represented in the class.

The class shows a diverse interest in extracurricular activities. There is the usual contingent of Student Council Presidents (22), Editors (57), Glee Club members (42), and Debaters (31). There are only 18 hockey players in this year's class, and 40 football letter-winners.

Moll says the larger number of football players is no accident. "Football is a very visible sport," he says, "particularly to the Alumni and general public. We tried to get promising new players to complement a promising new coach." (James S. Lentz, who joined the faculty last year.) "I like to think the group

we've admitted to boost our football forces will boost our other forces at the same time," Moll says. He cites the example of one football player who was concertmaster of his school orchestra and played violin with the Greater Boston Youth Symphony Orchestra.

"We tried so hard to get players with diverse interests," Moll says.

After last year's brouhaha over the admission of blacks, Moll notes there are 28 black freshmen. "How many we expected and how many arrived are two different numbers," he said. He noted that the college had originally expected about 32 blacks, but several had been accepted from Ivy League waiting lists

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On May 31 Stephen Goodhue was involved in a motorcycle accident in New York City and died as a result on June 1 at the age of twenty. He had a job as a soda jerk and was returning to his apartment after work at 1:00 a.m.

Some of us will remember him as the ubiquitous pimperl-figure who spoke against any type of grade settlement in the spring strike, precipitating a general walkout. Others knew him better.



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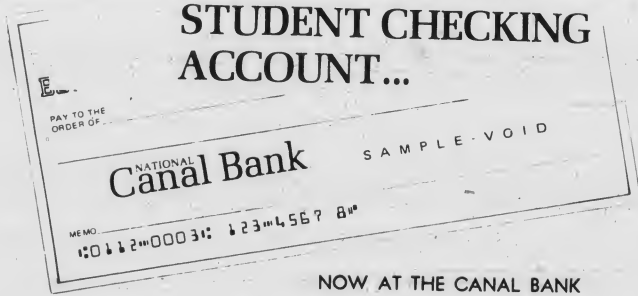
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New Dean...

(Continued from page 1)
that often, it really is foggy, because the building sits in the damp basin of the Potomac.

In 1968 he became Associate Provost for the Social Sciences at Wesleyan, a position involving duties not unlike those of his present job.

His two years at Wesleyan were an "exhilarating" experience which he says he "enjoyed immensely." He has enjoyed a warm welcome at Bowdoin, he says, and is looking forward to his work here.

He calls Bowdoin "an institution of unusual background and tradition with great opportunities for the future." Private institutions of higher learning have a continuing role to play in this country, he says, because state-supported universities don't have the freedom of experimentation and innovation private schools have.

On the other hand, he notes, "we certainly don't address the nation's needs in terms of numbers." But he feels the continuing revision of practices in undergraduate education at schools like Bowdoin make them beneficial to the nation as a whole.

His first month here was spent preparing a report of faculty salaries which is being presented to the Governing Boards this week. It calls for substantial increases in professional salaries. Bowdoin has had more competitive salaries in the lower ranks, he says, at some cost to the professoriate.

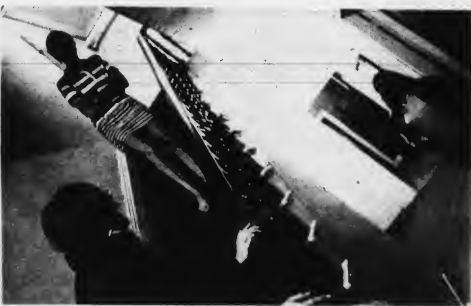
There are aspects of the school he seems to like, too. He speaks highly of its "more compact" administration, and although he doesn't mention it, at age 34, he fits in with the youth of the other administrative officers.

Robison also feels Bowdoin, by not going into graduate programs as Wesleyan has, gets more out of its endowment dollar, since graduate programs cost three times as much as undergraduate ones, on a per student basis.

Lastly, although by no means least, he strongly favors coeducation at Bowdoin. "Academically and socially" he says it is a good idea. "The reasons for the creation and maintenance of single-sex colleges in New England have long since vanished," he says, "Co-education is a timely and appropriate idea."

Odds Now 40 to 1

Boards to Meet on Co-ed



Grabbed from below, our photographer got this picture on the way down.

By RANDY STIFFLER

Today in Boston, the Bowdoin College Governing Boards consider a five-year plan which could change the College dramatically.

Contained in the proposal are clauses which could initiate coeducation, and a consequent expansion of the college enrollment. Building projects to accommodate expansion will also be reviewed.

The Admissions Office has emphasized the difficulties involved in transforming Bowdoin into a coed school. Governing Boards will discuss these in considering a plan which could bring approximately 60 girls to Bowdoin in 1971.

This semester, Bowdoin has 23 co-eds, brought here by the 12 College Exchange Program. This is about a one hundred per cent increase over the number of girls enrolled last semester. The odds are still 40 to 1.

Within the last two years, the majority of "prestigious" Eastern schools have gone coeducational: Yale, Wesleyan, Williams, Trinity, et al. Bowdoin has lagged behind. Today's meeting will perhaps end discrimination by sex in admissions policy.

The Board Meeting is open to student participation. Mike Carey '71 and Vincent DiCarra '72 will sit in on the deliberations in Boston, Friday.

Coleman Farm: Drugs Bring...

By BEN BENSON

Of the many ambitious programs started at Bowdoin in the last few years, the Coleman Farm Independent Studies Experiment was probably the most unorthodox. Although it was judged successful after its first year of operation last May, unfortunate complications have caused the college to close the program indefinitely. In addition to the doubts that various members of the faculty may have had as to the Experiment's worth, approximately thirty marijuana plants were found growing in the cellar of the farm during the summer by area authorities.

The reaction of the college community to the closure has been less than overwhelming, pros and cons. Some seem to believe that the program was doomed to failure anyhow, since it was so

radically inconsistent with the rest of Bowdoin's educational life. Those in favor of the experiment point out its completely independent approach to creative learning, arguing justifiably that such an experiment is simply not possible on campus or under more controlled conditions. While both may be valid arguments, neither is particularly important, as the farm is closed for the year, and chances of its reopening don't seem good.

Set up last year, the experiment originally provided living and working space for six undergraduates and was supervised by Mr. McKee of the Art Department. The farm's facilities included a darkroom as well as a painting and sculpture studio, for each student's independent study was to be different yet complementary to the others'. Each was

Drugs Bring Joy to Bowdoin College

By JAY SWEET

Wednesday afternoon, Lt. Larry Joy of the Brunswick Police Department presented the first of a series of lectures intended to acquaint the College with the drug problem, both local and national. He was introduced by Dr. Cowing, the college counselor, who made it clear that the Lieutenant was present only to explain the laws, and not to debate either their justice or efficacy.

As the individual most involved with solving Brunswick's drug problem, Joy's role has gone at times beyond simple law enforcement. In addition to occasional lectures, he has been instrumental in establishing a community drug center. Located on South Street, the center is equipped to handle drug problems with a variety of counseling services, among them psychological, medical and legal.

Primarily, however, Joy is a policeman; and "as long as they (drug laws) are on the books, as long as there are police officers in America, they have to be enforced." Joy encouraged students to "help your buddy" if you know someone who is on drugs, including marijuana. Joy recommends an attempt to persuade him to quit. If your efforts fail, Joy feels that it is your duty to seek the help of competent and sympathetic professionals such as the Dean or himself. He realizes, he said, that "this is a sickness";

when a drug user is arrested, the police will often attempt to "get him help." He warned students of the penalties involved in being in the knowing presence of marijuana or other drugs. Many students, he said, risk "destroying their futures because they don't want to get involved." He emphasized that the only friend who would put you in the position of tacitly condoning drug use is no friend at all.

In the question and answer period following the lecture, Joy stated that he does not feel that there is adequate evidence to evaluate the effects of marijuana. He did not feel that from his personal experience he could generalize about the potential for dangerous behavior for marijuana users. The College, he thought, played a relatively minor role in supplying drugs to the town.



Joy Raps to Students on the steps of the Moulton Union. His lecture followed.

Att'y General Spares Paeans For Students

UP-FRONT DEPT.: Attorney General John Mitchell to Kandy Stroud, a reporter of the Women's Wear Daily, at a cocktail party:

"He's (President Nixon) probably the most informed President there's ever been. He reads everything and remembers it all. I really can't understand how people can call him isolated. He's aware of everything that's going on."

"I'll tell you who's not informed, though. It's these stupid kids. Why, they don't know the issues. They pick the rhetoric that they want to hear right off the bottom of an issue and never finish reading to the bottom. Why, I talked to the kids from the Harvard Law School in my office and I was flabbergasted at how uninformed they are about what's going on inside government."

"And the professors are just as bad if not worse. They don't know anything. Nor do these stupid bastards who are ruining our educational institutions."

John O'Hern Plays God; Lucifer Falls

By GEOFFREY NELSON

Last Saturday and Sunday evenings, the Masque and Gown opened its 1970-71 season with the presentation of two short plays, "The Occasion" and "The Creation and Fall of Lucifer."

An adaptation of "The Occasion" which replaced a previously scheduled performance of Ionesco's "The Chairs" featured Nancy Moulton in a largely improvisational study of loneliness. The audience's lack of interest can be traced to the play's sore need of direction (it spent only a day or two in rehearsal) and to the fact that, as the actual script was unavailable, it was done from memory.

"The Creation and Fall of Lucifer," a medieval mystery play adapted and directed by Thomas Peckenharn '73 was, perhaps, a more interesting offering. Although the production smacked largely of acting class exercises, and the "Fall" (symbolized by screams and bodily contortions on the stage floor) was carried on for an undue length of time — sufficient to obscure the actor's lines and leave the audience with an uncomfortable feeling, the play succeeded in achieving a

modern significance. By the use of improvisational movements, effective lighting, and the inherent interpretive possibilities of the script, Peckenharn transformed the original theme into one more relevant to the present: the demeaning and subordinating of man to the concept of God to such an extent that he becomes a mere puppet. Acting laurels must go to John O'Hern, as God; from the tone of his voice to his most minute facial expression, O'Hern struck a clear characterization that added immensely to the communication of the play's idea.

The importance of the plays, particularly "Lucifer," lies not in the relative merits of their performance, but in the fact that they are a departure from the Masque and Gown's usually steady diet of established Shakespearean drama (MacBeth, The Merchant of Venice) and Avant-Garde Theatre (The Brig, The Police, "A Slight Ache," "The Lesson," etc., etc.). This year's major productions, unfortunately, show little change: Julius Caesar, Rhinoceros and Endgame. It is to be hoped that the arrival of a new Director of Dramatics will improve this program.

Educational Testing Service announced today that undergraduates and others preparing to go to graduate school may take the Graduate Record Examinations on any of six different test dates during the current academic year.

The first testing date for the GRE is October 24, 1970. Scores from this administration will be reported to the graduate schools about December 1. Students planning to register for the October test date are advised that applications received by ETS after October 6 will incur a \$3.00 late registration fee. After October 9, there is no guarantee that applications for the October test date can be processed.

The other five test dates are December 12, 1970, January 16, February 27, April 24 and June 15, 1971. Equivalent late fee and registration deadlines apply to these dates.

The Graduate Record Examinations include an Aptitude Test of general scholastic ability and Advanced Tests measuring achievement in 20 major fields of study. Full details and registration forms for the GRE are contained in the 1970-71 GRE INFORMATION BULLETIN. The BULLETIN also contains forms and instructions for requesting transcripts or GRE scores already on file with ETS. This booklet may be available on your campus or may be ordered from: Educational Testing Service, Box 955, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C Friday, Sept. 25, 1970 Number 1

Howell's Address

President Howell's Convocation Address is a curious document. Part sermon, part history lesson, part mild scolding; its message and even some of its phrases seem to have been lifted from the recent speeches of Nathan Pusey and Senator Margaret Chase Smith. Pusey's phrase "McCarthyism of the Left" is there, as is the by now inevitable comparison of the troubles of contemporary America with those of the Weimar Republic. There is a reference to the growing financial problems that colleges face, carrying with it the implication that unless campus unrest ceases, students will have trouble finding scholarship money. Once or twice President Howell refers with something resembling nostalgia to the good old days of fifteen years ago when colleges had plenty of money and no unrest. Towards the end of the Address, Howell gives his own definition of what a college should be. A college should not be an ivory tower but rather a neutral forum for ideas, a sort of intellectual Switzerland where opponents can talk out their differences.

What is remarkable about the Convocation Address is that its author is a supposedly serious scholar and historian. For despite its references to scholarship and its praise of critical thought, the Address contains far more rhetoric than reason. The comparison of America 1970 with the Weimar Republic of 1933 is half-baked. If, as Howell implies, "the disgusting behavior of a very small group of students" caused the Hitler tyranny, then what was the part played by the millions of "good" Germans, "sound" students, college presidents and the like, who let Hitler take over? Howell's use of the phrase "McCarthyism of the Left" is very neat but it loses most of its effect when the user chooses to ignore the far more dangerous and real neo-McCarthyism of the Nixon Administration and its allies. Finally, Howell's vision of a "neutral, non-political college seems, like his references to the halcyon days of fifteen years ago, an exercise in nostalgia. Universities and colleges are, and will continue to be, "political." It's a little late to stop the process.

What is needed today is not a college president who loudly proclaims institutional neutrality, but a president who is prepared to defend his college and its politics against the relatively weak challenge of the Left and the far graver challenge of the Right. Howell, as his Convocation Address indicates, is prepared only to defend the college against the Left, i.e. the students.

When he was appointed, much was made of President Howell's age and his ability to sympathize with students. It now appears that these judgments must be questioned. Perhaps the job of college president, one that necessarily entails controversy and compromise, has forced President Howell to become simply another in a long line of academic politicians.

Remember Then

A new year has begun at Bowdoin. We're all back into the relatively stable academic environment. Things are back to normal. Last spring things were different.

"We the members of the Bowdoin College community, vote to strike in accord with the growing national movement. We call for immediate cessation of all American military activity in Southeast Asia and for a reaffirmation by our government of the freedoms enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Salute to the American Flag. We pledge constructive activity during the strike..."

Has the War stopped, have our freedoms been reaffirmed?

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alumni Respond

Dear President Howell,

The events that have taken place at Bowdoin College during these past days have greatly disturbed us, for a number of reasons. Our ties to the college are strong, spanning three generations. The May 6 editorial of the Orient notwithstanding, we feel that we are still part of the Bowdoin community and therefore would like to present our views regarding the position in which you have placed the college.

The entire action resulting in the vote of the faculty and students seems to us to have been poorly conceived and carried through with little or no thought of what the function of a college should be. The position taken seems more the result of an emotional catharsis than a logical progression. Our feelings are in no way related to our personal feelings as to the folly or wisdom of President Nixon's policies. We support individual dissent as a prerequisite to a viable democracy, but we seriously question whether institutional participation is valid, especially when the purpose of that institution is education in its truest sense. A college is not a repository for truth, rather, it is a place to seek it.

We feel this search can only take place within a framework of institutional neutrality. Personal commitment and individual participation in the fostering of political goals have always served to make a stronger democratic system. We strongly object however to the politicization of the college, for we feel the integrity of Bowdoin has been impugned by the use of the institution for the promotion of personal beliefs.

It has been often emphasized that this is a strike BY the college and not against it. We doubt whether the faculty and students can authorize this action without the sanction of the Governing Boards. Many parents of Bowdoin students in this area, including us, are dismayed at this seeming irresponsibility of the college. We realize that this present action cannot now be changed. But surely there must be more creative, more affirmative alternatives than merely the suspension of the formal educational process. We hope that you will critically evaluate the net result of the posture in which you have placed the college these past days in light of the ultimate purpose of the college.

We hope that never again will we all be con-

fronted with a situation creating such widely shared anger, frustration and disagreement. But times of moral decision are not that infrequent, and as they occur we hope the college will realize that its function is to provide the environment in which one may find the basis for making such decisions — on a personal level — rather than to become involved, as an institution, in the making of these commitments.

Sincerely yours,
John E. Cartland, Jr. '39
John E. Cartland, III '66

Christmas Boycott

Dear friends,

We see as hypocrisy the extravagant celebration of Christmas when there is no peace on earth. So our group feels it is time for a Christmas boycott. We are not going to buy presents this year, nor are we going to receive them. We will do without decorations, and may be fasting on Christmas day instead of feasting.

Instead of spending, we will work for peace on earth by giving our money to help make amends for the suffering we have caused — such as by financially adopting a Vietnamese child, and by giving our time to stop the war. We are calling for people to put peace back in Christmas — what better way to observe the birth of Christ than to bring an end to the war this year?

We are counting on college groups to do most of the local work. Here are some possible approaches for organizing the boycott.

1. Contact local clergy — many should be receptive to taking commercialism out of Christmas and putting peace back in.
2. Organize picket lines at department stores and shopping centers.
3. Do guerrilla theater on the sidewalk in front of large stores. Dramatize the horrors of war or the contradictions in the thinking of the military.
4. Leaflet at high schools, train stations, churches and shopping centers.
5. Urge fellow students not to go home for vacation unless their parents agree to participate in the boycott.

We would welcome any criticisms and suggestions readers might have for this proposal.

Westport Citizens for Peace
P.O. Box 207
Saugatuck Station
Westport, Conn. 06880

'Mall Law' Sparked July Clash

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

"A person shall not fly a kite, play at any game of ball, or throw a stone or other object on any public way, public park, public mall, or public parking lot."

"A person shall not occupy in any manner a public park, public parking lot, or the upper or lower malls in the Town . . . between 12:00 midnight and 6 A.M. except along the sidewalks or walkways for the purpose of going from one place to another."

Thus state sections 104 and 106 of a controversial ordinance known officially as "Regulation of Public Property," approved on July 20 by a Brunswick town referendum.

It was no secret that the restrictive ordinance was inspired by local complaints about the "activities" of young people on the town mall. And it was no secret, either, that young people felt directly victimized by the law.

The first mass defiance of the ordinance came during the night of July 22 and the early morning of July 23. By 9 P.M. on July 23, a large crowd, mostly young, had gathered on the mall. Footballs and frisbees were tossed about and some spoke of sleeping on the mall to protest the law which they considered to be discriminatory and repressive. When police arrived to haul down the mall flag they were taunted by the crowd. And when Brunswick police Lieutenant Lawrence Joy attempted to read sections 104 and 106 of the ordinance through a bullhorn he was shouted down.

Lt. Joy soon returned with 15 policemen from Brunswick and Topsham and circled a small crowd on the Park Row side of the mall. As tempers shortened and an uneasiness permeated throughout the mall area, the lieutenant spoke with several of the young people and then ordered his men back onto the sidewalk.

When two young people began tossing a football, they were immediately arrested. They were followed by two frisbee throwers, who were also booked at the precinct house. By midnight spectators had gathered on Maine Street to watch the coming confrontation.

At 12:15, 30 more policemen from Brunswick and several neighboring towns arrived and Lt. Joy re-read ordinance sections 104 and 106. He ordered the mall cleared. Five minutes later, the police moved in, making arrests and dispersing the crowd, which moved onto Maine Street. The police proceeded to clear Maine Street. A total of ten persons were arrested.

More confrontations were yet to come, however. On the night of July 23, a crowd of about 50 persons gathered on the mall and some 500 spectators lined Maine Street. As the crowds swelled, a small group squatting on the mall urged others to join them. At 1 a.m. a club-wielding phalanx of 40 policemen marched up Park Row. They were taunted with shouts of "pigs," "come and get us," and some obscenities. The

phalanx advanced across the mall, grabbing people at random including a father and son who were pulled from the roof of their vehicle as they watched the disturbances, a young navy man who had asked for assistance with a flat tire, and a 42-year-old visiting teacher at Bowdoin named Forrest Heffron who was hauled from his car and kicked in the stomach; altogether 20 persons arrested and charged with the misdemeanor of unlawful assembly, punishable by a \$500 fine or a year in prison.

Police, taunted by the retreating crowd, moved through a hail of bottles as they made their arrests along Maine Street and its adjacent alleyways. As the phalanx advanced towards the railroad tracks in pursuit of a crowd of young people, they ordered everyone to disperse warning, "If you are in front of us, you will be arrested."

The crowd hurled bottles, bricks, and rocks over a train which passed between them and the police. As the police ran for cover, the young people disappeared.

To the young people, who had defied the ordinance, the two nights of confrontation meant more than the simple disorderly conduct with which they had been charged.

"We are finding that in order to live our own life styles, this system is forcing us to fight back, occasionally to confront the police and the courts," stated a leaflet which had been handed out on July 22. "We don't enjoy doing this. . . . But when repression becomes intolerable for us, we will, unfortunately, try to fight it. What good is freedom if people don't use it?"

Brunswick Police Chief Clem-

ent G. Favreau saw things differently. "I can't sit back just because some people think (The mall ordinance) is a bad law. . . . They (the young people) were doing it on purpose and calling our bluff. They didn't think we'd do anything."

Favreau also commented on the crowd itself, which he claimed was composed of young "toughs looking for action," as well as "hippies, radicals, I don't know what to call them but you see them in every demonstration on television."

Brunswick Town Council Chairman David Scarponi stated that since a majority vote of 637-365 had approved the mall ordinance, "the law had to be enforced." He urged parents to "keep their children at home" in order to avoid trouble.

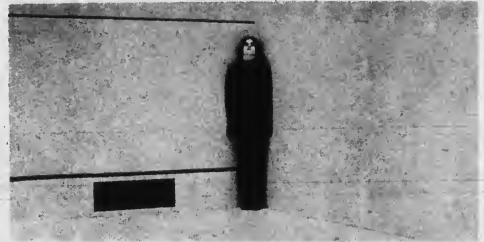
George Bowden '68, one of those arrested on the night of July 22-23, read a prepared statement in which he charged that both the ordinance and the attitudes of Brunswick residents towards young people was "repressive."

"How long will it be before freedom is outlawed in Brunswick, Maine," he asked. ". . . I feel an obligation to stand up for my freedom. Public parks are for the people and that includes young people. Free the mall."

The mall ordinance has been viewed by its supporters as a remedy for "problems" involving young people who use the mall. But as Police Chief Favreau himself stated almost prophetically two days before the first confrontation, "time will have to tell." It will have to tell whether or not the ordinance will cure problems or catalyze more confrontations, with dire consequences.



The Best



Years of



Your Life



Guest Column

By NORM CAREY

When students returned to Bowdoin this fall for the beginning of classes, they found the campus quite different from what they had left behind last spring. Serenity had returned to a community that not long ago had been awakened with the turmoil and excitement of the strike. What had at that time shaken the foundations of a traditionally conservative school, had by the end of the summer subsided to only the faintest vibrations. Upon greeting the peaceful Bowdoin of old, many of those who had either been involved with or merely observed the story of Bowdoin's strike were asking themselves the same question: Whatever happened to it? What makes the question difficult to answer is the observation that the strike never really died, it just (to use an old phrase) faded away. Was it successful, or did its only accomplishment lay in the salvation of several otherwise doomed students from their final exams?

What would seem the greatest fear to many is that the return to tranquility at Bowdoin represents, in fact, a return to apathy; that the race for good grades continues unaltered, despite the fact that for a short time their importance was seriously questioned. For those who worked diligently as leaders and co-ordinators of the strike, the sorest spot lies in the awareness that the issues of last spring remain unresolved. The strike lost its momentum not because of what it did or did not accomplish in the political sense, but because of what it failed to do on a personal level. It was individual activism that supposedly motivated the strike, and it was a waning of personal interest that seems to have killed it. Some attribute this loss of interest to a concern for grades, others to a more general apathy produced by the nearness of vacation. Whatever the cause, the important question is what, if anything, did the strike accomplish?

For one, it brought Senators Muskie and Smith back to Maine. If it succeeded in opening the ears of politicians, it failed to win over the public which they represented. Conversely, the reaction locally, state-wide, and nationally was one ranging from disinterest on the part of the public to pronounced, sometimes violent, hostility. If it succeeded in winning over the Democratic party in Maine it also hurt that party's chances of survival in the light of the conservative backlash that is sweeping across the country. If it aroused in students a concern for more than textbook education, it has not been able to instill in them an impression of education more lasting than that of grades. Perhaps the greatest issue that the strike introduced to the academic community at Bowdoin remains unanswered. The issue concerns the role of any college in the twentieth century — should the college education confine its horizons to those perceived from the ivory tower, or should it encompass the world of political activism as well? If the strike failed in all its aims, it has at least introduced into the consciousness of students an awareness and sense of urgency that cannot be satisfied by pursuits of the classroom. Those who still question the effectiveness of the Bowdoin strike would do well to direct their inquiry inward, to themselves, to find out if indeed it was a total failure.

Try-outs for the Masque and Gown fall production, William Shakespeare's JULIUS CAESAR will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, September 29 and 30, at 7:00 P.M. in Pickard Theater. The show requires a cast of some twenty men and two women. The show will be directed by Miss Susan Vick and produced on November 6, 7 and 8, 1970.

Freshmen . . .

(Continued from page 2)
over the summer, and had decided to go to those schools.

There are also five black transfers students presently here, Moll says, with one more scheduled to arrive second semester.

The freshman class as a whole has "subtle and intangible" qualities to it, observes Moll. There is the one freshman who almost completely neglected his high school studies to write a two-volume history of his home town — which is now in its fourth printing.

The mother of one class member is a direct descendant of James Bowdoin.

Despite all his facts and figures, Moll admits the Admissions Office had no completely effective method of determining what a given class will be like. "Many people in the living presence are not quite what we thought they were going to be," he says, "for better or worse. At this stage, the Bowdoin community knows more what this class looks like than I do."

Some students, when I asked them about their feelings, about Bowdoin, retorted, "Well, what do you think of Bowdoin College?"

All I can say is — no comment.

Dance Series Scheduled . . .

The Repertory Dance Theatre, Utah, a special holiday program including the Prologue and Act II of "The Nutcracker" by the Boston Ballet, and guest appearances by Edward Villella with the Boston Ballet are the features of the first season presented by the Dance Concert Series Bowdoin College.

Subscriptions for the three events are available at Gibson Hall, Bowdoin College. The price is \$10. Subscribers are offered substantial savings and priority seating. Dates are as follows: Repertory Dance Theatre/Utah October 6 and 7; Boston Ballet holiday program January 12 and 13; and Edward Villella, principal dancer of the New York City Ballet, special guest artist with the Boston Ballet April 8 and 9. All performances will be staged at Pickard Theater, Bowdoin Col-

lege and are at 8:15 p.m. with the exception of January 13 at 5:30 p.m.

The Repertory Dance Theatre/Utah is the resident professional modern dance company of the University of Utah. Their works are drawn from world-renowned choreographers Anna Sokolow, Jose Limon, Doris Humphrey, John Butler and Glen Tetley. Walter Terry in the Saturday Review says, "The new company soared to unquestioned success in a series of superb performances. . ."

The Boston Ballet, a fresh, young and brilliant company with a classical and contemporary repertoire presents its "Nutcracker" to sold-out houses each year at the Boston Music Hall. It features one of America's youngest and most promising ballerinas, Edra Toth.



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Fall Athletic Schedule

VARSITY FOOTBALL

Coach: James S. Lentz

Captain: Roger W. Dawe

Sep. 26 Worcester Tech	A	2:00
Oct. 3 Wesleyan	A	1:30
Oct. 10 *Amherst	H	1:30
Oct. 17 †Williams	H	1:30
Oct. 24 Colby	A	1:30
Oct. 31 Bates	A	1:30
Nov. 7 Tufts	H	1:30

* Alumni Day
† Parents Weekend

VARSITY SOCCER

Coach: Charles Butt

Co-Captains: Thomas R. Huleatt, III
Jeffrey M. Sexton

Sep. 26 Springfield	H	2:30
Sep. 30 New Hampshire	A	3:00
Oct. 3 Wesleyan	A	10:30
Oct. 7 Maine	A	2:30
Oct. 10 Amherst	H	11:00
Oct. 17 Williams	H	10:30
Oct. 21 Bates	H	2:30
Oct. 24 Colby	A	10:00
Oct. 27 Maine	H	2:30
Oct. 31 Bates	A	10:00
Nov. 4 Colby	H	1:30
Nov. 7 Tufts	H	11:00

VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY

Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski

Captain: Mark L. Cuneo

Oct. 3 St. Anselm's and Merrimack at St. A's	H	11:30
Oct. 10 Amherst	H	12:00
Oct. 17 Williams	H	12:00
Oct. 24 Colby	A	12:30
Oct. 27 MIAA Champ. at Orono		2:00
Oct. 30 Easterns at Boston		
Nov. 3 Bates and Vermont at Bates		3:30
Nov. 9 NEICAAA at Boston		

FRESHMAN FOOTBALL

Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe

Oct. 3 Worcester Acad.	A	2:00
Oct. 10 N. Yarmouth Acad.	A	2:00
Oct. 17 Bridgton Acad.	H	10:30
Oct. 30 Maine	H	1:30
Nov. 6 Harvard	A	2:00

FRESHMAN SOCCER

Coach: Ray S. Bicknell

Oct. 7 Maine	H	2:30
Oct. 10 N. Yarmouth Acad.	A	10:00
Oct. 14 Hinkley	A	2:30
Oct. 16 Hebron	A	3:30
Oct. 23 Colby	A	3:00
Oct. 28 Exeter	H	3:30
Oct. 30 New Hampshire	A	2:30

FRESHMAN CROSS-COUNTRY

Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski

Oct. 14 Hinkley	H	3:00
Oct. 24 Colby	A	12:30
Oct. 28 Hebron	H	3:30
Oct. 30 Easterns at Boston		
Nov. 9 NEICAAA at Boston		



A Letter From Stowe Travel

September 25, 1970

Dear Members of the Bowdoin Freshman Class:

It will indeed be a pleasure to have you in Brunswick for your undergraduate years at Bowdoin.

We sincerely hope that you will want to avail yourself of the services of the H. B. Stowe Travel Agency and we want you to know that our staff will give you their personal attention at all times.

If and when time permits, we would be pleased to have you drop by to see our agency. Mr. Hagan has reserved a few travel posters again this year for those members of the freshman class who would like to use them for colorful room decorations.

We know that you will be interested in seeing our International Travel Center and learning more about the Bowdoin Bermuda trip that we plan each year during the spring vacation and the Bowdoin-Europe '71 Tour to Europe planned again for next summer.

We also serve as the town's only bus station. We are open daily from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and 7:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., and on Sundays and holidays for all bus arrivals.

We will be most happy to help you with any travel arrangements during your undergraduate years at Bowdoin, which we trust will be pleasant and enjoyable.

Thanking you and with best wishes, we are,

Cordially,

H. B. STOWE TRAVEL AGENCY, INC.
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Another Way To Look At The World



As preseason ends and the annual fall classics of football, soccer, and cross country occupy the hearts and minds of both participants and spectators, Bowdoin teams find themselves in many of the same predicaments that have faced them in years gone by. It is far too early, as anyone connected with New England athletics will attest, to make predictions about future records or individuals. Therefore, the summary will be brief, the names non-existent, and the pictures many.

An example that best suits the insanity of prediction at this particular stage of the season, is the Bowdoin vs. Dartmouth football scrimmage. Bowdoin can not claim that they looked like the best team in New England, nor did they faintly resemble it. However, they were winning the scrimmage until the final moments when they apparently realized that they not only looked like an improved team but also that they felt like one. The initial scare having passed, the Bears went on to blow the scrimmage by a considerable margin.

In general, any good point that can be salvaged from the scrimmage is offset by another mistake somewhere else in the game. Basically, both the offensive and defensive lines suffered from periods of marked aggressiveness complemented by frequent lack of fire and unity. In the backfields, the offense roared across the line of scrimmage only to find that their break-away speed was short of adequate while the defensive backs were as much helped by the arm of the first Dartmouth quarterback as they were by their ability to cover respective receivers. Besides, the rain did not help matters. The game can best be described by noting that floating passes were caught for respectable gains while pressure bullet heaves were dropped. The overall good note is that at certain moments everything

would happen at once (blocks, fire, lowering heads, downfield blocks, etc.) which illustrated that the Bears could win a lot of games if they wanted to play all four quarters from beginning to end without a pause. Hopefully the spirit of the team on the field will eliminate the pauses as game time and experience accumulate. If bad omens are to be believed then the discussion heard while leaving the field must predict an ill wind. The Dartmouth bus driver in response to a question posed by a man in a full yellow slicker and rain hat was "No... I think it has to go between those two white poles."

Soccer in the preseason games has been disappointing in scores but not in experience. After the rugged running that the team accepts as part of conditioning, the four or so scrimmages played add up to valuable playing experience. In short, injuries have plagued the team. As in football, good and bad comes in waves. Defense seems strong despite the injuries and scoring. Offense needs some tightening up but only play can bring it about. Again, no predictions. The team, however, is one of the hardest working to be assembled.

Cross country is suffering as most of its competitors do. They are sizeable enough to win but not deep enough to destroy. Weather hindered workouts to some degree but the squad is attempting to make the conditioning count.

This weekend Bowdoin football opens at Worcester, a team they beat last season. As is the case with most Bear opposition, however, Worcester is at worst as good as last year's team. Soccer play will open at Springfield again this year and as always Springfield is extremely tough. No predictions, no statistics, check the pictures and wait for the season to begin before formulating any opinions.





THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1970

NUMBER 2

Board of Overseers Gives In; Bowdoin Goes Co-Ed Sept.'71

By MICHAEL CARY

There was little feeling of the significance of the moment when, on Friday afternoon, September 25, the Board of Overseers voted by a twenty-one to nine margin to concur with the Trustees in approving coeducation for Bowdoin. From the outset of the thirty-third floor of the State Street Bank and Trust) the issue had been overshadowed by the more pressing one of the financial state of the college. The lack of debate on the subject of coeducation itself testified to the fact that many minds had been made up on that matter for quite some time.

The lengthy debate of the day centered around Bowdoin's financial plight. An initial address by President Howell emphasized the fact that it was economically imperative that Bowdoin increase in size to approximately twelve hundred. Coeducation was viewed not as an end in itself, but rather as a means of achieving economic stability. If we were to increase our enrollment to twelve hundred in any event, why not include three hundred women? That coeducation was, of itself, a subordinate issue was underscored by the fact that it constituted only one-third of the measure to be voted upon. The first provision of the act pertained to faculty salaries; "that an effort be made to increase faculty salaries to a level competitive with that of the rest of the Pentagonal group (Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Dartmouth) by 1975." The second provision pertained simply to increasing the enrollment to circa twelve hundred. Thirdly, this enrollment was to include circa three hundred women.

The addition of women is to be a gradual one, as outlined in

the Pierce Committee Report, and subject to review after the first two years. Unlike brother schools Williams and Dartmouth, Bowdoin is embarking on its coeducational course with extreme caution. That caution was more than evident last Friday in Boston. Those who approved coeducation did so reservedly. As one Overseer aptly put it, "I am slightly for this." There were a few who were "slightly against," and a firm minority who stood proudly against the new measure.

Anticipating a report to the student body, a number of those nine dissenters emphasized to this reporter that they stood against neither the faculty salary increase nor the increase in en-

rollment, merely against coeducation. Since the vote was a "package deal," one was compelled to vote against the entire measure if he objected to any provision. A number of Overseers proposed that each provision of the measure be voted upon separately, but in order to do this, the measure would have to have been returned to the Trustees for disassembling. The afternoon was wearing on, and the proponents of the measure felt that it would not be jeopardized by one block vote.

The adjournment was followed by the usual pleasantries and small talk. There was no discernible aura of 1776. There had been no initiation of change, only capitulation to it.

Funds Sought

By JOHN MEDEIROS

Bowdoin is associated closely in the public mind with what are known as the Pentagonal schools — Williams, Wesleyan, Dartmouth and Amherst. Thanks to a vote of the Governing Boards at their meeting in Boston last week, faculty compensation will rise within five years to a point equal to or higher than the average of the salaries of those four schools.

Bowdoin is historically a part of the Pentagonal group . . . it must compete with the other schools for prospective students, funds and faculty members. In recent years, faculty compensation at the other schools has risen faster than it has here.

Olin C. Robison, Dean of the

Faculty, says Bowdoin is making "every effort to rectify that disparity," and the Governing Boards' vote is a step in that direction.

In the past, salaries for the lower ranks of teachers — instructors, assistant professors, and associate professors — have been more competitive than those for full professors. It would appear, then, that the professoriate would benefit the most from the Governing Boards' decision.

Increases would be both across-the-board and on an individual basis . . . as has been the case in the past.

Figures released by the American Association of University Professors for the 1968-69 year show the effects of the increases in compensation at the other Pentagonal schools. (The AAUP considers more than simple salaries because many schools — such as Bowdoin — have retirement and/or medical plans.)

Average Total compensation at the five schools was:	
Amherst	17,885
Wesleyan	16,976
Dartmouth	16,822
Williams	15,452
Bowdoin	13,982

When schools in Maine are considered, Bowdoin comes out considerably better:

Colby	14,196
Bowdoin	13,982
Bates	12,757
U. of Maine	12,645

(It should be noted that although Colby's average compensation is higher, professors there have a greater work load — they teach three courses per semester, while Bowdoin's teach only two.) Robison says there are several ways the projected increases might be financed. First, the Boards voted at the same time not to enlarge the Faculty appreciably. With the advent of coeducation and 300 new students, the college will have a certain amount of increased tuition money available to it.

Second, the Boards have un-

Faculty Pay Boosted

Increases would be both across-the-board and on an individual basis . . . as has been the case in the past.

Figures released by the American Association of University Professors for the 1968-69 year show the effects of the increases in compensation at the other Pentagonal schools. (The AAUP considers more than simple salaries because many schools — such as Bowdoin — have retirement and/or medical plans.)

Average Total compensation at the five schools was:

Amherst	17,885
Wesleyan	16,976
Dartmouth	16,822
Williams	15,452
Bowdoin	13,982

When schools in Maine are considered, Bowdoin comes out considerably better:

Colby	14,196
Bowdoin	13,982
Bates	12,757
U. of Maine	12,645

(It should be noted that although Colby's average compensation is higher, professors there have a greater work load — they teach three courses per semester, while Bowdoin's teach only two.)

Robison says there are several ways the projected increases might be financed. First, the Boards voted at the same time not to enlarge the Faculty appreciably. With the advent of coeducation and 300 new students, the college will have a certain amount of increased tuition money available to it.

Second, the Boards have un-



Baha'i cult leader Hoover prepares to launch into transcendental discourse.

Theologians Challenged

Hoover Spreads Baha'i

By FRED CUSICK

Theologians really know very little about religion. Any serious student of the sacred sciences realizes this. Theologians concern themselves with doctrines, philosophies, ideas of every kind. Real religion, true religion, "O! Time" religion, as it is practiced by Australian aborigines and Billy Graham, has nothing to do with doctrines, philosophies, or ideas. It is a matter of emotion and entertainment value. A successful religious service, like a successful play, must hold its audience, either through a simulation of agony and suffering (the Catholic Mass) or through comedy and group singing (Richard Nixon's White House Services). What is true for religious services is also true for religious literature. There are religious tracts more intellectually exciting than the Bible but few can equal it for sheer mindless violence, sentimentality, and sex. If theologians understood that the primary function of religion is to entertain they would soon realize that their study of religious ideas is simply "Mickey Mouse crap," a phrase I borrowed from Wayne Hoover, eminent lay preacher for the Baha'i faith.

Unfortunately for Mr. Hoover and his companions Baha'i also seems to be just so much "Mickey Mouse crap." He spoke to a small group in the Moulton Union last Wednesday night and I confess that his religion almost makes it. It is almost entertaining enough to become popular. Unfortunately the Baha'is don't believe in heaven or hell and they hold that God is unknowable. There's nothing for the popular imagination to latch on to. The Baha'is do have a pretty good story however. Mr. Hoover has a pretty good story too. He's a former Methodist minister from Los Angeles (Theologians note: Southern California will soon rival Palestine as a breeding ground for new religions). He divorced his wife after five children when he was in his fifties and wandered faithless for a few years until he became a Baha'i. He now lives in Portland and is reportedly an interior decorator.

Mr. Hoover gave the audience

Wednesday night a long account of his conversion which was not dramatic like Paul's or funny like Billy Graham's (Billy, I believe, was converted on a golf course) and need not be detailed. The interesting part of Hoover's lecture was his telling of the Baha'i history. Baha'i it seems is a heresy of Islam (The Baha'is prefer to view it as an extension of Islam). The story begins with the Seventh Day Adventists in the years 1843 and 1844 awaiting the imminent Second Coming of Christ. Christ didn't show up in America and the Adventists were very disappointed but, Hoover says, had they but known it he was born again in Persia in May of 1844. The young Persian's name was Ali Mohammed but he took the name of Bab when he began to preach. Naturally the Moslem authorities wished to restrain a man they regarded as a heretic so they threw him into

(Please turn to Page 7)

If You Get Busted: Lilley Helps Out

By SHELDON STONE

The second of the series of discussions about the drug problem within the college and community was hosted by Mr. Dan Lilley. Mr. Lilley is a Portland attorney who is active in many civic and municipal drug rescue programs. He spoke not only as a concerned lawyer, but also as a former Assistant District Attorney. The discussion was entitled "If You Get Busted," and included a question and answer period after Lilley's talk.

Lilley stated that two hundred thousand people had been busted on the state and local levels. According to Lilley, one of the best means of escaping a charge of possession of drugs is to investigate the nature of the search warrant. If the search and seizure permit is not valid, or its legal nature dubious, the defendant may be acquitted. Lilley said, "It is my belief that the law enforcement agencies can not handle the problems of drug use."

Lilley articulated the Maine Drug Control Law, which he stated to be not as harsh as many other states. The first use of narcotics is punishable by two to eight years in jail and a thousand dollar fine, both of which are subject to suspension. The second offense is punishable by a five to fifteen year prison term, not open to suspension. Federal laws concerning sale of heroin go up to the death penalty. In Maine the use of hallucinogens is punishable by not more than two years in jail plus a thousand dollar fine. Selling of hallucinogens or

"hard" drugs to a juvenile is subject to twenty years in prison.

Lilley stated that the Supreme Court has been rather lenient with punishment for marijuana users. It was this "liberal attitude" that was responsible for the evaluation of laws pertaining to marijuana. The first possession is subject to eleven months in prison and a fine of a thousand dollars. The sentences for the reduction of the punishment were according to Lilley, "So many people were experimenting with marijuana that they couldn't give them all a felony." In Maine, selling is a felony, and selling to someone under eighteen is punishable by three to eight years. If you are in a room where someone is smoking you are legally subject to the same punishment as the user. Maine has no law about possession with intent to sell, but as the abundance of drugs confiscated increases, more than likely the punishment will also.

Lilley said that if a room in a dormitory were busted both students would face charges, regardless of who possessed the grass. He also said that in a fraternity, the warrant would have to specify the rooms; only those enumerated could be busted. According to Lilley, "Drugs are contraband and there are no property rights." He estimates the legal charges for possession of marijuana to run from three hundred dollars. Lilley feels one of the purposes of the marijuana laws is to force people to feel "paranoid," and through this fear inhibit their use of drugs.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, October 2, 1970

Number 2

Finances Instigate Bowdoin Plan Demise

By BEN BENSEN

"The Bowdoin Plan," originally implemented here in 1947 on the suggestion of Joseph C. Wheeler '48, was a simple scheme offering education here for foreign students, and for many years highly successful. Copied in various forms by over 70 other colleges and universities across the country, the plan provided as painless a form of full scholarship as anyone has yet come up with; each fraternity would provide room and board for one foreign student and, in turn, the college would remit tuition. It was foolproof, and everyone benefited; the students for their extra year of education, the colleges and fraternities for their increased diversity. Fraternities have to run kitchens anyway, so one more mouth to feed was a comparatively minor expense. The colleges found themselves with surplus scholarship funds after the war which were easily utilized for the plan.

Obviously, everyone is wondering "Why did the college drop the plan if it was such a great success?" The immediate answer is that it is only suspended, not permanently dropped. Certain developments since the plan's inception, however, would indicate that the need for such a plan is no longer what it was in 1947. Although it can still be reinstated in the 1972-73 academic year, the chances are it won't.

Philip Wilder, adviser to foreign students, suggests a number of reasons for the plan's suspension/extinction at Bowdoin. He cites "... a decrease in centralized income on the part of fraternity members in what might be called 'house projects'" as one possibility. While this may or may not be true, the matter of expense certainly was a considerable factor in the college's decision. Rising costs have hit fraternities equally hard, so few

complaints have been heard. The college is not eliminating scholarships, but the money is being used for American students. The proportion of black students in the student body, now more than 8%, is certainly greater than it was in 1947, for example, and fewer students are here on the G.I. Bill than were after the war.

In addition, the need for the plan is not as great as it was when Bowdoin instituted it. A number of programs such as the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities and the African Scholarship Program of American Universities have since been organized and help fill the breach. While the plan operated, too, the greater portion of students studying under its auspices were from Northern Europe. As Europe is no longer recovering from World War II, the money is probably used to better advantage for underprivileged applicants from our own country and underdeveloped nations. Finally, it is clear that, despite all its good intentions, the college cannot provide scholarships for everyone it would like to.

In a non-practical vein, the attitude of the college administration towards the plan has changed greatly. In an interview with the Boston Herald, on March 27, 1949, former President Kenneth C. M. Sills stated "We prefer to have them here for only a year. We like to have a turnover so that as many as possible can participate. We don't care whether they are candidates for a degree." Speaking to the Orient, however, President Roger Howell Jr. suggests "Perhaps, in the long run, these students (IASPAU & ASPAU sponsored) are better off. As students eligible for degrees rather than 'visitors' they enjoy a greater feeling of permanence and are more fully members of the college community."

Faculty Gets Pay Increase

(Continued from page 1)
der consideration a re-investment of some of the college's endowment, with the aim of earning a higher return on the principal. Robison noted that if the College's endowment were an even \$30 million, a one per cent increase in revenue leaves \$300,000 extra for the college to use. Third, the college is carefully considering a Capital Campaign to obtain funds. The boards voted a feasibility study for such a campaign at last week's meeting.

Joseph Jefferson, vice-president for development, who will be in charge of any capital campaign, says the study will determine the ability and willingness to give of alumni, friends, and charitable foundations.

It would also measure just how much money the college might expect, Jefferson says. Any campaign would probably run three to five years, he notes.

The terms of the resolution passed by the Governing Boards call for President Roger Howell Jr. to appoint a "175th Year Capital Campaign Committee," since the campaign would probably be run in conjunction with the college's 175th anniversary in 1975-76.

The committee is to report back to the Governing Boards in January, and the decision on undertaking the campaign will be made at that time.

The last Capital Campaign was held from June 1962 to June 1966. At that time, the Ford Foundation offered Bowdoin \$3.5 million if it could match that amount with private gifts. The campaign was a success, and it helped finance the construction of the Senior Center, Hawthorne-Longfellow Library, and Morrell Gymnasium, and the renovation of Winthrop, Maine, and Appleton Halls.

Jefferson says if Bowdoin decides to conduct such a campaign this decade it won't be a "bricks and mortar" campaign as the other one was. Rather, proceeds from it will be used to fund current projects (i.e. the conversion to coeducation) and to boost the college's endowment.

"We have facilities as good as they are because of that (1962-66) campaign," Jefferson says. Robison agrees, noting that some comparable schools (such as Wesleyan) are facing "sizeable building programs just to accommodate present enrollments."

"Bowdoin is in a fine position with regard to physical plant," he says. "We have, for the most part, relatively modern facilities." There is also considerable space available for renovation, he observes, including Hubbard Hall, the entire rear section of which is unused. (It formerly housed the library's stacks.)

"If any housing facilities are constructed, Robison speculates,

they probably will not be traditional dormitory buildings. He says apartment-type complexes are under consideration. "If you're going to have coeducation, you've got to expect more married students," he says, smiling.

Seniors interested in talking with the Graduate Schools of Business and Law should register immediately with the Placement Bureau for appointment time.

October 5
Boston University Law

October 7
University of Massachusetts
MBA

October 12
Syracuse University MBA

October 13
University of Virginia Business

October 15
Babson MBA

October 16
University of New Hampshire

October 30
New York University, Business
University of Rochester

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Warning

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in an open letter to college students issued at the opening of the fall school year, has "pinpointed eight key uses by radical extremists in their efforts to steer justifiable campus protest into violent and destructive channels."

"The vast majority of you," says Hoover, "I am convinced, sincerely love America and want to make it a better country." But, Hoover warns, radicals from SDS (including Weathermen), Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the Communist Party's young Workers Liberation League (YWILL), Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), or "many (who) are not associated with any national group" are trying to lure unsuspecting campus angels into their ranks by capitalizing on student dissent. Hoover, apparently not concerned with "lures" to black students, failed to mention the Black Panther Party or any other black group, even though the Panthers are the FBI's number-one target.

Hoover listed eight ways that "extremists will try to lure you into their activities":

1. "They'll encourage you to lose respect for your parents and the older generation. This will be one of their first attacks, trying to cut you off from home. You'll hear much about the "failures" and "hypocrisy" of your parents and their friends. The older generation has made mistakes but your parents and millions of other adults worked hard, built, sacrificed, and suffered to make America what it is today. It is their country too. You may disagree with them, but don't discredit their contributions.
2. "They'll try to convert you to the idea that your college is "irrelevant" and a "tool of the Establishment." The attack against the college administration often is bitter, arrogant, and unreasoning. SDSers, for example, have sought to disrupt the colleges by demanding the right to select professors, determine the curriculum, and set grading standards." (horror!)
3. "They'll ask you to abandon your basic common sense. Campus extremism thrives on specious generalizations, wild accusations, and unverified allegations. Complex issues of state are wrapped in slogans and cliches. Dogmatic statements are issued as if they were the final truth. You should carefully examine the facts. Don't blindly follow courses of action suggested by extremists. Don't get involved in a cause just because it seems "fashionable" or the "thing to do." Rational discussion and rational analysis are needed more than ever before.
4. "They'll try to envelop you in a mood of negativism, pessimism, and alienation toward yourself, your school, your Nation. This is one

of the most insidious of New Left poisons. SDS and its allies judge America exclusively from its flaws. They see nothing good, positive, and constructive. This leads to a philosophy of bitterness, defeatism, and rancor. I would like you to know your country more intimately. I would want you to look for the deeper unifying forces in America, the moods of national character, determination, and sacrifice which are working to correct these flaws. The real strength of our Nation is the power of morality, decency, and conscience which rights the wrong, corrects error, and works for equal opportunity under the law.

5. "They'll encourage you to disrespect the law and hate the law enforcement officer. Most college students have good friends who are police officers. You know that when extremists call the police "pigs" they are wrong. The officer protects your rights, lives, and property. He is your friend and he needs your support.

6. "They'll tell you that any action is honorable and right if its "sincere" or "idealistic" in motivation. Here is one of the most seductive of New Left appeals — that if an arsonist or anarchist's heart is in the right place, if he feels he is doing something for "humanity" or a "higher cause," then his act, even if illegal, is justifiable. Remember that acts have consequences. The alleged sincerity of the perpetrator does not absolve him from responsibility. His acts may affect the rights, lives, and property of others. Just being a student or being on campus does not automatically confer immunity or grant license to violate the law. Just because you don't like a law don't mean you can violate it with impunity.

7. "They'll ask you to believe that you, as a student and citizen, are powerless by democratic means to effect change in our society. Remember the books on American history you have read. They tell the story of the creative self-renewal of this Nation through change. Public opinion time after time has brought new policies, goals, and methods. The individual is not helpless or caught in "bureaucracy" as the extremists claim.

8. "They'll encourage you to hurl bricks and stones instead of logical argument at those who disagree with your views. I remember an old saying: "He who strikes the first blow has run out of ideas." Violence is as ancient as the cave man; as up-to-date as the Weatherman. Death and injury, fear, distrust, animosity, polarization, counter-violence — these arise from violence. The very use of violence shows the paucity of rational thought in the SDS, its inability to come up with any intelligent critique of our society."

Faculty Enriched

Black Scholar Added

By DOUG LYONS

There are many new faces at Bowdoin College; new students, new faculty and new administrative men. One of the most impressive new faces belongs to Visiting Assistant Professor Robert J. Small. A new addition to the Government Department, he joins Professor Lewis as Bowdoin's second black professor.

Mr. Small was born on September 10, 1931 in Dallas, Texas and, in his words, "spent my youth trying to escape." His desire to escape led Mr. Small through six colleges and to military service in Europe and the Far East.

Mr. Small received a Bachelor's degree from the University of Denver in 1962. Two years later he was awarded his Master of Public Administration degree; presently he has completed the course work for a Ph.D. degree in International Relations. Prior to his completion of his Bachelor's, he studied at three schools and participated in two University Overseas Programs. The schools were Hampton Institute, Roosevelt University and Jochi Daigaku (Sophia University) in Tokyo. Mr. Small participated in the University of Maryland's overseas extension in England and Germany, and the Far East Program of the University of California.

The professor served in the U.S. Air Force for 13 years. It was during his period of active duty that his interest in international affairs developed. It was also during this period that Mr. Small studied in the overseas program at Sophia University. Mr. Small won permission to complete his undergraduate education on a Temporary Duty basis.

Small chose to work with the Black Unitarian Universalist Caucus during his work on his doctorate. He eventually dropped out of the Ph.D. program to work with the organization on a full time basis.

His continuing academic interest is reflected in his decision to



Professor Robert J. Small

teach at Bowdoin. The opportunity arose to work with Bowdoin's Afro-American Society and to teach in the school's Government Department. Professor Small took that opportunity.

"When asked about the Bowdoin Community he commented: "I found the people at Bowdoin very pleasant and congenial. My experiences with students have been intellectually stimulating and rewarding. I have been impressed by the seriousness, depth and breadth of perception by Bowdoin students and I look forward to the coming academic year. However, I have never found a perfect place. Conditions at this point tell me that I'm not yet satisfied. Although Bowdoin is a more pleasant place than others, it is a microcosm of larger society. Some of the same criticisms made of society can be made here."

Professor Small will teach a course entitled "Race and Ethnicity in International Politics." I would advise any student thinking of International Affairs to talk with the professor. This man has information and resources that a Bowdoin student should tap.

Council Hears Frat Rushing, Coed Reports

By DAVID BUSHY

The rushing committee told Student Council Monday evening the new fraternity rushing program instituted this year was longer than necessary.

Tom Costin, chairman, of Chi Psi Fraternity told the group, "The program was good, but too long." The committee recommended a four-day rushing period be instituted next year, utilizing the same method of rotational dining employed this semester. "Drop" would take place on the fifth day in the proposed system, instead of this year's seventh day drop.

The committee's proposals will be forwarded to the Dean of Students, Paul Nyhus.

Council President Geoffrey Ovendon announced that two new members of the Student Activities Fee Committee will be elected Monday evening. He also noted the appointments of David Bobbitt Noel and Mark Lewis as student representatives to the faculty meetings.

The Council discussed the recent Board of Overseers decision to co-educationalize the college, as well as that group's plans for a new capital campaign and a raise in pay for professors. Ovendon and Vice-President Robert Stewart, as student representatives attended the meeting last Friday.

It was also announced during the meeting that Student-Faculty Committee decisions would be made public this week.



Speculation abounds on the Bowdoin campus as to the nature of the object(s) hidden under these boards snaking across the quad between Maine Hall and Searles Science Building. A back hoe has been active digging large holes in various spots on campus, and lines for pipes have been cut with a jackhammer. Perhaps it's all for irrigation lines...

Born Victim of Gunman

from The Brunswick News

EXETER, N.H. — Bowdoin College Editor Edward Born, 34, is listed in satisfactory condition here at a local hospital after being the victim of a bizarre gunshot incident Tuesday.

Born was found shot in the back at approximately 11:20 a.m., Tuesday, by New Hampshire police officials at the southwest side of the Exeter-Hampton Expressway near the Towle Farm Road overpass about three miles from Hampton Center.

In a most unusual coincidence, the teletype section of the California Department of Motor Vehicles told The News that a California vehicle found at the scene of the shooting was registered to a Patricia Lewin Born, of 6055 Hutchinson Road, Sebastopol, California. She is listed as the sole owner of the car.

Born is not known to have any relatives in California.

Sebastopol is a town some 60 miles north of San Francisco with a population of about 15,000 in the heart of orchard country.

There is no telephone listing for Patricia Lewin Born in that town, and both the Sebastopol Police Department and the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department said they had no official or unofficial knowledge of such a person.

California police officials also said the vehicle under question was not "hot" or listed as stolen.

Bosquin said Born was found late Tuesday morning by a passing motorist who immediately reported the incident to police.

The chief said Born had been shot once in the upper right hand section of the back and the bullet came out the front.

Bosquin said police had only talked with Born once since the shooting, but he was "not very helpful." Bosquin did say, however, that Born's wallet, containing \$48, had been stolen by the assailant together with the Volkswagen.

Born was allegedly on his way to see Mark Kelly, a Hampton Falls graphic designer, about college business, when the shooting took place. Born never made the meeting. He was due back in Brunswick later Tuesday.

Bosquin said police were processing evidence found in the California car, and had found six live .303 caliber bullets at the scene. He said police hadn't found any expended shells in a heavy rainfall, but the search will continue. He also said the unidentified man who reported the incident witnessed a male with a rifle getting into a red Volkswagen squareback and leaving the scene. (Born's car is a red VW squareback.)

(Editor's Note) Police recovered Born's car Wednesday afternoon at an automobile service station in Haverhill, Mass. The station's washroom was littered with discarded clothing and papers belonging to Born. Police said they suspected the assailant (Please turn to Page 6)

Hippie Faggot Profs.

By RICHARD LUSTIG

For a long time, I've been wondering where all the world's problems come from. I guess you could call me your average non-violent radical — I'm against war, and racism, and poverty, and bras and all that. The trouble is, there are so many problems in the world, I just can't figure out the source of them all. That is, until last week the Mitchell family cleared up the mystery. Martha declared that "college professors are the cause of all this country's problems." Not to be outdone, our crime-fighting, marijuana-hunting Attorney General, after two scotch-and-waters, revealed that our nation's ills stem from "these stupid bastards who are running our educational institutions." Well, after hearing that, I was convinced that the Mitchells had done it again, and were third only to Spiro Agnew and Jesus Christ in their ability to get to the essential truths of mankind.

It seems that millions of Americans agree with John and Martha and me. Last weekend I caught a ride to Boston with the Smiths, a nice middle-class family from Newton who were coming home from their vacation in upstate Maine. As we zoomed down Interstate 95, Mr. Smith expounded on the virtues of heeding the words of Martha and John.

"Now, you take this pollution thing," said Mr. Smith. "The whole trouble is that we're obviously being distracted by trivialities, like annihilation of all life on earth, while the real danger, creeping Bolshevism, is being totally ignored. And who is it, do you suppose, who led us astray? The college professors, that's who!"

"You've got a good point there," I replied.

"Oh, but that's the least of our worries. How about Vietnam? We would have won this war a long time ago, if we had the guts to pound those Commie Reds with real bombs, instead of those chintzy 1000 pound things they're using now. Now when I was in the big one, WWII..."

"But," I protested, isn't that the fault of the generals?"

"Nonsense. It's obviously those stupid bastards who taught people about humanitarianism and the rest of that pinko propaganda. Right, dear?"

Mrs. Smith smiled benignly. "Right, dear."

"That's my girl," said Mr. Smith. "Bess is a good wife, you know. I've hardly strayed from her at all. And you know why she's a good wife?"

"No."

"Because she stays in her place, that's why! Not like those weird Lesbians who go around screaming Women's Liberation, and who burn their bras and destroy America's nylon industries, which are essential in keeping this country decent and moral and American! And you can bet your bottom dollar that those college professors are behind Women's Lib, too!"

I explained that I wouldn't know, since I was attending a men's school.

"That's terrible," shouted Mr. Smith.

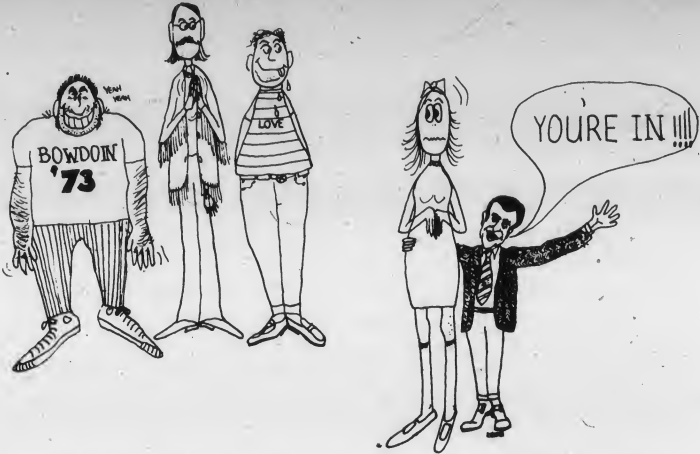
"Why?"

Because that's where all those fruity Gay Liberation homos come from. You see? Put decent law-abiding young girls in the hands of those college professors, and they turn into long-haired pot-smoking LSD-mainlining fairies! As a matter of fact, you look like one of them, and I don't want you contaminating my children. Get out!"

Mr. Smith was courteous enough to stop the car before he ejected me. I got out, dusted myself off from Mr. Smith's exhaust, and tried to get another ride. Presently a state trooper came along, and picked me up.

"Hi, officer," I said. "Can you take me to Boston?"

"Listen, wise guy," the trooper snarled. "The only reason I picked you up was to take you to jail for hitchhiking. That's the trouble with you hippies. You're so smart-alecky and you don't know your place. And you know who got you that way? Why, those college professors who are the cause of all this country's problems, and those stupid bastards who are running our educational institutions, and..."



Dick Lord: Thunder From The Right

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Richard Lord, Brunswick Town Councilman, lawyer, conservative gadfly, veritable scourge of "liberal education," critic of federal omnipotence, a solid believer in the free enterprise system, and an avowed enemy of Communism, among other things.

He's been in the limelight lately, blasting away at liberals and the local school board and affirming his belief that America is going conservative. He has, in turn, come under attack for his rhetoric and his policies, and he has been accused of varying degrees of flirtation with the John Birch Society.



Town Councilman Richard Lord

This reporter had the opportunity to speak privately with the man who has emerged as a leading personality of controversy in Brunswick. He is a courteous and determined young man, sometimes obtuse, but not at all the gruff, tough Joe McCarthy type he sometimes appears to be in newspaper reports. He is a graduate of the University of Maine Law School. When answering questions he is careful to avoid slinging accusations against specific persons, at least in this interview, and remains ambiguous with regard to any "affiliations," if any, which he has. Richard Lord prefers to be viewed as a man standing firm on his own ideas and convictions.

Richard Lord's participation in local government began in 1967 when the Democratic Party requested him to run for the office of Selectman. Those were the days of the old style town meetings. Lord said he noticed that the so-called middle income citizen was "not being represented" in town meetings which were dominated by a highly educated upper-income establishment. He won election in December, 1969, to the Town Council, which had replaced the town meeting system. Lord proceeded to fire away at the Office of Economic Opportunity here in Brunswick. He felt that OEO should have been under greater local control, but that instead it was directed by a Board of Directors dominated by low-income persons who were proceeding according to a blueprint set down by the Federal Government.

At present, Councilman Lord is taking issue with Brunswick Public Education Policy and the school board that makes it. On September 21, he delivered a scathing attack on "liberal" education, blaming it for the failure of American prisoners of war to stand up under "brainwashing" techniques used during the Korean War by the North Kore-

ans. Lord is convinced that public education in America has, in effect, gone rotten. "There is a definite issue here because a lot of the people in the community who can afford to send their children to private schools have done so... We should ask the parents who have withdrawn their children from public schools why they have done so."

The secondary school curriculum, to Lord, is "probably not as good as it has been in the past." He points to a decay of an older concept which held that a student should study and learn what he was told to study and learn. "This is what its leading up to — a situation where the student decides what he has to learn and when he has to learn," Lord stated. "This results in a loss of self-discipline."

Lord feels that "On a general basis, you'll find high school graduates know less about their government than graduates knew 12 years ago." Students, he added, are seeking to understand Communism by reading the theories of Communism, rather than "by looking at what cruelty has been imposed on a people under a Communist government..." If the (American) Government made more of these atrocities public, people would not feel that Communism is mellowing.

The councilman also expressed his views on the War in Vietnam. He is disappointed with American policy there because it has, in his words, been defeatist.

"As far as Vietnam is concerned... we should have gone in determined to win."

"We're not there to win anymore, and that's too bad..."

"It isn't too late to say that we're going to win the war, but people in higher positions than myself have decided that we're not going to win."

"Cut off their supplies at Haiphong Harbor... hit the major sources of support to the (Communist) troops."

"We should listen to the military advisors and not to the State Department."

Of course, Richard Lord has other issues to talk about.

On Radicals... "they seem to be criticizing our form of government, and capitalism, and seem to be destructive rather than constructive."

On Federal "Repression"...

"I hope the (radical) movement doesn't decay because of repression. I hope we don't see more and more Federal laws and restrictions, because these are used against all the people... Help should not be imposed... the law can work in many ways... It does not allow people to work out problems for themselves."

On Capitalism... "You just can't do away with the free enterprise system."

"People who say that capitalism is in its throes really want to see a socialistic or communistic society."

Ultimate Reflection... "I don't think that economic determinism played a role in the drafting of the Constitution except for property rights, and those are also found in the Bible."

Finally, there's the question of Mr. Lord's alleged Birch Society connections. He thinks that it's too bad that this has been brought up as an issue. At any rate, he says, affiliations or non-affiliations are his own personal business. What about his co-sponsorship of the "Support Your Local Police Committee of Cumberland" and the Birch Society film "Anarchy-USA" which it showed to policemen in Brunswick? First of all, says Lord, the policemen were off-duty and second, the Birch film was selected only because "It shows how violence has been used in Cuba, Algeria, China," to take over those countries, and "How it's being similarly used in this country."

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

WILLIAM C. HARPIN, Circulation Manager

Guest Opinion

Guest Opinion

R.O.T.C.—The Case For Abolition

By LARRY WHITE, BOB PORTEOUS,
JEFF RUNGE

THE HISTORY AND PURPOSE OF ROTC

Reserve Officers Training Corps was officially established in the National Defense Act of 1916. In the Act, Congress authorized the War Department to institute ROTC in colleges and universities across the country. The purpose of ROTC, as intended by Gen. Leonard Wood and other military leaders, was to train reserve officers to lead large civilian reserve forces to be activated in time of National crisis. The introduction of ROTC in colleges was upheld in the National Defense Act of 1920 and, in the next few years, the War Department pressured land grant colleges to make military training compulsory to all first and second year students.

During W.W. II, the number of ROTC units expanded as the need for officers increased. The military even made an effort to force ROTC programs in the curriculum. In 1946, more than 100 new ROTC units had been set up by the army.

The increase in ROTC units has continued through the Korean War until now there are 259 ROTC units on college and university campuses. In 1960, ROTC was compulsory in 154 of 248 colleges. This figure has now decreased, largely because of pressure from within the colleges. Compulsory ROTC not only provided the army with a larger pool to select from, but also gave the army a chance, "to develop in the student ideal of patriotism sacrifice, and service to our country..." (Sec. of the Army, Wilbur M. Brucker, 1961). Indoctrination of military ideals in the form of a ROTC program also took place in several high schools (seven in Kansas City) in the early 1960's, but this program was abandoned.

The expansion of ROTC units has been accompanied by a change in the role of ROTC. The original purpose, that of training reserve officers for a civilian army, was intended as late as 1955 when Congress passed the Reserve Forces Act. But with the development of modern technological warfare, military leaders have realized that mobilization of a reserve army would be far too cumbersome. Walter Mills, in *Individual Freedom and the Common Defense*, writes "if we ever mobilized the thirty-seven infantry and armored divisions envisaged by the 1955 Reserve Act it seems most unlikely that we could transport or supply them over railways, through ports, and across beaches smoldering and radioactive from the nuclear excursions... Military men now quite generally believe that any major war will have to be fought to the end with whatever was ready." Thus the army of today must depend upon the military forces currently active rather than upon reserve units.

This emphasis on the current army has shifted the role of ROTC from producing reserve officers to producing officers for active duty. In the 1950's, an army ROTC student was not required to enter into active duty upon graduation, though there was pressure to do so. Now, a ROTC member, upon graduating, must serve from two to four years of active duty, according to the member's status within the program. The ROTC pamphlet, "Where the leaders are," states, "(ROTC) has produced several hundred thousand officers and has been the backbone of the Army Officers' Corps. It will continue to be the major source of new officers for the Army." The new role of the ROTC graduate is well shown by the number of junior officers serving in Viet Nam: 75% according to a New York Times article. The fact of Viet Nam, and other potential situations like it, must also be considered a prime reason for a "reserve" army.

In all, 85% of all junior officers in the army are ROTC graduates. 141 out of the approximately 500 army generals are ROTC grads according to Col. Osgood of Bowdoin ROTC, a real turnaround from previous years.

ROTC has existed at Bowdoin since the trustees ratified the faculty decision to accept the program in 1950. Between 5-10% of each graduating class are graduates of ROTC. This year there are 45 ROTC Cadets including 18 freshmen. Last year there were 65 in the program at the beginning of the year, including 21 freshmen, 55 finished the year (2 failed, 8 dropped out). Over the 20 years that ROTC has been at Bowdoin, it has produced over 1000 graduates.

ANTI-ROTC ACTIVITY AT BOWDOIN

In the spring of 1968, credit was removed from ROTC by the faculty (previously, completion of ROTC counted 2 credits). In May, 1969, a petition to abolish ROTC initiated by SDS was signed by about 100 people. After the SDS sit-in over ROTC and university expansion at Harvard, the Bowdoin administration, in what can only be called paranoia, took out an injunction to guard against student action here.

Last spring, ROTC became a campuswide issue in the Strike. Over 300 people signed a petition to abolish ROTC but lack of follow-through on it, coupled with a disastrous campus-wide meeting, left ROTC unharmed. One very possible reason that ROTC did not become an issue earlier in the strike was the cancellation by President Howell of a forum-debate with ROTC officers and Professor Rensenbrink. Howell told the people who

planned it that he was afraid that ROTC might become a strike issue.

The most frequent argument used to justify ROTC is "to deny students the right to join ROTC is a violation of personal freedom." The question then becomes, does ROTC have a right to be on campus, or in fact, a right to exist? This question can only be answered in light of what ROTC is used for. ROTC supplies 85-90% of all junior officers in the army and about 63% of all officers in the army (141 of the approximately 500 army generals are ROTC grads). The army is being used to suppress the Vietnamese people for American interests. It has been used to suppress black people in this country in quelling their rebellions like the one in Detroit in 1967. And it has been used to break worker's strikes like the Postal Strike of last spring. Proponents of ROTC evade this question by throwing up the smokescreen of "free speech."

But what does free speech mean in this case? ROTC is an instrument of U.S. Armed Forces engaged in a war against the Vietnamese people. The American government's "right of conquest" is here counterposed to the Vietnamese people's right to rebel. But only one of these mutually exclusive rights is in fact a genuine right. The force which a robber uses to extort goods does not give him a right to those goods. The force applied to maintain social conditions in which the great majority live on the edge of starvation and are treated as animals while a small number of people live luxuriously (e.g. in Vietnam both French colonialism and U.S. imperialism from Dien to Thieu) cannot manufacture a "right of conquest."

The instruments of U.S. domination in Vietnam (ROTC, CIA) have no "rights" to be there, or to recruit and/or train men on American campuses here. To justify their "rights" in this regard one would have to extol the activities in which the U.S. Army engages; in effect one would have to support the right of conquest — the right of a foreign government to exploit a people. There is no such right (any more than Murder, Inc. should have the right to train technicians of death on American campuses; such a procedure presupposes the right to murder). ROTC on campus also presupposes the right to suppress black rebellions in American cities, and break strikes like the Postal Strike.

WHY STUDENTS SHOULD ACT ON THIS ISSUE

Acting against institutions on campus which serve the war (like ROTC, war research, recruiters) is the most immediate and concrete way that students can hurt the war. Obviously, ROTC is one of the major contributors to the war effort. In the words of Col. Pell, commander of ROTC at Harvard, ROTC is "essential to the life-blood of the U.S. military." If a student believes that the war in Southeast Asia is unjust, he should seek to resist the war, and not merely speak out against it. One of the best ways he or she can do this is by acting against ROTC.

ROTC will be abolished only if students across the country mount a large-scale offensive against it. Such a movement, in order to be effective, must touch every campus. Although the contribution of one ROTC unit in terms of manpower may appear to be small, the sum total of all these individual units is immense. We can strike out against the whole conglomeration only by striking against its component parts.

We should see abolishing ROTC as the first step in a growing anti-war movement. Our strategy should be to go after any new officer training programs created by the government to counter the decline of ROTC and, very importantly, to seek to ally with people other than students once we have done all we can on campus. But we can only consider these bigger objectives once we have done what is most immediately in our power.

NATIONWIDE ACTION VS. ROTC

Last year, there were actions against ROTC on 73 campuses. Over the past few years, anti-ROTC movements have arisen on many of the nation's campuses. A major result of this protest has been a marked decrease in ROTC enrollment. According to the New York Times of March 2, 1970, ROTC enrollment has decreased 25% since last year, and 40% since 1966. In addition, since April 30 nine schools have voted to discontinue ROTC. Among these schools are Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Columbia — all of which have witnessed massive and prolonged anti-ROTC activity.

At Columbia, for example, a student-campus worker alliance succeeded in closing the university last May in support of the three national strike demands, one of which was to abolish ROTC. Harvard and Dartmouth were both the scenes of anti-ROTC activity as early as the spring of 1969. At both of these schools, demonstrators endured police busts and contempt of court charges during their struggle. Students in other parts of the country have been active as well. Large numbers of students took actions against ROTC at Kent State and at Washington University in St. Louis last spring. Jackson State students were involved in trying to get ROTC out when police murdered two students there last spring.

AN ESSENTIAL ASPECT OF ROTC

ROTC is a racist institution. It is part of an army where an unbelievably disproportional number of blacks and Puerto Ricans fight and die on the front lines in Vietnam. This same army is used to suppress black people here at home, as in the 9 month occupation of Wilmington, Delaware in 1968. Due to the overall racism of the society, few black people get a chance to become officers. It is sometimes argued that you can't blame this on ROTC, the whole society is to blame. But isn't ROTC part of an army whose role it is to protect the status quo of that society? Only the end of institutions like ROTC will bring freedom to black people in America.

Black people and other Third World people have even more of an interest in ending the war than the predominantly white student anti-war movement. As well as the disproportionate number of black war deaths, war-caused inflation, unemployment, and higher taxes hit blacks the hardest. The inability of the anti-war movement to ally with black people must be blamed primarily on the failure of whites to fight against the racist oppression of blacks. White students at Bowdoin should see action against ROTC as action toward ending this oppression and, the divisions between white and black students on campus.

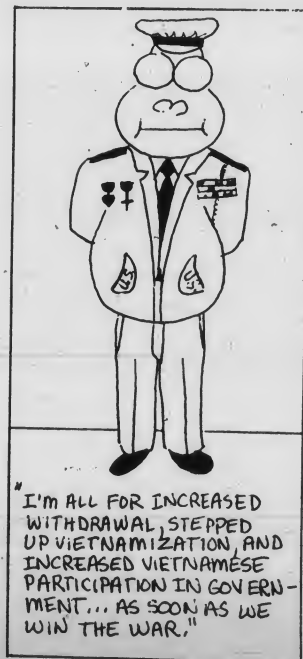
ROTC FORUM WEDNESDAY — COL. OSGOOD, NYHUS DECLINE TO APPEAR

An open forum on ROTC will be held next Wednesday (Oct. 7) in the Main Lounge of the Union at 8:00. There will be two or three people on each side debating whether or not ROTC has any right to exist at Bowdoin. Speaking for ROTC will be Blair Fensterstock '72 and hopefully a professor; against will be Larry White '74, a member of the Afro-American Society, and perhaps a professor.

Col. Osgood, head of ROTC here, and Dean Nyhus, dean of students, both were approached and asked to participate in the forum by some of the students organizing the event. Osgood said he could not see any reason why it would be in the interest of the ROTC program for any ROTC officer to participate. Nyhus told us we would have to "wear out a lot of leather" to find an Administrator who will speak at the forum. He said he might sometime in the future be in the position of arbitrator on the issue and therefore felt that it would be better not to become involved. He also said he had no particularly strong feeling on the issue.

This last statement is a sharp contradiction to Nyhus's actions. Last spring when a student attempt to block the Marines from recruiting seemed imminent, Nyhus told students that the administration would "take any action necessary to preserve the long-standing traditions of the college" one of those traditions being support of the U.S. military.

The forum is being sponsored by an unaffiliated group of students who are opposed to ROTC. All are welcome.



Detention Camps Kept Born...

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — The House Internal Security Committee (HISC) has voted to continue concentration camps in the United States, but with a provision barring detention "on account of race, color, or ancestry."

The committee voted 7-1 to report to the full House a bill which would leave intact the key sections of title II of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, which allows the President to round up suspected subversives and put them in detention camps if he deems it necessary.

Concern over the bill had risen since the Nixon administration took office, especially after Asst. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst was quoted in Atlantic Monthly magazine as favoring their use for some radicals. He later denied having made the statement.

The Nixon administration recommended, and the Senate agreed, that the provisions establishing the detention camps be

repealed. However, HISC chairman Richard Ichord (D-Mo.), who feels radicals, especially the Black Panther Party, pose an imminent danger to the U.S., first bottled up the bill and finally agreed to report out the new amendment only after considerable pressure from other committee members.

The non-discrimination clause was intended to assuage the fears of both blacks and Japanese-Americans, who were rounded up during World War II. However, it would still allow the President to round up a group of radicals and throw them in detention camps, as long as he does not discriminate according to race, color, or ancestry.

There will be an attempt to amend the bill to bar all concentration camps when the bill reaches the floor of the House. If that fails, attempts will be made to find a compromise between the Senate and House versions in conference committees.

(Continued from page 3)
fled with a change of clothes and a different mode of transportation.

Born reported to police he had stopped his car when he thought he saw someone slumped across the wheel of a car in the ditch. As he walked toward the car, a man came out of the woods waving a rifle. He asked for Born's wallet and as the editor turned toward his car where his wallet was on the seat, the man fired.

Hospital authorities said Born was in satisfactory condition and recovering well. They reported the bullet went through Born's back and came out again without hitting any vital organs.



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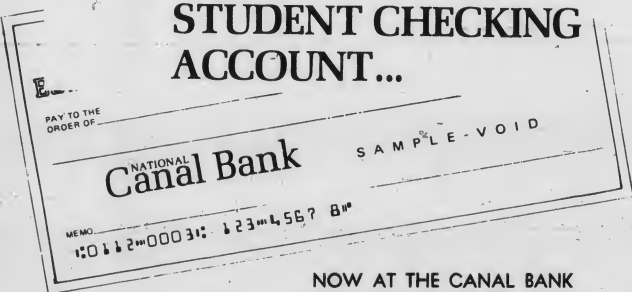
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Baha'i . . . (Continued from Page One)

jail. He converted his warden. They threw him into another jail. Same thing. Finally they decided to execute him. They hired an Armenian Christian, Sam Kahn (Cohn?) who ran a group of "750 sharpshooters" to do the job. When they went to fetch Bab from his cell he insisted that he had to finish a letter first. They took him anyway. They placed him against the wall. Sam Kahn had his 750 sharpshooters lined up in three rows of 250 each. The order to fire was given but when the smoke cleared Bab was nowhere. They found him back in his cell finishing the letter.

Everyone was astonished. Sam Kahn and his 750 sharpshooters departed and the execution had to be performed again with another squad. This time it worked and Bab became a martyr. Many more Persians became martyrs a few years later when, after an attempt on the Shah's life by two of Bab's followers, "20,000 of the finest minds in Persia" were put to death. A few years after these events the son of a high official of the Shah's court became a convert. His name was Husein Ali. It is from him that Baha'i draws its theoretical substance and its doctrines of love and toleration.

That is the story of Baha'i excluding some boring material. Even the dullest theologian can see that in entertainment value it doesn't even approach the Bible or the Greek myths or the Kama Sutra. However, I'd stack that story of Sam Kahn and his 750 sharpshooters up against anything in the Bible. This religion has potential. With a little work and some judicious myth making who knows? In five or ten centuries people could be reciting the ordeals of Saint Hoover.



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W.P.I. Will R.I.P., Bears Hunt Birds

In the wake of last Saturday's 34-15 football victory over Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Bowdoin defensive end Steve Oakes was named to the weekly Division II football Star Squad of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. (ECAC)

Oakes, a senior, was honored for an outstanding performance in Bowdoin's first game of the season. He made several key tackles for the Polar Bears.

The ECAC awarded Honorable Mention to two other Bowdoin players — halfbacks Bill Loeffler and Joe Bonasera. Loeffler carried the ball 101 yards in 18 plays and Bonasera 87 yards in 14 plays. In addition, Bonasera scored two touchdowns and a two-point conversion.

(The ECAC announcement surprised some veteran observers, who expected that Bonasera's outstanding performance would put him in contention for the Star Squad or even selection as Sophomore of the Week.)

In the Worcester game the Bowdoin team set two new school records — for rushing and for total offense. Coarb Jim Lentz's squad gained a total of 337 yards on the ground, breaking a record set of 322 yards in last year's Colby game. In addition, the Bears passed the ball a total of 263 yards, for a total offense record of 600 yards. The old record was 570 yards set in 1951 against Amherst.

The game started slowly, as both teams played what were primarily offensive games. Bowdoin fumbled the ball several times during the first quarter, and on a couple of occasions lost it entirely.

The first scoring was done by Worcester about three minutes into the first period, when a punt by Bowdoin's Mike Jackson was received by Donald St. Marie, who ran with it about 50 yards for a touchdown.

Bowdoin came back late in the quarter when a series of passes by Jackson and John Benson put them on the Worcester 16 yard line. Bonasera ran with it from there, scoring with only 7 seconds left in the quarter. Paul Wiley's kick proved good for an extra point.

Worcester didn't do an awful lot with the ball in the first part of the second quarter (no gain in four downs) so Bowdoin took it at the Worcester 40 yard line. A holding penalty for the Bears at that point put them back to 1st and 20, but a beautiful 35 yard pass from Benson to Wiley, followed by a 25 yard run by Wiley, put Bowdoin on the scoreboard again.

A series of good rushes by Worcester, coupled with several personal fouls on Bowdoin, soon made it 1st and 10 for Worcester on the Bowdoin 15 yard line. At that point, Worcester quarterback Steve Joseph tossed a short pass over the goal line. Again, Worcester failed on a try for the two-point conversion.

From that point on, however, it was pretty much Bowdoin's game. With 2:53 left in the half, Bonasera carried for his second touchdown. The score was 12-20, and Worcester got in one field goal before the half closed at 15-20.

The ball changed hands irregularly during most of the third quarter, but a pass by Foley to halfback Dick Bates gave Bowdoin a first down on the Worcester 18 yard line with 1:35 left in the quarter. Two plays later, Bates carried the ball the rest of the way. Bonasera charged through the Worcester line for the two point conversion.

The last scoring of the game came on a 23 yard pass by Foley to end Cliff Webster. Wiley's kick bounced off the crossbar between the goal posts, ending a nice conversion attempt.

It looked as though the Polar Bears might score once more, when Loeffler carried to within three yards of the Worcester goal line with 50 seconds to go in the game. But he fumbled it there, and Worcester recovered, putting a finish to any hopes Bowdoin had of going out with a bang.

In general, the squad played a fair game against a fair opponent, but they'll have to tighten up quite a bit if they plan on beating Wesleyan tomorrow. The Cardinals were stunned by a 49-21 loss to Underdog Middlebury last week, and they'll be looking for blood (so to speak) against Bowdoin.

Last year, Wesleyan finished 8-0. Their coach Don Russell, was chosen Small College Coach of the Year by UPI. Tomorrow's game is the latest in a tradition-steeped series dating back to 1906. The winner will take a 23-22 edge, since a tie prevails at the moment. Bowdoin is looking for its first victory since 1964.

WHO TO WATCH — Bowdoin's sophomores, who look like a good, solid group. Led by Bonasera, Bates, fullback Jeff Begin and starting corner back Howie Martin, the sophs seem to have a bright future in store for them, if they play to capacity. They could well make the difference in games like tomorrow's.

SCORE: Bowdoin 34; W.P.I. 15

TEAM STATISTICS

Bowdoin	Opponents				
29	First Downs	14			
337	Rushing Yardage	118			
263	Passing Yardage	120			
104	Return Yardage	129			
19	Passes Attempted	25			
13	Passes Completed	9			
68.4	Completion Percentage	36.0			
0	Had Intercepted	2			
71	Punts	5			
7	Punting Yardage	199			
23.7	Punting Average	39.8			
9	Fumbles	1			
4	Fumbles Lost	1			
6	Penalties	8			
90	Yards Penalized	75			

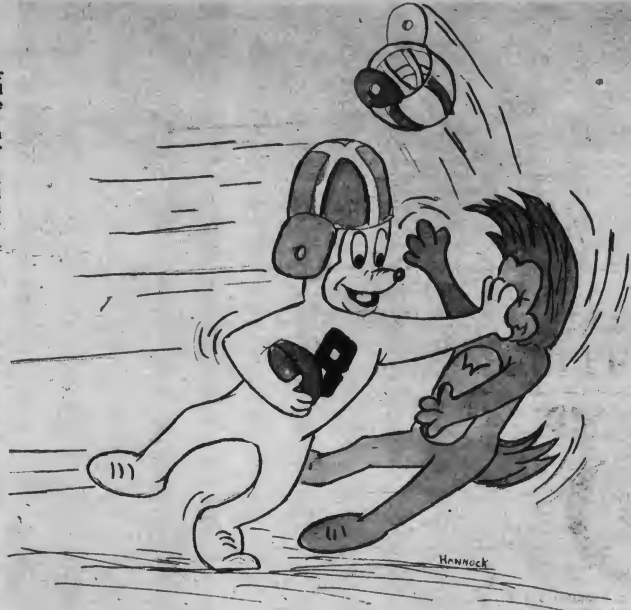
INDIVIDUAL RUSHING

Player	Att.	Gain	Loss	Net	Av.	TD
Loeffler	18	107	6	101	5.6	0
Bonasera	14	91	4	87	6.2	2
Jackson	13	62	2	60	4.6	0
Begin	9	55	3	52	5.8	0
Bates	5	24	0	24	4.8	1
Trippaldi	3	22	0	22	7.3	0
Benson	3	11	13	-2	-0.7	0
Foley	3	0	3	-3	-1.0	0
Amrol	1	0	4	-4	-4.0	0

INDIVIDUAL PASSING

Player	Att.	Comp.	Int.	Net	TD	Pct.
Benson	8	6	0	147	1	75.0
Foley	11	7	0	116	1	63.6

RIGHT ON!



A Loss, A Tie, And One Wesleyan



Unlike Bowdoin football, the varsity soccer team got off to a slow start by dropping the opener to Springfield. The always powerful Massachusetts team came to Maine with the intention of making it perfectly clear who had the better team. The Springfield boys started towards their goal by scoring twice in the first period to gain an edge that carried them through the rest of the game. Other goals were scored by the visitors in the second and third periods of play. The lone Bear tally came on a shot by Roger Bevan on an assist from Girma Asmeron. The statistics that should be kept in mind however, attest to the potential of this year's soccer squad. For example, Bowdoin had twenty-two shots on goal, exhibiting a good offense drive, and Bear

Goalie, Peter Bevins had to work on only 16 shots by the opposition, thus illustrating great Bear defense. Nonetheless, the was, much as last year, a sizeable defeat.

Against the University of New Hampshire last Wednesday, the varsity bootmen began putting together some of the defense, drive, and potential that was evident but misplaced prior to the contest. The team seemed to coordinate their good points well and keep major mistakes at a premium. Despite the fact that Bowdoin should have one win and one loss at this point, the game in Durham was hopefully a turning point that will give Bowdoin a long and winning season. As in all ties, the game required two overtime periods (in which neither team stopped threatening). Bowdoin's score was in the first period by Girma Asmeron with a possible assist by Roger Bevan. The University of New Hampshire waited until the third period to come up with their tally. In the end, Bowdoin must feel that they dominated the game and U.N.H. must feel that they were lucky enough to eek out a tie.

Last year, when the Wesleyan birds invaded the North Country,

they left with a win and a tremendously inflated ego. Undoubtedly, they were not the better team. This year, the Bears travel south to Middletown. Although Wesleyan claims to keep pace with Springfield, Bowdoin booters are still confident that they can deflate the Wesleyan ego and bring home a victory that is long overdue.

As always, captains play an important part in the success and attitude of any team and this year's soccer captains (Tom Huleatt and Jeff Sexton) are no exception. Both will be in the lineup against the Cardinals after recovering from injuries and getting back into action against U.N.H. (Photos: Huleatt, left and Sexton, right). Supported by Bevan and Asmeron, the Bears have a tremendous nucleus.



FALL ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

VARSITY FOOTBALL

Coach: James S. Lentz
Captain: Roger W. Dawe
Bears 34 Worcester Tech 15

Oct.	3 Wesleyan	A 1:30
	10 *Amherst	H 1:30
	17 *Williams	H 1:30
	24 Colby	A 1:30
	31 Bates	A 1:30
Nov.	7 Tufts	H 1:30
	*Alumni Day	
	*Parents Weekend	

FRESHMAN FOOTBALL

Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe

Oct.	3 Worcester Acad.	A 2:00
	10 N. Yarmouth Acad.	A 2:00
	17 Bridgton Acad.	H 10:30
	30 Maine	H 1:30
Nov.	6 Harvard	A 2:00

VARSITY SOCCER

Coach: Charles Butt
Co-Captains: Thomas R. Huleatt, III and Jeffrey M. Sexton

Bears 1	Springfield 4	
Bears 1	New Hampshire 1	
Oct.	3 Wesleyan	A 10:30
	7 Maine	A 2:30
	10 Amherst	H 11:00
	17 Williams	H 10:30
	21 Bates	H 2:30
	24 Colby	A 10:00
	27 Maine	H 2:30
	31 Bates	A 10:30
Nov.	4 Colby	H 1:30
	7 Tufts	H 11:00

FRESHMAN CROSS-COUNTRY

Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski

Oct.	14 Hinckley	H 3:00
	24 Colby	A 10:30
	28 Hebron	H 3:30
	30 Easterns at Boston	
Nov.	9 NEICAAA at Boston	

FRESHMAN SOCCER

Coach: Ray S. Bicknell

Oct.	7 Maine	H 2:30
	10 N. Yarmouth Acad.	A 10:00
	14 Hinckley	A 2:30
	16 Hebron	A 3:30
	23 Colby	A 3:00
	28 Exeter	H 3:30
	30 New Hampshire	A 2:30

VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY

Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski

Oct.	3 St. Anselm's and Merrimack at St. A's	11:30
	10 Amherst	H 12:00
	17 Williams	H 12:00
	24 Colby	A 12:30
	27 MIAA Champ. at Easterns	2:00
	39 Easterns at Boston	
Nov.	3 Bates and Vermont at Bates	3:30
	9 NEICAAA at Boston.	



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME C BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1970 NUMBER 3

Homecoming Concert Features Sebastian, "Titanic" Brockett

Low-key is an overused word nowadays, but nonetheless, that's how all the releases describe John Sebastian. Sebastian, native New Yorker, son of a classical harmonica player, composer who can't read music, former mentor of the Lovin' Spoonful, and relaxed rock singer, is to appear at 8 p.m. tonight in the Morrell Gym in the Student Union Committee's annual Homecoming concert.

Appearing with Sebastian will be Jaime (Titanic) Brockett — who is so well known for that one song that it might as well be his middle name.

Sebastian is a performer who no longer needs to prove anything to anyone. He's been separated from the Lovin' Spoonful for quite a while now, and has proved to everybody in sight that's he's his own man. His singing is the work of one of the makers and groundbreakers of modern pop.

He appeals to all types — even "Billboard" describes his music as "refreshingly free from the excesses of the mystical-hallucinogenic-psychedelic set." Several of



Jaime Brockett

his songs have made high places on the charts, including "You're a Big Boy Now" and "Darling Be Home Soon."

Sebastian, a dropout from NYU, spent quite a bit of time in Greenwich Village in his youth, and perhaps this is where he picked up his relaxed performing style.

His first group, the Mugwumps, had about as much success as you'd expect with a name like that. (Although it did have as members Sebastian and Zal Yanovsky, later of the Lovin' Spoonful; and Cass Elliott and Denny Doherty, of the Mamas and the Papas.)

He did some wandering around and then joined the Spoonful, and though many of the critics say the Spoonful was just a glossed-over Sebastian, there are also those who say he sounds like a very thin version of the Spoonful.

Brockett, although he is billed as a lesser attraction on the program, could well be a concert all his own. A loose but confident sort of guy, he travels and makes his home in a bus called Thor. His concerts are loose and quite informal — the "What do you want to hear?" sort of thing that makes a concert for him an exercise in communication — both ways.

He's a Bostonian — if not by birth then by adoption, for it was the fans there who gave Brockett his start. And he sort of lives there (when he's not traveling on tour) even now.

The intermission at the concert will be taken up by the annual contest to choose a Homecoming Queen. Judges are slated to be Professors James S. Bland and John W. Ambrose and Director of Admissions Richard W. Moll. (Now you know who to blame!!)



John Sebastian

Later in the weekend, the Bowdoin football and soccer teams will play Amherst in traditional Alumni Day events. And, of course, there will be the usual round of fraternity parties, dances, beer bashes and other events.

FOOTNOTE — The weekend's concert schedule is rounded out by the appearance of Chicago at UMPG. (formerly Gorham State). There are no tickets being sold at the door for that one, so wave bye-bye to the lucky few with advance tickets.

Lack of Interest Murders Physical Education Program

By TIMOTHY DONAHUE

Bodily exercise, when compulsory, does no harm to the body; but knowledge which is acquired under compulsion obtains no hold on the mind." Plato

Philosophical quotes, however relevant to mankind, have never been inherently applicable to physical education, until now. This year, with all academic requirements abolished at Bowdoin, the compulsory physical education program was whisked off into the sunset along with it, to the delight of many Bowdoin students. But, as in all issues, another faction exists, the phys. ed. department, which is not overtly enthused about the tumbling mat being pulled out from under their feet.

Talking with Mr. Stuckey, Director of Athletics, the argument for compulsory athletics is highly understandable and wholly beneficial. "When the administration said that there wouldn't be any requirement, I knew that there wouldn't be any program," Mr. Stuckey said yesterday. Sadly enough, his predictions have proved true, for the physical education program this semester is suffering from a mal-nutrition of participants.

In a booklet entitled *A Brief Description of the Program of Physical Education at Bowdoin College*, passed out to the Freshmen, (Please Turn to Page Two)

Council Plans Weekend

by SHELDON STONE

Student Council this week discussed plans for this year's Campus Chest Weekend. It had tentatively been scheduled for March sixth, but if there are no home games, it will be changed to a more active weekend. The Council voted almost unanimously to hold meetings on a conditional basis as opposed to the weekly Monday meetings. The meeting will be posted the prior Friday.

Campus Chest, the fourth big weekend of the year, has always been a fraternity oriented event. Last year it proved to be rather lucrative with two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars given to local charities. Chris Pierce, one of last year's organizers, expressed concern over the rise of independents. He felt that this may reduce the contributions and he was considering an auction for the independents. Pierce felt that an important reason for last year's success was the two home hockey games they had that weekend.

Last year the contributions collected were given to:
Brunswick Library \$275.00
Pineland Hospital \$825.00
Pinetree Society (for crippled children) \$825.00
FISH (for the elderly) \$275.00
Passamaquoddy Indians \$550.00
The total amount of contributions were arrived at by the following:
Previous balance \$ 68.86
Raffle 484.75

Concessions	362.90
Auctions	2,035.65
Chi Psi	\$653.00
Psi U	400.00
Deke	256.00
Zete	148.35
ARU	140.00
Beta	135.00
AD	100.00
TD	85.00
SN	59.80
AKS	50.00
DS	13.00
Total Income	\$2,907.16

With one fraternity defunct and a large increase in independents, Pierce seemed dubious as to whether the weekend would be as successful as last year.

The Bowdoin BUGLE has asked that students be informed of difficulties encountered in printing the 1970 BUGLE. The Hunter Publishing Co., printers of the yearbook, has had considerable difficulty making a special cover for the book.

The BUGLE staff, however, says the firm has had over six months to work on the cover, and when it was originally designed, the firm had said there would be no problem with it.

The BUGLE is continuing its efforts to complete publication of the 1970 yearbook as seen as possible.

General Hits U.S. Imperialism

By RANDY STIFFLER

The American military was particularly evident at Bowdoin on Wednesday. But surprisingly, Brig. Gen. H. B. Hester (Ret.) addressed a sparse audience in Wentworth Hall. The elderly general has seen two world wars and the Korean one. His analysis of the world situation is not, however, the stereotypical one expected of an American general. Military advocates of the Vietnam war are, he said, "a pretty pathetic crowd."

Hester chooses to draw a distinction between the Vietnamese war and the other wars in which America has engaged. Prior to Vietnam, we did not play the role of an imperialist power. In Vietnam, "we are the aggressors, not the North Vietnamese."

Our continued presence in Vietnam is a moral outrage and a tactical mistake. "We cannot solve their problems for them," he said. Nor can we bomb 'em back to the stone age, or farther, as Gen. Lemay suggests. Hester felt that Vietnam wasn't all that far ahead of the stone age, anyway. He did not try to corroborate this opinion.

For twenty years, the highest military staff has known that any pursuit of a land war in Asia was a strategic mistake. But the encouragement of

economic benefits has caused the U.S. to make this mistake.

General Hester saw the tactical birth of the atomic bomb, and it is his opinion that we cannot control the power that we have created. Shortly after the annihilations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Hester related, General MacArthur told his staff, "Gentlemen, war is now outmoded." We live under the fearsome possibility of a nuclear accident, he emphasized. The balance of power is a sensitive balance.

General Hester advocates an international government. He did not explain the mechanics of such a government, but he did stress the need for releasing the tension which exists between the two great powers.

Student dissent and continued nonviolent pressure on the Nixon Administration is what is needed at this point, he said. "The people still do have a lot of power in this, but I don't know how long they'll have it if they use it." (He laughed.)

It is very unfortunate that more people did not hear this "manifestation of the war effort" who came to our campus. It is also unfortunate, maybe more so, that Hester is a retired general.

Orient Record Review

Band: Stage Fright Under Fire

By BOB LOCHTE

"Cigarettes and whiskey and wild, wild women
They'll drive you crazy, they'll drive you insane."

Country music has always been my favorite because it provides us with so many definitions of itself. Cigarettes and whiskey pervade the Band's new album, **Stage Fright**, yet there are still not enough wild women to please us fans of Ray Price and Jeanie C. Riley. I call the Band "country" mainly because of Levon Helm's voice, whose father I surmise owns one of the several junkyards that comprise nearly three-quarters the area of Arkansas. This record is engineered the best of the three by the Band on the shelves of your local disc dealer, dabbler in the occult, and purveyor of the peacology movement and water pipes. Because the album is done with studio equipment, the listener can hear and delve into the complex texture of instrumentation heretofore realized fully only by those who had heard the group live. Unfortunately, the songs are not as good as those on the record album, but the record is still worth some attention.

"Strawberry Wine" has a good steady rock and roll beat with some fine short guitar work by Robertson. Garth Hudson's clavichette, as in "Up on Cripple Creek," sounds like a swinette, an old folk instrument composed of two strings stretched across a pig's behind, plucked with the teeth. "Sleeping" is a slow schmaltzy thing in waltz time. "Time to Kill" is also a rock song with a seemingly perpetual chord progression. It's a happy blues with all the humor of paths found in songs like "Flat-Foot Sam" by J.V. Slim. Here, again, Robertson plays an excellent solo. "Just Another Whistle Stop" is saved from "being a Frankie-Avalon-high-school-top 40 hit by the Band's superb sense of timing and variation of chord theme. The beat is driving — right out of "Dobie Gillis," "All La Glory" is somehow hymn-like except that Garth Hudson varies his organ (which sounds like my grandmother playing "Peg O' My Heart) with an accordion. Robertson's country guitar and the drunken vocal, reminiscent of "Whispering Pines," make this song listenable.

On the second side of the record, the songs are, as a rule, better. "The Shape I'm In" is a down-and-out blues piece with that fast, choppy beat from late 50's rock. Hudson's organ sounds like "Rinky Dink" by Dave "Baby" Cortez, and Robertson's guitar runs, as throughout this entire side, are short but fitting. "The W.S. Walcott Medicine Show" begins like Crosby's, Stills', Nash's and Young's version of "Woodstock," but then becomes an interesting story of a person attending the show. The lyrics tell how his attitude changes from scepticism to objective observance to enjoyment. Here, the use of three voices trading verses is effective as is the background raunchy horn section with a sax solo.

Now we come to the monster of the album, "Daniel and the Sacred Harp" could be the best song the Band has ever done. I once heard an accordion like Garth Hudson's outside the Jefferson Store in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. It was a rendition of "Rock of Ages" played by an old man collecting for the Salvation Army. The instrumentation had the texture of country music but sounds somewhat like a good jugband with the steel guitar, harmonica, and accordion playing solos at the same time. There are two voices on this one; the first is Levon Helm; the second might be Robertson, but I'm not sure. Anyhow, the lyrics are the sort that you can lose yourself in.

"Stage Fright" is a strange song with a melody line somewhat like the Ventures and excellent piano and organ work. It might even be biographical of a member of the group who is often drunk, sits on the side of the stage in the shadows, and sings in a high tremulous voice. "The Rumor" is slow with a two-part vocal. The voices trade lines and verses with a near perfect sense of timing. Robertson's haunting guitar is balanced by Hudson's sedate organ.

So that's the record as I hear it. All the songs are Robertson compositions, except two written with Manuel and one with Levon Helm. The one great quality of the Band's records is the absence of sundry shit; all the sounds are real and natural and musical. There are a few dogs on this album, but there are also several good songs and even a couple of excellent ones. At any rate, it is certainly better than most of the stuff on the record shelves nowadays.

Athletics...

(Continued from Page One)

man during the first few days of orientation this September, the totally voluntary syllabus was outlined. The program is divided into four parts — free play, physical education, intramurals, and intercollegiate competition. The booklet described the program by stating, "We are anxious that everyone who wants to get exercise and perhaps learn new skills be made aware of what we can offer him both in facilities and in personal instruction." Included in the outline of the opportunities are basketball, tennis, swimming, squash, water polo, figure skating, fitness programs, volleyball, scuba diving, etc. . . . Also in the program is an "if" clause that permits any activities that are not pre-stated in the booklet.

While interviewing Mr. Stuckey, several points became clear-

ly understood concerning the new program. When asked how the program was going, he gave me some straight statistics that ostensibly show the results of the voluntary concept. At present, there is a grand total of nine people signed up for the activities. Four of these are coeds, 3 of whom are signed up for water polo. "This must be a joke," he said. "They came twice and quit. There are five in first-aid."

Personal experience gives me an inside look into the situation. I went to tennis last Tuesday, and beside myself there were two, no, three other students, and the rest of the class consisted of four women, some of whom were faculty wives. Naturally, this gives an excellent chance for very personalized instruction, but as far as an organized program for the un-

(Please Turn to Page Three)

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Psychiatrist on Drugs

By DAVID BUSHY

"We're beginning to see the development of chronic users of marijuana... a syndrome where a person loses interest in the world around him and becomes withdrawn."

That's what Dr. Thaddeus Kostrubala, a psychiatrist at the Maine Medical Center, told a group of some 60 persons on Wednesday afternoon as part of the Drug Information Program. Kostrubala elaborated on the usage of marijuana, "the incidence of utilization on the college scene is twenty to forty percent. Among that group, five percent are regular users."

He stressed the fact that there is no correlation between using marijuana, and the use of hard-core drugs.

Kostrubala cited reports on the usage of marijuana among American troops in Vietnam. "The use of marijuana is very high but there are fewer psychiatric casualties in Vietnam than in all previous American wars."

The Psychiatrist explained that except for "some distortions of perception" marijuana has not been proven to be as detrimental to the metabolism as alcohol with its debilitating effects upon the brain and liver.

"If we could switch all alcohols over to chronic use of marijuana, we'd be much better off, medically speaking," Kostrubala noted. "There are no easy to identify, positive benefits in the use of hallucinogenic drugs," he said, however, citing methedrine, mescaline, and LSD.

"Hallucinogens can get your head so mixed up that you may

not get it straight again. We now have evidence that methedrine, which is about the easiest drug to make, causes brain damage, paranoia, decreases sociability, and causes a strange sense of para-communication."

In the street use of drugs we find almost no pure stuff, Mescaline sold today is no more mescaline than the man in the moon. It is sort of alchemists' "gim-mish." Street investigations also almost never find pure LSD."

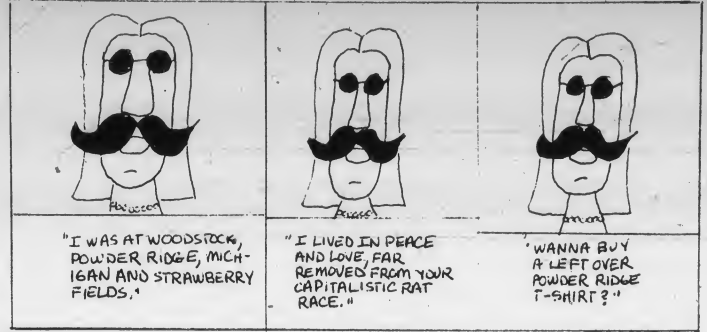
Kostrubala outlined his hypothesis as to why people continue to use drugs today, even with laws and "busts" by enforcement agencies.

"My opinion is that our societies major institutions have failed... the school, the church, and the family. The majority of Americans do not find relevancy in these institutions anymore."

"I think it isn't just drugs alone, but a whole series of factors. I think we're headed for revolution." When questioned he pointed out, "Only five percent of the population is needed to start a revolution. It can start with ten people one day, 100 the next and 100,000 the following day... I'm not sure what form it will take."

The speaker noted that, "both sides won't let the drug culture alone. The left says you can't be efficient in fighting if you're on drugs, while the right says drug usage will weaken our moral fiber."

Kostrubala completed his presentation by commenting, "users may be people very concerned with the nature of their lives."



Marines Gain Vital Beachhead

By FRED CUSICK

What was left of last May's strike was laid to rest this week. Amidst general indifference and scorn Bowdoin's few remaining "radicals" completed the job begun by the alumni and the long summer vacation.

Later Tuesday afternoon two members of Bowdoin's SDS learned that Marine Recruiters would be on campus the next day.

They called a meeting for that night to decide what action to take against the Marines, whose presence at Bowdoin last spring had provoked a large demonstration. The meeting was held but soon became confused with personal remarks being flung back and forth and people walking out in twos and threes. At its height about sixty people attended the meeting. Yet despite its confu-

sion, several proposals were voted on. The proposals were divided into two types: those favoring some kind of rally followed by an obstructive sit-in and those favoring an "educational" approach of peaceful picketing and "rap" sessions with interested students. There was also an interesting third proposal which asked that all anti-war students make an appointment with the Marines and talk with them about the war. It was this third proposal which was adopted and about 25 students (all that remained at the end of the meeting) agreed to see the recruiters. However, the next day the Marines didn't seem to be affected by the plan. The major in charge said that things were going fine.

An anti-ROTC forum had been scheduled for Wednesday night. A smaller group of students, less than the Recruiters' Meeting, about 50, attended this. It suffered from the same confusion and name-calling that had troubled the earlier meeting. One or two members of ROTC spoke to the general irritation of the audience. "Brownie" Corson, a leader of last May's strike in a new variation of grandstanding — stood on a grand piano to question the defenders of ROTC. Nothing was decided except that a rally would be held on the steps of the Moulton Union Thursday.

Thursday's rally was attended by about forty people who didn't seem to listen to the speakers. They sat sadly watching the lunchtime crowd come in and out of the Union.

After the rally, a small group of about twenty, all that was left of the hundreds of eager students of last May, decided to protest. They decided to protest since the war is still going on; since ROTC is still lodged like a tumor in the body of the College; and since the college, through its support of ROTC, continues to support the war.

A meeting is scheduled for next Tuesday night to form a new coalition against the War and ROTC.

Candidate Kisses No Babies Challenges People Pollution

By SAM ZION

Ron Speers, the former Maine Fish and Game Commissioner, spoke at Sills Hall last Saturday as the guest of the 41st Inter-scholastic Debate Forum. His topic was: "Resolve: The Federal Government should administer and finance programs of water and air pollution control in the United States."

Speers spoke from twenty years experience in government, and his excellent grasp of Federal versus State programs was obvious. He distinguished between the two basic causes of Federal spending. The first, called "people pollution," enhances those who, through acts of indiscretion become involved in a situation where their interests are endangered by nature, and who subsequently call for federal aid. An example of this is a town which inhabits an area that is clearly in jeopardy of being flooded. The Federal government solves the situation by building a dam to shelter them at a higher price than the sum of the values of all of the protected dwellings. Speers disapproves.

The second cause is a problem that must be solved with national uniformity such as automobile emissions. Here he stressed fewer Federal strings and more local control to avoid surveys and paper work that are unnecessary, due to local idiosyncrasies. At this point Speers' speech was refreshing. Anyone who can stand

up before an audience after working with the government for 20 years and offer some new ideas rather than just criticism has to be refreshing. (I should add that Speers, as a candidate for the House of Representatives, First District, is running on the Republican ticket.)

Not a baby kisser, Speers' appeared over the "birth rate in America. A baby born in the United States constitutes a far greater burden on world resources than a baby born in an underdeveloped country as Americans use 50% more than their share of the world's unrenowned raw resources.

Speers also cited an analogy, (which he attributed to a Stanford science professor), between modern civilization and the dinosaur. It seems this professor feels that there is a real possibility that we have already polluted our atmosphere beyond repair and our status resembles a dinosaur who has been shot through the back of the head. Though mortally wounded he still trudges on for a while. He is not even aware of the situation when suddenly 'c'?

I would hesitate to try rating Mr. Speers as a politician, since his talk was totally devoid of any political undertones. Suffice it to say that Down East congeniality and candor rather than dynamism won him an enthusiastic reception.



An astute photographer grabs for the pic in this image of things to come at Bowdoin. As the clock clearly shows, the times are changing at one of the last diehard all-male colleges.

Tale of Another Gender

"We've been deluged with phone calls," Director of Admissions Richard W. Moll said with a twinkle in his eyes. The phone calls are from eager young ladies responding to news that previously all-male Bowdoin will now admit women as undergraduate degree candidates for the first time since its founding in 1794.

Asked how girls might react to being outnumbered as students at Maine's oldest college, Leslie Hastings of Yarmouth, Me., declared confidently "We can handle it." She and Shelby Hayden, also of Yarmouth, were the first girls to arrive in the Bowdoin Admissions Office for interviews with Mr. Moll. Both are students at North Yarmouth Academy.

Miss Hastings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Parker W. Hastings of Bay View St., Yarmouth, smiled and said she thinks the Women's Liberation Movement might try to make the male-female ratio 1-1 at Bowdoin. Leslie, whose father is general manager of the Jordan Marsh store in South Portland, is interested in majoring in education.

No stranger to Bowdoin, Leslie has been an avid fan of the

College's recent record-setting varsity hockey squads and has attended many of Bowdoin's home games. Miss Hayden, also a hockey enthusiast, said that if accepted she might try to start a girls' hockey team "to give the men a little competition."

Shelby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hayden of 16 Portland St., Yarmouth, is also interested in education as an undergraduate major. Her father is the president of Canal National Bank. She had been looking toward some of Bowdoin's sister schools that had already become coeducational.

"I like this part of the country," she said, adding that Bowdoin offers the academic and social environment she has been looking for elsewhere.

Moll reported that his office has been swamped by telephone calls and letters as a result of President Howell's announcement last Monday that Bowdoin will admit 60 freshman and transfer coeds as degree candidates next September. The ultimate goal is an enrollment of about 300 women, with the number of male students remaining at its current level of about 950.

Phys-ed Enrollment Shrinks

(Continued from Page Two)

dergraduate body, the voluntary status is an unequal disaster. "Eddie Reid is one of the best racket men around," Mr. Stuckey admitted, a fact that I cannot possibly disagree with.

"We have a wonderful plant with wonderful people. It's just too bad to have all this and not have people taking advantage of it." What appeared to me to be an apparent antecedent to the bleak facts, would be a reinstatement of the compulsory physical education program.

"Nah, no requirements. Unless the pendulum swings completely in the other direction, I doubt that we will see the requirement again. These are not the days to

tell anybody to do anything, compulsory gym included."

Not being here last year, I asked how the program went last year, and how it compares with the program this year.

"Well, it is the same thing, except for the requirement. We offered the same things, and students picked what they wanted to participate in. There were only requirements in general areas of activity, and the choices in each area were diversified."

"So, you definitely feel that there should be a gym requirement?" I asked. "Alright, so I knew the answer, already."

"Yes, but as I say, these are not the times to tell anybody to do anything. But, the sad thing is that a guy comes back here, 28 years old, and wishes that he had

learned to play squash in college. I think that there is a great climate of diverse opinion. The opportunities should be more than offered, the kids should be pushed, pulled, or dragged TO the opportunities. I have a great quote from Plato here, wait a sec, lemme find it."

It was here that Mr. Stuckey showed me the quote that started the article off. But this leaves the situation on the struts rings. Bowdoin theoretically cannot reinstate the gym requirement, but with the anemic attitude of the student populous toward the phys. ed. program, it seems almost insane to keep any program working at all. With all the great facilities and teachers, it's plain waste to let the program rot out of existence.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C Friday, October 9, 1970 Number 3

Household Words, Inc.

By RICH LUSTIG

A few years ago, if you asked someone who Spiro Agnew was, he would probably reply that it was either a secret-society or a rare tropical disease. Today, if you asked someone who Spiro Agnew was, he'll either put his hand over his heart or punch you in the nose, depending upon what end of the political spectrum he comes from.

Now just the other day I started wondering about the fact that a virtually unknown cretin has mushroomed into a national institution, rivaling within a few years those of the Flag, Mom's Apple Pie, and the Girl You Left Behind. I thought to myself, "Myself," I thought, "there must be a gimmick somewhere." And sure enough, there was. After a few days of searching through obscure telephone directories and an atlas of Botswana, I came upon an institution known as Household Words, Inc., located in the luxurious Flotsam building in beautiful downtown Brunswick, Maine.

Making a sojourn to that part of town, I stopped by the offices of Household Words, Inc., and made an appointment with the director of public relations, Herman Galutte.

"Mr. Galutte," I asked, "exactly what does Household Words, Inc., do?"

"Well, Rich," he answered, "Household Words is an organization whose sole purpose is to take obscure people from all walks of life, and turn their names into Household Words."

"I guess this is a rather recent organization?"

"Oh, no," he replied. "We've been around now, in one form or another, for more than four hundred years."

"That's incredible," I gasped. "Four hundred years?"

"That's right. In fact, I'd say that we had one of our greatest successes about the time we started. We publicized the fact that an obscure English nobleman had devised a new type of meal, in which one puts meat or other fillings between two pieces of bread."

"You don't mean..."

Galutte smiled. "That's right. The Sandwich."

"That's incredible," I said.

"And it's edible," replied Mr. Galutte. "That was one of our catchy slogans. 'The Sandwich is incredible, and it's edible.' He jabbed me in the ribs. 'Clever, eh? That's how we did it. And that was only the beginning. Here, let me show you.'"

Mr. Galutte then lead me into a spacious, well-lit gallery, where hundreds of portraits were hanging. All of them were pictures of obscure yokels (just like our V.P.) who, with a little publicity, had had their names attached to common everyday things, and thus had become Household Words.

"Over here," said Mr. Galutte, "is Osgood Door, and there's Waldo Bed, and that's Cornelius Sofa, and there's..."

"Do you only deal in furniture?" I asked.

"That's just the tip of the iceberg," replied Galutte. "We deal with just about any item you can imagine. For example, here's a handy medicine for clearing up the bowels. We got that named after a distant cousin of President Nixon, Jack Enema, who was always on the run!" He jabbed me again in the ribs. "A little trade joke," he chuckled.

I rubbed my wound. "I see."

"Yes, we've had quite a few household words coined," he said.

"Have you ever had any failures," I asked.

"Well," said Mr. Galutte, "we don't like to talk about them, but off the record, we were approached a few months ago by the President of a small college in Brunswick, Maine, who wanted his name to replace the present name of a certain planet. But we were still under contract with Hernando Jupiter, so we couldn't help him."

"Gee, that's too bad."

"Don't let that fool you, though. We managed to get the student union named after the director of financial aid, and, in one of our biggest coups, we got every building on campus named after an English professor's last name."

"That's right," I exclaimed, "Sills Hall, Adams Hall, Hyde Hall..."

"Yes, Household Words, Inc. can help anyone rise to fame. Even you. As a matter of fact..." Galutte looked at me strangely.

So don't be surprised folks, when the next time you feel Nature's call, you had straight for the bathroom and use the good old dependable Lustig.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Adjectival Retort

To the editor,

The anti-ROTC article by Masters White, Porteous and Runge which appeared in the October 2 edition of the Orient, was notable for its specious reasoning and frequently flagrant fallacies by which it attempted to portray ROTC as a sinister racist institution whose prime concern is to devise new and more ingenious ways of "suppressing" blacks and Vietnamese. By identifying its anti-ROTC invective with shibbolethic liberal causes-à-jour, it attempts to disguise an irresponsible attack on the American military, which, if successful, could have disastrous consequences, under the pristine banners of racial equality and the anti-war movement. This masquerade of overt radicalism as humanistic liberalism should be recognized for the farce it is.

White et al., outlining the history of ROTC, proceed innocently enough until they take it upon themselves to determine whether ROTC has "a right to exist." To justify their assertion that it does not, they confront us with the following, somewhat simplistic non-sequitur:

- 1) ROTC is essential to the life blood of the U.S. military.
- 2) The U.S. military is used to suppress domestic blacks and Vietnamese;
- 3) The U.S. military has no right to suppress blacks and Vietnamese;
- 4) ergo, ROTC has no right to exist.

The fallacy in this logic (sic) is that the U.S. military is neither an inherently nor exclusively suppressive institution. Even if we accept the allegation that the military is presently used to suppress blacks and Vietnamese, it does not follow that the military inherently suppresses them, or that it would not cease to suppress under different administrative-political policies. Although the military may be utilized to enforce suppressive political policies, it is those policies which are suppressive, not the military itself as an institution; and the elimination of this suppression is best achieved not by crippling the military through cutting off its "life-blood," but by altering the political policies which it used to implement. Neither is the U.S. military exclusively occupied with suppressing blacks and Vietnamese—even the most pacific of us realizes the necessity for maintaining a U.S. military establishment of some sort as our sole instrument of conventional national defense in an age when force is still a regrettably real factor in international politics; the military performs advantageous and necessary functions as well as "suppressive" ones. The U.S. military is a weapon in the hands of our political hierarchy; and like any weapon, it can be misused; its potential for evil is as great as its potential for good. However, the proper response to such misuse is not to destroy the weapon, and with it its beneficial potential, but to remove from power those who misuse it.

To abolish ROTC is, as even White and Co. realize, to cut off "the life blood of the military." Without it, our military could not function effectively. Since the suppression of blacks and Vietnamese can and should be terminated without impairing the military by abolishing ROTC, it becomes apparent that the objective of White, et al's diatribe against ROTC is NOT the termination of the war or the attainment of racial equality, but the destruction or maiming of the U.S. military, which seems a hardly laudable, if not an absolutely perfidious and utterly, objective.

The grounds on which ROTC is indicted for racism are similarly shaky. ROTC is allegedly racist because it contributes to a military which enforces racist policies. At the risk of being as repetitive and boring as the accusation itself, need I point out that the U.S. military is no more inherently and exclusively racist than it is "suppressive"? Contrary to Mr. White, Porteous, and Runge, racism is not "an essential aspect of ROTC," but only of some of the socio-political policies which ROTC is used to implement.

Moreover, it is not difficult to refute the specific grounds on which White et al indict ROTC and the military at large of racism. They first assert that "an unbelievably disproportionate number of blacks fight and die in the front lines of Vietnam." However, non-whites do not serve in the military out of proportion to their percentage of the population, as was illustrated by Robert D. Tollison, Prof. of Econ., in *Why the Draft?* (1968): "Actually, Negroes are presently underrepresented in the armed forces, since they constitute approximately 12% of the national population and only some 9% of the armed forces." Nor are blacks inducted in disproportionate numbers, as the New York Times of July 1, 1966, stated: "The Negro induction rate was running around 11% — proportionate to the Negro share of the population."

Although nonwhite casualties are proportionately higher than those of whites, this does not imply racism on the part of the military; the origin of the higher non-white casualty rate lies in civilian society. The elevated casualty figures for this group stem from the fact that the members of these groups often receive inferior educations in civilian society; hence, when they enter the military they

are not qualified to perform the more technical and less dangerous non-combatant duties, and are frequently sent to the front. This was verified by the February, 1967, Report of the Marshall Commission, which stated: "The same educational deficiencies which disqualify the Negro for service in large numbers continue to work their effect inside the service as well; fewer Negroes even among those eligible for service are admitted to jobs requiring technical skills; sometimes the path leading to an infantry division is the only one entirely open. Approximately 20 percent of all personnel assigned to combat occupations throughout the Army are Negro." This reflects not racism on the part of the military, but rather racism in our civilian educational system, for which neither the military nor ROTC can be held responsible by any stretch of the imagination.

Second, the military, and hence ROTC, is supposedly racist because it is used to "suppress blacks here at home," of which an example is the military "occupation" of Wilmington, Delaware in 1968 to restore order and prevent further rioting by that city's black community. Admittedly, the Army is occasionally used to prevent blacks from rioting and in other ways breaking the law; however, there is nothing racist about that function, inasmuch as the military has also been used to suppress white rioting and enforce civil rights laws against law-violating whites.

The final reason stated to explain the military's purported racism is that few blacks become officers. However, as even Mr. White et al point out, this is largely "due to the overall racism of society," once again reflecting the inferior educations often received by blacks which disqualify them from officer standing. Nevertheless, despite this recognition, they find it convenient to use ROTC as a scapegoat for the racism of society.

ROTC is not demonstrated to be, then, either a "suppressive" or a racist institution, and there is no cogent reason why it should not have "a right to exist." Those who advocate its elimination ultimately serve neither the cause of liberation, peace, nor civil rights, but only the ends of those who would willfully damage or destroy the American military.

Richard Patard '74

Leftist Intimidation

Dear Sir,

In the initial issue of the *Orient* we find a strong reaffirmation of the paper's limited and one-sided scope. The ad hominem approach of the Convocation editorial is typical of the ever present trend to censure those who would question extreme action.

Are we blind to the practical facts which the strike made so evident? Our President reaffirms the basic purpose of the College and cautions of doing violence to that purpose. This can be the only stance of a friend and supporter of higher education. Those who would seek undisciplined political exchange and would make the College partisan in questionable issues should think again. A College should not become a political party or partisan in society. If it does so it necessarily alienates many of its sons and supporters. Last spring those who looked sad the results of such alienation. By supporting some, the College naturally implies the error of others. The College must not lend its influence to intimidation. I would say to the author of the Howell editorial: Colleges may be political but they should not be. Groups within the College should be political; individuals should be political; but the College as a body, as a spirit, and as an institution which transcends passing issues of factional strife, must remain neutral. In any other instance it would be necessity or implication justify some and censure others.

Most of the technical objections raised in the critique of President Howell's speech are not worthy of comment. The analogies which the President made to history in his speech were just that. These references were not intended to be synonymous with present conditions but were offered only as a means of insight into current problems. A historian in the truest sense views the past and draws what lessons in human nature it has to offer. This was President Howell's purpose.

In particular I would like to comment on the phrase "McCarthyism of the Left," which was applied to the situation last spring. Any form of "McCarthyism" involves the suppression of the individual. How many individuals blindly followed last spring, despite their personal doubts and objections concerning the pre-organized strike proposal? How many were intimidated by the popular stance of their peers and young America? How many were shamed by the "higher morality" of the New Left? How many were made to feel that their dissenting views were those of a misguided and inhumane soul? How many gave up their right to be termed "individual"? I would offer that there were many. If the phrase "McCarthyism of the Left" is objectionable, I would advance the plainer terms "Intimidation by the Left."

Mark Ashford

Tallman Professors Hurst and Lippincott Look at Bowdoin

By TIMOTHY DONAHUE

Somehow, for a freshman, all unknown in the wiles of newspaper interviewing, being given the task of talking to two brilliant, visiting professors on the Tallman Foundation was unnerving. Faced with automatic insecurity, I found myself at ease in the fascinating company of a dignified English gentleman, Professor Michael Hurst from St. John's College, Oxford, and an astute bushy-eyebrowed professor of Chemistry from the University of Maryland, Dr. Ellis Lippincott.

Residing at Bowdoin for the academic year 1970-71, Professors Hurst and Lippincott will not only teach classes but deliver the traditional Tallman Lecture series, a total of three each, on subjects of their special interest.

The Tallman Foundation, instituted at Bowdoin in 1928 by Frank G. Tallman, provides funds for the purpose of bringing to Bowdoin prominent teachers and scholars from the leading colleges and universities of the world. The lectures are open to the public and should prove to be incredibly informative and fascinating.

Seated in a coral-colored chair surrounded by white walls and bookcases stuffed with numerous editions of hard covered blue and green novels, my first encounter found me talking to Professor Hurst just after he had finished his dinner. With a meal in common behind us, I fumbled around with my first question and came out pitifully weakly with an obtuse question concerning his opinion of the Bowdoin students in relation to those he had previously taught at St. John's.

He answered immediately, saying, "There are



Professor Michael Hurst

two different functions involved here. At St. John's I was mainly concerned with tutorials. Each student would write a paper a week and would contact me for a private tutorial session. Here I have many more lectures to give each week."

However, Bowdoin being a small campus community, Professor Hurst still found a good deal of human contact with his students. He found the college atmosphere very pleasant and the system at Bowdoin a good one. The tutorial system at St. John's, he noted, placed too much stress on the student.

"I settled more easily in my chair, and with a slightly more assured attitude I asked him what he thought of his students at our stately New England institution.

"Well, I really haven't had enough time to make any judgments, but on the whole I find my students pleasant and very alert."

"And how about in comparison with your students at St. John's?" I asked.

"I would say that my students at St. John's were better educated at school. The pace of education is faster. I do feel that they are not as grown up as their American equivalent."

"The tendency of my students here, at least what I think — and it will be their greatest task to guard against it — is that they tend to weave current notions back into the past. This they definitely must guard against."

Professor Hurst is not making his debut in the United States at Bowdoin College. He previously

taught at the University of Iowa in 1967, and later at the University of Tennessee. I wanted Prof. Hurst to make some sort of a comparison between the U. of Tenn., the University of Iowa, Bowdoin College and St. John's.

He reminded me that he taught at the University of Iowa in 1967. It occurred to me that so much has happened since 1967, that this period of college history is practically medieval. So, we spoke mostly about the University of Tennessee in 1968. In the large universities, he noticed a definite over-attention to bureaucracy. He mentioned one plus feature, the able graduate students who help with teaching.

"There is definitely not the human contact. In a class of ninety students this is just not possible."

I asked him if he enjoyed the South. There was something about him that was recognizably familiar, although I couldn't decide exactly what it was.

He admitted to enjoying the South, especially their "Southern Civil War concept." He also mentioned, because the discussion had drifted on to racial tensions as it very often does when the southernmost part of the Eastern seaboard is brought up, that in the University at that time, there were not very many black students, a situation we both agreed was not beneficial to the students, but would, and has, changed.

My next question, what he thought about radicalism on college campuses, mushroomed into a long examination of many aspects of student life, and the use of the word radicalism itself.

Professor Hurst feels strongly that a university is not simply a place to learn theoretical skills, but moral skills also. Politically speaking, he added that a university shouldn't pronounce upon a political affair, but it should interfere beyond a purely intellectual level.

"A university should make better people." The role of the professor in this situation should not be that of a preacher. A professor, by his mode of life, his convictions, should demonstrate to his students the "criteria" that he is practicing. A teacher must value qualities his students can respect, he must be spontaneous and open, and only then will his students trust him and take him seriously. "All human defects should be made something for the student to ponder, and by his (the teacher's) own conduct he teaches with deliberate planned admonition and instruction."

This led into his comments on campus revolt. He states that if a student is encouraged rather than discouraged with "soft in the head, mushy-mouth standards" he will feel no need to defy the system. "A lot of the blame lies on unsuccessful teachers and parents." A student may have the right ideas, but very often he has the wrong ideas as to how to change the educational system.

"The actual mode of expression is similar, although it is different in different countries. The radicals here are taking a pot shot at the University, for they dare not do it in town. In a sense it is a form of political cowardice. But the liberals have opened themselves to this attack," he pointed out.

In the light of the last few questions, I decided to question him in his role as historian, instead of that of professor. The question, although it has no bearing on the campus relationship with our visiting professor, provokes an interesting set of theoretical points.

Our English gentleman stated he felt that America is a "hodge-podge" of nationalities and cultures, and that generally speaking, the "popular level of culture is below that of Europe's." He noted that there are sections "as cultivated as any body going." He feels however, that the influence of culture is much lower. In literature, academics, architecture, musical composition, painting, and many other fields he knows us to have great works.

"My last question specifically inquired as to the validity of the American history textbooks on the subject of the American Revolutionary War.

He started off by saying that there are two points of view. The British were divided about the war of independence. At the time, they were also dealing with France and Spain. "They were defeated, and did have to retreat, of course, but with other problems present, the question was merely whether to launch another attack or not, for they needed the troops elsewhere. On the whole, I think the Americans gave themselves a good deal of self congratulation."

My next and final interview was a good deal earlier in the day, and also much shorter. Professor Lippincott had agreed to meet with me at nine-thirty in the morning. I walked into his office and met the man I had been reading about.

Our other Tallman professor has been a professor of chemistry at the University of Maryland since 1955, and director of the Center for Materials

Research since 1967. He has presented a series of papers to national scientific organizations and was the director of a research team which recently proposed that there is a unique form of water, that has different properties from those of ordinary water, and is a completely "new" substance.

He thinks at Bowdoin, as opposed to Maryland, or another school like it there is a much better chance for the students to know their professors on a personal basis.

"There is a completely different relationship in a small college, a different interaction, a more informal interaction."

He feels that the chemistry dept. is very good here. He finds them aware, writing and doing things, and generally a very good department.

At the present time, he is teaching Chemistry 31. His series of lectures, the first two which deal with his theory about polywater, will be on October 14, and 21. Specifically, they examine the historical development and the resulting controversy.

Along with his work with polywater, Professor Lippincott is doing "a lot of work with lasers and the spectroscopic study of lasers."

We somehow got back to the discussion of the small college vs. the large university. He remarked that there is more social activity with not only the students, but also with the staff. "The places (universities) are so big that even if people plan to get together, there is a good chance that they never will. With so many students to deal with, a professor will very often have so much work to do that he hardly has time to see anyone else."



Dr. Ellis Lippincott

Professor Lippincott seemed to feel that maybe the students here had the chance to do a little more thinking. "They seem to be stirred up in a different way."

I then proceeded to ask him if he felt that there was an apathy problem here at Bowdoin, as so many of the undergraduates have commented upon.

"No, not at all. There are professors who are working with the National Science Foundation, there is an enormous amount of interaction between the professors, and there is the Senior Seminar program. This is a program where the students interact with the people in Brunswick, the people in Maine. As a matter of fact, I'm teaching one of these seminars. It's entitled Science, Technology and Society."

As he explained the program to me, coaxed me with his scientific eyes, and took long draws on his cigarette, he made me realize the opportunities for intellectual advancement at Bowdoin.

"The students are asked to pick a subject that illustrates a problem or a concern that can arise from new developments in technology. These problems are taken into account scientifically, economically, and sociologically. An example would be the use of computers in medicine to diagnose illnesses. The research will discover how the medical can take advantage of this technological feat, and still keep the personal relationship with his patient. Another problem the course will delve into is alienation in modern society. With all the technological advances, peoples are becoming annoyed, bothered, and finally alienated from the spin offs of the technological society."

Effluent Charge May Save Affluent Society

By SAM ZION

Professor Myrick Freeman is a co-chairman of the "Clean Water Initiative Committee (CWIC)." The purpose of this group is to draft a law to amend current state laws by the imposition of an effluent charge — the economist's pollution control answer. The committee has an executive board of four and is financed by endorsers and voluntary contributors. Mr. Freeman describes the committee as loose-knit, politically unaffiliated, and in need of funds. Everyone seems to be interested in cleaning up the environment, but few people can provide answers as to how we can go about it, Mr. Freeman is an exception. Here are the answers to some pressing questions:

Isn't there enough water in the U.S.?

— Yes. The problem is quality not quantity.

What is wrong with the present system according to O. E. Delogu (a member of The Environmental Improvement Commission) "... potentially effective pollution control machinery now exists in Maine."

Yes. Constitutional and state limitations would permit an effluent charge BUT the present system requires reliance on the judicial system. In actuality, this is inefficient because "... the regulatory agencies become the property of those they were created to regulate... (and)... predictably, the bargains struck favor the discharger." This occurs since "... the dischargers have a lot at stake while the public interest is diffuse, poorly organized, and poorly represented in the process."

What is an "effluent charge"?

—"A fee based on the amounts of pollution being discharged." Would this constitute a license to pollute?

—"No! The charge will be set high enough so that it will be too costly to pollute. The effluent charge harnesses the profit motive and industrial know-how to the job of pollution control."

Wouldn't this tax be unconstitutional as a tax on personal property under Article 9, Section 8 of the Maine State Constitution which states that: "All taxes upon real and personal estate... shall be apportioned and assessed equally."?

—"No. We call the effluent charge a fee in our bill. In any case it constitutes an excise or privilege tax which has been defined by the Maine Supreme Judicial Court as "... a tax imposed upon the... enjoyment of a privilege."

How would this fee be apportioned?

—"This bill specifies what the charges will be for organic materials, suspended solids, and thermal pollution on the basis of present information about the costs of controlling these forms of pollution. If the water quality standards are not being met in any part of the state by October 1976, this bill requires the Environmental Improvement Commission to raise the charges sufficiently to bring about full compliance."

How does an effluent charge system differ from the present system of taxation?

—"It would shift the burden from the government to the businesses and consequently from the taxpayers to the consumer."

What are the implications of such a shift?

—"If the tax payer assumed

the burden, the government would fight pollution by building and operating treatment plants or by granting subsidies to companies to take care of their own waste. This offers no incentive to the polluter to cut back on discharges. Furthermore, the production of high pollution goods would drop off due to a rise in cost caused by the effluent charge. When the standards in the rivers would meet the minimum desired standard of quality there would be a continuing incentive on industry to reduce their waste even more.

The technology exists not only to clean up the mess but to de-

velop production methods that would create less waste in the first place. All business needs is incentive to develop these methods. Why pay for treatment plants when a great deal of pollution is avoidable? The construction and operation of treatment plants would be much more expensive in the long run than the development of cleaner methods of production.

What effect would these shifts have on the economy?

—"Water standards could be reached with 1% of the Gross National Product in a country which has an average growth (Please Turn to Page Seven)



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Effluent Charges...

(Continued from page 6)
 rate of 3-4% per annum.
 The charge will primarily affect businesses consuming large quantities of water such as tanneries, meat processors, textiles, paper and chemical plants. Since poor people spend a greater percentage of their income on food and clothing than wealthy people, they will therefore assume a larger portion of the burden. Despite this, I do not believe that the number of impoverished families in the U.S. will rise as a result of this rise in prices.
 What groups have endorsed the effluent charge?
 — State biologists, the Sierra Club, and the Natural Resource Council in Maine have endorsed the concept of effluent charges.
 What are your immediate plans in the next few weeks?

— In the next few weeks we will try to educate the public as to why we believe that the effluent charge will work, and how we intend to get it on the books. These and other educational efforts will seek endorsements, financial support, and volunteers for the fall petition campaign. If we get approximately 40,000

signatures on this petition, the bill must be considered by the 105th Legislature.

Professor Freeman concluded by saying, "Any statement that business issues about the difficulties in cost, of pollution, is self-serving and has to be taken with a grain of salt."

CWIC can use your help. So call 725-2623, or walk or write to 7 Barrow St., Brunswick, Me.

The biennial Delta Sigma Lectureship Fund, in cooperation with the Senior Center, will present political strategist Kevin Phillips at 1:30 p.m. next Friday in Wentworth Hall.

Phillips, formerly an advisor to President Nixon, left the White House to strike out on his own. He is the author of the controversial book, THE EMERGING REPUBLICAN MAJORITY, which describes a re-alignment of American political forces. His lecture, "Strategies and Accomplishments of the Nixon Administration" should be interesting to students of political science and all concerned individuals.

The Lectureship is one established by the Brothers of Delta Sigma from their house funds. In 1969, author Tom Wolfe appeared under its auspices.

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Brunswick

Mrs. Alexander: School Board Gadfly

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Almost everyone these days has become an "expert" on public education: businessmen, Ford Foundation executives, politicians, vice presidents, chiropractors, and all sorts of cabbages and kings. It's no different here in Brunswick, Maine than it is in New York City. If you've been following the debate over the local school board redistricting proposal you know exactly what I mean. More about this later. However, there is an exception to the above situation. She is one of the few school board members who has actually taught in the public schools and who can thus speak with credibility about them. Her name is Mrs. Audrey Alexander, member of the Brunswick School Board and a staunch opponent of any attempts to "politicize" the schools.

Mrs. Alexander taught history at Brunswick's Junior and Senior High Schools from 1954 to 1961 and then served as principal of the Coffin Elementary School until 1964. Although she now has a family to take care of, she feels that the school board is the next-best way to "keep up with the schools."

"As a citizen... with more than a general interest in the school board, I think I have an obligation to speak out," she said.



School Board Member, Audrey Alexander.

Currently, Brunswick is debating a controversial proposal which was passed by the town council. It calls for the replacement of at-large school board elections by elections in seven districts, and it has received the support of the town's more conservative elements, including Councilman-at-large Richard Lord. Mrs. Alexander has always opposed the measure, and the manner in which it was rammed through the town council on the very night that it was proposed.

"It was brought up," she noted, "and voted on without any study or consideration on the part of the council... it wasn't publicized well at all." The proposal implies alterations of the Town charter, and Mrs. Alexander stated that "It's too early to change a town charter that has only had a nine month trial when in fact there is little or no evidence as to whether or not it has been successful."

Mrs. Alexander is convinced that the redistricting proposal was devised for political purposes. And "every effort," she added, "should be made to keep politics out of the school board. It's easier to bring politics into a district election." When one considers that Brunswick is a small town to begin with, this makes sense.

She makes no secret about where all the politics is coming from. "I probably wouldn't have become as deeply concerned over the redistricting proposal if I didn't firmly believe that currently there is an undue amount of influence being exercised in local affairs by the John Birch Society. I would be just as opposed to any other special interest group trying to insert their interests into the local school board."

What does Mrs. Alexander mean by "Bircher influence?"

"I keep reading their words in the reports of our town council meetings..."

"Mr. Lord's statements on the Merrymeeting Community Action (a local anti-poverty organization) are right out of Birch literature" including the "general sweeping statements about OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity, federal government) being controlled by Communists."

What's more, Mrs. Alexander suddenly began receiving unsolicited Birch Society literature when she was elected to the school board. The Birch Society has sent similar gratuities to every other elected school board member.

Mrs. Alexander doesn't know whether or not Richard Lord is a Birch Society member or whether he has simply adopted their philosophy. But she does know that Birch Society literature has been made available to the public in the Brunswick Municipal Building. And she does know that when the "Support Your Local Police Committee of Cumberland" sponsored a Birch Society film called "Anarchy-USA" in the Municipal Building "the town manager made it clear that no one had to attend but that (municipal building) workers were allowed to see the film during working hours." Presumably, therefore, they were paid for this extracurricular activity.

Besides the moral question regarding the circumstances surrounding the film, Mrs. Alexander feels that this sort of material is just what is not needed.

"Propaganda techniques are propaganda techniques... they don't differ whether or not they are used by the extreme left or right. They prey on people's fears, doubts, and suspicions about the unknown."

Returning to the issue of Brunswick public education, Mrs. Alexander criticized the general evaluation of the schools which, she stated, "was made by Mr. Lord" and which "is not necessarily valid... Those who wish to change the makeup of the school board or indeed the entire educational philosophy of the Brunswick School system had best become better acquainted with the school system on a basis more solid than that one feels is true or what one believes might be happening someplace else... Mr. Lord has not been specific on just what it is, and what teaching techniques, he is displeased with."

As is fairly typical of school boards, boards of education, and "educational philosophers" in general, teachers and students have been neglected in this whole hassle over public school control. A note on the Brunswick teachers should be made here. There is no chapter of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) in Brunswick. Teachers belong to the Maine Teachers Association, a chapter of the National Educational Association (NEA). The NEA likes to be viewed as a "professional" organization. "Professionalism" as seen by the NEA is just what all time educational critics buy. The teacher is apolitical and doesn't march on picket lines or belong to a genuine union (it's undignified). The teacher simply does his or her job in the classroom and gratefully accepts both salary and working conditions. Perhaps this attitude of "professionalism" has allowed Brunswick lawmakers to by-pass teacher opinion.

At any rate, "there hasn't been any meeting since the (redistricting) proposal was made... whereby there could be dialogue with the teachers," according to Mrs. Alexander. Mr. Lord, "has never sat down and talked with teachers." She added that she has "always had a feeling that teachers should play a much stronger role in the community."

In an interview last week, Councilman Lord stated that "on a general basis, you'll find that high school graduates know less about their government than graduates knew 12 years ago."

Mrs. Alexander replied, "The kids today haven't developed to the level of maturity which they will reach in their thinking and therefore say things which seem to indicate that they may not agree with things that 12 years ago were unquestioned. That is not, however, an indication that they know less about their government, as Mr. Lord suggests, and it's my feeling from talking to them that those who learn conscientiously are better informed than they've ever been in the history of the country. It's true that education is no longer the spoon-feeding of mountains of facts and expecting a parrot-like feedback from kids, but who says this is bad?"

"One of the main goals of education," she continued, "should be to get young people to be able to do some thinking for themselves, and to make judgments and draw conclusions based on the facts they have learned."

As for Lord's hang-ups about patriotism Mrs. Alexander stated that Lord feels that "... there is a general lack of patriotic feeling (among young people) and that it can be blamed directly on the educational system. He doesn't recognize whether or not this is a majority or a loud minority... But if to be critical of your government is to be disloyal, then where is his defense in attacking OEO? Or does it matter who is being critical? Do we have a double standard of criticism?"

Brunswick education and politics may appear to some to be just so much "Hick" triviality but this is what's happening all over the country and you'd better believe that it's a serious matter. In states such as Maine, where matters such as curricula, textbooks, and the governance of schools is left to each community, educational policy is made only at the grass roots. That is why Mrs. Alexander's voice is ringing out in Brunswick.

Booters Winless

While the football team suffered an incredible, if not absurd, defeat last week-end, the varsity soccer boys have been having their problems as well. By either tying or losing in overtime, the Booters have booted their season record to two losses and two ties. This fact would not be so amazing unless you knew (not thought) that the varsity slate should read 4 and 0. Since the game with New Hampshire, the Bears have gone on to tie Wesleyan (a team that is considered at least Springfield's equal... Bowdoin lost to Springfield) and loss to the University of Maine Bears.

Against the Cardinals, Bowdoin was the master. And yet, at the end of two double overtime periods, the score revealed a highly deceptive nothing to nothing score. Russ Outhouse made his first start as Bowdoin's goalie and turned in a fine set of statistics. Also aiding in the great defensive stamina were fullbacks, White, Huff and of course co-captain Jeff Sexton. The loss was a setback to the Bears who entered competition last week-end with high spirits for the remainder of the season starting then.

Next, on to the University of Maine. The Polar Bears were defeated by the Black Bears, 2-1. Co-captain Tom Huleatt opened the contest's scoring in the third period. He was assisted by Girna Ameron. The fact that neither team scored until the third period illustrates well enough the closeness of the score. But, once again, the score does not illustrate the ability of the competitors. Bowdoin had many more scoring opportunities than Maine and also had control of the ball for most of the game. Scoring, obviously, was another matter. By the time the University was on the scoreboard with a lone tally in the fourth period, it was doubtful if the game would finish in the normal four periods. Once again this year, the Bears from the far north found themselves in an overtime situation. U. Maine capitalized, just as it did on the fast break, and scored the winning goal. Bowdoin lacked the capitalization aptitude that Maine and many of its opponents had. There was, however, a Bowdoin goal that was called back on an off-sides penalty. Roger Bevan scored that futile point for the cause.

This Saturday is Alumni Week-End. The Booters face eighth ranked Amherst. Amherst just recently lost to Harvard, 3-1. Harvard enjoys a national ranking among the United States top five college team. But then, with a point or two here and there, Bowdoin soccer (just like Bowdoin football) should be undefeated. With a win over the Lord Jeffs, Bowdoin could not only receive some confidence and desire but, also, salvage what could

Look Out

Excerpts from Oct. 7

No TV cameras, no President Nixon, no fancy press boxes; just a lot of people and dogs having fun

Carzo remembers his first victory vividly. "We were playing Bowdoin. We hadn't won, and we hadn't scored often either, so when we scored first, we had a diorganized discussion on the sideline whether to kick the point or go for a two-point conversion. While we were debating, our kicker, Bob Froehlich, unknowingly rushed into the game and lined up to kick the point. It was only his third attempt of the season. He made it, and we won, 7-6."

If Tufts beat Bowdoin that day, it meant that Bowdoin was not playing Bates. Let that be noted because some keen observers of the sporting scene have the impression that Bowdoin always plays Bates. Comment: "Every time I listen to those Saturday night football scores, they are giving a Bates-Bowdoin score." There also used to be the feeling that "as Maine goes, so goes Colby," but the University of Maine has moved onto a more ambitious level of play, leaving Bates, Bowdoin and Colby to battle among themselves for the coveted championship of the State of Maine.

If your ear is attuned only to the names of the 118 schools that play big-time football, then it's not unlikely that the small-college football scores will all come out sounding like Bates-Bowdoin. And one man's Bates-Bowdoin is another's Wooster-Muskingum, Luther-Wartburg, Morris Brown-Bethune Cookman, Pepperdine-Occidental, Upsilon-Lycoming, or, lest we forget, Hope vs. Defiance.

College is for learning, and it took the University of Chicago only 30 years to understand that there is green, leafy, fall-afternoon football fun available—if you don't mind being one of the hundreds of little schools that come up on the Saturday night football newscasts sounding like Bates vs. Bowdoin.

quickly become a disastrous season. It would seem that with all the time spent playing in overtime periods, Bowdoin has had far more game experience than most of the competitors.

Lord Jeff To Suffer

The Bowdoin College football team will try for a comeback Saturday (Oct. 10) after suffering a heartbreaking 14-13 loss to Wesleyan last week. The Polar Bears will play host to Amherst at Whittier Field, with the opening kickoff set for 1:30 p.m. (EDT).

Coach Jim Ostendary's Lord Jeffs were slaughtered by Springfield 47-14 in their opening game but won 27-20 over American International College last Saturday. Bowdoin won its first game of the season with a 34-15 rout of Worcester Tech.

Amherst and Bowdoin first faced each other on the gridiron in 1896. Since that time Bowdoin has won only 11 games — the last time being 1960. Amherst has won 35 and the two teams have tied twice.

The Lord Jeffs are expected to arrive with 15 lettermen. Six sophomores from a sophomore-studded roster are listed on the probable starting lineups. Returning offensive starters include junior end Jean Fugett, who was third leading pass receiver in New England last year with 43 catches for 725 yards, and junior end Tom Small.

Bowdoin coach Jim Lentz singled out two of his starters for their fine performances last week. Tight end Cliff Webster of

Brunswick, Me., scored Bowdoin's only TD and grabbed three passes for a total of 67 yards, playing a fine game. Defensive tackle John Pappalardo of Hingham, Mass., was in on several key tackles and helped hold Wesleyan's total offensive yardage to slightly more than half that gained by the Polar Bears.

Bowdoin's starting offensive backfield will include quarterback Bob Foley of Plymouth, N. H.; halfbacks Joe Bonasera of Winchester, Mass., and Mike Jackson of Reading, Mass.; and fullback Jeff Begley of Topsfield, Mass. Paul Wiley of New Haven, Conn., and Webster will be the split and tight ends, respectively.

The rest of the starting offensive line will include Ray Linnell of Stoughton, Mass., and Gordon Sewall of Winchester, Mass.; guards Burt Richardson of Greenland, N. H., and Al Cappellini of North Weymouth, Mass.; and center Tom Carey of Rufford, Me.

The starting defensive lineup will include ends Ray Bolduc of Skowhegan, Me., and Steve Oakes of Holden, Mass.; tackles Pappalardo and Ray Choinard of Beverly, Mass.; middle guard Stu Norman of Jewett City, Conn.; linebackers Capt. Roger Dawe of Stoughton, Mass., and Arnie Tompkins of Washington, D. C.;

cornerbacks Howie Martin of Braintree, Mass., and Bob Newman of Bangor, Me.; and safeties Jim Hella of Brockton, Mass., and Dana Verrill of Rockland, Me.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) today ranked the Bowdoin College football squad No. 2 in the nation in total offense among College Division teams.

National Collegiate Sports Services (NCS), statistical arm of the NCAA, said the record Bowdoin total of 600 yards which Coach Jim Lentz's squad gained in its victory over Worcester Tech last week is second only to the 702.5-yard total offense averaged by Northern Colorado in two games.

NCS also reported that Bowdoin's 337-yard gain by rushing, a single-game Polar Bear record, was good for fourth place in the nation in the rushing offense department. The Polar Bears are ranked eighth in the nation in forward passing offense on the basis of their 263-yard forward passing total in their opening game against Worcester Tech.

Sophomore halfback Joe Bonasera of Winchester, Mass., who scored 14 points against Worcester Tech, is the eighth-ranked individual scorer in the nation on a points-per-game basis.

Bowdoin	Opponents
47	26
549	217
394	210
168	215
40	49
20	16
50.0	32.7
0	4
10	12
280	450
28.0	37.5
13	5
8	4
17	9
176	89

Player	No.	Yds.	Avg.
Begun	6	185	30.8
Jackson	4	95	23.8

Player	No.	Yds.
Bonasera	3	46
Loeffler	2	24
Broadus	1	19
Jackson	1	2

Player	No.	Yds.	TD
Bonasera	2	2	0
Webster	2	0	0
Wiley	1	2	0
Burnett	0	1	0
Bates	1	0	0

Player	Att.	Gain	Loss	Net	Avg.	TD
Bonasera	34	175	13	162	4.8	2
Loeffler	18	107	6	101	5.6	0
Begun	16	87	3	84	5.2	0
Jackson	20	80	7	73	3.6	0
Foley	11	55	3	52	4.7	0
Bates	5	24	0	24	4.8	1
Tripaldi	3	22	0	22	7.3	0
Benson	12	49	30	19	1.6	0
Haley	4	16	0	16	4.0	0
Amrol	1	0	4	-4	-4	0

Player	Att.	Comp.	Int.	Net	TD	Pct.
Benson	22	11	0	263	2	50.0
Foley	18	9	0	181	1	50.0

Player	No.	Yds.	TD
Wiley	5	180	1
Webster	5	128	2
Jackson	4	87	0
Bates	3	81	0
Bonasera	3	28	0

Player	No.	Yds.
Bates	5	40
Verrill	1	0

Player	PAT KICK	PAT RUSH	PAT PASS	FG	PTS.
Bonasera	0	1	0	0	14
Webster	0	0	0	0	12
Wiley	1	2	0	0	8
Burnett	0	1	0	2	7
Bates	1	0	0	0	6

FALL ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

Bears 34	Worcester Tech 15
Bears 13	Wesleyan 14
Oct.	
10 *Amherst	H 1:30
17 †Williams	H 1:30
24 Colby	A 1:30
31 Bates	A 1:30
Nov.	
7 Tufts	H 1:30
*Alumni Day	
†Parents Weekend	

Cubs 16	Worcester 13
Oct.	
10 N. Yarmouth Acad.	A 2:00
17 Bridgton Acad.	H 10:30
30 Maine	H 1:30
Nov.	
6 Harvard	A 2:00

Bears 1	Springfield 4
Bears 1	New Hampshire 1
Bears 0	Wesleyan 0
Bears 1	Maine 2

Oct.	
10 Amherst	H 11:00
17 Williams	H 10:30
21 Bates	H 2:30
24 Colby	A 10:00
27 Maine	H 2:30
31 Bates	A 10:00
Nov.	
4 Colby	H 1:30
7 Tufts	H 11:00

Oct.	
14 Hinkley	H 3:00
24 Colby	A 12:30
Nov.	
28 Hebron	H 8:30
30 Easterns at Boston	
Nov.	
9 NEICAAA at Boston	

Cubs 4	Maine 2
Oct.	
10 N. Yarmouth Acad.	A 10:00
14 Hinkley	A 2:30
16 Hebron	A 3:30
23 Colby	A 3:00
28 Exeter	H 8:30
30 New Hampshire	A 2:30

Oct.	
10 Amherst	H 12:00
17 Williams	H 12:00
24 Colby	A 12:30
27 MIAA Champ. at Orono	2:00
30 Easterns at Boston	
Nov.	
3 Bates and Vermont at Bates	3:30
9 NEICAAA at Boston	

Welcome Alumni!

Football ... 1:30 (Whittier)

Soccer ... 11:00 (Pickard)

and don't forget

the Alumni swim!

First Tallman Lecture

Dr. Ellis Lippincott Describes Discovery of Polywater

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Dr. Ellis Lippincott, the first Tallman professor in 34 years to be associated with the Chemistry Department, delivered the first in a series of three lectures Wednesday night. He spoke on "Polywater," a subject of intense controversy, both here and abroad. Dr. Lippincott is presently the head of one of the largest research teams concentrating on polywater in the country, at the University of Maryland.

Dr. Lippincott, wearing an orange shirt-multi-colored tie combination, not often seen north of Portland, began by describing the perplexing discovery of polywater by a Soviet scientist around 1960. It seems that when very small tubes were suspended above water at a certain temperature, as the water vaporized, tiny droplets of a clear molasses-like substance formed inside the tubes.

The Soviets performed some tests on the minute quantities that they were able to gather, and found that this substance, although composed of water molecules, could exist without evaporating at around 500°C. Dr. Lippincott reminded us that water boils at 100°C.

The Soviets published their results and were greeted with skepticism throughout the scientific world. It was then that Dr. Lippincott, in collaboration with Dr. Bellamy of the English Ministry of Technology, decided to begin active research.

The Russians termed this mysterious substance, "anomalous water." Dr. Lippincott, in his first paper, coined the phrase "polywater."

Polywater does all sorts of things that are simply inexplicable. Dr. Lippincott considered that the only "adequate starting place," when investigating polywater is "not to believe anything you hear." Starting from scratch, he found that polywater

did have physical properties, like boiling point, which varied greatly from those of normal water. Sometimes the material wouldn't boil at all. A few times the polywater "would creep up out of the tube, something it's not supposed to do."

At this time, polywater is still a puzzling mystery. Theories abound as to its structure and properties. The leading proposition is that it is water, with the molecules closer together. However, even that is only an hypothesis. One alarmist suggested that it would dry up the oceans if it were let loose. Many scientists don't even believe that it exists. Some propose that this viscous polywater may merely be sweat. Dr. Lippincott retorted that he "put a lot of sweat into this research, and one thing's for sure, it's not sweat."

Dr. Lippincott is reserving a detailed discussion of the controversy now raging for his second lecture, to be given next week.

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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1970

NUMBER 4



The Bowdoin College Precision Marching Band exhibits its customary form and timing — the results of long hours of grueling practice.

Sebastian, Chicago Liven Homecoming

By JOHN MEDEIROS

Music, girls, football, noise, dope, crowds, friends, alumni, booze, loneliness, unexpected events . . .

That's what goes into a typical Bowdoin Homecoming weekend, and the 1970 version was no exception.

Things began popping with the arrival of the usual contingents of unfamiliar girls on campus. Some were seen auditing classes Friday, others (notably blind dates) were being given nickel tours by Bowdoin men.

Fraternity houses held banquets Friday night, at which alumni (most from recent years) and brothers' dates rubbed elbows and chatted over the traditional roast beef, steak or lobster.

Friday night Jaime Brockett and John Sebastian were in concert in the Morrill Gym. A capacity crowd attended, and the Student Union Committee reported ticket sales of \$7,229.60. This means a loss of only about \$100, giving the committee \$2,900 surplus in their Homecoming budget. The committee will apply to the Blanket Tax Committee for permission to carry the

funds over onto their Winters' Weekend budget. In the past, requests of this type have usually been granted.

Brockett led off the program, and presented himself reasonably well . . . if somewhat softly. There were complaints from those sitting near the rear that he couldn't be heard, because he wasn't speaking loudly enough into the microphone. His musical style is definitely loose; he performed mostly in a humorous vein.

Brockett gave the impression he was there to provide a fun time, not necessarily a heavy concert. He is a coffee house type of performer, and many of his innuendos and muttered comments did not come across to the large audience.

His encore was his big number, "Titanic," and that was loud enough to be heard, if too fast to be comprehended. Brockett, though, is an informal, folksy kind of performer who gave a creditable concert.

John Sebastian, however, showed what a difference years of experience can make. He, too, gave a very personal concert, but the difference was that everyone

in the hall thought it was personal, not merely those in the first few rows.

Sebastian played quite a bit of old music. That doesn't mean it wasn't good, though. Much of it was old Lovin' Spoonful stuff, including "You're a Big Boy Now," "Daydream," and "Did You Ever Have to Make Up Your Mind?"

He did sprinkle these with (Please Turn to Page Two)

OPEN LINE

Commencing Wednesday, October 21st, and every Wednesday morning at 10:00 a.m. thereafter, a member(s) of the Administration will be available in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union to informally discuss any questions, concerns or just plain matters of interest with students. President Roger Howell will lead off this new series at 10:00 a.m. on October 21st. Why not plan to spend a few moments going over that special interest or concern with him? This new, informal series is sponsored by the Student Union Committee.

Student-Faculty Senate Considered by Council

By DAVID BUSHY

At their meeting Monday evening, Student Council members voted unanimously to urge the Governance Committee to consider the idea of a student-faculty senate.

The group also voted to add two more "independent" seats on council, and heard Bobbitt Noel and Mark Lewis report on the Monday Faculty meeting.

The Senate motion, proposed by John Medeiros, urged President Roger Howell to call a meeting of the Governance Committee as soon as possible to "consider carefully" the matter of a Student-Faculty Senate. Council President Geoffrey Owen expressed his views on the proposal, indicating that such a group would be independent of both the council and the faculty.

Chris Almy, reporting on the last Governance Committee meeting, told the council that the overseers and trustees are open to the idea of students voting on committees, but, since the school was chartered by the state, the matter will have to be passed by the state legislature.

He also said the group had discussed minority representation on the boards, including such minority groups as women.

Almy announced a Steering Committee meeting in the Mitchell Room on the evening of October 20.

Bobbitt Noel and Mark Lewis, Student Representatives at the Faculty Meeting, told the Council of a special report of the Redoring Committee, concerning leave of absence for students.

The Committee recommendation, to be voted on at the next Faculty Meeting, was suggested by Dean Nyhus in order to formalize a "Leave of Absence" status. The proposal would require leaves of absence to begin at the end of a regular semester, that the student be in good standing academically, and that the request for a leave of absence be made formally to the Recording Committee, after consultation with the student's advisor or major department.

The student would not have to apply for readmission, but the leave of absence would be for a specified term, and the student would be eligible for financial aid immediately upon return, if he applied at the regular time.

The report stressed that students taking a leave of absence would cease to be members of the campus community, and that in matters such as Selective Service, registration and use of Bowdoin facilities, their status would be no different from that of students who had resigned from the college.

The two Representatives also said the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee as well as the Committee on Co-education had approved three students to become members. Ad Hoc Committees will also be able to take on student members without approval of the Committee on Committees.

The Council, in other action, voted unanimously to ask members of committees to report back after every meeting, to the Council.

The group also announced that there were no nominations for Co-Chairmen of Campus Chest Weekend, and they were still looking for interested volunteers.

90 Scholars Honored on J.B.S. Day

Ninety outstanding undergraduate scholars at Bowdoin College were honored today at 10:30 a.m. during traditional James Bowdoin Day exercises in Pickard Theater, Memorial Hall. The day is set aside each year in memory of James Bowdoin III, earliest patron of the 176-year-old College.

President Roger Howell, Jr., presented honorary James Bowdoin Scholarships to 90 undergraduates in recognition of high (Please Turn to Page Two)

Homecoming . .

(Continued from page 1)

some of his newer numbers, including "I Had a Dream," "Red-eye Express," and a new number he said had not been sung anywhere before. Perhaps it is an indication of his wisdom that he is willing to mix the old with the new, something many individual performers who have split from groups are not willing to do.

The Homecoming Queen was crowned during intermission. Chosen as "the girl you'd most like to see at an 8 a.m. class next semester" was Robin Lee, a sophomore at Mount Holyoke who lives in Honolulu, Hawaii. She was escorted by Wes Canfield, a senior Delta Sigma.

There were bands at several houses Saturday night, and parties at all of them. Perhaps the most unexpected happening of the evening was a false alarm pulled in the Senior Center. (Rumor has it on the fourth floor . . . but by a group of roving commandoes.)

Fire engines from the town fire department, summoned automatically by the alarm system, came roaring to the scene. As they sat in the Senior Center Drive, their colored lights playing on the tower, many of the residents were seen in their windows looking out, defying fire regulations which call for everyone to leave the building as soon as possible when an alarm is sounded. (One senior descended to the first floor, but when asked about his date, she said she was upstairs sleeping . . . he didn't want to wake her up.)

Richard S. Pulsifer, assistant director of the center, decried the incident. "It's so stupid," he told the Orient. "There's no justification for it." He said the alarm doesn't cost the College anything, (contrary to various rumors) but it inconveniences everyone.

"The main thing that concerns us is that if it rings again and it's a legitimate fire, there might be people who'll . . . ignore it," he said. "We don't pay anything in dollars and cents. . . I hope we don't have to pay in terms of somebody's life."

Sunday was a rather uneventful day on the Bowdoin campus, but many Bowdoin men made the 30 mile journey to UMPG (Gorham State) to hear Chicago in concert that evening.

The concert was a fantastic one, embodying the best in American rock music. It was mobbed . . . estimates ranged up



John Sebastian "into it" at last week's Homecoming concert.

to 4,000 people, and it grew very hot in the Hill Gymnasium after a while.

About 9 p.m., the action really started. Although it took the seven members of Chicago a few minutes to get their instruments used to the high temperatures in the hall, when they got started, they didn't waste any time. They lead off with "It Better End Soon," and did "In the Country," "South Carolina Purples," "Does Anybody Really Know What Time It Is?" "Beginnings," and "Smothered," a cut from their soon-to-be-released third album.

Note flowed upon note and chord upon chord. Chicago has its own brand of music — a unique blending of brass with a traditional guitar-drum-organ combo. And they know how to mold that music into something special.

The last part of the program can be described as a glorious cacophony of sound. The group introduced a piece written in seven movements, swung into the opening bars of "Make Me Smile," and then went right through the entire seven sections which comprise "Ballet for a Girl in Buchannon" almost the entire second side of their second album.

As soon as the audience heard the opening notes, they hurled themselves to their feet in an explosion of clapping hands and

cheering voices. They stayed there, clapping and bouncing in unison for the rest of the program.

As if the "Make Me Smile" medley wasn't enough, as soon as the group finished the last triumphant note which is its climax, they swung right into "25 or 6 to 4." And, when that was over, they did "I'm a Man," their hit from their first album, CTA.

By the time they finished those three, most of the audience was dazed by it all. The experience in that hall was something to be felt. The heat, the red and blue lights, the clouds of smoke billowing around the stands, and the music all had their separate effects, and combined to produce a sensation of other-worldliness.

In any case, Chicago had done an hour and 50 minutes of music, while they had only agreed to do an hour and a half. But that wasn't all. . . . As they left the stage, rhythmic clapping and chanting began and lasted a good five minutes, until they returned. For an encore, they did a 25 minute improvisation on their "Free-Form Guitar."

Admittedly, the encore seemed rather anti-climatic. . . . Nothing could best the incredible performance which had gone before. But you came out of that gym feeling almost as if it had been some sort of mystical experience. Concert is much too mundane a word.

J.B.S. . .

(Continued from page 1)

scholarship. The program included an address by The Honorable Frank M. Coffin, Judge of the First Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals.

Undergraduates and members of the Class of 1970 who received "High Honors" in each of their courses during the last academic year received a copy of the book "Charles Dickens 1812-1870: A Centennial Volume," of which the General Editor is E. W. Tomlin.

Other prizes awarded include the James Bowdoin Cup and the General Philoon Trophy. The Cup is given annually by Alpha Rho Upsilon Fraternity to the student who, in his previous college year, ranked highest scholastically among varsity lettermen. The Trophy, established by the late Major General Wallace C. Philoon of Bowdoin's Class of

1905, is awarded annually to the senior who has compiled the best record at ROTC summer camp.

Following presentation of the awards, there will be a student response by senior Gordon F. Grimes, a History major and Dean's List student. He has been a leading debater at Bowdoin.

James Bowdoin Day Chaplain was the Rev. Maurice W. Cobb of the Unitarian-Universalist Church of Brunswick. The Bowdoin Chapel Choir, under the direction of Professor Donald G. Caldwell of the Department of Music, sung Psalm 121 by Heinrich Schutz.

An Academic Procession began the James Bowdoin Day ceremonies. It was led by Professor Nathan Dane II, Winkley Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, who served as Faculty Marshal.

Professor William D. Shipman, Chairman of Bowdoin's Department of Economics, spoke at a noon luncheon for the James Bowdoin Scholars.

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Orient Record Review

The Kritikal Krok

By GUY LAOUCHEUR

Sadly enough, some people still base their own opinions about rock upon the esoteric teachings of rock kritiks. Since rock publications are not wholly manned by sensitive, interested writers, much of the gop which is sold on the streets at "respectable," gopher-no-moss prices, is sheer deception, profferting. To a too-large extent, rock kriticism determines what is to be heralded as breakthrough, as magic, or as sheet.

Now, if a rock kritk wants to say that *After the Gold Rush* is a mere shadow of what it might have been, golly, let him go on thinking that. But, as it turns out, gang, Neil Young is a self-avowed simple-song writer. If a kritk says that *Gold Rush* lacks polish, effectively, he tells Young to stop reacting to himself and to his neighbors and to concentrate on producing undefined but "ethereal" and . . . ugh . . . "lasting" sounds.

Young is largely indifferent to this sort of polish, as he blandly indicates in a song introduction on the bootleg CSNY album, *Wooden Nickel*: "Thizza song, 'bout birds." His magic is never really what anyone would call "cryptic," but is nearly always autobiographical, and naturally, will puzzle the listener who knows little or nothing about Young's background.

Rock mags become useful when they can help bridge these information gaps. Ben Fong-Torres' July interview with David Crosby in *Rolling Stone* is a fine example of the fulfilled possibilities of rock criticism. Fong-Torres is apparently no pedant, so he gives Crosby the reins. As a result, the public is treated to a long, informative look at the marvelously candid ex-Byrd. In a sort of introduction to the interview, Fong-Torres include two or three examples of the distinctive Crosby before-between-and-after-song rap. During a CSNY concert, Crosby describes Young's "Only Love Can Break Your Heart" as "a song about President Johnson, Spiro T. Agnew, Richard Nixon/Ronnie Reagan/Vietnam/Cambodia the moon and refuse" . . . he pauses a few seconds and adds . . . "but it's not a bummer!" So, if David Crosby knows what Neil Young is doing, it shouldn't be all that difficult for the record-buying, festival-following, closely-attentive young fans to figure out how he does his work.

You can always count on your friends to help you out in times of stress. I was in the throes of a pretty large loss last month when a friend galloped over and played *Gold Rush* for me. And, friends, it is NOT a bummer. The images in the album are hardly tragic. Quite the contrary, Young deals with the bizarre, with the potential bummers, and plainly exhorts folks who are bummed-out to "find someone who's turning" and "come around." Precisely: the only hope for those of us who would stay sane lies in our willingness to sing and to dance and to think.

Each of the three Young al-

The Steering Committee of the Special Committee on Membership and Operation of Governing Boards is interested in hearing the opinions of the members of the Bowdoin community, especially in regard to faculty and student participation in the deliberations of the Governing Boards. Those who would like to express their views to the Committee are invited to attend a meeting to be held at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, October 20, in the Mitchell Room at the Senior Center.

bums deals with a broad scale of social interactions, each finds answers, without vindictiveness, without treachery. Young writes his songs in search of new friends. Obviously, songwriting being one of yer braver things to do, given the aforementioned kritikal krok, Young deals fearlessly with his emotions. He brings them into the open and thereby clears things up for himself and, songwriting being one of yer more public occupations, for anyone else who is willing to listen.

"Southern Man" may seem stern, but Young feels there is no need for physical revenge and the song is directed, to a large extent, to the oppressed Black. He asks the Black Man to be patient, to hold on to his dignity in the face of the creeping pace of white enlightenment.

Though not given to undue embellishment, Young is at his delightful best when he drifts a bit from the events that directly inspire his songs: the second or third stanzas in which his imagination gets off and his visions chain-react to the successively farther-out. As his images become less obvious or, rather, as they offer wider ranges of interpretation, Neil Young's songs go beyond mere adjectival praiseworthiness. That's when you start bringin' the records to yer friends' houses and start devisin' ways to sneak 'em onto your enemies' record machines.

Black Workers Lead

Auto Workers Strike at GM

By ROSYLN NOVACK

College Press Service
Now they really started the strike in earnest.

They took possession of the gates and buildings, too. They placed a guard in either clock house

Just to keep the non-union men out,

And they took the keys and locked the gates up too.

—The Fisher Strike, 1936

By an unknown auto worker
The present Auto Workers' (UAW) strike won't exactly resemble this first G.M. strike in all respects, but like its predecessor 35 years ago, it has the potential of shaking the society to its foundations. An extremely well-organized group such as the UAW has unlimited power because it is based at the roots of our complex industrial economy.

Industrial workers are among the first to feel the crunch of our super-heated Permanent War Economy, not only through a decrease in real wages brought on by inflation, but also in many unique ways which are inherent in the work process in this society. Industrial labor is, of course, victimized by periodic lay-offs.

But the production speed-up is even more important. This is a ploy used by industry in an attempt to offset profit losses incurred by wage gains. Its effect on the worker is to make the third of his life which he spends working more hectic and less meaningful.

In addition, racism divides the

workers, while patriotism is used to blind them to the effects of war on their lives, blunting their continual struggle for a better life.

The United Auto Workers and other unions had a cost-of-living clause written into their contracts with the automobile industry. This meant that the worker was compensated in his paycheck for rises and falls in the cost of living based on quarterly reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The clause still exists in bastardized form as a result of the last contract (1967). A ceiling or "cap" was placed on the compensation. If the cost of living rose beyond that ceiling it was tough luck.

In the last three years inflation has completely outdistanced that ceiling. The union wants the ceiling abolished and real wages restored to their 1967 level before they even begin to talk about a wage increase.

This is a demand for retirement at \$500 a month after 30 years of service regardless of pay. A rank-and-file movement centered around this demand has existed in the UAW for several years. The Union leadership finally picked it up and has made it a key point in negotiations. The Company, on the other hand, may grant the demand for retirement after thirty years, but it may cut its contributions to the pension fund.

It is not clear just how much a "substantial wage increase" is

to the Union leadership. The most recent figures made available to the public hover around 50 cents an hour. This is far short of the \$1 an hour demanded by various rank-and-file caucuses.

Although auto manufacturing has been traditionally a relatively high-paying industry, working conditions have been abominable. The majority of wild-cat strikes during the last few years have been over working conditions.

It has been the UAW's policy to trade wages for working conditions. UAW President Leonard Woodcock is not breaking the pattern. The rank-and-file feel more strongly about the subject. GM Workers Unity Committee of Local 216 states, "We consider improving the conditions of life in the plant to be the highest priority in the coming contract. We fear a wage increase may be negotiated at the cost of a further deterioration of our working conditions, and we will fight any such attempt."

The automobile industry has called all of the union's key demands "inflationary." President Woodcock's reply to this has been that it is the company's responsibility to increase production efficiency and he even outlines how this should be done. He suggests time-study and other gimmicks with fancy names which to the production worker mean just one thing: speed-up.

It is hard to believe that the ranks will take this lying down. Woodcock forces himself into this kind of trade-off because he refuses to go beyond the boundaries of "legitimate" grievance procedure. By making the strike selective Woodcock has greatly weakened the position of the union. GM was chosen as the "target" company. Ford and Chrysler are to keep working. However, in order to keep Ford and Chrysler working, certain GM parts plant which supply Ford and Chrysler with axles, bearings and other parts (while incidentally also manufacturing parts to be used in helicopters and other vehicles for Vietnam and other American theatres of war; an interesting position for an "anti-war" labor leader to be in). So a good chunk of GM keeps working and the profits keep rolling in from open plants and summer stock piles.

It is interesting to note that virtually every one of the union's key demands was initially motivated by some form of rank-and-file opposition grouping within the union, only to be co-opted and of course watered down by the union bureaucracy.

The auto industry has a long history of illegal "wildcat" strikes. Union bureaucrats, secure in their positions after decades in office feel threatened by any motion from the ranks, for such motion creates the real possibility that they might be dislodged from their very comfortable positions. Labor is in desperate need of aggressive leadership, but years of conservatism and wining and dining with the "Establishment" have rendered labor's bureaucracy incapable of providing that leadership.

The traditional kind of "official" labor movement has reached the limits of its capabilities. While it offered a mechanism for settling wage disputes and gaining union recognition it is not now and never was capable of confronting the day-to-day issues of work. Only a movement controlled from the ranks and completely independent of the corporations and the political parties of the corporations (the Democratic and Republican parties) can do that.

(From the Rutgers Daily Targum)



Comrades deGanahl and Wolfe look on as Deputy Commissar Mike Bushey, head of WBOR, the NKVD's secret cell at Bowdoin, begins the evening's broadcast to Moscow.

"Other Problems" Lead To Drug Use

By DAVID BUSHEY

A probing discussion followed a talk by Ralph Baxter Wednesday afternoon, although the speaker failed to face his title of "Better Things For Better Living Through Chemistry?"

Baxter spoke as the last in the series of Drug Information Programs, held during the last four weeks in the main lounge of the Moulton Union. Known throughout Maine as a speaker on drug information, Baxter recently returned to the Bangor Public School System after a stint last year on the State Department of Education.

He addressed himself to the problem of creating an awareness among citizens that there is

drug usage in the state, stressing that he felt people should formulate their own opinions on whether drugs should be used or not.

Baxter noted, "I don't believe the problem is really drugs, but a lack of communication with people." He observed that the generation gap is not the most important problem, but only one of many.

As he spoke, Baxter didn't tell everyone what they wanted to hear, but sparked discussion through different means. One was to distribute "A Baker's Dozen" — Thirteen Reasons for Not Abusing Drugs — published by the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. The list, in the opinion of many

students present was rather "absurd" and did not indicate first-hand experience.

From there, the program led to a discussion of information processes in high schools, where Baxter commented, "I have yet to see a good film on drugs," and "You can't automatically say the ex-user is the best person to speak to a group of students."

One student commented, "How effective is it telling them not to do drugs? All you can do is make information available to them. Drug usage is usually caused by other problems, so what you should do is try to solve the problems." Baxter concurred, noting, "The trouble is, parents either ignore the problem or are afraid of it."

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C Friday, October 16, 1970 Number 4

Look Before You...

By FRED CUSICK

The Surgeon General was blushing last week as he made known the results of the scientific report. "Gentlemen, after years of careful research it has been definitely proven that sex causes cancer in rats."

"Could you give us a few more details about this report?"
The Surgeon General blushed again. "I'm sorry, but the report has been impounded by the President's Commission on Pornography."

The announcement shocked the Nixon Administration. A White House spokesman, perhaps for the first time, made Nixon's position perfectly clear. "President Nixon considered disavowing the report. He hoped for a report that would show that sex caused cancer in Democrats."

"The President is aware of the strain the report's findings will place on the American people. He urges all Americans to take cold showers and long walks. If you feel the need in the middle of the night, get up and get a glass of water instead."

"As far as the foreign situation goes: Sweden and Denmark have naturally been quarantined. The President, however, has agreed to give them emergency aid. He's sending them the Billy Graham crusade."

At American Cancer Society headquarters in Washington, a party was going on. "Been going on ever since we got the news," commented Jack O'Brien, the Society's National Director. "This report has given us a new lease on life. We thought we'd be going out of business what with cigarette commercials going off the air next January and the cyclamate uproar dying down, but this... We've already planned our ad campaign. We've got lots of stars, BIG stars, Helen Hayes, Lillian Gish, Walter Brennan, to come out against sex. We've also got some halfway measures for lovers. All the studies show that the worst part is in the last half; so we tell 'em to draw a bright red line halfway down and stop there."

"Halfway down what? ... Oh!"

The political repercussions of the Surgeon General's report were immediately felt. At his Fire Island headquarters the chairman of the Gay Liberation Front, Bruce Fey, commented on the report. "It's beautiful. We've made thousands of converts in just a few hours. Next week we'll start our big push, "Gay All the Way."

Despite Fey's optimism, most Americans didn't know how to cope with the report. In the suburb of New Adultery, New York, the Superintendent of Sewers and Reservoirs warned of a serious water shortage. "Everybody out there must be taking a cold shower. I don't know how much longer the supply will hold out."

New Adultery's police chief was demoralized. "Hundreds of ex-wife-swappers are out taking long walks," he said. "You can't tell the muggers from the ordinary frantic libidinous citizens. I've had to lock them all up under a 1689 ordinance that forbids 'walking lasciviously after sundown.'"

Mrs. Hester Prynne, a New Adultery housewife who came down to the jail to bail out her husband, voiced the feelings of average American. "I can't smoke and I can't... What else is there left to do? When I get home I'm going to stick my head in the oven."

Some hope may still remain for those like Mrs. Prynne. A small vocal minority of doctors disagrees with the report's findings. "After all, one critic said, "we all know that in a great many cases sex results in a nine month growth in women, but the growth doesn't become malignant until after birth."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Vote Asked

October 11, 1970

To the Editor of the Orient:

Having just received copies of the recent ROTC issues and President Howell's convocation address, a major point comes to mind which I feel bears statement.

I quite agree with Dr. Howell that academic freedom, rational intellectual discourse, tolerance, and disdain for extremist intimidations are the virtues of a wise college. It is my further agreement that these ideals were for the most part duly respected by the academic community during the activities of last May. However, other less noble traditions of the College — such as the presence on campus of ROTC, military recruitment, and financial ties to war-related industries — have been rationally and forcefully questioned in recent years and months by a sizeable and growing segment of the Bowdoin community. It would seem obvious that these officially sanctioned, non-academic involvements of the College have to a noticeable degree forced politics onto the campus. To ignore these commitments or to rationalize them as longstanding traditions and permanent fixtures of the educational institution in order to pacify many alumni, is to substitute a practical, yet fortuitous, expedient for critical analysis of the issues — critical analysis such as that demonstrated by Professor McGee at the ROTC forum last May.

While the College in 1970 may honorably seek to be the neutral, rational forum and center for the free exchange of ideas it is in reality the possessor of a military, non-neutral agency and a non-academic, anti-liberal educational program (withdrawal of academic credit does not in any way mitigate the significance of the issue) presently helping to support and continue widely unpopu-

lar governmental policies which the academic community of Bowdoin College rejected last May. Also last May, many of us believed that a genuine forum existed on campus, albeit a modified one, since in its purest sense the word suggests merely discussion rather than action on issues. However, to allow the ROTC program to continue on campus without the democratic (i.e. a majority vote) approval of the College community is to deny the existence on campus of even a flexible concept of forum. It is my opinion that the ROTC forum conducted last May should be succeeded this year by a vote of the academic community to determine either the termination or continuation of this program.

Finally, while ROTC may serve the needs of a small number of students we should not look upon the expulsion of the program as a denial of their basic rights or a callous disrespect for their individual choices. The rejection of the reasoned will of a majority — a majority which viewed the College's support of ROTC as inconsistent with its fundamental purposes and aiding directly the government's policies in Southeast Asia — would be an insult of the highest order. Surely, the integrity which characterized the actions of Bowdoin College students just five short months ago must be respected by the College Administration in more than empty words. The pursuit of "substantive knowledge" in an institution which permits the functioning of programs clearly antithetical to the aims of liberal education is a curious search indeed. It is not a time for intelligent students to allow themselves to be silenced. It is not a time to substitute fear for courageous action. It is time to vote and restore the forum.

Sincerely,
PETER WILSON '70

12 Whittier St.
Brunswick, Maine



Angela Speaks

"Liberation is synonymous with revolution for me... A revolution is not just armed struggle. It's not just the period in which you can take over. A revolution has a very, very long spectrum... The most difficult task comes... after you've been able to seize power... when you have to set about the task of building a new world..."

"What people have to start doing is to build that collective spirit. To overcome that notion of bourgeois individuality which separates one person from the next and which defines the individual as someone who can assert himself at the expense of his neighbor, at the expense of his brother by destroying his brother."

"Bourgeois ideology says you have only one life to live. You know... eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you may die. Don't give a damn about what your sister and brother are experiencing. Just do what you can do to get a little bit of pleasure out of life. What we are saying is that our lives are no different from the lives of our brothers and sisters who have been shot down by the pigs, from Huey Newton who is in jail and the Soledad Brothers who are being railroaded to the gas chamber for murder they had nothing to do with, from Bobby Seale who's being railroaded to the electric chair. We cannot separate ourselves from what is happening to them..."

"Of course, anybody who's talking about overthrowing the government, overthrowing capitalism, faces the possibility of losing his life. But... that doesn't paralyze you, because you don't see your life, your individual life, as being so important... I have given my life to the struggle. My life belongs to the struggle. If I have to lose my life in the struggle, well, then, that's the way it will have to be. A hell of a lot of brothers and sisters have already given their lives for the struggle."

"I think that if we look around us we see that somehow or another a very small minority of people in this country have all of the wealth in their hands and to top that, we don't even see them out working. We do not see them in the factories. We don't see them in the fields. We don't see them using their labor to produce the products which they then present. That tells me that something is wrong. Why is it that the masses of the people in this country have to work eight hours a day every day and somehow or another what they produce goes to some people who are sitting out at a country club, on a golf course, and not doing a damn thing? That tells me that something is wrong and it tells me that maybe the real criminals in this society are not all of the people who populate the prisons across the state, but those people who have stolen the wealth of the world from the people. Those are the criminals. And that means the Rockefeller's, the Kennedys, you know that whole Kennedy family, and that means the state that is designed to protect their property, because that's what Nixon's doing, that's what Reagan's doing, that's what they're all doing. And so every time a black child in this city dies, we should indict them for murder, because they're the ones who killed that black child."

Angela Davis

Angela

By IAN JAMES '74

Angela	Brothers	The
Black	It's time	Uncle Tom
Sister	To begin	
Caught		Help your
	Keep on	Enemy
For freedom	Pushing	Do him
Freedom	Never	No harm
Freedom	Quit	
She fought		Or shine
	Or else	His shoes
Huey's	Keep taking	And call
Out	Whitey's	Him sir
But now	Shit	
She's in		And watch
	Yes	Him hang
Revolution	Keep playing	Our
		Angela

A Comment on Angela Davis

The Afro-American Society was stunned by the apprehension of Angela Davis. The Society shares the opinions of other Black Americans on the Angela Davis affair. Miss Davis has been unjustly persecuted by the U.C.L.A. Board of Regents, the press, and a majority of White America.

To show our initial efforts and concern, the Afro-American Society in reprinting a speech made by Angela Davis. A poem written by Ian James, a member of the Society, is included.

Despite that the majority may believe, Angela Davis is intelligent and she has something to say. For the sake of the majority and its country, Angela's voice should be heard.

Doug Lyons
Minister of Information,
Bowdoin
Afro-American Society

The Orient

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Abstract Prints by Visiting Professor Panos Ghikas



Panos G. Ghikas is Visiting Professor of Art at Bowdoin for the first semester of the 1970-71 academic year.

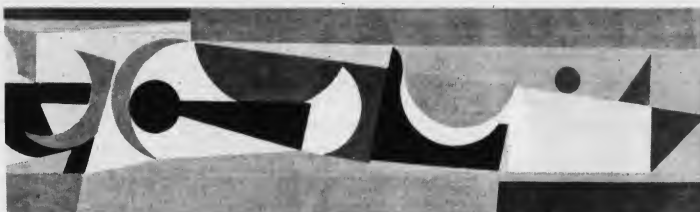
Professor Ghikas, a Visiting Lecturer at the University of New Hampshire during the 1969-70 academic year, was an Instructor and Head of the Technical Painting Department at the Museum School of Fine Arts in Boston from 1955 to 1969.

He attended Massachusetts College of Art and received his B.F.A. degree at the Yale Uni-

versity School of Art and Architecture in 1943. He received his M.F.A. degree there in 1947 with High Honors. He held Yale Norfolk Fellowships in 1948 and 1949 and an Alden Weir Fellowship in 1946. In 1953-54 Professor Ghikas held a Fulbright Fellowship in Stuttgart, Germany, where he studied with Willi Baumeister at the Akademie der Bildenden Kuenste. He received a Blanche E. Colman Grant for Creative Painting in 1969-70.

Professor Ghikas held associate professorships at Brown in the summer of 1965 and Harvard the following summer. He was a visiting artist at Harvard of 1964 and 1966. He was an instructor at the Washington University School of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo., from 1949 to 1952, a Teaching Assistant at Phillips Andover Academy in 1948-49 and an Art Instructor at Saint Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy in 1945-46.

He has illustrated four chil-



dren's books for the Houghton Mifflin Company, "Tales of Christophilos," "Again Christophilos," "The Golden Bird," and "The Honorable Sword."

During World War II, Professor Ghikas worked with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Air Force Meteorological Research Group.

Professor Ghikas has won three MacDowell Colony Fellowships and numerous awards for his works, which have been exhibited

in many area galleries and museums and in Paris, Chicago, and New York.

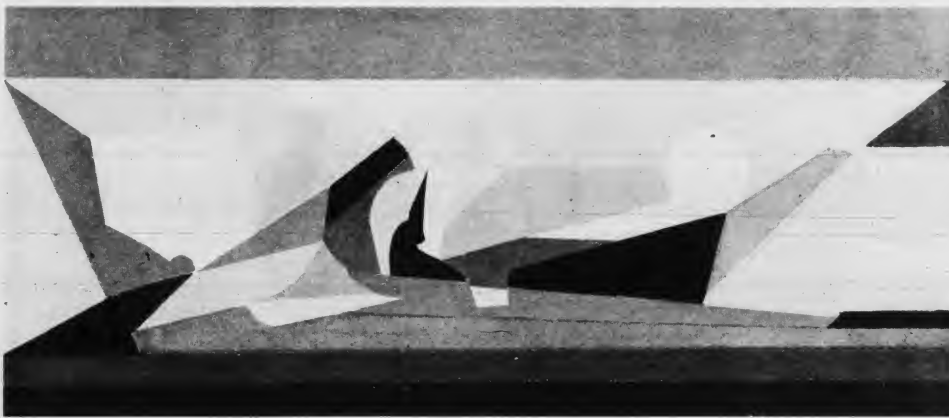
His works are in the permanent collections of the Wadsworth Atheneum, State Street Bank, the Sheraton Corporation, M.I.T., and in other private and public collections.

Professor Ghikas is married to the former Patience Elaine Haley of Conway, Mass., a Radcliffe Institute Scholar from 1969 to 1971, on leave for this fall. Mrs.

Ghikas received her A.B. degree at Oberlin College. Her art work is in the collections of the Smith College Museum, DeCordova Museum and Ogunquit (Me.) Museum, Addison Gallery of American Art.

The following is from the book **ARTISTS AT WORK** which contains an article on Egg tempera by Professor Ghikas . . . "preoccupation with the interaction of color and shape to create space. To do this he uses geometric space-illusion as well as overlapping of shapes. Color is used in its pure state for the most part with a color changing its appearance by use of different underlying tones. For example a cadmium yellow over white has a different weight than over another yellow. The underpainting is in dilute black ink in shades of grey to black."

The paintings are based on horizontal landscape ideas for example forms along the shore



which have a kind of sculptural quality. They are executed in the Siennese painting technique of egg tempera on panels. Those reproduced on this page are from a recent exhibit in Boston and though small in size have a sense of scale and monumentality. Colors used are pure pigments prepared by the artist, himself ground and milled in water to a paste to which is added the yolk of egg thinned with water.

At present he is working on a series of panels which he calls "Icons" which were inspired during his last trip to Greece when he visited the Byzantine Museum

and the Benaki Collection and viewed the resplendent gold icons on exhibit there. The "Icons" contain various kind of gold leaf and relief work called pastiglia as in the Italian tempera paintings. The gold leaf is burnished to a high polish almost mirror like in appearance and occasionally is tooled to create a different surface. He is planning to display these in forthcoming shows in Boston and New York.

The photographs have just been reproduced in **THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY JOURNAL** Fall 1970.

Guest Opinion

Freshman Bensen Looks At SDS, Faults Of Strike

By BEN BENSEN

If there is any student at Bowdoin who is not aware of the potential threat that the Vietnam War poses to his life, I worry for him. I also wonder how we got in here in the first place, but that is obviously a different consideration. Why, if the war is such a threat, aren't students, Bowdoin or otherwise, doing more about it?

It would be fair to assume that most of the students oppose the war, the administration probably, possibly the entire military as well. Since this is the prevailing consensus on campus, most people here are fairly satisfied. Rarely are we confronted with a pro-Nixon, pro-war flag waver, and when we do run into such a person, we are comforted by the fact that he is a rare bird in our world. We return to the campus and our like-minded contemporaries and the problem disappears.

If anyone maintains that Bowdoin is a microcosm of the outside world, he is a fool. We live in cultural isolation and Brunswick is a place we go to, not the place we live in. Bowdoin constantly reiterates that our four years "under the pines" will be the "best four years of our lives." Whether this pleasing maxim is true or not, the students at this college, as well as too many others, live lives that consciously or unconsciously take that statement at face value. Unfortunately, most of us are unconsciously creating a lot of problems for ourselves by enjoying college life as much as we do.

"College used to be such fun, so relaxed; What happened?" A standard question of the "evil" older generation, it is misinterpreted by both young and old. The present college generation is no different than any of those which preceded it — people are people and they do not undergo intense evolutionary changes that quickly. Our elders wonder, therefore, why our generation bombs ROTC buildings and rebels over problems, as they never did.

I don't presume to know all the answers, but perhaps there is a sense of urgency in the world today that never existed during the college careers of our parents and grandparents. We have the less than comforting knowledge that we can wipe all life off the face of the earth today; they never had to worry about that. Maybe mankind realizes that his days on the earth could be numbered if he doesn't do something. Problems are ever-present and visible to the college student as well as to his parent. The problems of the outside world are closing in on the colleges, and there is no defense against them. We are, as has often been noted, powerless to do anything as students, unless someone wants to give us the power. This is a frustrating realization for many students who want to try to "do something" about these problems while they are in school. Naturally, methods vary.

SDS is one group of frustrated students which is attempting to solve the problems of the world. Intelligently, it realizes that its membership is too small to produce effective results, therefore, it must have broad support from other students in order to achieve its aims. It has been strong and active in the past. It has experienced failures and fragmentations, has been persecuted and derided; yet it still exists. Perhaps it is a revolution-ary group, perhaps it only wants to think that it is; I don't know enough about it, or them, as I would probably refer to the various splinter groups.

Whatever one does say about SDS (meaning that group of campus organizations that still refer to itself as "Students for a Democratic Society" and main-

tains regular campus activities), it cannot be denied that SDS is a vocal group. Even at Bowdoin, not known as a hotbed of radicalism, except in Maine (One area resident who gave me a ride to Portland last week quoted me a "U. Government figure" that Bowdoin is presently 74% Communist). SDS has made its presence known. The October 2 issue of the Orient carried a full page article called "R.O.T.C. — The Case for Abolition" which was written by Larry White, Bob Porteous and Jeff Runge. It is a huge article by the Orient's standards; probably the only subject which demanded more attention in recent years at Bowdoin is the Strike.

But wait — there are two letters to the Editor of the Orient which opposed the opinions expressed in the (various) articles mentioned above. One specifically attacks the R.O.T.C. article and the other decries what it terms "Intimidation by the Left." These two letters are both expressive and clear. I expect that they represent a minority opinion of Bowdoin students. I also expect that they represent majority opinion of the country. Whatever the case may be, they serve to clarify, by contrast, the opinions of those persons who write for the Orient.

Interestingly, neither of these points of view seems to stir up much controversy, except on the pages of the Orient itself. One wonders if Bowdoin students really care about the war. Apparently the majority of students and faculty voted for the Strike of last May, but I would doubt if the majority worked for its goals to the extent that they meant to or planned to in that first week of frenzied activity. The Strike was an amazing phenomenon — rarely has any spontaneous demonstration of human feeling been as great as it was last May. It is surprising, to me at least, that so many people were able to work together for as long as they did and yet produce so little; it isn't at all surprising that many chuckle now about being relieved of burdensome courses, about four-month summer vacations, and other enjoyable things.

Basically, the Strike did not accomplish its goals; the war doesn't seem to be over or even ending. Many peace candidates are running for office, ROTC is being dropped by certain campuses and other small effects are still being felt. But these results aren't particularly great when the original aims of the strike are placed in comparison. To be blunt, the Strike was, at best, no better than a limited success, a chance to receive immediate personal benefit while appearing to be noble and selfless. No, everybody didn't see things that way when they voted, but that's how things worked out.

Now we are back at school again. The professional media of commercial radio stations, magazines and newspapers continues to give us the news on a regular basis. When their opinions are expressed, they are usually conservative. Non-profit papers and periodicals blast from an opposing viewpoint, and some periodicals do so as well. If James Bow-

doin listens to WCME he will get one side of the argument; if he listens to WBOR he will probably get the other.

James is an intelligent, probably informed student. He has a general idea of what he believes in and what he doesn't, and it is likely that he opposes the war. Unfortunately, he has never had to act on his vague convictions. The average student at Bowdoin has not yet been subjected to the harsh realities of life; he has never had to support himself financially, and his suffering has probably been only momentary.

The unfortunate fact that James Bowdoin does not see, because he has never had to, is that college is the end of this halcyon existence. Perhaps he'll go on to graduate school somewhere, but he will have to be taking care of himself more and more. Certain choices must be decided upon; certain plans must be made. Increasingly, James Bowdoin is going to be running into the problems of the world, rather than avoiding them.

But that's in the future, and James Bowdoin doesn't see that far ahead. One, two, three or four years of college lie between him and the military; as long as the draft card has the magic "2-S" or "1-Y" on it, James is fat and doesn't have to worry. Never put off until tomorrow what you can leave 'till next week, James.

It is because he "doesn't have to" that the average student doesn't do anything about the war or ROTC or the administration. There are papers to write, and the fear of bad grades has been carefully bred into him through long years of pre-college training. The thought of disrupting an academic day, possibly of missing some classes for which he could be penalized in order to protest ROTC, is not an appealing one. It may be a worthy one, an enlightened one, an intelligent one, but the subconscious will not look forward to possible penalties, extra work in catching up, or a missed meal. Unless the student is firmly convinced that he is doing a worthwhile thing, his thoughts will probably stray partially into the realm of doubt. How much is being accomplished by the protest? Who is listening? What will be done even if someone does listen? One needs fairly well developed convictions to withstand the nagging of his conscience, unless some benefit is immediately realized. The Strike had a great source of advantage: One could eloquently express his beliefs, vote for the strike, and then go home and water-ski.

It cannot be denied that SDS is possessed of strong convictions. Unfortunately for SDS and similar groups, there is a tendency for them to conclude that they have the answers to the problems of the world. This regrettably fallacious belief allows SDS to present its solutions with absolute confidence; when the solutions are not accepted SDS takes the setbacks with great defiance. Lined up with other minority groups, SDS uses advertising techniques and the media just as the establishment does. Certain factions can and do, become particularly vehement.

James Bowdoin and the average students are caught in the middle. His reaction is predictable; he becomes deaf to both sides and listens, if he listens at all, with detachment, or just to what he likes.

How can anything other than this be expected? Having grown up with great exposure, perhaps over-exposure, to the media, he remains as unaffected by the death of soldiers as he did by the death of cowboys. Back in his childhood, at least, he could see exciting dramatic deaths; nowadays he only sees commonplace death and destruction. Skilled dramatization and staging just don't exist in real fighting, and the news reels we see cannot compare, from an entertainment point of view, with the shows we used to enjoy. The news is a constant barrage of death and more death, so common that we expect it. Having never killed people, or rioted, or destroyed hamlets with huge bombs, we cannot envision what is going on. Not being faced with hard reality, we don't make any decisions.

The War, however, is a very real thing; and whether one opposes the Vietnam War in particular, or all wars in general, he must realize that this one, right now, may very well kill him. When complaining about riots and student disorders the administration says violence is an un-American tactic of dissent. To some people this emphasizes the administration's hypocrisy and stupidity. After all — we, did have a revolution to become a country, and, in addition, we are violently killing people in at least one distant part of the globe. Those who believe that violence is the only method which will achieve reform are at least as senseless as the government is. Somewhere in between these two irreconcilable points of view there must be a middle ground that offers better answers. To find such a middle ground will take many more people than are involved in the peace movement today.

There are no explicit answers, because the questions cannot be accurately defined. What is an

issue to a dove will not be to a Hawk, and vice versa. The impracticality of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, however, must be becoming more clear to more people all the time, considering the state of the economy. As prices drop, war-oriented industries will lose contracts and more money since they will have to retool for domestic production. Students should be able to see that their life is only partly through and why should they risk death when they could do productive things? Parents should be wondering why they invest in a son's education only to have it buried in the Mekong delta. There are many good reasons for ending the war, and not too many for continuing it. This is obviously one opinion; I only hope that it is reasonable.

If the country feels that the war has to be ended, that it isn't being shortened or ended by the administration now, then the country as a whole will have to produce a solution. The government will not do so, not at least until it is politically advantageous to do so. No other small group is going to either, unless the structure of the country changes greatly. Assuming that the country is fairly stable, a majority of the population will have to oppose the war actively before it will be terminated.


None of this is news, but it should be restated. We, as students and therefore the privileged minority of our age are in. We will be members of the ruling clique, by virtue of our superior education, i.e. ability. Perhaps if we can all work with purpose towards saving our own necks, we will be able to live long enough to provide the world with some benefit from our education, now that it has put us with us for some twenty years. Since no one seems to be willing to give us the chance to do so, we may have to give it to ourselves. This doesn't mean grabbing for it, fighting for it or any other childish technique. It means convincing everyone else that we are worthy of the chance.



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Prior to the excitement on the football field, another battle was being fought on Pickard Field. The highly rated Lord Jeffs from Amherst were meeting the team with the greatest potential in the small college New England conference. For once, the Bears put together a consistent aggressive attack balanced by a powerful offense and mixed with the amount of confidence due to such a team.

The Bears winning score came when Roger Bevan, on an assist from Girma Asmerom, tallied just before the end of the third period. Amherst, however, opened the scoring in the second period but co-captain Sexton evened the goals in the same period. As the 2 to 1 score illustrates, the game was tight and precise. If you missed the game, you missed a lot of excitement that, for once, did not result in a tie or a close loss.



Welcome Parents!
Bowdoin vs. Williams
Soccer . . . 10:30 on Pickard
Football . . . 1:30 on Whittier



The Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) today named Joe Bonasera (pictured above) of Bowdoin College as "Sophomore of the Week" on its weekly Division II football Star Squad.

Bowdoin College's flashy sophomore halfback, Joe Bonasera, is leading the Polar Bear varsity football team in scoring and rushing.

Bonasera, a halfback from Winchester, Mass., was honored for his outstanding performance in Bowdoin's 34-21 upset victory over Amherst last week. He scored three touchdowns while gaining 108 yards in 24 carries.

Official statistics compiled by the Bowdoin College News Service show that Bonasera has scored five touchdowns and rushed a conversion for a total of 32 points. He's gained 270 yards in 58 carries for a 4.7-yard average. Bonasera is also Bowdoin's leading kickoff returner with 95 yards in five runbacks.

The ECAC awarded Honorable Mention to three other members of Coach Jim Lentz's Bowdoin varsity: sophomore fullback Jeff Begin of Topshfield, Mass.; senior defensive end Ray Bolduc of Skowhegan, Me.; and kicking specialist Jim Burnett, a junior from Hanover, N.H.

Sophomore fullback Jeff Begin has racked up a team-leading 6.2-yard rushing average with 181 yards in 29 carries. Halfback Bill Loeffler, a junior, has a 5.3-yard average with 121 yards in 23 attempts. Senior halfback Mike Jackson has gained 69 yards in 25 carries for a 2.8-yard average and senior fullback Mark Haley has picked up 62 yards in 13 rushes for a 4.8 average.

Quarterback John Benson, a senior, has completed 18 of 30 passes for 377 yards and three touchdowns with a 60 per cent completion rate. Junior quarterback Bob Foley has connected on 11 passes for 188 yards and a TD. Neither quarterback has suffered an interception thus far this season.

Split end Paul Wiley, a senior, has caught ten passes for 210 yards and a TD. Tight end Cliff Webster, junior, has caught seven aerials for 159 yards and three touchdowns. Jackson has five receptions for 119 yards. Bonasera has caught three passes for 28 yards.

Safety Dana Verrill, a junior, is averaging better than one interception per game. He has stolen four enemy passes and run them back a total of 40 yards. Sophomore halfback Dick Bates has returned seven punts a total of 50 yards.



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Coach Jim Lentz's varsity football team exploded for 27 points in the second half last Saturday and the ten-year drought was over. The Polar Bears put it all together and in a convincing manner defeated Amherst 34-21 before a wildly cheering Alumni Day crowd of 4,000 fans at Whittier Field. It was the first Bowdoin gridiron victory over the Lord Jeffs in a decade, and the Polar Bear point total was the second highest score ever piled up by Bowdoin in its long series with Amherst that began back in 1896. Only in 1951, when Bowdoin won 46-35, have the Polar Bears scored more points against an Amherst squad.

It was a sweet victory and there were heroes aplenty. Sophomore halfback Joe Bonasera, scored three touchdowns while gaining 108 yards in 24 carries. Another talented sophomore, fullback Jeff Begin, picked up 97 yards in 13 attempts. Quarterback John Benson, called a fine game and completed seven of eight passes for 114 yards and one touchdown. And Bowdoin's soccer-style kicking specialist, Jim Burnett, contributed field goals of 43 and 28 yards, and kicked four consecutive conversion points.

First period fumbles continued to plague the Polar Bears, but the defense managed to hold when it counted and the opening quarter was scoreless. In the second period Amherst broke the ice with a 66-yard TD march and kicked the extra point for a 7-0 lead. But the Polar Bears struck back, scoring the equalizer with 3:52 left in the half. It was a 61-yard drive that began with a six-yard rush by Benson and continued with a 45-yard pass from Benson to split end Paul Wiley who plucked the ball out of the air between two Amherst defenders. A face-mask penalty put the ball on the Amherst five. Bonasera picked up three yards and swept into the end zone on the next play. Burnett's kick made it a 7-7 game and that's how the half ended.

A fired-up Bowdoin team marched 50 yards to another TD with 4:14 left in the third period. Benson passed to tight end Cliff Webster for 12 yards, Begin plowed his way through the center of the Amherst line for nine yards, and Benson pitched a 29-yard TD aerial to Webster, who made a great catch and fought his way into the end zone. Burnett's kick was good and the score was 14-7. The Polar Bears recovered an Amherst fumble late in the third quarter and, when Bowdoin was unable to move the ball, Coach Lentz sent in Burnett, who proceeded to boot a 43-yard field goal that gave Bowdoin a 17-7 lead as the final period began.

With the fourth quarter only 48 seconds old, Bonasera took a pitch-out from Benson and pranced 41 yards for a TD. Burnett's kick made it a 24-7 ball game. The stage was set when safety Dana Verrill, intercepted an Amherst pass for his fourth interception of the year. But the Lord Jeffs refused to give up. They drove 71 yards to a touchdown and completed a two-point conversion pass that made the score Bowdoin 24 Amherst 15 with 10:59 remaining.

Undaunted, Bowdoin bounced right back with a 65-yard scoring march. Begin picked up nine yards in two carries, a Benson to Begin pass was good for 18, and Bonasera gained 38 yards in seven rushes, scoring the touchdown from the one. Burnett's fourth consecutive point-after kick gave Bowdoin a 31-15 lead with 7:19 left. Amherst scored again on a pass with 3:33 left but failed in a two-point conversion attempt. With 11 seconds left in the game, Burnett split the uprights with a 28-yard field goal to close out the scoring.

Fresh from a 34-21 triumph over Amherst, the Bowdoin College varsity football team will play host to Williams in a Parents Day game at Whittier Field here Saturday. The opening kickoff is set for 1:30 p.m.

Coach Larry Catuzzi's Ephemen trounced Middlebury 31-14 last week after losing their first two games — to Trinity 35-28 and Rochester 35-22.

The Polar Bears will be trying for Bowdoin's first victory over Williams since 1963, when Bowdoin won 20-0. Williams took last year's game 28-17.

A doubtful starter against Williams will be Bowdoin's outstanding cornerback, Rob Newman, who suffered a concussion last week. Otherwise, the starting defensive unit will probably be the same as in previous games.

Tight end Cliff Webster, will be trying to keep his touchdown streak alive. Webster, a junior, has caught a touchdown pass in each of his last four varsity games.

Also expected to see plenty of action is Bowdoin's soccer-style kicking specialist, Jim Burnett, who had a field day against Amherst with two field goals and four point-after kicks. One of Burnett's field goals — a 43-yard effort — was the longest Bowdoin field goal since World War II.

FOOTBALL STATISTICS

TEAM STATISTICS			INDIVIDUAL RUSHING						
Bowdoin	Opponents		Player	Att.	Gain	Loss	Net	Av.	TD
64	First Downs	51	Bonasera	58	295	25	270	4.7	5
820	Rushing Yardage	294	Begin	29	184	3	181	6.2	0
565	Passing Yardage	442	Loeffler	23	127	6	121	5.3	0
287	Return Yardage	325	Jackson	25	81	12	69	2.8	0
52	Passes Attempted	97	Haley	13	63	1	62	4.8	0
29	Passes Completed	43	Foley	14	59	7	52	3.7	0
55.8	Completion Pctg.	44.4	Bates	5	24	0	24	4.8	1
0	Had Intercepted	6	Benson	14	55	32	23	1.6	0
16	Punts	19	Tripaldi	3	22	0	22	7.3	0
429	Punting Yardage	689	Amrol	1	0	4	-4	-4	0
26.8	Punting Average	36.3							
17	Fumbles	8	INDIVIDUAL PASSING						
11	Fumbles Lost	6	Player	Att.	Comp.	Int.	Net	TD	Pct.
23	Penalties	13	Benson	30	18	0	377	3	60.0
246	Yards Penalized	139	Foley	22	11	0	188	1	50.0

PUNTING				PASS RECEIVING			
Player	No.	Yds.	Av.	Player	No.	Yds.	TD
Begin	12	334	27.8	Wiley	10	210	1
Jackson	4	95	23.8	Webster	7	159	3
				Jackson	5	119	0
				Bates	3	81	0
				Bonasera	3	28	0
				Begin	1	18	0

KICKOFF RETURNS			PUNT RETURNS			INTERCEPTIONS		
Player	No.	Yds.	Player	No.	Yds.	Player	No.	Yds.
Bonasera	5	95	Bates	7	50	Verrill	4	40
Loeffler	3	38	Verrill	5	21	Newman	1	17
Broadbudd	2	24				Dawe	1	0
Jackson	1	2						

INDIVIDUAL SCORING								
Player	TD	PAT	KICK	PAT	RUSH	PAT	FG	PTS.
Bonasera	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
Webster	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Burnett	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	17
Wiley	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Bates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

FALL ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

VARSITY FOOTBALL			Co-Captains: Thomas R. Huleatt, III and Jeffrey M. Sexton			FRESHMAN SOCCER		
Coach: James S. Lentz						Coach: Ray S. Bicknell		
Captain: Roger W. Dawe	Bears 1	Springfield 4	Cubs 4	Maine 2				
Bears 34	Worcester Tech 15	Bears 1	New Hampshire 1	Cubs 4	North Yarmouth 2			
Bears 13	Wesleyan 14	Bears 0	Wesleyan 0	Cubs 5	Hinckley 2			
Bears 34	Amherst 21	Bears 1	Maine 2					
Oct.		Bears 2	Amherst 1	23 Colby	A 3:00			
17 +Williams	H 1:30			28 Exeter	H 3:30			
24 Colby	A 1:30	17 Williams	H 10:30	30 New Hampshire	A 2:30			
31 Bates	A 1:30	21 Bates	H 2:30	VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY				
Nov.		24 Colby	A 10:00	Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski				
7 Tufts	H 1:30	27 Maine	H 2:30	Captain: Mark L. Cuneo				
†Parents Weekend		31 Bates	A 10:00	Bears first (19)				
FRESHMAN FOOTBALL		Nov.		Bears 40	Afnherst 21			
Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe		4 Colby	H 1:30					
Cubs 16	Worcester 13	7 Tufts	H 11:00	17 Williams	H 12:00			
Cubs 6	North Yarmouth 6	FRESHMAN CROSS-COUNTRY				24 Colby	A 12:30	
		Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski				27 MIAA Champ. at		
17 Bridgton Academy	H 10:30	Oct.				Orono	2:00	
30 Maine	H 1:30	24 Colby	A 12:30	39 Easterns at Boston				
Nov.		28 Hebron	H 3:30	Nov.				
6 Harvard	A 2:00	30 Easterns at Boston		3 Bates and Vermont				
VARSITY SOCCER			Nov.	at Bates	3:30			
Coach: Charles Butt			9 NEICAAA at Boston					

Republicans Emerge

Kevin Phillips Dissects Nixon Administration Game Plan

By FRED CUSICK

For Democrats, Kevin Phillips, author of *The Emerging Republican Majority*, who spoke here last Friday on "The Strategies and Accomplishments of the Nixon Administration," has all the charm of the doctor who tells you that you've got terminal cancer. The disease which, Phillips says, afflicts the Democrats might be called "Nixon-Agnew." Although still endemic in the northeast sections of the country where it is confined to the "unfashionable" or "blue collar" areas "Nixon-Agnew" has reached epidemic proportions in the South and West. By 1972 "Nixon-Agnew" should be firmly in control of the American body politic.

Phillips sees this as the continuation of a long historical process. The South and the West he says, have always united to defeat the "Eastern Establishment." Only this time they're more conservative than the East, whereas before, under

Jefferson, Jackson, Bryan, and Roosevelt, they were more liberal. According to Phillips, the Republicans have ceased to be an eastern-based party while the Democrats have lost support in their old strongholds, the South and the West. Thus you have an "Emerging Republican Majority." The whole country will shortly be like Orange County, in the "fruit and nut belt" of California, which recently sent two members of the John Birch Society to Congress.

Those Democrats in the audience who could still laugh after listening to Phillips' predictions must have appreciated his wit. He described Harold Carswell ascending to "the Valhalla of Idiots" after his Florida primary defeat. Nixon, Phillips said, would make some kind of face-saving peace in Vietnam and try to hang the blame on the Democrats for a war "started by liberal Democrats; loused up by liberal Democrats and undermined by liberal Democrats. — A triple header."

Rockefeller, whose polls this fall show him getting only a small percentage of the Negro and Jewish vote, "is going to show more interest in parochial schools than the Pope," Phillips said. Finally, in talking about the extremists in both parties Phillips remarked that in the Republican Party Nixon has "the squirrels in their cages. In the Democratic Party they're out on the lawn."

After the lecture I asked a member of the Government department, a liberal Democrat, what he thought of Phillips' analysis.

"It's very depressing isn't it? I mean, to realize that you're a squirrel."

He patted me on the back.

"Don't worry. You're forgetting the absolutely predictable ability of the Republicans to louse up the economy. The whole analysis begins to fall apart when the unemployment rate reaches seven and a half per cent."

One can always hope.

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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1970

NUMBER 5

Colby Paper's 'Bad Taste' Sparks Furor

By JOHN MEDEIROS

Following a series of charges and counter-charges, the Colby Echo continued publication last week, using its masthead unchanged, despite a "request" from the college administration to delete the word Colby.

Colby President Robert E. L. Strider sent a letter to the editors of the Echo citing a "deterioration of taste and tone" in the weekly publication. He said the October 9 issue represented "a deplorable continuation of the downward spiral."

As a result, Strider's letter said, the college would begin "exploration of steps that may lead to institutional disassociation from the publication." Strider said he was acting with the concurrence of the chairman of the Board of Trustees.

"The steps to be explored and their full implications will be discussed with the Board of Trustees later this month," Strider said.

In the meantime, he requested the Echo to "cease immediately using the name Colby in the title of your publication."

Copies of Strider's letter were mailed by the college to all subscribers of the Echo.

The October 16 issue of the Echo appeared with the name Colby still in the masthead. On the front cover was a reproduction of Strider's letter.

Robert Parry, editor of the Echo, said the name Colby would continue to be used through the near future. In a telephone interview with the Orient, Parry said the editorial board felt to back down "would be to admit a lot of stuff we're not guilty of... had taste and all that."

Richard Dyer, assistant to the president (Strider was out of town temporarily) said he assumed the next step to be taken would be consideration of the matter by the Board of Trustees at their October 31 meeting.

Parry did not think the college was contemplating any dis-



Controversial photo printed by Colby Echo as satire on popular misconceptions of Co-ed living. Original photo showed all.

tie steps... for the moment anyway. He said the Echo was supported through the Student Government (much like Bowdoin's Blanket Tax) and so the college had no direct control over the publication's funds. However, he did note that the college has permitted the Echo to use college offices and mailing facilities. "If they remove these from our use, we'll be in a fairly bad financial position," he said.

Parry noted that a meeting was held last week between the college administration, the Echo editorial board, and representatives of the student government. "It was a very frank and open discussion," he said. "We talked about the questions of taste, of obscenity."

"It's not a question of a group of juveniles," he went on. "The general position the administration's taken is that we've done this to shock our elders, and we haven't."

"We've been taking steps to send out some sort of peace feelers," he said. "We're trying to work out some agreement... agreeable to both sides. We have to maintain the freedom of press and our freedom of expression,

that's crucial to us."

In fact, Parry noted, Colby is at present considering a document called the Students Bill of Rights, which calls for almost complete independence for student newspapers. "This (institutional disassociation) was going to be considered anyway. But this way, it looks like they're punishing us... If we can solve the problem before the trustees' meeting, maybe it can be done amicably."

Parry thought one of the main reasons the college is so sensitive at this time is because Colby is in the midst of a fund-raising drive. "The whole thing's been blown way out of proportion," he said. "Had this happened at any (Please Turn to Page Two)

OPEN LINE

Dean of the College, A. LeRoy Gresson, Jr., will field the questions and concerns of interested students at the second session of this informal series on Wednesday, October 23rd at 10:00 a.m. in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union. Gresson on the grid-
dle, it's called!

Maharishi's Meditation: Enlightenment At \$35

By RICHARD LUSTIG

John Miller, a teacher of transcendental meditation, and a disciple of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, spoke before an audience of about 100 students and townspeople on the subject of transcendental meditation. Mr. Miller has done extensive work in TM, and wished to explain to the audience the purpose and goals of meditation. Miller spoke in a calm, gentle manner of the inner peace that he had achieved.

Mr. Miller felt that there were two methods of coping with the problems and anxieties of society — either give up trying to cope with them, or do more to resolve the problems. By expanding one's awareness of one's own mind, Miller contended, one would be able to succeed in one's endeavors — be they simply giving up cigarette smoking, or solving a major problem like poverty. Miller said that people only used an extremely small percentage of their mental capacity in day to day life; through TM, they could increase their mental capacity, as he put it, "expand the bowl of learning" in the mind. He stressed that the chief purpose of meditation was not to sit around and contemplate one's navel all day, but rather to use the expanded awareness to tackle problems in everyday life. He said that it had been proven scientifically that the first few minutes of TM were physiologically comparable to several hours of deep sleep, and that in practicing transcendental meditation, one could totally relax, and be better able to solve problems. By resting in this manner, chances of illnesses would be reduced, as the body would be able to combat sickness more effectively.

Mr. Miller closed his formal remarks by pointing out that peace, and by that he meant dynamic peace, could not be achieved through violence. The only

way to real peace, he contended, was by everyone practicing peace, and this peace could be attained through transcendental meditation. He felt that formal education, though valuable, is insufficient in itself, as it fails to expand the consciousness of the mind. It is necessary, he said, to increase the mind's capacity for understanding, and this could be done through transcendental meditation.

Following Mr. Miller's remarks, there was a question and answer period. One question focused on the role of drugs in TM. Mr. Miller stressed that drugs were not helpful in achieving an expanded awareness, as they put a strain on the body and the body, like the mind, had to be relaxed. Another question dealt with the relationship between TM and yoga. Mr. Miller felt that there was little if any connection between the two philosophies.

In closing, Mr. Miller invited the college community and the Brunswick community to become involved in a program of transcendental meditation. He said that a second lecture would take place, in which he would describe the mechanics of TM, and after that, an intensive training program would take place for all those interested. He said there were three rules that all those joining the program had to follow. First, they must commit themselves to about one-and-one-half hours of training a day for the first few days. Second, they must abstain from "experiments" (e.g. non-prescription drugs) for at least fifteen days before beginning the program, and finally: they must make a contribution of \$35 for students, and \$75 for adults. Mr. Miller said the funds would be used to help spread the idea of transcendental meditation, the faster the idea is spread, the quicker it can begin to help solve man's problems. He made no mention of scholarships.

Colby Paper Chastised

(Continued from Page One) other time, without the Nixon-Agnew atmosphere we have now, it would have been settled without any uproar."

The controversy evidently goes back quite a while, through several different editors who used what the college considered "bad taste." The October 9 issue precipitated the crisis because it contained three or four examples of that kind of matter.

One of the most conspicuous was a comment column on the rejection of coeducational dorms. There was with the story a picture of a naked man and woman walking away from the camera down a long hall. Parry said the picture was meant to be "a satire on the popular misconceptions of coed living."

The column read, in part: "Is the board (of trustees) worried that emotional closeness among students of opposite sexes that would presumably result from such living arrangements will lead to sexual closeness? Even if this were so, any sexual activity would have more meaning than the current Saturday night fraternity . . ."

There was one instance of the same objectionable word being used in a headline. Parry admitted that printing it so large may have been a mistake, but noted that the article was about a student organization which had entitled itself with that epithet, and there was really no way to get around running it in one form or another.

Parry noted there is an obscenity law in Maine, but that it hasn't been enforced for years. He said if authorities were to enforce the regulations on the Echo, much of the literature sold today would have to be removed from the stands, including such respectable magazines as "Playboy" and "Esquire."

For the moment, however, an uneasy calm has settled. Nobody wants to make things any worse, and Parry says relations between the Board of Trustees and the editorial board are cordial. There's evidently every hope for an easy settlement.

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Bowdoin Hosts Author Of "Wir Wunderkinder"

By THOMAS VARLEY

Wir Wunderkinder (Aren't We Wonderful!), a comedy film dealing with German history from 1913 to 1955, was presented in the Senior Center on Monday evening. There was some confusion due to the fact that the movie was advertised as having English subtitles. Instead, there was a short English narration for several scenes and the dialogue was completely in German. The soundtrack was a bit muddled at times and the voices were not always synchronized with the actors' mouths in parts of the first reel. Many of these faults were compensated for, however, by the presence of Dr. Hugo Hartung, the author of the novel on which the film was based.

Wir Wunderkinder is the story of a man "who thinks much, but does little" and who is constantly ground into the mud, but always manages to recover — Hans Boeckel. In contrast to him is Bruno Tiches, a crude and selfish opportunist and a Nazi, one who comes out on top of any situation by ruthless actions and by advocating whatever happens to be the "in" cause of the day; a Teutonic counterpart of the Senators who have been exhibiting "peace"

signs, bushy sideburns, and a concern for the environment in recent months.

It is too easy to interpret the work as merely a warning to beware of a takeover from the Left, or the extreme Left for that matter. Like all worthwhile books, it has a more universal meaning than that: beware the opportunist, the man who is the friend of all and who changes with the wind, the serpent in the garden who has his own ends in mind.

The film has won numerous international awards, but was presented here in a somewhat butchered form, which omitted some scenes from the original and truncated others. Dr. Hartung made known his justified displeasure with this version.

Dr. Hartung, who is on his first visit to this country and came to Bowdoin at the invitation of Professor Riley, gave a short talk in English and German following the film. He spoke of the similarities between his life and Boeckel's and concluded the evening by reading several passages from his novel.

Black Perspective

Afro-Am Center Declares Restrictions

Our Social Functions and the Center

by DOUG LYONS

There has been a peaceful co-existence between the black and white races at Bowdoin. This institution has fortunately escaped the tragic events that shook other university and college campuses.

Bowdoin has been spared of any serious racial hostility, but the possibility exists. I feel that it would be beneficial to the whole college community if a serene state of existence could be maintained.

If any white visitor toured the campus, he or she would probably notice the black students. Our visitor may be informed of the Afro-American Center, the Afro-American Studies and other steps to deal with the black-white existence. This quick glance does not explain the whole of the situation. A clear concise picture cannot be revealed to an observer by watching black students trooping to classes or playing varsity football.

There are some straining incidents despite the general feeling

of tranquility. These incidents stain Bowdoin's racial peace like a bad case of acne.

The ugliest pimple involves the use and control of activities in the Afro-American Center. This is a question of growing concern to the Afro-American Society. Where does the Center's role to the Society begin and to the college community end?

The Afro-American Society has taken steps to answer this question. The Center will be open to the college community from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. The library, seminar rooms and the cultural facilities of the Center are open to everyone during this time period. The building will be closed to the college after 5:00 P.M.

These hours are not limited to the average week. On the special college weekends the Center will be closed to the college community, unless otherwise specified by the Afro-American Society. This ruling also covers any social function in the Center. No uninvited guest will be allowed in the building.

The Society has valid reasons for this resolution. Blemishing

incidents of the last two years brought about this verdict.

1. Last year after the Black Arts Festival several paintings were stolen from the Center. The total value of the paintings was enormous.

2. Another incident happened before the end of the '69-'70 academic year. A group of students broke into the Center. The building itself was empty and unprotected, this resulting from the departure of the House Managers. Fortunately a black student saw the intruders and quickly evicted them.

3. This following took place during the Homecoming weekend. Two whites tried to steal some food from the Center. The boys were caught and after a short talk left the Center.

These are only three incidents that prompted the uninvited guest clause. The members of the Afro-American Society respect the center and all that it represents. The members will take steps to secure the Center and its ideals.

Some people may cry "separation." To an extent this is true. This separation is explained in the role of the Center itself. As taken from the Memorial Address of Martin Luther King, Roger Howell states the purpose of the Afro-American Center:

"The Center will help the black students to find a sense of community and through that community help them in the basic search of education, the search for the understanding of oneself."

This statement explains the first priority of the Center—a place for the black student and his culture. The educational exchange between black and white is a secondary function.

It is not separation for black students to socialize amongst themselves. It may be folly to do otherwise. It may be a weak point but it is certainly true, "Birds of a feather flock together." So for the reasons of fulfilling the black students needs, for protecting the tranquility of Bowdoin College and safeguarding the Center itself, the remaining college community will be restricted unless otherwise specified by the Society.

A counter-argument is that blacks participate in the fraternity parties. I am sure that these black participants are either fraternity members or invited guests.

The Afro-American Society is doing no less; invited guests and members will be our only party participants.

As I mentioned earlier, the black student has respect for the Center and what it stands for. The Society will no longer permit our ideals to be stifled. Necessary action will be taken if it is needed. I hope these steps will not be necessary, for it would be beneficial to the school and overall college community if a peaceful coexistence could be maintained.

Lippincott Delivers Second Polywater Lecture

By SAUL GREENFIELD

In his second Tallman lecture last Wednesday night, Dr. Ellis Lippincott gave a detailed account of the issues involved in the controversy of polywater.

The contemporary debate was initiated by the research of the Soviet scientist, Deryagin, in the early sixties. However, from as far back as 1879 the subject of "anomalous water" has been banded about in scientific circles. That year a member of the British Royal Society published a paper dealing with the viscosity of water in capillaries. Dr. Lippincott noted that at present the only way polywater can be made is in those small capillary tubes. In the year 1894, the Royal Society published a disclaimer stating that the "observations were utterly absurd for the viscosity of water."

Ever since that late nineteenth century paper isolated research has been carried out in relation to the odd properties water would assume when subjected to certain conditions. None of the results of these experiments were taken too seriously by a large proportion of the scientific community.

Advocates of a polymorphic form of water today face the same obstinacy on the part of many sci-

entists. As Dr. Lippincott explained, "You try to tell some bigshot at a university, who is an expert on water, that there is something he doesn't know about. From my experience, it 'ain't easy,' so to speak." "Sometimes," Dr. Lippincott continued, "I can't even get people to look at it. They're just so biased against its existence."

This skepticism made it difficult to continue his research. Certain agencies wouldn't allocate funds because "they were afraid to back a loser." The attitude of the general scientific community reflected itself in his research-team. Some of the student's opinions, in light of the subject's questionable validity.

The main contention of the skeptics is that the samples tested have some sort of impurity that is responsible for the unusual properties, not the water. Dr. Lippincott and his associates have eliminated many of the contending proposals by insuring that the impurity is not present in the samples they test. However, because the quantities available from these capillary tubes are so minute, the purity of the sample is always in doubt. There just isn't enough material to purify completely. Until greater amounts are available, the controversy will still rage on.

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'Interview' and Pinter Plays Highlight Theater Program

By FRED CUSICK

"Interview" which was part of the program in the Experimental Theater last weekend, is a New York play. It is set in New York and is to be fully appreciated it must be performed in that city of too much concrete, too much cold, too much heat, too much despair, and too much loneliness. Seen at Bowdoin, where the air is relatively clean and the criminals quiet, the effect is less immediate.

"Interview" is a comedy, a satire. It is against being old, hypocritical, working class, middle class, and upper middle class. It is against the people who work as maids; people who see psychiatrists; people who are psychiatrists; people who lead lives of useless drudgery; people who interview others and people who allow themselves to be interviewed. There is one scene set on 14th Street where occur all the things that the play is attacking. A woman stands talking to the audience about some incident that is obviously important

to her while various drunks, businessmen, spooning couples, and washerwomen pass her by uncaring.

"Interview" is a one-sided play. It shows us the faults of the older generation without providing any remedies. The implied remedy of course is that we all should opt for Peace, Freedom, Love and a return to the earth. This is "beautiful" but unconvincing.

The other half of the program last weekend was made up of review sketches by Harold Pinter. These were so slight that they confirmed the report that Pinter wrote because he was broke.

The direction of "Interview" was good as was the acting. The characters portrayed were so clearly made of cardboard that any further criticism is difficult. The acting in the Pinter pieces was uniformly excellent. There is little more I can do than list the names of those responsible: Constance Aldrich, Marcia Howell, John O'Hern, and Frank Gavett. Geoff Nelson did a good job of direction.

Work Bureau

Beginning next Monday, October 26, the student work bureau will be accepting names of students who are interested in summer work opportunities. We will be developing alumni for employment openings and will attempt to place as many undergraduates as is possible.

In addition we would like to start an "on-call" babysitting and typing service. If you are interested please come in and register.

Thanks.

Mike Bushey '72
Doug Bird '71

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, October 23, 1970

Number 5

R.I.P. For Non-Violence

On the eve of the Vietnam Moratorium's first anniversary this week a bomb blast heavily damaged the library of Harvard University's Center for International Affairs.

The CFIA, founded in 1958, is a research institute subsidized by government funds and grants from private foundations such as the Ford and Rockefeller. One of its main concerns in recent years has been the political and economic development of nations in which the U.S. has investments.

That the institute deems such studies important is not surprising since the president of the Harvard Corporation, David Rockefeller, is also president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, which helps underwrite U.S. investment all over the world, including Vietnam. Other members of the Harvard Corporation include high officials in banking and investment circles such as C. Douglas Dillon, former Secretary of the Treasury.

Leaflets distributed to students prior to the act of violence denounced the CFIA as a tool for U.S. government foreign exploitation in Southeast Asia. Similar condemnations preceded the bombing of the Army Research Center at the University of Wisconsin where one person died.

Opposition to war related research at universities has grown the past few years. Students are beginning to see the contradiction between the contentions of trustees on the one hand that universities are really bastions of liberalism devoted to the dispassionate search for truth and the harboring on the other hand of such facilities as the Institute for Defense Analysis, the CFIA, and the Army Research Center.

To be sure, the form of protest has drastically changed since last October 15, almost as if it were growing in sophistication. The chant of "Give Peace a Chance" has been replaced by the sounds of shattering glass and crumbling walls in this internal war.

The militant Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society has claimed credit for several bombings, and police blame them also for the damage caused at the CFIA.

We think that their alleged use of terrorist tactics has badly hurt the anti-war, anti-imperialist movement rather than furthered it. It is obvious that their actions have turned off most people. Sympathy definitely is on the side of those who control these institutions.

Moreover, the Vice President wisely battens on the violence caused by radicals to better impugn the anti-war movement. And polls show that he is succeeding.

Any successful anti-war struggle must have a base among the working people of this country who suffer the most from the war. And efforts must be directed toward winning them over.

We deplore terrorism in any form and mourn the deaths of its innocent victims. Yet, we cannot lay all blame for violence upon such groups as the Weathermen.

The destruction of the Army Research Center followed only after attempts were made by students to voice opposition rationally and peacefully to those in power at the university who continually refused to listen to them. Under these circumstances, we can better understand the action of terrorists. Very simply, frustration often leads to aggression.

The experiences at Harvard, Wisconsin, and many other schools are teaching us that there are potential provocateurs on both sides.

LSN

— from **The Lafayette**
Lafayette College
Easton, Pa.

The Orient concurs with this statement from another college newspaper and feels that it represents an important viewpoint. In the future we shall reprint editorials from other college publications when we believe that they have something important to say.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Angela Davis Retort

To the Editor of the Orient:

I must take issue with Mr. Doug Lyons on the opinion he expressed last edition on the question of Angela Davis.

He has no cause to be stunned by the apprehension of Angela Davis. Angela Davis is not being unjustly persecuted. The question of whether she should have been retained on the University of California faculty is not pertinent here. What is pertinent is that investigation has shown her to have been involved with a particularly brutal crime. The courthouse shootings, besides being a savage incident, were another step in the radicals' calculated attempt to smash the judicial process in this nation, and the liberty that proceeds from it. The purchaser of the weapons used in a crime is at least wanted for questioning, if not under suspicion. Her flight hardly helps her case. Under these circumstances her apprehension can only be viewed by those with the maintenance of civility and order in our society as a beneficial event.

I do, however, agree with Mr. Lyons' last paragraph, but not the way in which he means it. Angela Davis should be heard, so that it will be known that what she is fighting for is the opposite of freedom.

She assaults "bourgeois individuality" despite the fact that individuality is an essential part of freedom. She seems to say that she would replace it with some sort of collectivism where the individual gives everything, even his life to "the struggle," blindly following orders from the leadership.

The eventual replacement for the freedom she despises is well-known, equality—in slavery—under a dictator or "collective leadership." De Tocqueville pointed out that "Democracy attaches all possible value to each man; socialism makes each man a mere number . . . while democracy seeks equality in liberty, socialism seeks equality in restraint and servitude."

I applaud the arrest of Angela Davis as a step for the preservation of the free economic system and constitutional liberty she would destroy with violence, and replace with repression.

CHRISTOPHER HOLLEMAN '73

Baha'i Beckons

October 14, 1970

Editor — The Bowdoin Orient
Bowdoin College,
Brunswick, Maine

Dear Sir:

Thank you so very much for the fine publicity given by the ready and witty pen of your reporter Mr. Cusick, in "The Oldest Continuously Published College Weekly in the United States."

It is easy to see from the beautifully written article that the author too is a student of Religion and other allied fields. Quite obviously he has delved with relish (who hasn't) into the seamier side of religion and has found it to be very entertaining. Who could possibly read the Kama Sutra and not be entertained? Of course, how many of us read it with our present day "Dirty-oriented Victorian" minds and fall to see it as a thing of great beauty and joy for its time?

In the article there are some minor points to be corrected. All of us have a tendency to listen with half an ear and hear only what we wish to hear. Therefore, we interpret it with our limited and confused facts, thus our faulty conclusions. Perhaps this is why Baha'u'llah has said "my heedlessness has destroyed me" in one of the prayers.

1. There are no preachers in the Baha'i Faith, lay or otherwise. Every Baha'i is a teacher in obedience to Baha'u'llah's injunction. The reason for this is that he also says: "Leaders of religion in every age have been the cause of the deprivation of the people. Some through the lust of leadership and others through want of knowledge."

2. Baha'is do believe in Heaven and Hell but would define them as words that express nearness to or furtherance from God, rather than a place.

3. It is the Essence of God that is unknowable. Some of the attributes and characteristics of God are apparent in the various Manifestations or Educators from God that have come from age to age with a revelation geared to that particular day's needs. These educators would consist of Krishna, Moses, Zoroaster, Buddha, Jesus, Mohammed, Bab, Baha'u'llah, and many others to come as well as many that came before the dawn of history.

4. The popular imagination all over the world is latching onto something for the message of Baha'u'llah given in prison, written to the kings and rulers of the mid-nineteenth century, is currently encompassing the globe at an alarming rate, reaching into over 300 countries, islands, and territories of the globe.

5. My wife and I were never divorced. Our marriage was enriched and cemented by the teachings of Baha'u'llah.

6. I am currently 50 years of age, born May 8, 1920. Not that it matters when you get this old.

7. After leaving the ministry I wandered, yes! faithless, no! Faith in God, in what I knew of the teachings of His Honorable Holiness the Christ was never an integral part of my searching.

8. "Baha'i," it seems, is a heresy of Islam" sounds like someone is either a Moslem or has been delving into an encyclopedia or dictionary. Baha'i is to the Moslem religion as Christianity is to Judaism. The current recent publication of the Encyclopedia Britannica is a more accurate statement of the Baha'i Faith; before that, forget it.

9. Ali Mohammed was born in 1819 in Shiraz, Persia, proclaimed His mission in 1844 at the time the Millerites, not the Seventh Day Adventists, were looking for the return of Christ.

10. Baha'u'llah, (Husayn Ali) was born in 1817 in Jehran, became a follower of Bab in 1844, proclaimed His mission in 1863. He gave his revelation to mankind as the mouthpiece of God for this age until 1912, when after 40 years of imprisonment he died.

One of the potentials of this religion is that it has the elasticity to reach into the minds and hearts of mankind and change them. One evening recently in the South, 21 former members of the K. K. K. became followers of Baha'u'llah and through His teachings came to look upon their black brother with love and affection. This it would seem is one of the more important entertainment values of any true religion or any true force that has as its goals to unite all men as brothers.

Another potential of this religion is that it is breaking down the caste system in India and children of outcasts are marrying children of Brahmin.

My thanks to the College for the chance to speak on Baha'i. It is very exciting to see a school where freedom of thinking is encouraged. If there are any questions regarding the Faith of Baha'i they may be addressed to me at the above address. Also, there is a very full collection of Baha'i books in your own fine library.

Sincerely,
Wayne Hoover

P. S. Baha'i firesides, (informal gatherings) are held every Monday at 8:00 P.M. at 3 Linden, Bath; Wednesday at 8:00 P.M. at 62 Coyle St., Portland, and Thursday at 8:00 P.M. at #1 Commercial Street, Augusta. Any and all interested persons are cordially invited either to seek more information or to attack the Faith. For unless Religion can stand the test of Science and Reason it is mere superstition.

Indian Governor Speaks

To the People of the State of Maine:

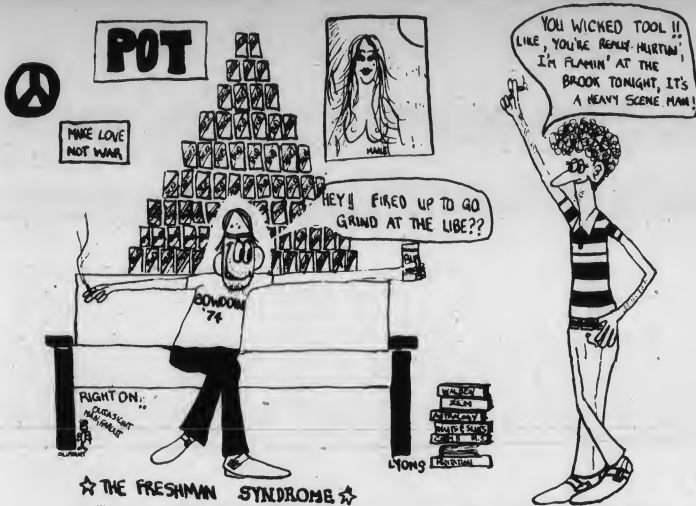
In the last one hundred years of Maine history there has not been a governor, a Congressman, or a senator who has had either the moral courage or intellectual honesty to honor Passamaquoddy treaties. Now another election year has come. I ask you to judge your candidates harshly.

Both gubernatorial candidates state their concern for the Indian people. Mr. Curtis would run on his record; and in many ways he has been the most "progressive" Maine governor regarding Indian affairs. This is not to say that I agree with all of his policies—far from it. But Mr. Curtis ignores Maine's sacred obligations to protect our lands. He has done nothing to reverse the infamous policies of the legislature which over the years has sold, leased for 999 years, or given away over a third of our property. His words and actions up until now clearly show me that he thinks this is an acceptable situation.

Mr. Erwin says he also is a "progressive" man. He says he wants the Indians to be empowered to make their own decisions. But so far he has proposed nothing new, publicly. It is possible that Mr. Erwin knows how we can get our land returned. I would like him to say this publicly.

When our ancestors entered into the treaty of 1794, our chief, Francis Joseph Neptune, acknowledged it would be a long time before the Indian people could learn to deal with all the facets of the white way of life and before they could benefit fully from the treaty. At that time the Indian people were being imposed upon and cheated by traders. Yet they said that they would not injure any trespasser but would call on the authorities to remove him. We are still being imposed upon, but now by the lawmakers, themselves. Now I ask you to change this situation by informing the legislators that they must live up to their state's ancient and sacred promises. In a democracy the responsibility for governmental decisions lies on the people.

Governor John Stevens
Indian Township



New School Stresses Individuality

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

On the outskirts of Brunswick, far from the liberal-conservative hassle over public education and the political machinations of the local school board, there is a nice, quiet experiment in educational optimism and creativity in progress. It is called the "School for Parents and Children," a private elementary school occupying ten acres. It is directed by a young couple, Larry and Margaret Wiener.

It all started two years ago when a group of Brunswick parents sought an alternative to the local public schools which would not only enrich their children but offer facilities to public school children as well. These parents, according to Mrs. Wiener, found that "learning wasn't exciting in the public schools."

The alternative program allows the 16 enrolled children, who range in age from five to ten years, to "choose the activities they want." Many of the children are from intellectual environments to begin-with, since they are the sons and daughters of Bowdoin teachers. The Wieners hope to include children of diverse economic and social backgrounds, however. Tuition is currently \$650 per year and this constitutes the sole income of the Wieners.

There are no "assignments" and no rigid timetables, such as "milk and cookie time," "arithmetic time" or "block-building time!" There is great stress on the encouragement of curiosity as well as an attempt to give the children "a real positive sense of themselves."

A record is kept of each child's activity: what he or she does and for how long, the child's social relationships and behavior, and academic interests such as reading, use of clocks and shapes, television, drawing, building, and other mechanical academic curiosity. The Wieners try to introduce the children to many areas of interest and do not encourage compulsions or limited curiosity. They "try to fill in the gaps," according to Mrs. Wiener, but otherwise allow the child to explore and discover on his own.

"The School for Parents and Children" uses much material from the Leicestershire Public Schools of England. One of the Educational toys is the "Diens Blocks," which are used to teach numerical and geometrical relationships. For example, a child learns that a square containing six blocks on each side is equivalent to six rectangular blocks, each of which is a row of six blocks, as well as 36 individual blocks. Then there are the "Cuisenaire Blocks" which are rods, in order of size and assigns a value to each, such as "10" for the longest rod and "1" for the shortest. He or she learns also that a "9" rod placed on top of a "1" is equivalent to a "10" rod. A girl of five was able to demonstrate such relationships to me.

Reading, as well as arithmetic and geometric relationships, is taught at an early age. Mrs. Wiener first shows individual letters, each of a different color, to the child. When this stage has been mastered, the child learns to read words in black type. A five or six year old who starts a book is given an envelope, in which go slips of paper showing the words the child has difficulty with. These words are practiced during reading.

Writing comes shortly thereafter. "We have seen seven year olds who are writing stories and letters," said Mrs. Wiener. And this curiosity for writing comes naturally to all the children for one reason or another. The school environment is filled with examples of writing, and the older children set enviable examples for the younger ones. "Young children are naturally curious," noted Mrs. Wiener, "and want to join in, to find out what it's all about."

Social relationships among the children are enhanced through "meetings" of the children and the Wieners. The children elect a chairman each week and may call meetings at any time. At first, said Mrs. Wiener, the children were heavily dependent on adult leadership in finding solutions to social problems but they have already begun to work out these problems among themselves. The Wieners intervene only when some bizarre solutions are proposed. Some problems which have been tackled by the meetings include the misuse of activity areas, excessive noise, and interference with the activity of other children by a particular child. In the last case, the culprit in question was "banned" from the activity he disrupted, for a day. Mrs. Wiener remarked that "peer group judgment" has a sobering effect upon all the children.

Certain ground rules have also been worked out since the beginning of the term. It is the Wieners' policy not to set regulations until the problems come up, and even then the rules must be approved by the meeting. It was decided, for example, that a child who disrupts others would be asked to go outside. "If it's firmly said, the children get the point," said Mrs. Wiener. Also, a child must wait for a game or book or other object until it is no longer in use.

The Wieners prepare weekly summaries of school activity in addition to the studies of each individual child. Here is an example of such a summary, as provided by the Wieners.

Sept. 18 — Children very dependent on us for academic stimulation. Fairly subdued. Little outdoor play except when Larry initiated or joined in. All wrote in Journals.

Sept. 25 — Tape Recorder Week. Telephonic-chaotic-brought a lot of social tensions to the surface. By the end of week children less possessive of tape recorder.

Oct. 1 — Doll House Week. Big problems first two days—learned to share and work out procedures for using doll house. Meetings becoming very effective, children expressing feelings openly. Even though sometimes no resolutions made, nevertheless meetings do effect change. Fort building week and tensions over wrecking. Interest in journals dying. Letter writing taking its place. Kids becoming more independent in finding work. We are purposely working with materials at 8:30 which seem to influence children's choicest tone for the day.

Oct. 8 — Absolutely no doll house. Forts at beginning of week, a lot of camps at end. . . . Less quarrelling this week except . . . Started TV again—much TV—again all week, tapering off at end of week. More art work this week, including miracle wood. Paper cutter very effective. . . . Color Shapes Lotto popular.

Oct. 16 — TV dwindles. Little camper play, till Friday. Doll playing and sewing doll stuff is big with all girls this week. . . . We are initiating Parent Conferences. Had reading night for five and six year olds. Seemed positive.

Mrs. Wiener taught for 10 years at a similar experimental school in Greenwich, Connecticut. She found that the children were able to adjust to the pressures of secondary school, and even to the rigid, traditional private high schools. Thus, she believes the experiment can and does work.

Bowdoin students interested in assisting the Wieners can write to the "School for Parents and Children, Box 1, R.D. 1, Hillside Road, Brunswick," or visit the school itself for a rewarding experience. The Wieners are also searching for a new site for the school, possibly at Bowdoin College. The possibility of interaction with the College holds out many promising opportunities as well as the stimulation of an "educational park" situation.

Dissidents Talk Turkey, Tactical Pigs Advance

By RICHARD LUSTIG

Thanksgiving is drawing near, and soon every family in the country will be sitting down to enjoy a steaming-hot, buttery, well-dressed turkey. Or so they think. There won't be any turkey this Thanksgiving dinner, and the reason is that the turkeys are revolting.

To investigate this situation, I travelled to the Old MacDonald Turkey Farm, just outside of Brunswick. When I arrived, there was pandemonium. Farmer MacDonald was nowhere to be seen. The turkeys had occupied the main farmhouse, and they were merrily destroying the farmer's market records, and were doing unspeakable things to Farmer MacDonald's furniture (you know how birds are). Outside, a turkey was perched on a soapbox, exhorting a crowd of ominous-looking turkeys. Some turkeys were chanting slogans, like "Bread, toast, we won't roast," and others were carrying signs which read "Turkey is unhealthy to children and other living things," and "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and unto the turkeys thereof." After the assembly of turkeys had ended, I got out to speak to the head turkey, Abbie Gobbler.

"Mr. Gobbler," I began, "just why are the turkeys rebelling?"

"Oh," he answered, "for the hell of it."

"But aren't there any other reasons?"

"There sure are. First of all, we turkeys have been oppressed by MacDonald's establishment for hundreds of years. And, every year, we're expected to docilely submit to our fates and be slaughtered like, like . . ."

"Sheep?" I suggested.

"Very funny. But it won't be a laughing matter, after we're through."

"What are some of your demands," I asked.

"First, we demand the right to choose our own feed. The stuff they're giving us now tastes like birdseed! Second, we want to have a say in the running of the farm. And finally, we want our quarters moved to the farmer's house."

"But," I protested, "where will Farmer MacDonald live?"

"In the turkey house."

"But, why?"

"Because we like it better in this house. After all, who is this farm for, MacDonald, or us turkeys?"

"I see what you mean," I said. "Are all the turkeys behind this revolt?"

"Well," he said, glancing around, "there are a few noisy dissidents, and then we have our informers." He pointed to a bunch of sour-looking turkeys in the corner. "There they are," scowled Gobbler, "those Uncle Toms."

"Is this a widespread revolt?" I asked.

"Not yet," replied Abbie, "but it's spreading fast. Now, just the other day, we got another farm in Brunswick to join our cause. The Bowdoin farm."

"Really? I didn't know there were many turkeys there."

Abbie was incredulous. "Are you kidding me? Man, that place is full of turkeys."

"Where do you go from here?"

"The sky's the limit, as far as I'm concerned. After our turkey revolt is successful, we'll be encouraging other oppressed animals to rise in revolution, like the cows and the fish."

"What about the rest of the poultry?"

"Nah," Gobbler sneered, "they're too chicken."

I heard a groan in the distance. At first I thought it was in response to that incredibly rotten pun in the last paragraph, but such was not the case. There were more and more groans, and an acrid, burning gas filled the air, and the turkeys were scattering hither and yon. As Gobbler and I headed for yon, we heard the cracking of turkey skulls by clubs.

"What's going on?" I gasped.

"MacDonald is sending his goons in again. They're pretty tough animals, but we'll off 'em all right. Power to the turkeys!"

And, with a grunting and squealing, old MacDonald's Tactical Pig Force came at the turkeys.

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Howell Interviewed

College Heads Discuss Current Issues

by TIMOTHY DONAHUE

An awful lot can be said in an hour's time. Then again, an incredible amount cannot be said. The latter was the case with Wednesday's "Maine News and Comment" program. At seven o'clock on WCBW Wednesday night, Presidents Strider from Colby College, Dibby from the University of Maine at Orono, Maston, from Ricker College, and our own Dr. Howell, spoke on current issues concerning college education in the United States today. I had already seen the Dick Van Dyke program that was on the other channel, so I didn't feel as if I missed anything, luckily.

"Maine News and Comment" is one of these "talk" shows where various and random interested citizens from the state of Maine call in their cliff-hanging questions to a delegated panel of experts, in this case, four Maine college presidents, for their candid opinions. Candid? Maybe. Interesting? Possibly. New? Nope. After an hour of intense listening, and four pages of illegible notes, I almost wish that I had watched Dick.

The first question was from a presumably worried mother who asked what they thought should be done about an honor student who was dropping acid.

Dr. Howell said:

"The major problem, and I think that it is an untalked about problem, is that of drugs and compliance with the law. It must be remembered that a college is not a sanctuary, and that the laws that apply elsewhere also apply on the campus. Naturally, any college should try to help its students, but it should not be a problem of policing."

Presently, an incensed, damaging, vile woman's voice appeared over the speaker as she violently asked if the college should take a stand, or present a position on a political issue. "Do you know that the Internal Revenue Code forbids such action? Are you in agreement with the Princeton proposal?" Such indignancy. "I am directing this question to President Howell." I thought, thisotta be hot. It wasn't.

President Howell began by saying,

"A university should not be involved in partisan politics. This is important, this climate of thought. I feel that each individual should be able to take a political stand, each student, each faculty member, and even the president. It is the individual's own right. I am well aware of the Internal Revenue Code.

The next call dealt with, quite bringingly and uneffectively, the

subjects of Federal agents on campus. It isn't worth going in to, and besides I dropped my pen and was looking for it all during the dissertation until the next question. I was, however, paying attention, and the final score was:

For Federal agents on campus: 0

Against: 4

Heavy battle.

The program "ran out of time," (also out of interest), at eight o'clock. It is not unusual that no great or startling revelations were touched upon in this program. What can a college president, placed with the weight of the reputation of the college on his academic shoulders, say on television? It was assumed from the beginning that no new or untouched subjects would be opened up. It is nonetheless nice to see the president, and the others, on the silver screen. So what if it didn't prove anything?



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(Continued from Page Eight)
contest, Goalie Russ Outhouse and the entire defense played extremely well. "It was the best performance by any Bowdoin soccer team in my memory," said a happy Coach Butt.



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Our Dough Is Made Fresh Daily!

Bears Shatter Eph Ego; Colby's Asses To Feel Pain!

The shadows were beginning to fall on Whittier Field last Saturday afternoon and there were exactly 18 seconds left to play in the Bowdoin-Williams football game. The score was tied at 13-13 and some in the Parents Day crowd of 3,500 began heading for the exits. The Polar Bears had the ball on the Williams 48. Quarterback John Benson knew that there was time for only one play or at the most two, and he acted accordingly. Benson dropped back and hurled an aerial bomb to his fleet-footed split end, Paul Wiley. The ball sailed more than 55 yards through the air. Wiley outfought a Williams defender for the ball at the three and lunged across the goal line as the stands went wild. The successful conversion kick by Jim Burnett was only frosting on the cake. Bowdoin had beaten Williams for the first time since 1963.

Coach Jim Lentz had words of praise for his entire team in the

FALL ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

VARSITY FOOTBALL
Coach: James S. Lentz
Captain: Roger W. Dawe

Bears 34	Worcester Tech 15
Bears 13	Wesleyan 14
Bears 34	Amherst 21
Bears 20	Williams 13
Oct.	
24 Colby	A 1:30
31 Bates	A 1:30
Nov.	
7 Tufts	H 1:30

FRESHMAN FOOTBALL
Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe

Cubs 16	Worcester 13
Cubs 6	North Yarmouth 6
Cubs 18	Bridgton 26
Oct.	
30 Maine	H 1:30
Nov.	
6 Harvard	A 2:00

VARSITY SOCCER
Coach: Charles Butt

Co-Captains: Thomas R. Huleatt, III and Jeffrey M. Sexton

Bears 1	Springfield 4
Bears 1	New Hampshire 1
Bears 0	Wesleyan 0
Bears 1	Maine 2
Bears 2	Amherst 1
Bears 4	Williams 0
	Bates 0
Oct.	
24 Colby	A 10:00
27 Maine	H 2:30
31 Bates	A 10:00
Nov.	
1 Colby	H 1:30
7 Tufts	H 11:00

FRESHMAN CROSS-COUNTRY
Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski

Oct.	
24 Colby	A 12:30
28 Hebron	H 3:30
30 Easterns at Boston	
Nov.	
9 NEICAAA at Boston	

FRESHMAN SOCCER
Coach: Ray S. Bicknell

Cubs 4	Maine 2
Cubs 4	North Yarmouth 2
Cubs 5	Hinckley 2
Oct.	
23 Colby	A 3:00
28 Exeter	H 3:30
30 New Hampshire	A 2:30

VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY
Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski
Captain: Mark L. Cuneo

Bears first (19)	
Bears 40	Amherst 21
Bears 43	Williams 16
Oct.	
24 Colby	A 12:30
27 MIAA Champ. at Orono	2:00
30 Easterns at Boston	
Nov.	
3 Bates and Vermont at Bates	3:30
9 NEICAAA at Boston	

Coach Charlie Butt's varsity soccer squad had good reason to sip champagne after last Saturday's 2-0 victory over Williams on Pickard Field. It was the first season in which the Polar Bears have played "The Little Three" without a defeat. The win over Williams raised the Bowdoin season record to two victories, two losses and two ties. The booters played host to Bates last Wednesday and play at Colby at 10 a.m. Sat.

Girma Asmeron of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, turned in another outstanding game against Williams. He scored Bowdoin's first goal in the opening period on a penalty shot. The Polar Bears scored again in the second quarter with a goal by Joe Rosa, on a pass from Bill Sexton. Typical of the team spirit this year is the fact that Co-Capt. Huleatt suffered an injury above the eye during the game, took time out to have two stitches taken, and promptly returned to finish the (Please Turn to Page Seven)



middle. With the ball on the Williams two, it was fourth down and the promised land was just ahead. The Polar Bears decided against a field goal attempt but Bonasera was nailed for a one-yard loss and Williams took over on its own three-yard line.

The Polar Bear defense rose to the occasion and held, with Williams forced to kick into the wind from its own nine. The punt, rolled back by the wind, wound up on the Ephmen's 25. Bonasera gained 15 yards for a first down and then scored on a ten-yard jaunt. And now came the crucial conversion kick. If Bowdoin could convert, the Polar Bears would hold a 14-13 advantage. The snap from center was not a good one. Verrill bobbled it and then stood up and fired a pass to halfback Mike Jackson. The pass was complete but Jackson was tackled just short of the end zone and the score was 13-13 with 7:09 left to play in the game. The two teams exchanged punts until the last-minute Bowdoin TD pass.



locker room. The coach singled out especially the work of cornerback Robbie Newman; Capt. Roger Dawe, a linebacker; offensive guard Al Cappellini; and offensive tackle Gordon Sewall. There were plenty of other outstanding performances. Halfback Joe Bonasera of Winchester, Mass., ripped off 131 yards in 24 carries and would have gone over the 200 mark had not two long runs been called back because of penalties. Fullback Jeff Begin picked up 93 yards in 22 rushes. Benson completed nine of 17 passes for 176 yards and the winning touchdown. Wiley had six receptions for 141 yards and the winning TD. Safety Dana Verrill stole two more passes to bring his interception total to six for the season. And the Polar Bears turned up a new punter, Doug Erlacher, who kicked eight times for 314 yards and a fine 39.3-yard average.

Bowdoin scored first when Bonasera capped a 60-yard second period march with a two-yard run into the end zone. Burnett converted and the Polar Bears had a 7-0 lead. Williams scored late in the half on a 36-yard pass play but the point-after kick was wide and Bowdoin held a 7-6 edge at halftime. The Ephmen marched 78 yards to a third period TD and booted the point-after to take a 13-7 lead. Early in the final quarter Dawe intercepted a Williams pass and ran it back to the visitors' 34. Begin gained 21 yards in two carries and Bonasera added eight yards in two carries, was held to no gain, and then got three yards up

FOOTBALL STATISTICS

TEAM STATISTICS

Bowdoin	Opponents
81	First Downs 67
1025	Rushing Yardage 483
741	Passing Yardage 611
347	Return Yardage 397
70	Passes Attempted 125
38	Passes Completed 55
54.3	Completion Pctg. 44.0
3	Had Intercepted 10
24	Punts 27
743	Punting Yardage 904
31.0	Punting Average 33.5
21	Fumbles 10
14	Fumbles Lost 7
28	Penalties 19
284	Yards Penalized 214

PUNTING

Player	No.	Yds.	Avg.
Erlacher	8	314	39.3
Begin	12	334	27.8
Jackson	4	95	23.8

KICKOFF RETURNS

Player	No.	Yds.
Bonasera	5	95
Loeffler	3	38
Broadus	2	24
Jackson	2	21
Sessions	2	8

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

Player	TD	PAT KICK	PAT RUSH	PAT PASS	FG	PTS.
Bonasera	7	0	1	0	0	44
Burnett	0	7	0	0	0	19
Webster	3	0	0	0	4	18
Wiley	2	2	0	0	0	14
Bates	1	0	0	0	0	6

INDIVIDUAL RUSHING

Player	Att.	Gain	Loss	Net	Avg.	TD
Bonasera	82	428	27	401	4.9	7
Begin	51	282	8	274	5.4	0
Loeffler	23	127	6	121	5.3	0
Jackson	30	101	21	80	2.7	0
Haley	14	64	1	63	4.5	0
Foley	15	59	7	52	3.5	0
Bates	6	31	0	31	5.2	1
Tripaldi	3	22	0	22	7.3	0
Amrol	1	0	4	-4	0	0
Benson	21	55	70	-15	-0.7	0

INDIVIDUAL PASSING

Player	Att.	Comp.	Int.	Net	TD	Pct.
Benson	47	27	2	553	4	57.4
Foley	23	11	1	188	1	47.8

PASS RECEIVING

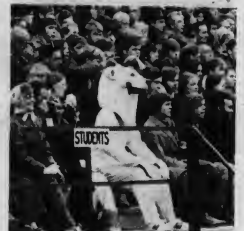
Player	No.	Yds.	TD
Wiley	16	351	2
Webster	8	162	3
Jackson	6	136	0
Bonasera	4	43	0
Bates	3	31	0
Begin	1	18	0

PUNT RETURNS

Player	No.	Yds.
Bates	8	53
Verrill	5	21

INTERCEPTIONS

Player	No.	Yds.
Verrill	6	64
Dawe	2	6
Newman	1	17
Martin	1	0





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VOLUME C

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NUMBER 6

Students Polled

SCATE Computerized

by DAVE BUSHY

The Student Course and Teacher Evaluation (SCATE) Committee for 1971 will hold an organizational meeting at 7:30 p.m. on November 5 in Conference Room B of Moulton Union.

According to a spokesman for the Student Council-funded group, plans are underway to modernize the questionnaires, and answer sheets, as well as the tabulation process.

Harry Demeter '71, SCATE Coordinator, is assisted by John Medeiros '73; Christopher Holleman '73; Don Wetfall '72; and Patrick Johnson '73; who will serve as programmer analyst, tabulating data on the computer. The meeting is open to any interested students, who could help re-write questionnaires for different types of courses, such as labs, or reading courses, and to punch responses onto data cards.

SCATE was first organized in 1968 under a National Student association grant to several colleges and universities. Because of problems with deadlines, no issue was published in 1969, but it was revived this summer and fall. The last issue received critical acclaim from most members of the academic community, for a variety of reasons.

Dean of Students Paul Nyhus, indicated a favorable impression to this year's work and noted, "It is important for student comment on the nature of instruction in college to be formalized in some fashion."

"It is useful," Nyhus said, "for teachers to find out what is happening on the other side of the fence. Persistent criticism that is responsible and well-informed can help the faculty." Most faculty members read it with seriousness, he said, "It seems as if it were put together with care."

Student reaction to the publication varied from a freshman

response of, "I used it more to judge professors rather than courses"; to "Most of us (seniors) don't use it for course selection, because we already know the stuff from other sources, but it is fun to read."

Most students enjoyed the handbook, either to choose "gut" courses, for supplementary information on courses, or to ascertain average workloads. However, one sophomore said, "I didn't use it at all because none of the courses I'm taking were in it."

Another said, "I didn't use it much because I'm usually guided by weather or not a course is interesting, not because it is hard or easy. I find the catalogue more important and helpful."

One Senior quipped that SCATE is of more use to the professors than students.

Whatever the reactions, it appears that SCATE will remain on campus for the next few years. However, according to Dean Nyhus, due to lack of facilities, the college cannot provide office space for the publication for more than a few weeks at a time. He noted there would be a problem in view of the school's attempt to educate 30% more students with existing facilities, over the next few years.

Other plans the SCATE staff will discuss include a faculty questionnaire, to be passed out during the reading period with the results incorporated into the handbook. It will cover professors' views on their courses, and what their objectives were. Also, an in-progress questionnaire is to be compiled during the Spring semester and released during the fall of 1971.

According to a spokesman for the staff, the November fifth organizational meeting will see the selection of committees to write questionnaire sections which will be adaptable to different courses.

DaVinci Analyzed by Dr. Stites

by RICHARD PATARD

Last Wednesday evening, before a capacity audience in Wentworth Hall, Dr. Raymond Stites, of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., presented a psychoanalysis of Leonardo DaVinci which held the rapt attention of his audience for the full two hours of his presentation.

An extremely informal speaker, presently on tour of New England colleges courtesy of Sigma Xi fraternity, Dr. Stites revealed that he had become personally acquainted with the Vienna school of psychoanalysis, including Freud, Jung, and Adler, during his residence after World War I at the University of Vienna, where he received his doctorate. Dr. Stites' primary interest is in art as a means of psychoanalysis; many individuals, Dr. Stites contended, could express themselves more fully, and in a manner more useful to the analyst, through art than would be possible through normal verbal communication. Great art, he stated, was invariably revealing of the essence of the artist's psyche: "Without an inner struggle you don't get any good art." Explicating the "inner struggle" of Leonardo DaVinci was the concern of Dr. Stites' lecture.

Dr. Stites related that he originally became interested in Leonardo through Freud. Freud's study of Leonardo, "Leonardo DaVinci, A Childhood Memory," concluded that Leonardo, who remained single throughout his life, was afflicted with an Oedipus complex for one or more of his father's five wives.

Dr. Stites, however, takes issue with Freud; the thesis of both his lecture and his soon to be published book, *The Sublimation of Leonardo DaVinci*, is the refutation of Freud's speculations. Dismissing Freud as preoccupied with inadequate sexual explanations, Dr. Stites called Freudian analysis "a revival of old legends



that cannot be proved true." Dr. Stites, who has done considerable research work on the original DaVinci sources, discovering many new documents by DaVinci, including one which he describes as DaVinci's self-analysis, purported that DaVinci was "a good psychologist . . . quite a psychologist." He spent the remainder of his presentation in a systematic and quite convincing, refutation of the Freudian analysis of DaVinci, primarily by interpreting DaVinci's works and notes in perspective of the social and artistic traditions of his times, of which, he claims, Freud, "who, after all, was not an art historian," was ignorant. This new perspective, Stites alleged, made a sexual interpretation of DaVinci's work and personality extra-

neous, outmoded, and inaccurate. By implicit contrast with Freud, Leonardo was, according to Dr. Stites, "a healthy personality," who was motivated primarily by "spiritual," rather than sexual, drives.

Dr. Stites' knowledge of DaVinci was awesome, and his psychological views, despite their heterodoxy, were equally impressive. His revealing explication of a fifteenth century mind of genius was more than equal to the task of permitting his audience to transcend our modern 20th century viewpoints and Freudian prejudices, which in itself was sufficient to make his lecture an eminently valuable cultural experience, more of which Bowdoin would do well to attract in the future.

Football Violence Questioned; Jocks and "Hip" Types Clash

by RINK BUCK

It is only natural that a generation bred on such notions as those of Paul Simon when he insists, "I am a rock, I am an island," would sooner or later come to question the need for the weekly bouts of controlled violence that take place in Whittier stadium. This question need not (and has not) take the form of well-phrased discourses, it need not be structurally represented in one particular contingent of students nor must it be a subject of particular immediacy to a Pierce committee or the second and third floors of Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall.

No, this questioning takes more nebulous forms. It can be witnessed by a decreasing percentage of students attending each game, (or perhaps, more to the point, a consistent lack of attendance and incoherence of the part of certain students). It can be witnessed in mutual yet cloaked hostility between those imagined to be "hip" types and "jock" types.

Whatever one's criteria, it is not unsafe to say that football is no longer the cult source about which the majority of Bowdoin

students focus their weekends. Granted, much the same could be said of a number of previously sacrosanct institutions at Bowdoin, yet treating football alone may facilitate understanding of analogous activities at the college. Indeed, football as a most sacrosanct institution has lessons towards understanding the changing nature of a varied array of pursuits that contribute towards the greater picture of life at Bowdoin.

The trek towards completing this article at once evidenced a crucial element inter-related with the internal questioning process at a liberal arts institution. It is the element of accountability. Surprise is justified when a top administrator is confronted with the question, "In (Please Turn to Page Six)

OPEN LINE

Dean Paul L. Nyhus will meet informally with students at 10 a.m. Wednesday in the Main Lounge of the Union. Harry Warren suggests you might "needle Nyhus?" (Aw, come on, Harry . . .)

Nyhus Clarifies Afro-Am Statement

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Last week's Afro-Am statement, which was published in the *Orient*, alarmed some segments of the Bowdoin community. It announced the closing of the Afro-American Center to the College community after 5 p.m. on weekdays, and all the time on special weekends. The Afro-Am's justification for these restrictions is the large scale perpetration of vandalism by non-members.

Dean Nyhus, when interviewed, disclosed that the Afro-American Center was having a security problem. The problem did stem from an around-the-clock open door policy. However, Nyhus is not sure who the acts of vandalism were committed by, nor can he say that Bowdoin students were involved at all, as the article alleges.

Nyhus, in discussion with the officers of the Afro-Am Society, made it clear that the Administration thought the rhetoric of the statement unnecessary. The article did lean toward the pyrotechnic — threatening the "serene state of existence" and "tranquility" at Bowdoin, and asserting that "necessary action will be taken if it is needed." Nyhus emphasized that any vigilante action on the part of the Society would not be tolerated, stating that "the Administration will take any measures required to discipline the vandals."

Much community concern originates in the fear that the Afro-Am Center will become a black fraternity, which it was clearly not established to be.

These misgivings were first expressed when the Center was opened a year ago. Nyhus, however, sees nothing wrong with a quasi-fraternity with the Center as its "house." He explained that the "Center was created for the dual role of providing a means of education for the college as a whole and as a cultural-social center for black students on campus." As long as the college community has access to the Center from nine to five, Nyhus believes it fulfills its commitment to the community.

There's no telling at this point how these developments will affect our "serene state of existence." These measures unfortunately can be, and are, interpreted as divisive, if not racist. The Afro-American Society is now the only student organization on campus that has restrictions of this type on its functions, both implicit and explicit. Security problems notwithstanding; the statement implies that the white community as a whole is involved in a campaign against the Center. Somehow, the justification of security loses its philosophical impartiality as a result.

The possibility that these new restrictions will exacerbate whatever alienation now exists between blacks and whites, is a large one. An article printed in the *Orient* last fall mentioned the speculation that the Afro-American Center will be nothing more than a black fraternity practicing reverse discrimination." Whether or not this will happen is up to the Afro-American Society.

'Let George Do It'

by FRED CUSICK

The Republican Speechwriting Headquarters for this fall's campaign is located on a hill overlooking the polluted Potomac. In the late afternoon the smog from cars caught in the nightly Washington traffic jam drifts across the river to choke the speechwriters as they leave work. I asked the Classifier about the location.

"Actually we like it here. You spend all day working on a speech for President Nixon and you come out of the door with visions of 'College bums' dancing in your head. A couple of quick breaths and you're back to reality."

"How many people have you got here?"

"Not many. We're a small outfit compared to the Johnson crowd. It took dozens of writers just to make Lyndon coherent."

"Everything here is arranged like an assembly line. Hank Kissinger or Pat Moynihan or somebody over there comes up with an idea for a speech and if the President understands it he sends it to us. If we think it needs jokes we tap the Bob Hope Organization. If it needs some bare-knuckled moralizing we get Billy Graham to send us a few sample exhortations."

"Then what?"

"Then we put it through the mill. This boy here, for example," said the Classifier gesturing towards a teenager seated at a nearby desk, "is a sophomore in high school. He puts the alliteration in our Agnew speeches. Let's see . . . " 'Flagrantly fascistic freaks of the far Left', not bad. 'Bomb-throwing bastards.' Nope, that second one will have to go to Martha Mitchell."

"You mean this boy is responsible for 'pablum of permissiveness', 'effete snobs'?"

"Oh no. George wrote 'effete snobs,'" the Classifier said gesturing towards a husky young woman at the next desk. She had a five o'clock shadow and breasts that swayed in the breeze.

"George is our transvestite. We wanted to get a real transsexual but they all seem to be Democrats. George handles all of our sexual innuendoes. He did the bit about Charlie Goodell being the 'Christine Jorgensen of the Republican Party.' Last year George made hundreds of liberal Democrats 'ideological eunuchs' with a stroke of the pen, as it were."

"What do you do around here," I asked?

"I'm the Classifier. I classify people, events, and things. My job is to explain to the President what he said."

"What who said?"

"What the President said. He doesn't know what he means. For instance, when Nixon says he wants to be President of "All Americans" what does he mean? Nobody knows. I finally decided that he was only talking about football players."

"I'll give you another example," the Classifier continued. "When the National Guard shot those kids at Kent State what was it, an act of self-defense of murder?"

"Murder."

Wrong, it wasn't either of them. The kids were raising hell. The Guard was worn out from strike duty. It was a tragedy. Nobody's to blame. The President goes on TV and says it's a tragedy. That gets him, the Guard, and everybody else off the hook, see."

"Brilliant."

"Yes, isn't it? We're working on the same idea in connection with the My Lai tragedy."

Howell "Strokes" College Community

by FRED CUSICK

"Stroking," according to Kevin Phillips, Republican political columnist, is a Washington term that describes the behaviour of politicians toward they're less important constituents. It is the art of seeming to do something about the voter's problem, when in fact the politician intends to do nothing. Stroking involves soothing the little aches and pains; applying a bandaid here and a pat on the back there. It is the political equivalent of giving aspirin to a heart attack victim.

Stroking is not limited to the world of Washington politics. Wherever politics is practiced it occurs. President Howell, to take our foremost politician as an example, was almost certainly stroking the students when he agreed to the Strike last May. Likewise, his partial repudiation of the Strike in his Convocation Speech was an attempt to stroke the alumni. In both cases Howell thought it expedient to give the appearance of action while in fact taking no action.

A new example of stroking has appeared on campus in the last two weeks. This is the Student Union Committee's new "Open Line" project. Originally intended to increase communication between students and Administration it has quickly become a classic case of stroking. "Open Line" involves an administrator fielding questions for about 45 minutes every Wednesday morning in the Main Lounge of the Union. Questions of major importance, of course, cannot be

handled in 45 minutes. About all the administrator can do in that time is take care of one or two minor matters and explain some of the more esoteric regulations.

President Howell, who was the first participant in the new program, apparently has set the pattern of stroking for those who will follow. Most of his time last week was spent listening to complaints about the cost of ping pong balls in the Union Game Room or the lack of a fan in the basement of the old PDP house. These problems he promised to remedy. Whenever any substantive question was asked Howell, who was backstopped by Vice President Hokanson, fell back on the excuse of no money. When asked about the state of ecological studies at the College Howell talked about the stock and reduced funding from government. How about getting more lecturers? "Money," Howell said. "Damn expensive." Hokanson said. How about Howell's own idea of a Chair Of Futuristics? "Money." "Damn expensive."

Dean Greason, who spoke this week, followed the same pattern. Next week Dean Nyhus will speak. If you have a toilet that's stopped up or a lamp that doesn't work or even if you just feel like getting stroked, by all means come.

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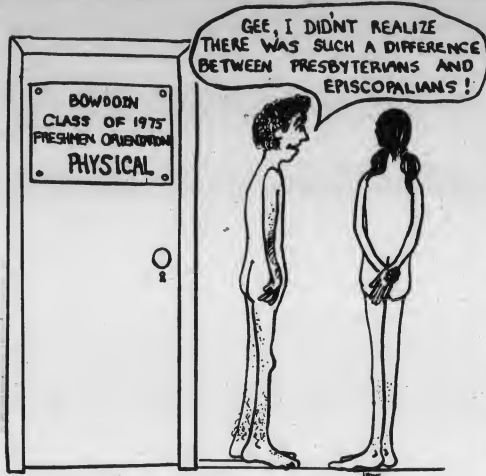
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Balthazar Lectures on Canada; Quebec Separatism Increasing

On Sunday, October 25, the Franco-American Society sponsored a lecture, the topic of which was the Quebec separatist movement. The guest speaker, Louis Balthazar, Director of the Department of Political Science of Université Laval, described the history of the British-French conflict in Canada, specifically Quebec; and attempted to delineate the role of the F.L.Q. (Front pour la Liberation de Quebec) in the movement itself. It was M. Balthazar's contention that the mainstream of separatist sympathy lay behind Rene Levesque, former cultural minister. M. Balthazar compared M. Levesque's Parti Quebecois favorably to the McCarthy movement of '68. The economic future of a Quebec-libre lay, he maintained, in a common-market organization between Quebec and the Canadian province. American industry, practically speaking, could not be rejected. The overriding advantage of a separate Quebec state, it must be assumed from Balthazar's speech would be spiritual. A Quebec free state would provide a cultural and linguistic center for French Canadians. On this premise, M. Balthazar contrasted the means reported by the FLQ to those of M. Levesque's Parti Quebecois, which drew 23% of the vote in the last provincial election.

The radical acts of the FLQ were contended to represent negligibly influential group of thought in the movement, while the peaceful and constitutional methods of the PQ were expressed as the only Quebec-libre alternative with a future. Balthazar contributed the PQ's sparing support among Quebecers to two primary sources; fear of the loss of the relative financial affluence experienced by French industrial workers under the status quo, and the concern over violence (as exemplified by the acts of the FLQ) as a by-product of the separatist movement.

On the other hand, the federal government's resistance to greater French representation and the generally hardened attitudes between French and non-French Canadians indicates a long and uncertain future for the united

Commonwealth. Although the consent of Quebecers still lies with union, the building tensions are adding more support to the Quebec-libre movement. Virtually all student sympathy, Balthazar contended, lies with the popular and politically experienced Rene Levesque and his Parti Quebecois.

Prime Minister Trudeau was pictured as being a former liberal become staunch anti-separatist. His policies, M. Balthazar contended, have had as a central aim the total rejection, if not ignoring, of all legislative attempts to reach relative Quebec autonomy. M. Balthazar's comments were well received by the large assemblage at Wentworth Hall that evening. He followed his disertation with a prolonged question and answer period. A reception followed.

Orient Record Review

Tears Shed on B.S.&T.

by MIKE KNELL
It would be quite easy to heap unqualified criticism on Blood Sweat and Tears 3; so many have done just that and with good reason, after all. There's a great deal wrong with this album. But the album has been done by a group of very talented people, so even in its failure lies some good music alongside the pretensions and outright bombs.

The record opens with the fanfare prelude to "Hi-De-Ho," which was written by Gerry Goffin and Carol King, who are also responsible for some of the earlier hits from the Monkees. It happens to be one of the better pieces on the album, or, at least, one of the least detestable. David Clayton-Thomas fits the song to his voice, and it stops just short of boring because the tight instrumental backing and musical variation make up for the weak melody and anemic lyrics. It holds together fairly well and it should be a decent overture, (the last few refrains are wailed by the Manhattan Borough Wide Chorus For the Friends of Music of New York City). Unfortunately, the overture isn't exceeded by what follows.

"The Battle," one of the two BST-written songs, is second on side one. It's sung by Steve Katz (remember the Blues Project?) who co-authored it with Dick Halligan (the BST organist, pianist, etc.). It has all the harp-orchard ostentation befitting the broad symbolism it attempts and only partially achieves. The Devil, the father, blood, soldiers, wars, servants, horses and Man, all make at least token appearances. It's a little overdone but it's not a disaster.

So far, the third BST album hasn't destroyed the possibility. Yet.

Suddenly there's a blare of "jazzy" trumpets and "Lucretia MacEvil" begins. Otherwise known as "Son of Spinning Wheel" (maybe daughter), "Lucy's" only redeeming factor is a good beat. Maybe someone can dance to it. Well, they're good musicians, but do they always have to remind us that they're supposed to be synthesizing rock and jazz in each measure? ? ? "Lucretia MacEvil" (they must know better names for songs) is a failure. It's a poor song and a worthless repetition of a previous less than brilliant number. They even have the audacity to offer "Lucretia's Reprise" so the listener can savor an instrumental version. Yeah!

After that, you've got to wonder what's going to happen to James Taylor's classic "Fire and Rain" (The first time I heard BST do "Fire and Rain" I thought I preferred the Bowdoin

College Precision Marching Band doing "Tnna-Gadda-Da-Vida"). After repeated playings it gets a little better. One hopes each time that the potential emotional power of the horns together with Thomas' strong voice will balance the absence of Taylor's sensitivity. They don't. "Fire and Rain" remains a dilution. An amiable one, perhaps, but no competition for the original.

The Band first did "Lonesome Suzie" on their Big Pink LP. BST does almost a copy, a "cover" version. The song loses some of the down-home country air in the transition. Other than that BST does a pretty fair reproduction of the original, but greatness is not to be found in imitation.

A brief pause to examine that particular facet of BST 3. Of nine separate pieces on the record, six were originally done by someone else, and another was written for the group by a professional writing team. The only true value in re-doing somebody else's songs lies in a re-adaptation that allows them to be heard in a new way. When Blood Sweat and Tears simply plays someone else's songs then they become a glorified fraternity party band.

Skipping the first cut, there are three more "cover" versions of varying quality on side two. "He's A Runner" was first done by Laura Nyro. BST does it too, now (Sigh, yawn). It's a decent song, but Laura Nyro gave it her own distinctive voice for keeps and anyone who simply sings the same words suffers through the inevitable comparison.

"Somethin' Comin' ON" is quick and strong. Joe Cocker did it first, and here it comes across well, also. (Query once again: Why do they insist on doing other people's material? ? ?)

"40,000 Headmen" was first done on Traffic's second album. The song loses nothing except Winwood's vocal on the original, but once again it gains little more than the traditional BST solo period at the end.

Blood Sweat and Tears 3 is a strange album. The group chooses six songs done by others first, performing five in flagrant imitations of the original. This flaw is compounded because, curiously, each original vocalist had a distinctive, impossible to copy style: James Taylor, the Band's Rich Manuel, Jagger, Nyro, Cocker and Steve Winwood of Traffic. The imitations don't quite come off. The re-interpretation of the Stones is only partially successful. The BST originals included hardly make up for the others. From a group of talented musicians, an array of mediocrity like 3 is a distinct disappointment.

The Bowdoin Afro-American Society presents a panel discussion on the book Black Messiah by Reverend Albert Cleage. The participants include Reverend Gaines from Boston, Professor Geoghegan of Bowdoin's Religion Department, Robert Johnson '71, and a leading theologian from the community.

This session is open to the college community and should be of interest to all Religion and Philosophy students. The discussion will take place in Wentworth Hall, November 10, at 7:30 p.m. There are also planned workshops for November 12. The times will be announced.

This program of the Ministry of Education is an initial attempt to fulfill the educational and cultural responsibility of the Afro-American Society to the college and surrounding community.

Ten copies of Black Messiah are on reserve in the college library. Thirteen copies are available in the Afro-American Center.

**BOWDOIN
AFRO-AMERICAN
SOCIETY**

Student Council Discusses Alumni Ties and Coed Dorms

by SHELDON STONE

The two major questions which concern the alumni at the present time are the student strike last spring and the decline of the fraternity system. Douglas Bird and Mike Bushey reported to the Student Council Monday night. The two attended a meeting of the York County Alumni Club. The alumni seemed pleased with President Howell's response to last year's disturbances, they said.

"The alumni are the financial backing of the school," observed Bushey. "If you have received an invitation to see an alumni representative take advantage of it. They will be here Tufts' Weekend and again in March." As usual the College has sent out letters to the alumni asking for donations in the beginning of the year. The total sum of donations has not been released as of yet.

Mark Lewis reported from the Pierce Committee hearings about the co-educational system that will be used next year. It has been proposed that Appleton Hall become the girls' dormitory. The only thing that seems certain is that there will be between 80-90 girls and that there will be no coed living next year.

The remainder of the 45 minute meeting dealt with the proposals for increasing student power within the governing structure of the College. Bob Carpenter articulated a proposal wherein the students and faculty would continue to meet separately to decide issues. There would be an increase of pressure placed

on the faculty to respond to legislation.

A rules committee, comprised of 6 students, 3 administrators and 3 faculty members, would push to see that all bills get voted upon. The committee would also decide upon who would have to vote on a given matter (the student council, the faculty, or both groups). If a bill were voted down it would be introduced to the conference committee which would rewrite it and introduce it again.

The committee will consider the reactions of the student council and introduce the proposal to the faculty members of the Governance Committee at the next meeting on November third. The only common sentiment among the council was that the current system has to be revamped.

The Brunswick Draft Counseling Service will hold its second organizational meeting at 7:30 p.m. next Sunday, Nov. 8, in the Unitarian-Universalist Church. If there are students on campus who are familiar with the basics and would care to spend time extending their knowledge of the system in order to help others, the Service can use their help. (Or even interested professional help.)
The Service has established a phone service for students needing counseling. The number is 725-8014.



This is the regal horned toad, one of many species of horned toads which are actually true lizards and not toads at all. Two extra "horns" make this one regal. These animals, have the curious ability of shooting blood from their eyes when alarmed, which does them no harm, but may stall a potential attacker. Many fascinating wild creatures are shown in "Land of the Giant Cactus," Audubon Wildlife Film produced and presented in person by Allan D. Cruickshank.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, October 30, 1970

Number 6

The Onput Affair

Editor's note: Stanley Cooperman is a "poet" at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia. Peter Onput is an unidentified member of the English Department. He sent this series of letters to the *Orient*.

Dear Sir:

I am now scheduling poetry readings in the U.S. and Canada, and should very much like to read in your area.

Because poetry is a dramatic art, one in which performance is vital, I am especially interested in *poeming before live audiences*. I have given many readings in New York, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Vancouver; I have also read my work for CBC, both locally and nationally.

The enclosed brochure gives specific information about my work, in addition to remarks of reviewers—who have been very generous.

In 1968 two volumes of my poems were published: *THE DAY OF THE PARROT*, by University of Nebraska Press; and *THE OWL BEHIND THE DOOR*, by McClelland and Stewart, Ltd., of Toronto. Two more volumes of my work are in press, scheduled for 1970. To date more than 250 of my poems have appeared in some 80 journals in the U.S. and Canada.

Thank you for your attention, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Stanley Cooperman

"Everything I do is a kind
of eating:

I swallow
you, and spit out green
flowers, the shape
of your nose
becomes a syllable
planted deeper
than the roots of trees..."

"Look at the world:
shapes of leaves and round
mouths
roll to a touch...
red balloons, and mountains,
and God

rubbing himself
on the other side of the moon..."

2 December, 1969

Hey Coop!

Just got your publicity release dated 10 October, which for some unaccountable reason took a month and a half to flutter down here from up there.

Surely we don't want you to poem before dead audiences — or is it that you killed 'em in Burnaby?
Hope you can make it soon.

Regards,
Peter Onput
Associate Instructor

Hep Coop! :

Hey, man, where are you? We've been holding the door open down here since you wrote from up there, and even though we are taking turns some of my junior colleagues are complaining about the snow and the ice-drippings. We may be all frozen over by the time you get down here for us and we don't want you to poem before rigid audiences any more than dead ones — could be both.

If you remember the line about the "frozen lake" in one of your poems (think it was "Poeming By Woods" from that book you did in Australia, *Up Tight Down Under*) you'll get some inking as to how our fingers feel.

Best, as usual,
Peter Onput
Assistant Instructor
of English, Speech,
and Rhetoric, Emeritus

Professor James D. Redwine, Jr.
Chairman, Department of English
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine 04011

Dear Professor Redwine:

In April I will set out on a reading tour of some fourteen U.S. campuses. During the course of arranging for this tour, I wrote to the Department of English at Bowdoin.

Although the letter was addressed to you, I received a "reply" that I understood to be a joke (although a rather foolish one) from some underworked and over-imaginative member of your Department.

I destroyed that first "reply," and thought no more about it. Upon my return from a reading tour in Oregon this past week, however, I found the attached in my mail.

Perhaps you might call this matter to the attention of members of your Department — assuming, of course, that there is a Department of English at Bowdoin College. At this point I am not quite sure. Your College is not, I take it, a training institution for pre-adolescent girls?

Sincerely,
Stanley Cooperman
Professor of English

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Brunswick 7

To the Editor:

This past summer there was some trouble in Brunswick, which you may have heard about. Police defined the general disorder as a riot, and a total of 30 arrests were made. The two nights of confrontation followed passage of a new law entitled "Regulation of Public Property." Although no longer strictly enforced, the controversial mall ordinance is still in effect.

Seven of those arrested in civil disobedience are seeking to challenge the law through the courts. The case is now before the Supreme Court of the State of Maine. While only three are Bowdoin College students, the decision could have a significant influence on local politics, as well as future use of the mall and other public parks.

"The best answer to Communism is a living, vibrant, fearless democracy — economic, social, and political. All we need to do is to stand up and perform according to our professional ideals. Then those ideals will be safe."

— Wendell L. Wilkie, 1943

The safety of such ideals hangs in a tenuous balance today because America has failed to provide a climate in which economic, social or political democracy can be realized. It is from a sense of obligation rather than protest that we move from word to deed — from rhetoric to action, and thereby challenge whatever system denies the realization of democracy. The case of the Brunswick 7 represents one effort to help restore our "professed ideals."

Unfortunately, lawyers are expensive and we have exhausted our own resources. Can you help? We are trying to raise \$1,000 to pay overdue legal bills (currently \$687.32) and to meet anticipated expenses as the case continues. If you can contribute, we will be most grateful.

Checks may be made payable to the Brunswick Legal Defense Fund and forwarded to Dave Gordon at the Senior-Center.

Thank you,
The Brunswick 7

Independent Life

To the Editor,

In this impulsive essay, I will attempt to draw my opinions and reactions of certain aspects of Bowdoin independent Freshman life. I have only been here at the College for about a month. In the first month, I have not yet felt the build-up of deeper, underlying frustrations that certain upperclassmen may be harboring (nor do I expect to suffer these frustrations). There are more trivial matters that can very possibly be more malingeringly aggravating, than some deeper and evolutionary problems that require a great length of time to work themselves out.

I am writing from a corner niche in the Moulton Union Dining Room late Sunday night, mesmerized by the low buzz of conversation and occasionally stirred by a rift, consisting of laughter or a dropped dish. As I begin to delve into contemplation of my subject and lay thoughts to paper, I am aroused and summoned by the closing of the Union. I express no apparent dismay and simply collect my gear, sip the last of my malt, and make my departure. The disillusionment suffered is not unbearable in the least. Yet upon return to my dormitory, I find no lounge to relax in and I come to the realization that access to a library carrel is impossible, since the library closing time coincides with that of the Union. So, I find myself doomed to my dormitory domicile, rather wide awake, and rather unstimulated by the no-tape-on-the-walls Hyde Hall apartment. Midnight may normally be late enough to retire for the evening, yet I'm found generally unfrustrated at that time, possibly due to inattention, which in turn may be due to lack of stimulation. With a 9:00 a.m. class and finding six hours sufficient rest — I witness a long, lonely stretch till 3 a.m. The quantity of time which one can allot to study is a fluctuating quantity and at this time of the year, though the work load may be weighty, the campus situation lends itself to plenty of study time that one cannot occupy oneself all the time, yet my main point is that an all-night lounge, library reading room, or coffee station idea is essential and rather feasible.

Another bothersome situation is the game room. This author has visited a considerable number of schools and it seems to be standard procedure that there be a billiard table and ping pong table in each dormitory and withal... it is free of charge and simply requires the signing out of the equipment. Disregarding the location, I find that if I care to leisurely run a few racks, I am set back approximately three midnight milk shakes. This recreative activity should not be plagued with a taxing gabelle. I realize that this charge covers operating cost for the college, but it is unfair and underserving to the students to be bothered with

this tap on our spending change. I entreat the administration to abolish the procedure of charging students to shoot pool and somehow underwrite the operational costs of the game room (possibly by installing more amusements, e.g. pinball machines, with certain ones charging and others gratis).

There are several other mild gripes harbored by this particular writer. One is the incongruity in the dining room's second-helping offering procedure. The opinion of this writer is that the food in the Union is of exceptional quality in consideration of the problem of feeding people en masse and it also is rather simple to understand that certain expensive meals must be on a one-to-a-customer basis. However, when a student is accustomed to receiving second helpings of standard meals, and is turned away on certain days with the invalid excuse that there is "not enough," he wonders whether the myopic planning of the kitchen is sufficient reason for his deprivation of nourishment.

One other very possible idea might be the installation of a juke box in the Union dining room for the listening pleasure of the true Bowdoin Epicurean (and I might add, a good source of game room revenue).

Though these considerations may appear insignificant, they are incessantly aggravating, and the fact that they are not large and trying administrative policy decisions should indicate that their advent could be mere facility.

A Freshman

Scott Paper Responds?

October 23, 1970

Mr. Sam Zion
The Bowdoin Orient
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine 04011

Dear Mr. Zion,

Thank you for asking me to respond to the article on *Effluent Charges* published in the October 9th issue of the *Bowdoin Orient*.

However, I do not feel that I should make any public response at this time.

Sincerely,
R. E. Perry
Technical Director

Mr. Zion responds:

CWIC is now waging a publicity campaign. It seems that Mr. Perry does not want to risk a confrontation which might support this campaign.

Angela Si, Holleman No

To the Editor:

Last week's *Orient* carried a letter from Christopher Holleman that exhibits a particular lack of comprehension of those very justifiable sources of discontent that account for the just as necessary turmoil now besetting America.

Holleman's letter could well be the springboard for a treatise, but I think several highlights most beg criticism from even the most anesthetized citizen of our society.

First: to separate Angela Davis's forced removal from the University of California faculty from the most recent alleged connections with Jonathan Jackson's courtroom takeover in San Rafael is to miss two crucial aspects related to the manner in which America forces its committed to channel their efforts. Angela Davis, as a major spokeswoman and scholar can hardly disassociate herself from the immediacy of a central issue such as the tragedy and injustice surrounding the Soledad Prison charges against her brothers. Moreover, when a society denies one of its most brilliant and dedicated souls redress of grievances through the structured institutional channels, the ingenuity and brilliance of the individual must, of necessity, pursue alternate channels. At this juncture, whether or not these alternatives pose a threat to the society as a whole is a question of resounding irrelevance given the fact that American society has already forbidden Angela Davis her chance to contribute to the institutional life of the society. I simply ask, what were her options? Was it simply a matter of choice, or did society foist upon Angela Davis the violent path? Is it only violence that America ultimately recognizes as an index for change?

Second: We see, "Under these circumstances her apprehension can only be viewed by those with the maintenance of civility and order in our society as a beneficial event." At the risk of sounding reductive, a society that "maintains civility and order" at the price of justice is no society at all.

Third: I don't think any white in America has the right to question Angela Davis's stance against "bourgeois individuality." Her reasons for becoming "lost in the struggle" are the results of a brilliant academic career that made her intellectual kin to none less than Kant and Marcuse.

Any Black intellectual in America who would forsake his or her duty to his people for the attraction that scholarly achievement brings would not only be selling his race short, but would merely

(Please Turn to Page Five)



Guest Column

by RICHARD PATARD

The Afro-American Society's worship on Angela Davis is an excellent example of the ethnic hero-worship and martyr complex which practically preclude all but a very distorted perspective of Angela Davis' present situation, her legal case, and, indeed, her entire life.

Angela Davis is beyond doubt a superlative philosophy professor and an extremely brilliant woman. Both as the recipient of a continental graduate education, and as one of most popular professors at UCLA, she has established herself as a brilliant success in the academic world, despite the frequently hostile environment and relatively short duration of her academic career to date. Undeniably, her views should be allowed to be freely expressed and heard. However, it is equally true that she is nevertheless subject to the law, and if reasonable grounds exist to suspect her of criminal actions, then she should be arrested and arraigned; if her guilt can be proven in a court of law, then she should be punished accordingly.

Neither her intellectual prowess nor her status as an ethnic political hero exempts Angela Davis from the laws of her society; like the least intellectual or heroic of us, she is theoretically quite capable of committing a crime; and her crimes, if proven to exist, should be punished as would the same crime committed by a less distinguished citizen. Angela Davis' guilt or innocence should be judged only in the light of her specific behavior, not the San Rafael courtroom incident. Her academic brilliance, her social and political views, and her alleged "persecution" by UCLA regents or by "the white majority of America" are totally irrelevant to the issue at hand, which is simply her guilt or innocence of being an accomplice to abduction and murder.

Unfortunately, the Afro-American Society seems to believe that Angela's political, intellectual, or ethnic status are germane to her case; they seem to believe that because her social views "need to be heard," because she is intelligent, or because she is an ethnic hero or aspiration symbol, she has somehow been rendered incapable of guilt. No crime that she may have committed is legally justified simply because she herself may have viewed her actions as part of a social struggle; accused criminals cannot be judged by their own subjective criteria of guilt, and noble motives do not diminish the reality of a crime. Furthermore, the idea that her arrest is only the culmination of her "persecution" by some amorphous, spectral, "white majority of America" is untenable. Most American whites probably never even heard of Angela Davis until a few weeks ago. Moreover, Angela has hardly been personally persecuted or deprived by white American society, a society which provided her with a first-rate European education, and liberally rewarded her academic talents with academic success and prominence. If Angela Davis' arrest was purely political persecution, then she will be vindicated in court. Until the trial, however, anyone who assumes that her arrest is merely political persecution commits the error of pre-judging her case before all the facts are available.

Curiously enough, although she has not yet been even convicted of any crime, Miss Davis seems already cast by her admirers in the role of a martyr, and her own words indicate her willingness to play that part. In his poem on Angela, Ian James already envisions her dangling from a gallows (rather unrealistically, considering the frequency of capital punishment in recent years), and uses the catharsis instilled in Blacks by this purely imaginative fantasy to inflame racial hatred for "Whites," who he considers "the enemy." Indeed, Ian James can't seem to wait for the actual execution—it better serves his own manipulative, hate-breeding purposes to anticipate her martyrdom so that he can exploit it now for his own political ends. Since Angela will probably never be executed even if convicted, he is very wise to do so, rather than risk being cheated of his martyr. Dead martyrs are infinitely more poetic than live ones, and much more useful.

Angela's own words express her willingness to be cast in this martyr's role, and suggest that she thinks of herself as such: "If I have to lose my life in the struggle, then that's the way it will have to be." However, this predisposition for a romantic death is exactly what one would expect from someone "strongly schooled in the Continental European tradition of Kant, Hegel, Nietzsche and the existentialists," as Newsweek summarized her philosophical outlook. Indeed, it is difficult not to think of Angela Davis, alienated from society, intellectual, passionate, philosophical, as an ideal existentialist heroine out of one of Camus' or Sartre's plays or novels. It is truly regrettable that she does not exist only in the pages of such a work, where her violent and anarchistic characteristics could be admired from a distance as a manifestation of existential individualism, instead of existing in reality, where she must be commonly viewed simply as a dangerous threat to society—a far less enchanting role.

Perhaps Angela Davis' apparent failure as a social revolutionary should once again illustrate to the academic community the oft-repeated phenomenon of the futility of academic activism. Philosophers seldom make good kings, and philosophy professors tend to be inept as leaders of revolutions; the academician, however brilliant and successful in the isolated world of the academy, rarely encounters success when he leaves the cloister to attempt to reform the outside world in accordance with his own academic notions. This almost inevitable predestination to failure of intellectual social activism is the tragedy and the failure of Angela Davis.

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from Page Four)

be mirroring the sick, racist, reward-oriented society of America.

Lastly: Chris Holleman has gone on record as applauding the arrest of Angela Davis as a "step for the preservation of the free economic system and constitutional liberty. . . ." Mr. Holleman must have been involving himself in a studied insouciance if he truly believes that American capitalism is a "free economic system" and a structure that protects "constitutional liberty" for the oppressed minorities that inhabit the ghettos of America.

Attitudes such as Chris Holleman's are not only inept, but they beg a revolution. (A prospect I suspect Mr. Holleman views with particular fear and disgust.)

Rink Buck '73

Patriotism or Reaction?

To the Editors of the Orient:

I would like to thank Mr. Holleman for writing his "retort" to the Angela Davis article — for in so doing he has accurately represented one of the common characteristics responsible for eroding American Society today: pre-programmed reaction.

To be a reactionary is to be one who does not think totally for himself. If I say to you: "radical," you would react negatively. If I say to you revolutionary — same reaction. For me to say Thomas Jefferson (1775), would be consistent, but your reaction would be positive — an inconsistency (Why?).

We have all been imprinted with Nathan Hale's last statement: would you, Mr. Holleman, criticize him in the same vague manner you criticized Miss Davis? I substitute Nathan Hale for Angela in your quote:

"(He) seems to say (he) would replace it with some sort of collectivism where the individual gives everything, even his life to 'the struggle'; blindly following orders from the top."

Would you criticize him in this context? If yes, you contradict the fundamentals of America's

history and heritage; if no, you contradict yourself. . . .

To again quote you:

"The eventual replacement for the freedom she despises is well known, equality — in slavery — under a dictator or collective leadership."

May I suggest you read (or re-read) her article; for nowhere within it is there any hatred of freedom or inference of dictatorial advocacy. (As this country is "Of the People, By the People . . .", "collective leadership" — a 200 year old concept, should not be an anathema to any thinking American.)

Angela, however, approaches one as a concerned U.S. citizen theorizing as to why life in the U.S. is not the 20th century pleasure that it should be. (I take it you like monopolistic capitalism? A course in Economics I would quickly hip you to what the "free market system" is designed to be). If Angela's approach is as a concerned citizen, and you can respond only as a reactionary, something, obviously, has interfered with your process of reason.

In these days of Law-and-Order-and-Agnew-supporter, it would be in the interest of this country if all its citizens would begin to think of themselves as a nation of individuals rather than a mass of label-supporting "polarized" citizens. (For is it really possible for any minority to polarize a "silent majority" . . . or is something else involved in the process?)

Mr. Holleman, your second paragraph — detached — is the best example of individual thinking in your editorial. Your final paragraph — detached — is the essence of reaction, and alone cannot support its own weight.

(Angela's statement, and Mr. Holleman's "retort" will be available, for all interested in comparison, at the Afro-American Center for one week.)

In the words of the editorial in the *Amsterdam News*, ("America's oldest weekly"):

"As it stands now, if the present system is right, then she is wrong. But if Angela Davis is right, then the system is wrong.

— You figure it out."

D. R. Taylor '72

Supreme Court to Rule on Draft

WASHINGTON (CF's) — For the second year in a row, the Supreme Court can be expected to be the major source of reforms in the draft. Last term the court ruled on several cases that the Selective Service System was overstepping its legal authority in its day-to-day functions. The Court found that Selective Service Regulations, which are written and put into force by proclamation of the President, gave many powers to the system which were not provided for in the law as passed by the Congress.

This year the Court is being asked to focus on two draft issues: the right of registrants to be represented by a lawyer during dealings with their draft boards, and the right of selective conscientious objection to a particular war.

In *Weller v. United States*, the Court is being asked to overturn a finding by Judge Peckham of

the North District of California which dismissed an indictment against Weller for failure to report for induction. The District Court ruled in favor of Weller's claim when he found that a registrant may assume that he has any right which is not specifically denied registrants including the privilege of legal counsel at the appearances before the local board. The system has traditionally held, both in regulations and less formal documents, that the meeting between the local board and the individual registrant is not a formal, legal confrontation, and therefore specifically excludes legal counsel from participation in such meetings.

Judge Peckham, however, agreed with Weller's contention that the personal appearance before the local board is far more effect on a registrant's life and effect on a registrants life and liberty than many other forms of

administrative hearings where counsel has been regarded as a right such as security clearance investigations. "Certainly, failing to establish a conscientious objector claim is as serious as the impact of loss of access to classified information," he said, "hardly what most people would consider a 'right.'"

In the other major case, Guy Porter Gillette is appealing his conviction for failing to submit to induction on the grounds that his religious training and belief is unconstitutionally discriminated against by the requirement in the draft law that conscientious objectors be opposed to all wars, not just the specific wars in which they might expect to fight.

This "selective objection" is the crux of a major dispute over the whole conscientious objector status. On one hand, some churches hold as a doctrine of (Please Turn to Page Seven)

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Football's Financial Justification Is Questioned

(Continued from page 1)
 your opinion and according to the best composite data at your disposal, should football continue at Bowdoin?"

In pursuit of an answer to this question, Mr. Hokanson, Mr. Libby, and Mr. Stuckey were contacted. It is natural for an administrator to be perplexed when an Orient writer asks him to place under scrutiny an activity that heretofore needed little proof of its need to exist, and little evidence of its value to the college as a whole. Of the three consulted, two possessed the capacity to transcend their perplexity and show that, indeed, they could produce proof of the benefits of football both as an activity in and of itself and as a contribution to the college community as a whole. Mr. Libby and Mr. Stuckey proved themselves adept at fielding an internal question that, given their positions and their attendant priorities, must have seemed a bit absurd. Only Mr. Hokanson (and his position as Vice President in charge of Finance makes his response all the more significant) failed to produce evidence that showed football to be a valid endeavor both in terms of cost and contribution to the college community. He remained protected within the confines of traditional bureaucratic obsequiousness, avoiding a fine opportunity to open his office to a student audience that rarely has the chance to witness the liabilities that a college administrator operates under.

Now, what does this have to do with the question of football at Bowdoin? As long as the logistical and financial data surrounding

questions such as the continuation of football remain esconced and well guarded within the hallowed halls of Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall, the answers to said questions will have to remain cloaked and prejudicial. Mistrust and half-truths will come to dictate the boundaries through which questions of change and growth will be answered. Mutually exclusive and counter-productive hostilities will continue to be the by-words of the day, where they should be supplanted by at least a semblance of trust based on the competitive interpretation of evidence.

Mr. Stuckey, Director of Athletics, provided the best basis for ascertaining the relative costs and estimated returns of the football program. He first pointed out that there were "direct" costs and "indirect" costs involved with football. "Indirect costs are those expenses that overlap not only into other areas of the Athletic budget (medical, equipment, salaries of coaching staff,) but also into areas that all departments share to some extent

such as grounds upkeep and printing. (Stadium maintenance, game programs.) The factor of indirect costs makes it virtually impossible to assess the immediate costs of football, yet it must be conceded that if tomorrow football was dropped, the college would stand to lose on the existing investments represented in such facilities as a stadium, a Pickard Field House, a coaching staff and the sundry equipment caches found all about the campus. (This includes the staid existence of an endowment fund.)

Direct costs are insoluble to a degree, because for the most part they are budgetary, they represent the exact annual expenditure of the college for football. Mr. Stuckey reported these to be in the area of \$15,000 to \$18,000 per year, depending on the number of away games. (Travel costs being the most expensive single factor.) Mr. Stuckey pointed out that \$10,000 to \$12,000 each year is realized in ticket sales (again depending upon schedule) and concluded that the direct costs to the college presented by the foot-

ball program were not particularly lopsided in light of the effects it had on the factors of attractability to prospective students, school spirit and alumni support.

The most speculation Mr. Stuckey would attempt was the statement that "Bowdoin would be a vastly different place if the Admissions Department attempted to attract people without a football program." Mr. Stuckey also pointed out that for alumni support for such changes as co-education, for instance, football would remain a primary incentive for donations.

The Director of Athletics further pointed out that 20-30 years ago the Athletic Department programs represented 8% of the entire college budget while today the same figure is a paltry 3 1/2-4%. (He did not mention whether or not this included staff salaries.) (Please Turn to Page Seven)



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Flipping Out

A new art is being taught at Bowdoin College this year: the art of Judo. Based on Jujitsu, which is a weaponless method of defending oneself by using the strength and weight of an adversary to disable him, Judo eliminates all striking techniques and emphasizes the sport element. The word Judo, in fact, is Japanese for "gentle way."

Judo has come to Bowdoin through the efforts of two freshmen, Christopher J. Anschutz of Lexington, Mass., and Francis R. Mariner of Watertown, Mass. Shortly after Chris arrived at Bowdoin he posted a notice on a bulletin board asking people interested in the sport to contact him. Frank replied and the two have started a series of twice-weekly Judo classes in Bowdoin's Sargent Gymnasium. Currently there is an enrollment of 18 including several coeds.

During the first three months of classes, emphasis will be placed on learning how to fall. Also during this time, students will be instructed in basic throwing techniques. After the initial period, the stress will be shifted to more advanced throwing techniques.

Although there is a certain mystique to the art of Judo, both men came to the sport by chance. Chris had a friend who needed someone to act as a dummy for demonstrating throwing techniques and Frank had some free time at the YMCA and "needed something to do." Frank now has a Black Belt, while Chris hopes to earn his Brown Belt in the spring.

Although the classes they con-



duct at the present time are introductory, they hope to be able to have people ready to compete in Judo contests next year. During the reading period preceding first semester examinations, the two are planning to conduct a

course in self defense.

Anschutz is the son of Mrs. Nancy H. Anschutz of (26 Turning Hill Rd.), Lexington. Mariner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. Mariner of (115 Madison Ave.) Watertown.



Coach Lentz said he was pleased by his team's comeback against Colby after trailing 17-3 at the half. Lentz singled out the work of quarterback John Benson, Capt. Roger Dawe, a linebacker; offensive tackle Gordon Sewall and offensive guard Al Cappellini.

The Bowdoin Club of Androscoggin County announced that it will sponsor a tail-gate party, from noon until game time, at the corner of Russell Street and Central Avenue next to the Bates Athletic Field.

Two talented sophomores — halfback Joe Bonasera and fullback Jeff Begin — are among the chief reasons why Coach Jim Lentz's Bowdoin College football team is sporting a 4-1 record.

Official statistics compiled by the Bowdoin News Service show that Bonasera has gained 495 yards in 108 carries for a 4.6-yard average. Begin has accounted for 344 yards in 62 rushes for a team-leading 5.6-yard average.

Bonasera is also the Polar Bears' leading scorer with eight touchdowns and a conversion rush for a total of 50 points — an average of ten points a game. And he has returned five kickoffs for 95 yards.

Quarterback John Benson has completed 33 of 58 passes for 654 yards, four touchdowns and a 56.9 per cent completion rate. The leading Bowdoin receivers are split end Paul Wiley with 18 catches for 337 yards and two touchdowns; and tight end Cliff Webster with 11 receptions for 225 yards and three touchdowns.

Punter Doug Erlacher has a 40-yard average with 400 yards in ten kicks. Halfback Dick Bates paces the punt returners with 61 yards in ten runbacks.

Kicking specialist Jim Burnett, who hasn't missed an extra point try all season, has kicked 11 consecutive conversions and has been successful on five of his eight field goals tries for a total of 26 points.

Halfback Mike Jackson scored his first two touchdowns on the season last Saturday as the Polar Bears defeated Colby 31-17. Begin scored his first Bowdoin touchdown against Colby.

FALL ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

VARSITY FOOTBALL	
Coach: James S. Lentz	
Captain: Roger W. Dawe	
Bears 34	Worcester Tech 15
Bears 13	Wesleyan 14
Bears 34	Amherst 21
Bears 20	Williams 13
Bears 31	Colby 17
Oct.	
31 Bates	A 1:30
Nov.	
7 Tufts	H 1:30
FRESHMAN FOOTBALL	
Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe	
Cubs 16	Worcester 13
Cubs 6	North Yarmouth 6
Cubs 18	Bridgton 26
Cubs 0	Amherst 12
Oct.	
30 Maine	H 1:30
Nov.	
5 Harvard	A 2:00

VARSITY SOCCER	
Coach: Charles Butt	
Co-Captains: Thomas R. Huleatt, III and Jeffrey M. Sexton	
Bears 1	Springfield 4
Bears 1	New Hampshire 1
Bears 0	Wesleyan 0
Bears 1	Maine 2
Bears 2	Amherst 1
Bears 2	Williams 0
Bears 4	Bates 0
Bears 0	Maine 1
Oct.	
31 Bates	A 10:00
Nov.	
4 Colby	H 1:30
7 Tufts	H 11:00
FRESHMAN CROSS-COUNTRY	
Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski	
Oct.	
30 Easterns at Boston	
Nov.	
9 NEICAAA at Boston	

FRESHMAN SOCCER	
Coach: Ray S. Bicknell	
Cubs 4	Maine 2
Cubs 4	North Yarmouth 2
Cubs 5	Hinckley 2
Cubs 1	Exeter 2
Oct.	
30 New Hampshire	A 2:30
VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY	
Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski	
Captain: Mark L. Cuneo	
Bears first (19)	
Bears 40	Amherst 21
Bears 43	Williams 16
Bears 34	Colby 21
Oct.	
30 Easterns at Boston	
Nov.	
3 Bates and Vermont	
at Bates	3:30
9 NEICAAA at Boston	

Draft . . .

(Continued from Page Five) faith that their members must decide for themselves whether a specific war is in conflict with their beliefs or not. These faiths hold that there are situations in which war is a justifiable means of resolving conflict, and that the individual is responsible to determine for himself and act in accordance with his determination as to the morality of a particular conflict.

The draft law specifically excludes from exemption these adherents to the just war doctrine, and has traditionally required opposition to all wars as a primary precondition for recognition. Presently, Selective Service officials oppose extension of this exemption to selective objectors because of difficulty in determining their "sincerity." They seem to feel that many opponents of the war in Vietnam might take advantage of this difficulty in sorting the "sincere" from the "insincere" as a springboard to escape service without meeting the system's rigorous requirements which are now applied to applicants for the exemption.

What will actually happen

with these cases is up for serious question because of the uncertainty of newly appointed Justice Harry Blackmun's effect on the Court's outlook on draft cases. Although the Court's recent rulings against the system have generally been by a margin of 5-3, it is entirely possible that Blackmun may be not only personally conservative on this issue, but also able to convince other justices to adopt a more conservative stance.

The Student Union Committee has released the following schedule for Tufts Week-end, Nov. 6-8.

Part I, Nov. 6
Smith Auditorium, 8-11 p.m.: W. C. Fields shorts: "The Big Thumb," "The Great Chase," "California Bound"; Abbott and Costello shorts: "High Flyers," "Pinch Me, Please."

Part II, Nov. 7
Sargent Gymnasium, 8-12 p.m.: Benefit Street: Dance/Concert.

Admission to both events is by I.D. card, and includes dates.

Whither Football?

(Continued from page 6) ries. He bolstered this low figure by claiming that one-third of the student body was to some extent active in the Athletic Department programs.

Football as an end in itself still remains to be questioned. There are financial as well as cultural reasons for these questions. Many students complain about the lack of funds for off-campus research projects, the Black Studies Department is still searching for ways to expand and extend its program, to mention but two areas of immediate fiscal concern.

Many sensitive people today see a close relationship to the professionalization of football on many campuses across the nation to the existence of a permanent war economy. A society that was bred and nurtured on violence such as America seems to demand a weekly spleen-bust to reconcile itself with the dreary return to Monday morning. The young who today from age eight and nine are introduced into Pop Warner and Pee Wee football leagues through some ego def-

iciency of their parents will no doubt have had their fill of such Spartan endeavors by the time they reach the college campuses of the '80's.

So the question is best left open. Football, though certainly not at the moment a major drain on the college resources, has many spin-offs. It should continue to be the subject of questioning as a particularly visible remnant of the past amidst a rapidly changing society.

WBOR Notes

- Saturday, October 31: 1:25 p.m., Bowdoin/Bates football with Jim Watras and Jim Newman.
- Sunday, November 1: 8:00 to 11:00 a.m., Sunday Morning Classics with Chris Hollman and Tom Varley.
- Wednesday, November 4: "Old Radio" presents The Original Lone Ranger and other delightful ditties from the past.



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Mules Die, Cats Next

At one stage or another in every one of Bowdoin's five varsity football games thus far this season, Coach Jim Lentz's squad has been behind. And last Saturday at Colby was no exception. Stunned Polar Bear rooters sat in silence as the first half ended with a surprising Colby squad leading 17-3. But it was another ball game in the second half as Bowdoin exploded for 28 points while holding the Mules scoreless and the final score was Bowdoin 31 Colby 17. It was Bowdoin's 11th consecutive victory over Colby.

Halfback Mike Jackson scored two touchdowns. Halfback Joe Bonasera and fullback Jeff Begin also contributed touchdowns and kicking specialist Jim Burnett kicked four consecutive points-after and a 20-yard field goal. Bonasera gained 94 yards in 26 carries and Begin picked up 70 yards in 11 rushes. Quarterback John Benson completed six of 11 passes for 101 yards and punter Doug Erlacher '73 of Milwaukee, Wis., kicked twice for 86 yards and a 43-yard average. Coach Lentz lauded his team for its fine comeback and singled out especially the work of Benson, who gained 52 yards in six carries; Capt. Roger Dawe, a linebacker; offensive tackle Gordon Sewall and offensive guard Al Cappellini.

Burnett missed on a 44-yard field goal try in the scoreless first period. Early in the second quarter Colby marched 68 yards to a touchdown, which came on a 19-yard pass, and kicked the extra point for a 7-0 lead. Al Sessions returned the Colby kickoff 53 yards to the Mule 34. Begin, Bonasera and Jackson worked the ball to the Colby 3 but the Mules held on fourth down when Bonasera was stopped on the one-yard line. A few minutes later, after Colby was forced to punt, Burnett kicked his 20-yard field goal. But then disaster struck and Colby scored a field goal and a TD in the last two minutes of the first half, which ended with Colby ahead 17-3.

It was a different Polar Bear squad that took the field for the second half. Bowdoin scored the first three times it got its hands on the ball. The first Polar Bear TD was a 71-yard drive capped by a seven-yard run into the end zone by Jackson. The march included a 23-yard pass from Benson to tight end Cliff Webster and some fine running by Bonasera and Begin. The second Bowdoin score was registered by Jackson on a three-yard dash and climaxed a 62-yard drive. Late in the third quarter safety Dana Verrill pounced on a Colby fumble at the Colby 27. Benson passed to Begin for 22 yards and two plays later Bonasera scored on a five-yard run. It was Bowdoin-24 Colby 17 as the third period closed.

The Polar Bears ended the scoring midway through the final period with a 53-yard march that ended with Begin plowing for ten yards and the first TD of his Bowdoin varsity career. At this point Coach Lentz removed many of his first-stringers from the contest and there was no further scoring in the game.

Bowdoin will be trying for its third consecutive CBB (Maine collegiate) football title Saturday when the Polar Bears travel to Lewiston to take on Bates. The opening kickoff at Garcelon Field is scheduled for 1:30 p.m.

In the first round of CBB action last week, Coach Jim Lentz's Bowdoin squad defeated Colby 31-17 while Bates was losing to Norwich, one of New England's top small college clubs, by a 10-0 score. The Bowdoin Polar Bears have a 4-1 record. In addition to their win over Colby, they have defeated Worcester Tech 34-16, lost to Wesleyan 14-13, and defeated Amherst 34-21 and Williams 20-13.

Coach Bob Hatch's Bates Bobcats have lost all six of their games — to Middlebury 16-9, Tufts 29-27, Trifity 29-6, Worcester Tech 19-12, American International 61-12 and Norwich.

In the long Bowdoin-Bates football rivalry, which began in 1889, the Polar Bears have won 40 games, the Bobcats have won 26 and there have been seven ties. Bowdoin won last year's contest 13-10.

Center Tom Carey and defensive tackle John Pappalardo are doubtful starters against Bates. Carey suffered a knee injury and Pappalardo an ankle injury against Colby.

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

FOOTBALL STATISTICS

(Compiled by the Bowdoin College News Service)

SCORES: Bowdoin 34 W.P.I. 15; Wesleyan 14 Bowdoin 13; Bowdoin 34 Amherst 21; Bowdoin 20 Williams 13; Bowdoin 31 Colby 17

COMING GAMES: Oct. 31 Bates (A); Nov. 7, Tufts (H).

TEAM STATISTICS

Bowdoin	Opponents	
104	First Downs	85
1280	Rushing Yardage	581
842	Passing Yardage	757
432	Return Yardage	511
82	Passes Attempted	157
44	Passes Completed	74
53.7	Completion Pctg.	47.1
5	Had Intercepted	10
26	Punts	33
829	Punting Yardage	1061
31.9	Punting Average	32.2
26	Fumbles	13
15	Fumbles Lost	9
34	Penalties	23
352	Yards Penalized	254

INDIVIDUAL RUSHING

Player	Att.	Gain	Loss	Net	Av.	TD
Bonasera	108	530	35	495	4.6	8
Begin	62	352	8	344	5.6	1
Loeffler	25	131	8	123	4.9	0
Jackson	37	123	28	95	2.6	2
Foley	17	75	7	68	4.0	0
Haley	16	68	1	67	4.2	0
Benson	27	107	70	37	1.4	0
Bates	7	31	4	27	3.9	1
Tripaldi	3	22	0	22	7.3	0
Sessions	2	6	0	6	3.0	0
Amroi	1	0	4	-4	-4	0

INDIVIDUAL PASSING

Player	Att.	Comp.	Int.	Net	TD	Pct.
Benson	58	33	3	654	4	56.9
Foley	23	11	1	188	1	47.8
Bonasera	1	0	1	—	0	0.0

PUNTING

Player	No.	Yds.	Av.
Erlacher	10	400	40.0
Begin	12	334	27.8
Jackson	4	95	23.8

PASS RECEIVING

Player	No.	Yds.	TD
Wiley	18	367	2
Webster	11	225	3
Jackson	6	186	0
Bonasera	4	43	0
Bates	3	31	0
Begin	2	40	0

KICKOFF RETURNS

Player	No.	Yds.
Bonasera	5	95
Sessions	4	73
Loeffler	3	38
Broadus	2	24
Jackson	2	21

PUNT RETURNS

Player	No.	Yds.
Bates	10	61
Verrill	7	33

INTERCEPTIONS

Player	No.	Yds.
Verrill	6	64
Dawe	2	6
Newman	1	17
Martin	1	0

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

Player	TD	PAT KICK	PAT RUSH	PAT PASS	FG	PTS.
Bonasera	8	0	1	0	0	50
Burnett	0	11	0	0	5	26
Webster	3	0	0	0	0	18
Wiley	2	2	0	0	0	14
Jackson	2	0	0	0	0	12
Bates	1	0	0	0	0	6
Begin	1	0	0	0	0	6

The National Collegiate Association (NCAA) has ranked that Coach Jim Lentz's Polar Bears have gained an average of 461.7 yards per game in their first three contests. Bowdoin was the only New England team to make this week's top ten.

Northern Colorado, with an average of 494.5 yards in four games) are in second and third

fornia Poly (489.0, four games) and Delaware (477.6, five games, is in the No. 1 spot. California, respectively.

The NCAA reported that Bowdoin is the nation's No. 8 College Division squad in rushing offense, with an average of 273.3 yards per game.



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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1970

NUMBER 7



Professor Elliott Schwartz Conducts "Ears" Concert in Wentworth Hall.

Musical Miasma

"Ears" Involves Audience

By JIM LEFFERTS

Sunday evening saw the first of Bowdoin's 1970-71 "Ears" concerts in Wentworth Hall. The program included pieces by Berio, Sydeman, Karlins, Cage, Schwartz and Kasamets, and was very well attended — when you consider the lack of popular appeal of most contemporary music.

The opening work, "Sequenza," by Luciano Berio, was scored for solo flute, and the part was tackled very well by Professor Ken Ireland.

Probably the least comprehensible piece presented was William Sydeman's "Three Pieces and a Finale," for piano and tape. The work involved much imitation of tape sounds by the piano, which to a musical layman must have sounded like just so much noise. The finale relied mainly on the tape and included a few fragmented quotes. Professor Schwartz interpreted the piano parts.

The third work was H. William Karlins' "Graphic Mobile," for three groups of performers. The score for this work is a series of nine pages, each lasting precisely twenty seconds. The entire set is to be played at least twice, but with a different page ordering each time. The work is mainly concerned with contrasts between sonorities of instrument families, and so no instruments are specified. The only requirement is that each group contrast significantly with the other two.

John Cage's "Suite for Toy Piano" had Schwartz sitting on the floor in front of a real toy grand piano — an interesting sight in itself. The only complaint was that Schwartz did not play the silences that were composed into the work, and as a result, the listener gained the wrong impression of the work. This lack, however, was easily made up for by the piano's unique tone quality, the like of which will probably not be heard for a while.

The concert closed with two pieces involving a great deal of audience participation. One was Schwartz's "Music for Soloist and Audience" in which the audience was the "orchestra." The group was divided into four sections, each having a conductor and a set of four "events" to perform. The latter ranged from

humming to finger snapping, and one section was even required to gasp on command. The solo part, acted by Al Wright '73, consisted of a number of fragments (some specified, others not) played in an order chosen by the performers. Conductors were Peter Wilson '70, and Professors Robert Beckwith, Richard West and Donald Caldwell.

In the final piece, "Contactics" by Uda Kasamets, certain members of the audience were the "score" from which the players chose material according to actions by the chosen one. The game was to guess if someone was "playing" you. To hinder guessing, the players all wore dark glasses, and the performance and reception occurred simultaneously.

In perspective, those experiencing this type of music for the first time shouldn't judge too harshly on first impressions. It's not easy music to listen to, but sometimes it can be fun.

Student Group Wins Course Approval

by SAUL GREENFIELD

This week the Government department approved, for its second year, the student-guided course, Government 22. This course was first offered last spring and if it receives faculty approbation, it will again be offered this spring semester.

Professor John Rensenbrink, the main faculty proponent of the course, termed his department's approval a "big hurdle." He emphasized that the initial move for the course came from students, not himself. In the spring of 1969 a 'free seminar' was set up and run by students who the previous fall had taken Government 21, a course dealing with Africa. These students then suggested that a course similar to the free seminar be incorporated into the curriculum for the spring of 1970. Under the guidance of Rensenbrink, Government 22 became a reality.

Rensenbrink called this new type of course, "a more immediate situation of self-learning." He explained that "in a time of curricular rigidity and a tendency to view students differently from professors, this course can bring many back to the realities of learning. A student is partly a teacher and vice-versa. The difference between them now is one of Manichean degree."

The stated objection to Government 22 by many faculty members is that the course will not be academically sound or respectable; that it will degenerate into bull sessions or the like. Rensenbrink feels that there is also an "unspoken residual feeling of fear" on the part of some faculty members. "Professors place a great deal of importance in what it means to be a professor," he said, "and

there is this very understandable feeling of encroachment if students can start teaching courses."

Professor Rensenbrink noted that there are student-taught courses at many other colleges. He cited as an example Brown University, where he believes there is a whole series of such courses.

So far ten students will be in next year. They are George Alston '73, Cirra Amerom '73, Peter Bieger '73, John Garrett '73, Horace Lovelace '73, Mike Mahan '73, Stephen Marchand '73, John Medeiros '73, Jim Nicholson '73 and Duane Taylor '72.

This year Government 22 will concern itself with modernizing trends in Africa. This is a broader topic than last spring's, which was "Political Modernization." The course will start with two weeks of introductory lectures given by the members of the Government department. Then the class will break up into small groups, each group headed by one of the student teachers and concentrating on one theme. Every student will have had one exposure to the various themes and then will decide upon one for a paper. The next four weeks will be spent on writing the paper with the guidance of one of the student teachers and a member of the Department. The final weeks will be spent on presentation of papers and course evaluation.

The question of grades is as yet undecided. A possible arrangement is the option of choosing credit — no credit or a regular grade. The awarding of a credit or a specific grade will be decided in a conference of the Department and the student teachers. This issue will be clarified if and when the faculty approves the course.

Classes During Reading Period: Student Residency Is Required

by TIM DONAHUE

What is a reading period? Is it an extension of a long-awaited vacation? Talking to Dean Greson cleared up the mystery surrounding the strange animal that is included in the college calendar for 1970-71. So what is it?

As Dean Greson explained, it is not the extended vacation, nor the allotted time to study for final exams that many hopeful skiers had dreamed about. The reading period, that lasts from January 4-12, is merely an extension of the regular class time. So, all of those infuriated Chemistry students who were so incensed at the prospect of coming back for "extra lectures" need no longer gripe. A good percentage of the college community will have returned with them.

However, the reading period will have a much freer syllabus, with an accent on independent study.

"What it actually is," Dean Greson explained, "is an opportunity for a course. If a teacher wishes to use the remaining three weeks in special fashion, he may. This is assuming that most courses will have some sort of extra reading or writing done."

Stated in a memorandum to Faculty from the Dean of the College circa October 28, the outline of the program is included in these points:

"The observance of the reading program is not required of all courses. Some language and science courses are geared to a maximum number of hours. It would be expected, however, that the great majority of classes would find it desirable to adjust to the altered schedule.

"Since the reading period is a regular part of the semester,

both students and faculty would normally be expected in residence. Extra curricular activities would continue as usual.

"The reading period would be viewed not merely as a time for review, but also as a time during which additional reading or research could be carried on."

With the maximum number of

hour requirements, it would be almost impossible for science or language courses to comply with the reading period. In the case of basic math or basic languages, where personalized instruction is necessary to the course, the reading period would also not be implemented.

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Kubelka's Stroboscopic Movies Encourage Time Lapse Effect

by CAM TAYLOR

The Art Associates assured themselves of an impressive lecture last Wednesday night. Peter Kubelka, curator of the Austrian Film Museum and film-maker, had received lavish praise from noted critics for his collection of avant-garde films. Men like Stan Brakhage, prolific film producer and critic, P. Adams Sitney, noted film critic, and Jonas Mekas, editor of Film Culture Magazine, had singled him out as "the most important film-maker alive." His two most recent films, *Unsere Afrikareise* (1966) and *Arauf Rainer* (1966), they had said, were perfect; the shorts blended sound and picture into a flawless harmony, evoking both an emotional and intellectual response. But his own words on his works provided the best guarantee for a delightful evening for they reveal the man as sensitive to nature (to humanity), devoted to perfection, and unusually interested in and patient with his work: "I feel a very great need to communicate. I work hundreds and hundreds of hours for one particular minute in my films, and I could never produce such a min-

ute by talking. The real statement which I want to make in the world is my film. Everything else is irrelevant." Thus it is no surprise that the lecture turned out to be as impressive and fascinating as predicted.

The main presentation began with the showing of Kubelka's five most important films, which represent sixteen years of his life. Notably avant-garde and uncommercial, the films were at once provocative, confusing, and startling. Avant-gardists place great significance on the immediate psychological effects of the complex elements, sound and light. Light is passed through carefully stensiled frames to create a desired image. Sounds complement images, producing abstract statements about the film up to that point; the more specific the complementary elements the more concrete the thoughts. Conditioning the mind by simply placing a person in a sight-sound environment (a movie theater), provides the filmmaker with unlimited ways in which to express intellectual and emotional thoughts, and to confine the meaning of the sound-picture interaction.

Mosaic in Confidence, his first film, was made when he was in his twenties. It combines the recurring artistic themes of love, humor, violence, despair, and death into statements about life.

Next, he produced two similar films, *Adesbar* and *Schwechater*, which emphasized the beauty and illusion of motion. *Adesbar* depicts dancers, whose images change continuously from negative to double negative, and back again, suggesting a fluidity of form and movement. The motion of drinking beer is captured in the one minute short, *Schwechater*. The superb editing and sound overlap produce a unique time expansion effect, similar, as Kubelka candidly says, to that of drugs.

His first great film, a "pure film," having no images, is called *Arauf Rainer*. It integrates black and white leaders to give a strobe-light effect, synchronized with machine-gunlike sounds. The result proved startling, tension, discomfort, confusion, emerged from the audience, but at the end was warmly appreciated.

His last achievement, the most highly praised, *Unsere Afrikareise*, is, in the words of P. Adams Sitney, a fusion of "the scope of his first film with the control of the next three." The endeavor (Please Turn to Page Six)

The Black Perspective

Conflict and Resolution

by RICHARD ADAMS
Chairman of Afro-American Society

"True peace is not merely the absence of tension, but it is the presence of justice and Brotherhood."
Dr. M. L. King Jr.

Dr. King spoke many times of the usefulness of creative tension in forcing an issue to the point of confrontation, out of which a meaningful solution had to be found in order to avoid further conflict. Recently a member of the Society wrote two articles which seem to have aroused a considerable amount of controversy; a development I personally applaud. For out of such controversy grows awareness, from awareness sprouts increased sensitivity, and from an aware state of sensitivity there nearly always blooms the flower of meaningful action. We all know that problems and attitudes seldom go away because we choose to ignore or conceal them. More often than not, the longer the incubation period, the worse the offspring has become when it finally does break out. Long before Kent State there was the Orangeburg Massacre and numerous other campus shootings involving only black students. Then came Kent State; at last the bullets had begun to strike the lilly-white heart of America. The tragedy at Kent State had so many serious precedents that it should never have been allowed to take place. But that is the price, my friends, of carelessly remaining silent, of ignorantly feeling not responsible, the price no one should have the burden of paying.

Angela Davis' plight cannot, in good conscience, be separated from an intertwining trail of misery, sorrow, and harassment covering many centuries of ethnic and racially based oppression. We can only pity those who think that she is being made a martyr, or that she is nothing more than a common criminal. Obviously, they have failed to grasp the nature of a peoples' struggle, a struggle that invariably results in the development of a mass consciousness that will lead to honor those who have sacrificed security and comfort in their name. The Afro-American Society will accordingly continue to acknowledge and aid those who have decided to risk their life and liberty in order to help their fellow man, regardless of race, religion, or nationality. Never do we want it to be said that the Afro-American Society failed to speak out, even when few others did.

The brother's last article in which he announced the hours the center will be open, seems to be at the middle of the second wave of controversy. He stated that the Society had decided to have the center open from 9 to 5 for reasons of expediency in program planning, and security. He also cited a few of the incidents which moved us to, unfortunately, include security as a reason for posting the hours. All public buildings have hours when they are open and we see no inconsistency in declaring hours for the center. Incidentally, hours have been in effect since last year and posted since the beginning of this semester. Rumors of vigilantes are too ludicrous to even discuss; if someone breaks into your house and you hit him in the head, do the police consider you a vigilante? Black folks, victims of vigilante groups everyday, would hardly condone the forming of such groups.

These new rules have started many talking as to whether the Afro-American Society will become a black fraternity. The fears of a black fraternity are unfounded and quite baseless. An organization that refers to its members as "brother," and views itself as a large family, can indeed be described as being rather fraternal. On the other hand, an organization that has a mandate to succeed from 30-40 million African-Americans, and hundreds of millions of native Africans, can hardly be termed a fraternity in spite of contemporary definitions. The Afro-American Society views itself as one of the many vehicles of change which are seeking to restore the human race back to its rightful place, center stage, in harmony with nature, and a supreme being.

Cowards and failures we all will be, until we collectively dare to challenge the evils facing mankind. For Dr. King has also said, "Almost always the creative, dedicated minority has made the world better."

Reading Period Allows Independent Study

(Continued from page 1)
There is no mandatory residence during this prelude to exams, but it certainly will be to the student's advantage to go to his classes. Not only will they be interesting, involving a type of independent study, there may be a question on the final exam concerning the work completed during the reading period.

"Speaking purely hypothetically," Dean Greason added, "there may be a special reading assignment during this time that will require the student's choice of a book not found at the Bowdoin Library. Perhaps he lives in Needham, and the book can be found in the Boston Public. In this case, the student could stay at home and work from the Boston Library to finish his project."

In this fashion, the reading period makes for a formalized independent study program for each class, excluding the exceptions already mentioned.

In the event that most, if not all of the college community will

be on campus, resting up after Christmas vacation, all the regular extracurricular activities will be going, and the sports teams will practice and compete also.

"We thought that it was just a shame that all the athletic activities would be suspended," Greason said, "not only during exam week, but during the preceding week as well. This is why we decided to keep all the facilities open and the activities simultaneously going."


"The whole concept of the program will be up to the teacher's discretion. Let's say that I was teaching a novel course; I would probably hand out a list of thirty or so books, and ask the students to pick out two that we had not covered in class. Or, maybe I would simply ask them to read several books by an author we hadn't covered."

When asked what this sort of arrangement would do to classes, he replied,

"Well, since we are speaking completely hypothetically, I suppose, since most of the kids would

be reading different books, class lectures or seminar periods would be suspended in favor of personal conferences. I would make sure that I was available in my office."

Even though there isn't the glorified extended vacation that students have been organizing their vacation plans around, the whole program should be fascinating to work on, and an interesting lead-in to the exam period.



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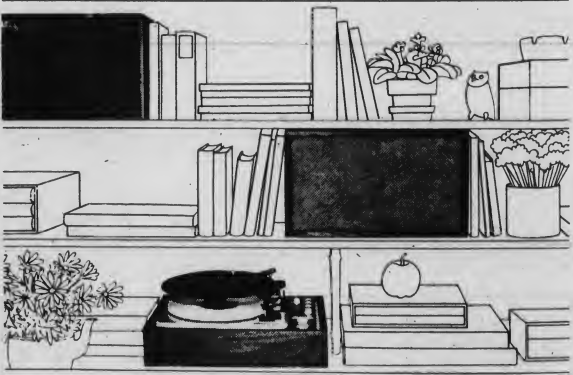
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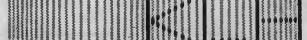
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"That light seems awfully bright. Better pull the shade"



— Le Pelley in The Christian Science Monitor © TCSPS

More Reps on Council

by SHELDON STONE

The Student Council has been able to obtain three volunteers to organize the Campus Chest Weekend. It may be the last weekend in February, which would be only two weeks after Winters Weekend. Geoff Ovenden said, "If it is necessary to have it that weekend we will, so that it will not interfere with an away hockey game." Bob Carpenter is to have additional information about the New Student-Faculty Senate at Monday's meeting.

The remainder of the meeting dealt with regulations pertaining to representation on the council. Ovenden said that, "There are just too many independents to have only one representative. There are nearly 225 independents, which is about the size of the senior class. And I think that they should have equal representation with the seniors, which would be 3 representatives."

The motion to increase the representation of the independents was passed almost unanimously. The Student Council will be comprised of 3 seniors, 5 sophomores and juniors, 2 freshmen, 3 independents, and the three elected officers, along with the fraternity representatives. The freshman student council

Summer research grants to college students are available under a new program of the National Science Foundation. The projects must be designed and managed by students and focus on environmental problems.

From five to 15 students, who need not be enrolled at the same institution, can receive up to \$80 a week for 10 to 12 weeks of full-time effort.

Physical, biological or social problems of the environment will be accepted, with emphasis on interdisciplinary study by the students.

Undergraduates at "Institutions of higher learning" run the project, although graduate students can be part of the research team.

Proposals for projects to be conducted during the summer of 1971 are due at the foundation by the end of November.

Applications and complete details are available from the Student-Oriented Studies Program, Division of Undergraduate Education in Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

elections will be held during the second week of December.

It is uncertain whether the self-scheduled examinations proposal will be ratified before this semester's exams. The Recording Committee will have to approve this proposal before it is introduced to the faculty. A proposal to grant the Afro-American Union at least one delegate to the Student Council has been tabled, so the Council can ascertain the student sentiment. The major query brought up by this proposal is: What is the nature of the Afro-Am Center? Is it a club or a fraternity?

Amerika!! Arriving for X-mas-Free!

A new magazine published by students, Print Project/AMERIKA, will have its first issue in December. It will be distributed free on campus by the Orient.

Print Project/AMERIKA will be a general magazine "concerned mainly with finding alternatives to obsolete cultural and political forms," according to Mark Brawerman, 22, the publisher.

The magazine was organized by students at the University of Chicago and Columbia.

It is starting with a free circulation of 150,000 on 90 campuses in the northeast. They plan to put out four issues this school year, and start national monthly publication next September.

"We hope to have the largest possible exchange of ideas in and out of the magazine," said Roger Black, 22, the editor. "We are looking for writers, photographers, artists, and designers. We'll be hiring some more full-time people in January."

The lead article in the first issue will be an analysis of TV — new technologies and movements that are making TV two-way. The article will include specific information on what groups around are doing, and how to get a hold of cheap TV systems.

The magazine will be supported by advertising and off-campus newsstand sales. "We are checking ads; and we're not taking the exploitation ads or the Hypes," Brawerman said.

Comus Cavorts in Hubbard

Halloween Masqued in Splendor

"Comus," a masque by John Milton. Produced and directed by Thomas F. Peckham III '73. Performed by a group of Bowdoin College students October 31, 1970 in Hubbard Hall. Art by R. William Heckel '73 and Frederick R. Vogel '73. Harpsichord accompaniment by Alfred T. Morrison '73.

THE CAST
Comus's Revelers ... Michael W. Mahan '73, Mary McGee Peckham III '73
Comus ... Peckham III '73
Lady Chastity ... Paul M. Toomey '73
The Two Brothers ... William C. Loring Jr. '73, John P. Garrett '73
Sabrina ... Joanna L. Cowan (Ex.)
King Neptune ... Ian G. Plonick '73
Neptune's Wife ... Morrison '73

By JOHN MEDEIROS
Staid old Hubbard Hall came alive with revelry and dance last Saturday night, as an extremely adept group of Bowdoin students and friends performed a masque in 17th Century style.

The piece, Milton's "Comus," has not been performed publicly for a good many years. One knowledgeable source, in fact, said the last performance he knew of was at Vassar some 15 years ago . . . and that version, he said, couldn't hold a candle to the Hubbard Hall performance.

The masque was first performed in 1634 in Ludlow Castle, Wales, and legend has it that Milton himself acted in it. The plot concerns a young virgin, a

daughter of Neptune, walking through a forest in Wales. The forest is inhabited by all sorts of nasty creatures, including Comus, the son of Bacchus and Circe. This nefarious character engages in the pastime of drugging passing travelers with a potion and putting them under his spell. When he's not messing up the lives of passing innocents, he cavorts with a couple of wood nymphs.

The gods, however, are not ignorant of Comus's antics, and they have sent an attendant spirit down to keep an eye on him and give VIP's guidance through the forest.

In any case, when our virgin strays into the forest while awaiting a rendezvous with her two brothers, Comus decides she is so lovely he will make her his queen. He manages to spirit her off, but the power of her goodness and chastity resists all his efforts to seduce her. When all else fails, he casts a spell upon her which holds her motionless.

At just the right moment, the attendant spirit comes charging in with the virgin's brothers to drive Comus away. To break the spell, he summons Sabrina, a water-nymph, who was pure and chaste herself. Sabrina releases the virgin from the spell, and she and her brothers return to Neptune's halls.

If all this sounds a little elementary, it is. But no one has ever said that audiences in the 17th century were sophisticated, and what the Hubbard Hall production lacked in plot complexity no one ever noticed, for it was easily made up for in excellence of production.

Peckham, first of all, made an excellent choice for the location of his performance. If there is one place on campus which resembles the interior of a feudal manor, it is the second-floor gallery in Hubbard Hall. Sparsely decorated with greens, and enlivened even more by the colorful costumes of the guests, it took on a faintly medieval air.

Unfortunately, the long flat

space available did not make for the best of seating arrangements, and there were complaints from those in back that they could not see. Little else could be done with the space, however, and Peckham made do as best he could.

Al Wright's superb harpsichord music was one of the high points of the evening. Although he was never visible to much of the audience, everyone was acutely aware of Wright's presence, and the selections he chose fit in quite well with the flow of the play. (Especially the finale . . . Harpsichord fans might suggest that Wright give a recital in the Union sometime in the future.)

Peckham's production and direction were what made the play the masterpiece it was. The little touches stood out, such as his solemn walk up the stairs (to Wright's harpsichord music) with Marla Howell, or the engraved invitations received by the lucky few permitted to attend.

His choice of young Elizabeth Potts as the virgin was a coup de grace. Clean all in white, she was the picture of goodness and light, as only the Puritan mind, with its sharp poles of good and evil, could have envisioned her. Somehow, she seemed aloof from the turbulence of things about her, and brought to the role a demure radiance seldom seen on the amateur stage.

Paul Toomey, too, did a fine job in his role, as Comus the bewitcher. His lithe dances with Mike Mahan and Mary McGee were potent with a sort of malevolent grace . . . just the sort of thing you'd expect a son of Circe and Bacchus to have. When he spoke, his voice had just the hint of a sneer in it, and the velvet mask he wore left his face in a kind of permanent deep shadow.

All in all, the show was a rare blend of Puritan simplicity and modern excellence in production. It was by far the dramatic event of the year, more so because it was organized outside of conventional channels.

Orient Record Review

Dylan's 'New Morning'

by GUY LADOUCEUR

Poses chased away,
Harmful sensitivities lost,
I reached the stable font
Called active peace.

If you don't like this one, don't bother any more. There has to come a time in a music man's life when he can say things without worrying about factional obstructions. Mister D has always, it seems, put just about all that he could in his songs. Now, if we can allow him at least as much capacity for grow as we would like ourselves to have, he has apparently given us, in *New Morning*, quite an accumulation of life. The songs may or may not have been purposely put together in the order in which they appear, but Dylan no longer seems to feel the urge to scramble his songs and to demand that his listeners figure out the non-logic of their presentation. This package is downright easy to grab; its thrust is clear. No longer are Dylan's visions preoccupied with timeliness; but these songs, this album, will, just the same, quite stand up.

This time around, Mister D pursues no preaching-teaching air; he has come to envision himself and, necessarily, other folks, as being capable of sound judgment, of being able to weigh the ordinary by ordinary means. But he doesn't pledge his efforts to an anti-intellectual or to any oth-

er camp. There just ain't nothin' weird about *New Morning*, in fact one of the songs rejects weird as misleading.

About the only stand that Dylan makes is that he is unwilling to let temporary setbacks get the best of him. He admits that he has been acted upon by a whole range of forces, but the plain sense of his life stems from his resilience to these forces.

In order to be as fathomable as possible, Dylan selects an eccentric but nonetheless sensible hero. The man in his songs is involved in a continual search for truth or peace — something that "rings true." He has great hope in the love of human beings, but witnesses the inability of men to commit themselves — to confine themselves in any way. Human love relationships offer an alternative to the blind pursuit of an ideal, but Dylan's hero finds that the flaws in human character are apt to wreak love-havoc. What then remains, what the decisively *New Morning* brings, what folks are BOUND to quibble about, is Dylan's not-necessarily-new-found spirituality.

Listen to the record and SEE if the GREEN lights flash for you. Chances are that they will; we're all in the same boat. Love or don't love other people; find or don't find a sense of spirituality. Enjoy or don't enjoy *New Morning*. But give the old man another chance, just the same.

BREAD

On Saturday evening, November 14, at 8 p.m., Colby College Student Government will present Bread in concert at the Wadsworth gymnasium. Tickets are \$2.50 and will be on sale at the door.

"Bread" is a four man group from California who are on their first eastern tour. The group became famous overnight with their hit "Make It With You" which was at the top of the charts all summer.

The group's leader is David Gates. He usually plays bass but also handles some lead guitar. Gates wrote all the string arrangements for Bread's second album including their hit "Make It With You." James Griffin and Robb Royer combine to write the rest of the group's material. Griffin, a Memphis product, is Bread's lead singer and is on rhythm guitar, but at times plays base and lead. Royer is the lead guitarist and like the others is very versatile, playing keyboard instruments and the fute.

Mike Bots, the drummer, is the newest member of the group. Originally Bread had only three members and they used a studio drummer for recording. However, concerts and tours necessitated a permanent drummer, and so Bots joined the group.

Phil Elwood of the San Francisco Examiner says of Bread: "They have a substantial amount of the attractiveness of, say, the Buffalo Springfield and the Creedence Clearwater Revival."

... but the significance of Bread lies in their instrumental integrity. . . .

"Bread enjoys along in a lively manner, employs its own work, shows remarkable musical awareness and, though it doesn't hang loose enough for many San Francisco ultrahip types, plays beautiful music."

Although Bread's "Make It With You" and their current hit "Don't Matter to Me" are big on top forty charts, they are not typical of their style. Most of their material is rock oriented and unlike their top hits is not geared to the top forty market.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

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Number 7

The Political Process

The 1972 elections are over. The biennial spectacle of lavish campaign expenditures, the kissing of babies, the creation of a "responsible" image, and all the other rignarole that goes along with our "democratic" process, are finally ended. The promises, rhetoric and exhortations that marked the recent months can now be stashed away again for two years.

To say that the elections will not bring any significant change in our economic, political, or diplomatic condition is hardly to put oneself out on a limb. This was crystal clear months ago, before the campaign ever began, for:

"You can take all the Democrats and call 'em Republicans and all the Republicans and call 'em Democrats. The country is so fouled up now, a fellow doesn't know what to think."

This remark by a Fort Wayne construction worker, as quoted in *The Lafayette*, represented a common attitude towards the 1968 election. We feel, despite Spiro Agnew's virulent attack on his "radiclib" opposition, this is still basically the case.

It is these two factors, the foreknowledge that no basic change would come from the elections and the appearance of a tweedle-dum—tweedle-dee relationship between the two parties, (at best a Democrat-as-lesser-of-two-evils attitude) which were the primary causes of the amazing lack of concern demonstrated by most students towards the elections.

Why do we call this lack of participation amazing? Given the ever-increasing politicization of students as a group during the last half-decade and the giant outcry against the government's policies last spring, the fact that student participation in the election was so slight seems to us to be a turnabout in the flow of history. This is especially true because there were several organizations through which students could have worked. (The Movement for a New Congress or the Princeton Plan, for example.)

To us, this demonstrates either an astonishing increase in apathy — a return to levels prevalent five or even ten years ago — or an increasing alienation from the major outlet for "legitimate" change in our society — the electoral process.

Perhaps the main factor involved is the profound frustration over the continuance of the War in Indochina. After years of fruitless protest, both within and without the system, it is no wonder that students have become cynical or apathetic. Worse, Richard Nixon has succeeded in co-opting students, in convincing them that they really can't do anything about the war, and thereby divorcing them from the political process evolved over the last 200 years.

What, then, is the future of politics? In an interview with the *Orient*, (see page 6.) Professor Herb Coursen said for many, the old politics "went down the drain in Chicago." He went on to say that these old politics have yet to be replaced. The question becomes: Where do we go from here?

Some have turned to terrorism and bombings to gain political ends. We think that this road inevitably leads to physical attacks on innocents, and moreover, does not accomplish progressive social change. Rather, it feeds the forces of repression.

At the same time, we feel a turn to support of the liberal members of the political establishment will also be to naught. It is important to realize that one can easily offer pleasant-sounding solutions when one is out of power. It was liberal politicians (Truman, Acheson) who first involved us in the Cold War, liberal politicians who involved us heavily in Vietnam (Kennedy), and liberal politicians who kept us there (Johnson).

What is needed is a new, involved sense of politics. The electoral process, which by its nature requires people to put their faith in individual leaders to solve problems, must be supplemented by a new sense of community . . . a desire on the part of people to come together with their neighbors to make decisions. The political process does not end at the voting booth. Too often, what comes after is worked out in small circles by small groups — the traditional "smoke-filled rooms." We contend a new politics is needed — a politics of the people. But this can only come about if the people want it.

Poetic License

To the Editors of the *Orient*:

Last week Mr. Richard Patard gave what he thought my poem "Angela" meant. I would like to set him straight so that he doesn't make future mistakes.

On writing, from Phaedrus by Plato (tr. by Lane Cooper) Socrates speaks to Phaedrus about writing. He says:

"A terrible thing about writing, Phaedrus, is this, and here, in truth, it is like painting. I mean, the creations of the painter stand like living creatures, but if you ask them anything, they maintain a solemn silence. And so it is with writings; you might think they spoke as if they had intelligence, but if you put a question with a wish for information on a point in what is said, there is one, one only, invariable reply. Further, once a word is written, it goes rolling all about, comes indifferently among those who understand it and those whom it no wise concerns, and is unaware to whom it should address itself and to whom it should not do so. When it is mishandled, when it is unjustly railed at, it always needs the assistance of its father; it cannot defend itself, nor help itself."

I shall come to the assistance of my poem "Angela" because I feel it has been mishandled and unjustly railed at by Mr. Richard Patard. His view of my poem, as "Whitey" or "the enemy" whichever name he prefers, shows a very definite narrow minded person. I will prove this in the following paragraphs.

Mr. Patard believes that the word "hang" in my poem refers to one of the many definitions of the word. He states "Ian James (myself) already envisions her dangling from the gallows." Actually he is the one who envisions this. I mentioned nothing about hanging from the gallows in my poem. He has already assumed in his mind that the word "hang" in my poem means death.

"Hang" as defined by the Webster, New World Dictionary means the following:

"1. To attach to something above with no support from below; suspend. 2. to attach so that motion from the point of attachment is possible. 3. to put to death by tying a rope about the neck. 4. to fasten to a wall. 5. to ornament or cover. 6. to paste to walls. 7. to exhibit in a museum. 8. to fasten. 9. to deadlock."

Because Mr. Patard sees only these meanings as possible choices he selects number three, which I have underlined. For myself and I am sure a few others the word "hang" has other possible meanings. I used it in my poem to mean *done wrong* or *do wrong*.

At a football game you will often hear spectators saying a player got *hung*. This does not necessarily mean that the running back who was tackled hard got put to death. In this sense it means he was *done wrong*. I reiterate once again for the benefit of Mr. Patard that in my poem I used the word "hang" to mean *done wrong* or *do wrong*.

Orient Film Review

'Soldier Blue,' My-Lai of the 1860's

By RANDY STIFFLER

Remember the My-Lai massacre? According to a recent movie, America's fighting men have been doing such things for a long time. *Soldier Blue* is a pseudo-documentary centered around an incident which occurred during the Westward Expansion. In the 1870's, a horde of American cavalry men rode into a peaceful and unarmed Indian village in Colorado and systematically murdered 500 of its inhabitants. *Soldier Blue* allows you to relive the dubious thrill of being there.

Candice Bergen begins the plot by sitting in a wagon amidst the leers of a column of grubby soldiers. A band of screaming Indians appears out of nowhere and kills all of the soldiers except one; Candice Bergen, of course, survives. She and the remaining soldier, named Honus (Peter Straus) meet amid the onslaught and hide until the victorious Indians have finished mutilating and scalping their victims. But the new alliance is immediately strained. Honus has never seen combat before, and Candice, we soon find out, has lived with the Indians (and picked up some of their cantankerous habits.) He is mortified by the massacre of his friends and weeps pitifully in the

dust. But she decides, offhandedly, that these soldiers have gotten pretty much what they deserve. This comment erupts into an emotional-charged argument in which she describes all that the white men have done, how they've stolen and killed. But Honus can't get concerned about Indian deaths when he has just watched the barbaric butchery of his comrades. He sees all Indians as savages. Candice replies "Bullshit" (uproarious laughter from the audience) and goes on to describe how the white men themselves created the institution of taking hair, and of how they make tobacco pouches out of Indian women's breasts. Honus sulks while she strips the bodies of weapons and food.

The two strike out towards the nearest fork but are soon disarmed by a flood and confronted with a host of subplots, hand-to-hand combat, an evil gun-runner, etc. The plot which has been strung out in many directions, gradually congeals with the cavalry in formation outside the quiet and unsuspecting Indian village. They are led by a pompous and opportunistic officer who wants only to glorify his position with his exploits. All of the Indian men, their number depleted by the wars anyway, are easily slaugh-

tered by the volleys of the advancing cavalry. When the chief dies, there is no more resistance. The soldiers storm the village, rape the women, shoot the children, and dismember the bodies. The officers take part, too, I guess, because there's no reason why they shouldn't. Honus (he and Candice came to the village with the plot) staggers through the smoke to find his leader, flanked by his staff, drawing a bead on a screaming child. He shoots. Honus grasps the dying form and thrusts it into his commanding officer's lap. Blood drips all over the two from the child's severed arm. Honus walks around the orgy in a daze, hoping to find Candice. This was her village. He finally finds her cradling a dying child in her arms, too, surrounded by the punctured bodies of women and children. This sequence is a pretty intense visual experience; it borders on nauseating.

The acting and the dialogue are not really noteworthy, nor particularly good for that matter. But the plot is exciting and cohesive and the subject matter, mainly because of the recent incidents in Vietnam, is timely. This film misses being labeled an "American Western" only because it is not racist. The In-

(Please Turn to Page Five)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. Patard's interpretation of my poem shows that he should never become a critic of poetry. He might be better off at fortune-telling in some circus for he has some insight that I will use the capture of Angela Davis for my "own hate-breeding, manipulative purposes" so that I can exploit it now for my own political ends. Yes, he said this.

Mr. Patard, you are the one who will use this poem to exploit your own political ends. You are the one who "can't seem to wait for the actual execution." That is why you criticized my poem in your article.

Well, Mr. Richard Patard, I think you've been hung by my article. Not necessarily put to death but *done wrong*.

I leave you and other poetry critics this note from a Danish poet, Piet Hein.

"A poet should be of the new fashion meaningless brand —

Obscure, esoteric, symbolic, — the critics demand it

So if there's a poem of mine that you do understand

I'll gladly explain what it means till you don't Understand it."

I. E. James '74

Alumni Clarification

October 29, 1970

Editor, Bowdoin Orient
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine.

Dear Sir:

I subscribe to and read the *Orient* regularly and, for an old grad, I find myself in agreement frequently with the views expressed. Once in a while, however, I am startled.

This morning I read the October 16th issue which included the article, apparently reprinted from the *Rutgers Daily Targum*, under the heading of "Auto Workers Strike at GM." After explaining that GM supplies Ford and Chrysler with axles, bearings and other parts and plants making them were not struck, the author states:

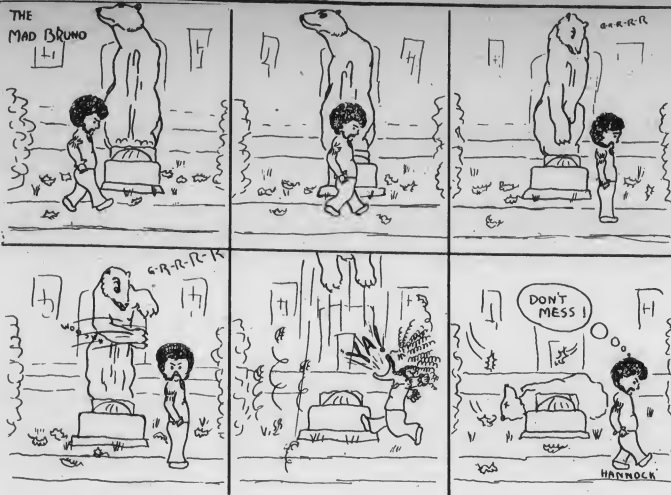
"So a good chunk of GM keeps working and the profits keep rolling in from open plants and summer stock piles."

Within a few minutes of reading this I picked up today's *Boston Herald* in which it was reported that GM, for the quarter ended September 30th, had an operating loss of \$77 million and was the first quarterly operating loss reported in twenty four years. The strike affected only fifteen days of the quarter and it is hard to reconcile a loss of roughly a million dollars a working day with a statement that "profits keep rolling in."

The right to express opinion is unquestioned but with it goes an obligation to state facts accurately. The *Orient* also, it seems to me, should evaluate the accuracy of statements said to be facts in articles that it reprints.

Sincerely,

Alexander Standish, 1921



The Adventure's of...

by RICHARD LUSTIG

I had a hair-raising experience this weekend. I was taking my usual sojourn to Boston, and I had gotten a ride from a mild-mannered fellow who was on his way to New York to help campaign for Senator Charles Goodell. I introduced myself, and he said his name was Walter Ego. It seemed that Walter had been a leftist from way back, and now that so many radical-liberal senators were fighting for their lives, he felt that he had to help get them re-elected. Mr. Ego and I talked about this for a while, and eventually the conversation turned to the stoning of President Nixon last week in San Jose. "I believe in dissent as much as the next guy," I said, "but I think perhaps those protestors went a little too far. I mean, even if Nixon is a hopeless incompetent who deserves to be tarred-and-feathered, much less stoned, I think we still should give the guy a chance."

Mr. Ego smiled cheerily. "Of course. They did go too far," he said, and then he mumbled under his breath, "though few will realize it until it is too late!"

At this point I noticed that when he spoke, a balloon came out of his mouth, and what he had said was written on the balloon. I just thought it was air pollution, so I gave it no heed. How I wish I had!

"What do you think the consequences of the San Jose stoning will be?" I said.

"Oh, it's not the stoning that is important," he said.

"It isn't?"

"No. You see, what is important is that I finally discovered who my arch-enemy is!"

"Your arch-enemy?" I said, puzzled.

"That's right. You see, I am really not Walter Ego. I am, in reality, Radic-Lib man!"

I gasped in fear and astonishment. Of all the people who could have given me a ride, I had to pick Radic-Lib man. Yes, Radic-Lib Man, hailed and despised by all decent law-abiding members of the great Silent Majority. Radic-Lib Man, who could change the course of elections, bend the Washington Monument in his bare hands, and who, disguised as Walter Ego, mild-mannered campaigner for Charles Goodell, fought a never ending battle for Lies, Oppression, and (dare I say it!) — Communism!

"Heavens," I cried. "But, who could your arch-enemy be?"

Radic-Lib Man sneered. "Guess!"

"Captain Crunch?"

"No."

"Carl W. Lafong?"

"No!"

"Dean Greason?"

"No, no, you stupid fool! Don't you see, my enemy is — Richard Nixon!"

"Richard Nixon? But how do you know?"

"What did Nixon say after the San Jose stoning?"

The horrible truth dawned on me. "Why, he said, 'I am the most powerful man on earth.'"

"Exactly! And who is the most powerful man on earth?"

"The most powerful man on earth is..." I gasped, "The Hulk!"

"Yes!!! And now that I know that Richard Nixon is the Hulk, I can defeat him, and then I'll rule the world!"

I began to despair. "What are you, a Communist or something? Only the United States can rule the world!"

I realized that the only thing left between the American system of freedom and democracy and the sinister forces of Communist oppression was myself. I had to do something. Fortunately, I noticed that I had my Spiro Agnew watch on. I rubbed it three times, said the magic words, "effete snobs," and my work was done.

From the distance there came a mighty roar, and there stood my hero, Spiro-Man. When Radic-Lib Man saw Spiro Man, he screamed in anger and frustration. But it availed him not. The two titans locked in furious combat, with Radic-Lib Man using every dirty Red trick in the book. But, as it must always, right triumphed. Once again, America was secure from the forces of Evil and Oppression.

And that, boys and girls, is how the Republican Party saved America from the sinister clutches of the Democrats (and Charles Goodell).

Collins Brook: Experimental Education

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Experimental schools have been literally springing up in and around Brunswick during the past few years. One unique educational environment is the Collins Brook School in Freeport, which has combined the freedom of a natural setting with a freedom of educational experience.

The Collins Brook School was started two years ago by Dick and Sharon Watson, who had previously spent six years teaching at an experimental school in New York, which offered both elementary and secondary education. Collins Brook itself will include a secondary school and the nucleus of that school will be in operation by next fall. The Watsons have also accepted boarding students for the first time this year.

Unlike most schools, Collins Brook is situated on a vast expanse of rolling hills, meadowland, and forest. The fresh air, the brook which runs past the school, and the untamed natural beauty provide an almost utopian setting. This is, after all, the environment that many students and teachers trapped in stifling, bleak urban schools long for. The school buildings—a dilapidated farmhouse and the modern-design elementary school and boarding house and classroom complex — are mere dots on the endless school grounds, or rather, domain.



In the midst of a setting that is inspirational to begin with, the educational experiment of Collins Brook proceeds in an atmosphere of free learning. The flyer distributed by the school points out that "Learning takes place most creatively when students are free to make real choices in a rich and stimulating environment, when students are involved: exploring, observing, discovering, and making conclusions." There are no lines drawn between academics, athletics, and crafts, and the children choose their activities. "There is a great deal of instruction available," said Mr. Watson, "but it is not forced on the kids." In fact, Collins Brook places more of a stress on freedom than does the experimental School for Parents and Children in Brunswick.

Scholarship, obviously, is not the raison d'être of the school. "I don't necessarily think that a kid here will be an excellent scholar," remarked Mr. Watson, "but he will be very good at the things he wants to do... someone who goes to our school is making decisions every day and by the time he is a teenager he will know what he wants to do — to go on to college or whatever else he wants, like trade school — as well as where he wants to live and how he wants to live."

Children are introduced to books, people, music, crafts, and physical work, but they always have the option of rejecting suggested activities. They read "when they are ready," and according to Mr. Watson this self-motivated reading is faster and the child retains more of what he reads.

What about the possibility that a child placed in such a free environment as Collins Brook will never

learn to read, since there are no compulsory reading lessons?

"If someone doesn't want to read, so what?" answered Mr. Watson. "Reading will probably always be with us as leisure but as a means of transmitting information it's half gone. . . . You can get more information out of a television documentary. . . ."

Mr. Watson nevertheless admitted that the written record of mankind would remain closed to the person who could not read. But at any rate all the younger children at Collins Brook are interested in reading and all the older children have learned to read. There is no lack of motivation. "If a child did nothing for six weeks, I would have doubts about how healthy the child was," said Mr. Watson. Some of the older children have begun foreign languages, and one twelve year old boy is studying Zen and teaching cooking to the others.

"Kids are curious," continued Mr. Watson, and "... there's so much to do here . . . in the public schools you're forced to sit about sometimes and do nothing. . . . Kids here don't want to go home at the end of the day . . . the kids asked us about Christmas time last year about having school during vacations."

Collins Brook students combine manual and physical work with academics. The school maintains an organic garden where much of its food is grown, there are animals to take care of, there is wood to cut, and repairs on buildings to be made. Much of the furniture and toys used at the school is made by students and staff. As a result the students are proud and protective of their facilities — windows are not broken and there is no rampant vandalism. There have been excursions to Bradbury Mountain State Park, a printing shop in Freeport, Popham Beach, bookstores, and libraries. This Thursday, the older students travelled to Boston to obtain materials for a greenhouse and to purchase books for the school.



The Watsons, unlike the directors of the School for Parents and Children, keep few written records of the children besides the attendance and health records, required by the State of Maine, and informal records of the progress of each child. Parents have not requested extensive "summaries" of their children, but these can be provided, and college bound students can have comprehensive records prepared for their future applications to college. Finally, there is no parents' cooperative, for parents do not teach as staff members and do not serve on the Board of Directors. They are encouraged, however, to attend conferences at the school and to help out in general.

Some of this informality may have to go when the Collins Brook School begins a college preparatory program. Regular College prep courses will be given and qualified teachers will have to be found. Some academic discipline, one suspects, may also "creep in" as a matter of course, as students prepare for the more structured rigor of higher education.

Soldier Blue . . .

(Continued from Page Four) dians, their lifestyle, and their moral codes, are treated sympathetically. The emotional tone of the film demands that one empathize with the Indians and not with the Americans, for a change. The audience cheered when soldiers bit the dust.

It's good to see movies like

Soldier Blue, and A Man Called Horse, take the place of the ahistorical drivel that characterizes Hollywood westerns: John Wayne movies and such things. Soldier Blue is by no means a brilliant work of cinematic art, but it does picture the Indian Wars in a realistic and non-propagandistic way.

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Professor Herb Coursen Talks About Politics, Bowdoin, and Coursen...

By MIKE CARY

If you haven't seen Herb Coursen lately, you will probably have to look twice. The hair is considerably longer, and a Bard-like goatee adorns the face. He remarked gleefully the other night that he had even been carded at a couple of places; and when you're pushing forty that is quite flattering.

Bowdoin's illustrious Associate Professor of English is living at a not-so-illustrious apartment on Thompson Street, a stone's throw from the Senior Center. He seemed enthused at the thought that a certain student editorial curiosity surrounded him, and, trusting a can of Budweiser in my hand, we were underway.

I asked him if he thought the action of last May was worth it.

"Sure, although most of us didn't recognize the potential for violence here at Bowdoin. There was a great deal of confusion and frustration when that first Moulton Union meeting was held. Not only were the students upset, but we 'older kids' were in turmoil over Cambodia and the executions at Kent State. It was vital that we acted as a group. If we had splintered, there might have been an opportunity to use that Midnight Cleaning Service truck. The important thing was that

... wait... no, print that... that fraternities have perpetrated and perpetuated through the years." I was going to ask him if he were a fraternity man during his Amherst years, but I bit my tongue. "Fraternities should go totally, but no one is prepared for a confrontation with the reactionary boards over that issue."

When I asked him if there were a need for educational reform at the college level, he entered into a rather lengthy discourse concerning the misdirection of our national priorities ("geared toward power and arrogance"), and then sheepishly asked if he had strayed from the question. I sheepishly replied that he had.

"Well, one problem is that too many classes attempt to impose a discipline on their students. Complacent students will go along; ending up with full notebooks and empty heads. A lot will resist, however. The point of any course is to begin where the student is, — not where he should be. Many lectures are brilliant, — for the student who is prepared for that. But students today are asking much tougher questions. They should get answers, but what they are getting are academic answers valid only within an academic context. With the world burning down around them, rigid academic contexts become meaningless. I'm not



there was no violence... It was a pretty moderate movement, really...

I asked him if he thought things had changed since then. Did he notice a lack of activism this year?

"Sure. But who is there to be active for? There is just the old line politics that went down the drain in Chicago. What America needs is movement, a sense of progress. We have no sense that we are dealing with the problems at hand. Kids today are frustrated. They don't read the newspapers, don't watch the news. They are living for their private lives; women, pot, the next day, whatever. I don't see any great sense of commitment.

"Do you see any change in the face of Bowdoin?" I asked. There was a recognizable fire in his eyes that matched his oratory on the steps of the Art Building those warm May afternoons. I thought it best to move to another subject.

"The girls obviously will be great. Guys will be more relaxed. Classes will be more stimulating. Equally as important are the great Blacks that we seem somehow to be attracting. Let's face it, Bowdoin has lived recently under the shadow of some other schools, particularly Amherst. Now we are finally getting the upper hand in the quality of our student body as exemplified by the Blacks. But the important question is will the blacks accept us, not will we accept the blacks? The admission of women and what is more than the token, middle-class Uncle Tom is bringing about a change.

"The faculty itself is changing. We are getting younger men who are more capable, perhaps not academically, but in dealing with the rapidly changing environment. Bowdoin, when I came, was one of the solidest of the status quos. My early years here were spent in campaigning with a few kindred spirits, and in the establishing of an identity. Things are better now.

"Oh, one more change. When I came here fraternities were entrenched; now they are not. Young men now will not put up with the bullshit

for instant universal 'relevancy,' but we must confront the real world while maintaining the integrity of the college. Bowdoin exists only for its students. We don't exist for the faculty. All the faculty members know that. We don't exist for the administration. Most of them know that. We don't exist for the alumni. Some of them know that. And we don't exist for the governing boards period. Our existence is only valid if we open the students' eyes to a lot that they didn't know when they came."

Perhaps, I was imagining it, but I thought I recognized an impatient stroking of the goatee. I dutifully asked the inevitable. "What are you doing these days?"

"My new book is a scissors-and-paste job of autobiographical essays, including those of two former Bowdoin undergraduates, Joe Dane and Mike Leonard, as well as those of Upward Bound students. It is the definitive anthology of autobiographical essays. There is no other. I hope it will have an impact on the teaching of English. The only way to teach writing is to begin where the student is, with his experience and his language, and to work from there toward more formal genre if that is the appropriate direction for the student."

He also enumerated some other projects — a Henry IV-II edition; a new book for Harper, Row on teaching creative writing; and a Folger Library Fellowship for another Shakespeare's research endeavor, this one involving Shakespeare's use of the Anglican Church service in many of his plays. "As a licensed lay leader of Shakespeare's church (broad smile), I've had a chance to think much about this in what most people would consider a dull way to spend Sunday morning."

Coursen mentioned that the Folger project was to be in Washington, and like a camel gravitating toward water, closed with the following: "While in Washington I plan to participate in peace rallies, picket the White House, and otherwise avail myself of the many opportunities which Washington affords."

Kubelka: Patient and Devoted

(Continued from Page One)

began when he was asked to film the African safari trip of a few businessmen. Five years later he was satisfied with his 12 minute film. On the surface one sees that Kubelka is making a definite contrast between the civilized, but brutal, white hunter and the precocious, docile Africans. However, "he loves their (the hunter's) humanity; and his film is proud, brave, silly, innocent, bored, and excited at once." The connection of sounds and pictures again provides the "grinding" — the interaction — necessary for Kubelka to make statements. For example, in one scene a gun is fired and immediately a voice says, "So," sounding unimpressed. In another, a white "potent" man is shaking hands with a crowd of natives. The camera then switches to a zebra shaking its leg, suggesting some benevolent relationship between animal and hunter as with natives

and hunter. The camera focuses back on the natives, then back to the zebra. This time we see that the zebra is shaking only because it's being skinned.

At the close of the program Kubelka, sitting on the edge of the stage talking informally, reveals his personal philosophy for the articulation of cinema; which is simply the interaction of sounds and images to produce statements, as depicted above. His deep love for his work was reflected in his vibrant, cheerful attitude in discussing the films. The audience warmly acknowledged his artistic talent, though, I think, many left not sure if they understood what they saw.

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The Bowdoin Afro-American Society presents a panel discussion on the book *Black Messiah* by Reverend Albert Cleage. The participants include Reverend Gaines from Boston, Professor Geoghegan of Bowdoin's Religion Department, Robert Johnson '71, and a leading theologian from the community.

This session is open to the college community and should be of interest to all Religion and Philosophy students.

The discussions will take place in the Moulton Union Gallery Lounge, November 10, at 7:30 p.m. Workshops are also planned for November 12, at 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. in the Afro-American Center. On November 16th at 7:30 p.m. C. Eric Lincoln, author of the book, *The Black Muslims*, will lecture at Pickard Theater.

This program of the Ministry of Education is an initial attempt to fulfill the educational and cultural responsibility of the Afro-American Society to the college and surrounding community.

Ten copies of *Black Messiah* are on reserve in the college library. Thirteen copies are available in the Afro-American Center.

BOWDOIN AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY

"SENATOR CHARLES 'Three's-a-Crowd' Percy says he will sponsor a bill in the 92nd Congress to limit the number of income tax exemptions for children to two, because what with the population explosion and the pabulum shortage two children per family should become a way of life in America." Senator Dooley Mosback (I, Confusion), meanwhile, will propose legislation requiring the government to mind its own god-dam business."

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Coach: James S. Lentz
Captain: Roger W. Dawe

Bears 34	Worcester Tech 15
Bears 13	Wesleyan 14
Bears 34	Amherst 21
Bears 20	Williams 13
Bears 31	Colby 17
Bears 21	Bates 3

Nov. 7 Tufts H 1:30
FRESHMAN FOOTBALL
 Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe

Cubs 16	Worcester 13
Cubs 6	North Yarmouth 6
Cubs 18	Bridgton 26
Cubs 0	Amherst 12
Cubs 42	Maine 21

Nov. 6 Harvard A 2:00

VARSITY SOCCER
Coach: Charles Butt
Co-Captains: Thomas R. Huleatt, III and Jeffrey M. Sexton

Bears 1	Springfield 4
Bears 1	New Hampshire 1
Bears 0	Wesleyan 0
Bears 1	Maine 2
Bears 2	Amherst 1
Bears 2	Williams 0
Bears 4	Bates 0
Bears 0	Maine 1
Bears 4	Bates 0
Bates 3	Colby 1

Nov. 7 Tufts H 11:00
FRESHMAN CROSS-COUNTRY
 Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski

Nov. 9 NEICAAA at Boston

FRESHMAN SOCCER
Coach: Ray S. Bicknell

Cubs 4	Maine 2
Cubs 4	North Yarmouth 2
Cubs 5	Hinckley 2
Cubs 1	Exeter 2
Cubs 3	New Hampshire 2

VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY
Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski
Captain: Mark L. Cuneo

Bears first (19)	
Bears 40	Amherst 21
Bears 43	Williams 16
Bears 34	Colby 21

Fourth in MIAA (92)
 Nov. 9 NEICAAA at Boston



Maine Bobcats Bagged

The fact that Bowdoin's football Polar Bears won their third Bates-Bowdoin-Colby Cup is not really exciting nor particularly impressive. The overall five and one record is what is both interesting and impressive about this year's squad. The single loss, the fact should be remembered, was a 14 to 15 dropy epidemic in Middletown against Wesleyan. Also, this year's team has drawn a few honors as of late. Last week, for example, the Bears were ranked ninth in the list of contenders for the Lampert Cup (the best Eastern middle sized college cup) and third in the U.P.I. small college division. Last week, Bowdoin's offense was rated seventh in the College Division of the NCAA with a total game average of 424.4 yards per contest. (The fact should be noted that this week's average dropped to 401.3.) Among Bowdoin's competitors; W.P.I. is 2 and 4, Wesleyan is 4 and 2, Amherst is 2 and 4, Williams is 3 and 3, Colby is 2 and 5, Bates is 0 and 7, and Tufts, who meet Bowdoin this weekend, is 1 and 5. For those who care to risk predictions, Tufts has lost to Colby, Williams, and Amherst — all former Bear victims. The opposition's single win is over Bates in a 29 to 27 squeaker. The season to date is one of Bowdoin's best but then again, the competition's worst. Remembering last year (as always), Tufts is the perfect climax.

Last weekend's football action against Bates, although a victory, was somewhat of a letdown. Offensively, the Bears were held to 286 yards. The split was an even 143 yards for both the ground and air attacks. Bates gained 398 yards but could not break the sterling Bear defense to score a touchdown. Only a field goal put the Wildcats on the tally sheet. For Bowdoin, Benson was five for ten in the passing department, hitting Webster and

Wiley for two touchdowns. Fullback, Jeff Begin, scored the other touchdown while Burnett accounted for the three "points after." Incidentally, Burnett has not missed an extra point the entire season. The scoring arrangement was; Bowdoin recovering a fumble at midfield and scoring on a Benson to Webster, 56 yard air maneuver in the first quarter, Bates kicking a 28 yard field goal in the second period, an 80 yard march to pay dirt by the Bears in the second quarter climaxed by a Wiley reception for a T.D., and in the final quarter, a rushing bid of eight yards giving Begin and his teammates an additional 7 points. The final score was 21 to 3.

Due credit should be given to Bowdoin's fine defensive play. The backs, as an example snagged three Bates passes. Dana Verrill, Jim Heller, and Joe Costello were all responsible for an interception (it was Verrill's 7th of the season).

During the course of the afternoon, Bowdoin's punter, Doug Erlacher, booted a 57 yard kick (the longest of the season) to boost his average to 39 yards an attempt. Burnett attempted a field goal late in the fourth quarter, but the effort was partially blocked by the Wildcat line. In short, Bowdoin looked great but not excellent while Bates looked like a defense, with no offense.

Coach Lentz could be the one in two or three Bowdoin coaches to have better than a five and one season. If Tufts is beaten, not only will Bowdoin have its first 6 and 1 season since 1963, but it may just start a fad that will make Bowdoin and New England football a bit more enjoyable in the future. While congratulations are already in order, it seems better to wait and just wish Coach Lentz and Company good luck and many (very many) returns.

Maine Cops Cup; Bears Take Two

The University of Maine won its first Maine State Soccer Title in history by defeating the Polar Bears on Pickard Field during last Wednesday's contest. The final score was indicative of the Bowdoin season, 1 to 0. The Bears have learned the expense of a single goal during the course of the 1970 campaign. After a totally defensive battle, marked by hard working halfbacks and fullbacks, Maine managed to break the stalemate in the late fourth period. This final period score was a definite product of time and strain.

Against Bates, the Bears got back their offensive drive and scored four times to topple the Lewiston Wildcats. In the first period, the game was decided when Joe Rosa scored an unassisted goal setting both the pace of the offense and the control of the game. Bates never tallied, but in the opening period Bowdoin scored again. This time, Girma Asmeron made good a penalty kick. Girma also scored in the second period with an assist going to co-captain Jeff Sexton. Bear Peter Hess then scored in the third period on an assist from Westlake. This was Hess' first mark of the season. Overall, the defense held Bates to seven attempts while the Bowdoin offense shot 20 times. Russ Outhouse had six saves for the visitors as did the Bates cageman.

Wednesday, the Bears hosted Colby's Mules in a command performance that accounted for the wash out of the Colby weekend. Once again, the Bowdoin defense was superb. The final score was 3 to 1, although the Bears' 2 to 1 half time lead would have sufficed. The team was a bit slow in putting everything together but when the mixture was finally made, the squad was in fairly comfortable control. The remainder of the season will be spent battling Tufts (this weekend) and Colby (again, on Tuesday). Although the Maine Cup is out of reach, the soccer squad does have a chance to salvage a bitterly close and slow starting season. The record is deceptive unless scores are examined and games mentally replayed, one at a time. But, some seasons are like that and to win the next two (the final two) contests could mean quite a bit. Coach Butt, however, has his eye on next season already as workouts continue to condition and underclassmen are given a chance to gain experience. Freshmen have been practicing with the varsity as well. The Freshman season has not been at all bad (4 and 2) and has produced some fine player material for the future varsity.

FOOTBALL STATISTICS

TEAM STATISTICS		INDIVIDUAL RUSHING						
Bowdoin	Opponents	Player	Att.	Gain	Loss	Net	Av.	TD
123	First Downs	Bonasera	124	588	49	539	4.3	8
1423	Rushing Yardage	Begin	75	405	8	397	5.3	2
985	Passing Yardage	Loeffler	28	155	8	147	5.3	0
2408	Total Offense	Jackson	42	140	39	101	2.4	2
527	Return Yardage	Haley	20	90	2	88	4.4	0
95	Passes Attempted	Foley	20	85	33	52	2.6	0
50	Passes Completed	Bates	9	36	4	32	3.5	1
52.6	Completion Pctg.	Triplaid	4	26	0	26	6.5	0
6	Had Intercepted	Benson	32	110	87	23	.7	0
31	Punts	Sessions	4	22	0	22	5.5	0
1014	Punting Yardage	Amrol	1	0	4	-4	-4	0
32.7	Punting Average							
29	Fumbles							
17	Fumbles Lost							
37	Penalties	Player	Att.	Comp.	Int.	Net	TD	Pct.
375	Yards Penalized	Benson	68	38	4	784	6	55.9
		Foley	26	12	1	201	1	46.2
		Bonasera	1	0	1	0	0	0.0

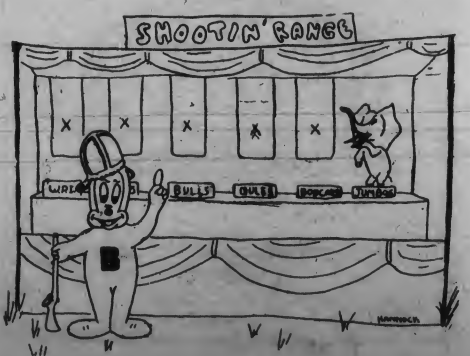
PUNTING			INDIVIDUAL PASSING						
Player	No.	Yds.	Player	Att.	Comp.	Int.	Net	TD	Pct.
Erlacher	15	585	39.0	Begin	22	22	441	3	
Begin	12	334	27.8	Webster	12	12	281	4	
Jackson	4	95	23.8	Jackson	6	6	136	0	
				Bonasera	4	4	43	0	
				Bates 3	3	3	31	0	
				Begin	2	2	40	0	
				Erlacher	1	1	13	0	

KICKOFF RETURNS			PUNT RETURNS			INTERCEPTIONS		
Player	No.	Yds.	Player	No.	Yds.	Player	No.	Yds.
Bonasera	5	95	Bates	13	73	Verrill	7	75
Sessions	5	73	Verrill	7	33	Dawe	2	6
Loeffler	4	62	Newman	1	0	Costello	1	27
Broadbuss	2	24				Heller	1	21
Jackson	2	21				Newman	1	17
						Martin	1	0

INDIVIDUAL SCORING						
Player	TD	PAT KICK	PAT RUSH	PAT PASS	FG	PTS.
Bonasera	8	0	1	0	0	50
Burnett	0	14	0	0	5	29
Webster	4	0	0	0	0	24
Wiley	3	2	0	0	0	20
Jackson	2	0	0	0	0	12
Begin	2	0	0	0	0	12
Bates	1	0	0	0	0	6

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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1970

NUMBER 8

Washington Novelist Analyzes Politics in American Literature

By RICHARD PATARD

"It is not difficult to be a powerful man in America. It is not difficult to be a good man in America. But it is almost impossible to be both."

This pearl of profundity was the major thesis of a lecture on "Politics and Literature" delivered last Monday in Wentworth Hall by Mr. Patrick Anderson, a presidential aide during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Mr. Anderson is the author of *The Approach To Kings*, which the *Washington Post* acclaimed as "the best political novel of the year."

Mr. Anderson's presentation was slightly narrower in scope than its title might suggest; his comments on politics were limited to his personal political experience, and disclosed no political insights not already familiar to any faithful devotee of *My Weekly Reader*. His remarks on literature, although usually confined exclusively to the political novel, occasionally attained such heights of erudition as a comparison of fiction to non-fiction as a means of conveying a message. His analysis of literature's relation to politics was largely the despairing conclusion that a work of literature can have no significant effect on political events.

Mr. Anderson's speech was neither well prepared, well delivered, nor well received. However, he did succeed in infusing his audience with the boredom he seemed to feel for his subject. His lecture had one redeeming quality: brevity.

Nevertheless, some insight into the American political system can be derived from an analysis of Mr. Anderson's concept of the American political novel. Anderson's observation that fictional literature is unable to influence political thought seemed limited, like the rest of his speech, to the genre of the American political novel. Fiction demonstrably has had a substantial impact on past political thought: witness the French philosophes, the American muckrakers, and, nearer to home, Harriett Beecher Stowe. However, Mr. Anderson's observation that American political novels have had little impact on American politics seems questionable. It seems likely, therefore, that this inability to inspire change, this deficiency, in the American political novel, is caused not by the method of fictional presentation, but by a corresponding deficiency in its subject matter — the American political system. The American political novel has not inspired political change precisely because it must fictionalize the American political system, a system which is not sufficiently dramatic to inspire the quality of fiction needed to cause political change. That is, the American political novel does not inspire political change because it is a dull uninteresting, uninspiring genre; and it is such a genre precisely because the American political system it must imitate is itself dull, uninteresting, and uninspiring. There

are several reasons for this: the American government is an impersonal, dehumanized organization; it is organized to run much like a corporation, and the people who run it have the businessman's mentality — and corporations and businessmen are not particularly interesting, nor do they usually make good fictional characters; even the power confrontations of our democratic government — elections — are so watered down that they have far less dramatic potential than more direct types of power confrontations found in other political systems. Moreover, the people at the top of the American democratic power structure are almost inherently incapable of being great, principled, noble, dramatic characters, if only because, as Anderson himself pointed out, it is impossible to be such a man and still be powerful in America; noble, principled characters cannot survive the competition of the democratic process. The American politician must be mediocre and common, if only because he is elected by a mediocre, common electorate; the American politician must, above all, sell himself as a "common man." Hence, the American political novel, if credible, must have mediocre characters, and concern a system where dramatic elements are minimized; it will therefore tend to be a mediocre, undramatic genre.

Anderson's protagonist in *The Approach To Kings* is exactly such a mediocre character; he is neither heroic or noble. He is, in Anderson's own words, "cynical, ruthless, and amoral." He is an everyman; his moral struggles are primarily internal. The only quality distinguishing him from other men is his power, which, although it magnifies the consequences of his decisions, does not alter the dramatic nature of his moral dilemma. To this extent he is an accurate representation of the common, mediocre uninspiring men which Democracy promotes to positions of power.

This lack of dramatic potential, of inspiration, in the American

political system, and, therefore, in the American political novel, is illustrated by the popularity of what Mr. Anderson termed the "what if" class of political novels, novels which rely on fantastic situations (an army coup, a black president, a nuclear accident) for their dramatic content. The numbers and popularity of such novels indicates the dramatic vacuity of the normal American political system, by demonstrating the flights of imagination necessary to introduce drama into that system. The popularity of these novels further indicates the craving of the American reading public for drama, that is, for inspiring leadership, principled leadership, noble, forceful leadership, which both the American political novel, nor the American democracy fictionalizes, are inherently incapable of providing.

Quite simply, a mediocre system of government produces a mediocre genre of political fiction; if the American political novel is deficient, dull, and uninteresting if it cannot inspire political change, it is because the American political system itself is dull, deficient, uninteresting, and hence uninspiring, incapable of inspiring its political leaders or its general public. The indirect illustration of this inspirational and spiritual deficiency in our political system and its leaders is a valuable service rendered by the American political novelist, and, in that capacity, by Mr. Anderson.

FOX BOX

The Student Union Committee will present "The Fox," in Smith Auditorium at 6:30 and 8:30 this evening. Admission will be by Bowdoin I.D. plus \$1.00.

"The Fox," which stars Sandy Dennis, Keir Dullea, and Anne Heywood, is the story of two young women and a virile young seaman who face the "realities of life" on an isolated, run-down chicken farm.

Cops Nab Three in Drug Bust

By RANDY STIFFLER

Late Wednesday night, three people, all non-students, were arrested on drug charges in the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity house dining room. Charged with possession of LSD was 23-year-old Charles Davis of Brunswick. John Rasza, 21, and Valerie Leonard, 20, both of Wells, were arrested for the sale of LSD. Police confiscated 700 tablets of LSD, 500 tablets of an unknown drug, and \$800 from the group.

The arrests were made after an intensive two-month investigation. Brunswick Chief of Police Clement G. Favreau and Lieutenant Lawrence Joy, both dressed in plain clothes, and numerous uniformed members of the Brunswick Police force staged the raid. Although the bust took place on the Bowdoin College campus, Lieutenant Joy commented that Bowdoin students apparently had no knowledge of the affair. Dean of Students Paul L. Nyhus appeared at the scene shortly after the arrests and said the situation was under control. Rasza and Leonard are being held, in lieu of

\$5,000 bail each, at the Cumberland County Jail in Portland. Davis is a serviceman stationed at the Brunswick Naval Station. He was released into the custody of the Navy on \$5,000 bond. The three appeared in Brunswick District Court Thursday, where their cases have been continued until Nov. 24.

Other than the police and the prisoners, there were no on-the-spot observers. Lieutenant Joy would not comment to the *Orient* on the matter. A brother of A.D. was summoned from his room by a policeman and brought to the scene. He was requested to care for two dogs which belonged to the three. He remarked later that he had never before seen Davis, Leonard, or Rasza. None of the A.D.'s, furthermore, knew the accused or were aware of the illegal transaction.

Since Bowdoin College students were not involved in the bust and the three arrested are residents of the area, the events of Wednesday night appear to refute the generalization that drugs brought in to the Brunswick area come from Bowdoin students.



— Photo by Benasa

"Revolution cannot be measured in the number of bombs or kidnappings."

'White-Black Men' Lapierre Assails Canada

By DAVE BUSHY

Professor Laurier Lapierre, director of the French Canada Studies program at McGill University, speaking last Sunday evening at Wentworth Hall, began by noting, "I don't want to talk to you of Canada; I want to talk to you about Quebec, which is where I'm from, where I live, and where I want to die."

Lapierre, a former commentator on the Canadian "Seven Days" television program, went on to explain the history of Quebec — the initial 25,000 French settlers; the conquest by Britain; the French Revolution; and the isolation of the Province by the British North American Act.

"The historical circumstances,"

Lapierre noted, "have led to repression of violence." He expounded, occasionally lapsing into his native French tongue, on what he termed economic and racial "repression" of the people of Quebec. "A million people who migrated from Quebec to New England became the slaves of United States Industry."

Lapierre, who terms himself a "radical socialist," pointed out, "We have the incapacity to be like other men; free. . . . Quebec has lived a basic tragedy." Stressing "democratic dictatorship of the majority," he said, "They have refused to understand what we were put under; noting the English domination, and servile status of the French Canadians, coupled with a lack of education.

"We are the white black-men of Canada. There is an immense parallel between us (French speaking people in Canada) and the black man of the United States, as well as the Indian."

"We are not saying we want anyone else's territory. . . . We have developed a massive, profound desire to live our lives as we understand them; for ourselves; not to the detriment of other people. Consequently, we have to wage revolution.

"Revolution cannot be measured in the number of bombs. . . . (Please Turn to Page Two)

OPEN LINE

On Wednesday, November 18th, Mr. Thomas M. Libby, Bursar of the College, will be available at 10:00 a.m. to speak with interested students in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union.

Lapierre: 'Vive Liberte!'

(Continued from Page One) or kidnappings . . . it takes place in a society when that society decides to change."

According to Lapierre, the revolution began at the onset of the last decade. "We emerged out of our cocoon in 1959." Education, he stressed, was a primary goal in the first few years of the revolution.

"Only fifty-five percent of the parents had an education between third and sixth grade." The vast reform was undertaken, he said, "because we had no secondary school system in Quebec . . . we had trade schools, but by and large that's all we had . . . because of fascist repression the universities had regression into nothingness." The revolution for the first three, four or five years was largely an internal revolution.

The educator noted, "We have talked of a special state, separate state, associate state, and sov-

ereign state of Quebec. He emphasized, however, "We have no power; we have to find where the power lies."

Commenting on the revolution, Lapierre said, "Everytime we have attempted to come down and put our feet on the ground, we have been stopped." He had noted earlier, "I'm a person who had no doubts whatever, until recently, about change through democratic processes; but as October goes on . . ."

"The left today in Quebec is unorganized. People have two choices: the FLQ or a state of suspended animation." He commented that if Quebec continues to be drained morally, philosophically and politically, "then more and more people will have to make a choice between working within the system or the FLQ, and, quite frankly, I am afraid."

Lapierre concluded, "Now is the time to liberate from others.

If we are successful, the fatalism which has been with us for so long will finally be lifted. . . . Therefore, it is no longer Vive Canada! Vive Quebec; but Vive Liberte! . . . for man has got to be free."

The Student Council will meet at 6:45 p.m. Monday in the Lancaster (Gallery) Lounge of the Moulton Union. Members are expected to attend.

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Council Airs Report

By SHELDON STONE

The Student Council, in an attempt to improve the poor attendance of representatives, heard many proposals at this week's session. The original resolution which spurred the debate read, "The secretary of the Student Council should publish a list of members who have missed a meeting in the Orient, or if this is not acceptable, any other widely circulated publication." The proposals ranged from tactics of publicly embarrassing the representatives, to simply notifying their constituency. The original motion was tabled until next week, when the three Council officers will reveal a new proposal.

The Afro-American Society does not want to have representatives on the Council. Greg Leary reported that the mem-

bers of the Society feel that the election of a representative will tend to label the Society as a fraternity. The resolution originally proposed by Mark Lewis was then withdrawn.

Doug Bird gave a report of the Alumni Council meeting held last weekend. This is the second year that students were allowed on the Council, along with the eighty elected representatives from various alumni clubs in the U.S. and in Europe. "The alumni, as a whole, were upset about Bowdoin's going coed; because they as a group were not informed in advance," reported Bird.

The Committee of Admissions reported that no special sports programs would be initiated for the coeds next year. It was also concluded that the college

(Please Turn to Page Three)

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Council ...

(Continued from page 2)

could do nothing to stop a girl from living in the frat houses (that is, if she was bid). They also noted that the number of applicants to the college has increased by 34% as compared with last year, when there were 2,000 computed applications.

The Placement Bureau has started to work on summer jobs. It plans to contact thousands of alumni within a few weeks to ascertain the amount of summer employment available. Mike Bushey's proposal to have the Work Bureau funded by the Council from the Blanket Tax for this academic year was passed.

Rob Carpenter, reporting on the faculty meeting, said that, "It

was resolved that the faculty minutes should be available to the students. The question as to whether all matters should be published was left open." Carpenter felt that the sentiments of the faculty toward the proposed Student-Faculty Senate was somewhat negative.

Members absent from this week's meeting were Mitch Glazier, 1973; Roger Shelling, 1971; Bill Branting, 1971; Bob Lochte, Independent; Jim Newman, Chi Psi; Mark Strauss, Beta Theta Pi; and Al Auerr, Alpha Kappa Sigma.

The Brunswick Draft Counseling Service will be at the Newman Center on Wednesday evenings from 7-9 p.m.

The Service has established a phone service for students needing counseling. The number is 725-8014.

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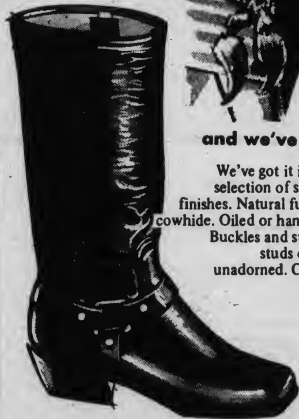
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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

November 5, 1970

To the Editor,

The self-conscious protestations of the New Left and the ego trips of Bowdoin's motorcycle sub-culture to which the Orient devotes itself are only exceeded in inanity by Rink Buck's attack on football in last week's issue.

Buck's article is the logical product of the Orient's editorial line which has sought to fabricate at Bowdoin a climate of tension which he calls a "mutual yet cloaked hostility between those imagined to be "hip" types and "jock types." Evidently Buck feels compelled as a member of Paul Simon's generation of "rocks" and "islands" to denounce "a number of sacrosanct institutions at Bowdoin." He repudiates football as a "visible remnant of the past," while failing to prove its economic liability. This response could only have come at a time when Bowdoin football is enjoying success because in Buck's cultural "clash," the "jock" types have seemed to prevail. This article is an embarrassing display of self-indulgent prose that only goes to prove that "hip" types also play games with the differ-

ence being they write their own press releases.

The intent of the article is clear although its logic is obscured by verbiage. Buck argues that football institutionalizes violence and that there is a "close relationship to the professionalization of football on many campuses and to the existence of a permanent war economy." A select group of "sensitive people today" are said to apprehend this relationship but more rational observers feel that contact sports will obviate the need for war as a form of human expression. The tenuous relationship Mr. Buck is speaking of is the spirit of competitiveness on the football field and within the economy which "hip" types reject in their insistent denial of human nature. It is curious that Mr. Buck calls organized football violent after witnessing the confrontation along irregular scrimmage lines between "hip" types and police at the Democratic Convention in Chicago.

Buck feels the question of continuing football "is best left open," apparently until he can find a more persuasive argument. We feel it should be closed. Small-college football at Bowdoin is above the current reproaches aimed at the big-time football mentality with its professionalism. Bowdoin football is nearest to the spirit of the game in emphasis and the discovery that it was a profitable venture would somehow lessen its appeal. While Buck says attendance at Bowdoin games is on the decline, there is no evidence of this. However, a team would be fielded without any crowd support because athletics at Bowdoin need no justification. The athletics for all

policy is predicated on the notion that sports are engaged in for the benefit of the participants.

When Paul Simon calls himself a "rock" and an "island," Buck seizes upon these as metaphors for the new generation of individualists which challenge the ethic of football. But Simon elsewhere laments that Joe DiMaggio has gone away and with him the aura of baseball which commercialization has tarnished. Happily at Bowdoin we have escaped this feeling of disillusion and have been spared from the problems of the large university no matter how hard some people try to make these problems an issue on campus.

Richard D Foulkes '71
Mark L. Haley '71
Stephen Buckley Jr. '71
Robert A. Kullen '71

The Orient replies:

We were so busy ego-tripping on our motorcycles that at first we considered not replying to your cogent missive. However, after much prayer and fasting, and many hours of reading New Left Notes, the editorial board has decided to enlighten you as to the ultimate reality of our editorial line.

In all seriousness, Mr. Buck's article was not by any means a statement of the Orient's editorial policy. It was neither printed on the editorial page, nor labeled in any way with the Orient's name. It is the Orient's policy to provide a forum for responsible discussion on campus and national issues, but such discussion obviously necessitates printing articles with which we do not necessarily agree.



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FOOTBALL

The fact will inevitably have to be mentioned that the only loss of Bowdoin's entire football season was an insulting one-point (13 to 14) loss to Wesleyan. Had Bowdoin won this game, the Lambert Cup would be a little closer to Brunswick and several fumble and blocker would get to sleep a little easier. With the bad thoughts aside, let us now feast on the glories of a superb 1970 football season.

The final record was a tremendous six wins and one loss. The stonings included a list of demoralizing scores that included victories such as; 34 to 15 over W.P.L., 34 to 21 over Amherst, 31 to 17 against Colby, 21 to 3 over Bates, and a 32 to 3 rout against what their names from Boston. The only close game was a 20 to 13 victory over the Williams' Ephs. Possibly the first half against Colby was close, but everyone knows that it takes two halves to make a stomp. Interestingly, Bowdoin's loss was to a team that is now 5 and 2, while their close game (Williams) team is a strong 3 and 4 considering several of the teams that it plays.

In the records department, Bowdoin was astounding both from an individual standpoint and a team standpoint. Super-sophomore Joe Bonasera set a single season rushing of 676 yards, six yards better than the old mark set in 1964 by Paul Soule. If Bonasera continues at this pace, he may also set a lifetime Bowdoin career mark. Joe also set a record for the number of carries in a single Bowdoin season with 145, the old mark was 135 set by Soule in 1965. Also breaking records was quarterback John Benson. Benson totaled 2115 yards in the air for a new career passing mark. The new mark is 240 yards over the old record established between 1949 and 1951 by Jim Decker. This year's fine end and senior, Paul Wiley set a career pass receiving record with 1252 yards. Jim MacAllen held the old record in 1965 with 1201 yards. Jim Burnett broke last year's captain's record for number of field goals in one season and tied the record number of field goals in one game with 7 and 2 respectively. New Team records for a single season include most net yards in total offense in one game (337 vs. W.P.L.), most carries (419), best net gain per pass in a season (20.9), best total offense in a game (600 vs. W.P.L.), and best average yards per play (5.5). The season mark of six and one, incidentally, was equalled most recently in 1963 and 1938.

In last week's action, Joe Bonasera covered 137 yards in 21 attempts. His prime carry covered seventy-five yards for a touchdown in the early minutes of the first quarter. Benson completed eight of 13 passes for 234 yards and two touchdowns. Both Webster and Wiley caught touchdowns passes. Webster's T.D. covered 79 yards while Wiley's was good for nine yards. Webster's three receptions netted 159 yards and Wiley's were good for 29. Capt. Dawe, defensively, made three interceptions, recovered a fumble, and made tackles that numbered in the double figures. The defense held the opposition to 298 yards while the offense rolled up 450 yards (201 on the land, 249 in the air).

With Paul Wiley's blocking assistance, Bonasera's 75 yard romp put Bowdoin on the score board early in the game. Late in the same period, Dawe's interception set up the 79 yard Benson to Webster touchdown pass. The extra point missed and it was 13 to 0. In the second field each team acquired a field goal's three points. In the third period Bowdoin grabbed another T.D. on a pass to Wiley. Burnett kicked a field goal to make it 26 to 3. In the fourth quarter, Foley scored

FALL ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

Varsity Football Coach: James S. Lentz Captain: Roger W. Dawe		Cubs 0	Harvard 28	FRESHMAN CROSS-COUNTRY Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski	
Bears 34	Worcester Tech 15	Varsity Soccer Coach: Charles Butt		FRESHMAN SOCCER Coach: Ray S. Bicknell	
Bears 13	Wesleyan 14	Co-Captains: Thomas R. Huleatt,		Cubs 4	Maine 2
Bears 34	Amherst 21	III and Jeffrey M. Sexton		Cubs 4	North Yarmouth 2
Bears 20	Williams 13	Bears 1	Springfield 4	Cubs 5	Hinckley 2
Bears 31	Colby 17	Bears 0	New Hampshire 1	Cubs 1	Exeter 2
Bears 21	Bates 3	Bears 1	Wesleyan 0	Cubs 3	New Hampshire 2
Bears 32	Tufts 3	Bears 2	Maine 2	Cubs 1	Varsity Cross-Country
FRESHMAN FOOTBALL Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe		Bears 2	Amherst 1	Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski	
Cubs 16	Worcester 13	Bears 4	Williams 0	Captain: Mark L. Cuneo	
Cubs 6	North Yarmouth 6	Bears 4	Bates 0	Maine 1	Bears first (19)
Cubs 18	Bridgton 26	Bates 3	Colby 1	Bears 40	Amherst 21
Cubs 0	Amherst 12	Bears 3	Tufts 0	Bears 43	Williams 16
Cubs 42	Maine 21	Bears 3	Colby 0	Bears 34	Colby 21
			Colby 0	Fourth in MIAA (92)	

SOCCER

The Bowdoin soccer team ended its season with a fantastic seven wins, three losses, and two ties. The 1970 squad not only set a new mark for the most seasonal wins but also for the most shutouts, thanks to a great defense and goalie Outhouse. The Tufts game was a general rout. Girma Ameron scored early on a pass from Rosa. Then, about a minute and a half later, Joe Rosa scored unassisted. Freshman superstar and ace golden boy, Peter Brown, scored in his first varsity game. Brown's goal came in the second period and was the final one of the game. The booters set a record with 33 shots on goal. The Jumbos had 15 attempts. Bear goalie Outhouse saved 12 attempts.

Against Colby on Tuesday, the Bears did a face job. Scoring twice in the first five minutes, there was never any doubt as to the outcome of the contest. Girma Ameron put in the first two tallies and then assisted Mr. Rosa on the third. Despite wide shots and a near cross to Peter Brown, the Bears were tremendous and the victory a solid one. Once again, the defense shattered any Colby hopes of a tally.

Had Bowdoin Speer gotten off to a quicker start this year, they certainly would have made salient

(See Column 2)

FOOTBALL STATISTICS

SCORES: Bowdoin 34 W.P.L. 15; Wesleyan 14 Bowdoin 13; Bowdoin 34 Amherst 21; Bowdoin 20 Williams 13; Bowdoin 31 Colby 17; Bowdoin 21 Bates 3; Bowdoin 32 Tufts 3.

TEAM STATISTICS		Opponents	
Bowdoin			
140	First Downs	121	
1647	Rushing Yardage	925	
1234	Passing Yardage	1009	
2831	Total Offense	1934	
411.6	Av. Yds. Per Game	276.3	
616	Return Yardage	741	
111	Passes Attempted	209	
59	Passes Completed	102	
53.2	Completion Pctg.	48.8	
6	Had Intercepted	18	
37	Punts	46	
1170	Punting Yardage	1496	
31.6	Punting Average	32.5	
32	Fumbles	18	
15	Fumbles Lost	11	
41	Penalties	36	
448	Yards Penalized	364	

PUNTING				INDIVIDUAL RUSHING			
Player	No.	Yds.	Av.	Player	Att.	Gain	Loss
Eriacher	21	741	35.3	Bonasera	145	733	57
Begin	12	334	27.8	Begin	77	414	8
Jackson	4	95	23.8	Loeffler	33	169	10

KICKOFF RETURNS				INDIVIDUAL PASSING			
Player	No.	Yds.	Av.	Player	Att.	Comp.	Int.
Bonasera	5	95	19.0	Benson	81	46	4
Loeffler	5	79	15.8	Foley	28	13	1
Jackson	3	31	10.3	Amrol	1	0	0
Broadus	2	24	12.0	Bonasera	1	0	0

PUNT RETURNS				PASS RECEIVING			
Player	No.	Yds.	Av.	Player	No.	Yds.	TD
Bates	17	88	5.2	Wiley	25	470	4
Verrill	8	35	4.4	Webster	15	440	5
Newman	1	0	0.0	Jackson	7	175	0

INTERCEPTIONS				INDIVIDUAL SCORING			
Player	No.	Yds.	Av.	PAT KICK	PAT RUSH	PAT PASS	FG
Verrill	8	85	10.6				
Dawe	5	40	8.0				
Martin	2	0	0.0				
Costello	1	27	27.0				
Heller	1	21	21.0				
Newman	1	17	17.0				

from four yards out. The final score was 32 to 3. Bowdoin played a boys school from Boston.

SOCCER . . . from Col. 5
their incredible power and control. The losses were usually by a single goal while the ties were frustrations and tie downs. Coach Butt deserves praise for his outstanding and unrelenting job as conditioner and spiritual Barker. The captains, Huleatt and Sexton, were not only excellent players but expert advisers. The entire spirit of the team was the prime mover.

Next year's squad has already begun to formulate in Coach Butt's mind but this year's talent and coordination will be tough to match. Both captains will be missed, and goalie Outhouse and several others will be missed.

"SENATOR CHARLES 'Three-a-Crowns' Percy says he will sponsor a bill in the 92nd Congress to limit the number of income tax exemptions for children to two, because what with the population explosion and the paucity shortage two children per family should become 'a way of life in America.' Senator Dooley Mossback (I, Confusion), meanwhile, will propose legislation requiring the government to mind its own god-damn business."

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1970

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FOOTBALL AWARD WINNERS — Three members of Coach Jim Lentz's 1970 football team have been awarded trophies for outstanding performance. Left to right: Capt. Roger Dawe, (Reardon Memorial Football Trophy) a linebacker; Lentz; quarterback John Benson, (Howland Memorial Football Trophy); and offensive guard Jim Baird, (Philoen Trophy).

Council Hears Afro-Am Present Brotherhood Internship Program

By JOHN MEDEIROS

A program to equip blacks for higher education which will "motivate minority students with leadership qualities" was formally presented to the Student Council at its Monday meeting.

The program, entitled The Brotherhood Internship Program of the Bowdoin Afro-American Society, was unveiled by Ronald P. Hale '73, the Society's Minister of Education and Robert C. Johnson '71, a member of the Ministry. It will involve six members of the Bowdoin Afro-Am Society living in urban areas, primarily Boston, next semester. They will mingle with the black community in these areas and recruit 15 "pre-delinquent" black youngsters from the tenth and eleventh grades in city schools.

These youngsters will visit Bowdoin for six weeks during the summer, where they will participate in an educational program involving classes, field trips and

other activities. Two more weeks will be spent by the program's six college participants in the urban black community, preparing the youngsters for re-entering city schools.

During the first semester of the next year, the Bowdoin men would keep in touch with the youngsters, and they would visit the college while it was in session.

Johnson explained the entire program would cost in the neighborhood of \$37,000, most of which, it is hoped, will come from charitable foundations. Johnson said the Bowdoin campus, through the Student Council, Faculty, and other constituted groups, is being asked to provide \$7,725. Of this, the student body is being asked for \$250. He noted that this was considerably less than one dollar per student.

Johnson asked the Student Council to aid in the formation of an Advisory and Planning Committee. Three members are needed from the student body as a

whole, he said. Interviews were held Thursday at the Afro-Am center. The Advisory and Planning Committee, Johnson said, would recommend actions to a Co-ordinating Committee, which is made up of all members of the Bowdoin Afro-Am Society. This committee, he said, will be "the real locus of power."

One of the prime functions of the Advisory and Planning Committee will be in the area of fund raising, Johnson said, noting "You can't have the program if you don't have the money."

Following Johnson's presentation, Council member Greg Leary moved to have the Council "commit itself to raising at least \$600 to donate to the program, and to use its powers to raise this money." Saying he thought the \$250 figure requested by the Afro-Am society was too small, Leary told the group "I definitely think we shouldn't just sit back on our asses..."

The Council tabled the matter pending a meeting this week of the Student Life Committee which will consider fund-raising possibilities.

In other business, the Council discussed the role of the student legislative body with student members of the Student-Faculty Governance Committee. Rob Carpenter, Mitch Glazier and Chris Almy talked over suggestions on what the Student Council ideally should be, and what it really is. Carpenter told the Council the student members were planning to present a working paper on the matter to the full committee in the near future, and were looking for suggestions on concepts to include in the paper.

The Council will meet again next Monday at 6:45 in the Lancaster Lounge of the Union. Members absent from this week's meeting were Bill Branting, 1971; Bob Lochte, Independent; Bill Loring, Alpha Delta Phi; and John Pipinias, Delta Sigma.

The Bowdoin Afro-American Society presents Larry X, aid to Minister Farrakoh of the Nation of Islam. This session is open to the college community and should be of interest to all Religion and Philosophy students. The discussion will take place in the Moulton Union Gallery Lounge, November 22, at 7:00 p.m.

Also, Robert Johnson '71 will be giving a play on November 20 and 21 at 8:00 p.m. in the Experimental Theater. The title of the play is "Mama's Boy." Admission is 60 cents.

—The Bowdoin Afro-American Society

Final Chem Lecture

Life Process Described

By JEFF LICHTMAN

On Tuesday night Professor Lippincott, visiting professor of chemistry on the Tallman Foundation, gave his third and concluding Tallman lecture in Wentworth Hall. Professor Lippincott discussed the theoretical work he did at the University of Maryland on planetary atmospheres and their inherent ability to produce organic compounds. The formulation of compounds that are the precursors of biological processes is an important field of study, since the beginnings of life seem to be based on such a process. The actual method utilized in calculating exactly

what the components of a planetary atmosphere would be, taking into account all the equilibria, is a difficult process and only successfully done with the extensive use of computers. This work led to the calculation of the composition of Venus' and Mars' atmospheres with only the knowledge of their temperatures, pressures and simple molecular constituents before chemical combination.

One result directly gleaned from these calculations is the fact that both Venus and Mars have predominantly carbon dioxide atmospheres. This ability to determine the organic compounds in any atmospheric system leads to a study of the chemistry behind the formation of life on the earth. Professor Lippincott's lecture demonstrated the difficulties involved in complex research and the distinguished results that can be attained when gifted scientists apply their knowledge to related problems.

Student Work Bureau Solicits Summer Jobs

By JOCK COLLINS

Bowdoin isn't the only college where the words "student" and "work" are seldom seen anywhere near each other on a page of print. But in an out-of-the-way little room in the front of the Moulton Union, hiding under the studios of WFOR and the printing presses of the Orient, co-directors Mike Bushey ('72) and Doug Bird ('71) run the Student Work Bureau.

Set up under the auspices of Walter Moulton (Director of Student Aid), the Bureau's main function is to serve as a catalogue and referral service for student employment. All jobs on campus are listed in one central location so that a student can walk right in for a look to see exactly what jobs are available and then out he goes to talk to his future employer.

Many students have already found jobs here, and "the pay scale is pretty good," reminds Bushey, ranging from \$1.50-\$1.80 for monitoring work (if you have one of these you can toil on the job); \$1.70-\$2.00 for heavier jobs (you can't toil, supposedly, but no outside knowledge or skill is required to do the stuff); \$2.00-\$3.50 for work involving some necessary skills (previous courses have had to be taken, etc.). If you are that rare species of college student who not only shows up for every class but who performs this unique stunt on time, there are \$25.00 to \$50.00 per semester waiting for you as an attendance-taker, depending upon how many people there are in the class.

Some jobs that are now considered underpaid at \$1.55/hr. will be raised, probably in January, to \$1.60 in anticipation of

February 1st: the date when the new Federal Minimum Wage Law will go into effect.

By this spring, hopefully, all campus employment will be handled by the Student Work Bureau. After getting a job, you then register with the Bureau so that they can scratch it from their master list and also to help maintain an even distribution of working hours among employed students. A complete job list will be published in about a week or so.

This week, information for summer jobs will be sent out to alumni, and any requests from employers are expected to be in by Christmas vacation. At a time to be announced, students can then come in to sign up for whatever work they want. "But, then again," reminds Bushey, "we will act only as a referral service." Right now the bureau is trying to start "on-call" baby-sitting and typing services. If you want a paper typed or a baby sat for (assuming you have one of these) or if you feel like typing papers professionally or getting some financially profitable daddy-practice as a baby sitter, then all you need to do is telephone.

The Bureau also handles all kinds of "sporadic work," on jobs that need to be done one time only, possibly for a couple of hours or so. For instance, if your mouth feels up to it after a long, hard weekend of partying, there might be several hundred envelopes that need to be stuffed, stamped, and sealed with a saliva-sodden tongue.

Future plans include getting involved in off-campus part-time employment, and helping students find rooming and living accommodations off campus.

Vietnam

Mucky Mess, Captain Says

By BROWNIE CARSON

"I am still in uniform, and if the Army ordered me to go back tomorrow, I would go."—Captain Gary B. Roberts, United States Army.

Captain Roberts, a 1968 graduate of Bowdoin, spoke Sunday night in Wentworth Hall on his experiences in Vietnam during the period August 1969-August 1970. By way of introduction he told the audience that he was one of eleven men (presumably officers) who work for the Army Information Service, speaking on invitation to any group in the country that wishes to have a more personal view of what life in the "war zone" is like. He showed a series of about forty slides — rice paddies, bomb craters, rear area facilities, helicopter escape assistance methods, and a few of the men and machines in his actual command. Stressing the fact that what he said was not a delirance of the usual Army "Package Deal,"

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Our Town

The inside four pages of today's Orient represent a radical departure from our traditional policy of presenting almost exclusively campus-oriented news. Pages E-4 give some student viewpoints on Brunswick, the town in which we spend nine months of every year.

Newspapers are traditionally interested in events with a beginning and an end. Too often, thought is replaced by a thirst for detail. Creativity and imagination are harder to find than criticism.

Every newspaper realizes this problem; the hard part is finding alternatives. Sam Zion, a freshman, came up with an alternative. He tried to find new talent and a different format. Our special section is the result of his efforts.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Hitler Misquoted

Sirs:
Enclosed is an ad which the folks at the Grand Orange on Maine Street ran in the October 30 Orient. I'll send them a copy of this letter. The alleged quote from Hitler is, I'm sure, something Hitler was quite capable of saying. The connection intended in the use of the quote is obvious.

I think it is important for most to realize that nowhere in all of Adolf Hitler's recorded speeches and writings does anything resembling the quote appear. Of course, I grant the possibility that Hitler might have said something to the effect in private conversation. If anybody has such information, it would be of great interest to myself as well as many others.

However, chances are that, as I already think I have ascertained in quite a bit of research over the past 14 months, Hitler never said it.

Let's not fall into the habit of Time, Life, and the many right-wing journals of the past and present in erroneous quoting and quoting out of context. Please correct me if I'm wrong, but I think the point is that we shouldn't have to forsake accuracy and truth in order to show the nefarious trend of the espousers of the status quo, both here and abroad.

I hope this letter will not be read as an indictment of the folks at the boutique, for the quote they used has been in wide circulation for two years or more. I just felt it necessary to show it to be a result of the type of ex-

pediency in reasoning which we don't need. All power to the people.

Yours sincerely,
Henry L. McCarthy
153 Commercial St.
Boothbay Harbor, Me.

A Soldier's Request

Open Letter to the Bowdoin Campus

I am writing this letter not as a West Point Cadet, but as a former member of the Bowdoin community that hopes that Bowdoin still cares. I am asking you to put aside your prejudices against the military, your dislike of the Nixon doctrine in Southeast Asia, and your campaign for changes at home for the length of time that it would take to write one brief letter with a totally non-political, wholly humanistic purpose. Specifically, I am asking that you write to the Office of the President, Democratic of Vietnam, Hanoi, North Vietnam (via Hong Kong), requesting that the names of all prisoners be published, prisoners be allowed to exchange mail with their families, impartial inspections be made of prisoner facilities, and that prisoners receive a proper diet and medical care.

Before you stop reading, place yourself in the position of either the POW in Vietnam or a member of his family here in the United States. Either way, it is a hell of a position to be in.

I would like to stress one point that may be of some concern to those of you that feel that this drive on our part originated with the "establishment." It didn't,

it originated within our student body in support of national civilian organizations that are striving for the same goals as I outlined above. Your letters, if this is to succeed, could mean the difference. They may be sent either directly to the President of North Vietnam (25c postage per half ounce) or may be sent to me. If sent to West Point, they will be presented to one of the wives of a missing soldier for forwarding to North Vietnam. The presentation will be made on national television in the hopes of arousing interest and concern, but more important, action from others.

Once again, I ask for your support.

Sincerely,
John G. Wheelock
(Bowdoin '71)
Co. D-3 USMC
West Point, N.Y.
10996

A Third Missive

To the editor:

Messrs. Foulkes, Haley, Buckley and Kullen ('71) are to be congratulated for a fine letter in this week's Orient. Their response reflected their interests admirably, they could do none other than question an article whose very arrangement of evidence invited criticism. Indeed, football at Bowdoin no longer requires a justification. If I can arrange a convenient time, I should enjoy a motorcycle ride with said Messrs.

Good Luck,
Rink Buck
11/16/70

Europeans Surprised by U.S. Electoral Opulence

By FRED CUSICK

Across the United States of America, from New York to California and back, glazed, again, for many months of the year, there streams and sings for its heady supper a dazed and prejudiced procession of European lecturers, scholars, sociologists, economists, writers, authorities on this and that . . .

— Dylan Thomas, "A Visit To America"

"We just have this glop of people and some election results and we'll sit them down and see what happens."

Prof. Richard Morgan last Wednesday and Thursday a group of nine European politicians met at Bowdoin with American political scientists and students to discuss the meaning (if any) of the recent national elections. "Too much money" was a theme that all the Europeans touched on. They seemed surprised and disgusted with American electoral opulence. One of the British group kept mentioning — at regular intervals as if to reassure himself — that in his attempt to get elected to the Senate Richard Ottinger alone had spent more money than the Conservative and Labor parties of Great Britain would spend for a General Election.

Aside from the money issue the Europeans and their American counterparts had very little to say about the elections that is worth reporting. "Instant analysis," as Spiro Agnew has pointed, is usually, half-baked. The Europeans' instant analysis of the elections, after a whirlwind, ten day, ten state tour of various campaigns, was more than usually half-baked.

However, what made this group of nine so interesting was that each in his or her way fitted a national stereotype.

Niccole Hebert, the representative of the French Centrist Party, looked and spoke exactly as one would expect a French girl to look and speak. She thought that Americans were too infatuated with romantic Kennedy-type politicians. Many of the men at the meetings, Americans and Europeans, spent their free time talking to Niccole.

The three Germans, Dr. Rudolf Kable, Heinz Lund, and Gert Boysen, seemed to sum up the modern Germany in their three styles. They spent most of their time defending the Federal Republic against charges of political repression from Miss Hebert.

The most charming and reassuring member of the group was Miss Hildur Graafland of

the Netherlands. After comparing Dutch and American politics she decided that "in my country politics is very dull and too serious."

By far the most interesting section of the tour was the British. They did most of the talking, as might have been expected. Kenneth Clarke, the young Conservative M.P., looked and spoke like the young subaltern in the movies, who always gets killed just before Errol Flynn retakes the Khyber Pass. He rather liked Americans. Michael Howard, chairman of a group of liberal Conservatives (Don't ask me to explain it), was the epitome of a swinging Conservative. He called every one "Baby" and criticized the wishy-washy nature of American two party politics. Philip Whitehead, a Labor M.P. and a television producer, sported a beard and a working class accent. He thought that Americans should severely limit the amount of TV time a candidate could buy. Finally, Russell Johnson, the Scots representative from the tiny Liberal Party, had a voice like Dylan Thomas. He couldn't see that there was much difference between Rockefeller and Goldberg. He also had the charming ability to fall asleep when the meetings got dull.

The two day conference was organized by the State Department, the State of Maine, something called the American Young Political Leaders, and Dean Roberson.

Orient Play Review

Caesar Stabbed by Masque and Gown

By AL WRIGHT

Masque and Gown presented Julius Caesar this past weekend. It was better than the Macbeth production of two years ago; signs of improvement in the drama department were in evidence. However, the Masque and Gown has a great amount of work to do if it aspires to present an adequate Shakespearean production.

Dramatic interpretation of the character Julius Caesar was not an accurate one. Caesar was not a neurotic who incessantly played with his toga; as seen in this production Caesar was reminiscent of Stan Laurel. At least outwardly Caesar was a man of action and stability. It is hard to imagine the Caesar we saw on stage fighting in the Gallic Wars or writing the famous Commentaries on them. Other interpretations were also somewhat lacking. Was Casca that dumb? Our Casca acted as if he had to use the restroom; he continuously walked around the stage. And perhaps there was just a little too much movement with his sword. Moreover, why was the audience laughing when Titanius killed himself? He recited his death speech as if it were a Mother Goose nursery rhyme. Perhaps our Portia did not make full use of her lines; much more can be done with the part. In essence, Portia is one of the first liberated women. In this production she certainly did not come across as such. A note of praise should be given Geoff Nelson for his interpretation and presentation of Cassius. It can be said that he, along with Brutus, stole the show, or perhaps kept it alive. Their dialogues witnessed skillful direction and ability.

At least Brutus and Cassius

responded to each other's lines. Perhaps this was the greatest single dramatic problem. A character would say his lines and no response from the other actors was given, save only what they were told to do (as directed).

With the exception of Brutus and Cassius' encounters, dialogues were a problem. The discussion between Calpurnia and Casca bordered on melodrama. And Portia and Brutus had a time trying to make the garden scene believable. These dramatic problems might stem from inexperience or lack of dramatic maturity. However, difficulties like these are easily overcome with a disciplined mind and willingness to sublimate one's ego for a couple of hours.

Now the technical aspects of the show are to be discussed. The music reminded me of a Cecil B. DeMille production of The Ten Commandments. There is no place for Shostakovich in Shakespeare. At times I expected to see Charleton Heston walk across the stage. Moreover, costuming was not accurate. Plebians didn't wear hayseed sacks. One girl looked like Wilma Flintstone, not a plebe. In addition, togas were meant to be comfortable and were not at all cumbersome. Mark Antony looked simply stunning in baby blue.

Other technical questions concern the stage set. Was that statue meant to be an abstract

work or a classical piece of art? It would have been better to leave the stage bare.

Other questions come to mind which are difficult to classify. Seeing the same character in different roles didn't help the play. Yes, it is true that one can only work with the material one gets. So until the interest on campus provides the raw material (i.e., actors), perhaps a Shakespearean "venture" shouldn't be proposed. Accents were many, particularly Massachusettsian and English; "Drawer your sword." One could not help but notice the British element in Cassius' voice. Lastly, there are questions concerning the "wanton women" scene—the last scene in the first half. The silhouette was nice, but it faintly resembled a scene from the musical West Side Story. What was its purpose? Perhaps it was an application of the popular idea: when all else fails give 'em blood and guts.

Perhaps the director will be able to choose her own play next time. Moreover, it is to be hoped she will find more resources to work with. She is to be encouraged for the improvements that were evinced this time.

"THERE WAS NO STOPPING US 'ruthless night-riders of the political right' in spite of Charles Goodell's desperate stand 'to keep freedom from being assassinated.' (We'll need a little more time to finish up with the assassination, but as a starter we've managed to liquidate Goodell's freedom to add to the nation's troubles and confusion)." For a free copy of NATIONAL REVIEW, write: Dept. V, 150 E. 35 Street, N. Y. 10016

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Brunswick. Their Town, Our Town

High School: Crowding Remains Major Problem

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Brunswick High School, from a general overview, reminds one of what has been dubbed "the good old days" (pre-1967) in the leading academic public high schools of New York City. That was the time before the real world tensions, overcrowding, protests, and strikes confronted these schools en masse.

Some 60 per cent of the approximately 1,670 students who attend Brunswick High follow a college preparatory program. These students choose either the "Tech/College Course," which includes four years of Math, Science, and English, or the "Liberal Arts Course" which requires at least two years of Math and Science, three years of Social Studies and a Foreign Language (French, Latin, Spanish or German) and four years of English. The remaining 40 per cent of the student body follows the Business Education, Industrial Arts, or "General" Course of study. The "General" course is that proverbial watered-down course which prepares one for little more than functional illiteracy.

Principal Jess F. DeLois, who has been at Brunswick High since 1963, noted that the chronic problems of the urban public schools are virtually absent from Brunswick. "We have very little of it . . ." he said. "We certainly don't have any racial prob-

lems . . . no teachers strikes have hit us yet . . . our major problem is overcrowding."

Brunswick sends most of its children to the Brunswick public schools, including the high school. And, as in the town, "minority groups" comprise less than one per cent of the school population. Most of the 90 teachers at the high school live in Brunswick, and belong to the Brunswick Teachers Association (BTA), a chapter of the Maine branch of the National Education Association (NEA).

There is little "turnover" of teachers at Brunswick High, that is, teachers transferring out of the school usually after a short period of residency. Most teachers have 10-12 years of experience. Their salaries range from \$6400 (with a B.A.), to \$12,001 after 11 years of training (with M.A. plus 30 hours of credit towards a doctorate). In comparison to New York City, where the maximum salary for teachers with the same degree qualifications runs close to \$17,000 plus a medical and welfare plan for members of the teachers' union, Brunswick teachers lag behind in salary and fringe benefits. For a New England town, however, Brunswick's pay scale ranks well. This is due in part to the presence of a naval air station, which makes the town eligible for extra federal

(Please Turn to Page Four)

Government: This One Works

By DICK TUTTLE
With ED LEE

Our assignment was a simple one. We were told, as two aspiring, neophyte, leftist journalists, by the movement chairman, to do a brutal expose on the Brunswick Town Government. Naturally, we were insulted and disappointed that we had to re-hash dull pointless criticisms of the pervasive fascism in the Brunswick bureaucracy, but, what the hell, this was the prestigious Orient . . . the big time.

John P. Bibber, the town manager, was exactly what we had not expected but equally exploitable. He did not have a straw in his mouth or a flag in his lapel, but he looked like the archetypical American politician. Tall, personable and friendly, he looked like a cross between Eugene McCarthy and Patty Duke's father. We knew we had a real capitalist bureaucrat on our hands, and to get things rolling on a friendly note, I told him I thought he was a despotic, dishonest, overly powerful, small town machine politician.

"Oh, no," he said, slightly taken aback, but still helpful and smiling, "I'm not a politician at all. The people elect a nine member town council which in turn appoints me to an indefinite term as town manager."

"Aha!" sayeth I, pouncing, "You admit that you're a despot who can rule for life and implement the orders of your fascist machine!"

"Well," he said, contemplatively now, "that is an intelligent comment, well-considered, but I think you're missing the point. I'm really not in a political post at all. My duties are more administrative. I try to help the people and government with day-to-day items. The Council is our political body, and it serves its function well. Does that explain my duties more fully?"

We slowly died inside. We were expecting to encounter a heinous despot, and here we were confronted with an apolitical albeit intelligent organization man. Maybe apolitical is not the right word for we found out later that he had been political instinct. We had thought that maybe we came to the wrong place. Anyway, he quickly dispelled any fears by going on to say "I don't, however, just sit by idly and collect my pay. I have to be arbiter in council, organizer of certain fiscal proposals, liaison to the school board, and most importantly, available to the people."

"The people?" I shrieked, "what do you know of the people? To you, the people are sweat in the fields and the mills for your money and your yacht and to trample and kick and ignore."

"Well," he said, "again you've made an intelligent criticism, but our system here works a little differently. You see, all the council members are accessible by telephone to their constituencies, even the two at large members, and the voters make excellent use of the opportunity. Also, the Town Council meetings are broadcast live over WCME most Mondays, and important issues such as the Mall Ordinance or the School Bond issues we still call Town Meetings; where all opinions can be heard and voted upon. The Town Council meetings are also open and, as you may have heard, we have some real rousers. There is genuine polarity on the council but it is balanced. After all, that's really how good representative democracy works."

Again, we were stunned. How could we let ourselves in for such an exposition of our ignorance? Was he lying to us? Obviously not. We knew, however, inside, deep inside, Brunswick was basically corrupt. Undaunted, we turned to the issue that no slimy capitalist bureaucrat can handle. Fiscal policy.

"I know, Mr. Bibber, that politically Brunswick comes out smelling like a rose, but," said I, wittingly, "doesn't it really come out smelling like the dollar? Isn't it the Brunswick landowner who is reaping the rewards of capitalism at the expense of the poor mill workers? Isn't, ISN'T IT? Don't lie to me. I know it is." I sat back triumphantly.

Looking slightly chagrined, we carefully considered his next remarks. "I feel genuinely bad about this, I really do, but I just

have to disagree with you again." However, let me explain to you a few of the specifics of the Brunswick economy.

"First, ironically perhaps, the landowner feels the biggest bite when we gather our revenues. The property tax accounts for about 63% of our yearly revenue. Coincidentally, the school budget accounts for 63% of our expenditures. This means, of course, that if we reduce the property tax, we have to cut back on education. We have 6,000 voters and all of them seem to be demanding better schools and a lower property tax. Moreover, we'll lose some federal revenue because of Mr. Nixon's cutbacks on aid to federal impact areas. The air base forms a large segment of our community and I think we're going to lose about half the federal funds allotted for the education of children of government employees in Brunswick. On top of all that, we can make virtually no cut-backs in the other 37% because much of it is for things like winter road repair and plowing. I hope, however, that I'm not painting an overly gloomy picture. The people of Brunswick are intelligent and aware, and they're giving us all the support we could ask. We play the politics of left vs. right and so forth, but overall, things are going very smoothly."

Utterly defeated. Disorganized and despondent, we had to grab for issues, to salvage some measure of pride.

"What about exploitation of the town by the military?"

"Oh, we have a civilian-military council to iron out any problems which may arise. So far it's going great; cooperation sometimes works."

"The environment, the environment. What about the despoliation of our coast-lines and the ruination of the Androscooggin by the ever-expanding plague of industrial capitalism? Surely you're lousing up the environment."

Mr. Bibber smiled slightly. "As a matter of fact, you've brought up a point of pride with us here in Brunswick. I wasn't going to mention it because I didn't think it would interest you, but we've made some real progress in that area. We were the first community on the Androscooggin to build a sewage treatment plant and we have a council to control all coastal development. It's doing a fine job in making recommendations for zoning ordinances and things. There is a soil suitability committee, a shellfish conservation committee and a comprehensive open space committee. We're putting all the pressure we can bring to bear on the up-river paper mills, and we're coordinating our efforts with state and federal organizations to keep Brunswick a fit place in which to live. I guess I'm bragging a little but we have worked hard."

Racism: Maine No Exception

By MICHAEL HUMPHREY

After interviewing several Black residents of the Brunswick area, one is forced to conclude that Brunswick is not without racial prejudice.

During an interview with a Black high school student, whose family migrated to Maine from the south, by way of the military, she disclosed the truth about her white schoolmates. "In general, they are afraid of me, not as an individual, but because I am Black, and anyone with dark skin and wearing an afro represents a threat to white Brunswickers. Also, they try to conceal their prejudices openly, but do a very poor job of it." Living in Brunswick has done more to increase her resentment towards whites, than to alleviate it. She would not encourage other Blacks to move to Brunswick unless they come in vast numbers and form a majority. When asked if Bowdoin College is an asset to the community, her reply was, "Definitely. It is an economic uplifting for Brunswick. However, Bowdoin is an asset to me because it has Black students on campus and an Afro-American Society which offers me some social life. I have a great deal of

respect for Black students on Bowdoin's campus, because they are a unified group, and they are not afraid to take a stand on issues pertaining to Black people. They are really together Brothers."

My second interview was with a Black man working at the Naval Air Station. He feels the absence of a large Black community in the area. "Brunswick," he says, "has nothing to offer Blacks except education at Bowdoin." He also stated that he has encountered job and housing discrimination as well as verbal harassment by whites. However, when asked about public services, such as the police department and the hospital, his reply was, "They do their job regardless of your color. I remember the time my car got stuck on the road during a snowstorm . . . the police were most helpful and courteous. They did their job well and showed no discrimination. Also, when my wife got sick and had to go to the hospital, the hospital staff showed no discrimination. In general, the police and hospital perform their jobs well regardless if you are Black or white."

The final interview was with a Black female who has lived in

Maine for approximately thirteen years, and presently works at a neighborhood store. Recalling some of her experiences in this predominantly white community, she said, "I remember the first time I came here and how some of the residents stared at me as if I was from outer space. They act as if they had never seen a Black person before. I can recall one incident when a white child came up to me and touched me, and afterwards ran back to his mother yelling, 'Mommy, I touched one.' This is ridiculous. In twentieth-century America, centuries after European penetration of Africa, it is not only ridiculous, but it is also foolish." She also recalled her experience when she first wore an Afro: "Whites would touch it to see what it feels like . . . to see if it stings."

When asked if Bowdoin College is an asset to Brunswick, her reply was, "It is a tremendous asset, both economically and socially." Moreover, she agrees, like other Black residents interviewed for the Orient, that Brunswick is not exempted from racial prejudice. "Maine," she says, "is a northern Alabama without the southern accent."

High School: "Good Old Days"

(Continued from page 3)
 assistance. Other funds come from the State of Maine and from the local gentry.

New teachers in Brunswick are on probation for three years and those who survive probation receive tenure, in which case contracts are granted automatically every year thereafter.

Bill Cockburn, a mathematics teacher at Brunswick High, is the Maine NEA's equivalent of a chapter chairman for the high school. He noted that the more militant American Federation of Teachers has never even attempted to organize Brunswick teachers. "Some years ago," said Mr. Cockburn, "we had someone from the AFT of Massachusetts for an informal lecture. We asked him to come." Nevertheless, he added, Brunswick teachers, including himself, know very little if anything about the AFT. Teacher unionization just doesn't seem to be an issue — yet — in Brunswick. "Right now," he stated, "everyone evidently feels that the NEA (and its Maine chapter) is doing enough for them. . . our rankings and salaries compare favorably with other communities."

The only big issue in future contract negotiations will be a "Cost of Living" booster for salaries. There is also a small hassle in Maine over the decision by home local school boards to negotiate teachers' contracts. Presently, the school boards and the teachers negotiated directly with each other. Negotiating with lawyers and representative spokesmen leave the teacher with less of a direct voice in negotiations, according to Mr. Cockburn. It should be noted, however, that collective bargaining in both the United States and Western Europe proceeds through representative spokesmen of management and labor. That this method of bargaining, which is as old an organized labor itself, has not yet established itself among Maine teachers is odd.

But what about teacher militancy in general, give or take the AFT and modern collective bargaining procedures?

"If militancy means asking for better curricula and supplies and better preparation," said Mr. Cockburn, ". . . or asking for a fair salary, then we're militant." Militancy, according to Mr. Cockburn, does not mean running and shouting. However, "there's no doubt about it. Teachers are speaking out more than they did seven or eight years ago . . . they won't do things without questioning them . . . I wouldn't like to have to make the decision, as an individual, to strike or not to strike . . . (but) I don't see anything on the horizon that would point to future trouble ahead."

Mr. Cockburn also spoke about the climate in the school itself. Brunswick High has had three bomb scares "this term" but whereas the entire school was once dismissed for the event, the students now wait outside the school until the building has been checked, and then return for a school day which is extended to make up for any lost time. Generally, however, there is little tension at the school. This, according to Mr. Cockburn, may be because there are no statewide

"Regents" examinations that classes must prepare for and about which curricula must be structured. Teachers and students thus have an opportunity to promote innovation and creativity. In fact, teachers do not even have to submit lesson plans to administrators and chairmen.

It would have been interesting to speak with the "typical" students at Brunswick High, but unfortunately they rush homeward at the end of the school day (about 2:30 P.M., 1:30 on Mondays) and are thus difficult to

find. Two student leaders, however, made themselves available for comment: Charles Clifford, student council president, and Doug Warren, editor of "The Orbla Review," the school newspaper.

"Students are apathetic here," said Mr. Warren. ". . . they don't have the problems that exist in big city schools . . . most of the kids are still interested in their cars and their beer cans . . . It's right out of the 1950's, I think." "The Moratorium last fall attracted about 100 students, although Earth Day, last April," attracted quite a few people . . . but just that day," according to Mr. Warren. "People's memories are very short."

"Most people don't even care who wins a football game," added Mr. Clifford, which puts the school back a lot further than the 1950's.

"Last year," continued Mr. Warren, "there was a half-hearted attempt at graduation to wear armbands . . . but most kids don't want to screw it for

activity. He himself was on the Mall this summer during the two-night clash. The newspaper, too, is becoming more politically oriented, or is at least drifting away from school news and gossip columns, and which very frankly looks more like an underground press than like the traditional school newspaper. As with most school newspapers today, the "Orbla Review," named for the school colors of orange and black, has difficulty obtaining funds. These come exclusively from advertising.

"Last year," remarked Mr. Warren, "we had 270 some-odd (Please Turn to Page Five)



Housing Shortage in Brunswick

By DAVID COLE
 Driving down Maquoit Road outside of Brunswick, nothing is more striking than the large numbers of aluminum boxes which dealers and kind people call "ma-

mobile homes." Mobile homes are a symptom of the housing problem in Brunswick, where the per capita number of such homes is among the highest in the state. They are bad investments, be-

cause they drop dramatically in value after purchase; but for middle-income earners, newllyweds, and young families moving into Brunswick there is often no better choice.

According to Mr. Eugene A. Fortin of Clifford-Fortin Real Estate, there are no decent rental units available for the family or individual willing to pay \$100-\$130 a month. Fortin receives as many as thirteen calls a day asking for middle-income apartments, but there are none. Financial risks, high land prices (among the highest in Maine), and zoning restrictions make development of high-income units more popular, despite the need for less expensive apartments. This apartment shortage particularly hurts temporary residents, like enlisted men from the Air Base and Bowdoin students living off campus. Some navy families have waited as long as a year for a permanent home. The situation with private homes is just as bad. There is simply not enough low priced housing. In a development such as Forsythe Gardens in Topsham the least expensive home sells for \$20,000. In addition to this, mortgage rates are very high and property taxes remain among the highest in the state. Taxes on an average-sized ranch house, for instance, can run to \$35-40 a month. The hardest-hit are those in the lower-middle income group, say those earning \$8 or \$10,000 a year. Caught in the middle, neither rich enough to ignore the problem nor poor enough to receive government aid, this group, in Mr. Fortin's words, "hasn't got the chance of a snowball in hell."

If the situation is saddest among this group, it is most desperate among the clam-diggers, worm-diggers and fatherless families that make up Brunswick's poor. Their plight is best demonstrated by that little corner of the nation's Vacationland milked by Dan Moody. In his fief of Moodyville — not to be confused with Disneyland — Moody is a classic slum seignior, charging outrageous rents for unbelievably substandard units. A year ago, Barbara Gagne, a local representative of the Merrymeeting Community Action committee's Outreach program, made a survey of 80 families, mainly from Moodyville and Thomas Point Road. Conditions in these areas are execrable: Mrs. Gagne found one family — a mother and five children — paying \$85 a month for a 2 bedroom apartment with a rotten floor and holes in the wall. Rats find Moodyville living easier. There is no rent control in Brunswick so Moody can charge what he likes. Soon after Mrs. Gagne submitted her survey to the town, Brunswick passed a new housing law, through which the town helps make up that part of the rent a family cannot afford. This has helped the M.C.A. to relocate many families in good homes. However 25 families (Please turn to Page 5)



their parents."

Mr. Clifford expressed his disdain for the student council as it is presently constructed. "I would eventually like to have a student council member on the school board," he said. At present, the student council can only recommend, just like the "General Organizations" or urban public high schools which, as the groovy name implies, have similar vague powers, if indeed they are powers.

"The Maine Association of Student Councils does nothing," Mr. Clifford asserted. "We wanted to withdraw . . . but Mr. DeLois (the principal) vetoed it. This was last year. This term, Mr. DeLois also vetoed a resolution to withhold funds from the Maine Association of Student Councils."

Mr. Warren said that he "felt irked about a lot of things. I had this note from my parents excusing me from my classes for the spring strike (this usually suffices as an absence excuse) . . . but it was ignored and I receive zero for the day."

Both Mr. Warren and Mr. Clifford noted the need for a school forum to sponsor regularly scheduled discussions. We don't have a place for the majority of students to go and express their opinions," noted Mr. Warren.

Student Council representatives are elected from each English Class. All presidents of home room classes are also representatives. The idea of elections in English classes came from an enlightened desire to allow non-academic students a chance to become a part of the Student Council. Academic students always win the big-time elections in the home rooms. But, as Charlie Clifford said, there is little enthusiasm among non-academic students and jocks for the council. They realize the futility of a do-nothing clique.

Some students, according to Mr. Warren, are becoming increasingly involved in political

Freewheelin' . . .

By JOEL EPSTEIN

Well, you know, we (s)tumbled into what they call Brunswick town last night. We'd never been in Maine before and we were pretty damn well shocked to find out it was really there. We lost a fin in a bet with a friend from New York Town who said he'd been there once. We doubted its very existence and, at the time, were willin' to bet half a day's pay we were right. We weren't one hundred per cent wrong, but we paid him when we got back to civilization anyway.

We spent a good four-year stretch seventy-odd miles up that coast. The only reason we did was because the fella on the barstool next to me claimed that the moon winked its right eye directly on Casco Bay every night and we swore we wouldn't leave till we seen it happen.

Well, when we did (s)tumble in we were so damned dirty that we couldn't recognize one another. Sleepin' in that damned pit on the side of Highway One in some lowdown Connecticut town wreaked havoc on our threads to the point where we almost cashed them in. 'But they weren't that bad. And, anyway, it didn't matter much in the back of the '64 Pontiac station wagon with seven drunken Ozark hillbillies claimin' they were drivin' all the way to Greenland . . . before dark. After runnin' off the road in Newburyport (the cause, claimed the driver, was that "someb'dy put the moonshine jug in the wrong hand.") and it takin' us three hours to sober up and get the damned car back on the road, we convinced the Arkansans that they wouldn't reach Greenland before at least nightfall Sunday. Aside from all that, they left us in Brunswicktown about six in the evening . . . and after all that swearin' and drinkin' they almost had us convinced that they really would drive to Greenland. Anyway, they dropped us off at a place called Bill's where we expected to get a little of the 'hair of the dog' and we sure as hell did. At first it was a bit uncomfortable to be soakin' it up with all sorts of people with families behind you eatin' pizza pie; but after the sixth boilermaker, it was unnoticeable. We got to conversin' with some local old sot, who laid his whole life story out on the bar for us to gaze at; And with that story came a good chaw of chawbacon history of old Brunswick, Maine, where, little did we know then, we'd be hung up for close to four years. Now, mind you, this was not 1970, so beer and pop just didn't come in throwaway bottles, then. Well, this old fellow enchanted us for an hour or more, all about some rundown label factory where he lost his right thumb, and how for a good ten year period he was constructin', by hand, a fair percentage of the lobster traps in the whole Casco region, and how as a boy he saved his brother from bein' run down by a horse and wagon; and how after they laid the last brick on a new dormitory for some local college in the late teens, they drank for a week, went out rampant, and broke every window in the building, for which the whole work crew was docked a week's pay in fines and damages.

After goin' through a good part of the twentieth century with the old whiskey'troat, we felt we had a good sense of the life pulse there and promptly staggered over to the police station to ask if we could utilize a jail cell for the night for the purpose of sleepin' off a heavy load. The answer was a stiff, hospitable "sure" and never-faster did two lost bums feel more friendliness in a word. Our slum-

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Housing Shortage...

(Continued from Page Four)
 mostly mothers with 5, 6, or 7 children — are stuck in Moodyville. Many apartments have restrictions against children or pets, and this, plus the high rent rates in the area, have hindered the program.

The Outreach program has also had problems with the town. Brunswick's new Town Council has not been as cooperative as the old town meetings were. Councilman Richard Lord opposes all federal programs in the area, preferring to believe that, with sufficient funds, the local government can solve local problems. The facts do not bear him out. Lord's colleague, David Scarponi, a neighbor of Mrs. Gagne, is unhappy with the excessive cost of the Headstart program and has cooled to the whole MCA operation. Last summer the Town Council voted to rescind a \$3500 appropriation to the MCA, hurting the program badly. The \$3500 would have gone mainly to salaries for MCA workers, and in itself is not vital to the program. But on that \$3500 depends the MCA's chances of receiving \$50,000 from the federal government. The MCA, like all government programs, must have local support, and unless the Council changes its mind by April, the MCA — and all the programs it includes — may have to close down. Mrs. Gagne believes the Council will reconsider.

This is the problem in Brunswick. For the poor, there is help, but its efficacy is limited. The head of Brunswick's Housing Authority, James Townshend, hopes that the construction of a home for the elderly and of 50 low-income apartments in Cook's Corner will ease the problem. According to Townshend, the Federal Housing Authority is also helping the middle-income group through its "235" program, which adjusts mortgages to the home owners ability to pay. Still, problems remain. There is still little encouragement for the fellow making \$10,000 a year. And until low-income housing is provided, Moodyville and other sub-standard housing units cannot be condemned, even though they

violate the town building standards code, because there is no place to relocate the families that would be displaced. There is no state housing in Maine, and probably will not be for some time; the Maine government, understandably, prefers to emphasize private housing.

Throughout history, the extent of a civilization's development could be measured by its architecture. Unless considerable progress is made in the areas of middle and low income housing, and unless some form of rent control is adopted, the measure-ment for Brunswick will be mobile homes and Moodyville.

Commerce: Dollar Buys More

By JACK COLLINS

This year the value of products manufactured in the region of Maine surrounding Brunswick will greatly exceed \$100,000,000; and gross wages will be close to \$50,000,000. Companies range in size from 5,000 employees to those with only a handful of workers. Clothing, electronic devices, paper products, shoes, heavy machinery, artist's paint-brushes, and even parts for naval destroyers are manufactured. I.B.M. employs skilled technicians to operate and maintain the sophisticated military devices that are in operation at the Naval

Air Station and at the Air Force Base.

Brunswick has three Commercial Banks, with combined resources in excess of \$300,000,000, and two Savings Institutions with assets over \$25,000,000. The 5-year capital improvement plan prepared for the years 1968-1972 indicates an estimated capital expenditure of \$345,000, an annual average of \$210,000 to come from municipal funds... and on and on and on...

Numbers simply do not tell the story, of Brunswick or any other place, even of something as mathematical as commerce. Those are the juicy facts — right

about this paragraph. There's a whole bunch of money in there that's either growing or disappearing faster than anybody realizes. The most that anyone ever sees of the town's funds are the long worklike structures of numbers preceded by their shapely dollar signs when the bank's dividend statements come rolling in with the rest of your mail.

To live the "so-called 'good life'" in the town of Brunswick costs less than in typical big cities and metropolitan areas. The prices of food are about the same as a result of its out-in-the-sticks location, but clothing prices and taxes are lower, and much of the entertainment that the townspeople take part in is free, or very close to it.

The people of Brunswick breathe clean air all year long. Maine is still the only state in the country that is considered smog-free. It's as big as the other five New England States put together, it has a 2,400-mile seacoast, and there are only a million people who live in Maine. Brunswick people are surprisingly outdoor-oriented all year long — especially for a place that is heavily snowbound six months a year, and they use their outdoors!

Mentally, Brunswick is a college town because of us, and I suppose they've felt our presence ever since 1794. There are a thousand students, 150 administrators and secretaries, and more than 100 teachers: when you have all these education-oriented guys in a town of only 20,000 people, you're bound to feel the effect.

Brunswick prides itself in being a healthy combination of Town, Gown, Church, and Mill-tary. For this reason, so they say, it is an ideal community in which to live and raise children. Here is a quote from the first page of a booklet issued by the Brunswick Area Chamber of Commerce:

"Ask our healthy juveniles what 'grass' is, and they'll tell you it's what they have to water and mow. 'Pot' is for baking the Saturday night beans. Ask our 21-man police force, and they'll tell you that if it weren't for traffic violations, the blotter would be blank most days. Yes, the Brunswick Area offers the good life to employers and employees, to their wives and children. You'd find Brunswick a nice place to visit, but an even nicer place to live."

Sustenance!

By FRED CUSICK

(Author's note: Unfortunately this is only a partial guide to eating in Brunswick. The attitudes of the time; the rigid attitude of the ORIENT in matters of expense accounts and the necessity of having my stomach pumped, prevented me from making a thorough survey. My apologies go to Ernie's Drive-In, the Stowe House, Fat Boy's, Mario's, the New Meadows Inn, and to sundry diner's and vending machines around Brunswick. I, literally, didn't have the guts to face them.

The eating places mentioned below are rated on a four star scale: * acceptable, ** fair, *** good, **** excellent.

PRE-FAB FOOD

DEERING'S and FRIENDLY'S both *. Deering's and Friendly's, Friendly's and Deering's, what difference is there between them? The same food served by the same type of high school students on the same formica counters to the tune of the same Muzak. Any ice cream place that charges more for sugar cones than for plain deserves to be avoided.

NEWBERRY'S and WOOLWORTH'S minus *. Woolworth's lunch counter definitely has less class than Newberry's. At Woolworth's you sit with your back to a shelf full of deodorants

(Secret, Arid Extra Dry, Man Power, etc.) which await the perspiring citizenry. At Newberry's you can sit next to a shelf full of paperbacks (The Fly Girls, Billy Graham's World Aflame, The Fanny Farmer Cookbook etc.) This month's special at Newberry's; "Jumbo sized chopped steak, crisp french fries, creamy cole slaw on a bed of crisp lettuce, roll, butter, coffee, \$1.29.

GRANT'S BRADFORD ROOM minus **. The food here is neither better nor worse than Newberry's or Woolworth's. In fact, they're probably supplied from the same place. Grant's, however, has a filthy, thumb marked sign over its counter which offers an MU style breakfast (two pale eggs, fatty bacon and toast). Minus **.

GIANT STORE SNACK COUNTER minus **. Giant Store will give you a hot dog drenched in cheddar cheese for 40 cents. I don't recommend it. They also serve stale popcorn. I don't recommend that either. The outstanding thing about the Giant Store is that you have no seats. You stand with your cheddar dog and watch the girls at cash registers.

MACDONALD'S minus ***: What can one (Please Turn to Page Six)



High School...

(Continued from page 4)

dollars... we had a guy, however, who would take the money and buy drugs with it... he later got arrested in Kansas. It seems that this particular chap had several cannabis plants sticking out of the trunk of his car, all bought with "Orblia" money.

At present, the newspaper staff consists of about 30 students and the paper is sold for ten cents per copy. Some 400 papers are sold from each issue.

The two student leaders concluded their comments with an observation on student activism.

"The weather has to warm up a bit before 'activism heats up,'" said Mr. Warren. "There is a stifling atmosphere in this school."

"A strike," noted Mr. Clifford, "is a very impressive weapon... it impresses people... it scares them to death... but striking for its own sake does nothing... a mass rally after school would accomplish more."

"That smacks of a football rally," retorted Mr. Warren.

"No, I mean on the Mall."

"Of course that's illegal now." "But half the trouble on the mall was caused by the town beer drinkers."

"The Mall incident was like 'Z'" (the movie).

"This is not 17th century Boston."

"It depends on what Mr. Lord and his cohorts want to do."

Police: Where Are The Missing Men?

By DICK TUTTLE

The Orient is doing a series of articles on the town of Brunswick. That's had enough, but guess what? I get to write on the Police department. Can you, dear reader, imagine what that entails? All I have to do is write something readable, informative and complimentary and still retain my integrity amongst my peers. Why, I ask you, is it always me?

Now I'm gonna have to think of something to write. Well first, I talked to the Chief of Police, Mr. Clement G. Favreau. Mr. Favreau is an intelligent, courteous and affable man. That may not seem too remarkable, but please note that I walked in looking like a cross between Abbie Hoffman and a Bowdoin student. Moreover, he thought I'd come to grill him about our recent happy fixzies bust upon which he was just putting the finishing touches.

Anyway, I thought he was a decent fellow. He's a professional, he enjoys his work, and he doesn't even moonlight as the mayor and the postmaster. Not only that, he gave me all sorts of information with which I can fill

the next few paragraphs. It might interest you to know that there are 21 Ambassadors in Blue standing ready to serve you, seven days a week, 365 days a year. The department owns three cars which get 10.75 miles per gallon of gas, travel 509.1 miles per day and cost roughly 7-8000 dollars a year to own and operate. They were nice cars. Now to the fun part.

Five times more arrests (54) were made in 1969 for intoxication than for breaking and entering, disturbing the peace, indecent exposure, contributing to the delinquency of a minor and possession of narcotics put together. No precise figures were available as to how many of that number were Bowdoin men, but certain hot spots in town purportedly far outstripped us. Disorderly conduct finished a distant second at 27, assault and battery managed 15 and shoplifting rallied to a close fourth with 13. It's interesting to note that almost all of these figures were down from 1968, so someone must be doing something right (isn't that witty and, urbane?). Incidentally, two poor souls were arrested for ut-

tering a forged instrument. And all this time I went around thinking the future was legal.

Two things that Chief Favreau talked about particularly interested me. I asked about the infamous Mall Riots, and he told me that on the first couple of nights after the institution of the Mall Ordinance a gallery of cheering fans, several hundred strong, were ringing the Mall to watch the festivities at midnight. Some even brought their kids and picnic lunches.

I also asked him what he thought the biggest problems facing the force in the future would be. He surprised me a little by naming paper work and the constant changing of the laws as the two developments which worried him most. It seems that already 10 times as much of the officer's time is spent doing paper work as is spent in investigation. In addition, constant re-training is necessary to keep up with Washington, Augusta, and the inimitable Brunswick Town Council (Chief Favreau reminded me that the Police didn't pass the Mall Ordinance, the Council did). I don't know what the Chief thought his

biggest problem is, but I know what I think it is. Last year, thirteen cars were stolen here, right? Right. The records say so. They also say that seventeen stolen cars were recovered. Ruling out the possibility that anyone would want to take the trouble to steal a car and then bring it to Brunswick, I'd say we have four very angry people in town. I thanked Chief Favreau and was about to leave when, I swear to God, the Dean called. Free transcripts of the conversation will be available at the Union information desk for twenty-five cents as soon as I make up the Dean's half of the exchange. As I was leaving I ran across Ida, the cleaning lady.

"You know, Ida," I said, "I really admire the Police Department. It's a fine organization."

"Kid," she replied, "there's 21 guys on the force, right? Right. Three cars, right? Right. Assuming two guys per car, we have a few left over. Where are our other 15 Preservers of the Peace? My advice to you is to go back and take a good look at your roommate; and don't smoke dope with any strangers."

Cusick Pursues Heartburn

(Continued from page 5)

say about MacDonald's except that it's one of the ugliest sites on the roadway. Just a glimpse of the "Golden Arches" turns my stomach. The decor of MacDonald's is red, white, and blue and the employees are dressed in pseudo-military style. It's enough to turn you off even before you eat the food.

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN minus *: The Colonel's bewiskered mug is all over the place. The chicken is better than the rubbery stuff the Union serves. What caught my eye was a diploma on the wall which stated that "Has undergone the prescribed courses in merchandising, management, training and supervision of personnel, accounting, advertising, and promotion, sanitation, and the secret cooking process recognized by U.S. Patent 3,245,000." That sort of thing gives you confidence.

CLASS PLACES

BILL'S RESTAURANT **: Drinking in Brunswick begins at Bill's. You can sit in Bill's "Class A" dining room or his "Class B" dining room. There's no difference. It doesn't really matter what you eat either, as long as you have beer.

CLARE'S RESTAURANT AND THE DOLPHIN ROOM ***: Clare's offers the usual steaks, lobsters, and casseroles at prices which are a little high. Muzak drones from wallspeakers while you eat. The floors are carpeted and the clientele a cut above Bill's, if that's anything. It was in Clare's, after having visited ten or twelve places, that I came to the conclusion that there is no such thing as a pretty waitress in Maine.

THE CHUCK WAGON ****: If you like steak, go here.

MISCELLANEOUS

PIZZA SHOP (South end of Maine Street) minus **: The pizza here is unremarkable. The grinders are fair. What gives The Pizza Shop its special air is a picture of JFK on the wall.

It seems to have been cut out of a newspaper sometime after the President's death. It shows Kennedy standing next to Jesus Christ in a pose that seems to imply that he's some kind of blood relation. It's a remarkable work of religious art, well worth the trip downtown.

HOLIDAY PIZZA *: Holiday is also distinguished for its art work. Scenes of Italy predominate. They go well with the Maine accent of the owner. Holiday has the largest and best pizzas in town. Better and cheaper than those sold at Bill's or The Pizza Shop.

DRAPEAU'S SODA FOUNTAIN ***: The ice cream here seems better than at Deering's but perhaps that's an illusion. The place is old, quiet and clean. A good milkshake for 25 cents.

MIKE'S PLACE AND AUNT BETTY'S PLACE both minus ***: When I walk down the left side of Maine Street toward the Auerbach Shoe Co.; I know when I'm nearing Mike's Place: I begin to gag. For a brief period after getting by Mike's I feel fine. Then I begin to gag again. I'm near Aunt Betty's.

At Mike's you get a hot dog "with everything" for 20 cents. Aunt Betty charges 25. I asked Aunt Betty where he got his hot dogs. He looked at me as if I were from the FDA and wouldn't talk.

BOWDOIN HOTEL COFFEE SHOP minus *: There weren't many people around. The menu was varied and relatively expensive. A tired waitress who looked like she was doubling as dishwasher took my order, one peanut butter and bacon sandwich. I'd never heard of it before but I was willing to try. Evidently this was the first peanut butter and bacon sandwich that had been ordered in quite sometime. I could hear laughing in the kitchen. The waitress from the cocktail lounge next door strolled in to chew her gum and look at this customer who had ordered a peanut butter and bacon sandwich. The sandwich arrived. There was a feeling of anticipation in the place. I ate the thing. The Bowdoin Hotel gets a minus *. They won't let you eat your peanut butter and bacon in peace there.

Freewheelin'...

(Continued from page 4)

ber was loaded with secure and anticipating excitement concerning the adventure ahead of us.

Rousted out in the early morn, we went lookin' for a job. By noon we were rakin' leaves on some local college campus and truckin' them off to be burned. By five, we had a week's advance pay and went searchin' for a room to shack up in for a while, which we found off the tracks somewhere between the campus and town.

Well, you know, before the two of us turned our heads around more than a few times, the first frost had set and we realized we'd been in Brunswick for two months time. One more turn of the head told us outright that we were in sufferin' need of a warm, wool coat and seein' how the heat didn't come up every night, we figured a coat would serve a dual purpose... as pajamas, too.

Well, the ladies in the hospital good-will charity secondhand thrift shop were so damned nice you couldn't stand it. You knew you should chisel her for two bucks off of ten, but you knew you wouldn't with them puppydog eyes peerin' at you. And what's ten bucks for a genuine imported-from-New York 1930's Brooks Brother's original overcoat, anyway?

When the first snows came, there was some hollarin' like never was heard. Two fifths of cheap local gin would warm you but sure as hell wouldn't blind the vision of all that white business from two transient groundskeeper's eyes. Yet, the gears don't grind at all there in that serene town and seasons and years unwind with smooth cruisin', sloughin' off the months as quietly unnoticeable as old brown pine needles sailin' to the ground.

Now, mind you, we'd never stayed one place more than a month before and we were damned if we could figure out the attraction to this place, aside from that eyewinkin' noon, Well, a good, quick fourteen seasons ran right past us seemingly a whole lot faster than a fortnight of city sidewalk hangin'.

And, you know, you do lose all conception of time up there. Well, nothin' could sweep you away from there 'cept them spring breezes. And, one day, after havin' a drink with an old war vet up at the Elk's Club we hopped down the hill over the mall and happened by chance to catch our reflection in the gleamin' windshield of some Ford pickup. One meetin' of our eyes sent us splurgin' to the nearest barber shop to get rid of those goddamned beards and five minutes after a clean shave we were packed and on the road to some place called New Brunswick, cause we had never been that far north.

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Colby Tournament Debaters Win Silver Spoons

Bowdoin's Debate Team won the Ben Butler Debate Tournament held November 14 at Colby College. The team was

coached by William Bennett of the Bowdoin Speech Department and captained by Joe Cove '73. The team consisted of Jim Morgan '74 and Joe Cove '73 debating the affirmative and George Clifford '74 and Alan Moren '74 debating the negative side of this year's national debate topic: "Compulsory Wage and Price Controls." Cove was also recognized as the best affirmative debater at the Colby Tournament with a total of 99 out of 112 points. The traditional trophy for the Colby Tournament, a silver spoon, was awarded to each of the debaters.

This weekend the team travels to Southern Connecticut State College for a combination debate and oratory tournament. The team placed second four weeks ago at the University of Bridgeport Tournament and anticipates another good showing at Southern Conn.

PLACEMENT INTERVIEWS

- December 2 Andover Insurance Corp.
- December 2 Syracuse Law
- December 4 Ernst & Ernst (Accounting Firm)
- December 4 Royal Globe Insurance
- December 7 John Hancock Insurance
- December 7 Wharton Business School, Univ. of Pennsylvania
- December 7 Columbia Graduate Business School
- December 8 Travelers Insurance
- December 9 Chub — Accounting Firm
- December 10 New York Life Insurance Co.

Army Captain Describes Viet Nam Life

(Continued from page 1)

Captain Roberts talked about what it was like to "slog" through "muck," to go without a bath for perhaps two or three weeks (this he noted as one of the gravest hardships of a tour of duty in Vietnam), of the discomforts caused to the infantryman by both jungle foliage and jungle animals, and of the problem of resupply not only of food and water, but also of clothing, munitions, and other war materials.

One of his slides was an aerial photo of a village sandwiched between the edges of the jungle and banks of the river — quite the typical setting for a Vietnamese village. This particular village, however, was only fifteen years old. The eight thousand predominantly Catholic villagers had fled during the Communist takeover 1954-55, and resettled in the present location in order to be able to worship freely, a right which they feared would have been lost under the new government.

The last few slides and perhaps

a larger portion of the monologue Captain Roberts spent talking about the men with whom he had served in Vietnam. He stressed the fact that the vast majority of them were draftees, and, as such, constituted a fairly adequate cross section of Americans. With this type of cross section of the "Mother Society" present, the "usual problems"—especially racism and drug use occurred, and occurred with particular frequency in the rear areas, a factor which Captain Roberts attributed primarily to boredom.

He spoke at some length about the feelings he had known the men, most of whom were eighteen or nineteen, to have had about the war. They were not the "animalistic killers," he said, "which one finds so typically portrayed in current comic books," but sensitive young people with qualms about serving in a war, the necessity of which many have failed to see. He remembered how they had all liked the South Vietnamese scout who had worked with his rifle platoon, and also spoke

of how grateful his men were for the skill of the scout in reading evidence left by the enemy. So, he concluded, it was definitely possible for the Americans and (South) Vietnamese to work together in building a strong pro-Western and anti-communist nation in (South) Vietnam.

I stayed afterwards for the question and answer period which Captain Roberts offered the audience, both because I wondered what the audience reaction would be, and because I wondered if another side of the man in that uniform would emerge. I was optimistic, I guess, because in one moment in his talk he had mentioned that "while engaged in fighting a common enemy, it was possible for Americans of different races and economic backgrounds to get together." I thought perhaps those words might have struck someone in the audience, that they might come back to the speaker for an explanation. The dialogue however stayed in a very factual trough.

"The M-16 rifle has been improved recently and there are no more complaints from the men about it."

"My Lai happened well before I arrived in Vietnam."

"Well, the draftees in my command did tend to favor the lower socio-economic background-type Americans."

"A friend of mine, who is usually a reliable source, told me that once when he was lost in the jungle, a B-52 strike landed about a mile and a half from him. . . . The concussion was so great that he lost several fillings from his back teeth."

It all seemed a little strange, but perhaps there was a reason. A man who had spent a year fighting in "That War" made no mention of how he felt in his first fire-fight of what it felt like to watch a human being die in the killing zone of an ambush — ours or theirs, of how sights made familiar to everyone by movies such as "M.A.S.H." and "Catch-22" affected him in the flesh. Perhaps those things, and especially the complete disorientation of values which one comes to feel at being a part of that senseless waste of life, go without saying.

And then someone asked him if he would go back . . .

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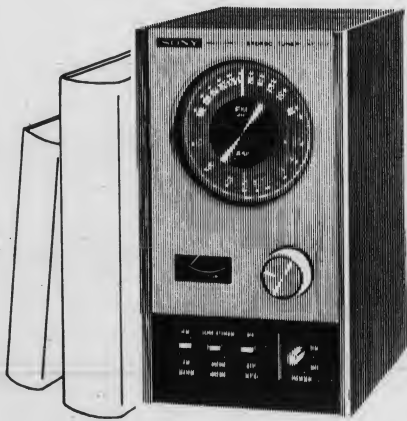
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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1970

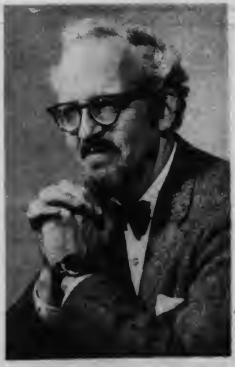
NUMBER 10

College Officials Resign

Prof. Whiteside To Leave Center

Professor William B. Whiteside, Director of the Bowdoin Senior Center since its establishment seven years ago, will resign that post at the close of the current academic year to devote full time to his teaching and research. President Howell announced the resignation today and said he is accepting it with regret. "It is regrettable," President Howell said in a statement, "that the College will no longer enjoy his leadership at the Center. Since its inception, the Senior Center and its program have been closely associated with his name. With the assistance of the Senior Center Council, Professor Whiteside developed a number of educational innovations which have gained wide acceptance.

"Though he has been concerned with an educational program for all seniors, a great many students can attest to his concern for them as individuals. As a former student as well as a colleague of Professor Whiteside, I can attest to this concern too. In losing the Director of the Senior Center we regain the full time services of an historian who, as a teacher and scholar, will continue to enrich this College."



Professor Whiteside, who last year was elected the College's Frank Munsey Professor of History, noted that when former President James S. Coles invited him to become the first Director of Bowdoin's pioneering senior year educational program, he responded that a period of three to five years seemed appropriate for the initial term of office.

"Since the present year is my seventh, and since I am to be on sabbatical during 1971-72, the end of the present academic year seems a natural time to change," Dr. Whiteside added.

Professor Whiteside, who served as Acting Chairman of the Department of History in 1969-70, said he plans to write "both about education as I view it in the light of my experience in the Center, and in my field — American social and intellectual history." Referring to his recent appointment to his endowed chair, Professor Whiteside added "I believe that my central duty as incumbent of a named professorship should be to historical scholarship and teaching."

Dr. Whiteside said 86 of his
(Please Turn to Page Five)

Glenn Richards Enters Ministry

Glenn Richards, Alumni Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer of the Bowdoin Alumni Association, has announced that he will resign his posts at the end of the current year to enter the ministry. Richards has been the College's Alumni Secretary since 1966.

President Howell said "Glenn Richards has done an outstanding job as the Alumni Secretary. During his period in office, clubs have been reactivated and new ones, such as that in West Germany, added. His cheerful administration of his office has added greatly to Alumni relations. We all wish him well in his calling to the ministry."

A native of Boston, Mass., and brought up in Rhode Island, Mr. Richards is a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1960. He prepared for college at Warwick (R.I.) Veterans Memorial High School.

After graduating from Bowdoin he taught English and French at an elementary school in Coventry, R.I. A graduate of the College's ROTC program, Mr. Richards was called to active duty as a Second Lieutenant in 1961 and completed an officer orientation course at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Sent to Paris in January of 1962, Mr. Richards served as executive officer of an Army intelligence unit and won promotions to First Lieutenant and Captain. He returned to the United States in 1965 and was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence in Washington, D.C. In November of that year he was released from active duty and returned to teaching in Coventry until his appointment as Alumni Secretary.

Mr. Richards has been active in the affairs of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brunswick, and the Episcopal Diocese of Maine. He has served his church as a Junior Warden, lay reader, Eucharistic Minister, Sunday School teacher, senior choir member, and Chairman of the Christian Education Committee. He was a delegate to the 1970 Diocesan convention and is currently Chairman of the Diocesan Committee on the Lay Ministry.

Faculty To Consider Pass-Fail Option

By RICHARD PATARD

The fifth course pass-fail option and the self-scheduled examination option, both recommended by Student Council last year, are both stalled in faculty committees.

The fifth course pass-fail plan will definitely not be implemented for the next semester, according to Dean Gresson. This option was designed to allow a student to take any fifth course outside his major on a strictly pass-fail basis, while still receiving full credit for the course. The course, however, would not be counted towards graduation. This option remains under consideration by the faculty, to which it was recommended by Student Council last year. It has been under study by the Faculty Recording Committee, chaired by Dean Gresson. The entire faculty is scheduled to consider the option this December 14; naturally, this meeting may not finally resolve the question. Dean Gresson cited the late date of the committee meeting and the immutability of the College Catalogue (which, having already established the guidelines for this academic year, apparently makes it impossible to change those guidelines during the year), as the administration's reasons for excluding all possibility of implementing the pass-fail option next semester. Dean Gresson declined to specify any date by which the pass-fail plan would be either effected or rejected.

Bowdoin Group To Study River; Hopes To Understand Pollution

By TIMOTHY DONAHUE

"In establishing a competitive program for the support of student-originated studies, the National Science Foundation is seeking to advance two basic objectives:

- to encourage college students to express in productive ways their concern for the environmental well-being of our Nation; and
- to provide support for groups of college and university students who can demonstrate their readiness to assume increased responsibility for their own educational development.

In a booklet to interested college students, the object of the N.S.F. summer program for environmental study read exactly like that. There is a group at Bowdoin College who have worked out a program for the summer of 1971, and have passed it in to the National Science Foundation for approval. The deadline for the project was November 30th, and they should be learning of their outcome by February 15th.

Certain guidelines were also outlined in the project booklet along with the requirements of the project, and the benefits provided by it. It sounds something like this:

"... student groups will submit proposals describing the scientific or technological studies they wish to carry out and giving details as to the funds required for that purpose. Each project proposed is to deal with a problem or a set of associated problems related to the environment—physical, biological, and/or social. . . . Projects proposed are to be student oriented, student-planned, and student-directed, and are to be carried out under the leadership of one of the students in the group. . . . Projects are to be planned to occupy fully the time of the student investigators for an uninterrupted period of 10-12 weeks."

With these stiff guidelines, a group of 12 Bowdoin students,



—Photo by Barven

consisting of Chemistry, Math, Biology, Physics, majors, and one Economic major, has pulled together a proposal that states in the project outline that will go to the N.S.F. for approval:

A primary objective of their proposal is to find evidence of and to estimate the natural regeneration processes. These processes are related both to the biological make-up and physical characteristics of the river. Such a study requires a controlled situation, the characteristics of which can be scrutinized in a short term investigation. An ideal controlled location for their purposes would be a river with a point source of pollution in which above the point the water is uncorrupted and below the point a distance is available for the river to clean itself. An area has been found which closely approximates this ideal. The area in question is the Upper Androscoggin River.

They are working with the Upper Androscoggin area, which is the first polluting source. They plan to study the values of pollution above and below this point, and come up with, they hope, some general conclusions concerning the pollutants, and

and the river's ability to purge itself of pollution.

The Upper Androscoggin River, and the source area of pollution is centered around Berlin, N. H. They plan to use the P.D.P. computer at the college. Some will be staying at the college, and others will work at the site, and camp there, and send the results back to the college. They'll use the computer for storage of source data, and to devise some mathematical generalizations concerning the data.

Each of the twelve participants will receive 80 dollars a week, but a good deal of that money will go for board and room. And as for credit, the only "credit" is the honor of being associated with the program, which is really quite great.

81 Applicants Accepted On Early Basis

By JOCK COLLINS

Eighty-one students from 15 states have been admitted to Bowdoin's class of 1975 under Early Decision. The 81, were admitted from a total Early Decision applicant group of 367 students which represents a 50% increase in Early Decision applications over last year, (including a 32% increase in men) and an 88% increase over two years ago. Nine of the Early Decision admittees are women, 45 of whom applied for Early Decision.

Mr. Moll said: "The prospects are good for a very strong initial delegation of freshmen women. We purposely held Early Decision admission of women to a bare minimum, since the news of Bowdoin's coeducation was not widespread at the time of the Early Decision deadline. As of Thanksgiving, we have 120 girls who have applied for the 30 freshman openings. I wouldn't be at all surprised if we eventually received as many as 500 applications from girls."

"There are three obvious reasons for the increase in the quantity and quality of our Early Decision applicant group. First and foremost, the kids we're recruiting with the prospect of becoming

(Please turn to Page 5)

Museum Awarded Ford Foundation Matching Grant

The Ford Foundation has awarded Bowdoin an \$11,130 matching grant for the preparation, publication and distribution of a catalogue of its Molinari Collection of medallic art.

Richard V. West, Director of the Museum of Art, said the collection was "undoubtedly one of the largest and finest collections remaining in private hands" before being presented to the Museum in 1967.

Consisting of over 1,900 medals, plaquettes and metal sculptured reliefs, the collection was given to Bowdoin by the late Marchesa Amanda Molinari in memory of her husband. The pieces range from the 15th to the 20th Century and were accompanied by 225 books and catalogues pertaining to the medallic arts.

Assisting in the lengthy and painstaking task of cataloguing the entire collection will be Graham Pollard of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, England, who will serve as editor and advisor of the publication. Pollard is expected to be at Bowdoin for a brief period early in 1971. The catalogue will be compiled by West, who will be assisted by consultants and experts in medallic art.

Research for the catalogue is expected to take between 24 and 30 months. The finished work will contain over 200 photographs and 100 pages of text. The illustrations will be prepared by Meriden Gravure Company, Meriden, Conn., from photographs taken by John McKee, lecturer in Art. The Anthoensen Press of Portland, Me., will be the compositor.

Marchesa Molinari became interested in Bowdoin as recipient of her superb collection after learning of an exhibition in 1965 at the Museum of the Salton Collection of Renaissance and Baroque medals and plaquettes, a fine collection of 187 pieces spanning two and one-half decades of medal making. The collection had been loaned to the Museum by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Salton of New York City.

The Marchesa was born Amanda Hendrickson in Philadelphia in 1881 and died in 1968. She was married to Marchese Cesare Molinari d'Incisa, who died in 1964. The Molinaris collected medals as a hobby in their travels through Europe over a period of years.

The Ford Foundation matching grant was made under its Program for Catalogues of American Fine Arts Collections. Criteria in the selection of awards are "the quality and artistic significance of the departmental or general collection concerned, and the desirability of making a record of the collection more readily available in the United States and abroad."

Pollard is a renowned expert in medallic art. Among his publications are "Renaissance Medals at the National Gallery of Art, Samuel F. Kress Collection," a forthcoming segment on "The European Medal" for a projected encyclopedia of the decorative arts being published by Fabbri of Italy, and "The Italian Renaissance Medal" which he is preparing for publication in Italy.

Negotiations for the donation

of the magnificent Molinari Collection to Bowdoin were begun by former Bowdoin Museum Director Marvin S. Sadik, with the assistance of Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr., then director of the Addison Gallery of American Art, and Hans Swarzenski of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Sadik said at that time "though relatively diminutive in size, these medals and plaquettes embody to an exceptional degree that fusion of art and thought which is one of the most important aspects of the Renaissance and Baroque periods." He said the medals and plaquettes are "a reflection in microcosm of the civilizations which produced them, and as such, greatly enrich the Museum's holdings."

Most of the pieces in the collection are bronze. Others are solid or plated gold or silver. The pieces vary in size and shape

from the largest 8 by 10-inch plaquette to small coin-sized medals.

The collection contains masterworks by the most important medalists of the Renaissance, beginning with the great Italian medalist Antonio Pisanello. It is also particularly rich in the productions of 16th and 17th Century French medalists, including Guillaume Dupre, as well as works from Germany.

Among the most outstanding works in the collection is an Italian Renaissance medal by Pisanello depicting the bust of John Paleologus, a Byzantine Emperor. One of the most outstanding plaquettes is a 16th Century German gift bronze by an unknown artist depicting the scourging of Christ. Other plaquettes include a dozen 16th Century Italian bronze plaquettes by Moderno.



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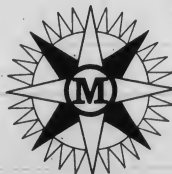
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Reading Period Established For Experimentation, Not Vacation

Student Council Absence Rule Defeated

By SAUL GREENFIELD

The reading period is still a source of confusion and frustration on the part of many students. The question most often asked by students is, "Why are assignments given and lectures held, when at other schools the reading period is a time to study for finals?"

Upon investigation it can be found that at the majority of schools where there is a reading period, it's not for study. So when the reading period was first proposed at Bowdoin by the Student Council two years ago, it was not even considered as a possible study time. Presumably, they did not have a study period in mind when they made the recommendation. And when the faculty Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy (CEP) came out with the reading period proposals, the Council did not protest them. These proposals were eventually passed by the faculty, and dictate the form of this year's reading period.

The reading period guidelines are very loose. To be concise, they allow the professor to do whatever he pleases. Much to the consternation of many students, a good proportion of the instructors on campus are merely continuing classes. This, however, does not constitute extra class time. The reading period is not an addition to the semester, but a part of it set aside. Therefore,

'extending' classes through the reading period is not the extension it seems, but merely the normal number of lectures that are usually given. This is at first confusing, since the fall semester started a week early, giving the impression that the semester had been lengthened. However, since it ends a week earlier in January, nothing is gained.

Dean Gresson is of the opinion

that the reading period will be most useful in advanced courses. As a result, he wouldn't be too surprised to see a large proportion of the student body attending normal lectures. His only fear is that the time will be abused by avid skiers and the like. This remains to be seen. The extent of this abuse could determine the future inclusion of the reading period in the college calendar.



Alexander's lion of victory looks askance but grudge not those who stand the trial and speak on, pebble-throated. But in the rarefied realm of ideal forms, two well-Oriented speakers, Jed Lyons (right) and Rich Lustig (not pictured) captured first and second in the recent Oral Games.

—Photo by Barron

By JOHN MEDEIROS

An amendment to the Student Council Constitution which would have limited the number of absences a member is allowed was defeated at the last Council meeting . . . principally because eight members of the Council were absent.

The amendment, which was proposed by Mike Bushey on behalf of Alan Christenfeld, a sophomore who is not a member of the Council, called for removal of any Council member who missed more than three meetings per semester. He would be replaced by holding a special election if he was a fraternity or independent representative, or by taking the runner-up in the last general election if he was an at-large representative.

The vote on the amendment was 18 in favor and 3 opposed, with no abstentions. Since an amendment requires two-thirds of the Council membership in favor, it was defeated by two votes.

Independent representatives Bob Lochte and John Marshall voted against the measure, with Lochte saying he was against it "on principle" and Marshall decriing it as "a lot of bullshit." (Lochte has missed a majority of this year's Council meetings.) Class of 1973 representative Greg Leary also voted against the measure, saying he favored allowing five or six absences. (Council President Geoff Ovenden pointed out that members are allowed to have substitutes attend meetings for them, and

that these occasions do not count as absences.)

In other matters, Ovenden announced that the Faculty will consider the Pass-Fail fifth course option at its December 14 meeting. The proposal for self-scheduled exams, he said, has not yet been examined by the Faculty committee which is handling it. "I think the idea has gotten through that we'd like to get something done," Ovenden said, "I think the wheels will start to turn."

The Council also left the matter of funding for the Afro-American Society's Brotherhood Internship Program on the table. Mitch Glazier reported that the Student Life Committee had considered several options, including using the Council's own surplus funds. Secretary-Treasurer Owen Larrabee told Council members it was "too early in the year to tell" how much money the Council would have left over. The matter was left on the table pending information from the program's Advisory Planning Committee.

The new independent representatives are John Marshall '73 and Andy Jeon '73.

Absent from the meeting were Bill Branting, 1974; Roger Shelling, 1971; Tom Cassidy, 1972; Bill Sexton, 1973; Ascert, Alpha Kappa Sigma; Bill Loring, Alpha Delta Phi; Mark Strauss, Beta Theta Pi; and John Ward, Theta Delta Chi.

Orient Record Review

Steve Stills On His Own (Eric Clapton Helps Out)

By RICH LEONARD

In a recent record magazine interview, Stephen Stills said of his solo album, "This album has taken my head to such a different place, I can't remember where I was before." The listener will have to agree that the album's diversity of material contains significant departures from the top 40 rhapsodies of Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young.

Stills' own background has prepared him for such variety. His journeys have taken him from a rebellious youth jamming in jazz-oriented New Orleans, through homesick days in Latin America, to friendship with a Canadian guitarist named Neil Young and a group called the Buffalo Springfield (whose posthumous fame far outstrips the recognition they received while together), and into a wider and more commercial following with Crosby, Stills, and Nash, who were later joined by Neil Young.

If you have the Buffalo Springfield Again album, you'll notice the number of fields of music represented by the people the group acknowledges as having affected them as musicians. (Check the back cover — right!) Since the music on that album is more "Springfield" than any concrete attempt to delve into jazz, soul, spirituals or folk, that list would perhaps be more at home on Stills' album. This is not to say that Stills is some kind of musical dilettante; his skill in using and arranging musical mediums precludes the notion that Stills is obviously very conscious of the rhythms and impact of Latin, spiritual and jazz-styled music and their relation to good ol' rock 'n roll.

When I heard that Stills' new album had "a lot of brass and choir-type stuff," my first reaction was pretty negative. Who did Stills think he was, Wilson Pickett? Nonetheless, I bought

the album on blind faith. After listening to it about as much as you can in two days, my head has gone right along with Stills' — wherever that is. I dig it.

The album opens up with "Love The One You're With," a song Stills penned around a notion he claims to have borrowed from Billy Preston. Actually, the play on words, "If you can't be with the one you love, love the one you're with," has probably been around for longer than Billy has, but nonetheless, it makes a good tune. It was written about a year ago, and CSN&Y used it on their recent tour. His differs from their version in that the rhythm has more of a Latin influence. Check out the organ solo — it's one of the better "hits" on the album, is not overdone and complements rather than dominates the sound. The steel drums on the third verse augment the rhythm section and give the song a sense of instrumental development on this cut.

"Do For The Others" is Stills very much as he appears in "4 & 20." The lament is not so harsh or hopeless as in the latter song. The persona seems to have solved the emotional problems that so devastated him in "4 & 20," by "doing for the others." Stills is the only musician appearing on this cut.

"Church" is something you might expect from its title. Its instrumentation is primarily keyboard and the chorus is, once again, wailing superbly. I don't really go for this type of music, but it is indicative of Stills' admiration for Aretha, Bonnie Bramlett and that sort of thing.

"Old Times Good Times" features the work of the late heavy-weight axe-man, Jimi Hendrix, to whom the album is dedicated. Stills does up a good little organ solo (to use the familiar hand vernacular). The song is about Stills and what he's been through

musically and how he ends up where he is now. Right about here you begin to notice in the lyrics a sort of retrospective note; like Stills looking back at himself, looking at life and trying to suggest ways to get it on.

"Go Back Home" is a song Stills has had a while; possibly influenced by the Cream's style in the chord structure of the song's second half. Speaking of Cream, yes, la-dees and gennel-men, Eric plays lead on this sawing. Guaranteed to rip your head off. But give Stills credit for the job on wah-wah. While Traffic fans will note a similarity to "Pearly Queen," the song definitely stands on its own feet as the best on the album.

Side Two starts off with "Sit Yourself Down," another song in the reflective vein. It's a good-timey sort of song; harmless, if not exciting.

In his recent concert at Bowdoin, John Sebastian introduced "Magical Connection" as like "music from a European movie." The second song on Side Two, "To A Flame," would stand a similar introduction. It's a song about watching someone you care about getting hurt, "drawn to a flame," while you can do nothing but watch. "It's like saying good-bye" because you know the person won't ever be quite the one you loved again.

"Thizza sawing 'bouta cawd game" is Stills introduction to the only "live" thing on the album. He dedicates this song, "Black Queen," to Jose Cuervo Gold Label Tequila. When you hear his voice, you'll know why. It's a bluesy, acoustic thing that was also included in the recent CSN&Y tours.

This is followed by a little tune that Steve worked out with Booker T, called "Cherokee." The musicianship on this cut is second only to "Go Back Home." It starts off with a familiar jazz-rock riff and then flows into 7/4

time. In the second verse, Sidney George comes in with flute, which for the purity of its sound, is a great "hit." This, too, seems to be a reflective song, with Stills singing "in my short time I've . . ." and going on to elaborate a Stillsian vision of experience. Mr. George also contributes a good sax solo on the song.

As "Cherokee" fades, an acoustic guitar heralds the words, "We are not helpless, we are men." "We Are Not Helpless" is the strongest statement of commitment on the album and is perhaps strange in an age which pretty much accepts the futility of man's efforts to change things. Besides guitar, Stills plays organ, which, although not prominent at first, fills the gaps nicely.

The song has three parts. Opening with the main body of the song, it changes about halfway through into a faster rhythm as the chorus comes in with people like Cass Elliot, Graham Nash, David Crosby, John Sebastian and others wailing out that spiritual sound — everybody sing, etc. Then the organ comes bursting through with heavy coda, if you like, to end the song. Be sure to catch Ringo's drum roll. And they said the boy couldn't play drums. Play it loud. Maybe you'll wake somebody up. Right!

In this album, Stills seems to have discarded the paranoia prevalent in "For what It's Worth" and "Wooden Ships" or the lamenting voice of "Suite: Judy Blue Eyes" and "4 & 20." His songs are stronger and he seems to have that detached viewpoint which is capable of calmly reviewing the past and a mature, seasoned optimism that realizes fear of the future is no future at all. That, I guess is the message of "We Are Not Helpless" and I really doubt that it is a direct response to Neil. So, my friends, sit yourself down, and listen to my boy, Steve Stills, do his tunes; he's real good.

The Student Union Committee presents "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" Friday night at 6:30 and 8:30 in Smith Auditorium. The price of admission is \$1 and a Bowdoin I.D. card. The 1966 movie of Edward Albee's four-character play depicts the corrosive, hate-filled relationship between a middle-aged New England college professor (Richard Burton) and his wife (Elizabeth Taylor) with some of the most searing dialogue ever heard in a Hollywood movie. Here is an excerpt:

GEORGE: (Barely contained anger now.) You can sit there in that chair of yours, you can sit there with the gin running out of your mouth, and you can humiliate me, and you can tear me apart . . . ALL NIGHT . . . and that's perfectly all right . . . that's O.K. . . .

MARTHA: YOU CAN STAND IT!

GEORGE: I CANNOT STAND IT!

MARTHA: YOU CAN STAND IT!! (YOU MARRIED ME FOR IT!! A SLIENCED.)

GEORGE: (Quietly.) That is a desperately sick lie.

MARTHA: DON'T YOU KNOW IT, EVEN YET?

GEORGE: (Shaking his head.) Oh . . . Martha.

MARTHA: My arm has gotten tired whipping you.

GEORGE: (Stares at her in disbelief.) You're mad.

MARTHA: For twenty-three years!

GEORGE: You're deluded . . . Martha, you're deluded.

MARTHA: IT'S NOT WHAT I'VE WANTED!

GEORGE: I thought at least you were . . . on to yourself. I didn't know. I . . . didn't know.

MARTHA: (Anger taking over.) I'm on to myself.

GEORGE: (As if she were some sort of a bug.) No . . . no . . . you're . . . sick.

MARTHA: (Rises—screams.) I'LL SHOW YOU WHO'S SICK!

GEORGE: All right Martha . . . you're going too far.

MARTHA: (Screams again.) I'LL SHOW YOU WHO'S SICK. I'LL SHOW YOU.

Nixon To The "Rescue"

Nixon's most recent adventure in Southeast Asia, the attempt to free some American POW's 20 miles west of Hanoi, was both provocative and revealing. Indeed, it demands a word of comment, lest one of the most odious adventures ever undertaken by the two-bit power brokers who presently inhabit Washington go unnoticed.

First, let there be no mistake that the explanation given for the mission was, in large part, misrepresentation. Nixon thought he could use some new prestige as a gutsy president willing to take extraordinary measures to preserve American lives. Prisoners are a handy excuse. Everyone sympathizes with their plight, and taking action on their behalf brings almost unanimous approval. Prisoners, however, are created by war, and if anyone has the power to stop the war, it is the president.

If Nixon were sincere in his concern for American lives, he would have withdrawn all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia long ago — he hardly saves lives by making them cannon-fodder in a continuing war.

The recent elections have made it obvious that he needs some sort of popularity boost. He has chosen to use American POW's to provide it for him. He only demonstrates his hypocrisy and demagoguery by prolonging the war while complaining about the plight of the prisoners.

The administration has just announced the resumption of bombing raids over certain areas of North Vietnam. Nixon certainly doesn't lose much sleep over U.S. treatment of the civilian population of the entire region: "Saturation bombing" is but a heady euphemism for genocide. The land war, too, has contributed to the decimation of Vietnamese civilians. Occurrences such as the My Lai incident are only beginning to surface.

The character of the mission itself was questionable. If any nation had dared try such a thing on the United States, Nixon would have been up in arms screaming about naked aggression. The resumption of bombing, together with this "aggression," can hardly lead people to believe that progress towards peace can be achieved at the Paris negotiating table. In sum, the administration's hypocritical concern for the prisoners is only bested by its "profound" desire for peace.

One of the secondary purposes of the invasion was the resuscitation of the image of the American soldier as "hero." The gist of Nixon's speech at the ceremonies celebrating the invasion was that You (young people) can be heroes — if You have the guts to dare to invade another country to save your fellow soldiers. Unfortunately, as it later became known, the men did not know the exact nature of their mission until their plane was in the air heading north. The whole incident also very curiously coincided with the My Lai trials, wherein the military image has been taking quite a beating.

It would appear, then, that the attempted "rescue" was more of a public relations stunt and mask for escalation of the war, (i.e. the bombing) than anything else. Despite it all, though, it is not difficult to understand Nixon's "new" belligerence from a psychological point of view. The old commie-hater and protector of the big interests never disappeared. The ambitious, power-greedy, afraid-to-be-pushed-around Nixon is still with us.

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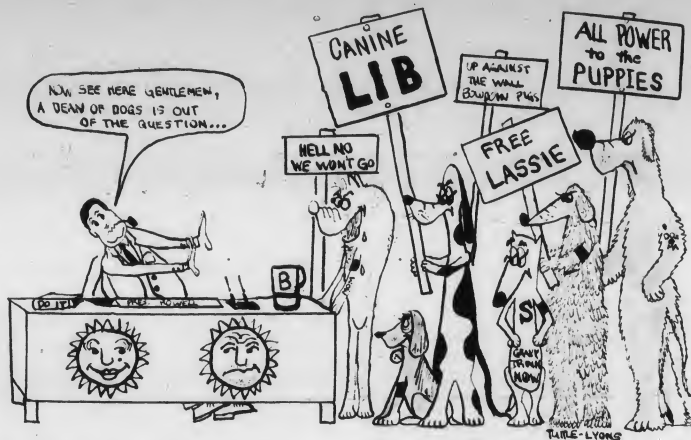
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Criticism

November 22, 1970

To the Editor:

I write to disagree with Al Wright's column about Julius Caesar. I thought that the role of Antony, although not excellently rendered, showed a deep understanding of the man. Antony, after all, is a very ambitious sort of guy — first shown as a sycophant of Caesar's; only coming for drink etc. . . then emerging as an energetic leader at the right time. There should be tension in the character — an almost feminine tension — the same tension we find in Olivier's Othello, and the actor was right in putting it there.

As far as accents are concerned, I don't see any reason why they shouldn't be there — if they're well done. And Cassius' accent was consistently good through the play. Parenthetically, Wright didn't praise Cassius for his excellent performance. I thought he declaimed well and he moved well on the stage.

Thank you, Isaac Lagnado

Vandalism

November 30, 1970

To whom it may concern:

Sometime either late Sunday evening (Nov. 29) or early Monday morning, the pay phone in North Maine Hall was ripped off the wall. Prior to that, the same thing happened to the phone in South Winthrop. Lest anyone attempts to put forth the argument that this was a symbolic act against the Establishment (i.e., Bell Telephone) or a protest against monopolies, may I also mention the cookie machines that were at one time in the dormitory basements. These merely provided a convenience for hungry students, and the proceeds went to charity (a multiple sclerosis fund, I believe). Yet the machines were vandalized so often, Centralized Dining finally gave up and put them out of service. Fortunately the Coke machines are a little more difficult to rob, or they'd be gone by now as well.

But let us return to the telephones; not only does their senseless destruction inconvenience those who made use of them, I have learned also that every resident of Maine and Winthrop will have to share the cost of the repairs. Admittedly this will probably amount to no more than a dollar or so per student, but nevertheless it's a pain in the ass for all of us. (It's of course very easy to blame these actions on "townies," but the fact is, Bowdoin students are responsible. They have been seen ransacking the cookie machines — not by me, unfortunately.)

However, apart from financial and other inconveniences, this vandalism raises more serious problems. Theoretically, everyone attending Bowdoin has at least some degree of intelligence or he wouldn't be here. Incidents like this make me wonder what stupidity is like, if this is intelligence. We all faithfully signed a Social Code at the beginning of the year. Because of that code, we enjoy a freedom at Bowdoin that a lot of student's don't have. There are no concentration camp tactics here, because enough people have faith in our general honesty and maturity. If such vandalism continues, that faith will be seriously challenged. These actions are more than childish behavior on the part of a few members of the college; they are an insult to the Social Code, and an infringement upon the rights and the freedom of us all.

I realize that it is hopeless to expect the vandals to own up to their responsibilities — they obviously feel that they don't have any, or they

wouldn't have behaved so irresponsibly in the first place. And I certainly don't expect any of the other gutless wonders on campus to report the vandals to the Student Judiciary Board. That would be finking. But I hope that we all will read the Social Code and re-define it for ourselves, particularly the part that states, "The freedom conferred by a Social Code is a positive value only so long as one person's freedom or privacy does not interfere with another's."

I would ask that my name be withheld in case my message doesn't reach the right people. I don't particularly relish the thought of my room becoming the next casualty.

Please sign me only as:

A member of the class of '73
P.S. As I leave to mail this, I am informed of a new development; the washing machine in Maine Hall has been rifled. Please, somebody, do something!

Off Astro Turf!

Dear Friends and Fellow Students,
Our campus sits along the northwest edge of Escambia Bay, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico at Panama, Florida. So far this year, Escambia Bay has suffered over 60 major fish kills, each one of close to or more than a million fish — food fish, sport fish, "commercial" fish, you name it. These kills have been traced to industries and municipalities just north of and on the bay, which have been using the Escambia River and the bay for a dump. One such industry is Monsanto Co., which, as of January, 1970, was dumping into the river, and the bay, the following wastes:

- 10,000 lbs./day 5 day biological oxygen demand
- 3,900 lbs./day total organic carbon
- 1,875 lbs./day TKN
- 1,331 lbs./day nitrite nitrogen
- 1,104 lbs./day ammonia nitrogen and nitrite
- 421 lbs./day total phosphate
- 264 lbs./day ortho phosphate

One of Monsanto's most advertised and ecologically deleterious products is Astro Turf, an artificial grass; some of its other products are Arochlor (1250) compounds and herbicides. Because our public officials have been tragically slow to respond, and because citizen initiated "pollution control" legislation is being successively weakened and stifled, and will have only moderate success if ever passed, we have concluded that only economic sanctions can force the industries involved to recycle their wastes and quit using the Escambia River — the public domain — for a dump.

We intend to take sanctions against all industries, of which there are six locally, dumping into the Escambia River and the bay. To establish our effectiveness, we have decided to begin by calling for a boycott of Astro Turf, the Monsanto product that depends most heavily on the college market. We desperately need your support. There is nothing less at stake than the bay itself — the bay which is an integral part of our biosphere, is essential to a balanced environment.

It doesn't take much thought to realize that Escambia Bay is about as important to you as it is to us. By supporting our boycott you not only deny revenue to an enemy of the bay, you also help assert, for once, that our waters and our skies are not dumps, and that even large industries must be held responsible for their wastes.

- We ask that you put up with natural grass for a good while longer
- We ask that you compel your friends and local industries not to buy Astro Turf and other Monsanto products
- We very respectfully and urgently request

(Please turn to Page 5)

Night Of The Generals

Vietnam's A Success At Point

The Student Conference on United States Affairs (SCUSA) is held every year at West Point. Some 100 colleges send representatives, usually seniors or "outstanding juniors" . . . to the three day affair which is held to: 1.) Acquaint students with the problems of foreign policy formulation. 2.) Expose the cadets to viewpoints other than the military's. 3.) Get some publicity for the Point (The application they give you asks the name of your home town newspaper).

Because of a delay in the selection process, Professor Morgan, Chairman of the Government Department, had to find two student representatives in a hurry. Chris Kessler, a senior, was chosen, and I found myself classified an "outstanding junior."

The Conference itself was dull. My group . . . the Conference is divided into groups according to geographic areas, "Europe," "The North Atlantic Area," "East Asia," "Latin America" etc. . . . handled "Southeast Asia." If anyone in the group knew anything about the subject they weren't telling. The group spent most of its time discussing the sort of attitude America should have when it gives out foreign aid. Kessler had more "fun" largely because of the presence of what he called a "baby machine," i.e. an attractive young lady, in his group.

The culmination of the Conference was a banquet held in the West Point Officers Club. Before the meal we all filed through a reception line. This was a new experience for me. I'd shaken hands with Roger Howell once in what could be called a reception line but I'd never seen the real thing. The line began with a major who announced your name to Gen. Knowlton, the Superintendent of the Academy, the general introduced his wife who introduced Ambassador William Sullivan, the banquet's speaker. Sullivan introduced his wife who introduced a lesser dignitary and so on down the line. My passage through the gauntlet began like this:

- "What's your name?"
- "Mr. Cusick from Bowdoin."
- "Cusick?"
- "Yes."
- "General, may I present Mr. Cusick from Bowdoin."
- "Mr. Cusick?"
- "Yes."
- "From Bowdoin?"
- "Yes."
- "Fine, May I present you to my wife. My dear, Mr. Cusick from Bowdoin."
- "Mr. Bowdoin."
- "No, that's Cusick?"
- "Cusick?"

"Yes, Cusick."

"Cusick?"

"Yes, Cusick. C-U-S-I-C-K."

"Fine, may I present you to . . ."

Three retired generals and their wives who lived near the Point sat across from me at dinner. We talked about Vietnam ("You can't expect a general to win a war if you tie his hands.") and the impending arrival of Bob Hope, who was going to visit the Academy before he took his troupe over to Vietnam for Christmas. They were all looking forward to seeing Bob. A colonel's wife sat next to me. She assured me that I'd enjoy going to the Point. She thought it was a wonderful place, so pretty, no crime, no race problems, "like Camelot."

The West Point Glee Club sang "America." The colonel's wife said she always cried during this and blew her nose. Three black participants in the Conference who were sitting further down the table were visibly amused by the Glee Club's hyper-patriotic rendition of the song. This didn't please the colonel's wife. Ambassador Sullivan gave his speech which described our twenty-five years of successful foreign policy in Asia. Vietnam was an error which was being corrected. The banquet ended and I, along with a great many of the other "civilians" who had been present, fled to the Hotel Thayer's bar to try and get the military out of our heads.

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from page 4)

that you obtain, through your student government and alumni associations, a binding, official promise not to purchase Astro Turf until Monsanto quits dumping its wastes into Escambia River and Escambia Bay.

We recommend that before you or your college administration buy any other sort of artificial grass, you determine that manufacturer is not, like Monsanto, using the environment for a dump.

We need your active response to this appeal, even if you have no need at your institution for Astro Turf. Your support is urgently requested. Please send us notification of your administration's promise not to purchase Astro Turf as soon as it can be obtained.

Responsible Environmental Action Program
P. O. Box 294
Goftzale, Fla. 32650
November 11, 1970

Early Acceptances Made - Sans SAT's

(Continued from page 1)
ing coeducational. Secondly, the new policy of optional College Boards has attracted the attention of a large group of highly motivated students who, for one reason or another, have not done well on standardized tests (of the 81 students just admitted to Bowdoin, 43 did not submit their College Board scores). Thirdly, Bowdoin's location in Maine on the ocean is becoming a more visible asset to kids who are tired of city turbulence and bad air, and who are one with the national ecological concern."

Of the men and women admitted to Bowdoin via Early Decision, 48% ranked in the upper 10% of their class, and 68% ranked in the upper 20% of their class. The Class of 1975 will eventually number 280 students — thus there are 199 places remaining.

The initial weeding out of applicants at many colleges and universities is often done by computer. The only objective information the computer has are test scores and academic records. It depends upon the individual college how each of these factors is weighed. There are a whole bunch of tests any particular college may require, but the majority require the exams given by the College Entrance Examination Board — the SAT's and the achievement tests. The test scores don't mean much by themselves, and some admissions officers (like Dick Moll) go so far as to say that they are often misleading.

Someone who does poorly on the tests but who does well in

school will probably be given some leeway if the school is well-served by the college. But someone who does well on the tests and poorly in school (no matter where) is in trouble. Colleges take that sort of thing to mean that you are an underachiever — you have what it takes but don't use it. Although many Bowdoin students are just that — they are not hung up on getting good grades — it is considered somewhat evil to be a nonachieving genius in high school.

	Geographical Distribution	
	Total	Wom- en
Maine	23	19
Massachusetts	22	18
New York	7	7
Connecticut	5	4
California	3	3
Minnesota	3	3
New Jersey	3	3
Ohio	3	3
Pennsylvania	3	3
Rhode Island	3	3
Michigan	2	2
Hawaii	1	1
Illinois	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1
Oregon	1	1

	Wom- en	
	Total	Men
No. Applied	367	322
No. Admitted	81	72



A Working Majority

By RICHARD LUSTIG

I have recently become quite impressed with President Nixon's uncanny ability to bull his way through anything. His latest triumph was the election held last November 3. Despite the fact that the Republican Party failed to gain a majority in the Senate, lost eleven governorships, nine House seats, and a dozen state legislatures, the President was all smiles about the outcome, calling the campaign a "tremendous success." What's even more amazing to me is that not only could he say this with a straight face, but that everybody believed him. Most of this country is convinced that the Republicans won, even though Nixon was the first incoming President since Zachary Taylor who failed to achieve a majority in either Congressional chamber.

Needless to say, he must be doing something right. Recognizing this, thousands of people in all walks of life are using his logic in everyday situations. Just the other day my guitar amp refused to work. I opened it up and fooled around with it, but to no avail. Sadly concluding that I'd have to spend some money and fix it, I took it to a local music shop, where the proprietor was more than happy to offer his assistance. He told me to come back in a week.

The days passed agonizingly by (my guitar and I are inseparable), and when the appointed time arrived, I ran all the way to the store. I was happy to hear the owner inform me that everything was just fine.

"Yep," he said, "your amp is all fixed up, and I've never heard a better sound than it gives now. That'll be \$50."

I gladly gave him the money and carted my amp home. I plugged in my bass, waited for it to warm up, and then started playing a favorite tune. I didn't hear a thing. Puzzled, I tried again. Nothing. Angriily, I took the amp back to the shop.

"What is this?" I demanded. "I gave you \$50 to repair my amp, and absolutely nothing comes out of it! It's still broken!"

The proprietor was very calm. "Now, now, Sonny, don't get excited. This amp works perfectly."

"But it doesn't make any noise!"

"Ah, but look here!" He opened up the amp, and showed me the inside.

"Look at those unconnected wires! And those broken conductors! And it's missing eleven fuses. It's worse off than it was before I brought it here!" I shouted tearing my hair out.

"But you don't understand," he said soothingly. "You see, I've managed to create a working majority of these wires. More than half, as you see, are connected. So it must be working."

"But . . ."

"Also, I'm pretty sure that these wires will work the way I want them to, since I've given them warning. I think the results of my work on this amp will keep them in line, if they don't want to get ripped out themselves!"

"But . . ."

"As for these conductors, I see no change electrically. These things have always worked, and the loss of a few of them won't make much difference."

"But . . ."

"Now these fuses may be a problem, since so many were lost, but did you ever see a fuse that could dominate this amp? I really don't think they're even relevant to this repair job."

"But . . ."

"Now I think we'd best turn our eyes not towards the way this amp is now, but rather toward the future of this amp. The problems are all solved. There will be plenty of electricity by say, 1972, and the repairs will certainly last until then, when the amp will work even better than ever. I'd therefore conclude that this amp works just fine. Wouldn't you?"

I admitted defeat. Socrates would have had a hard time arguing with this guy. So I sorrowfully took my amp home with me, and spent all night staring at it and crying. Next morning I went to my English class, having completely forgotten to write a paper due that day. My teacher was furious.

"Mr. Lustig," he said, "this is the third paper you haven't given me this semester!"

"Now, now, Professor," I answered, "don't get excited. You see, I have given you two other papers, and with a test or two that I've taken, I figure I've managed to achieve a working majority with my assignments, so . . ."

Whiteside Resigns . . .

(Continued from page 1)
teaching colleagues at Bowdoin have responded to his appeal to teach Senior Seminars during the past seven years and other faculty members have served as members of the supervisory Senior Center Council. "This faculty support will continue," he said, "and we are already making plans for next year."

"While I can hardly mention the many names," he added, "I must indicate a special debt of gratitude to President Coles, whose leadership of the College made the Center possible and who was fully committed to the idea from the beginning."

Professor Whiteside expressed a special tribute to the seven classes of seniors who have resided in the Center since 1964. "To live with students and to associate freely with them under all sorts of conditions is a rich and wonderful experience," he said. "I have often wished that the critics of today's college stu-

dents could come to know them as it has been my privilege to know them. I hope I have helped some of the seniors. They have had a profound impact upon me. They have taught me what education at its best can be."

A member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1953, Professor Whiteside served on a faculty committee which helped plan the Senior Center, designed not only to provide additional housing and dining facilities for a growing Bowdoin but also to make a new and meaningful contribution to the educational philosophy of a liberal arts college.

Dr. Whiteside was designated the Center's first Director in 1962 — two years before it was opened. He has planned and supervised Senior Seminars, arranged for visiting lecturers and a wide variety of other cultural events at the Center, and served as advisor to each year's senior class. He has continued to teach courses in American history.

Berkeley Survey—

Students Accept Confrontation Tactics

BERKELEY — (CPS) — College students accept the use of confrontation tactics and reject the methods used by campus and civil authorities to quell student protests, according to a survey released by a research team at the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education located at the University of California at Berkeley.

The survey of 1,452 college seniors was conducted on ten campuses selected to represent different institutions by nature of size, geographic location, state or private control, economic background of the student body. Most of the students were white middle-class men and women with above average academic records who graduated last spring and summer.

When asked if they believed that some form of confrontation "is necessary and effective" in changing the nation's social and political direction only one percent concluded that confrontation was unnecessary. Nineteen percent supported only some form of "peaceful petitioning." Fifty-two percent felt that "non-violent mass protest is the only feasible way to persuade officials

to respect the will of the people." Nineteen percent answered that the "use of disruptive tactics and the destruction of property is often necessary to change the status quo." And nineteen percent stated that "although some may get badly hurt, actual physical confrontation and violence must at times be resorted to in order to affect social change."

The survey also reported that: "Fifty percent of the seniors indicated they were or "would have been" participants in Vietnam war protests and 36 percent indicated they would be in sympathy with such protests. "Seventy-three percent of the seniors agreed that "basically,

the U.S. is a racist society" and 17 percent disagreed.

"Fifty-six percent of the seniors oppose suspension of dismissal of students "who disrupt the normal functioning of the campus by protest activities." Twenty-one percent favor suspension of dismissal.

"Despite the fact that none of the schools involved in the study had experienced the massive use of police force, 46 percent of the seniors see the police as instigators of violence and only 28 percent disagreed.

The research team was unable to provide the names of the schools involved in the study under the terms of their contracts with participating institutions.

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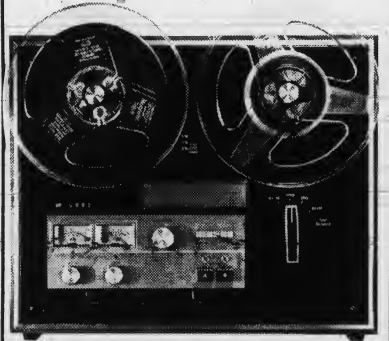
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Guest Column

Quill Editor Jabs Literary 'Arts' Here

By DON WESTFALL

(Mr. Westfall is Editor-in-Chief of the Quill, Bowdoin's literary magazine.)

This is not an advance "Apologia," nor is it a collective statement. Therefore, I suppose it has to be regarded as a personal assessment; although not too personal, since loss of a certain cynical distance is the first step toward cretinism at Bowdoin. (Anyway, what I'm really trying to do is sell Snake Oil to wide eyed yokels who have moderately high board scores.)

Someone once told a friend of mine that everything at Bowdoin is token. I wouldn't touch the

political-racial aspects of that statement, but it hits embarrassingly close to home when applied to the College's student publications. Our two major printed efforts have been and are largely failures as newspaper and literary magazine.

The Orient has solved most of its problem. On a campus the size of Bowdoin's with a commensurately large student population there is little chance that important news will not spread quickly. We knew Roger Howell was President, that there was an acid bust in Portland and that we won any number of hockey games before The Orient told us so and with the same amount of detail. Modern communications (WBOR) being what they are; The Orient seems wisely to have chosen the least travelled road and become a political forum of sorts.

Unfortunately, the Quill has not coped so well. In the past there was difficulty distinguishing the Editorial Board from the contributors, leading at times to justifiable charges of elitism. Too many volumes of weak prose and poetry were printed. There was even a time, not long distant, when The Quill was a "Literary Magazine." (sic)

While it is not my goal to attack the quality of the students here (that has been done many times before), I do maintain that the arts in general, and the Quill in particular have been victimized by the admissions office and tradition. As a small college and a prep school for medical, law, and business schools or the wide world of secondary education and insurance sales, we are severely limited. Without the funds and facilities of Wesleyan or Amherst it is difficult to attract teachers who will excite students to a fever pitch in art, music or writing or for the students to be excited.

The Quill's problem, then, is that we cannot produce what Yale can produce but that we do have a responsibility to the college community to provide an outlet for creative work, self aggrandizement, or editorial yearnings, and still be interesting.

"THERE WAS NO STOPPING US 'ruthless night-riders of the political right' in spite of Charles Goodell's desperate stand 'to keep freedom from being assassinated.' (We'll need a little more time to finish up with the assassination, but as a starter we've managed to liquidate Goodell's freedom to add to the nation's troubles and confusion)." For a free copy of NATIONAL REVIEW, write: Dept. V, 150 E. 35 Street, N. Y. 10016

Our "solution" has been to attack along both lines. By increasing the size of the Editorial Board through selection of people for their ability to ferret out previously-unheard-from contributors, we hope to raise the quality and quantity of contributions. (Perhaps this strategy will dispell some of the complaints about "effete snobbery" which abound every semester at publication time.) By accepting material other than poetry and short fiction, we hope to increase student and faculty interest. Expanding interest while still attempting to stay within the budget means that we will seek papers from courses, political writings (longer than what might appear in the Orient), reviews, music and high contrast photographs or single color line drawings.

The Quill's greatest drawing card for a mass audience is photography. Since the Bugle, our august yearbook, gives no by-line for pictures and presumably accepts only those dealing with "college life," we will do both; dollars — fame but not fortune. But cost and a desire not to be disgustingly relevant dictate that we not go overboard with photos of bananas, dead birds, etc.

As this whole article has been an advertisement (as I said — Snake Oil) it seems best to end with the big pitch and declare the final deadline for contributions to be December 9th.

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An Apology

My article ("Sustenance") in the last issue of the Orient has resulted in a great deal of adverse comment. The article was an admittedly superficial and humorous attempt to look at dining out in Brunswick. I wish to apologize to those eating places, particularly "Mike's Place," which were offended by it.

Fred Cusick



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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1970

NUMBER 11



Photo by Benson

No Utopia

Senior Program Weighed

By DAVE BUSHY

It is the first thing a newcomer to the Bowdoin campus sees, and the last sight one can view from miles away. One hundred fifty feet tall, 120,000 square feet in space, with room for 202 students, it is valued at nearly four million dollars.

Its imposing silhouette towers over the school as a reminder of an innovative and unique experiment in Senior year education. Instituted in the Fall of 1964, The Senior Center Program has had both praise and criticism; met with apathy and interest, yet, in the words of Professor William B. Whiteside, director, "We've had an impact upon the college. . . It's still got vitality."

Whiteside, who only recently resigned from the directorship, served in that capacity for seven years. During this time six different classes have participated in the community-idea of the center, "drawing Seniors together in one building who are struggling with the same problems."

Richard Pulsifer, administrative assistant to the Director, echoed Whiteside's words, "Our goal originally was to give real direction to the Senior Year."

The problems of undergraduate life and solutions which ultimately led to the idea of a Senior Center were discussed extensively in a "Symposium on Undergraduate Environment," held on October 18-19, 1962. At that time Professor Whiteside outlined the program:

"This program will have two broad aspects. The first consists of curriculum changes for members of the Senior Class, and the second is an effort to modify the extracurricular life of the students who will be residents in the center.

. . . Each Senior will take two seminar courses, one in the fall semester and one in the spring semester. These seminars are not to be subjects in the students' major department, and at least one of the two seminars must be outside not only the department but outside the division. . . .

"We hope to be able to support the program by making it easier for students to arrange to become involved in a variety of interesting groups. We therefore hope to introduce through this program and through the physical plant which will support it opportunities for many intel-

lectual activities. We hope to encourage the students to test their minds and to engage in the development of interests outside of a narrow field of specialization. . . ."

Eight years later, Whiteside notes that "The Center has certainly brought about changes, but not a utopia."

Seniors, in general appear to have favorable impressions towards the program, with some reservations.

Gary Briggs commented, "The Seminars are good, if you get a good Seminar. That about sums it up. They enable you to pick up a casual learning." He stressed that he liked the "diverseness" of the lecture programs. "There are some really interesting topics. It's nice to know they are there if you want to go."

Some forty students live off-campus, for numerous of reasons. Briggs, who lives in an apartment noted, "in the center there are lousy acoustics — you can hear parties three or four floors below you. . . . The entire (Please turn to Page 3)

Governor John Stevens Blasts Treatment Of Passamaquoddies

By DAVID COLE

"What we want to be is what we are."

Wednesday night in the Wentworth Room of the Senior Center Bowdoin Newman presented Governor John Stevens of the Passamaquoddies of Dana Point, and Louis L. Doyle of the Diocese of Portland. The subject was "The American Indian Today." It was a subject which, though it has gained adherents in the last few years, had been generally passed over in the rush of civil rights and minority legislation during the past decade. Indeed, as Governor Stevens and Mr. Doyle told the small crowd Wednesday night, the greatest problem of the American Indian today is that he has been forgotten and his plight ignored.

Governor Stevens, serving his ninth consecutive two-year term as leader of the Passamaquoddies, declared that his people's problems are caused by a lack of interest in the state legislation. There is a state department of Indian affairs, but, the Governor noted, it is under-staffed and under-funded. The state school system has been a complete failure among the state's Indian population. The state schools, according to the Governor, do not try to meet the needs of the Indian children but instead force young Indians into a system that is strange and often hostile. As a result, the dropout rate is above 90% among Indians.

The Governor and Mr. Doyle attacked the state schools for tearing down traditional Indian values of communal sharing and reverence of land as something more than a commodity; these values are replaced, Mr. Doyle said, with "European" values of personal success, position, status, and "education." We want to be what we are, Governor Stevens declared; the public schools teach them not to be.

The Indians of Dana Point

have tried to demonstrate a capability to run their own schools, where Indian youngsters can be taught to be proud of what they are. With federal funds a high school has been established at Bar Harbor for Indian youths; there are presently only twenty students but many more, from all over Maine and the Maritime provinces, hope to go if funds can be found to expand the school.

However, Governor Stevens and Mr. Doyle pointed out, the failings of the State of Maine go beyond the grossly inadequate school facilities. The rights of the Passamaquoddy and other Maine tribes, and the obligation of the state government are embodied in a Treaty that was first ratified with Massachusetts and then transferred to Maine when it became a state in 1820. In return for a large part of their land, the federal and state governments agreed to provide the Indians with the necessities of life and to protect and preserve the rights of the tribes, particularly their right to their land. These obligations have not been fulfilled. Today, the state controls the tribe's land through a 999 year lease. The Indians have no say in how their land — which is basic to their way of life — is used. For example, Governor Stevens' tribe owns 25,000 acres of good timberland; the rights are controlled by the state, the University of Maine, and the Georgia Pacific Company. Return of these rights to the tribe would go a long way toward putting the Indians in a position to help themselves. But the state, Mr. Doyle believes, won't do anything — they will cut into Georgia Pacific's profits, Georgia Pacific, he said, has a better lobby and more money than the Indians.

Although some Indians, particularly the Penobscots around Old Town, have been able to find

work, most live in poverty. In Washington County, where Governor Stevens' tribe is located, the poverty is severe even among whites and the Indians are in yet greater need. The Passamaquoddies have set up a "basket factory" of sorts to provide income and the Governor hopes this operation can be expanded. But at present there is little help. The Diocese of Portland, which Mr. Doyle represents, has tried to meet the immediate needs of the Indians (over 90% of them are Catholic) but has not got the resources to make the concerted effort that Mr. Doyle feels is really necessary.

For the Indian in Maine, as across the country, opportunities are few. Colleges will accept "qualified" students, but very few Indians, faced with a hostile school system taught in a second language (Passamaquoddies speak Passamaquoddy, not English) the chances of becoming qualified are small. Meanwhile, the Indian is forgotten, his ancient rights violated, his land sold by the state, his culture denigrated by the culture that rules America. "What we want is to be what we are," Governor Stevens declares. "I have a chip on my shoulder; I have a right to have it there." No one familiar with his story can disagree; no one who has never tried to help can object.

Bowdoin Men Are Going To Mass. Prison

The Norfolk Quiz Club has challenged Bowdoin College students to a formal Quiz Match Dec. 19. The Club is made up of 12 inmates of the Norfolk (Mass.) State Prison and over the past eight years has won two-thirds of its matches against area colleges and universities.

Based on the well-known "G.E. College Bowl," the Quiz Matches feature five-man teams from the Club and the participating college. There is a monitor and an invited audience. Anyone wishing to attend the Norfolk-Bowdoin match should call the school office at the institution before hand and list his name to obtain clearance. The telephone number is (617) 668-0800. The program begins at 6:15 p.m.

Bowdoin students traveling to Norfolk for the match include James P. Baker '71, Daniel W. Callender '72, Daniel J. Gilmore, III '72, Captain, Mark Godwin '73, David R. Hastings, III '72, and alternate, Philip E. Bastable '72.

Coaches for the Norfolk Quiz Club are Michael A. Bundy, a social worker there, and Gary L. Singletary, a mathematics teacher in the prison school. Mr. Bundy said all inmates are eligible for the Club but must pass a test each year. The top five scorers participate in the outside matches and the top 12 comprise the Club. The Club holds practices each week with each member contributing 12 questions. The founder of the Club, still a member of the team, is serving a life term.

Council Approves International Program

By JOHN MEDEIROS

The Student Council gave its formal approval to the Afro-American Society's Brotherhood Internship Program at its Monday night meeting. Although Council members had expressed their approval when the program was first presented, this week's action was the first formal endorsement it has received.

Bob Johnson told the Council he was going to ask for a similar vote from the Faculty in the near future. The actual resolution was proposed by Bob Lochte, who called it a "straw vote" to determine if the "sense of the Council" was in favor of the program. The vote was 22 in favor and none against. Members Andy Jeon, Larry Wolfe, and George Bartell abstained. Johnson also announced that Chris Alt '71, Tom Cassidy '71 and Greg Warwick '74 were the students who had been named to the program's Advisory Planning Committee.

Much of the evening's discussion centered around fund-raising possibilities. The cost of the program is now estimated at \$39,712.50, Johnson said. Of this,

about \$8,000 is to come from the Bowdoin community, and the rest from outside sources, including foundations.

Council President Geoff Ovenden told Johnson the Council was willing to help out in any way it could, but that it was waiting to hear from the Advisory Planning Committee. Vince Mitchell, who spoke with Johnson for the program, told Council members the Afro-Am Society was open to suggestions from any source, not just the committee. "If somebody has some definite ideas, just let us know," he said.

Council Secretary-Treasurer Owen Larrabee said the Council had not acted because it wanted to "avoid a duplication of effort." "I don't think a duplication of effort is necessarily a bad thing," Johnson said, "especially when you're trying to raise lots of money fast."

Mitch Glazier moved to have the Council sponsor a voluntary, campus-wide, one-meal fast to help raise money. After some discussion, Council members chose supper on December 15 as the fast. The vote was 23-0 in favor, with Wolfe and Bartell

abstaining.

Johnson suggested that December 15 might be titled "Brotherhood Internship Day." Richard Kimball suggested that the Council request that proceeds from the concession at that night's hockey game against UNH be donated to the program. By a vote of 22-0, the Council concurred.

Johnson said the society was still hoping to get some money from the Campus Chest fund, but Ovenden said no one will know how much money will be available from that source until the weekend is over. (As an aside, Ovenden noted that the Campus Chest committee has decided to leave the weekend on the date it was originally scheduled, March 6. The hockey game that weekend is at Colby on Saturday.)

Johnson noted the Afro-Am Society was planning to apply to the Blanket Tax Committee for a supplemental appropriation.

In other matters, Rob Carpenter described the working paper presented by the student members of the student-faculty Committee on Governance. Carpenter (Please Turn to Page Two)

Student Panel Discussion Proves Dull

By SAUL GREENFELD

Those students who incessantly accuse our government of being irrelevant, dealing in generalities and enacting various Orlewesque scenarios in its every day operations, should take a second look at their own student leaders and governments. An excellent opportunity to take this peek into reality was afforded by an exceedingly dull program entitled, "Maine, News and Comment," broadcast last Wednesday night over WCBB, the joint Colby, Bates, Bowdoin television station.

There was a panel which was to have consisted of the student body presidents of Colby, University of Maine at Orono (UMO), Bates and Bowdoin. The moderator, Brooks Hamilton, announced that Bowdoin's own Geoff Ovenden had 'copped out' and wasn't coming because of the weather. The Bates representative apparently had no excuse and just didn't show. The panel as a result consisted of Chip Chandlers, student president at UMO, Steve Orlov, Colby's student president and another student from UMO, David Siegal. Most of the discussion centered around questions asked by telephone callers.

The discussion could be divided into three main headings: 1. The ever present dilemma of hair length, 2. academic reform and 3. the legalization of marijuana. The television audience, apparently impressed by Orlov's shaggy mane and leather vest and Siegal's full beard, called in many inquiries regarding youth fashion in general (many inquiries being two; but on that show, two was a plurality). Orlov seriously contemplated the question and then said the unexpected: "A person should wear whatever he desires." Siegal similarly shocked all those in the watching audience.

The talk of academic reform was a bit more substantive. Orlov said academic reform must come, but "It's gonna take time." Siegal and Chandler also agreed that, yes, it will take time. After a good deal of prognosticating as to the possibility of academic reform, some enterprising caller asked the question everyone had been waiting for: "What do you mean by academic reform?" Orlov went on to explain that academic reform meant to have more say in academic reform (sound like Mel Laird?). After much confusion it was established that he was talking about pass-fail systems and more flexible graduation requirements.

The panel, appalled at the increase in the use of marijuana on the part of children, posed the legalization of marijuana as the solution. Leaping from one logical conclusion to the next, from postulate, to theorem, to proof and then back, they asserted that

"children are forced into it because it's illegal." "If it were legal, the aura would disappear. There would be more education on the subject etc. etc. etc."

Some of the more cogent miscellaneous comments should be mentioned. Chandlers admitted that the recent bomb threats at UMO were "distracting." Orlov

postulated that the reason for student political apathy this fall is that they are all exhausted from the spring's efforts (amazing how 'morality' is seasonal). Finally, Chandlers thought that since he didn't like hunting there should be stricter gun laws. . . .

Ovenden, how did you make it snow?

And The Council Rolls On . . .

(Continued from page 1)

asked interested Council members to meet with the student members of the Committee to discuss the working paper. He warned that the effort to obtain some real influence for the student organizations on campus could fall through if some interest was not shown. The Student Council "never comes up in their (the Faculty's) minds until it brings up some recommendations."

Carpenter also reported on a meeting of the Special Committee on Membership and Operation of the Governing Boards, which is made up of members of those boards, the student body, faculty, and administration. That committee is filing an interim report with the Governing Boards' Committee on Policy, he said, and several recommendations are included in the report:

- 1) Terms of office for members of the Boards, instead of the present life tenure. The terms recommended by the Committee were six years for Overseers and eight years for Trustees.
- 2) A limit of two terms on each board for all individual.
- 3) A mandatory retirement age of 75 for all members of the

Boards.

4) Continuation of present student and faculty non-voting representation to the Boards. The committee felt that the real power lies in the Committees of the Boards, and to place students and faculty members on the Boards with full voting membership would be only "cosmetic" and would necessitate a change of the College's charter. Any such change must be approved by the legislature of both Maine and Massachusetts. (The implication was that the Committee would recommend full student and faculty voting membership on all Committees of the Boards in the near future.)

5) Representation of the Alumni Council to the Boards, in a nonvoting status similar to that presently held by students and faculty members.

Ovenden announced that Freshman class elections will be held in the near future. Two Freshman representatives are to be elected to the Council, to take office at the beginning of the second semester. Members absent from this week's meeting were all three representatives of the Class of 1971: Bill Brantling, Bill Seekins and Roger Shelling.

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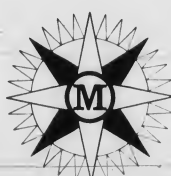
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Professional Campaign Manager Awes Liberals With Pragmatism

By RICHARD PATARD

As refreshing and long overdue as the snow which blanketed the campus last weekend, the pragmatic, unpretentious cynicism espoused by professional political strategist and campaign manager B. Kenneth McGee, brother of Bowdoin's own Professor Douglas McGee, in a speech last Thursday evening entitled "Grassroots Rules: The Art of Exploiting Idealism," afforded a welcome relief from the endless procession of ideologists bombarding college audiences with their own passionately partisan political prejudices.

"I work professionally in politics," McGee explained. "I work only to win. The name of the game is winning; I do it for anyone who wants to ask me. I work for other than liberal candidates; in 1970 I worked for conservatives as well as liberals, from the far North to the deep South. I work in campaigns strictly to win. I look at campaigns from a practical point of view; I'm taking care of me, Kenneth McGee." Although he describes himself as privately "a liberal Democrat," Mr. McGee has no scruples against selling his services to any candidate, Democrat or Republican, that will meet his price. For example, in 1967 he managed Carl Stokes' campaign for mayor of Cleveland; in 1969 in the incredulous horror of devout liberals everywhere, he managed the mayoral campaign against Carl Stokes.

Having worked on both sides of the ideological fence, McGee was able to make some interesting comparisons between the conservative and liberal mentalities. "Liberals," he notes, "are a lot more fun to work with, but, God, it's hard to get anything done with them." He bemoaned deviousness, the self-righteousness, and the insistence on a candidate's ideological purity which characterize liberal campaigners. Although "Conservative's imaginations don't extend beyond Reader's Digest," McGee wistfully remarked that their regimentation and quasi-military efficiency tend to win campaigns. However, McGee observed that, despite such superficial ideological differences, our politicians on both the right and the left share a common standard of political integrity: "Conservatives and liberals alike will change as the wind blows."

McGee's work, although including basic strategy, public relations, and speechwriting, is concentrated on getting out the grassroots level. "It is," he asserted, "the hardest, dirtiest, louiest work there is in a campaign. I really love it. It appeals to my sense of competition; it's mean, it's rough, it's tough. It gives me a chance to work out my innate hostility." Grassroots politics, McGee explained, consists not in convincing the voters that your candidate is right, but in getting to the polls those voters who already believe he is right; you concentrate on getting out your political "base," and "hope the other side forgets there's an election." Campaigning is focused on ethnic and economic blocs, rather than issues: "I have never run an issue campaign in my life; most are gut-level." Because the most easily divided along ethnic lines, "a black vs. white campaign is the easiest to run — which is a hell of a commentary on our American way of life; it's just getting your own people out."

After reflecting that our candidates are vacillating opportunists, our electorate abysmally ignorant, and our campaigns unsuccessful, Mr. McGee soothingly re-

assured us of his complete confidence in the democratic system that butters his bread. Summoning his mother to the microphone, McGee, between mouthfuls of apple pie, affirmed, "I happen to think that the system can work; those who don't think so are looking for a cop-out," and went on to recite the Nicene Creed, Pledge of Allegiance, and A Child's Garden of Verses. Astutely perceiving a lack of concord from his audience, he defiantly admonished: "If you don't like the Democratic political institutions as they stand, you'd better know about them in order to beat them."

McGee's opinion of the student movement suspiciously approaches disillusioned idealism. After confessing disappointment that the promised kiddies' crusade after Kent State and Cambodia never materialized ("I got a little teed off at the student movement"), McGee apologized profusely for this lapse in cynicism and vowed it would never happen again. Nevertheless, he thinks students can play a decisive role in politics, and in several instances where student involvement had decided campaigns. However, he seems to think student involvement usually aides conservatives; first, he cited an anti-student-conservative backlash. "Sentiment is pretty much anti-youth; in some sections of this country people hate young people as much as they hate black people."

He emphasized the counter-productivity of last year's massive student demonstrations: "The conservatives were really grateful, because you were really radicalizing the American public." McGee stated that recent studies had revealed that there were more conservative students involved in this year's campaigns than liberal ones, and suggested that they, by working quietly within the system, had been far more effective than the better publicized student left.

The audience reaction was one of incredulous righteous indignation. The Bowdoin Quijotes were clearly abashed at McGee's appalling lack of principle, and commenced breast-beating immediately upon the conclusion of McGee's lecture. These sheltered academic' naifs, plous pillars of the Liberal faith and self-appointed custodians of the college conscience, whose ranks included both faculty and students, old left and new huddling together for shelter from the icy blasts of Mr. McGee's stark realism, repeatedly professed a smug "inability to take Mr. McGee seriously." Mr. McGee was accorded true Bowdoin courtesy by these zealous young (in mind, if not in body) Champions of the Cause; he was accused of "treating politics as a crap game," of being a "mere mercenary," of "selling your soul to devils," (N. B.: what is libileral is diabolical), and of "having all the markings of a good German" (a charming touch of Liberal racism, which, mysteriously, no one is ever inclined to mention). McGee made short work of these windmill-jousters; nevertheless, their sufficiency amusing in itself to make the evening worthwhile. Indeed, such pathetically fervent Liberal idealists would be downright comic if they weren't so powerful.

The Student Council will sponsor a campus-wide one-man fast on Tuesday, December 16, at dinner, in support of the Afro-American Society's Brotherhood Internship Program. The purpose of the fast is to kick-off the on-campus fund raising drive for the program. Sign-up sheets for the fast are available until Monday in the various dining areas on campus. The Student Council urges all students to participate in the fast.

Center Retains Vitality

(Continued from Page One)
building is very sterile. I'm also eating food that's just as good and saving money."

Senior Class Vice President Richard "Buzz" Van Santvoord said, "I don't think the program is coming under any more fire than it ever has. The Seminars are still well populated, with a good percentage of the class attending lectures." Van Santvoord outlined the workings of the Senior Class Council, which together with Whiteside and Pulfisier helps to select the following year's seminar topics.

He noted a sore point among Seniors about the dress code at meals, which involves no bare feet or torn T-shirts, although many still dress-up in coat and tie for each evening meal, as was done in past years. Boyd Roberts explained, "The biggest thing is, I don't think the Seniors know all the possibilities. A lot of the program depends upon someone finding something that interests him. They (staff of the center) expect there is going to be a personal interest, but unfortunately there isn't."

Reed added: "The seminars are picked mostly for their gut qualities. At first guys were interested in good ones, but as time went by, they picked the safe ones. I don't think they're taught as dynamically as they could be and I don't know why."

Francis Keefe summed up his feelings, "The Seminars are inadequate." Bill Manning observed, "You

can get more out of a regular course." He said the lectures were useful and diversified, and commented on living in the center: "It's convenient living with other Seniors. . . . I hesitate to say it's more intellectual, but it's very convenient having most of the people you work with in a group."

A few Seniors questioned made some mention of the possibility of emphasizing the concept of the Senior Seminars in the Freshman course curriculum.

Both James Reed and Boyd Roberts expressed feeling about freshmen and sophomores having the opportunity to use the Seminar — more so than has already been done. In Reed's words, "Seniors just have too many bad habits."

Whiteside's words, "It may be that we have reduced the obvious demand for the Senior Seminar because of the introduction of seminars in other courses throughout the curriculum, but it isn't because we've failed — we've had an impact."

Plans are already underway, according to Van Santvoord, for selection of Seminars for next year. Enrollment is expected to stay at about 75%.

Richard Pulfisier best expressed the Senior Center Program, however, and the reason it has been and will have to be revised each year, when he noted, "The beauty of this place is that it's different each year. It's a tabula rosa every fall, with each Senior Class."



Photo by Tarbell

Colored Rightist Warns

Commies Under The Bed

By FRED CUSICK

It is difficult to describe adequately the antics of Gerald W. Kirk, a Negro ex-member of the Communist ("For those of you from the College that's spelled C-O-Double-M-U-N-I-S-M. You probably haven't heard of it before, especially from your professors.") Party and an F.B.I. operative. He spoke last night in the basement of St. John's Church under the auspices of the Right-wing Cumberland County Committee To Support Your Local Police. The title of his address was "Inside The Spider's Web."

An audience of about 250 showed up to hear Kirk. About a third of these were "hippies" — Bowdoin students, Professors Lewis and Rensenbrink, and about 15 members of Afro-Am who sat directly beneath the speaker's podium. The presence of these "dangerous" elements caused some panic among the sponsors of the meeting. The lecture was delayed for half an hour while six or seven additional policemen were brought in. The meeting finally opened with a brief introduction by a Mrs. Pierce of the S.V.L.P. group, a Mormon minister gave the Blessing. Some "hippies" didn't stand during it. Neil ("Some People Say I Look Like Lincoln.") Bishop led the group in the "Pledge of Allegiance." Even more "hippies" didn't stand during this.

When Kirk got the podium he demanded the immediate removal of all Bowdoin people. He said that they had shown their feelings by refusing to stand during the Blessing and "Pledge" and by playing their radios while waiting for the lecture to begin. He seemed to be addressing his remarks chiefly to the 15 Blacks students who were sitting directly in front of him.

"One member of the Afro-American Society will stay. One member of the S.D.S., if there is any here, will stay. One Bowdoin professor will stay and the rest of you will clear out. I do not want a hassle tonight." No one moved.

There was a great deal of scurrying among the police. Councilman Richard Lord went over to them. Kirk repeated his demand that all Bowdoin people leave. This was greeted by laughter. Finally a priest, Father Lebel, went to the podium and pleaded that all present remember that they were in a church. If they didn't like what was said — he seemed to be speaking to the Black students — there was the door and they could "get the hell out." The "non-hippie" element applauded this vigorously. No one left and Kirk began his speech.

After the attempt to purge the audience Kirk's speech was anti-climatic. Perhaps his failure to get those 13 Black students threw him off his pace. In any case, he was nervous and the speech,

which could have inflamed all the "true believers" fell flat. It was the usual Far Right attack linking Nixon, Alger Hiss, the Council on Foreign Relations, Roosevelt, the Draft, Fulbright, Abortion, the Liberals, the Black Militants, Pierre Trudeau and a good portion of the rest of humanity into some kind of unconscious plan (plot?) to establish a Socialist (Communist?) police state. He never really managed to make it work. Logic kept breaking in.

Glee Club Sings On The West Coast

By FRED HONOLD

Singing at Bowdoin has been an integral part of student life since attendance at daily Chapel Service was required and the Chapel Choir sang at Sunday vespers. While the Glee and Mandolin Club also fostered singing on campus, the transition to the Glee Club as it is known today took place in 1936.

This year's Glee Club numbers 45, and with five seniors the balance comes in the lower classes, with twenty Freshmen alone. In his first year on campus, Professor Donald G. Caldwell, a 1965 U.C.L.A. graduate, will direct the building process of this relatively young group. In choosing material for the Glee Club, Caldwell seeks music of a timeless quality which appeals to all generations. It is the Glee Club's objective, then, to listen attentively to different pieces, and bring to them an original vitality.

Recently, Bowdoin's Glee Club has toured in Canada, on the West Coast, and in Chicago and Washington, D.C. Regular performances are also scheduled with top eastern women's colleges, including Mt. Holyoke, Pembroke, Radcliffe, Skidmore, Smith, and Vassar. Having performed at Mount Holyoke with a return engagement scheduled, this year the Glee Club will sing with three other women's colleges. The peak of the year will come in April with Carl Orff's Carmina Burana, a bawdy opera set in the 12th century, and comprising an exciting score with driving rhythm. On April 29, the Glee Club will travel to Boston for "Bowdoin Night at the Pops," a concert attended by many alumni, who, after celebrating all night, attempt to stand up for the finale.

On Wednesday, December 16, at 5:00 and 8:15 p.m., the Glee Club will make one of its rare campus appearances in the Walker Art Museum Christmas Concert. The event will be open to the entire college community.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C Friday, December 11, 1970 Number 11

Berrigan Brothers Bemoan War, Poverty, Injustice

Daniel and Phillip Berrigan are familiar to students across the nation. They are presently serving three and six year sentences respectively for violation of Federal statutes proscribing mutilation of government records, destruction of government property and interference with the administration of the Selective Service System.

Their convictions came as a result of their invasion of a draft board in Catonsville, Maryland and their dousing of draft records with a bucket of home-made napalm and summarily touching a match to the whole mess. Their action contributed to the delight of draft-age men in the Catonsville area, the consternation and anger of the Attorney General of the United States and perhaps most lasting, their action was a boost for the creative forces within America that seek to revitalize a stodgy American Church.

Dan is a member of the Society of Jesus and an established American poet; Phil is a member of the Society of Saint Joseph and was once described by Stokely Carmichael as the only white in America who understands and has something of merit to contribute to the Black Revolution. Both are Catholic priests.

Daniel was the focus of a four-month nationwide manhunt after refusing to submit to arrest after conviction. His decision to go underground was prompted in part by a re-reading of Howard Zinn's Disobedience and Democracy which suggested that submission to conviction through unjust law is as absurd as submission to the laws themselves.

From prison in Danbury, Conn., the Berrigans are now protesting Federal prison regulations which forbid the publishing and/or distribution of their manuscripts. In a brief filed in Hartford on November 2 by their lawyers, William Kunstler and William Cunningham, the brothers charge that their 1st and 4th Amendment rights are being violated by the restrictions on their writings. In addition, several prominent Christian and Jewish leaders have requested that their sermons be made available for use in holiday services. The point would be lost if it merely became a rallying point for liberal, radical, or New Left cantors. 1st and 4th amendment violations, and even the suggestion of violation, are concerns of conservatives and "strict constructionists" alike.

Here, made available to Orient readers is one of their sermons. It is the only one of their writings thus far to pass the government blackout.

Brothers and Sisters — We, Daniel and Philip Berrigan, speak to you from prison, where to live, if you choose, prisoners of peace or hostages of war. That is to say, we have been imprisoned because we seriously favor peace and seriously oppose war, facts which made us expendable to the warmakers, liabilities they could not afford.

More than that, we speak to you as prisoners, as men stripped of their rights as human beings, as Christians and as priests. We cannot speak freely, cannot write or publish, cannot reach those who need us and cannot meet people whose lives and political convictions are enmeshed with our own. We have no pulpit but the one you provide, no audience but you. And we enter further jeopardy even in speaking to you.

We are, in effect, men without a country for the duration of our sentences, exiles-at-home, whose citizenship has been suspended until the omnipotent State feels that punishment has sufficiently reeducated us to conform, as most good citizens are conformists.

Yet, as this message indicates, we insist upon free speech, insist upon a pulpit, insist upon even a congregation, since we dare to speak for prisoners everywhere, political or otherwise. Like ourselves, they are voiceless, silenced, oppressed, treated as men who have no stature upon human stature or dignity. Yet contrary to the courts that sentenced them and the society that ostracized them, we believe that from their ranks — as God writes straight with crooked lines — will come new perception and compassion, new experience and energy, to replace the tired and rigid mediocrity which condemned them.

As we face you through these few words, a critical question occupies us, a question public enough to occupy you as well. Why are we in jail, and why are there with us, Panthers and Chicanos, draft resisters and draft file burners, plus poor men who have broken the law only to assert their manhood? Because, we would suggest, we acted sanely in an insane society, because we felt the futility of peaceful words without peaceful deeds, because we rejected complicity with a culture, and with a power structure which idolizes power and privilege, and degrades human life.

We are in jail, we insist, because we would neither remain silent nor passive before the pathology of naked power, which rules this country and dominates half the world, which shamelessly wastes resources as well as people, which leaves in its wake racism, poverty, foreign exploitation and war. In face of this we felt, free men cannot remain free and silent, free men cannot confess their powerlessness by doing nothing.

We spoke out, committed civil disobedience, and went to jail because our peace hangs senselessly and precariously upon weapons costing billions to build and billions to improve — weapons which become more useless as we add to their destructive force. With this money, we could have fed the world's people. Half the children on earth go to bed hungry — millions more have retarding and stunting protein deficiencies. Instead of building the peace by attacking injustices like starvation, disease, illiteracy, political and economic (Please Turn to Page Five)

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dresden

To the Editor:

Because, regrettably, I have not had the opportunity to become as progressive as the Orient's editorial board, I have some questions concerning some of the points raised in your recent editorial about the attempt to rescue American prisoners-of-war.

You state that, "if anyone has the power to stop the war, it is the President." Can the President stop the war? Or can he merely get the Americans out of it? There is quite a difference between removing American influence from the war and ending the war. It seems to me that your kind of logic would have the Congress abolish the criminal Code in order to eliminate the crime. Even if Nixon could end the war, would that help the prisoners? The Korean War has been over for more than seventeen years, but there are still 387 men, known to have been prisoners in North Korea, who have not been accounted for by the North Koreans.

You state that if Nixon were really concerned with the lives of Americans, he would withdraw all U. S. forces from Southeast Asia. Can't the President be concerned for the Vietnamese as well as Americans? Just because the editors of the Orient are concerned for neither, does not mean all of us have this failing. Furthermore, if Nixon is not concerned with American lives, why is he withdrawing our combat troops, the ones that are doing most of the dying?

You state that "Nixon certainly doesn't lose much sleep over U. S. treatment of the civilian population" of Vietnam. This statement raises interesting questions as to the objectivity of the Orient's editorial board, as it implies someone close to it is spending a good deal of time in or near the President's bedroom.

You state that the U. S. is practicing genocide in Vietnam. Are we? We have dropped about one and a half times as many bombs on Vietnam as we did on Germany during World War II, while killing only as many Vietnamese as were killed during two raids on Dresden. Doesn't this fact

suggest that we are making a determined effort to avoid killing civilians?

You state that if another country attempted to raid the U. S. Nixon would call it "naked aggression." What kind of aggression would the Orient call it? Just how many prisoners-of-war are there in this country anyway? Where are they being kept? What country are they from? By the way the Orient should know that when the U. S. does hold prisoners-of-war, it treats them much better than North Vietnam treats ours. All camps holding Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops are regularly inspected by the International Red Cross. North Vietnam has yet to allow a single inspector of the Red Cross into their country.

You state that the "old commie-hater and protector of big interests never disappeared." You apparently mean that the raid on the prison camps proves this. Just what "big interest" is waiting in a prison camp for Nixon to rescue? And what kind of emotion should one feel for a government which consciously treats Americans, or for that matter, any human beings, like dogs?

A final point which puzzles me is that it seems rather strange for an editorial board as concerned about demagoguery as yours professes to be to write an editorial, which seems to me to be permeated with that quality. You seem to react the way Fulbright does (as described by Alsop in the latest Newsweek), "obedient to his Pavlovian impulses."

Michael Morgan '74

Ripeness Is All

To the Editor:

I assume that Al Wright comes to praise the Masque and Gown, not to bury it; and no doubt some of his gripes are to the point. Still, the Masque and Gown did better by Julius Caesar than the Christmas card people did by Hamlet. Ripeness is all, of course, but green is infinitely preferable to over-ripe.

Sincerely,

James Redwine

(Professor Redwine is the chairman of Bowdoin's English Department.)

Art Museum Exhibits Kollwitz Prints

A new exhibition, "Kathe Kollwitz Drawings and Prints from the Landauer Collection," will go on display at the Bowdoin College Museum of Art Wednesday (Dec. 16). The works, which will hang through Jan. 24, are on loan from the Walter Landauer Collection of the University of Connecticut's Museum of Art.

The drawings and prints were executed by the German artist between 1891 and 1938. They were collected by Professor Landauer, a noted geneticist and member of the University faculty for 40 years, and were presented to the University's Museum in 1964-65.

Richard West, Director of the Bowdoin Museum, said "Kathe Kollwitz is a graphic artist of great power who expresses her

sympathy for human suffering in a bold and expressive style. Her subjects are working people, the poor, the starving, the rebellious. Although her subjects may be grim, they are not pathetic."

Works in the exhibition were chosen by Mr. West from the Landauer Collection and augmented by examples from Bowdoin's own collections. Approximately 50 prints and drawings are included in the exhibition.

In a catalogue prepared by Joseph J. Kuntz, former Assistant Curator of the Museum of Art at the University of Connecticut, the artist is quoted as saying "... my real motive for choosing my subjects almost exclusively from the life of the workers was that only such subjects gave me in a simple and

unqualified way what I felt to be beautiful... Middleclass people held no appeal for me at all. Bourgeois life as a whole seemed to me pedantic. The proletariat, on the other hand, had a grandness of manner, a breadth to their lives.

"Much later on, when I became acquainted with the difficulties and tragedies underlying proletarian life... I was gripped by the full force of the proletariat's fate... portraying them again and again opened a safety-valve for me; it made life bearable."

The public may view the exhibition during regular Museum hours: Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Orient Record Review

Dead Return With "American Beauty"

By RICH LEONARD

Released during a deluge of records from such artists as Stills, Harrison, Jefferson, Starship, Lennon, Tom Rush, Van Morrison, Kings and believe me many more, *American Beauty* is an album which may, unfortunately, go unnoticed. Any album, however, which sports the respective talents of Garcia, Lesh, and Weir is worthy of your best inspection's ear.

Last week (Sunday 10 P.M. Channel 10), educational TV presented an hour of rock groups. After seeing the Airplane and Quicksilver, the cameras cut to Jerry Garcia's relaxin' in an easy chair. What the man had to say was that groups right now are changing, and that change is natural and necessary. I mention this because a lot of critics have emphasized, perhaps overemphasized, the change in the type of music the Dead now plays. Their last album, *Workingman's Dead*, was thought to be sort of a weird album — put out without much sweat, just to fill time while they worked on the "real stuff" for their next really super Dead album. Got news for you people — *American Beauty* is much more like *Workingman's* than the earlier albums. However, the album, and its departure from "Aoxo-noxoa" and "Anthem of the Sun," is no "freak" filler, but a definite new road for the Dead.

The real change in the Dead's music has come from a change in the groups' attitude toward their music. Most all groups take their music a little more seriously now, and the Dead are no exception. So, instead of using strange noises, laughter, feedback and moogs, the Dead are using their music. They no longer need to poke fun at themselves or us freaks; their music is good, and it speaks for itself.

Thus, *American Beauty* develops from that same country-acoustic sound base that *Workingman's Dead* used. The songs are catchy; they sound like something you've heard before. The ability to harmonize, that Crosby and Stills supposedly helped the Dead develop, is much better on *Beauty* than on *Workingman's*, but hasn't reached the syrupy-sweet stuff of CSN&Y. The music, still minus the keyboard work of Tom Constanten, falls under the nebulous category of country-rock, but is actually a fusion of the Dead's talents and the musical fields of rock, country, and traditional

folk. Robert Hunter's words seem to inculcate some basic themes and images. The river, the road, and the sky are frequent images; and the songs themselves most often are about traveling or dreaming.

But it is not these generalizations, but the complexity of the imagery, the reinforcement of some typically American themes, (I just got in from Memphis, Operator, can you help, Running on the road) and the music itself that truly characterizes the album.

Beauty opens up with "Box of Rain." The song presents an excellent visual image. The title refers to a window as you look at it on a rainy day. And what usually happens when you look out the window, that box of rain? Well, your mind wanders, you dream. Instrumentally, this cut is like many on the album, having piano, bass, acoustic guitar, drums and an electric guitar in the middle break of the song, sometimes called the bridge.

"Friend of the Devil" is a tongue-in-cheek narrative about a mythical derelict running on the road. He's been to all the bad pieces (the friend of the devil is a friend of mine) and has the law on his trail. The song opens with Garcia and Weir on acoustic. Lesh comes in with that gurgling bass that keeps the song a-chugging and a-movin'.

"Sugar Magnolia" is a Latin sort of thing. It concerns a vision of a perfect woman. "She's got everything delightful, she's got everything I need." Though the lyrics I've quoted are simple, the lyrics on the song (country metaphor after country metaphor) are really very good. Garcia axes out on pedal steel, and the rhythm guitar sounds like a melotron or like it going through a Leslie amplifier. Can't figure out how they get that sound.

"Operator" involves a situation not unlike the one that the fellow in Chuck Berry's "Memphis" finds himself. The guitar introduction sounds like something from my folk guitar days. Fairly simple. Pigpen gets in a little harp riff on this one.

"Candy Man" offers Garcia at his vocal best. "Come all you pretty women, the Candyman's in town." Nobody else can croon like that. The song is about your basic he-man. The supersexual, pedal steel, gambling man. Good supercool work on this song. It's the best song on side one and succeeds lyrically because it draws on a typical American

mythological figure of the old west.

Side Two is the better side, I think. "Ripple" starts it off. I know I've heard that tune before. It sounds sort of like that "You Gotta Walk That Lonesome Valley" thing that Jamie Brackett had us all singing at the Homecoming Concert. Its message is semi-religious; talking about "that road," the "fountain," fill your "cup" — all of the typical religious jargon. Towards the end you know the song so well that you can join in, too.

"Brokendown Palace" is about leaving this life. Brokendown palace may or may not refer to the physical body. I'm inclined to believe it does because the river imagery and talk of getting back home sounds very much like a wish to escape from this life to a more restful, tranquil afterlife. Good harmony on this song, especially the background on verse two. Reminds me of the old Springfield. The good old days.

"Till The Morning Comes" bears little resemblance to Neil Young's song of the same name. It's the closest thing to rock on the album. It has got that same impossible - to - describe - maybe - thru-a-Leslie-amp that "Sugar Magnolia" has. Its particular message is to "rest here till the morning comes." Morning in the sense of morning being an awakening or a need to move on to the next thing. I really dig the Dead's philosophy. I hope you're getting a feel for it. It's just nice 'n' easy.

"Atties of My Life" is primarily a vocal song. This points out another difference in the group "nowadays." Whereas, *Live Dead* and the earlier albums were a tribute to the Dead's instrumental inventiveness and finesse, the two latest albums seem to be attempts to establish themselves vocally. In this cut they almost sound like the Four Freshmen.

"Truckin'" is the only song on the album that really sounds like the old Dead. It has the album's only stand-out rock organ and guitar music. It's basically a travelling song. About what they've done here and there.

The album is a logical movement from *Workingman's Dead*, whatever that means. If they are trying to establish themselves vocally they are getting better. But, as to where they are going, only time will tell. They are good both instrumentally and vocally and, as Garcia says, they will probably change "over and over again."

Berrigans Write From Prison

(Continued from Page Four)

servitude, we spend a trillion dollars on war since 1946, until hatred and conflict have become the international preoccupation. Indeed, following our quality of leadership, 70% of the nations are either now at war, or preparing seriously for war.

To remain prosperous, America defaces its countryside, fouls its air and water, makes its cities unlivable, and as ultimate irony, pollutes its oceans with surplus safety, 10,000 bombs of obsolete nerve gas in this and other vulnerable containers.

Our institutions and the rules governing them no longer promote the best interests of anyone, including those who keep them stagnant for personal gain. Churches and synagogues fear the Scriptures, and fear living them; universities undertake war-related research, even as they refuse to lead the young; business puts profit over human life and welfare, while legislatures are filled with those, who for the most part, are votegeters, rather than critics of war policy and servants of human welfare.

America fights a stupid and genocidal war in Indochina, mostly because we don't know what else to do as a people. That is to say, we are powerless to inquire why it is easier to continue the slaughter than to stop it, why the historical cult of violence has become the mainstay of policy, why the foreign and domestic, or why our economy so requires warmaking, that perpetual war has united with expanding profits as the chief national purpose.

In face of such bewilderment, which has seized and taken captive our national sanity, the government remains impotent. First, because government is a coalition of big business, big finance and big military, whose rapacity has become policy. And secondly, because the silent middle class, threatened from below by the poor, and from above by the rich and their government, is absorbed and immobilized. Only some students, blacks, a cross section of the poor, and a few radical Christians trouble the government by questioning the ruling class, and by attempting to hold it accountable. In response, the government is powerless to redress, powerless in fact, to do other than remain deaf to their concerns, their sacrifices, even their deaths. It can only isolate them, silence them in jail, or crush them.

We greet you at a time roughly coinciding with Von Kippur, the Jewish Days of atonement, and the Christian feast of St. Francis. Jews fast for a day, review the 99 sins, and humbly promise a life renewed by service to their brothers. While Christians look to the Little Brother of Assisi, who revered all life, desiring only to sow love where there was hate. Both traditions shed light upon our predicament, it seems. Peacemaking has now become more than moral and political duty — it is a condition for human survival.

Yet contemporary peacemaking must go far beyond acknowledgement of failure to one's God and one's community, as the High Holy Days require; or the interpersonal love that Francis lived. It must resist the powers of this world, the institutions of domination and their chiefs, whose wealth and position give them staggering control over the resources of the world and the lives and deaths of human beings.

What we plead for, I suppose, and what we are attempting to live, is a theology of hope, which asserts with all optimism that man has been made new by Christ, that he can use his freedom responsibly, that he can build a world uncurled by war, starvation and exploitation. But hope is like freedom, it must be created and fought for. And hope, once created and defended, leads inevitably to non-violent revolution, which to remain viable, must be continually renewed.

A theology of hope, reduced to the concrete, becomes like the hard words which frightened away so many of the Lord's followers. For example, it is common belief that despite an international catastrophe like thermonuclear war, the Mellons, Krupps, Rockefeller's, Hunts, Gettys and Duponts, and their works and pomps, will endure. We ought to question the notion — not that they endure as men but that they endure as men whose wealth allows them to control the destinies of the wretched and powerless of the earth.

Another hard word — when is our allegiance cancelled, supposing that our government speaks solely for the great families, the international entrepreneurs, the munitions makers, the corporate giants and the arms salesmen? In such a situation, are we not allowed to dissolve our allegiance to such a government? In a real sense, such a government is not representative, is not democratic, has in fact, ceased to speak for us. In a real sense, such a government is not for anyone — not even the rich — since it does not insist that they put their wealth to the service of man.

One last hard word — when does opposition to unjust law become the measure of a man, and therefore, a human, moral and political duty? It seems to us that the time for resistance has come, as surely as your lives and ours have been threatened by senseless obedience to senseless laws. It seems to us that communities must control Selective Service (by putting them out of business); they must encourage and harbor military deserters; they must refuse taxes that are war-related; they must withdraw from war industry and war profiteering. They must think of destroying war ordnance and horror weapons, taking every precaution to protect human life. Finally, they must plan to bring the business of this nation to a halt, since nothing educates the mandarins like seeing their profits jeopardized. In a word, one must build the peace by first striking at the causes of war and making them peaceful.

A poet has said, "peacemaking is hard, hard almost as war." It seems to us, that when we understand how hard war is, we will understand the obligation to peace. There will be no moral equivalent of war until we understand the price of war — technological terror, scorched earth, millions of dead Indochinese, young Americans snuffed out, a ruined society in S.E. Asia, untold billions of treasure wasted — sorrow, despair, desperation, rage. No, if we really understood total war, we would understand the effort that peace will require. And we would settle for nothing but total peace.

We would choose peace, not in rhetoric alone, but in truth, love, in risk, suffering, in every element of our lives. Even if that meant loss of possession, public disgrace, prison, death. To lose that others might gain, to be imprisoned that others might be free, to die that others might live, this is the real stuff of life, this is humanity in its fullest glory, this is what events suggest that all of us should be about.

This is also what the Master advised, following the great Jewish prophets: "This is my commandment, love one another as I have loved you. There is no greater love than this, that a man should lay down his life for his friends. You are my friends, if you do what I command you" (John 15, 13-14).

An Asian proverb says: "For a yoke that burdened them, a yoke on their shoulder, and the rod of their taskmaster you have smashed. . . For every boot that tramped in battle, every cloud rolled in blood, will be burned as fuel for flames. For a child is given to us, a son is given us; upon his shoulder dominion rests. They name him Wonder-Counselor, God-Hero, Father-Forever, Prince of Peace." (Is. 9, 1-4).

Orient Film Review

Christmastide Filmgoing Made Easy

By FRED CUSICK

The Christmas season is a time for joy and a time for giving. It is a time to be home among one's loved ones; a time for Christmas carols, snowball fights, and sledding. It is a happy time. However, after the presents have been opened; after the turkey has been devoured; after the last useless scarf or tie has been returned to the store, it is time to go to the movies. Huddled in the black womb of the theater — preferably with a member of the opposite sex — we can forget about the relatives, turkeys, Christmas carols, and all the other emotional baggage of the holiday season and launch ourselves into fantasy.

To this end the Orient has prepared a list of recent films which should be out anytime now.

LOMBARDI: (GP) The story of the coach who led the Long Gray Line of Fighting Irishmen from Green Bay to victory after victory is told with all his gutsy vulgarity and inner gentleness. Ernest Borgnine (Pat O'Brien wasn't available) is the great coach while Estelle Parsons plays his long suffering wife, Mama Lombardi. Special appearances by the West Point Choir, Joe Namath, Johnny Carson, Richard Nixon, and Billy Graham as the voice of God.

The Emerging Republican Majority: (National Democratic Pictures, Lawrence O'Brien, Executive Producer) (GP) A Sci-fi fable of almost unbelievable horror. Two young political scientists, Seamon and Wattenberg, assigned to the remote Columbus, Ohio tracking station in the wastes of

Middle America detect the growth of a menacing idea among the populace. Graves open wide as Republicans thought long dead, Richard Nixon for example, reappear.

Mickey Mouse, All American: (GP) The kiddies will love this story of real wild hunting from the Disney studios. All their favorite Disney characters unite to purge the comics of subversive elements. Charlie Brown loses his wispy-washy, bleeding-heart, do-gooder liberalism. Luther moves to suburbia. Beetle Bailey is sent to Vietnam.

Vietnam Canteen: (GP) All your favorite stars, Bob Hope, Martha Raye, Phyllis Diller, John Wayne, Bob Hope, Annette Funicello, Jeanne C. Riley, Anita Bryant and Bob Hope, get together to entertain those wonderful guys who are defending our freedom in Indochina. (Running time: 10 years).

Of Special Interest To Bowdoin Students

Babes At Bowdoin: (Pezap Productions, Richard Moll, Executive Producer) (GP) An all girl, all dancing, all singing extravaganza about what happens when co-education comes to a small Maine college. The Dick Moll dancers trip lightly through the intricate song and dance number, "You're In."

Easy Rider: (GP) A study in existential horror set in the Northern woods. Roger, a shy, slightly overweight, ex-Rhodes scholar becomes president of a dull, out-in-the-sticks, little New England college. Nothing happens. He does nothing. Nobody cares.

Sorbonne Summer Session for American Students Extension universitaire de l'Universitaire de Paris

COURSES OFFERED

Professorial Staff from l'Université de Paris: M. Georges MATORE, M. Antoine ADAM, M. Maurice DUVERGER, Mme Cécile GOLDSCHIEDER, M. Jacques Van den HEUVEL

I. Lower Division Courses

- 102 Elementary French - emphasis on grammar, phonetics and conversation. (prerequisite: 2 years high school French or 1 semester college French.) 60 hours
- 201 Intermediate French - grammar review with emphasis on conversation. (prerequisite: 1 year college French.) 60 hours
- 202 Intermediate French - composition and syntax study. (prerequisites: 201 or equivalent.) 30 hours
- 212 Intermediate Phonetics - emphasis on pronunciation, reading and speaking. (prerequisite: 102 or equivalent.) 30 hours

II. Upper Division Courses

- 331 French Civilization - political, social and intellectual development up to the French Revolution, with emphasis on literature and art. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) 30 hours
- 332 French Civilization - political, social and intellectual development from the French Revolution to the present, with special attention given to literature and art. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 412 Advanced Phonetics - intensive practice in pronunciation, reading and speaking, to achieve a true command of the spoken language. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) 30 hours
- 421 Survey of French Literature - advanced study of French literature from the Middle Ages to the French Revolution. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) 30 hours
- 422 Survey of French Literature - advanced study of French literature from the French Revolution to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 433 Principles and Methods of "Explication de Textes" - advanced study of techniques and elements of literary expression in poetry, drama, and prose. 30 hours

KEY TO COURSE NUMERATION

Undergraduate Courses: The first number represents the academic year (100 = Freshman, 200 = Sophomore, etc.). The second number indicates the general subject-area treated (0 = Grammar & Composition, 1 = Phonetics, 2 & 3 = Literature, Civilization, and related subjects). The third number represents the semester level.

Graduate Courses: The 500 and 600 serie courses represent graduate level. The last two numbers designate the course title.

III. Graduate Courses (open to last semester seniors)

- 515 17th Century Literature - study of Baroque and Classical trends of 17th century. 30 hours
- 525 18th Century Literature - study of the whirlpool of new ideas during the first half of the 18th century. 30 hours
- 535 19th Century Literature - study of French Idealism from Lamartine to Hugo. 30 hours
- 555 French Drama - indepth study of 2 or 3 contemporary plays including ALL aspects of its presentation and literary merit (décor, mise-en-scène, audience participation, etc.). 30 hours
- 565 French Art - study of the evolution and revolution in art from the Middle Ages to the 17th century. 30 hours
- 566 French Art - study of the movements and schools of art from the 17th century to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 585 French Stylistics and Creative Writing - study of structural and semantic elements and their application in literary expression. 30 hours

IV. Graduate Seminars

- 605 Baudelaire - les origines de la poésie contemporaine. 30 hours
- 615 Flaubert devient le Critique - ses contemporains, la critique traditionnelle, la nouvelle critique. 30 hours
- 655 La Notion d'Engagement - de 1918 à 1938, de 1939 à 1958, de 1958 à 1970. 30 hours

NOTE: Special "Conférences" will be given, if the demand for them is sufficient. (Gallo-Roman Art, The Recent Discoveries in Archaeology, The New Wave in French Cinema, French Politics since De Gaulle: France and the Common Market, The French Press, Education since May '68, France and the Problems of Big Business, etc.). Therefore, students are asked to indicate their choice on the application form. 10 hours

CREDIT.

REGULAR ATTENDANCE is a requisite for obtaining credit. Although the purpose of this summer session is to fulfill the requirements of American college and university credits, it also conforms to French university regulations. Each 30 hours course is usually equal to 2 American credits. If students successfully complete the average summer session load of 90 hours, they normally receive 6 American college credits. However, students are advised to consult with their professors, their Department Chairman, their own school's Registrar's Office, BEFORE MAKING FINAL ARRANGEMENTS, to ascertain the EXACT number of credits their school grants for the Sorbonne Summer Session.

SORBONNE SUMMER SESSION for American Students

A special Summer Session is offered by the "Cours de Civilisation Française" at the Sorbonne for those students who wish to improve their knowledge of French language, literature, and civilization. This program is particularly designed with American academic needs in mind, as it can meet the standard semester requirements of most universities and colleges.

Thus American students can derive the double benefit of foreign travel and college credits.

Similar to American summer sessions, the Sorbonne Summer Session lasts six weeks, June 29 to August 7.

A round trip flight from New York to Paris by Air France will be scheduled to leave New York June 28 and return from Paris August 8. Students on this program will enjoy the privacy of a luxurious apartment plus two meals a day. All university fees, a round trip ticket, apartment and meals will cost only \$1638.

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE JAN. 20, 1971.

For Pre-Enrollment and Reservations, please air mail special delivery the following items to Dr. M. Ward McIntosh/ASTRA, Summer Session for American Students, Cours de Civilisation Française, Sorbonne, 47, rue des Ecoles, Paris 5^e, France:

1. this application form.
2. a \$5 dollar deposit (by international postal money order).
3. a transcript or transcripts of college or university work.
4. a small recent photograph.

APPLICATION FORM

Please type or print all information.

Last name (Mr., Mrs., Miss)

First name Date of birth

Permanent address

Academic standing as of Sept 1970: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior, Graduate

University or college last attended

University or college address

If different than the above, address of university or college to which Sorbonne transcript should be sent

Date and type of diplomas earned (or to be earned) as of June 30, 1970

Major Minor

Teaching experience (Indicate level, subjects taught, number of years):

Name and address of persons to be contacted in case of emergency:

Courses selected: (please check)			
102 <input type="checkbox"/>	301 <input type="checkbox"/>	515 <input type="checkbox"/>	605 <input type="checkbox"/>
201 <input type="checkbox"/>	302 <input type="checkbox"/>	525 <input type="checkbox"/>	615 <input type="checkbox"/>
202 <input type="checkbox"/>	331 <input type="checkbox"/>	535 <input type="checkbox"/>	655 <input type="checkbox"/>
212 <input type="checkbox"/>	412 <input type="checkbox"/>	555 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	421 <input type="checkbox"/>	565 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	433 <input type="checkbox"/>	585 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Choice (or choices) of special "Conférences"			
Will you be taking the final examinations for credit?			

Hoopers Still Winless

Bowdoin	F.G.	F.G.A.	Pct.	F.T.	Rebounds	T. Points
Arris	2	3	.667	0	0	4
Brennan	4	6	.667	2	2	10
Carey	5	11	.455	1	9	11
Crowley	8	13	.615	0	5	16
McClellan	6	13	.416	0	0	12
Morris	0	3	.000	0	0	0
Theroux	5	13	.385	0	9	10
Young	4	10	.400	1	4	9
Team	34	72	.472	4	29	72
U. Maine	T. Points					
Susi, Nick	16					
Sterling	16					
Gavett, Peter	16					
Bessey, Paul	15					
Stinson	4					
Johnson	6					
Lane	1					

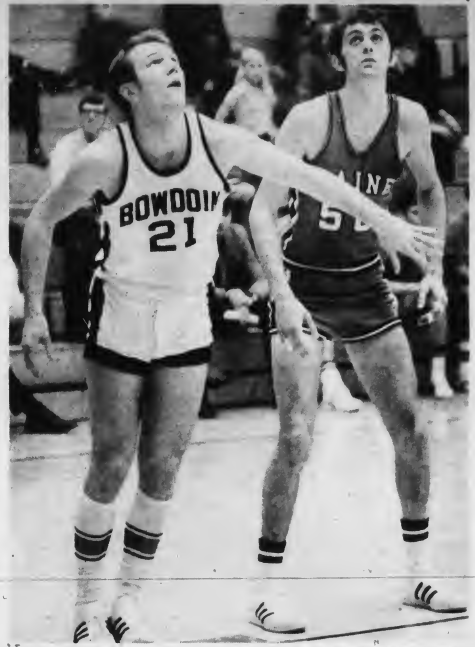
Field Goals/Attempted = 29/72 = 56%
Total Rebounds 26

By CHIP NYLEN
The Bowdoin Polar Bears came within a gasp of upsetting the heavily favored U. Maine Black Bears, before succumbing 73-72. Despite some last minute heroics by co-captain John McClellan and Steve Theroux, two foul shots

with 11 seconds left by U. Maine co-captain Nick Susi beat the stubborn Polar Bears. Stellar performances were turned in by junior Mike Brennan and sophomore Kip Crowley with both men scoring clutch hoops throughout the game as did

the other co-captain Steve Carey. The Polar Bears had their best game of the season in field goal percentage, shooting 48% but lost the game at the foul line where they converted only four shots out of nine.

The Bears are now 0-4 with their next game here on Saturday night pitting them against the Wesleyan Cardinals. With the evidence shown Wednesday, the hustling Polar Bears with any luck should be on their way to a winning season.



Orient Photo by John Benson

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All-East

The Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) announced this week that two Bowdoin College football players have been named to the ECAC's 1970 All-East Division II team.

They are Capt. Roger Dawe, a senior linebacker from Stoughton, Mass.; and sophomore halfback Joe Bonasera of Winchester, Mass., who was selected as "Sophomore of the Year."

It was the first time in the College's history that two Bowdoin players were picked for All-East seasonal honors in the same year.

Dawe, a Dean's List student, is majoring in Psychology at Bowdoin and is a member of Zeta Psi Fraternity.

Described by his coach, former Harvard defense chief Jim Lentz, as "an outstanding leader and one of the finest linebackers I have ever coached," Dawe set a new Bowdoin single-game pass interception record when he stole three enemy aerials during the Polar Bears' 32-3 victory over Tufts last month. He also dumped the Tufts passer in the backfield on three separate occasions.

Bonasera, a graduate of Winchester High School, is a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

During the recently ended season Bonasera established new Bowdoin one-year records for most yards gained by rushing (676) and most carries (145). "Joe is an outstanding halfback at the present time and we expect that he will become even better in the future," said Lentz.

Squash?

By WEE WEE

Coach Ed Reid's Bowdoin squash team has entered its second season of varsity competition with a much improved team, and a chance of winning quite a few matches.

Led by senior co-captains Art Blake and Dave Gordon, who also Doubles as the Orient editor, the team won its first intercollegiate match with a resounding 8-1 victory over Brown. The team then suffered a heartbreaking 6-3 loss to MIT, with three of the losing points going to tight five game matches.

Last weekend the team travelled to Cambridge to take on national champion Harvard. Even leaving half of their first team on the bench, the big H was too strong for the Bear Raquet men, and the team went down to a 9-0 defeat. Coach Reid, however, was not disappointed with the play of the team, and looks forward to possible victories over Trinity, Hobart, Wesleyan, and Colby.

Reid says that this year's is a far better balanced one than last year's team which finished with a 4-7 record on the season. Although losing almost the entire first half of last year's team, the returning veterans Blake, Gordon, Junior Bob Carroll, and sophomore Doug Simonton, along with newcomer Blair Fensterstock, have admirably filled in the top half of the Polar Bear lineup.

Besides those engaged in varsity competition, squash is probably the most rapidly growing participant sport on campus. Coach Reid says, "When people mention squash around here, they no longer mean a vegetable. Reid has over 50 students signed up in the physical education program in squash, and is looking forward to an ever-increasing number in the coming years. All in all, it looks like this new sport is rapidly catching on at both varsity and intramural level at Bowdoin.



Orient Photo by John Benson

Three For Three

By BEN BENSEN

In the three games that the Varsity Hockey Team has played this season, it has only been seriously challenged once. Undefeated in its first three games, the Varsity bombed Boston State and Amherst but had to come from behind to take Williams, the last two being road games.

Opening in the Arena on December 2, the Bears took a period to get warmed up and then exploded with four goals in the second period and two in the third. High scorers were Whit Raymond '72 and defenseman Bob Hall '71, who contributed three goals and assists between them against Boston. Both teams hustled but Bowdoin dominated play with 59 shots on goal and the defense held Boston to 22; the final tally was 6-1.

Amherst was the first victim in a weekend double-header, and the game was another high-scoring spree with just about everyone getting in on the action. Tom Murphy '72 got a pair of goals and an assist and Rick Foulkes got a goal and an assist. The passing wasn't particularly accurate, but there wasn't much doubt about the outcome, as the Bears romped to an 8-1 decision.

In even play reminiscent of the football game, the Ephmen of Williams gave the Bears a much harder contest, outlasting Bowdoin in the first period and leading 1-0 at that time too. The fact that Bowdoin had two men in the penalty box didn't bother the Williams home crowd at all, but the Bear contingent got its revenge when Raymond and Bob Petrie '71 scored in the second. Goalie Tom Hutchinson dazzled the fans with two saves in one-on-one plays, and after a see-saw third period Petrie scored on Williams after they pulled their goalie with a minute of play left, making the score 3-1.

Obviously the team is pretty good this year too, but the pressure on its members is fairly strong. Competition in the Christmas Tournament at Madison Square Garden should be, to say the least, very strong, and the season's schedule won't be any easier than it was last time around. Probably the most dangerous opponents will be those played on the road.

After a home game with Hamilton on January 8 the team travels to Eye, New York, and will play Williams again on the following night. Both teams were compar-

able last year and certainly should be similar again. Middlebury and Vermont, each reputed to be strong again, will be played back-to-back in February. Roms such as the Amherst win are always fun, but the hockey isn't fantastic and the team is invariably at a physical disadvantage for the second game of the weekend.

Other teams on the schedule look fearsome too, but, in all fairness, it cannot be denied that the Bears look pretty good themselves. Perhaps the record won't be as perfect as it was in '69-'70, but the squad shouldn't disappoint too many fans.

Christmas Tournament Tickets

Tickets are now on sale at the Bowdoin College Department of Athletics for the tenth annual Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Holiday Hockey Festival.

The tournament will be held in New York's Madison Square Garden Dec. 21 and 22, with Bowdoin meeting Clarkson at 6 p.m. and Harvard taking on Yale at 8:30 p.m. on the opening night. First round losers will meet in a consolation game at 6 p.m. the second night, with the championship contest to follow at 8:30.

William E. Morgan, Business Manager of Bowdoin's Athletic Department, said the tickets are available at his office in the Malcolm E. Morrell Gymnasium on the Bowdoin campus. Mail orders will be accepted if they are received well in advance of the tourney dates.

Available at Bowdoin are choice \$6 loge seats and \$5 first promenade seats for either or both tournament dates. A ticket for either date will entitle the holder to watch both the 6 and 8:30 p.m. games of the double-header.

Tickets priced at \$4 and \$3 are available from Madison Square Garden. They may be obtained by writing to Ticket Dept., Madison Square Garden Center, 4 Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10001.



Orient Photo by John Benson

Wet Bears

By GRID TARBELL & FLASH

The combined strength of Bowdoin's Freshmen and Varsity swimmers was not quite enough to push past that of Springfield College last weekend. The score was Springfield 75, Bowdoin 35.

But the score does not tell the true course of the meet. Many decisive races were lost by a mere touch, which is equal time-wise is equal to less than a tenth of a second. With a little luck the score could have been much closer.

Bowdoin tallied four first places. These were captured by this year's remaining All-American Team members. Pete "Red" Robinson took the 200 yard freestyle in a close race with a time of 1:53.6. Ken Ryan set the pace in the 200 individual medley with a snappy 2:11.3.

John Erikson won both the distance events with a 11:07.6 in the 1000 Freestyle and 5:19 in the 500 free. Congratulations must go to Freshman Glen Mariman for a fine showing in the 50 freestyle.

It was apparent throughout the meet that while possessing a number of outstanding swimmers, the Polar Bears lacked the needed depth to overcome Springfield's constant barrage of seconds and thirds.

Coming early in the season this meet is a tough contest for Coach Charles Butt to have his team physically prepared for. The second best small college team in the U.S. last year, Springfield works out all spring and summer and resumes practices in late October, while the Bowdoin fish have their first official practices in early November. It is hoped that by the New Englands in March that Bowdoin will have been able to overcome this training-gap.

Saturday, the Varsity will be at the University of Massachusetts for what appears on paper to be the Polar Bears first possible win.

The nucleus of the 1971 squad forms around the before mentioned All-Americans in addition to Co-captains Ryan and Parker Barnes. Barnes at present is recovering from a shoulder injury sustained during the Thanksgiving festivities, he hopefully will be able to swim after the Christmas break. In addition to these swimmers the varsity squad has a compliment of able juniors and sophomores who appear to give the strength necessary for a winning season.

Bearfoot

The Bowdoin indoor track team opened its 1970-71 season last Saturday with the annual interclass meet in preparation for hosting Tufts tomorrow. Mark Cuneo set a college record in the 2-mile and John Roberts won four events to lead the seniors to a 71-65 victory over the other three classes combined.

Cuneo ran 9:35.2 to lower the old standard by six seconds; he was followed across the line by Deke Talbot (9:49) and Wayne Gardiner (10:02) in the best race of the meet. Roberts won the high jump (6'1"), long jump, pole vault, and hurdles.

Hobart Hardej won the shot and 35 lb-weight to give the underclassmen an early lead, but then the seniors wiped up with a win in the 4-lap relay, 1-2 finishes in the dash (McQuater and Fonville), mile (Sheridan and Lyman), and 600 (Reilly and Coverdale), and a first in the 300 (Fonville), losing only the 1000, which was won by Nick Sampadisa.

The meet was still close going into the mile relay, but the senior team of Fonville, Roberts, Coverdale, and Reilly won unopposed when the underclassmen couldn't field a team. The performances were good for the first time out but will have to be improved in order to beat Tufts.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

(HAVE NO PRETENSE ABOUT THAT!!)

By RICHARD PATARD

To its other customary holiday festivities and traditions American society has recently added the practice of seizing the Yuletide as an occasion to annually decry the lamentable dearth of "peace on earth, good will towards men"; to harp relentlessly on the glaring contrast between the celestial ideal and the temporal reality. It is an opportune moment for the entire spectrum of pacifists to don their holier-than-thou halos, to dignify their anti-war sentiments with scriptural authority, and to imply not only that our nation, by waging war in Indochina, is un-Christian, but that only the immediate termination of the Vietnam War stands between us and the millenium; and all this pious pith from the same American Left which, the other eleven months per year, is renewed neither for excessive religious zeal nor by a penchant for biblical fundamentalism.

Unfortunately, the case for peace at any price based on Luke 2:14 is, like most manipulations of religious doctrine for propagandistic purposes, specious. The angelic promise of peace on earth is conditional; it is predicted by, and inseparably linked to, rendering "Glory to God in the highest." Christmas peace is inseparable from Christianity; it is not a peace attained by political negotiations or unilateral withdrawals, but by an active faith in the God who dispenses it. Christian peace is not a cease-fire enjoyed by all supporters of the Hatfield-McGovern Amendment, but an inner "peace which passeth all understanding," given only in return for faith. By this criterion, it is hardly surprising that a religious, secularized, and hedonistic society should be plagued by seemingly endless foreign wars and violent domestic discord.

Even the most cursory analysis of history will reveal that lasting peace is never obtained by withdrawals, appeasement, treaties, or any other mili-

tary or diplomatic strategem. Peace in our time merely defers war until our children's time. Any truly lasting peace must be sought, not merely by alleviating the symptoms of war through political concessions, but by removing the fundamental causes of war as a manifestation of human aggression — greed, intolerance, hatred, and selfishness, on both a personal and national level — by an ethical system of love for one's fellow man which cannot be logically derived from any secular political philosophy, which can be inspired only by a more profound faith. It was Christ, and not Timothy Leary, who was heralded as the Prince of Peace. Those who see His nativity merely as an advertisement for political pacifism have grossly misconstrued the significance of His message, and would do well to realize the ultimate futility of their pacifistic endeavors without some event nearly as miraculous as that which occurred two thousand years ago in a Judean stable.

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Bath Union Leaders Preparing To Organize College Workers

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Workers are the backbone of our nation. And it is the worker who gives dignity to the nation through his labor. Labor Unions were founded to protect the rights of the worker and to preserve the dignity of his work. It is no different here in Maine than in any other state where labor unions are strong.

The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, AFL-CIO (IUMSWA) is a 58 year old union which has well established roots in Maine. IUMSWA Local 6 has its office in Bath, across the street from the Bath Iron Works. Its president, Mr. Al Ripley, and its National Representative, Mr. Herman Coombs, are shipyard workers who now devote their working time to the union. Both are easy-to-talk-to, hard working men who have a keen sense of devotion to the union cause and who have taught themselves the principles and theories of labor relations and law. And although their hardhats are plainly visible on the shelves of their office, they are far from being the stereotyped "hardhat workers" of our contemporary folklore.

IUMSWA represents some 30,000 East and West Coast workers. This membership is not restricted to marine and shipyard workers. In Maine, for example, the employees of certain auto sales and service companies have chosen IUMSWA as their collective bargaining agent.

Under a recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) IUMSWA became eligible to organize and to represent Bowdoin campus workers, pending approval of the union as a collective bargaining agent by the workers. The NLRB has yet to schedule the secret ballot election that will determine this.

Mr. Coombs stated that negotiations for a contract for the

campus workers, who would include groundkeepers, chefs and possibly secretaries, were to begin immediately if the union won approval in the election. IUMSWA will not request the payment of the 5 dollar monthly dues or the initiation fee (amount unstated) until the first contract is accepted by the workers.

NLRB regulations grant to all employees the right "to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, to act together for the purposes of collective bargaining or other mutual aid and protection, and to refrain from any or all activities." Whatever course the worker chooses to follow, however, the NLRB code forbids any interference with his rights. Such interfering conduct includes threats of loss of jobs or benefits, firing employees to discourage union activity, offering any sort of benefits to influence employee votes, threatening physical force and violence to influence votes, and inciting racial or religious prejudices. Upon receipt of an appeal, the NLRB can take action to remedy a violation of these rules, including the "reinstatement with backpay of workers fired for exercising their rights."

Mr. Coombs feels that the IUMSWA has fought well for its workers. "The least that I have been ever able to negotiate," he said, "was 20 cents an hour (raise in pay) . . . sometimes we've gone as high as 60 cents an hour . . . across the board . . . roughly 8 dollars a week." In a contract signed with various Portland auto works and sales companies, IUMSWA pressed successfully for time-and-a-half pay for overtime work. "We've got sick leaves also . . . when that's used up a worker gets 80 per cent of his wages for 6 months . . . We've gone from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in medical insurance plans." All in

all, Mr. Coombs is proud of the union. "We've got nothing to hide," he added. In a recent case involving Chaplin Motors of Portland IUMSWA brought to the attention of the American Arbitration Board (Federal agency) the firing of a particular worker on contestable grounds. "The guy got several hundred dollars

(Please Turn to Page Two)

N.S.F. Grant Taken From Math Dept.

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Bowdoin's Math Department has long been touted as one of the best in the country. One of the many contributing factors to this high quality has been the Academic Year Institute (A.Y.I.) program, established here approximately eleven years ago. A.Y.I. programs are funded by the National Science Foundation and they enable high school teachers to get a Master's degree in Math in one year at the sponsoring institution.

Professor Grobe, director of the program, disclosed this week that the college has lost the A.Y.I. grant. The cancellation has apparently been definite since mid-November.

Grobe, emphatically pointed out that the loss of the grant was no reflection on Bowdoin. "This is part of a general economy move of the N.S.F. They no longer feel it prudent to support programs that have such a high per-participant cost," he said. Bowdoin's grant totalled around \$90,000 and most of the money went for the support of the teachers during the year.

"The A.Y.I. program is being phased out across the country. (Please Turn to Page Three)



Bowdoin hockey boosters Daniel Drayton and John Nichols prepare for the ECAC Holiday Hockey Festival against Harvard, Clarkston and Yale. New York Ranger coach, Emile Francis, looks on.

New Courses OK'd

Faculty Delays Pass-Fail

By JOHN MEDEIROS

The Faculty has postponed action on the Fifth Course Pass-Fail option for another month and has approved the student-guided course, Government 22, for next semester. The action came at its monthly meeting Monday.

This was the first time the option had been brought up before the Faculty, and under that organization's rules, it could not be voted upon, but the Faculty did specify that if the option is approved, it will go into effect for the next semester, Spring, 1971.

The Government 22 proposal was endorsed by the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee and the Government Department, and had little trouble on the Faculty floor. It was stressed that this year's proposal called for an evaluation to be submitted to the Faculty this spring, at the end of the semester. When the course was first taught last year, there was no such stipulation.

The proposal is for a course entitled "Modernization in the Non-Western World: Politics and Social Change" to be guided by un-

dergraduates Girma Asmeron, George Alston, Peter Bieger, Horace Lovelace, Mike Mahan, Steve Marchand, John Medeiros, Jim Nicholson, and Duane Taylor.

Also approved for next semester was a new course, Speech 3, "Readers Theatre" to be taught by Mrs. Kristina Minister.

In other action, the Faculty: HEARD a report from President Roger Howell on the state of the College's budget. The Committee on Policy of the Governing Boards has told the Administration to bring a balanced budget before it by its February meeting, Howell said. The Policy Committee suggested that the Administration examine and review all aspects of the budget and obtain suggestions for cutting it from the Faculty.

REFERRED to the Recording Committee a proposal to send students' parents copies of mid-semester failure warnings.

ASKED for an interim report on the progress of the Student-Faculty Committee on Governance. Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gresson is to present that report at the next Faculty meeting.

Leave Of Absence Passed By Faculty

By FRED HONOLD

In the past, Bowdoin students who opted to drop-out for a while, had to reapply to Bowdoin to regain their student status. But the faculty has instituted a new plan that guarantees the right of any Bowdoin student to return to college — without having to apply for readmission — after having been granted a specific leave of absence. Professor Paul L. Nyhus, Dean of Students, said the Faculty's decision "puts Bowdoin's official approval on the idea that a college education doesn't have to consist of eight consecutive semesters."

Bowdoin students of good standing who want to take time off to pursue other areas of interest may now apply formally for a leave of absence for a specified term beginning at the end of

the semester. Approval is granted by the College's Recording Committee on a personal basis, and as Dean Nyhus noted, "We like to discuss the student's intent of pursuit while on leave."

Dean Nyhus reasoned that "In the past there was less concern about temporary alternatives in life. Students and all of society felt that to drop-out was an altogether unacceptable step. So reappliation was not merely a formality but more a sign of the students' sincerity and readiness to come back to college life. But students' outlooks and attitudes have changed since. Now there is a strong sense that they (the students) feel society has defined them as professional students, and that they've lost control of their life. Students really have not made the decision to enter

college and so students have a great desire to take a year off any... in charge for that time."

Stressing the theme of "relief and counterpoint," Dean Nyhus sees the benefit of such a leave as complete disassociation from the college. The individual can then achieve a new perspective on life and his pursuits. "We aren't interested in developing a cult of college drop-outs who more or less use Bowdoin's facilities while living on the fringe of the campus." Students on leave can simply cease being members of the campus community.

Contrary to past policy, students on leave of absence who have been receiving financial aid may be eligible for aid immediately upon return to college. In matters such as Selective Service registration and use of Bowdoin facilities, their status is no different from that of students who have resigned from college. The leave of absence category is designed solely to ease their return to Bowdoin.

Although this policy is not retroactive, Dean Nyhus views the shift into such a policy as just a formality, one which other colleges are also realizing. Radcliffe, in their admission letter to incoming freshmen, allow these students the choice to defer matriculation for a time. As of yet, Bowdoin has not considered the possibility of incoming freshmen employing this new policy to defer immediate acceptance. But with the era of the co-ed being ushered in at Bowdoin, who knows how many students will want to leave campus to go in search of themselves.

Union Coming To Bowdoin

(Continued from Page One)

day holidays). But you should also be realistic. If you're asking for 35 cents an hour you've got to have a reason to demand 35 cents an hour and not 25 cents."

"A union stabilizes wage movements and shows what everyone's getting," stated Mr. Coombs. Non-union labor is characterized by ignorance on the part of each worker of what his fellow workers are earning, what benefits they are receiving, and when they have received wages. "The more asses you kiss the higher your wages are... that's about how you get raises" when the union is absent.

IUMSWA has had its share of strikes, many of them by necessity violent. This, of course, has been the ordeal of American-organized labor in general. Al Ripley and Herman Coombs remember a strike in 1957 at the Bath Iron Works. "The cops dragged us off the picket lines... they even brought in state troopers... we had stopped the train (carrying shipbuilding supplies) from entering the shipyard." Mr. Coombs said that he went up to the engineer and said, "You're unionized, aren't you?" "Yeah, sure," replied the engineer. "Then," Coombs added, "keep that train out of the yard or I'll have your ass."

The most recent strike came last April and lasted six weeks. IUMSWA was demanding a 75 cents per hour raise across the board. The Iron Works management offered 40 cents. The union also demanded 100 per cent Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage for the workers. The union settled for 70 cents per hour, over a period of three years, and about 80 per cent medical plan coverage.

"We were way behind the (shipbuilding) industry," said Mr. Ripley. "We really had some catching up to do... we've still got a lot of areas to work on... you've got to have substantial issues to negotiate, not gravy (petty benefits such as paid birth-

day holidays). But you should also be realistic. If you're asking for 35 cents an hour you've got to have a reason to demand 35 cents an hour and not 25 cents."

"A union stabilizes wage movements and shows what everyone's getting," stated Mr. Coombs. Non-union labor is characterized by ignorance on the part of each worker of what his fellow workers are earning, what benefits they are receiving, and when they have received wages. "The more asses you kiss the higher your wages are... that's about how you get raises" when the union is absent.

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"Life of the Virgin," a 20-print set of woodcuts by the 16th century German artist Albrecht Durer, will be on display in the lower gallery of the Museum of Art from Dec. 16 through January. Shown here is the famous print, "Flight into Egypt."

Al Wright Stars

Play Disgusts Audience

By FRED CUSICK

The Masque and Gown has long been a byword for mediocrity. Something in the nature of the group seems to compel its members to overreach themselves. Two or three times a year, like lemmings (I apologize to any lemming who may read this), the members of the Masque and Gown are driven into a frenzy of readings and rehearsals which culminate in their committing theatrical suicide before an audience of 250 three nights in a row. This year's first mass suicide was Julius Caesar. Arsenic and Old Lace is due in early February.

There are, however, signs of returning sanity among the Masque and Gown's membership. Last weekend the group presented two one act plays which indicate that at least some of them have a sense of humor and possibly a sense of theater.

Father Ubu by Alfred Jarry is satire of Shakespearean tragedy. The group seems to have chosen it to counteract the effect of last month's production of Julius Caesar. There's a great deal of wordplay and scatological talk. Most of the old Julius Caesar crowd were back in their roles. Joe Garaventa played the "dumb jock in charge" again. Geoff Nelson relied on the same pseudo-British accent that he used in Caesar. David Bolduc, who got

duped by Nelson in Caesar, got duped by Garaventa this time.

The production was funny, although not as funny as Caesar. The bit parts were well played, especially Steve Sylvester's Cortic and Frank McEvoy's Pile. All concerned should be congratulated for their lack of self-consciousness.

The purpose of The Gas Heart, a Dada play by Tristan Tzara, was to give the audience a big fat headache. It succeeded admirably in my case. I couldn't stand the play or the actors after fifteen minutes. The director, Jim Burke, and the cast, Nancy Sturt, Tim Donahue, Eddie Simone, Dave Delakas, Tom Morning, Al Renear, Nancy Moulton, and the thoroughly repulsive Al Wright are to be commended for making last Sunday one of the more depressing days of my life.

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Math Loses A.Y.I. Program O'Neill 'Bus Company' Hits Bowdoin; 'Flowers And Trees' Bloom At Yule

(Continued from Page One)
 The only college in the East that will have it next year is Boston College and I expect that they too will soon be terminated." As far as the quality of the Bowdoin program is concerned, Grobe noted that "some officials in Washington think that our standards may be too high. We definitely get the cream of the applicant group. One of this year's students was accepted to ten other A.Y.I. programs, but chose this one."
 No one seems to be sure of just where the Math Department will go from here. Some students are fearful of course cutbacks and a possible decline in the quality of the department. Professor Grobe is not worried about the department's future and even mentioned some interesting possibilities for the coming years. "The Department," he said, "is very tentatively considering offering a Master's degree anyway, if paying students can be found. There is also the possibility of setting up a five year program, involving junior college graduates who would come to Bowdoin for three years to get an A.B. and an M.A.. Who knows, we may offer Bow-

doin students some sort of graduate program in Math."
 The termination of the A.Y.I. program in part stems from the Nixon Administration's attitude toward the support of science. The N.S.F. can no longer afford these programs because of its austere budget for fiscal year 1971. Fortunately the disaster was not total. Bowdoin also sponsors an N.S.F. program in which you can get a Master's degree in Math by coming here for four consecutive summers. This program will continue. Dr. Richard Chittim, director of the Summer Institute, was in Washington last week to investigate Bowdoin's summer grant status. "I was pleased to hear that our grant has not been suspended," he said. "The reason being that our program is considered very highly by the N.S.F. officials."
 The loss of the grant comes at a particularly bad time. The 1971 budget, recently rejected by the Governing Policy Committee of Boards, sported a deficit of \$760,000. The college is anticipating the many cuts that will have to be made to reduce that awesome figure; the loss of any Federal money doesn't ease the situation.

On Thursday night, December 10, the "Bus Company" of the O'Neill Theater Center's National Theater Institute presented an interesting and varied program, extending from slapstick comedy to violent melodrama. Before discussing details of the performance, a description of what "O'Neill" is might be useful. Located in Waterford, Connecticut, the Center is the home of two of the most widely acclaimed theatrical experiments in recent years, the National Theater of the Deaf and the National Playwright's Conference. Thursday's performance began with a group of pantomimes (developed by the company itself) entitled *Old Movies*, which included a Keystone Kops sketch, a bar-room brawl in the Old West, and the traditional mustachioed villain attempting to abduct the innocent heroine. The staging was excellent, especially in the saloon scene, and the audience enthusiastically hissed the villain as he perpetrated his wicked deeds. In general, this portion of the program was extremely well-done, except for some insipid rag-time piano playing and occasional moments of lethargy in the actors.
 After a brief intermission, the main feature began, a play which

had been developed in part at last summer's National Playwright's Conference, Tom Crehore's *Flowers and Trees*. One can easily understand why this particular play was chosen for the tour — it is not one play with a beginning, a climax, and an end, but rather, a series of thematically related sketches involving a great deal of physical motion, abstract representations of conflict, and other sophisticated acting exercises. Since such exercises (e.g. mime, slow motion, the use of imaginary objects) were undoubtedly used in classes, the production could not only entertain audiences, it could also serve as a demonstration of what had been done during the semester. In addition to this, the cast is large, so that everyone has a chance to perform.

Unfortunately, there were also distinct disadvantages in the play for this particular company. First, the play is quite long, and coupled with the *Old Movies*, the total performance time is over 2½ hours, much too long to sit through a play of that nature. Secondly, there is a great deal of music in it, and the performers were actors, not singers. The music itself, while bland at times, often involved very interesting chord progressions, and the accompaniment, guitar and harpsichord, was really quite nice. But not one member of the cast could sing. This isn't necessarily a handicap, of course; look at Rex Harrison. However, only one person, Elisha Ignatoff, attempted to mask his lack of

musical talent. He croaked away in a Brooklyn accent, sounding exactly like a non-singing Brooklynite attempting to express his views in song.
 There are two parts to the play, *Trees* and then *Flowers*. Both stress the beauty and innocence of nature, but within each a number of other themes are presented. I felt that *Trees* was the better of the two; the sketches were more varied and original, and, unlike *Flowers*, it was unencumbered by a plot. Bodily grace played an important part in the play, particularly in those scenes involving the character Iris. She was played by a deaf girl, Cynthia Salzman, who used techniques developed at the National Theater of the Deaf. The grace and emotionalism of her sign language demonstrated just how limiting the spoken word can be.
 Also well done were the short confrontation scenes, interspersed throughout *Trees*. Each lasted no more than ten seconds and involved two men circling each other, saying opposing words, such as "To Love!" — "To Hate!" or "Show!" — "Trust!"

Flowers, while presented in short scenes like *Trees*, differed from its companion in that there was a plot, and in only a few cases did scenes depart from it. The themes were bureaucracy, the reduction of men to numbers, etc., and the plot concerned a young artist, who after losing his love, committed suicide. Although some scenes were outstanding (particularly the satires on "fill-out-in-triplicate"—style bureaucracy), they nearly all involved the same characters and followed the style of a conventional play. And after, the unconventionality and variety of *Trees*, they seemed somehow stilted. A shorter play could have survived a let-down in the second half, but an hour of comparative boredom tends to erase the memories of the previous hour and a half.
 The tragedy is that *Flowers* isn't bad at all, and if it had been presented first, it would undoubtedly have made a greater impression on the audience. And as nearly as I can figure, it ordinarily would have presented first: It was written first, it comes first in the title and in the cast list, its characters are listed first. Unfortunately, Crehore mentions that the scene may be played in any order, so director J. Ranelli must have decided to take advantage of this artistic freedom; and in so doing, reduced the effectiveness of the play.

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And Now Bears – The Garden

The Polar Bears lost their first hockey game of the season Tuesday night to a powerful University of New Hampshire squad. The score was UNH 7, Bowdoin 4.

Sid Watson's squad had previously won five straight, after crushing Connecticut 11-0 last Friday night, and winning a come-from-behind overtime thriller 2-1 at Army Saturday night.

The Bears now head for Madison Square Garden on December 21 and 22, meeting Clarkson at 6 p.m. Harvard and Yale will meet each other on the same night, and on the second night first round losers will meet in a consolation game at 6 p.m., with the championship contest to follow at 8:30.

Tickets are available from the Bowdoin Athletic Department or from Madison Square Garden. Be there! The Polar Bears will rule!



Orient Photo by John Benson



Orient Photo by Richard

Caged Bears

By FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's track team has taken indoors to the field house till the earth under their feet thaws again and the iceflows migrate back North.

The retreat indoors to the Coach's Cage, better known as Sabasteanski's Circular Stadium, marks the start of the winter season when runners gain the needed endurance for the spring season. Track, unlike football, basketball, hockey and other obscure sports on campus, draws row upon row of spectator, thus necessitating three continuous seasons to satisfy all the customers. The Bowdoin track team will attempt to please all patrons in all forthcoming performances, and so practice daily by dash men and distance men alike is mandatory.

Going against a strong Tufts' squad last Saturday, Bowdoin lost its opening meet by a score of 66-37. The Polar Bears scored first in three events, with McQuater winning the 40 yd. dash in 4.7, Hardej taking the shotput with a throw of 45' 10", and Walbridge in the high jump with a leap of 6'. Tufts showed its ability by capturing first in all other events while setting four meet records. Tufts' Ryan ran a 4:13 mile, the fastest ever run on the cage track, as the 9:21 by Amer in the two mile. Ryan came back to win the 1000 yd. in meet record time of 2:15.9, while Bowen of Tufts cleared 13'6" in the pole vault.

Working day in and day out under the circumspect tutelage of Coach Sabasteanski, the track team should have a winning season over all. With five dual meets remaining, the team will also run in five large conference meets.

Bears Bow To Wesleyan

By CHIP NYLEN

Despite a brilliant comeback in the second half by the Polar Bears second team, Wesleyan held on to defeat the Bowdoin hoopers by a score of 81-70.

From the outset of the game, the Bears seemed destined to be run out of Morrell Gymnasium as the Wesleyan quintet jumped out to a 13 to 4 advantage with less than five minutes gone into the game.

A spirited second team led by sophomore Frank Compagnone (playing in his first game), and Junior Mike Brennan excited the partisan crowd with long jump shots and a tough defense. At the half, Wesleyan still led by a 49-34 margin.

The second half, however, belonged to the Polar Bears. Three baskets each by Compagnone and center Kip Crowley along

Wet Bears Sink UMass

By FLASH

Last Saturday the Bowdoin varsity swimmers churned their way to a 70-25 (or so) stomp over the boys from UMass. Statistics were not on hand, but are unnecessary to see that there was no contest involved.

Charlie Butt's squad not only won every event except the 50 yard freestyle, but took the one-two punch in most instances.

John Wendler gave a fine performance to set the pace in the diving event. A special "well done" is deserved by Freshman John Edwards who won the 1000 yard freestyle with an impressive time of 11:45. John has been showing continual improvement in the long distance races since Coach Butt converted him from a sprinter to a distance man.

In the 500 yard freestyle Mark Detering moved ahead of the pace for a first. Ken Ryan took his prime event, the 200 yard IM, while Peter Robinson won the 200 freestyle. Congrats to Kirk Abbot for a first in the 100 freestyle.

With the team's record now at one win and one loss, there is a recess until January 9, when the swimmers go down to meet the powerful team from U. Conn. As of now, U. Conn. has some of the best times recorded yet this year, but returning after some hard Christmas workouts, our swimmers should be able to hold their own.

mainly: the New England at University of Connecticut, the IC4A's at Princeton and possibly by the Penn Relays.

with help from senior co-captain Steve Carey allowed the Bowdoin squad to take a brief lead of 60-58 at the 10 minute mark. From here the lead sea-sawed until, with six minutes left, a lay up by Jim Koss gave Wesleyan a 69-67 lead which they would never relinquish. The seemingly cool Wesleyan team broke the Bowdoin press for a few easy hoops and were on their way to handing the Polar Bears their fifth straight defeat.

Along with Compagnone and Crowley, who scored 18 and 16 points respectively, other standouts were sophomores Jerry Lewis and Lee Arris and junior Steve Theroux. Each was instrumental in the second half burst by the Bears which barely fell short. High scorers for the visitors were Joe Summa and Jim Koss, who each scored 20 points.



Orient Sports Cartoon by Michael Kiedner

Bowdoin's Most Precious Commodity

By ROSY

Being in a minority is usually considered to be a far from advantageous position. But when the minority in question is that of the female students at Bowdoin, the position can be tolerated, although with difficulty. (The girls are showing extreme bravery and fortitude in the face of this hardship.) Some may ask what advantages could possibly be inherent in this minority position. (The people asking this question obviously are not the more brilliant members of the Bowdoin community. . . .) It is obvious that the principal advantage derived from being a girl at Bowdoin is the presence on campus of a commodity which is severely lacking at most female institutions of higher learning—yes, you guessed it—the superior athletic facilities.

The squash courts seem to be the center of most of the female activity (athletic activity, that is) and are one of the main attractions of the department. None of the girls had played squash before they arrived at Bowdoin, and Coach Reid has been most helpful in offering instruction in the fundamentals of the game. He even has visions of starting a female team, and has selflessly volunteered to take a squad of girls to Bermuda for extra practice over Christmas Vacation.

There are some drawbacks to being a female squash player at Bowdoin, however. For some reason, no provisions were made for female use when the gyms were built, and this causes a few problems like having to walk past the boy's locker room on the way to the squash courts. Serious embarrassment can be avoided here however, by staring at the 181 photographs hanging along the left wall of the corridor as the locker room is being passed. (Maybe the administration would consider replac-

ing the present photos with some pretty still-lives or landscapes. . . .)

A greater problem is presented by the fact that there are no facilities available where the girls can change. (The alumni voted down the proposal on co-ed locker rooms.) The climate in Maine during the winter months isn't exactly conducive to springing across campus to the gym in cut-offs. But there is an alternative—girls can change in the ladies room in the lobby of the new gym. But the lobby gets locked up early, with the clothes safely barricaded in the bath room. And all the lights in the lobby are turned off, the door leading back to the squash courts when it closes behind you, and all the other doors leading out of the lobby are also safely secured. (This fact is ascertained by groping around in the dark in an attempt to find a usable exit, the only thing found being the display case which houses the Bowdoin Polar Bear, the discovery being made via head-first contact with one of the solid glass panels.)

Finally the lobby door is located and the five-mile journey to the front door is made, in shorts and sneakers in the sub-zero weather, and with a mild concussion received in the encounter with the Bowdoin mascot. After only ten minutes of pounding on the also-locked front door, the efficient keeper of the keys arrives, the clothes are recovered and the change is made, but not quite in time to make it to supper.

Another relaxing day at the squash courts comes to an end, and it is obvious that the slight inconvenience involved was more than made-up for by the pleasure derived through participation in the game. In fact, the girls would all be over at the courts practicing right now if they hadn't left this morning for Bermuda. . . .

THE POLAR BEARS TO DATE:

Player	G.P.	F.G.	F.G.A.	F.G. Pct.	Total Rebounds	Points	Scoring Average
Carey	5	25	72	34.7%	37	55	11.0
Crowley	5	27	68	39.7%	33	61	12.2
Theroux	5	28	57	40.4%	56	49	9.8
McClellan	5	20	47	46.8%	9	41	8.2
Young	5	22	52	42.3%	12	51	10.2
Brennan	5	11	20	55.0%	20	26	5.2
Morris	4	0	9	0.0%	0	2	.5
Outhouse	4	3	8	37.5%	9	10	2.5
Hamson	2	3	6	50.0%	2	6	3.0
Arris	5	5	24	20.8%	4	14	2.8
O'Connell	1	1	1	100.0%	0	2	2.0
Lewis	2	5	13	38.5%	2	12	6.0
Compagnone	1	9	18	50.0%	3	18	18.0
Team	5	154	395	39.0%	195	347	69.4



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1971

NUMBER 13

College Financial Picture Dismal; Hokanson Cites Spiralling Costs

By TIM DONAHUE

If you think olive oil is expensive today, you should try to run an institution of higher education. Increases in the cost of everything, including the fuel that keeps us warm, have contributed to the surplus of bills to pay and the poverty of funds to pay them with. Nothing escapes Dishonest John, the lowly bill collector, in these days of inflation without representation.

The Policy Committee of the college's Governing Boards met the first week in December to discuss the financial situation for the coming year, and possible solutions to remedy the seemingly contagious malady.

At present, there is a \$600,000 deficit for the coming year. The committee is presently working on the budget for next year. The plans will then be presented to the governing boards. The final report will be finished in two weeks, so, as far as actual statistics go, there aren't too many at the moment to report about.

In the beginning of the year, a campaign was mentioned to raise capital for the college. Wolcott Hokanson, Vice President for Administration and Finance, informed me that this campaign has not actually been launched yet. The original plan was conceived to raise millions of dollars for the college by appealing to alumni, friends of the college, and institutions for money to help ease the deficit. This campaign will be launched, presumably, when the Policy Committee has completed its studies pertaining to the financial status, and possible improvements of the situation.

I asked about our money problems in relation to those of other colleges and universities. Hokanson replied that it is difficult to compare published financial statements of different colleges, for colleges use various methods of bookkeeping and financial recording. He did, however, mention that, of the Pentagonal schools, which are all in bad shape, Bowdoin is the worst off. And what about our endow-

ment? Bowdoin, supposedly, is pretty heavily endowed. Apparently, the endowment only covers 30% of the income in a given year. Bowdoin's endowment is around \$30 million plus, but the college is faced with astronomical costs that are increasing rapidly, perhaps too rapidly.

Earlier in the year, the teachers at Bowdoin intimated that they would seriously like to raise their salaries. I asked if it was possible that this would ever happen.

"As far as it goes now, nothing is sacred in the total budget," he told me. Nothing has priority over another, and the Policy Committee will just have to wait and see how the balances and imbalances in the financial status are affected.

With the increase in the student body next year, Hokanson doesn't feel that the extra students will have any drastic effect on the problems of financial stability. I wondered if perhaps, hypothetically speaking, the number of students admitted on financial aid would have to be lessened. Hokanson admitted that this could happen, but was merely a conjecture, and one of many hypothetical solutions to the problem.

A recent report indicates that the problem is not particular to Bowdoin alone. The report, just released by the Association of American Colleges, says there is "... a rapidly deteriorating financial situation for private colleges and ... there is little hope for improvement unless significant aid is soon received from the federal government or other sources. ... The average private institution went from a small operating surplus in 1967-68 to a small deficit in 1968-69. That deficit quintupled by 1969-70, and is expected to be even larger in 1970-71. ... A rough estimate of the total deficit experienced by all of private education over these four years, would be near \$370 million. ..."

It was recently written in the Boston Globe that Harvard was in drastic financial trouble. Ho-

kanson explained the differences between Bowdoin's problem, and those of Harvard. He showed me a special publication that Harvard had printed for its alumni that explained the whole financial problem and all the areas of financial strain concerning the university.

Hokanson indicated that any college who would go so far as to print a special publication pertaining to its financial situation must be in trouble. Harvard is in its first year of deficit, ... \$2 million. This is a phenomenal jump. However large this may seem, it is not as serious as Bowdoin's. Bowdoin has a working budget of 6 million dollars. The current deficit is \$600,000. This makes for a deficit of 10%, which in relation to the percentage of Harvard's is more serious. Bow-

(Please turn to Page 4)

Drug Center Established Near College

By FRED HONOLD

The forced removal of narcotics users to hospitals or other institutions can now be seen as an expression of the hostility of a culture to particular groups viewed as deviants. But in the past year, treatment of the drug problem has undergone a revolution, moving from the institutional approach for handling drug users to the neighborhood manner where former drug users deal with youth seeking help on an informal basis.

As of last June, Brunswick's Drug Abuse Center has been open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The Center was formed for the purpose of providing a place for teen-agers, to get advice and assistance on drug problems from persons of their own generation who have had experience with drugs. Service appropriate to the many types of drug problems is provided through peer counseling, professional consultation and counseling, medical intervention and long term rehabilitation and treatment. In maintaining a Drug Education program the Center serves interested groups by providing speakers, films and literature on various aspects of the drug problems.

Founded by a ten member board of directors, the board represents varied segments of the community. This cross section includes Bowdoin counselor Dr. Donald Cowing, Bowdoin Newman Chaplain Reverend John Davis, Brunswick Assistant Chief of Police Lieutenant Larry Joy, and Pastor Byron Souder of Good Shepherd Lutheran Church who doubles as an English teacher at Brunswick High School.

In view of the more effective Rap Center concept where a "bridge" to professional resources in the community is available, Dr. Cowing noted that "removing people from their environment and shipping them to institutions has, in the past, accounted for a high rate of recidivism. Many,"

(Please Turn to Page Two)



Boston Ballet

Greason Narrates 'Fairy Tale'

By FRED CUSICK

Ballet Editor

People really do resemble animals. Most people, who wear glasses look like some type of bird. People without glasses usually take after members of the rodent family (Roger Howell, for example, has always reminded me of a wolverine). There are rare cases when the structure of a man's face, his voice, or some incident will lift him out of the rodent-bird categories. That fact became apparent last night in Pickard Theater when Dean Leroy Greason narrated the Boston Ballet Company's production of Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf."

Greason does resemble a wolf. The Boston Ballet's production of "Peter" left much to be desired. The music, provided by a record and a fading amplifier system, couldn't be heard at some points in the performance. Peter (Alphonse Poulin) and his friends (Veronica Fell, Reva Wildorf, George Vargas, Mark Heid, Julian Kaiser, and Nicolas de Simone) had much too small a space to perform in. Whoever designed the production spoiled it by allowing the wolf to live at the end. Some of the fifty-odd children present at the performance commented on this desecration of a classic.

Finally, since the Boston Ballet brings its own fowls wherever it goes, it would be best if they got fowls that didn't resemble or

squeak so much. There were times last night when the narration of Dean Greason was almost drowned out by the pounding of the Corps de Ballet herd.

Two at-large members from the Class of 1974 have been elected to the Student Council for the second semester of the current academic year.

Elected were Frederick J. Donald, Jr., and Gilbert W. Lewis.

Bibliomania Strikes Bowdoin Library

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Call it Bibliomania or selfishness or a case for Scotland Yard, the fact remains that books are being stealthily slipped out of the Bowdoin Library by unidentified persons who never bother to check them out at the call desk.

The problem is primarily the "temporary disappearance" of books, according to Librarian Arthur Monke. "Theft is really not a good word," he stated, because most of the books manage to trickle back after a few days, a few months, and sometimes a few years. Approximately 20 percent of the books returned at commencement time are books that had never been checked out. Other books turn up in the annual summer searches and cleanings of campus buildings, fraternity houses, and the Senior Center.

But still, no one knows who is clandestinely circumventing the call desk. "I don't want to say it's the students' fault," noted Mr. Monke. It is suspected that the books in question, however, are on campus and not in Freeport or Portland.

The fly-by-night book abductors have struck in the periodical and open stack sections, but not in the rare book rooms. There are 400,000 books

in the Bowdoin collection, which means that a mid-year inventory is impossible. Hence, the identities of the missing tomes remain unknown until someone requests them. Then the librarians discover that they have no charge slips under file and that the books are not on the shelves.

Mr. Weisman, Circulation Manager of the library, stated that without the charge slips, the books cannot be called for when others need them. Each day, at least one person complains personally to Mr. Weisman about the problem of missing books, and the complaints generally blame the library for the unhappy situation.

"Why hasn't the library requested a guard to check books at the door, as is done at some other colleges to prevent the circumvention of the call desk?" "It just doesn't seem to fit the character of Bowdoin College," replied Mr. Monke. "It's also expensive ... you can spend money for something else ... about 1,000 books or more." "A guard would provide a 'challenge' to steal books," said Mr. Weisman. Guards, he claimed, have not resolved similar problems at Harvard and Dartmouth.

Drug Abuse Center Aids Local Addicts

(Continued from Page One)

therefore, were reluctant to seek help. But operating and co-operating on the project, a number of divergent groups have brought the Center to Brunswick and the surrounding area which numbers over 25,000 in population. Those going to the Center generally learn about it by word of mouth referrals."

The Drug Abuse Center, just a two-minute stroll from the Moulton Union, is located at 29 South St., the first house on the right as you turn off Coffin St. Rented from the College at a minimal fee, the facilities are regularly staffed by a resident married couple, Bob and Sue Kaynor. A volunteer staff of six includes three Bowdoin students, one Navy corpsman, and two out of school youths. The staff has been carefully screened by Dr. Cowing and Lt. Joy, and are trained in service.

While the College takes care of most of its own drug related problems, those dealt with at the Center are high school oriented. Although statistics concerning age, sex, race, school status, and town are kept, no names are recorded. The anonymity of those wanting to get off drugs stays protected.

Bob Kaynor recently resigned his position with a local radio station to meet the demand of delivering full time to the Center. While talking with Bob and Sue, Bob mentioned that the Drug Abuse Center has been criticized for not coming out strong enough against drugs. "We don't fall into the same bag of moralizing on whether one should or shouldn't use drugs. Its up to the individual. But, conscientiously, we do what we feel is a good job, maintaining rapport with the older and younger community. We're in a precarious position — we must listen to the parents, but we're not effective unless we reach the kids." Sue added that, "getting off drugs weighs more on the individual's choice, whereas getting on may be attributed more to peer pressure." Peer group pressure is probably a more potent force in the lives of people than just about anything; it can deny reality and frequently does.

Having no ties with the police, the Center does, however, have the aid and backing of the force. The police will examine the quality of drugs left at the Center. An incident, which by now has secured a spot in the annals of Maine folk lore, concerns some kids in

Portland, who, over the summer, bought and got high on what they thought was marijuana. Police examination proved that what they had purchased was not marijuana but rather, horse manure.

Hard drugs in Brunswick, although found, are rare.

Studies on Maine's drug problem reveals that usage by youth ranges anywhere from two to eight per-cent. Separate from the Bath-Brunswick Center, Portland's problem is quite a bit different. In Portland, rehabilitation must extend to the physical side because of a wider spread use of heroin, cocaine and opium. Portland's Drug Center will advance rehabilitation into a retreat format; up till now Brunswick's Center has no immediate physical facilities.

The Drug Abuse Center, now in existence for seven months, will cost less than \$10,000 to run this year. For financial support the Center has been dependent upon the generosity of businessmen, town agencies, Bowdoin College and the Brunswick Naval Air Station. The demand for service, however, has increased greatly, and their financial status has become extremely insecure. The Center looks to the state for future assistance in this area. Recently the State Drug Abuse Council has recommended to the Governor's Council that the Cen-

ter receive \$4,300. With a little bureaucratic efficiency, the Governor's Council may meet within the next two weeks to decide on the grant. Meanwhile the Center works to help those who have decided to help themselves.

THE BOWDOIN NINE

Director of Admissions Richard W. Moll has announced the admission of Bowdoin's first nine coeds, four from Massachusetts, four from Maine and one from Connecticut.

They are: Patricia Dale Ahrens, Suffield, Conn.; Barbara Ellen Kotlewski, Kennebunk, Maine; Jane Durell Sulth, Kennebunk, Maine; Gall Anne Berson, Portland, Maine; Marlene Louise Hanson, Rumford, Maine; Karen Lee Regnante, Nahant, Mass.; Joyce Ann Ward, Norwood, Mass.; Elissa DeWitt Berry, Weston, Mass.; Deborah Jan Duffy, Winchester, Mass.

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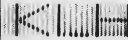


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Orient Film Review

Love Story: Corn Equals Cash

By SAUL GREENFIELD

That morsel of tepid melodrama digested by millions, Erich Segal's *Love Story*, is now being dispensed in film version by Paramount pictures. If you've got an evening to waste, try *Love Story* as a last resort. I suggest you sit close to a theatre loudspeaker, since the hysterical sobbing and the woful emotionalism that are guaranteed to accompany every showing often drown out the sound track. You should probably do some bawling yourself, because after all, that's why you went in the first place, isn't it?

Love Story has been proclaimed as the first major clean movie since "The Sound of Music." Variety calls it a "rare breath of fresh air in the smog of contemporary cinema psychoneurosis." Segal, himself has announced on TV talk shows and the like that his movie (book?) is the first great sexless novel (movie?) in a decade.

Unfortunately, our ascent from "I Am Curious Yellow; Blue; etc." to *Love Story* is little more than a nudging aside of porn by corn. For *Love Story* has cornered a most profitable monopoly on a maudlin America's sentiments. And what a profit there is! Erich Segal, a noted Holly-

wood screenwriter and translator of Plautus, is probably the first man to turn a screenplay into a best selling novel — the egg before the chicken. Four-and-a-half million copies of the "screenplay" were sold before the movie was released. During that time, Paramount launched an awesome promotional campaign and "*Love Story*" not only became a best seller here, but in England and France as well.

Seeing the movie, one wonders how Segal was able to pull the wool over so many eyes. The movie tries too hard to be a tear jerker and you're forced to moan at times, lift your eyes to the ceiling and wonder where Segal got such "chutzpah." The movie features Ali MacGraw (wife of Robert Evans, head of production at Paramount) and Peyton Place's most dewy-eyed prima donna, Ryan O'Neal.

Love Story is of the boy-meets-girl variety, with the girl dying at the end. Only, Segal decided to infuse some type of social consciousness into the film and complicates things by making it rich-WASP meets poor Wop. WASP meets Kike would have been almost as good, but Jewish weddings a la Goodbye Columbus are a financially exhausted movie genre and Segal, I assume, was taking no chances.

The movie was clumsily overacted, but that could hardly be avoided. The book itself makes an overt play for the emotions with such passages as,

"We stood there silently holding one another. Please, if one of us cries, let both of us cry. But preferably neither of us."

Who can blame the actors? *Love Story*'s two hours consisted of Ryan O'Neal watering his eyes on such and Ali MacGraw smirking and crinkling her nose whenever O'Neal wasn't watering his eyes. When I got bored with all the facial maneuvers, I watched an overwrought audience sniffing,

wiping their eyes and generally mourning the state of the affair. Even the audiences of "Gone with the Wind" didn't approach the spasmodic intensity of *Love Story*.

The movie keeps its promise and doesn't show any skin. They let us on to the fact that Ryan and Ali go to it whenever they get the chance, but the screen reveals precious little of it. Whether or not this redeems the movie is questionable. One thing is certain, though: Segal and his partners have made a fortune. In the future we are likely to see more "gentle romantic tragedies" for delayed adolescents.

SENIOR PLACEMENT INTERVIEWS

- February
- 1 S. D. Warren Co.
- 2 Depositors Trust (Bank)
- 3 Paul Revere Insurance
- 3 Hathaway Shirts
- 3 Union Mutual Insurance Co.
- 4 Oxford Paper Co.
- 5 New England Merchants National Bank
- 8 State Mutual Insurance Co.
- 9 Aetna Insurance Group
- 10 Dun & Bradstreet
- 10 Mobil Oil Co.
- 11 Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
- 12 UpJohn (Pharmaceutical)
- 12 Mercantile Stores
- 17 W. T. Grant
- 17 Firemen's Fund (Insurance)
- 17 Great Northern Paper Co.
- 17 Star Market
- 18 National Shawmut Bank of Boston
- 23 Andover Institute
- 24 Telephone Co.
- 25 New England Mutual Ins. Co.
- 26 Harth Young Co.
- 26 Hannaford Bros (Marketing)
- 26 Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.



"Mother with Child on Arm," is one of a collection of Katha Kollwitz drawings and prints which are currently being exhibited in the College museum. The exhibition has been extended to run through January 31. The drawings and prints are on loan from the Walter Landauer Collection of the University of Connecticut's Museum of Art.

Orient Record Review

'Empire' Needed Time and Fine Tuning

By TOM PECKENHAM

If you're reading this review to see if you are going to like the record, I'll tell you right away that you are. But if you have followed the development of the Airplane or the Dead with any interest, you will also be rather let down. Instead of the cosmic synthesis that it should be, *Blows Against the Empire* is sort of an aural Catch-22. The average counter-culture camp follower will greet this holiday assortment with great enthusiasm (after all, it's the Airplanes, plus the Dead, plus Crosby and Graham Nash — never just Nash — and some body from Quick-silver) but the whole package is too many trying to do too much in too short a time. For time and perhaps a bit of fine tuning were the only obstacles that prevented this album from the ranks of the best.

Fine tuning would have removed much of the self-conscious pretension from the lyrics. Paul Kantner, under whose direction the album was made, is one of the few people who still function with a flower child world-view. This is not in itself

bad; the original hippie vision of 'drop out and create' has many valid, enduring points. It is, however, the outlook of 1967, not 1970 and if it is still going to carry any kind of meaning it must adapt and change with the times. Kantner, instead of changing his vision, has adapted history to suit his idealistic songs of innocence. Hence his lyrics with their chosen-people pop revolutionary stance seem a bit worn and even irritating, as if we've been through it all before.

In general, the album is poorly produced. This is where time would have been useful; most of the mix and some of the takes come across so sloppily that it makes you wonder if these are the same musicians who produced *After Bathing at Baxter's* and *Anthem of the Sun*. One particularly grating example is on the cut *MasMaa* where Paul Kantner hits flat, falls flat and stays flat for the next few bars singing in a burned-out voice that is a discredit to the other vocalizations on the album. For some reason, the instruments sound as if there were some sort of aural vapor floating around the studio causing indistinct and fuzzy tones to be created instead of the hard edged notes they deserve. A matter of seconds could have saved the mixing of the voices; they are generally just a bit early or a bit late, and, in several cases, the beginning or end of a tone has been cut off by the man at the eight-track.

I am not going to comment on the songs individually; you won't agree with me anyway. Just to see it in print, I will say that Jack Casady is without a doubt the star of the album (as he seems to steal the show on any album he makes) and *Sunrise* is one of the most stirring pieces of music I have heard in a long while. The power of some of the low tones drawn from his bass rivals that of the baroque organ. He also performs very well on *A Child is Coming*, but through faulty arrangement the song degenerates instead of building to the glorious climax that both the bridge and the lyrics promise.

So, I'm sure that you'll like it in one way or another. If I weren't sure, I wouldn't have found so much fault. Aside from some of the overdone electronic pieces, the music definitely improves once you can recognize the flaws and disregard them. So if it isn't the visionary musical commune that it is supposed to be, don't despair. At least it's not another *Masked Marauders*.

Lovely Story-- Spiro And Dick

By RICHARD LUSTIG

Romance is back!, cries Time Magazine. And by George, if Time says romance is back, then romance must be back. But Time claims that the reason romance is back is because movies have abandoned sex and perversion and all that kind of thing, and have returned to wholesome, American-type movies that the whole family can go to and hawl their hearts out. It's good to know that with a war going on, worldwide poverty, and at least three disasters occurring every day, Americans have something they can cry about. But I digress. I feel that Time Magazine was wrong — it wasn't movies that brought back romance, it was politics. And perhaps the greatest romance story of them all took place only two short years ago, in the typical American town of Washington, D.C. It was that now-famous romance between Dick and Spiro.

Oh, at first Spiro had been hesitant about the whole thing. After all, Dick had been a Congressman and a Senator and a Vice-President; he was even a member of Joe McCarthy's hatchet squad! Spiro was nothing more than a Governor, and not a very good one at that. But Dick didn't care, because love is stronger than reason. So Dick proposed to Spiro. Spiro was suspicious, he still couldn't understand why Dick wanted him. Finally Dick became mad, called him a bitch, and threatened to call the whole thing off. Spiro was captivated by Dick's sincerity, and before long, they became the perfect couple. Dick would think of nasty things about people, and Spiro would cheerfully say them to the press, since Dick was too important a man to say such nasty things himself. Spiro even got to liking his job of insulting people, and began thinking up nasty things of his own to say. And then Dick would think of even more nasty things, and Spiro would say them to all. They were a perfect couple — they became so preoccupied with saying nasty things to each other that they forgot about everything they were supposed to have done — like end the Vietnam war, and feed millions of hungry Americans, and believe in democracy. Pretty soon most Americans forgot about what Dick and Spiro had

promised them, and they were content to see such a beautiful story unfold.

Dick and Spiro were not without their troubles, though. There were still those who remembered what they had promised, and they caused much commotion in trying to remind the rest of the people about peace and freedom and dignity for all. But Dick and Spiro were not cowed; they fought back with everything they had — repressive legislation, the power of the Presidency, even the Ohio National Guard. And they couldn't wait to get to those protesters; as Spiro put it, "It's like jumping on a hippie — you can't wait to hit him and beat the crap out of him."

Dick and Spiro managed to make ends meet, and they had a beautiful life going. Suddenly, tragedy struck. While visiting the doctor for a physical, Spiro discovered the horrible news — he had foot-in-mouth disease. The shock was almost unbearable, but he managed to control himself. He decided not to tell Dick, as it would get him upset, and he continued to tour the country, blasting the radicals with the power of Kate Smith. All the while, though, he dreaded the day when Dick would find out, a day that would happen. And then, one day, while Dick was talking to some aides after the disastrous campaign of 1970, he heard the awful truth. "Dick," said an aide, "I don't know how to tell you this, but Spiro has foot-in-mouth disease."


There was a numbed silence. Dick mutely nodded, packed his attaché case, and walked into the sunset. His world shattered, he could only tearfully watch as Spiro faded away. And then, on a smoggy day in Washington, Spiro left politics and Dick forever.

Dick was grief-stricken, but resolved to carry out the aims of his dead love. He would never stray from the path of abuse and innuendo that Spiro had been so devoted to. And, when the press confronted Dick, and asked him wasn't he sorry about some of the things Spiro had said, Dick choked back a sob, squared his shoulders, and manfully said,

"Let me make one thing perfectly clear. Love means never having to say you're sorry."

BRUNSWICK PLAZA
CINEMA 102


1. "A Rip-Snorer A Triumph!"
Judith Crist



Joe

Shown: Even. 7:15 & 9:15 P.M.

2. Little Fauss and Big Halsy
are not your father's heroes.



LITTLE FAUSS
AND BIG HALSY

7 & 9 P.M.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C Wednesday, January 13, 1971 Number 13

Whiteside: A Valedictory

By FRED CUSICK

Ten o'clock in the morning is not a good time to interview anyone. We were both tired. Professor Whiteside had been up at the Inaugural Ball the night before ("I wonder what the people of Maine would do if they knew that their taxes had been spent to buy Chivas Regal for over a thousand people?") The purpose of the interview was to extract some kind of valedictory statement from Whiteside, who is retiring next semester as Director of the Senior Center after seven years.

We talked for a while about "weighty" matters. Did Professor Whiteside think that the Center had been a success? Where had it failed? What sort of qualities should the new director of the Center have? If Whiteside could make any one change at Bowdoin what would that be?

Whiteside made a few polite replies. Whiteside is known for his politeness and tact. In the seven or so years that he has headed the Senior Center he has had to cope with all types of people: outraged faculty, outraged alumni, homicidal seniors, suicidal seniors, drunken seniors, drunken alumni, drunken faculty and that large group of scholars, musicians, journalists, politicians, Oxford chums of President Howell's, and Texas pals of Dean Robinson's who spend a night at the College as "guests of the Senior Center."

By mutual agreement we decided to abandon "weighty" questions and have a cup of coffee. Professor Whiteside talked about his plans for the future. He's bought a house out on Orr's Island and is moonlighting up in Orono to help pay for it. He plans to go on sabbatical next year and "retool" himself as a historian. He'd like to go to South America. He didn't say why.

We talked about the coming of co-education. Whiteside would like to stay around next year if only to see whether co-education shook up the atmosphere of "phony monasticism" at Bowdoin.

The gender of the Senior Center: "It's funny that you should think that it's a masculine building. I've always thought of it as feminine. You look out there now and what do you see: very bright light, sharp shadows. If you walk by there at sunset, though, or on a misty night, you get a different, much softer feeling from it."

Monday, January 11, 1971

Dear Fred,

In thinking back over our pleasant conversation last Friday morning, I have the feeling that the important things did not get said, at least not clearly. This was my fault. Be that as it may, the following reflections may be useful in preparing final copy of your story on the College and the Senior Center as I view them on the eve of my giving up the Senior Center directorship, but not my faculty appointment at Bowdoin.

Has the Center been a success? I agreed with your view, as I recall, that it has been something between a failure and a total, wild, unqualified success.

Yes, but closer to the latter than to the former. You are looking at the Center in the present context. I am mindful of what the present context would be, had the Center not been introduced into a very different Bowdoin in 1964.

The Seminars have, for better or worse, led to the introduction of new courses elsewhere in the curriculum. Examples of "experimental" courses first taught in the Senior program:

Gov't 21, which grew out of Mr. Resenbrink's 1966-67 Sen. Seminar on Africa: The Politics of Development

Urban Crisis. Three of the five original instructors had previously taught Senior Seminars on related themes.

Philosophy Dept. Freshman seminars. Grew out of Senior Seminars taught by Pols (Mind-Body problem) and McGee (Humanism).

I think the growth of independent study is in part a reflection of the informal interaction between faculty and students, which has increased greatly since 1964, partly, even largely (though, I will admit, not entirely) because of the associations between students and faculty in the Senior Center.

There are other things, more or less tangible. They are hard to quantify, to summarize, to be precise about. The Senior Center was an effort to introduce what Paul Hazelton called a "growing edge" at Bowdoin. I think it has done that. Bowdoin was standing still in the early sixties. Bowdoin has been a place of change and movement since then. Many people, many forces have been responsible. But I believe the Center was the first and the most important force for change.

What would I do to improve Bowdoin if I had the authority and the power and the resources to do so?

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Patard: Liberal?

To the Editor:

The article by Freshman Richard Patard (December 11) on B. Kenneth McGee's discussion of "Grassroots Politics: The Politics of Exploiting Idealism" was disappointing for its lack of objectivity and intelligent observation. For Patard, Mr. McGee is a cynic who "has no scruples against selling his services to any candidate," a self-proclaimed liberal who doubts the commitment of students. Although some dull wit is reserved for the students' present, Patard's monologue is overwhelmingly biased, badly done and demonstrative of the very worst in liberal snottiness.

It is typical of this type of thinking that Patard should identify "pragmatism" with "cynicism." Patard did not take the opportunity to speak with Mr. McGee Thursday morning; if he had, he might have learned that: 1) McGee would not help Stokes in 1971 even for as much as a \$5000 jump in salary; 2) McGee, who admits using mud, will not use it if it is gained through personal knowledge of his client's opponent (as in the 1969 Stokes race — Stokes and McGee had been close friends); 3) the Deep South campaigns which McGee managed were not for racist conservatives but for Maynard Jackson, in 1968 for the U.S. Senate and in 1970, when Jackson became the first black Vice Mayor of Atlanta; and 4) McGee hopes to head Jackson's campaign to become the first black Mayor of a large Southern city.

Patard might reply that McGee did as much for Stokes and then double-crossed last year. McGee, however, no longer had the same enthusiasm for Stokes; thus, offered a job by Stokes' opponent, he accepted. Certainly, those of us who in 1969 saw conservative victories in Los Angeles, Minneapolis and New York (in the primaries) were glad to see Stokes win. Stokes is black, a liberal Democrat, a devout supporter of Hubert Humphrey, Ralph Perin is white, moderate, Republican, but he is certainly not a Yorty, Stenvig, or Procaccino. It is not necessary to be a racist to run against a black whose policies one opposes; it is not necessarily racist to appeal to the bloc most likely to support your candidate. McGee did not say that our campaigns are issueless; he only pointed out that, regardless of issues, a black is ultimately more likely to support a black candidate than a white. Perhaps in some cases this is unfortunate; but in the long run it is the only way blacks (as the Irish, Italians and Jews before them) can really achieve political power in the United States.

Many students were surprised when McGee pointed out that not only are there actually conservative students (they're quiet, but they're there) but that conservatives work harder than liberals. Yet this has been proven over and over again. The supporters of Barry Goldwater in 1964 won control of their Party without majority support by doing the kind of grass-roots work McGee practices: the liberals spent big on T.V. and polls and telephone work and issues and lost. In 1970, there were some notable liberal victories, but many doves, like J. K. Galbraith, spent their energies on futile attempts to defeat liberals like Henry Jackson of Washington and Gale McGee (no relation) of Wyoming, when they should have been aiding Tydings, or Gore, or Goodell or Ottinger.

The Orient reaches new journalistic heights in one Patard passage: "Summoning his mother to the microphone, McGee, between mouthfuls of apple pie . . . went on to recite the Nicene Creed, Pledge of Allegiance, and A Child's Garden of Verses." Ah, the subtle approach! Patard apparently believes that McGee cannot really believe in the American system and still support candidates of different philosophies. But imagine an America, full of Patards, where everyone is passionately aligned to left or right, without the cohesive ambivalence of the moderate center. How long would so brittle a society survive?

I spoke to McGee for only an hour that night and two hours the next day, but I think I understood him as well as your Orient reporter. Democracy is an art that demands more than one summer of righteous indignation. If a concerned student, angry black or disgruntled businessman wants to break into politics, he needs to know the tactics of election, the machinery of democracy. McGee can pro-

vide these. He understands what is needed to elect a concerned American — whether conservative or liberal — who does not understand the labyrinthine ways of politics. He provides machinery. When you buy a stereo speaker do you want it to like your records, or work? McGee works. He provides an element of democracy that is neither good nor bad, but essential.

David Cole '74

Mr. Patard replies:

Ah, the personal approach!

My dear Mr. Cole: To accuse me of bias is probably correct; to chide me for journalistic incompetence, your prerogative; to proclaim me snotty, forgivable; but to call me liberal is absolutely slanderous! Is a radical right such a rare species in this neck of the academic woods that you, innocent of any previous contact with us passionately aligned cynics, cannot distinguish one from a liberal? I fear your misconstruction of my ideological sentiments has caused you to misinterpret my opinion of Mr. McGee, whose cynical, (his own word), mercenary attitude I termed refreshing and realistic. In any case, your astute observation that liberalism tends toward passionate, unobjective, biased snottiness is greatly appreciated.

Illiberally yours,
Richard Patard

Theatrical Thanks

To The Editor:

I should like to thank the theatre faculty, staff, students and all the members of the Bowdoin community who helped make our theatre company's visit to your campus a most pleasant experience.

All the members of the Bus Company join me in expressing their thanks to you for your kindness, for your attention, for a most responsive audience, and for the many kindnesses shown us by the students and staff in the theatre and in the dormitories where our people were quartered. The touring theatre company visits many places and becomes quite accustomed to living out of a suitcase on a bus. It is a rare thing when in such a very short time a company can be made to feel so at home. That can only happen when people are as friendly as the Bowdoin students were to us.

Peace,
J. RANELLI
Director, The Bus Company of
The National Theater Institute

Denmark is a country which is currently run by a coalition of three parties: The Conservatives, who have just issued a position paper advocating that workers participate in determining all policies followed by the firms which employ them; the Radicals, who are conservative; and the Left, which is a farmers party and on the right. Once that is clear, one can go on to an understanding of a country which is a welfare state, partly because it is so class conscious, and which is a leader in social experimentation and yet, is highly conservative.

I found my year as a Fulbright lecturer in Denmark enjoyable and fascinating. I am now encouraging a small number of students to consider a junior year there, under the auspices of the Danish International Student Committee. The DIS program is particularly relevant to students in history, American studies, government etc. because it offers opportunities to see an ostensibly similar, but really rather different society struggle, in my view rather successfully, with some of the problems we are just beginning to recognize.

For students who are interested, we are also offering a Danish language course this semester, on the same basis as the Chinese language course. Thus, students can come to the country with a start on the language, and get much more out of their year.

Professor Dan Levine
Department of History

Inflation To Deflate College Spending

(Continued from page 1)
doan has been working with this deficit for six or seven years now, and the rate at which it is growing is alarming.

What sort of things contribute to such a large deficit? The problem creeps in from everywhere. Hobkason gave me a few examples of the many problems that the college is facing financially. For instance, the fuel oil that the college is now using has increased in price since last June from \$1.98 a barrel to \$3.63 a

barrel. Another increase to \$3.90 is expected presently. This makes for a \$55,000 increase in fuel oil annually.

Another startling factor deals with insurance companies. Due to campus unrest, insurance firms have decided that colleges and universities are not such good risks any more, and have either increased their premiums or dropped them completely. Because of the "agitation" here last spring, Bowdoin's premium has increased from \$21,000 to \$40,000 since

last year. It is this kind of capitalistic inanity that has put Bowdoin in the red.

Added to these, are a decrease in the alumni fund of \$40,000 to \$50,000 dollars, and of course, general inflation of .5% on 6 million dollars, which makes for another increase of \$300,000 annually. All these add up to one big red mark in the Bowdoin accounting book. The situation has not yet reached emergency conditions, but can certainly be considered serious.

The Changing Face... and Scalp... of Bowdoin



Herbert R. Coursen Jr.

HAIR

She asks me why;
 I'm just a hairy guy.
 I'm hairy noon and night —
 Hair that's a fright.
 I'm hairy high and low;
 Don't ask me why — don't know!
 It's not for lack of bread,
 Like the Grateful Dead,
 Darling . . .
 Give me a head with hair,
 Long beautiful hair —
 Shining, gleaming, steaming, flaxen,
 waxen;
 Give me down to there, hair —
 Shoulder length or longer.
 Here baby, there Mama;
 Everywhere, Daddy Daddy
 Hair, hair, hair, . . .
 Glow it, show it
 Long as I can grow it, my hair.



William B. Whiteside



Paul V. Hazelton



Let it fly in the breeze
 And get caught in the trees.
 There's a home for the fleas in my
 hair.

A home for the fleas,
 A hive for bees,
 A nest for birds,
 There ain't no words
 For the beauty, the splendor, the
 wonder of my hair . . .

I want it long, straight, curly, fuzzy
 Snaggy, shaggy, ratsy, malsy
 Oily, greasy, fleecy, shiny
 Gleaming, steaming, flaxen, waxen

Knotted, polka dotted
 Twisted, beaded, braided

Powdered, flowered and confettied,
 Bangled, tangled, spangled and
 spaghettied!



Duane A. Paluska

John W. Ambrose Jr.



Oh, say can you see
 My eyes if you can — then my hair's
 too short!

Down to here, down to there
 Down to where it stops by itself.

They'll be ga-ga at the gogo
 When they see me in my toga.
 My toga made of blonde, Byzantine,
 biblical hair.

My hair like Jesus wore it,
 Halleluyah, I adore it.

Halleluyah, Mary loved her son —
 Why don't my mother love me!

Hair!



Sorbonne Summer Session

for American Students

Extension universitaire de l'Universitaire de Paris

COURSES OFFERED

Professorial Staff from l'Université de Paris: M. Georges MATORÉ, M. Antoine ADAM, M. Maurica DUVERGER, Mma Cécilia GOLDSCHIEDER, M. Jacques Van den HEUVEL

I. Lower Division Courses

- 102 **Elementary French** - emphasis on grammar, phonetics and conversation. (prerequisite: 2 years high school French or 1 semester college French.) 60 hours
- 201 **Intermediate French** - grammar review with emphasis on conversation. (prerequisite: 1 year college French.) 60 hours
- 202 **Intermediate French** - composition and syntax study. (prerequisite: 201 or equivalent.) 30 hours
- 212 **Intermediate Phonetics** - emphasis on pronunciation, reading and speaking. (prerequisite: 102 or equivalent.) 30 hours

II. Upper Division Courses

- 331 **French Civilization** - political, social and intellectual development up to the French Revolution, with emphasis on literature and art. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) 30 hours
- 332 **French Civilization** - political, social and intellectual development from the French Revolution to the present, with special attention given to literature and art. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 412 **Advanced Phonetics** - intensive practice in pronunciation, reading and speaking, to achieve a true command of the spoken language. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) 30 hours
- 421 **Survey of French Literature** - advanced study of French literature from the Middle Ages to the French Revolution. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) 30 hours
- 422 **Survey of French Literature** - advanced study of French literature from the French Revolution to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 433 **Principles and Methods of "Explication de Textes"** - advanced study of techniques and elements of literary expression in poetry, drama, and prose. 30 hours

III. Graduate Courses (open to last semester seniors)

- 615 **17th Century Literature** - study of Baroque and Classical trends of the 17th century. 30 hours
- 625 **18th Century Literature** - study of the whirlpool of new ideas during the first half of the 18th century. 30 hours
- 635 **18th Century Literature** - study of French Idealism from Lamartine to Hugo. 30 hours
- 655 **French Drama** - indepth study of 2 or 3 contemporary plays including ALL aspects of its presentation and literary merit (décor, mias-an-scène, audience participation, etc.). 30 hours
- 656 **French Art** - study of the evolution and revolution in art from the Middle Ages to the 17th century. 30 hours
- 666 **French Art** - study of the movements and schools of art from the 17th century to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 685 **French Stylistics and Creative Writing** - study of structural and semantic elements and their application in literary expression. 30 hours

IV. Graduate Seminars

- 605 **Baudelaire** - les origines de la poésie contemporaine. 30 hours
- 615 **Fleubert devant la Critique** - ses contemporains, la critique traditionnelle, la nouvelle critique. 30 hours
- 655 **La Notion d'Engagement** - de 1918 à 1938, de 1939 à 1958, de 1958 à 1970. 30 hours

NOTE: Special "Conférences" will be given, if the demand for them is sufficient. (Gallo-Roman Art, The Recent Discoveries in Archaeology, The New Wave in French Cinema, French Politics since De Gaulle; France and the Common Market, The French Press, Education since May '68, France and the Problems of Big Business, etc.). Therefore, students are asked to indicate their choice on the application form. 10 hours

KEY TO COURSE NUMERATION

Undergraduate Courses: The first number represents the academic year (100 = Freshman, 200 = Sophomore, etc.). The second number indicates the general subject-area treated (0 = Grammar & Composition, 1 = Phonetics, 2 & 3 = Literature, Civilization, and related subjects). The third number represents the semester level.
 Graduate Courses: The 500 and 600 serie courses represent graduate level. The last two numbers designate the course title.

CREDIT

REGULAR ATTENDANCE is a requisite for obtaining credit. Although the purpose of this summer session is to fulfill the requirements of American college and university credits, it also conforms to French university regulations. Each 30 hours course is usually equal to 2 American credits. If students successfully complete the average summer session load of 90 hours, they normally receive 8 American college credits. However, students are advised to consult with their professors, their Department Chairmen, their own school's Registrar's Office, BEFORE MAKING FINAL ARRANGEMENTS, to ascertain the EXACT number of credits their school grants for the Sorbonne Summer Session.

SORBONNE SUMMER SESSION

for American Students

A special Summer Session is offered by the "Cours de Civilisation Française" at the Sorbonne for those students who wish to improve their knowledge of French language, literature, and civilization. This program is particularly designed with American academic needs in mind, as it can meet the standard semester requirements of most universities and colleges.

Thus American students can derive the double benefit of foreign travel and college credits.

Similar to American summer sessions, the Sorbonne Summer Session lasts six weeks, June 29 to August 7.

A round trip flight from New York to Paris by Air France will be scheduled to leave New York June 28 and return from Paris August 8. Students on this program will enjoy the privacy of a luxurious apartment plus two meals a day. All university fees, a round trip ticket, apartment and meals will cost only \$1638.

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE JAN. 20, 1971.

For Pre-Enrollment and Reservations, please air mail special delivery the following items to Dir. M. Ward McIntosh/ASTRA, Summer Session for American Students, Cours de Civilisation Française, Sorbonne, 47, rue des Ecoles, Paris 5^e, France:

1. this application form.
2. a 65 dollar deposit (by international postal money order).
3. a transcript or transcripts of college or university work.
4. a small recent photograph.

APPLICATION FORM

Please type or print all information.

Last name (Mr., Mrs., Miss)

First name Date of birth

Permanent address

Academic standing as of Sept 1970: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior, Graduate
 University or college last attended

University or college address

If different than the above, address of university or college to which Sorbonne transcript should be sent

Date and type of diplomas earned (or to be earned) as of June 30, 1970

Major Minor

Teaching experience (indicate level, subjects taught, number of years):

Name and address of persons to be contacted in case of emergency:

Courses selected: (please check)			
102 <input type="checkbox"/>	301 <input type="checkbox"/>	515 <input type="checkbox"/>	605 <input type="checkbox"/>
201 <input type="checkbox"/>	302 <input type="checkbox"/>	526 <input type="checkbox"/>	615 <input type="checkbox"/>
202 <input type="checkbox"/>	331 <input type="checkbox"/>	535 <input type="checkbox"/>	655 <input type="checkbox"/>
212 <input type="checkbox"/>	412 <input type="checkbox"/>	555 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	421 <input type="checkbox"/>	565 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	433 <input type="checkbox"/>	585 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Choice (or choices) of special "Conférences"			
Will you be taking the final examinations for credit?			



The wrestling team is now 2-2 following their January 9 win over UMaine 22-14.

At Macbeans Of Brunswick Second Annual LP Clearance Sale

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\$4.98	\$3.70	\$2.98
\$3.98	\$3.20	\$2.58
\$2.98	\$2.70	\$1.98

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Oberlin Adopts 'Credit' Option

Oberlin, Ohio — (L.P.) — The College of Arts and Sciences faculty at Oberlin College recently adopted a two-option grading system that will permit students to choose letter grades or simply a "Credit" entry for their work, and will do away with recording any grades below C-minus.

The action was recommended by a faculty-student committee formed more than a year ago to study ways of improving methods of evaluating a student's course work. During that time a one-semester experiment with a Credit/No Entry option was tried.

The two-option system in the College of Arts and Sciences will operate through 1971-72. The Academic Standing Committee will continue to have jurisdiction

over minimum requirements for good standing.

By the spring of 1972, the division is likely to have recommendations on future grading and evaluation procedures from an Educational Commission, which is now being formed to reexamine the goals and content of Oberlin's educational program.

The full recommendation of the Committee to Study Grading and Evaluation consisted of these five points:

1. Drop D's and F's as permanently recorded grades.
2. Institute a Credit/No Entry option as follows:
Any student may, for any semester, elect to take all his courses on a Credit/No Entry basis. Credit will be considered equivalent to C- or better.
3. Effective Spring 1971, drop the present Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory option from the grading system.
4. Maintain, as the alternative grading option, the traditional grading system, including '+' and '-'s but excluding D's and F's as recorded grades (that is, A+ to C-/No Entry).

However, any faculty member may, at his option, offer a course entirely on a Credit/No Entry basis.

The Satisfactory-Unsatisfactory option has been in effect since 1966-67. Students could select one course each semester on an ungraded basis. They could not exercise the option in their major department during their junior and senior years, however.

"In 1971 the South Sandwich Islands, Heligoland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Gibraltar, Antarctica and the Eddystone Light will be admitted to the United Nations, which will then sink into the East River leaving only an oil slick. U Thant will open a small, nonaligned restaurant and blame his subsequent bankruptcy on the two superpowers, Horn and Hardart."

For a free copy of NATIONAL REVIEW, write: Dept. Z, 150 E. 35 Street, N. Y. 10016.

Whiteside . . .

I would seek to introduce the spirit of the Senior Center at its best into the educational program and the informal relationships among students and teachers at Bowdoin. Throughout the four years, not just in the senior year.

It is in this sense that I spoke of freshman or freshman-sophomore seminars, à la Philosophy. But I think they should be inter-departmental or non-departmental. The nice thing about the Senior Seminars has been that they can be introduced so easily and informally. Then, we have developed a mechanism for talking about them, evaluating the experience. Student questionnaires, interviews, and the like.

SCATE has shown nothing about courses generally that we haven't been learning about the seminars, quietly and regularly, since their introduction.

But it's more than a matter of getting the lowdown, the student gossip about the seminars and their teachers. It's a matter of bringing the instructors together, twice a semester. They talk about the seminars — what has worked and what hasn't. These meetings — sometimes go well, sometimes not so well. When they go well, we learn a great deal about the Seminars and the Senior Center and the College. Then we all make changes, hopefully for the better, each in his own teaching.

This kind of interaction, this kind of attitude, could do a great deal for teaching at Bowdoin. We don't do these things in the curriculum as a whole.

I'm in favor of a revitalized sense of community at Bowdoin. It's easy to be sarcastic, oh-so-sophisticated about this. E.g. Paul Goodman's ironic treatment of the theme in *Community of Scholars*. Nevertheless, the forces of fragmentation have gone almost unchecked at Bowdoin since 1964. The Senior Center has been, I think, the only major check to the trend, the only thing that has sought, not entirely without success, to retain a community feeling and a community spirit. Students learning from each other. A sense of common enterprise. I wish it were stronger, but I'm glad that the Center has represented this ideal, and has sought to approximate it in reality.

Your readers may detect a contradiction between two things that I have said. That is, the Center has been (1) a force for change; and (2) a means of resisting change. I see no paradox. The only way to capture traditional values in education (and in society) is to seek new means by which to realize them. I think that in 1964 all of us were trying to understand what had been best in the Bowdoin tradition and to work for it in ways that "fit" the 1960's. We've still got the problem. The idea of community in educational endeavor is not a new goal. It is still a valid one, though.

I fear for Bowdoin, and for small colleges generally, increasing boredom, an increasing irrelevance and a gradual withering if this sense of community involvement disappears completely. (In view of financial problems, the withering may not be so gradual.) What competitive advantage does the small college have over the big metropolitan university, if it loses this sense? Why are some of the state universities — Santa Cruz, for example — trying so hard to create it? The small places have got to work hard at maintaining it.

Let me close on a personal note. You asked me what qualities the next Director of the Senior Center should have. I'm not sure an abstract answer would make sense. I'm giving up the Center because I've said what I have to say, done what I can do. It's time for some ideas that differ from mine.

I've done my best to be honest with the seniors. I have sought to respect each one of them, even when they've gotten into some difficulty. I have tried to understand them and support them. I can't claim that I've come to know all of them, since my wisdom is too often lacking, since the time is short, and since there have been teaching and other duties. It has also been a far more terrifying period in national history than I had anticipated. I always feel I am just beginning to know the seniors, when Pfit! it's commencement and time to start all over again. It's in this sense that I have envied the house masters at Harvard, who start with sophomores, and have normally three years of association with each student before it's over. But what has happened has been a great delight to me. It has changed me, profoundly and permanently. For example, I am much closer than I was to an understanding of what happens to a student when he begins to understand, to become educated. I feel the excitement when that happens, and I sense the frustration and despair of a student who spends his money and his time and works hard, but for whom that doesn't happen.

I wish my successor as Senior Center Director some of the same delight and the same growth and change. I hope he will do something for the seniors, and I hope the seniors will do something for him. In *The Academic Revolution*, Christopher Jencks and David Riesman say that "students and faculty who have taken part in general education at its best have often been indelibly marked by the experience." To this I can only say "Amen."

W. B. Whiteside

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The Garden: A Loss and A Tie



Orient Photo by Ben Bensen

The Polar Bears lost to Clarkson 6-1 and tied Yale 4-4 during the two nights of the tenth annual ECAC Holiday Hockey Festival.

Clarkson, a winner of the tourney three previous times, was number two in the nation last season. They scored a first period goal against Bowdoin, four in the second, and a final goal in the third period.

Good scored the lone Polar Bear goal in the middle period, with assists credited to Jim Block '71, and Bob Hall '71 of Cohasset, Mass. Hutchinson, who played goalie for the first two periods was credited with 11 saves. Talbot '71 finished the game in the Bowdoin nets and made three stops. Clarkson's goalie made 18 saves.

Petrie opened the scoring against the Yale squad in the first period, with assists going to Coley King '72, and Pete Flynn '73.

Yale scored three times in the second period to take the lead. The Polar Bears lunged back in the third period, however, with goals by Good, and Dick Donovan '73. Foulkes assisted in the first, and Donovan was assisted by Whit Raymond '72, and Tom Murphy '72.

With less than three minutes remaining on the clock, Yale scored, to take a 4-3 lead. Then with 36 seconds remaining in the game, Donovan took a pass from Harrington and shot it past the Yale goalie.



Orient Photo by Ben Bensen

Good All-Star

Ed Good, a center on the varsity hockey team was named to the All-Star First Team after the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden, last month.

The team was selected by sports writers and sportscasters covering the event.

Good, who is co-captain of the Polar Bears, scored a goal during Bowdoin's first-night loss (6-1) to Clarkson December 21, and scored another goal in Bowdoin's 4-4 tie to Yale on the following night.

His two tournament goals raised his point total to 13 with seven goals and six assists.

Polar Cub Captain

William E. Shanahan has been elected Captain of the Bowdoin College freshman hockey team.

An outstanding defenseman and center, Shanahan has been a leading member of Coach Mort LaPointe's Bowdoin freshman ice squad which has a record of two victories and one defeat.

He won his freshman numerals in soccer as a member of the freshman squad which turned in a 4-2 record last fall.

Watson Guest Speaker

Hockey Coach Sid Watson was a guest speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Androscoggin County Bowdoin Club January 11.

His Bowdoin Hockey squads have been ranked among the top small college teams in the nation in recent years. Watson's greatest achievement since his arrival here in 1959 came in 1969-70 — Bowdoin's greatest hockey season. His record-breaking squad racked up 19 wins and three losses, including a New England small college record of 16 consecutive victories.

The Polar Bears became the first team in the history of the ECAC to go through a regular Division II schedule undefeated. Three members of the squad were named to the All-American Hockey Team and Bowdoin Players also dominated the ECAC 1970 small college All-Star Hockey Team.

Sid won the Hodder Award for the second consecutive year and was named as the first national College Division Coach of the Year.



Bear Runners Triumph

By FRED HONOLD

As everyone else on campus slumbered quietly in the dawn hours of the morning last Saturday, Bowdoin trackmen stumbled out of bed for a "training meal," got their uniforms and boarded the bus which began rolling South.

While some snored on the bus, others studied. When the team finally reached the University of New Hampshire, many embarked toward the fieldhouse for upcoming events; others went on a tour of campus.

The Coaches Crew, also known

and feared in the New England track circle as Sabastanski's Soldiers won their close meet in the last event by a score of 55-49. Starting with the field events, Rick Hardej took first in both the shot put and 35 lb. weight while Pete Healy took second in the latter event. John Roberts and Ross Kimball took 2nd and 3rd in the high jump; Kurt Meyers won the broad jump with a personal best of 21 ft. six inches. John Roberts later came back for a second in the pole vault.

In the 60 yard dash, Lindsey McQuater and John Fonville finished one-two with a winning

time of 6.3 for McQuater. Sam Broadus won the 60 yard high hurdles in a fine time of 7.7 with teammate Toby Coverdale in third. In the longer events, Neill Reilly won the 600 yard in 1:15 with teammate Toby Coverdale in third.

Freshman Nick Sampsides was a close second in the 1000 yard run. Mark Cuneo took third in the one mile while Deke Talbot was second in the two mile. The last and winning event was the mile relay run in 3:30.6 and won by Dave Cole, John Roberts, Toby Coverdale and Neill Reilly.

Basketbears Win!

The Bowdoin Polar Bears picked up their first win of the season with an 86-72 triumph over Norwich University Friday night at Norwich.

Bowdoin, with a height advantage, jumped out to an early 10-0 lead, and were never challenged, as they dominated the whole game with alert passing and a spirited defense. Juniata Steve Theroux and Clark Young led Bowdoin with 27 and 24 points respectively and sophomore Kip Crowley added 22 points along with 15 rebounds.

On Saturday afternoon, Middlebury ruined the Bowdoin win streak with a 64-53 decision over

the Polar Bears. Bowdoin was in the game until the last two minutes when their hastiness on offense and gambling defense gave Middlebury three or four easy buckets. The Polar Bears had trouble in finding their range as they shot a meager 33% from the field, and were outbounded by a much taller opponent in Middlebury. Bowdoin was led by Clark Young with 12 points and Kip Crowley who chipped in eight. Middlebury center Jim Keyes scored 20 points while forward Dick Hayes counted 19 in spelling Bowdoin's ninth defeat in ten games.

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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1971

NUMBER 14



Photo by Benson

BOOK OF THE YEAR — This book, for Biology 5, is one of the more expensive required course textbooks this year. It retails in the Moulton Union Bookstore for \$18.00 plus tax.

Sign of the Times

Book Prices Soaring Up

Inflation is all pervasive. And although students tend to live an almost fictional, idyllic existence, there are bills to be paid. Most noticeable of the rising costs that students are perennially burdened with are tuition, room and board fees. There is an additional factor, however, that recently has been depleting student bank accounts at an uncomfortable rate — textbooks.

This semester students are spending more money on textbooks than ever before. Individual purchases have approached and surpassed one-hundred dollars. With that much money involved, students are beginning to choose their courses with cost in mind. One student, when recently contemplating a fifth course and perusing the book list, remarked, "I'll be damned if I go into hock for an extra smattering of the liberal arts."

Bowdoin students, by in large, blame the bookstore. Visions of bookstore personnel "raking off" huge sums and counting coins in a back room, while intermittently cackling, often race through the minds of local bibliophiles. The bookstore people, however, do not quite see it that way. "Everything's going up," one of the bookkeepers said. "Shipping costs, for instance, have more than doubled recently." The bookstore also does not set its own prices on the books. They charge whatever price the publisher recommends on the invoice. As a result, the \$2.00 softcover is a fond memory. Soft covered books now average around \$4.00 apiece and textbooks in the twelve to fifteen dollar range are standard fare.

Students are not the only ones cognizant of the situation. Pro-

fessors also consider expense when assigning books for purchase. Professor Christie of the Mathematics department said that he keeps the cost of a book in mind but "since reading lists are not that extensive in Mathematics, expense is often not the deciding factor." In Religion courses, on the other hand, many books have to be bought. Professor Geoghegan of that department is contemplating reducing the reading requirement for some of his courses because of the cost. "The purpose of a course is to bring you to a state of enlightenment at the semester's end," he said. "The books are a means to that end. The students have to buy the books because the library copies, if there are any, are often missing. The library also doesn't like to purchase multiple copies of one book, so the reserve privileges are very limiting." Other professors questioned, sympathized with the students but saw no solution.

A few years ago a bookstore
(Please turn to Page 3)

Lewis Quits as Afro-Am Head; Howell, Rensenbrink, Give Views

By DOUG LYONS

"After very careful review and serious analysis, I have come to the clear but painful realization that Bowdoin College is not committed to a meaningful program of Afro-American Studies and as a consequence I am forced to withdraw any legitimacy that my presence may provide the college by tendering my resignation effective immediately."

These are the words of M. Reginald Lewis, Assistant Professor of Government and History and more importantly Chairman of the Afro-American Studies.

His resignation and charges against the college came as a surprise to his colleagues, both of the faculty and of the Administration. The Dean of Faculty knew of Professor Lewis' desires to leave Bowdoin at the end of the school year. Lewis' recent resignation caught Dean Robison, as other Administration officials, unaware. In regard to the charges made by Professor Lewis, Dean Robison countered:

"Mr. Lewis' allegations are regrettable, especially at a time when the Afro-American Studies Program is developing well in an atmosphere of cordial cooperation on the part of all concerned. In short, Mr. Lewis' charges of lack of commitment on the part of the college are unwarranted."

Only time, and incentive of all parties concerned with the Afro-American Studies Program will justify one of the opposing statements.

M. Reginald Lewis was appointed as an Assistant Professor of Government and History in 1969. He arrived at Bowdoin with another twenty-five black freshmen in September of 1969. Looking over Professor Lewis' credentials one would find Lewis' past record as impressive as any faculty member.

Born in Winston-Salem, N. C., Professor Lewis earned his A.B. degree magna cum laude from Morgan State College in Baltimore, Md. He later received his M.A. from Boston University, and is a candidate for his Ph.D. With

his educational backgrounds Mr. Lewis soon became an Assistant Professor at Morgan State from 1965-1967. He was also an active Governing Board member of the East Baltimore Citizens Committee and a Consultant to the Baltimore League of Women Voters. During the 1968-1969 year, Professor Lewis was a Research Associate at the Center for Urban Education in New York City. It was during his stay in New York, Lewis met Virgil Logan (69) and Bowdoin College.

Professor Lewis worked closely with the Afro-American Society in an advisory capacity. While teaching two courses a semester, working with the Afro-American Society and the College Administration, Professor Lewis helped initiate the Afro-American Studies Program.

Believing in the commitment of Bowdoin College Professor Lewis advocated, hiring of more black professors for the program, developing the Afro-American Library and the establishing of an urban placed program. However, the desire of Professor Lewis to return to Baltimore coupled with his disappointment at the slow progress of the Afro-American Studies Program caused his early resignation.

By JOHN MEDEIROS

An undercurrent of uneasiness followed the resignation last week of M. Reginald Lewis, Director of the College's Afro-American Center. In separate interviews with the Orient, President Roger Howell Jr. and Government Professor John C. Rensenbrink gave their views of the resignation and the events leading up to it, and it soon became obvious that there is a sharp difference between the Administration's view of Bowdoin's Afro-American Studies Program, and that held by Lewis and Rensenbrink.

In the statement issued at the time of his resignation, Lewis charged that the College was not committed to a meaningful program of Afro-American Studies. He cited the fact that he had submitted a blueprint for the program as early as August 1969, but was not given even a part-time secretary for fourteen months. He also said the Chairman of the program (himself) had been given "no authority or resources with which to aggressively recruit professional staff."

Lewis charged there was "almost no money allocated to the program" and said the College "must substitute resources for rhetoric."

By contrast, the College's official statement, issued by Dean of the Faculty Olin C. Rowson, said the College is committing "substantial annual resources" into scholarships for black students and "developing a program which is both part of and complementary to the general liberal arts curriculum of the College."

Robison noted that the amount of money going into the Afro-American Studies Program (including scholarships) was increasing "at a time when most other programs in the College are being asked to cut their budgets."

This apparent discrepancy between Robison's and Lewis' statements was explained by President Howell; "It all depends on what you consider to be the program's appropriation." Dean Robison included scholarship aid for black students in his figures, Howell said, and Lewis evidently did not. The college spends "a very large sum" on scholarships for black students. In addition, the program's funds included the salaries of the faculty members in the program and the secretary, the renovation and upkeep of the Afro-American Center, and the accumulation of an Afro-American Studies Library. "The program's allocation is not minimal," Howell said, "particularly when compared to other departments here at Bowdoin. It would be wrong to describe it as minimal."

As to Lewis' charges about the blueprint and the secretary, Howell said the blueprint is still in existence and "remains a working document" of the Committee on Afro-American Studies, of which Lewis was chairman.

The program, Howell said, was "very deliberately designed as an interdisciplinary approach. . . . This is the nature of Afro-American studies." Specifically, he noted it was "loosely modeled the organizational pattern of the Yale program."

(Please Turn to Page Five)



Governing Boards Raise College Fees

By MITCH GOLDMAN

Expenses of Bowdoin students will rise \$300 next year, and recent action by the College's Governing Boards has made it final. . . . Tuition will rise \$150, room rent \$100, and board \$50.

The Boards of the College met here on January 29th and 30th to discuss the financial situation of the college, and voted to increase tuition by \$150, from \$2,550 to \$2,700. The increase was approved to lower the college's operating deficit. The projected deficit for the academic year 1971-72, with the tuition increase, will be about \$227,000. The expected deficit for this year, according to the Policy Committee report, will be about \$660,000.

At the outset of the meeting, the budget that was presented by the Policy Committee called for a \$300 tuition increase in tuition. This increase was necessary to balance the budget. However, President Howell felt that such an increase would have disastrous effects in areas such as student aid. The Trustees proceeded to discuss other possibilities of budgeting with deficit spending. A proposal of raising the tuition only \$100 with no money from the increase going to student aid was passed by the Trustees. This proposal would have made funds for student aid very scarce and the incoming freshman class would have been especially hard hit. The

\$100 increase would also have lowered the deficit to \$227,000.

However, the proposal was passed on to the Overseers who took the Bowdoin student's financial condition into consideration. The Overseers could not agree to the tuition increase without appropriating money for scholarships. A compromise was arrived at by raising the tuition to \$150 with \$50 per student going to financial aid. This would raise student aid about \$50,000. The deficit would remain \$227,000.

The current increase is an exception to an unwritten rule that prohibits tuition increases in successive years. However, the financial condition of the college necessitates such a move. The Governing Boards have already raised the room bill by \$100 and the board bill by \$50. The total increase in expenses (tuition and room and board) will be \$300. Last year tuition increased \$400. Over the two year period total expenses have increased about 20 per cent.

The administration blames the increase this time on rising fuel costs which have increased from \$1.93 to \$3.60 per barrel of oil, which costs the college an increase of about \$55,000; rising insurance rates. (from \$21,000 to \$40,000); a need to maintain competitive faculty salaries; and a general slowdown in the economy.

JUNIOR CLASS ELECTIONS

On Monday, February 8, petitions will be available at the Information Desk for Junior Class representation on Student Council. The elections will be held from Monday, February 15 to Wednesday, February 17 at the Information Desk.

Draft Counseling Now Available

By SAUL GREENFIELD
 Knowledge of the law and its consequences is the obligation of every citizen. People tend to become most familiar with laws pertaining to their everyday experience. Drivers are aware of traffic regulations; doctors of malpractice violations; journalists (most of them anyway) of libel restrictions; and infants. There is, however, a very large segment of society that is for the most part ignorant of laws that are painfully relevant to them. This segment of society is comprised of the millions of men subject to conscription and Selective Service regulations.

Unfortunately, many young men do not know of the alternatives available under draft regulations. Many organizations and the Selective Service System itself have been trying to remedy this national knowledge vacuum. Most notable of the private groups involved are the American Friends Service Committee, Women's Strike for Peace and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors. The main thrust of their efforts has been the establishment and support of local draft counseling units. This support is usually not financial but consists of keeping the local groups informed of the latest changes in Selective Service law.

The Brunswick area has long been devoid of such counseling opportunities. Now there is an active counseling unit in Brunswick led by Peter Wilson '70. The group consists of five people, among them a retired Bowdoin professor.

According to Wilson, the group got started a year ago. The impetus came from Reverend Maurice Cobb of the Unitarian Church, and Professors Coursen, Whiteside and Willman. Theodore Greene, the late professor of Philosophy, also did some counseling. Cushman Anthony, the noted Portland draft lawyer, and Richard Eowmen, a professor at Cooper Union, both helped to train counselors. However, all those who underwent training did not go on to counsel. As a result, the program did not operate fully for a while.

At first most of the people that came for advice were Bowdoin students. Lately, there have been more town residents using the service. Wilson would like to reach more of the high school students and men already in the armed forces. Getting enough counselors is a problem, though. "We are now so busy," Wilson said, "that there's no doubt that more coun-

selors will be needed in the future." The counselors are not paid. Voluntary contributions are accepted and the money goes toward the purchase of literature and local advertising.

As elsewhere, Wilson has found that most people are uninformed. "They know very little of the alternatives under the law," he said. "We know of a family man who was forced to enter the military because he had applied and had been accepted to a National Guard unit after his notice of induction was issued. Had he known that acceptance into the National Guard is void once the induction notice is issued, he could have avoided a great deal of hardship."

Brunswick has both liberal and conservative elements. Undoubtedly many disapprove of the concept of draft counseling. Wilson thinks that the townspeople are becoming more accustomed to their organization. He thought that that could be why they are much busier now than a few months ago.

The draft counseling service

has been in existence too short a time to point to any particular successes in C.O. cases and the like. However, the many people who have used them have benefited merely by knowing the law more thoroughly.

For all those interested, a counselor can be reached at the Bowdoin Newman Center from seven to nine on Wednesday evenings, or anytime at the Unitarian Parsonage, telephone number 725-8014. Brian Sheridan '71 is available on campus at the Senior Center.



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Arena To Host Squirts

By ERIC WEIS

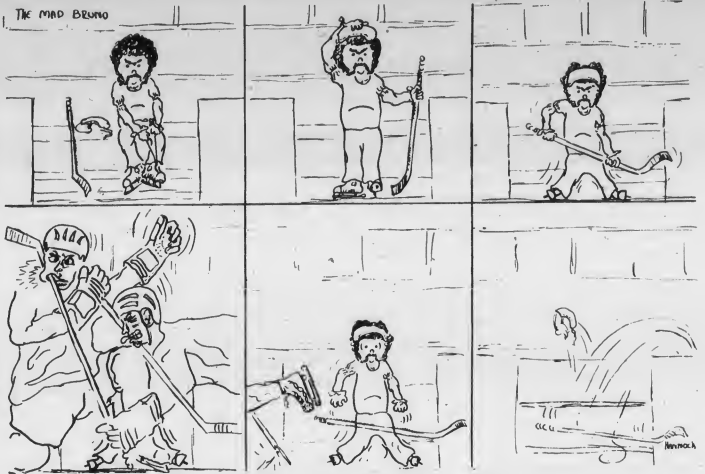
Tomorrow will be "Squirt Day" at the Bowdoin Arena, when the Polar Bears take on the University of Massachusetts varsity hockey team in a crucial game likely to determine first place in the final ECAC Division II standings. The game will begin at 4 p.m., and all proceeds from sales of refreshments will go towards the establishment of a hockey skate rental service for the Squirt Division of the Brunswick Hockey Program.

The Brunswick program, 10 years old to date, is one of three such organizations in Maine, and approximately 225 kids, ages 5 to 14, participate in hockey competition and instruction under its auspices. Until now, according to Ron Crowe, Director of Bowdoin's Centralized Dining Service and Squirt Division coach, one of the main limitations to participation in the program has been the inability of some of the youngsters to buy their own skates. The problem is particularly acute for the Squirts since the young kids in that division must change skates from year to year due to foot growth.

of Bath-Brunswick parents (including Crowe) proposed the establishment of a rental program, designed to rent skates to youngsters at cost and make it possible for the kids to get back some of the money by returning their skates to the rental agency after they outgrow them. The rental will make it possible for those unable to afford purchasing their own skates to remain in the hockey program. The parents' group hopes to make \$400 at the Massachusetts game to establish the rental this fall.

Appeals were made by the parents' group to local merchants to donate food for sale at the game, and consequently, all food and drinks are being supplied free for the fund drive. All labor at the snack bar will be free, and about 100 volunteers will walk around the arena selling refreshments to people in the stands. Prices will be slightly higher than usual to bring in more money for the program.

The Brunswick Hockey Program was originally organized by Sid Watson, coach of the Bowdoin hockey team. It is broken up into three divisions, Squirt for ages 5 to 9, Pee Wee for ages 9 to 12, and Bantam for ages 12 to 14. After that the kids can go into competition on the Junior High level, and on to bigger things if they wish. To participate in the program, there is a registration fee of \$5 for the entire season, which goes towards paying for ice-time at the Bowdoin Arena. A large part of the ice-time is donated by Bowdoin, Crowe indicated, estimating that the ice-time for the program pays for itself at least equal to \$3400 a year, although the program only pays



around \$1200 a year from the registration fees.

Kids from all over the Bath-Brunswick area participate in the program, and some come from as far south as Portland, which has no comparable hockey organization. Maine's two other youngsters' hockey leagues are located in Lewiston and Waterville. An important event for the hockey program is coming soon in March, when the Brunswick Hockey League plans to host the International Festival at the Bowdoin Arena. Plans for the Festival provide for the inclusion of Squirt, Pee Wee, and Bantam teams from the United States and Canada. They will compete against each other to determine the best of the leagues.

Book Costs Rising...

(Continued from page 1)
co-op system was considered. Under this arrangement every student owns a part of the bookstore. Items in the store are sold at the lowest prices and the students share in the profits. Apparently, Bowdoin's student body is too small to support a co-op set up. Many students would like to see the bookstore dealing more in

used books. Now the bookstore does not purchase used books or sell any at the semester's beginning. The only real solution is, of course, a decrease in the cost of living. Since that's hardly likely by next fall, everyone can look forward to spending as much on books as the student fifty years ago spent on tuition.

Professor Fritz Carl August Koeln will give a free seminar on the subject of Anthroposophy. "Anthroposophy is a cultural movement, better known in Europe than the United States, which deals with the mystery of life and death."
— Koeln
"The free seminar is one of the finest things which has happened at Bowdoin College in the last few years."
— Koeln

The first meeting of the seminar will be in the lecture room on the second floor of the Senior Center tower, on Tuesday, February 9, at 3:30 p.m. Professor Koeln extends his invitation to the whole college community.

'La Dolce Vita' At Bennington College

By STEVE CARTWRIGHT
Benn. '73

There is a small, liberal arts college in the hills of Southern Vermont known for art, dance, music, and freaky girls: One guess.

Bennington College officially became coeducational in the fall of 1969. The outward results of this decision were not dramatically apparent. In fact, they were barely perceptible. This is because so many men already shacked, lived or made prolonged visits to distant but beautifully situated Bennington. Last year, there were about 50 men enrolled as regular students, and in a College of about 500 all told, this gives, from a guy's view, the delectable ratio of ten to one. This academic year there are about 100 men, so the girl-guy ratio is less impressive. Most of the first male students were transfers, such as myself, from places like N.Y.U., Columbia, Brandeis, Reed, even Harvard and Bowdoin!

Classes, houses, (dorms are called houses there), and the suites themselves became coeducational. Men are now "legitimate" on campus. Pariahs vanished as did the all-girl college. The only rule at Bennington being "no candelas in houses," the question of legitimacy seems a shallow distinction. Coeducational rooms are not official, but this too is a shallow distinction. With no rules, one might think 'anything goes,' but this is far from the case. The most permissive, wild or what-have-you people at Bennington are not students. They are the assorted visitors, freeloaders and other things. The weekend deluge of these characters is still heavy despite coeducation.

The explanation of the weekend influx lies partly in the proximity of men's colleges like Williams and Dartmouth, and partly in the perpetuated myths of the notorious "Bennington Girl," often re-

ferred to as "Chicks at Bennington."

Bennington students, making crude generalizations, are more flipped-out and independent than most. They may think more than many students, too. Of course there is conformity, but it is less restrictive than at many schools. The application to Bennington asks such questions as "What do you feel is your responsibility to yourself?" The essential point to make here is that you can't typically or characterize the Bennington girl, or guy for that matter. Certainly there are widespread tendencies among Bennington students. . . the independent thinking leads to a high drop out rate (sometimes quoted at 50%), because students feel they can dispense with the college structure, can "make it on their own." Many students transfer, but this may be universal. Most students are into art, drama, music or dance (or combinations), and most students (here's the scintillating part) aren't hung-up about sex. Sex is a natural thing, it is something to be enjoyed but not prostituted.

Myth-making is fun. Take Bowdoin: your image includes Playboy's classification of "professional drinking status," the student who grinds and the "5 years behind the times" rep. Bennington's image: freaks and good-looking chicks and promiscuity. Now, perhaps some Bowdoin student would concede that there's an lota of truth in Bowdoin's mythical image, similarly, perhaps I can concede the same for Bennington. Bennington girls, on the whole, are hip and emancipated (a word for unlinked in current magazine jargon).

Many visitors to the campus, if young and male, can find a place to crash in fairly short order. If things work out well, a coeducational crash. Getting together can get started on less than that.

It ought to be emphasized that students at Bennington don't hack

around. As a student, one wouldn't survive without some real, serious motivation. You need to know where you are as a student, and where you are or are not headed. You need to be into something, almost compulsively involved in what deeply interests you. This provides you with some meaning, direction and identity. Otherwise, Bennington College can and does feel like a where. Joyride students wouldn't last long at Bennington.

Some faculty hack around. Some are joyful faculty, and it's very hard to get rid of them. Some faculty are scholarly, generous with their time, dedicated to students and all-around great teachers. The others, male ones, are apt to take on young innocent Bennington females. Many marriages have come to pass in this manner. However, there are fewer and fewer young innocents. Bennington's student body is growing in sophistication and intelligent people. Unfortunately, the nationwide turning off and despondency about Americanism and cultural degeneration exists at Bennington too.

In terms of lively people, original performances and artwork, Bennington is a pretty turned-on school. It's exciting, but you have to make it that way. It's creative, but you're the one to create. Like everywhere in this country, it needs some shaking up. Educational experimentation is at a low ebb and faculty are split into fighting factions. Students are too easily turned off when up against Bennington's miniature bureaucracy. Effecting major change means determined work, a hell of a lot of it.

One thing can be said for Bennington: it's got the seeds, the potential. The faculty are comfortable. Only student activism will get things rolling.

As for the Bennington Girl; there isn't a one, but there are some damned nice people there.

Dean Ends Attendance

By MIKE MORGAN

Dean Greason has announced new attendance regulations which will take some of the hassle out of missing a few classes. The Dean's office will no longer collect attendance slips from each class, and will leave attendance matters up to individual departments and instructors. Also, the college will no longer limit freshmen to three cuts per class, but will still require everyone to meet the attendance requirements of their respective instructors and departments.

Greason said that he ended the attendance collecting because he felt that the college had more important things to take up its limited administrative resources and that the individual instructor

could probably do a better job of handling any problems in this area. He also cited the fact that only one-third of the faculty cooperated with the old system making it rather futile to continue it. Although he did not mention it, the college's apparent policy of reducing the restrictions on student life in general undoubtedly had something to do with the move.

The main beneficiaries of the move will be, as mentioned, the freshmen. Upperclassmen may benefit from it also if the move has the expected result of influencing faculty members to reduce their own attendance restrictions. Regrettably, joy cannot be universal. There will probably be a reduction in the ranks of the attendance takers.

Blind Guitarist Gives Concert

By DAVID COLE

The Bowdoin Arts Committee, dormant during the semester past, will spring into life on Friday, February 12, this Winters Houseparty Weekend. Starting at 11:00 that night in the dimly illuminated Chapel, students Steve Holmes and Larry Kaplan will join several professional performers in presenting a concert of classical and folk guitar. The concert — admission is free — should be excellent; according to Kaplan, "the acoustics are incredible in the Chapel."

The most interesting element of the concert, however, should be its guest star, a young man named Harold Krents. Krents is blind, but he graduated recently from Harvard Law School and is a masterful guitarist. He has played at colleges and coffee-

houses in the Boston and Cambridge area, and last year appeared on the Dick Cavett Show. Krents inspired the acclaimed Broadway musical "Butterflies Are Free" in which he was portrayed by Kerr Dulles ("David" of "David and Lisa" and "2001").

According to Kaplan, who with Mitch Goldman helped organize the concert, the quiet, dark atmosphere of the Chapel will be a departure from the coffee-house situation which the Committee has emphasized in the past. Kaplan also noted that the coffee-house in Appletton will not be much emphasized in the future; the P.A. system and most of the furniture have been stolen. Nonetheless, the Winters concert should be a success; and with a performer like Krents it will certainly be enjoyable.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, February 5, 1971

Number 14

What Reading Period?

This year the college calendar was altered by the inclusion of a reading period. At the year's beginning Bowdoin students held the naive impression that this innovation would provide time to study for final examinations — time which under the old system was always at too high a premium. Students had no reason to think differently, since many other institutions define a reading period in just such manner.

As the Christmas vacation approached, this delusion was quickly dispelled. When the reading period was passed by the faculty two years ago, it was defined in the loosest possible terms. A professor can do whatever he wishes with the specified time. In short, those nine days termed "reading period" in the fall semester were no different than those designated as normal. Therefore, it is not surprising that approximately one-half of the campus attended regular classes. Other professors ended all course work before the Christmas vacation, and lastly, a small minority of students actually pursued the innovative study which the reading period was specifically designed for.

This trichotomy of events led to a great deal of difficulty. Those professors who assigned special projects forgot about their colleagues who were ignoring the reading period. As a result, students who had normal classes to attend and concurrent projects were overburdened with work and could devote even less time to finals. Even those students who were fortunate enough to have all of their professors approach the reading period in a consistent manner, found that there was less time to study for final examinations this semester than at any time before.

Apparently, the Administration and faculty do not really want an effective reading period, whether it be free study time for the students or a time for experimentation. They are more interested in a fictitious one — something in the calendar which can serve as testimony to Bowdoin's "forward-thinking educational policy."

If the faculty believes that a reading period can be useful, then let there be one with stricter guidelines and an explicitly stated goal. If, however, as evidenced by last month's sham, the faculty has little confidence in a genuine reading period, then remove it from the calendar.

Second Class Citizenship

Petitions turned up in Coleman Hall and other notable places around campus last week. Curious, we lifted one and brought it back to the office for examination.

"Whereas, due to class schedules and College hockey team practices, students find it difficult to utilize the facilities in the Arena for more than two or three mornings a week, and

Whereas the rink cannot be used on the weekends and evenings for free skating, and

WHEREAS, OUR EXORBITANT TUITION RATES SHOULD DICTATE FREEDOM OF COLLEGE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES,

We, the undersigned, request that the Brunswick Ladies Skating Club, the Brunswick High School Hockey Team, and other such non-college clubs hold their sessions either very late in the evening (after the inter-fraternity games) or not at all.

Brunswick wants our rink, but we can't walk on their mall!"

(Please Turn to Page Five)

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Composer Discusses Musical Advances

By MIKE MORGAN

Lars-Gunnar Bodin, Swedish composer and co-director of Stockholm's "Fylkingen" society for avant-garde music, discussed Swedish advances in electronic music and in the new field of text-sound composition, last Monday in Wentworth Hall. Electronic music — music produced by varying the frequencies of combinations of audio oscillators — has been studied extensively in this country and around the world. The Swedes with their new studio, described by Mr. Bodin, lead the world in this area of convergence of Art with Technology. The Fylkingen society, with the assistance of the Swedish government, radio, and trade unions, has built the most advanced electronic music studio in the world. The main difference between it and other studios in the field is that it combines the electronic synthesizer, with a computer. As Mr. Bodin pointed out, this in effect allows the synthesizer to "memorize" passages of music. Mr. Bodin stated that the other advantages of having a computer wedded to a synthesizer are that it speeds up and standardizes music production and that it helps the composer make his music richer and more colorful. Mr. Bo-

din tried to give his audience a feeling for this type of music by playing several selections composed at his studio. For most people it was evidently a unique experience.

Mr. Bodin then spoke about another facet of music in which the Swedish society also leads the world. It's called text-sound music. Essentially what the linguistic section of the studio has done is to take ordinary language and add synthetic music effects to them in order to increase the emotional content of their message. Mr. Bodin discussed various methods of doing this and gave examples of each. The four methods he mentioned were constructing sounds using vowels only, the use of electronic music effects with conventional poetry, and the use of special effects with standard speech. The examples he gave were very well received by the audience. A speech by Che Guevara originally recorded in Havana was particularly interesting. The speech converged into his death scene in Bolivia by the use of special effects. Mr. Bodin stated that political works of this type are often composed at the studio.

The final part of the lecture was discussion of the future of electronic music. Mr. Bodin stated that he hopes this new music will move out of the concert halls and into smaller rooms or to outdoor performances. He also stated that questions concerning multi-media performances, the nature of the electronic music audience, and even the best time for a performance, must be answered if electronic music is to become more popular. He also suggested that the commercial production of tapes and cassettes would be useful in that regard. To increase peoples' understanding of electronic music, he advocated courses in the composition of this music be taught in the schools. He stated that students needed only a short time to become competent composers in this field. He proved it by playing an excellent piece by a student of his whose only musical experience was a very short course with Mr. Bodin.

He then ended the lecture with a composition of his own built around the theme of tonal explosions. It was probably the best of the many excellent pieces played that afternoon. Mr. Bodin will continue his American tour at other leading cultural and educational institutions.

Orient Record Review

Elton John ... Tumbleweed Connection?

By GUY LA DOUCEUR

E. John's "Amazing Uni-Package Number Two" has been with us, here in the U.S. of A., for a while and if everyone (Time) could stop saying "Jesus-christ, a superstar!" for long enough, people might listen to it, instead of purchasing copy after degraded copy of the 45 rpm "Your Song."

Bernie T. (El Lyric Baca . . . crisscross Fatergun, son-gun, trainite Bay-Bay) done let loose on Uni Two, too, and the results are available at your local, unless you can rip off BOR's copy.

The results spit, shouting "I sure AM versatile, ye effing bung-people; jes' gimme time to think up another theme, so I (we) can cook up another batcha polishes!"

"They (it) continue, "No longer do we, Bernie T. and Elton J., worry about being intelligible. We are into our sensual-sensuous period, and now concentrate on blood flow." ("Allude, allude," she steak-'n-brewed.) So off to the burning West sallied they, intelligibly.

"Tumbleweed Connection?" I queried; "must be some kind of code for a lousy-marijuana dealer." But, suddenly, a raised eyebrow from the general direction of THE EDITOR'S CHAIR shifts the tone of the (genuine) article to "SERIOUS."

EDITOR would like to see something intelligible in his paper. Cub reporter responds with song-by-song rundown; end of dream. Article-proper finally opens: Editor snores again.

E. John probably doesn't enjoy his Great Compromiser image. He probably doesn't wish to have his music played as a soundtrack for the great-marijuana debate. He probably doesn't enjoy the Blood, Sweat and Tears "EVERYONE can somehow relate to us" Rubber-stamp-judgment which many folks are making about his music. He probably thinks of his music as being more than just "pleasant." He is benefiting from the enormous hype, though, if he is working in terms of "greater public means larger 'actual' audience." After all, it's a little difficult not to react to the E. John package: "Tumbleweed" is eminently describable; and adjectives, as usual, suffice. But since exposure is exposure, E. John can't reach, touch or "not touch" people unless they choose to recognize his presence.

From my ellipse, even, I digress. OK, Elton John sings polished songs; some of the songs are catchier than others, but he handles each with a refreshing professionalism. If he is a bridge, turning-point or significant-new-direction-for-rock, it's fine with me. His popularity may signal an increasing demand for virtuosity; his polish — precision, call it — is welcome. The trend, hopefully, is that people are no longer willing to recognize lousy musical acts.

Great expectations . . . E. John and his basic band may very well handle their next "theme" with terrible ease. Meester Taupin's senses are probably focusing on South Sea Splendor at this very moment — or maybe it'll be a musical Ulysses. But whatever . . . it's bound to be labeled "A Significant Rock Event" and will probably be . . . at least that.

The songs from "Tumbleweed" treat a variety of human conditions — some unusual, by conventional rock standards. I can't answer for Taupin's view of the Old West: his reliance — or insistence — upon a handful of images, provided as a loose thematic framework. He must be aware that his name is getting thrown around almost as much as Es and that he is under a great deal of pressure to produce more good material. That sort of climate isn't notoriously healthy for performing artists, but Taupin should work with Elton John for at least a couple more albums. Meester E. can sing anybody's songs and is perhaps harboring a few words of his own. He's a tremendously energetic performer and could conceivably be here at Ivies if sufficient interest is aroused and date arrangements allow. Number One target for Ivies is presently a Savoy Brown-Small Faces package . . . so make your decisions and start lobbying now for THE ARTISTS OF YOUR CHOICE.

In any case, don't worry about buying a record which may not be fashionable in a few months. "Tumbleweed Connection" is suitable for all private collections, sure to delight your most discriminating guests. The next LP will perhaps be vital to the act's popularity, especially if it is rushed. But the chances are that E. will have toured enough of the United States to have established a large following. If you haven't heard this album yet, swallow your pride and get a copy. If you honestly think it's not-so-good, find me and tell me what you do enjoy. I would be interested.

Letters To The Editor

Cusick Rebuked

January 19, 1971

Editor
Bowdoin ORIENT

Dear Sir:

Insolence which makes a point may possibly have a satirical use, may at least have an excuse to exist. Insolence with no point at all is neither usable nor excusable, but simply an exercise in bad taste.

Mr. Cusick has an unfortunate tendency to insert gratuitous and insolent irrelevancies into his articles, the latest of which are comparisons of certain members of the college community to animals. I suggest that he either direct his poisonous penmanship in some useful direction, or spare us entirely from the display of his Bowdoinschmerz.

Yours truly,
JAMES L. HODGE
Department of German

Mr. Cusick replies:

Professor Hodge, like the subject he teaches, is impervious to insult. The distinctly Germanic tone of his attack on me for "insolence," "poisonous penmanship," and general "Bowdoinschmerz," forces me to make a Germanic reply. I challenge Professor Hodge to a duel at the time and place of his choosing. Epithets at thirty paces! Whoever assassinates the other's character first wins.

College Appeals to N.L.R.B.

Union Wants Election for Staff

Second Class Citizenship

(Continued from page 4)

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

In what may shape up as a watershed National Labor Relations Board decision regarding union organization of workers at small private colleges and their fraternities, the NLRB has agreed to consider the case of Bowdoin College versus the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, AFL-CIO (IUMSWA).

At a hearing before officers of the NLRB held in Portland on January 12 and 13, both the union and Bowdoin College argued the petition of IUMSWA for a union election at the college. It is for the NLRB to decide whether or not the elections shall be held, who will be eligible to vote, and who will be eligible to participate in union activities. The NLRB can be petitioned for a union election when an employer rejects the union's request for recognition as the collective bargaining agent of the workers.

NLRB jurisdiction is established when the employing institution makes interstate purchases of at least \$50,000 and when the institution nets more than one million dollars in gross operating revenues not open to restriction. Restricted funds for Bowdoin, for example, include infirmary funds. NLRB jurisdiction in the case of Bowdoin has already been established.

The attempt on the part of IUMSWA to organize Bowdoin workers followed the June 12, 1970 decision of the NLRB in the case of Cornell University et. al. and Association of Cornell Employers-Librarians, et. al. NLRB jurisdiction in union-organizing disputes was asserted "over those private colleges and universities whose operations have a substantial interstate commerce..." and the "expenditures to operate and maintain these academic communities" was found to involve a large degree of interstate commerce. IUMSWA, although recognizing that Bowdoin is a small private institution, is seeking approval of a union election for Bowdoin workers under the Cornell decision.

The usual union-management dispute at a NLRB hearing concerns the eligibility of workers to vote in the union election. Bowdoin claims that on-campus chefs and night supervisors, in all some 14 persons, are management supervisors. The union, interested in organizing as many workers as possible, charges that these persons are not managerial supervisors because they have either one person working under them or no one at all. The college has not challenged the status of 104 other on-campus workers.

But the unique question in this case focuses on the fraternity workers. Are food service employees at frats college employees, joint college-frat employees, or strictly frat employees? IUMSWA argues that the frat workers are joint employees, for although they are hired by the fraternities, the fraternities are closely tied to the college. Frat food service workers receive Bowdoin paychecks. Fraternity members have their board bills credited to the frat by Bowdoin College. The Moulton Union and the fraternities purchase their food, basically, from the same "central warehouse." Fraternities are approved by Bowdoin College. And, finally, the union argues, since Bowdoin lacks the facilities to feed all of its students, frats serve as an integral part of the college.

According to Wilcoit A. Hokanson, Bowdoin Vice President for Administration and Finance, however, the college does not keep for the fraternities only for their own convenience. Fraternities were unable to collect all their board bills efficiently before the college assumed such book-keeping responsibility. "Each of

the fraternities is a separately organized corporation," said Mr. Hokanson, although he noted that frat food service workers draw Bowdoin paychecks.

Pat McTeague, Attorney at Law representing IUMSWA, believes that the Bowdoin administration is using the supervisor-fraternity worker dispute as a delaying tactic. Delays favor the administration, he argues, since the union has inferior financial resources required for drawn out litigation. And delays of this sort have replaced the old, hysterical tactic of blocking the union with charges of a "Communist" or "Socialist" plot.

According to Mr. McTeague, fraternity workers have signed cards handed out by IUMSWA International Representative Herman Coombs, stating that they wished to join the union. The NLRB requires a "30 per cent showing of interest" for the union before it will consider the petition for union election. Unions can legally obtain such a "showing of interest" in non-organized areas by handing out cards during work breaks and after hours. IUMSWA obeyed this regulation, said Mr. McTeague, and the cards show "well in excess of 30% interest... well over double that..."

The union is generally reluctant to permit management to do the official count of the "interest" cards and instead suggests a non-partisan board for the task. McTeague and the union will suggest a three-man panel; Reverend Wild of the Brunswick First Parish Church, Bishop O'Leary of Maine, and Rabbi Barent of Lewiston, who is also a member of the Maine State Board of Mediation. Yet McTeague believes that Bowdoin will reject the proposal, because this would take several weeks.

The issues of card-counting, the fraternity workers, and supervisory personnel will be argued on February 17th, before the NLRB, by the lawyers for the respective sides. The case has been

referred to the Washington, D.C. NLRB National Board by the Boston regional board because of the significance of the fraternity worker question. Hence the NLRB decision on the Bowdoin case will be as decisive as was the Cornell decision, but it may take up to eight weeks after February 17th for the decision to be handed down.

Mr. Hokanson stated that "if the NLRB rules that an election shall be held, then our people are entitled to an election... now that's fine as far as we are concerned... we will urge our employees to vote against the union because we feel there will be no advantage for them in this kind of organization."

No advantage? Mr. McTeague disagrees vehemently. Unions, he says, give the workers dignity as workers, and the guaranteed right to hearings and fair labor practices. And as Samuel Gompers said, the union demands, on behalf of its membership, "more now, more tomorrow, more forever." "The college can afford to pay 4- or 5 hundred dollars more for its workers," charges McTeague. Hokanson, waving a copy of the "Bowdoin College Financial Reports, 1970" counters by saying, "If he (McTeague) would have taken the time to look at our financial reports, which showed a deficit of 532,000 dollars, he would have seen that his statement doesn't hold much water." And besides, he said, Bowdoin pay and fringe benefits stack up "competitively" with those "in the area," that is "Brunswick, Bath and Freeport."

Whatever comes of the Bowdoin-IUMSWA case, it is worth remembering what the NLRB stated in its Cornell decision. "With or without Federal regulation, union organization is already a fait accompli at many universities." Bowdoin may find its attempt to resist this trend almost as futile as trying to sweep back the sea with a hairbrush.

Lewis Prompts Remarks

(Continued from Page 1)

It involves a major supervision by a committee. Instructors in courses leading to the major hold a dual position, within one of the college's departments and in the new program. "This is the kind of pattern emerging in many places," Howell said. The Afro-American program will soon be followed by one in Biochemistry, and one in Environmental Studies, if sufficient resources can be found.

This kind of approach enables everyone connected to have a clear-cut departmental assignment in addition to working in the program," he said.

Lewis's resignation statement proposed that the College use what would have been his second semester salary to recruit new black faculty members, and this possibility is under investigation, Howell said. He noted the College has been and is continuing to recruit new black faculty members. This semester, Robert Small joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor of Government. Next year, Lou Emma Holloway, a Black historian from Tougaloo College in Mississippi, will be the first semester Visiting Associate Professor of History on the Tallman Foundation.

Lewis had said that a "serious" Afro-American program would require at least \$75,000 annually (not including scholarships for Black students, presumably). He also said four new Black professors would have to be hired, two at the tenure level, and a minimum of \$5,000 annually spent on building an Afro-American Studies library collection.

Reliable sources on campus

said this was indicative of Lewis's attitude from the beginning. The College, they report, always had a vision of the program which was far different than Lewis's.

Asked to comment on this, Howell said "It's probably true that Lewis had a vision of a program on a kind of scale which would be a lot more feasible in a big university. The College, too, would have liked a much more broad program, he added. "There was no difference in aspirations... only in realities."

"Our course offerings are just not as great as a large university's," he said. The exigencies of small-college financing led to "some disappointment and frustration" on Lewis's part, but "these things (which Lewis envisioned) were just not going to be feasible in a place this size. It's a matter of financial realities... we just can't do it."

The basic problem, Rensenbrink said, was that the Afro-American Studies Program never reached what he called a "critical mass" — a point at which it would help to feed itself. "Short of a critical mass," he said, "you have bits and pieces.... You're adapting Black Studies to the established curriculum. It's a level where the whole thing can be diluted and diffused. Beyond critical mass, you're changing the curriculum in important ways."

"Reggie finally made up his mind that the College was prepared to do anything short of reaching a critical mass," he said. The College says it is making progress, he says, and then points to the fact that it is meeting its commitment to attract Blacks to the College. Rensenbrink noted

Disregarding the blatant anti-town sentiment in the last sentence, there seem to be some valid points here. We called the Athletic Department to check out just when students could skate.

The skating schedule, we were told, "varies from day to day." The end of this week, for example, students could skate all morning on Wednesday, and "until about 2:30" in the afternoon. Thursday, "The ladies are in from 10-12:30, but you could skate for a little time after that." Friday, again, was just morning and early afternoon. Saturdays, we are told, are just about unavailable to Bowdoin students — that's Brunswick High day. Sunday, students are welcome to skate from 2 p.m. on, but after 4 p.m., they're expected to pay \$.50 for the privilege, along with the townspeople.

It became increasingly evident that, as the petition signers said, the situation is less than idyllic. The hours open to students at present are those which are also class hours — and classes obviously take precedence in the minds of the great majority of students. Those who don't have classes prefer to sleep late, understandably enough. On weekends, which everyone has free, the Arena is closed to students more than half of the time. For two hours, on Sunday, it is open for free, and then students have to pay. This is plainly unrealistic and unfair.

We realize that there are several extenuating circumstances: The Arena is the only really good skating spot in the Brunswick area, and we're sure the College puts the money paid by outside groups to good use paying for its upkeep.

But the signers of the petition look at their college bills, think of the long hours of work they and their parents put in to fork over four grand every year (more than that next year, we see) and they get a little bit upset when they can't even gain access to the recreational facilities they are paying to support.

Let there be no mistake, the College is here for the avowed purpose of serving the students in the best way it can... not to make money, and not to provide charity for Brunswick's townspeople. (Although these are certainly admirable secondary goals.)

The key here is effective scheduling of Arena usage. We realize the prime hours must go, of necessity, to the varsity and freshman hockey teams. But secondary priority must go to Bowdoin students, before the Ladies Skating Club, and the Brunswick High School team, as the petition signers say.

We suggest, first, that the fee charged students on Sunday afternoons be abolished. Students should be admitted on their I.D. cards. Secondly, there ought to be definite, well-publicized hours for student skating, which don't change from week to week. Perhaps the inter-fraternity games could be removed from one evening, and the Arena opened during that time. In any case, Bowdoin students should certainly have better treatment than the second-class citizenship they're grudgingly afforded now.

We urge the Student Council to instruct the student members of the Student-Faculty Committee on Athletics to bring this to the attention of the Administration.

The Petition concludes with a quote from the College Catalogue: "Students are encouraged to use the athletic facilities to participate in free recreational play." The Administration would do well to bear this in mind.

that the fulfillment of that commitment came only after "substantial" black pressure was exerted. "It's good that the College has met the commitment," he said, "but they did that only in the face of very substantial pressure from the black community. "It's good, but not at all sufficient... No, it's debatable; it may not even be a good thing, if you're not going to enable these kids to get an education that can really qualify them for service to the Black people of America."

What has been done, he said, is that some new courses have been established, and there have been alterations in some others. "But that's not the critical mass, neither in institutional nor in substantive terms."

The present system leaves Black faculty members in separate departments and attempts to coordinate the "bits and pieces... the things they're doing under this umbrella." "You could have five Black people here," Rensenbrink said, "and they would still be dominated and assimilated by the system."

Institutional resistance to the formation of a true Black Studies Department arises out of the traditional view of a Bowdoin education, he said. This view sees

Bowdoin as preparing students for "upper managerial roles in a white community." There is no room in this view for the Black student, Rensenbrink said, for he must try to exercise leadership in a non-white community which is not built around these upper managerial roles.

What is needed, he said, is "an institutional base within the institution." This would require reallocation of money and staff. It would not be terrifically expensive, he said, because instead of hiring one Black history professor, one Black sociology professor and one Black economics professor, for instance, the College would hire three Black professors to teach their specialties within and Afro-American Studies Department.

Such a department was the type of arrangement Lewis envisioned, he said, but it is resisted by "the whole institutional structure. Unintentionally, unconsciously, they (administration and faculty) tend to think about black leadership in the same terms as white leadership," he went on, a misconception which produces no real black leaders... and has so far resulted only in a "mediocre semi-department which is nowhere."

Pep Rally For Peace

Mass. PAX Leader Assails Student Indifference

By RICHARD PATARD

Last Thursday evening in Wentworth Hall, Mr. Ray Dougan, field secretary of Massachusetts PAX, staged a pep rally to revive the flagging spirits of the Kiddies Crusade at Bowdoin College. His performance, erroneously billed as a lecture on "The Peace Movement in Political Campaigns," more closely resembled a "How-To-Do-It" manual for aspiring Peaceniks. The dim-inuitive audience of true believers contained more persons over fifty than under thirty, touchingly illustrating that the Peace movement is for children of all ages, both young and young-at-heart. Old Leftists never die, and they seem to lack even the tact to gracefully fade away; the approving nods of greying heads throughout the evening proved that the Vietnam Bug-out commands the loyal support of the generations of pacifists that brought us the heritage of Versailles and Yalta — an illustrious legacy which we, by heeding such sages as Ray Dougan, may transmit to our children.

First, Dougan mouthed the ritual cant lamenting the fizzling of the Cambodia-frenzy! "Here on our college campuses, apathy and despair are most discernable... everything seems forgotten." After noting the detrimental effects of this return to rationality on the Peace movement, Dougan announced an ingenious, exciting,

original way by which we can save ourselves from the clutches of despair: "I have some very low-key activism to suggest (at which point furtive frowns displayed the dentures in the Old Left gallery): After the meeting you're all invited to come over to the Unitarian church and write letters!" The oldsters, now feeling right at home, could hardly restrain their enthusiasm. I popped a No-Doz.

Mr. Dougan went on to relate, for the better part of a long hour, the inspiring tale of how, with a campaign chest of \$200,000, a split in the conservative-Republican vote, and a district "teeming with liberal spirits," (sic. How Dantesque!) Mass. PAX had engineered the election, by a 3,000 vote margin, of the Rev. Robert Drinan, the "Mad Monk," from Massachusetts' 3rd Congressional District in 1970. The method employed by the Drinan campaign afford an exemplary instance of ingenuous adherence to political principle. During the spring of 1970, the Drinan machine canvassed every household in the district, asking each how they felt on key issues. This information was then fed into a computer which determined the optimum Drinan position on each issue; and in the fall each family received "a personalized letter, presenting Father Drinan's position on the issues about which that family had expressed concern." Bereft of euphemisms, Drinan fed the electorate what the computer fed him, which in turn had been fed it by the electorate. Just the brand of forceful, responsible

leadership our nation needs — computerized regurgitation!

Mr. Dougan then presented a sophisticated analysis of the many complex issues involved in the campaign; they were two in number 1) Drinan was the good guy, "A real peace candidate, of whom we may expect more good things in the future." No doubt only his Jesuit's vestments prevented Drinan from campaigning in white hat and silver bullets. 2) His opponent, Phillip Philbin, by contrast, was a sinister member of that evil old liberal bugbear, the House Armed Services Committee. Due to its digital dexterity, the righteous cause emerged triumphant: "We could point a finger at him (Philbin) and say: 'You are responsible for the Vietnam War.'" Moral: let the issues fall as they may, the victory of Goodness over the Blue Meanies is inevitable if all good liberals will only keep their fingers well-oiled and in constant readiness.

Dougan then revealed that, yes, you too can be a part of such a glorious political Jihad, if you, like Dougan, are "already looking forward to opportunities for political activity in Maine in 1972." Soon wearying of such cumbersome subtlety, however, Dougan quickly got down to the nitty-gritty of "Dump-Kyros-in-'72." "Let's look at your congressman and find out what his weaknesses are," he urged. He grew progressively more blatant in his partisanship.

Finally, Mr. Dougan revealed the Mass. PAX's grand design to achieve the millenium: briefly said, to achieve peace, we must become more militant. "We must raise the level of tension in this

nation." Militarism is to be fought with militarism, discord with discord. Which should serve as a lesson to all those who had thought themselves rid of the peace freaks, however briefly: the pacifists are still fighting.

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MIT, Brandeis Fall

Basketbears Take Two

The seemingly disorganized and disheartened Bowdoin Polar Bears came to life this week with impressive victories over MIT and Brandeis. On Saturday night the Bears defeated MIT 69-61 in a game marred by fouls and highlighted by a small fight at half-time.

Bowdoin controlled the tempo of the game in the second half and were sparked by sophomore Kip Crowley who drove through the MIT defense for 21 points. Lee Arris and Clark Young scored nine and eight points respec-

tively while juniors Steve Theroux and Russ Outhouse dominated the backboards for the spirited Bears.

MIT's Howard Brown was limited to 14 points while being hindered with four fouls in the first half. High scorer for MIT was captain Joe Wheeler who popped in 18 points.

In a see-saw battle on Wednesday night in Morrill Gymnasium, the Polar Bears wound up on top with a 74-72 decision on a basket by Steve Theroux with only five seconds remaining. After a first

half lead of 45-43 highlighted by Clark Young's hot hand, the Bears had trouble hitting the basket early in the second half.

With Brandeis leading 68-59 and ten minutes remaining the Bears roared to life. Sparked by the inside work of Mike Brennan and Russ Outhouse, Bowdoin stormed back to a tie with two minutes left, setting the stage for Theroux's two hoops and Bowdoin's third win of the season.

Clark Young led Bowdoin with 26 points followed by Theroux with 15. Steve Carey chipped in nine points and hit the boards for 11 big rebounds. Center Mike Shaa and guard Ken Still contributed 18 and 17 points in a losing effort for Brandeis.

The Bears will place their two-game winning streak on the line with a game against Coast Guard on Friday night, and against Tufts in Boston on Saturday night. Their next home game pits them against Springfield on Saturday, February 13.



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Bensen

Brian Sheridan '71, left, and Wayne Gardiner '74 compete in the mile run.

Bears Bow To MIT

By FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's trackmen finished on the losing side against MIT last Saturday and now sport a 1-2 record. With winners in only four events, Bowdoin was not running at full strength due to two missing Seniors; Neil Reilly was out with an injury and John Fonville had announced his retirement a few days earlier.

Starting with the field events Hardej took a second in the shot put and a third in the thirty-five pound weight. In the high jump, the one and only John Smith placed second, followed by Dan Wallbridge in third place. John Roberts, who won a close first in the high hurdles, came in third in the pole vault and Kurt Meyers was second in the long jump.

Undefeated so far this year, Lindsay McQuater again took

first in the 40 yd. dash, hitting a fast time of 4.5 in the trials. Captain Coverdale and Dave Cole finished one-two in the somewhat longer 600 yd. run; Nick Sampsidis and Dave Lyman finished two-three in the 1000 yds. In the grueling mile, Brian Sheridan came in third, and in the unbearable two mile second and third were taken by Mark Cuneo and Deke Talbot. The last event, the one mile relay, was won by: in order, Dave Cole, Sam Broadbudd, John Roberts and Toby Coverdale.

This Saturday, February 6, Bowdoin will go to the Colby Invitational, a meet for all Maine amateurs. And the following Saturday Bowdoin will host Colby here in a meet beginning at 1:00. In the future, the team should start winning.

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Gets Award

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — Daniel K. Stuckey, Director of Athletics announced recently that a gold lifetime pass to all Bowdoin sports events has been presented to William S. Faraci of Bradford, Massachusetts, the most outstanding student athletic manager in the college's history.

Faraci, who is currently attending the University of Virginia Law School, was graduated from Bowdoin magna cum laude in 1969 after a distinguished academic and athletic career.

A member of Theta Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, he was awarded freshman numerals as manager of the freshman soccer, hockey and lacrosse teams. He then went on to win nine varsity letters as manager of the varsity soccer, hockey and lacrosse squads for three consecutive seasons.

As a senior, Faraci was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship.

His specially engraved pass was presented to him between periods of a recent Bowdoin home hockey game by Joseph D. Kamin, the College's Director of News Services.

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Schedule For All Sports

February 5 Friday	Basketball at Coast Guard	7:00 p.m.
	Wrestling vs. U. Hartford	2:00 p.m.
February 6 Saturday	Basketball at Tufts	7:30 p.m.
	Hockey vs. Massachusetts	4:00 p.m.
	Spahn vs. Wesleyan	2:00 p.m.
	Swimming vs. Wesleyan	1:00 p.m.
February 10 Wednesday	Basketball at Bates	8:15 p.m.
	Freshman Basketball at Bates	6:15 p.m.
	Swimming vs. New Hampshire	8:00 p.m.
February 12 Friday	Hockey vs. Norwich	7:30 p.m.

WBOR Will Cover Bears

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — WBOR-FM, the student radio station announced this week that it will broadcast live accounts of Bowdoin's ten remaining 1970-71 varsity hockey games.

The campus station, given to the College by its Class of 1924 on the occasion of its 25th reunion, broadcasts on a frequency of 91.1 on the FM dial.

Michael W. Bushey '72, the station's General Manager, said the hockey broadcasts will be handled by Robert D. Buckland '72 and James G. Watras '73. Each broadcast will begin five minutes before game time.

The following hockey games will be carried: Feb. 6 Massachusetts

Sailors

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — George R. Marvin '72 of Manset, Me., has been elected Commodore of the Bowdoin College Sailing Club for the spring and fall semester of 1971.

Also elected were: Secretary-Treasurer, David L. Potter '72, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Potter of (97 Massachusetts Dr.) Warwick, R.I.

Rear Commodore, Stephen A. Andon '73, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ashod J. Andon of (20 Red Bird Rd.) Stamford, Conn.

sets, 4 p.m.; Feb. 10 at Colby, 7; Feb. 12 Norwich, 7:30; Feb. 13 Holy Cross, 2; Feb. 17 Colby, 7:30; Feb. 20 Salem State, 8:30; Feb. 26 at Middlebury, 4; Feb. 27 at Vermont, 3; March 2 Northeastern, 7:30; and March 4 Merrimack, 7:30.

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POOLER BEARS FACE WESLEYAN SATURDAY

By FLASH

The Bowdoin Swim team will work toward their first victory in four years over Wesleyan this Saturday. The meet will begin at one p.m. and will undoubtedly prove to be a thriller with close contests in many events between some of the finest competitors in

the New England area.

This win means a great deal to Coach Butt and his swimmers who have worked long, strenuous hours to achieve it. If the college community would attend the meet and give the swimmers some well deserved support it would be a tremendous inspiration to the

team.

All American Pete Robinson of Bowdoin will meet New England champ S. Lieberburg in a burning 200 yard freestyle. Freshman Glen Merriman will try to displace Arlie Wein, presently New England's top sedge in the 50 yard freestyle.

All American John Erikson will face Tom Schmit, also an All American, in either the 1000 and 500 yard freestyle or both events. Ken Ryan, Bowdoin's other All American, has his hands full if Schmit decides to enter the 200 yard Individual medley. In the 100 yard freestyle Parker Barnes will match-strokes with Lieberburg and John Wendler, also a top New England sedge, who should contribute his usual first place in the dive.

Since so much of a swimmer's performance depends on his mental psych-up, the Orient Sports Staff asks that the students give these guys that needed stimulus by showing interest at the meet.

Presently Bowdoin has a record of two wins and two losses by defeating MIT and the University of Massachusetts and losing to Springfield and the University of Connecticut. At Springfield first places were taken by Erikson in the 500 and 1000 yard freestyles, Robinson in the 200 yard free, and Ryan in the 200 IM. Springfield, last year's New England champs and second in the NCAA College division championships, simply overpowered the Bowdoin team.

The UMass meet was a different story. Bowdoin won by taking first place in every event except the 50 yard free (which the Bears decided to give them). After defeating UConn last season in our home pool, Connecticut treated this year's meet as a grudge contest by defeating us in their pool. The meet began well when Erikson won the 1000 yard free, setting a UConn pool record by out maneuvering Tom Welsh, then the New England top sedge in that event. Erikson also won the 500 free.

Then Robinson and Barnes pulled through to a strong slam in the 200 free. Glenn Merriman took second by a judges decision in the



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Benson

All American John Erikson is ready for blast-off.

50 yard freestyle with each swimmer recording a time of 22.7 seconds. That time qualified him to compete in the college nationals which will be held this March. John Wendler also qualified for the nationals in that meet with a fine win in the dive.

Last Saturday Bowdoin trounced MIT by capturing almost all first places. Erikson established a new Bowdoin pool record in the 1000 free. The 200 yard free was won with a fine showing by Robinson.

As pertaining to the upcoming schedule, Bowdoin meets UNH at home on February 10 and Trinity on Winter's Saturday. Since the end of the season is rapidly approaching, performances should steadily improve and the pressure and excitement of the National qualifications will probably be observed in all of the ensuing meets.

Let's have a good one by drowning Wesleyan this Saturday and continuing right on through the March nationals.



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Benson

John Wendler '72 dives during a recent Bowdoin swim meet.

2-2 Record

Squash Wesleyan

By JULIET JONES

The Bowdoin varsity squash team will be looking for revenge tomorrow when they meet a powerful Wesleyan club at 2 p.m. in Morrell Gym. Bowdoin gave Wesleyan a number of trying moments before going down 7-2 last weekend in a round-robin tournament at Trinity. The Wesleyan match was a lot closer than the score indicated, as many of the losing matches were by narrow margins. Coach Ed Reid says that his club will be ready up for the match this weekend, and figures with the home court advantage could pull the upset. Wesleyan is rated among the top ten teams in the country, with victories over Army and Yale among others.

The varsity racquet men have compiled a 2-2 record since the beginning of the second semester, bringing their season record to 3-5. Last Wednesday the team overpowered Colby by a 9-0 margin, the Mules only managing to win two games in the entire match. Bob Carroll, playing at no. 1, paced the shutout by whipping Coby ace Dave Freeman, who was undefeated against Bowdoin opponents last year.

Last weekend Ed Reid's men travelled to Trinity to take on Hobart, Wesleyan and Trinity.

Hobart, one of the top teams in the New York State league, came into the tournament with a 6-1 record. Wesleyan and Trinity are traditional squash powers. The Bowdoin-Hobart match had added significance since the Hobart captain, Jim Burness, had learned his squash from Coach Reid, before Reid came to Bowdoin. However, the Polar Bears were up to the task as they took the match 6-3. Cocaptain Dave Gordon led the Bears with a 3-0 victory over Burness, while sophomore Billy Sexton provided the margin of victory with a 15-2 final game victory at the no. 6 position.

The next day, the team played the tough match with Wesleyan in the morning, and was whalloped by Trinity in the afternoon by an 8-1 margin. Coach Reid said that he felt the team was tired after the tough match in the morning, and felt that Wesleyan was actually a tougher opponent. Reid was encouraged by the team's play over the weekend and hopes to have the club in top condition for Saturday's contest with Wesleyan. Sophomore Doug Simonson was the only Bowdoin player to win all of the weekend matches.

Bears Now 7-1 In ECAC

The Polar Bears are now 8-3-1 overall, and 7-1 in the ECAC's Division II, after a defeat to AIC 4-2 on Saturday, and a 3-1 victory over Gustavus Adolphus Monday.

In the Monday contest, a fast, but light Minnesota team drew first blood against the Bears with a first period score. The Bowdoin squad scored twice in the second stanza with scored by Ed Good '71 and Pete Flynn '73. Assists were credited to Jim Block '71, and Robert Kullen '71, and Richard Donovan '73.

As the game progressed tempers flared, but the Bears remained in control throughout, scoring a final goal in the third period. Bernie Quinlan '73 scored, assisted by Coleman King '73 and Steve Matthews '71.

Bear Goalie Mike Talbot '71 did an excellent job against the Minnesota club, and was credited with 21 saves.

At AIC the Bear's six-game winning streak in the ECAC's Division II was snapped when they fell 4-2.

AIC jumped to an impressive start with three goals in the first and second periods. Bowdoin, however, registered a goal when Pete Flynn '73 scored in the second period, assisted by Bernie Quinlan '73 and Steve Matthews '71. Petrie scored a goal in the third stanza, with assists by Jim Burnett '72 and Ed Dowd '72, but the AIC team came back with another goal to put the game out



Orient Sports Photo by John Benson

Jim Burnett '72 (number 6) looks on while Ed Dowd '72 (number 2) takes care of a few Gusties during the Monday night game.

of reach.

Hutchinson, the Bear Goalie, was credited with 15 saves.

Both Hutchinson and Talbot are ranked among the top six goalies in the Eastern College Athletic Conference's Division two standings. Talbot is ranked first, followed by Hutchinson, in fourth

place, with goals-per-game averages of 1.83 and 3.00 respectively.

Bowdoin is now tied with Massachusetts and Merrimack in the number two spot in the ECAC's Division II. The Polar Bears are now tenth in combined over-all standings in the ECAC.

Ecological Grandiloquence Predicts An Imminent Apocalypse

by Richard Patard

Last Sunday evening Wentworth Hall resounded to the roaring rhetoric of Roger Caras, television ecologist, author of twelve naturalist books, general popularizer of the conservation movement, and uncle of Bowdoin's own Richard Caras, '71. Mr. Caras' grandiloquent oration on "Survival: Overview of an International Crisis," succeeded in arousing his regrettably small audience from the familiar Sunday-evening-at-Bowdoin torpor.

Caras' delivery was a speech prof's dream: combining the barrel-chested baritone of Stephen Douglas with the apocalyptic moral fervor of Jonathan Edwards, his thundering doom-sayings made the most generous Sunday morning servings of hellfire-and-brimstone seem mild by comparison. His audience was treated to a display of oratorical bombast right out of the seventeenth century; born just a few centuries sooner, a man of Mr. Caras' talents could have rivaled John Calvin.

Mr. Caras' message was, in itself, nothing that

hasn't been heard many times before; it was the standard ecological harangue, strict interpretation of the gospel according to Paul Erlich, with strong emphasis of the imminent apocalypse. The world in general, and America in particular, was blasted for all manner of ecological sins in the best evangelical style, for which transgression against nature the Judgment Day is near at hand. Only Mr. Caras' style, not its content, gave his presentation its dramatically different quality.

Despite the redundancy of all such ecological harangues, however, their undeniable truth remains a critically urgent problem. We are condemning ourselves and our world to a sure death by industrialized suicide, and we have demonstrated precious little enthusiasm for addressing the ecological challenge. If the size of Caras' audience is any valid indication of the environmental awareness of the college community, we can hardly point to ourselves as an enlightened exception to the prevailing apathy. Boring topics generally merit the ridicule and inattention they receive, but the

relentlessly immediate crisis of pollution as the greatest problem confronting contemporary civilization — the problem of survival itself — should, in spite of our weariness of hearing about it, be met with ridicule or indifference only by those courageous souls who are indifferent to life itself; for to ignore the ecological crisis is surely to die.

Mr. Caras offered little along the lines of constructive suggestions, however, for the everyman concerned with preserving his environment. The essence of his fifteen ways the common man can fight pollution boiled down to the familiar themes of "zero population growth", family planning, abstinence from pesticides and other pollutants, and active support of government anti-pollution measures. It is much to Mr. Caras' credit, however, that he was able to infuse new vigor into an otherwise very worn subject; and, incongruously enough, (the New Jerusalem) if humanity survives the present environmental crisis, it shall owe its survival to precisely such inspired apostles of apocalypse as Roger Caras.

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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, ME., FRI., FEB. 12, 1971

NUMBER 15

Off-Campus Room Moves Nixed; College Cites Financial Reasons

By SAUL GREENFIELD

The college's financial problems have many ramifications; among them the recent Administration decision to forbid students to move off campus and to sign off board. In the past, Dean's permission was required to do either of the above and there was usually no trouble getting it. Now, however, that is not the case.

According to Ashley Streetman Jr., Assistant to the President, the reason is money. "We have around twenty-six vacant spots in the dormitories right now," he said, "and the college can not afford to have many more." This is vastly different from the situation at the beginning of the year, when the dormitories were full and there was a waiting list of students wanting to move into them.

The Centralized Dining Service is also short of money, and for that reason no one is permitted to sign off board.

A controversy now exists because most everyone was under the impression that there were little or no restrictions of this sort before, and because, for the first time, there are stipulations placed upon moving into a fraternity.

"I can't see why the students think that," Mr. Streetman said, referring to the more general, non-fraternity case. "The Catalogue states that all students must stay in room and board unless there is Dean's sanction. It's just that last year the Dean's permission was easier to come by."

This does not mean, Mr. Streetman noted, that the College will force an upperclassman to sign a room and board contract at the beginning of the year. (This is required of freshmen.) Once a student signs, though, the contract binds him for a whole year. A student may switch his board bill from the Union to a fraternity, and back without any restrictions.

Unfortunately, the clear cut Administration policy on meals was contradicted by the Dining Service itself. On September sixth, a circular was issued to all Independents by Ron Crowe, Director of the Centralized Dining Service. It says the following: "Students requesting board rebates will be rebated as follows" Below that statement is a rebate schedule. Dean's

permission is not mentioned.

It is doubtful that the memorandum was purposely misleading. "It's just a schedule that is valid if permission is granted," Mr. Crowe said. Nevertheless, its implications are erroneous, considering that this semester rebates are non-existent.

This is especially annoying since Mr. Streetman reports that some students have recently asked him if they could abandon the meal plan at the Union. They have alleged the food is not nutritious. Last year malnutrition would have been a legitimate excuse. This semester vitamin deficiency is no longer optional.

The Administration's stance toward fraternities is a graver issue. Ever since the declining interest in fraternities, the College has sympathized with their plight. Last year freshmen were allowed to live in their houses during the

second semester. This bolstered many an ailing house budget. This year freshmen may not move into fraternity houses and upper-classmen can only do so under certain conditions.

The vacancy in the house that an upper-classman would be moving into must have been created by an academic procedure. "In other words," Mr. Streetman said, "the space has to be there because a student is on the 12 College Exchange, abroad for the semester, on leave of absence, or has flunked out."

The fraternities have objected to this new policy. To survive, the fraternities need as many room bills as they can get. There will be a special Student Council meeting this coming Tuesday night to air the fraternities' grievances. Ashley Streetman will be there to clarify the Administration's policy.

Campus Chest Discussed

By FRED HONOLD

The Student Council conducted business as usual at its Monday night meeting, but in the latter part of the session, which lasted over an hour, moved onto pressing problems which may prompt significant future action.

First the Council heard Al Christenfeld report the plans for Campus Chest Weekend — designated for March 6, the date from which the Colby hockey game had been changed. With no sporting events scheduled, the Committee's counting on the famed fraternity parties and strong auctions, while old time films will be running constantly. Profits from the hockey concession stand at the Northeastern and Merrimack games will be donated toward the weekend, with a strong effort, last year's \$2,500 figure may be topped.

Next order on the agenda was Carter Good's proposal for an automobile club for up to 30 students, under the guidance of Mr. Pulisier. In view of the proclivity of service station attendants to modestly overrate their workmanship, Carter Good's brain child was deemed "imminently practical to liberal education" by one progressive

representative. It was given the Council's unanimous endorsement. Known officially as the Bowdoin Car Club, it will meet once a week with sufficient student interest.

A report on the Blanket Tax Committee, which allocates up to \$500 per activity, had two requests for the full amount at their December meeting. The Student Work Bureau's grant will go for desks, chairs, and files, while the Afro-American Society will put their share toward their Brotherhood Internship Program. It was also decided that the Bowdoin Bugle should receive \$2,000 at the beginning of each year, which would cover operating costs. The Blanket Tax Committee at present has between \$2,000-\$2,500.

At the Faculty Meeting, members of the Curriculum and Educational Policy recommended defeat of the fourth course Pass-Fail option marking, and that motion to defeat was passed by the faculty. The Faculty is waiting to determine the success of the current fifth course Pass-Fail Debate on establishing a Student-Faculty Committee concerned with the budget was also conducted at the faculty meeting.

(Please Turn to Page Three)



ONCE IN A LIFETIME — Larry Young, Tony Williams, John McLaughlin, and Jack Bruce of LIFETIME group which will perform this weekend.

Byrds Drop On Campus

Winters Fest Arrives

By ERIC WEIS

"The Byrds" are coming in concert tomorrow night in the Morrill Gym at 8:30 p.m. They'll be featured together with "The Tony Williams Lifetime," as part of the festivities of Winters House Party Weekend, beginning tonight and ending sometime Sunday, Monday, or later, depending on when your date — if you have one at all — decides to leave.

The weekend's activities commence tonight at 7:30 p.m. with a hockey contest against Norwich in the Arena. This evening will also witness that venerable Bowdoin tradition, snow sculpture judging. As many will remember, last year there wasn't enough snow on the ground to make any sculptures. This year, that is hardly the case, and so the tradition goes on. Later on, at 11:00 p.m., an informal folk concert sponsored by the Student Arts Committee will be held in the Chapel. The folk concert will feature Harold Krents, with Bowdoin students Larry Kaplan '72 and Steve Holmes '72 accompanying and performing by themselves. Harold Krents is blind, and recently graduated from Harvard Law School. In his middle twenties, Krents received national attention last year as a result of the Broadway play, "Butterflies Are Free," which was based on his life story. The night will be rounded out by the fraternity parties, morning dancing, drinking, and fun will be the order of the night, capping off an interesting beginning of Winters 1971.

On Saturday morning, with most people still sleeping off the parties, liquor, and other assorted activities of the night before,

coffee will be served at the Walker Art Building starting at 11:00 a.m., in an effort to try and revive the hungover college population. Others may enjoy the Museum's exhibits, but undoubtedly caffeine, not culture, will be the main attraction. After most people have recovered their senses, a series of athletic contests will be held throughout the rest of the day, starting with Squash vs. Harvard at 11:00 a.m., and winding up at 2:00 p.m. with Hockey vs. Holy Cross. It seems that the hockey players will be the only people working over the weekend, save for a few hardy souls scolded away in the library, but the Holy Cross game will be the last contest of the weekend.

Later on Saturday night come the real attractions of the weekend. Except for an ill-timed performance of "Arsenic and Old Lace" at 8:15 p.m. (but don't worry — there will be another performance Sunday afternoon) in Pickard Theater, the evening will be devoted to the rock concert. Even if the "Masque and Gown" does not play to a full house, for those of dramatic inclination not interested in listening to the Byrds, or Tony Williams Lifetime, going to the play should be a nice alternative.

If the sound system at the concert works (unlike the Homecoming Concert, when Jamie Brockett could not be understood by most of the audience), the groups should come off well. Tickets will be \$4.00 at the door, and the atmosphere inside will be the usual — smoke, heat, misguided spotlights, and cops. And of course, there'll be the Winters Queen judging. The big question on everyone's mind will be "if we'll

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Orient Film Review

Critic Bombs Tora! Tora! Tora!

By FRED CUSICK

TORA! TORA! TORA!
(20th Century Fox)

On December 7, 1941 elements of the Japanese Combined Fleet, acting in accordance with a plan devised by Admiral Yamamoto, C-in-C of the Combined Fleet, launched a sneak attack against Pearl Harbor. There was nothing new about the Japanese beginning a war with a sneak attack. They had done so in 1905 in their war against the Russians. Their attack on Pearl Harbor severely damaged several rather old American battleships. Over three hundred Army and Navy planes were destroyed on the ground. About 2,500 Americans were killed; 1,200 of them when the battleship Arizona blew up. The Japanese lost a little over 20 planes and a few midget sub-marines. They retired at nightfall.

During the late 1960's elements of the American and Japanese film industries, acting more or less in accordance with a plan devised by Darryl F. Zanuck, Chairman of the Board of 20th Century Fox, produced a movie about the Pearl Harbor attack called "Tora! Tora! Tora!". There was nothing new about Zanuck making a gargantuan war picture. He'd made a mint during the early 60's on another mammoth war picture called The Longest Day. The Longest Day, which purported to be a cinematic account of D-Day, was filled with stars: John Wayne, Robert Mitchum, Henry Fonda, etc. It saved Zanuck and 20th Century Fox from financial ruin. In the late 60's Zanuck and 20th Century Fox were again facing financial ruin so Tora! Tora! Tora!

Tora! Tora! Tora! like the attack on Pearl Harbor which it is supposed to represent, is a disaster. The editing, as might be expected in a film that has three directors, is incredibly sloppy. Characters are cut off just as they open their mouths to speak. There are long pointless scenes showing people signing treaties or walking from one place to another. The film is really only a scrapbook.

Tora! Tora! Tora! obviously cost a lot of money. Recreating an attack against eight American battleships by three hundred planes flying from six aircraft carriers is an expensive task (Expensive in more ways than

one. Reportedly a U.S. Navy flyer was killed during the filming.) Yet the models of the American battleships and the Japanese carriers still look like models. The mockups of Pearl Harbor still look like mockups. Only the planes look real.

The models and the other toys cost so much money that it appears that Zanuck was unable to find any stars for his picture, not that that's a fault. The Japanese actors, most of whom are very good, are all unknowns. The American actors are a grabbag of former stars, almost stars, veterans of TV sit-coms and TV commercials. I saw faces in Tora! that I haven't seen since I used to watch old Superman reruns. Admiral Stark, the Chief of Naval Operations, is played by an actor I saw in a coffee commercial last week. Some of the actors appear to have been chosen because they look like the historical figures they portray. Thus George Macready (Martin Peyton in the Peyton Place TV series) portrays Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Other actors were probably chosen because they happened to be in Hollywood when Zanuck's

production company got there. The casting, like the editing, has a very uneven look. It's very disconcerting to see an actor you remember from your Howdy Dowdy days playing some general or cabinet member with the fate of the world in his hands.

Poor casting and poor editing are not what finally does in Tora! Tora! Tora!. Zanuck has misunderstood what a war movie really is. A war movie is not a reasonably accurate semi-documentary like Tora! A war movie, if it is to have any hope of commercial success, must be a fantasy, just like a musical or a Walt Disney epic. There must be good on one side and evil on the other and the audience must be told who it should root for. Tora! is fair to the Japanese. It confuses the moral issue. After all the Americans can't be guilty. When the moral issue becomes confused in a war picture the picture becomes more like real war. Audiences don't like this. They prefer fantasy and they're probably right. Real war, as a famous Civil War veteran once remarked, "is an organized bore". So is Tora! Tora! Tora!.



Howard congratulates Gordon Grimes '71. Grimes has received a scholarship for post graduate study in England.

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Blacks Claim Statewide Neglect

By RICHARD PATARD

Hard on the heels of last week's resignation of Professor Reginald Lewis as director of the Afro-American Society, who claimed the Bowdoin had "programmed" its Afro-American studies program to collapse, Bowdoin's Afro-American Society this week expanded its grievances from a collegiate to a state-wide level, indicting not only Bowdoin, but also the University of Maine and Colby, of not giving Afro-American students the treatment the Afro-American students think they deserve, and appealing to Senator Edmund Muskie for assistance.

On February 9 the Society issued an announcement, which was televised state-wide and received national newspaper coverage, stating that "the executive council of the college's Afro-American Society was shocked and discouraged by its cumulative realization of a generalized state-wide program of state-wide cutbacks, deteriorating commitments to the aspirations of minority and economically disadvantaged students."

"The Society did not concentrate on specific indictment of Bowdoin's policies, but used examples of other Maine schools to document their accusations. President Howell, although declining to issue any formal comment on the Society's statement, declared that Bowdoin is "hard at work" to recruit black faculty members "as vacancies occur." At present, seventy-five blacks are enrolled at Bowdoin, distributed mostly among the lower classes.

"The main force of the Society's statement was directed at any Maine colleges. Recalling that "in 1968, the University of Maine, at Orono, announced that it would annually admit a minimum of ten minority students to its Martin Luther King Scholarship Program." According to the Society, "last year it (the University) defaulted on this commitment, and this year it abandoned the program altogether." Furthermore, the statement said, Maine has "similarly defaulted on its commitments to Maine's Indian community."

"The President of the University of Maine, Dr. Winthrop C. Libby, replied that the King scholarship program was being eliminated, since qualified participants for the program had to be recruited from out of state, in order to finance an "Onward" program which will replace it. The new program will provide scholarships for Maine residents described as "low income and high risk students," both white and Indian, blacks being rather rare in Maine. Noting

that fully forty percent of Maine's population lives on poverty-level incomes, Dr. Libby declared that his school's first obligation, as a state institution, is to "concern ourselves with the economically underprivileged within our state." The Society charged Colby College with displaying "a cavalier and insensitive manner" toward requests from blacks for "a modest program" there. In response, a Colby spokesman pointed out that Colby accepted forty-five blacks last year, although only fifteen matriculated; that black studies courses have been instituted; that financial aid is granted to blacks without reference to grades; and that a special orientation was held

for blacks this fall at Colby's expense.

The Society then supplicated Senator Muskie to intervene in the situation, claiming that these alleged problems could not be successfully resolved unless "the state's most respected leadership intervenes to insure justice." The Society petitioned Muskie to stage a conference of some unspecified nature in order to obtain aid for black students, in order to "insure beleaguered minority students that they do count as a priority and their legitimate needs will be met." If the senator fails to "take a clear supportive stand," the society threatened to "seriously entertain the idea of leaving the college and the state."

McTeague Sponsors Bill

by Fred Donlon

"Young people will soon be able to vote and should have the chance to participate in the actual workings of State Government. Further, the Joint Standing Committees are lacking adequate clerical and research staff."

This opportunity being offered to Maine College students — not restricted to residents — has been introduced to the Maine 103rd Legislature by Representative Pat McTeague, D-Brunswick. In an interview with Representative McTeague last Sunday evening, McTeague noted that the bill would serve to "attract, select and place college students with ambition and talent on each Joint Standing Committee of the Legislature where they can contribute ideas, enthusiasm and ingenuity while directly assisting in the Legislative process."

Comprised of 183 members, the House and Senate, to reduce work and duplication while increasing efficiency, operate with combined committees. There are now 17 Joint Standing Committees with an average of 13 members instead of the former 23 committees which averaged 10 members. And while the present sessions run from January to June, meeting 3 or 4 days a week, their committees are allocated operating funds: Committee chairmen then hire clerks for the session to dispense with the paper work functions.

McTeague, before graduating with his law degree from the University of Ohio in 1963, gained valuable experience in the workings of legislative procedure in Columbus, the state capital, as a research staff member. Now in his second term as representative, McTeague first envisioned his idea of large scale integration of college students on various staffs at the beginning of his first term. And why students? Two

dominating reasons would be the lower cost and the availability. But unlike Boston, which would have 130,000 students to draw from, Augusta must look to the six colleges which lie within an hour proximity: University of Maine Portland, Gorham and Orono, Bates, Colby, and of course Bowdoin, and which have Maine intellectual activity, Bowdoin.

"We often legislate without sufficient knowledge on the subjects being treated. I think the greatest weakness of Maine's legislature is lack of detailed and reliable information." The current sources of information are not always independent and unbiased. Present primary sources would be the Executive Department whose interest sometimes strays from those of the citizens, and the lobbyists who are able and sophisticated in pressuring for their desired ends. A strong reliance on lobbyists for information indicates a deficiency in this area. There is also no control over who will serve as witnesses to committee hearings, and frequently, (more often than not), the testimony borders more on opinionated concepts than detailed fact. Other sources are the offices of the Democratic and Republican Party in the House and Senate, the Law and Legislative Library, and the Office of Legislative Research which serves more as a drafting arm where ideas are researched and drafted into bill form. The last mentioned office, for example is under staffed by two lawyers, five legislative and research technicians and seven secretaries; this is not near the amount of help needed. During this year's session between 1600-2000 bills will be introduced, not including a vast number of amendments.

If such a bill does pass, then there must be a means by which students can be called and chosen. When this aspect question was raised, Rep. McTeague mused, "Well, the bill does not contain specific provisions for selecting the students. Perhaps it can be aptly stated that when coming out with a new idea, it is prudent to work for a broad backing in an effort to attract the legislators first to the concept. When and if the concept is agreed upon, the implementation of the concept can be dealt with later."

While this plan would be particularly attractive for students oriented toward law and government, it would cover many other fields of interest. A student concerned with say biology would be well suited for committees such as Fisheries and Wildlife, Agriculture, or Natural Resources. And the time for work differs with the functions of students on certain committees. As a bill is first researched, introduced, subjected to hearings, referred back to the legislature and then finally voted on, the student

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HRB: A NEW ENGLAND CHARACTER

Brown Relates Yankee Past

By FRED CUSICK

Environmentalists often bemoan the passing of some rare species or other. We are told that DDT is killing the bald eagle and that we'll only have a few more years to admire the charms of the American alligator. Conservationists warn us that unless we act quickly the natural habitat will be destroyed by the filth of American society.

Everyone is concerned about America's natural environment; everyone is worried about endangered species. No one, however, seems to care about America's cultural environment or about the many varieties of homo Americans that have become extinct since World War II. Cultural pollution via the "mass media" has exterminated many indigenous American types. The Northern political boss, the "friendly cop on the beat," and the old fashioned, give-em-hell, Catholic priest, have either vanished or exist now only in special preserves. One of the rarest of these endangered types is the After Dinner Speaker.

The heyday of the After Dinner Speaker extended roughly from the end of the Civil War to 1920. Mark Twain, General Sherman, Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr. and countless other wits and raconteurs enlivened the banquets of the upper and middle classes during this period. After 1920 the After Dinner Speaker, like his political cousin the Fourth of July Speaker, went into decline. People were too busy or too hungry during the 20's and 30's to bother with him. There are only a few really good After Dinner Speakers left today. One of them is Professor Herbert Ross Brown of Bowdoin.

Professor Brown gave the Phi Beta Kappa lecture last Wednesday evening to a packed house in Wentworth Hall. His topic was "The New England Character." "Probably many people in the audience did not agree with Brown's view of the New England Character. Certainly most of the students present would not agree with Brown's rather traditional attitude toward education, and yet they all came to listen to a man who is a master of the After Dinner Speech. Professor Brown can tell a joke

that's at least a century old and get a big laugh. He can enliven dusty anecdotes about Seaba Smith or Artemas Ward. By my reckoning at least half of his speech was made up of quotations or stories from Emerson, from Whittier, from Melville, from the Brunswick lady who owned a statue of Venus that had a clock where the stomach should have been, and other sources. Since Professor Brown will undoubtedly want to use these stories again, I can't quote any of them here.

The theme of Brown's speech was that the New England Character, its understatement, its humor, its industry, and its concern for education, has invigorated the American Character since the earliest times. The New England Character has become "a tough cultural symbol cherished in the American imagination." The theme of the speech, however, is less important than the manner in which it was delivered.

Professor Brown has a vigorous and pungent speaking style. Every word is clearly enunciated (he spoke without a microphone). He tends to wag his head slightly when making a particularly important point. He also tends to bite off the ends of words while wearing a grim expression on his face. All these little vocal and facial quirks make Brown an interesting man to watch while he's speaking. Combined with his well prepared material and his ability to give dramatic effect to whatever he reads, they make him one of the most formidable as well as one of the most pleasurable of After Dinner Speakers.

MODERN DANCE CLASS

A professionally trained modern dance teacher-choreographer who directs a thriving college dance organization will be available for teaching in Brunswick. If at least fifteen students respond, classes will begin in February. No previous experience is necessary. Contact Kristina Minister in Silks Hall, Ext. 306 or 357.

Council OK's Car Club

(Continued from Page One)

president, mentioned that two students will be appointed to the Committee on Committees. Geoff then moved onto discussions with Dean Nyhus, mainly that of dogs on campus. Dean Nyhus proposed two possible means of dealing with our four-legged friends; either mandatory registration with licenses, or phase dogs out this year with none allowed on campus next year.

It was during the latter part of the meeting that more pressing issues of importance surfaced. Larry Wolfe, though not agreeing with the Orient on referring the problem of more student skating time to the Student Athletic Committee, felt that the Student Council should investigate the situation. Referring the discrepancy to a committee usually leads to lengthy discussions and ultimate procrastination in hope that

things will be forgotten. It was also advised that in addition to determining the worth of the reading period, the possibility of holding first semester finals before Christmas should be considered. Would a change to the 4-1-4 exams prior to Christmas with a month following vacation for independent study or a trimester system be more worthwhile and feasible?

The final item the Council discussed was the housing of students. It seems that the college has a freeze on students moving out of dorms to off campus housing. Because the college financially cannot afford less than full dormitories, it was reported that students moving to non-college housing would be billed for the vacated room — even if another student does move in. If the student would refuse to pay the bill, then he would not be eligible for a diploma.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C Friday, February 12, 1971 Number 15

Fiscal Priorities

by Mitch Goldman

(Editors note: Mitch Goldman was elected last year as student representative to the Board of Trustees. He defended student interests during the Trustee meeting that followed last May's strike. He also fought against this year's increases in tuition, board, and room. This column is the first in a series that Goldman will do on the finances of the College and the budgets of various departments.)

The current tuition increase and the incredibly inefficient method by which the college arrives at its annual budget has prompted me to write this article. As the Student Representative to the Trustees, I feel it is important to raise some points which I found most disconcerting at the January meeting of the Governing Boards.

Before I begin to analyze the budget, there are a few conditions that must be recognized. First, Bowdoin, like most private and public institutions, is suffering financially and is currently operating on a deficit of about \$660,000. Second, Bowdoin's student aid program supports almost 50% of the student body. Third, next year the college will admit 60 women students plus approximately 25 women on the exchange program. Fourth, the college has committed itself to increase faculty salaries over a five year period. Finally, the elimination of requirements has caused some changes in areas of student interest. It is these factors that should enter into the proper allocations of the college's limited financial resources. Unfortunately, the proposed budget does not reflect this proper allocation.

The Governing Boards primarily discussed the proposed budget with the hopes of creating a balanced budget. To accomplish this task, the college would have had to raise tuition \$50,000. Simultaneously, the college would have cut financial aid by \$30,000. This preposterous plan was opposed by President Howell. The Trustees reconsidered and decided to settle for a \$100 increase in tuition with NO money from the increase going to scholarship. This would result in a deficit of \$227,000, a decrease of about \$400,000 from the current deficit. The proposed increase was to cover the rise in faculty salaries. It is not the rise in faculty salaries that is problematic.

This little episode exposes, however, the major problem with the budgeting procedure. The problem is the need to re-order our priorities. Balancing a budget is important, but to balance a budget with financial aid funds is absolutely absurd. There are a number of other areas whose proposed appropriations could have been reduced. It is this distorted perception of student needs that plagues the college. The college does not use its and the student's money to the best advantage of the students.

The comparison of the library and the Athletic department budgets is a prime example of misallocation. The library's proposed allocation is \$338,565. The Athletic department's budget (including Phys. Ed.) is \$350,480. The superficial comparison is a bit misleading, but a more detailed study arrives at the same contradiction. The Phys. Ed. requirement was abolished last year. There are less students taking Phys. Ed. and the coaches are doing less work. Then, how does one justify an overall increase in the (Athletic) budget of \$14,530 out of which \$10,000 was for increased salaries for the coaches? That \$10,000 could have gone to scholarship and the tuition increase could have been reduced. If Bowdoin produced any professional athletes, then the proposed allocation would have been justified. The library is one of the most important resources at the college, and it services the entire college community. The Athletic department services less than half of the student body. The library is running out of available space and will have to expand into Hubbard Hall. Yet, the library's needs, like those of other departments, are still subordinated to those of the Athletic department. The college must begin a re-alignment of its priorities.

With the addition of girls to the college, and the elimination of requirements, other changes will and are taking place. The budget does not reflect any of these changes. The elimination of the science requirement has lowered the enrollment in the sciences. Student interest has been overdeveloped with students, understaffed, and has been lacking sufficient facilities. There has been a move in the direction to strengthen the Art Department. The same amount of money has been going into the sciences.

The constant misappropriation of funds seems to be one of the major reasons departments like sociology and psychology are weak, and do not offer the variety of courses that other schools offer. The misappropriation of funds is the reason that out of 65 students, only 18 could be admitted to the Photography course due to lack of dark room facilities. Misappropriations of funds is the reason for the rise in enrollment in a number of advanced courses, and an increase in the number of students taking their Junior years away. Admittedly, it is hard to judge trends on less than one year's time. However, the signs of change are evident, and if the college does not move fast enough, there might be only an athletic program to re-evaluate.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Profitable Refuse

To the Editor:

The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New York has announced that it will pay 5 cents for returnable Coke bottles and 1/2 cent a bottle or can of another manufacturer. Although this form of refuse makes up only a small percentage of solid waste pollution, consumers are in a position to affect that percentage significantly. We hope to have announcements and receptacles placed near all coke machines by the publication date of this letter. Possibly the Coca-Cola Company in Maine could be persuaded to adopt a similar program. If not 6000 cans and bottles (that includes beer) pay their own way to New York. It's just that simple.

Kenneth Santagata '73
Andrew Reicher '72

Law School Delay

To the Editor:

Many of your readers are unwittingly jeopardizing their further education. I am referring primarily to those students who are currently applying, via LSDAS, to law schools, and in general to anyone required to register with the Educational Testing Services in Princeton, New Jersey.

For those unfamiliar with the law school application process, let me explain. Most schools require that the student's Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and his transcript be handled by the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), a branch of the Educational Testing Services (ETS). Ostensibly LSDAS "analyzes" your transcript and sends their analysis along with your LSAT score to the law schools to which you are applying. All this is intended in the interests of efficiency, expedience and standardization.

In October of last year I took the LSAT, and on December 23rd my college transcript was sent to LSDAS. On February 4th I received a notice from one of the schools to which I had applied. The notice informed me that they had not received my LSDAS materials. This was 6 weeks after the last of my materials had been sent to ETS. I called them immediately, demanding to know the reasons behind the delay. I was told that a computer malfunction was hampering the assembly of the records of many students who had taken the LSAT in October. (The majority of law applicants take the test in October.) I was told that the problems "should be remedied within a week."

I bring this to the general attention of your readers for several reasons. First of all, I urge all law school applicants to correspond directly with the schools to which they have applied, inquiring as to whether the requisite materials have been received. If they haven't and a reasonable time has elapsed

since the transmission of the records to ETS, demand an explanation from ETS. As so many of the school pamphlets point out, it is the responsibility of the STUDENT to ascertain receipt of his records.

There are implications far beyond the mere inconvenience which this may have caused myself and others. Law schools, unlike undergraduate institutions, follow a policy whereby applications are reviewed periodically; invitations or rejections may be sent out at virtually any time during the applicant's senior year. The student whose application is received late is at a distinct disadvantage for the chance of a higher caliber application being received by the school increases as the deadline approaches.

Even more questionable than the mere handling of the materials is the purported "analysis" which your transcript undergoes. Nowhere in the information booklet does it explain this process. No hint is given as to whether it is based solely upon LSDAS estimation of the course work performed, or whether the colleges and universities submit to LSDAS some form of a course critique. In either case, when one considers how arbitrary the grading system is to begin with, and how insensitive grades are to your performance and understanding in various courses, it is difficult to imagine that anything other than the transcript itself could be a more accurate reflection of the applicant's ability.

There are other areas open to criticism. For one, the student never knows for sure that his materials have been transmitted correctly. Some system needs to be implemented whereby the applicant can verify his records. Considering the volume of materials handled by ETS, machine error, somewhere, on someone's record, is quite possible. Human error is even more probable.

Virtually every student of higher learning in this country is forced to participate in ETS. The immense task facing the admissions committees of our nation's schools makes such a monopoly understandable. Yet it is a monopoly which must not remain unchecked. We have every right to demand explicit information on any and every aspect of their operation which affects our pursuit of educational opportunities. We the students are the ones who bear the cost of ETS error and misrepresentation.

I am sending this letter to as many student newspapers as my personal resources will permit, hoping that it will awaken as many students as possible to what has unfortunately become a menacing threat of the punch-card society. I encourage anyone who is presently registered with any branch of ETS to seek verification of any action which may have been requested. I also urge anyone who has a complaint or suggestion to write to me, so that I may collect and present them to the Educational Testing Services.

Sincerely,
John A. Blazer

Box 1502 Georgetown University
Washington D.C. 20007

Byrds, Lifetime Give Winters Concerts

(Continued from Page One)

see Dick Moll kiss the Queen again. If he does, the concert will have nowhere to go but up.

As for the music, "The Tony Williams Lifetime" will appear first. "Lifetime" was formed last year by Tony Williams (surprise) who played with Miles Davis' band on drums from 1963 to 1970. Ex-Cream superstar Jack Bruce assists on bass guitar, and Larry Young is the group's organ player. The fourth member of the group is John McLaughlin on lead guitar. To date, "Lifetime" has recorded one album, "Turn It Over", and is oriented towards a progressive jazz-rock fusion style.

After "Lifetime" come "The Byrds", who have been around since 1964 in one form or another, and have gone through almost as many changes as a South American government. The unifying force to the group is Roger McGuinn, the group's leader since it's inception. McGuinn's first engagement was with the "LimeLighters," a group similar to the "Kingston Trio" except for the satiric nature of the songs they performed; unfortunately, they broke up around 1965. McGuinn's fellow musicians include guitarist Clarence White, a native of Lewiston, Maine, who played for Arlo Guthrie, Joe Cocker, and the "Kentucky Colonels," an urban blue-grass group of the

sixties, before coming to "The Byrds" in 1968. On bass for the group is Skip Battin, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan, who joined in 1965. Finally, Gene Parsons handles the drums, does vocals, plays the harmonica for the group. Parsons, a native Californian, has a passion for his family and the '48 Chevy 1/2-ton truck he drives, complete with a 327 engine, 4 speed close-ratio main box, 2 speed secondary gear box, and four wheel drive.

McGuinn and company will have a lot of material to draw from for their performance. A short list of some of McGuinn's hits would include, "Mr. Tambourine Man," "Turn, Turn, Turn," "The Times, They Are A-Changin'," "Mr. Spaceman," "Eight Miles High," "Goin' Back," "So You Want To Be A Rock and Roll Star," "C.A. 102," "Wasn't Born To Follow," "Ballad of Easy Rider," "It's All Over Now, Baby Blue," and "Chestnut Mare". If you can say all that in one breath, congratulations. With a repertoire like that, the Byrds should be able to provide excellent entertainment at the concert.

With the end of the concert, around 11:00 p.m., Winters will continue with more fraternity parties and general night-time festivities. The next day - if the

partygoers of the night before are able to rouse themselves from their exhaustion and inebriation - another performance of "Arenic and Old Lace" will take place at Pickard Theater at 2:30 p.m. Tickets for the production: are \$1.50 and may be purchased at the Moulton Union Information Desk. And then the exodus begins by bus, car, plane, and any other means of travel people can find. By Monday, the college will once again be in its normal academic and peaceful state. Whether or not the undergraduates recover is another matter. Don't will have left or be leaving, and Winters House Party Weekend will gradually come to a close. But come what may, for the next two days, we recommend that old Swedish saying - "Enjoy, Enjoy!"

SENIOR PLACEMENT INTERVIEWS

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Lawyer Backs Students

(Continued from Page Three)

would find the majority of time devoted would range mostly from December to February. The majority of committee hearings would then last from February to April.

In McTeague's words, "Anyone who would work would find they've taken on a real tiger. Yet with an interest in say politics or education administration, they would gain a tremendous background in governmental workings". The students objective on a committee would be first to understand the idea proposed, research the idea, and present the findings in either an oral or written manner. This seems somewhat reminiscent of class assignments and term papers. And this research could extend to help in drafting speeches, in gaining material for testimony or as a legislative aid. If, again for example, this same ardent and aspiring student were on the Natural Resources Committee and an environmental bill were coming up, then the students function would be to work for the committee members. The students could check with the lobbyist of the environmental interest, the law library to inspect the laws of other states, and research pertinent articles, both pro and con on the topic.

"Anything that has a price tag on it, however, presents an inherent problem which hinders passage." The proposed amount for appropriations may run around \$50,000, and roughly estimated at a wage of \$2.50 an hour — that includes travel and food expense — it would allow for somewhere around 50 students working an average of 15 hours a week over a period of 6 months.

The colleges should play a role in the selection of the student for this academic type research, and there is a strong possibility of the colleges setting up a credit course for this work if the bill should pass. With signs of potential interest on the part of Maine college students and colleges, as Representative McTeague said, "The bill stands a good chance."

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Seatrain: It's Not A Supergroup

"The best things in life are free"
by Richard Leonard

I join the ranks of people who are pretty well fed up with the cost of rock and roll. I guess the old adage, "the best things in life are free" still holds true. At least the two best concerts I ever saw were free for me. On the other hand, if you want to pay five to ten dollars to hear an hour and a half of Led Zeppelin or Grand Funk, go right ahead. Feed those greedy promoter corporations!

I remember how once back there in sixteen seven a friend of mine unloaded a couple of free Beach Boys tickets on me. Before you start snoring, let me assure you that the point of this digression is not the Beach Boys. Anyhow, he was stuck with them, couldn't go (parental grounding, remember those days) and I said thanks. I would kill an evening. So I invited a friend to come along and into the Back Bay Theatre we jammed.

My friend thought he was interested in the Strawberry Alarm Clock, who played first, but by the time they were finished we were both thoroughly bored. The comedians that followed did little to alleviate our condition. Then a group came on

Students and their weekend guests for Winter House Party Weekend are cordially invited to attend the 10:30 a.m. Sunday morning service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church when a Bowdoin sophomore, Charles A. Jones 3rd of Pemberton, N.J. will speak on the subject, "The Student's Search".

The Rev. William White, rector, has invited all Bowdoin students and guests to also attend the after-church coffee hour at Codman Hall immediately following the morning service.

In his address Jones will examine why students aren't religious in the accepted sense of the word and why students have difficulty "finding" God in the contemporary church and how the church can help in making God more relevant to the modern day student. Jones will be speaking at St. Paul's upon the personal invitation of "Father Bill" who has approximately 120 Episcopal students in his charge as the Episcopal college chaplain.

Jones is a member of the Glee Club and the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship of Bowdoin. He is an independent. Prior to attending Bowdoin, he was enrolled in Phillips Academy, Andover.

stage called the Buffalo Springfield. I like their single, "Bluebird", but hadn't heard much besides. They were great. I mean, the Beach Boys appeared and sounded just like their records, but the Springfield had already stolen the show. However, I don't think that the audience as a whole felt that way. All through the Springfield concert, kids up front were taunting Neil Young as he spent time tuning or catcalling Steve as he spoke to Bruce Palmer. I remember Bruce put the crowd down really well. Those guys were there to do some music.

The way I first met Seatrain was similar to my experience with the Springfield. They were second on the bill. We had decided to go out to the Berkshire Music Barn to hear James Taylor one Sunday. As we crossed the green fields amid the pines, the stage seemed strangely out of place in the middle of it all. Even more out of place seemed the equipment (keyboards, drums, etc.) on it, for I knew that James' set was very simple. The reason I didn't know about Seatrain was that my cousin had bought the tickets and hadn't found out. So we sat wondering why the extra equipment and waiting for James.

When the announcement came that Seatrain was playing, I was mildly annoyed, then curious. Seatrain, I knew, had Andy Kulberg, former member of the Blues Project and an album on A&M which I wished someone would buy so I could hear it. As they began to play, I realized that they had someone else that I knew. Peter Rowan, formerly of Earth Opera, started "Home To You", a song he wrote for "Opera" and which bears Rowan's vocal and lyric trademark as much as "Down By the River" does for Neil Young. The humor of his opening line, "It's tired and I'm getting late", well, I knew it was Rowan. Their violinist was good and worked with wah-wah. Their musicianship was good, country and happy.

Here I shall depart from this traveller's log type of format to tell the reader that Seatrain has an album out on the Capitol label now. While the album isn't free, the music is. It's an album which has more than just passing value as those released by bigger artists (invariably called "albums of the year") have been. "Waiting For Elijah" captures a Band-like melancholy while "13 Questions" delivers a B.S.&T type of punch. And yet they are not like these super-groups; their dynamics are simply similar. The "Song of Job" is well done as is "Home To You" and toward the end of the album

there's some "reeeel" crowd-rousing. Whether or not you like Seatrain, they are certainly the kind of thing that rock needs most; NEW TALENT.

Ward Seeks New Methods For Center

by Mike Owen

Asst. Mathematics Professor James E. Ward has been designated successor to Professor William B. Whiteside as the Director of the Senior Center.

Prof. Ward, who will assume the directorship in the fall, has voiced a strong desire to acquaint himself with next year's seniors and other members of the student body concerned about the Senior Center programs. Professor Ward believes that if the Senior Center programs are to be utilized to their greatest advantage and their greatest potential realized, it is imperative that the seniors let their ideas and attitudes be known and that the seniors take more than a nominal part in the construction of the Senior Center programs and determination of their direction.

Here is a partial dialogue from an interview with Prof. Ward in which he expresses his aspirations and convictions regarding the Senior Center program along with a semi-informative description of the manner by which he was chosen for the directorship:

What do you think is the purpose of the S.C. program?

"The Senior Center should prepare the seniors to enter the 'outside' world. The seniors in their last year of intellectual pursuits at Bowdoin are becoming more concerned about what happens after Bowdoin (i.e. career choices and graduate schools) than with what is happening on the college campus now.

Professor Ward equates this concern to a snake shedding its skin. The seniors are not divorced from Bowdoin but many are acquiring another perspective. He believes that the Senior Center program through its seminars and guest speakers allows freedom for intellectual expansion so that the seniors are not captivated by their majors.

I asked about his plans for Senior Center.

"I have no preconceived program for the center but I would like to keep the Center programs as flexible as possible and open to progressive change."

Do you know who else was being considered for the position of director?

"No."

How did you get the position?

"By presidential appointment, presumably after consultation with the Senior Center Council composed of faculty and senior students, the Advisory Committee of the Faculty and several other boards."

What do you think you have to contribute to the Center's Program?

"A fresh approach, I have an outstanding advantage in not having been involved with the Senior Center before my appointment."

Do you think your age will be an advantage to you in directing the Center?

"Yes, while directing the Center I think it will enable me to keep the desires of the seniors in mind."

Do you see any problems in operating the center?

"Yes, presently it appears that there will not be enough Seniors desiring to live in the Center next year. Another is that because of the enlargement of the student body, that the Center may not be large enough in a few years."

Doesn't it seem somewhat paradoxical for a math professor to place so much emphasis on flexibility? "No, math is not rigid but very flexible. Higher mathematics is like composing music. In each you write down what exists in one's mind so that at a later date it is translatable."

How long would you like to direct the Center? "Five years, as I said my greatest contribution to the Senior Center program will be my freshness."

Does the College have an official policy on the length of the directorship? "Yes, five years."

Is there anything you would like to say in the ORIENT?

"Yes, I think that it is important for the senior class to have a strong voice in planning the Senior Center programs, especially the seminars; and I would like to familiarize myself with next year's seniors particularly, but also would like to hear from sophomores and freshmen. I also plan to hold informal meetings with groups of students to discuss the Senior Center program."

What is your attitude toward opening up the senior seminars to other interested students?

"I have no objection to other students participating if there is space available. Experience has shown that these seminars are not as effectively operational as they could be if they have more than fifteen students."

Although you are not approaching the position with a rigidly defined program, do you have any ideas you would like to see implemented?

"The senior seminars because of their flexibility have the great potential as an exploratory tool for new educational practices."

"I hope to be able to get people to teach them who may not have all the degrees. This area (seminar teaching) is also wide open to the idea of student taught courses. If a student or group of students are capable of treating a certain topic better than anyone else here, they could conceivably teach a seminar."

"The Senior Center could also act as a vessel of continuing education after students have graduated. Bowdoin could learn from participation of people who have been out of school and these people could learn from Bowdoin."

How are seminars originated?

"From the interest of the students, I can not emphasize strongly enough the necessity for student participation in construction of the Senior Center program."

"Do you know how colleges and universities were initially formed? They were formed by the request of a group of students who hired an instructor to teach them something they wanted to know. I want this practiced in the Senior Center program."

I then asked for final comment. Professor Ward said, "To anyone who might talk to me about not living in the center, I would answer you don't appreciate the potential and energy that such a program has until you've gone to a large school and seen what senior life there is like."

Professor Ward concluded the interview by asking that I mention his commendation of Prof. Whiteside on a job well done.



Joe Garaventa and the "Mad Bruno" as Jonathan Brewster and his Peter Lorre type friend in Masque and Gown's production of "Arsenic and Old Lace." (Photo by Bensen)

Abortion Fund Started

ORONO, Maine (CPS) — A student-sponsored abortion loan fund at the University of Maine has provoked criticism by many of the state's politicians.

The Population Control Fund Committee was established here in December by the student government, and was given a budget of \$5,000 from mandatory student activities fees. Students were told that they could have their individual share (75c) taken from the committee and used for other activities. No student has made that request.

Several female students borrowed up to \$400 each to help defray abortion expenses in New York, where abortions are legal.

With student opposition to the Committee minimal, the fund sailed along without controversy until local papers and politicians seized on it. In the past two weeks, Gov. Kenneth Curtis, admitting the fund was legal, said he was still opposed to it. University police and county attorneys have begun investigations.

The university has budget problems with the legislature. Curtis said he was for liberalization of the state's abortion law, but questioned whether the students' action was in the best interest of the university. "The students would suffer from taking the easy way out," he said.

Despite criticism from politicians, some of it in the form of outrage, the student fund is not the only group in Maine paying for abortions in New York. Welfare recipients can have abortions in New York, according to Commissioner of Health and Welfare Dean Fisher, with the state of Maine picking up the tab.

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Saute of Shirley Booth

by Tom O'Brien

Seeing "Arsenic and Old Lace", no matter how many times, is a well seasoned delight. The Masque and Gown's production last night was well served. It is a pleasant play, and like Mortimer you can easily write the review on the way and come out alive, with the parson's daughter in your arms. Nice staple stuff.

However I found our "Arsenic and Old Lace" to be a relatively straight production in spite of itself. The fixtures were all there: Karloff in the lobby, the handsome set, but the opportunities for improvisation were all but ignored. Jonathan and Dr. Einstein approached Abbot and Costello in hilarity; one never knows when Jonathan was going to slip into his Karloff mask. Doug Ash as a stiff-legged Einstein and Steve Cicco as Teddy made the most of their well-defined characters.

There were three outstanding images in the play. The Brewster sisters in black (they were magnificent charmers!), Officer O'Hara's stairway slide, and the brief visit from Mr. Gibbs, (would that he had stayed longer.)

In the discovery of Mr. Hoskins, Mortimer "flew off the handle" to such a degree that he forgets to take his hands out of his pockets. Somehow Marcia Howell's Elaine and David Bolduc's Mortimer did not achieve the blood-crossed love they were meant to portray.

When the necessary pandar wasn't overwhelming, a warmth, an afterglow of elderberry wine encouraged the audience. It was that cozy give and take between the two sisters, Judy Matthews and Constance Aldrich that sustained that warmth throughout the play.

As for the unused improvisation, hopefully some of the minor characters will play with their roles a bit more, befitting the batter in a Mazola revue.

Don't look at the poster before going, unless you have a fondness for zoning maps. Unlike Masque and Gown productions in the past this one is not heavyhanded, or merely suggestive where talent leaves off. It is simply successful. Look for survivors of situation comedies in the audience, as far as I see it there could be no better material for a Winters House Party weekend than something that serves as a reminder of days gone by.

Students running the fund say they are trying to allow any woman student who wants an abortion to get a safe, legal one, instead of forcing her to go to "some butcher".

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To Visit Haynesville Woods

Psychic Investigation Team

by S. H. Rubbe

Plans were revealed early this week regarding the formation of a psychic phenomena research team at Bowdoin which will investigate the mysteries of this state's "Haynesville Woods."

According to Lyndon Furtron '72, President of the group, officially termed the Haynesville Expedition, there are now eight members in the organization. They include: Furtron, Campbell '72; Larry Brown '74; Richard Malcomian '74; Lewis Epstein '73; Richard Leach '74; Brian Davis '73; and Lent Johnson '74.

A usually reliable source indicated to the Orient Sports Editor this week that Furtron and Davis met with a "very high member of the administration," who gave his blessings to the group. There is however, speculation as to whether or not the college is sponsoring the attempt, or if the cost is being met by outside sources.

It is known that the expedition will carry the flag of the National

Geographic Society to the woods, and that Hasselblad cameras and infra-red film have been donated by a French Scientific Academy.

The group, a source said, will also carry two portable video-tape recorders supplied by the Stonefellow Foundation, and that the Smithsonian institution has loaned two ultra-sensitive portable seismographs to the group.

In a carefully worded statement to the press late Thursday, Furtron stated, "Our purpose is to investigate and substantiate reports of psychic phenomena in the Haynesville Wood's area of Maine." According to ancient legend and contemporary account, there are numerous un-explained mysteries connected with the woods.

He continued, "We will visit the woods on February 18 and remain there for a period of six days, during which time we will patrol the road, hoping to find the woman with the handkerchief sometime around midnight on the night of February 20. If we do find her, we will photograph her until she disappears, if indeed she

does disappear. Also any other phenomena will be duly recorded."

Six men will patrol in two vehicles equipped with communication traneceivers and necessary recording equipment. A third group will form a base camp in the center of the woods, and will maintain communications with the other two teams.

"We will of course carry MACE," Furtron emphasized. There is some speculation, however, that members of the team will also carry side-arms, but Furtron would not comment on such a question.

It is known that the eight-man team was recently insured at an estimated \$10,000 per man by a large eastern news syndicate, which has purchased exclusive rights to the story at an undisclosed price.

(Editor's note: In order to learn more about the Haynesville Woods, the Orient contacted local Maine historian Mark Anderson, who gave this information account.)

If you were to follow old Route 2 from Bangor to Houlton, the road truckers used to use to haul potatoes from "the County" on Sunday nights, you would come upon a mighty interesting stretch of road. For the forty-five miles from Macwahoc to Houlton you travel through the Haynesville Woods. Immortalized in the Dick Curtis hit song "A Tombstone Every Mile", this desolate woods has seen many a vehicle wear off the road not to be found for days. Those who run out of gas are at the mercy of their fellow travelers and the creatures of the Haynesville Woods.

The travelers on that road are another story, but what we are



A BYRD FOR WINTERS - Gene Parsons, a member of the Byrd rock group that will be performing this weekend.

interested in are the creatures of this infamous woods. There are many stories about the multifarious creatures that roam through the woods and plague late night travelers. Truck drivers have reported seeing a seven foot tall Indian running along beside their cabs for at least a hundred yards. It is reputed that ghosts of people who died in accidents on this road still lurk in the shadows of the roadside.

One of these ghosts has attracted experts in psychic phenomenon from all over the country and plans are being made by a group of Bowdoin students to make their own investigation of

this one story. On February 20, 1941, late at night a lone female traveler was killed in an accident so severe that identification was impossible and her identity is still unknown today. Only a handkerchief with the initials "ULD" was found. On this date every year a lady stands in the middle of the road and flags down one motorist. She asks for a ride to Haynesville and then while sitting next to the driver she disappears, leaving as her only trace a handkerchief with the monogram "ULD".

To that brave expedition of stalwart Bowdoin men: I salute you and wish you well!

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THE Sport is Caber Tossing

by Cyrus Cranshaw

Glascow, a town of about 2800 people just northwest of Skowhegan, was originally settled about one hundred-fifty years ago by a group of Scottish immigrants who were planning a co-operative to supply what was once a prosperous area. The passage of time heralded the failure of this venture, but their loss of income was in part compensated for by the yearly influx of February tourists of Scottish extraction who come to visit Glascow's recreation of the Highland Games.

By far the biggest event is the Caber Toss. The caber is a pole about twelve feet long and eight inches in diameter which is supported in the thrower's cupped hands near the groin. The tossers then run a few steps forward and pushes upward on the caber, trying to flip it over and thus generating enough momentum to propel it forward and saving the thrower a nasty clip on the chin. The world's record of 42' 7" was set by Ivor Wallace in 1947 near Aberfan.

Caber tossers in Glascow, of course, are not the pros that appear at the Authentic Highland Games but nevertheless still give a strong showing. The three favorites at the outset were: James MacLeod, a feed dealer in Skowhegan; Larry Purcell, a student at UMaine and member of Beta Theta Pi; and Bill Mierkle, owner of the lumberyard in Glascow.

Side betting was heavy and Mierkle was favored to win, but a wrenched shoulder during warm-up put him out of action. MacLeod emerged as the champion, tossing the caber a respectable 39' 11" and Purcell

followed closely at 38' 10". The next best throw was 36' even. Mierkle, always a strong competitor, intends to retire this spring so MacLeod does not face any strong competition at least for the immediate future.

Watchers of the game, however, look to Purcell as a potential champion. A junior at Maine, he only lacks the experience to become a truly exceptional caber tosser. His next summer in Scotland, training under professionals may just bring his obvious natural talent to maturity.

Caber tossing won't make the papers again until the next round of games, but before you lose track for another year you may want to follow this fascinating sport by subscribing to Caber Lifters in America Magazine. For more information, write: CLAM Inquiries, 110 Grove Street, Clinton, Ct. 06413.

Remember that these practitioners of a nearly lost art are honing their skills every day for the next competition and setting their sights on that magical 42' 7" mark.

Squash Team Bows

A combination of sickness, poor play, and bad breaks added up to a disappointing 8-1 loss for the Bowdoin squash team to Wesleyan last Saturday.

Bob Carroll, playing at no. 1, blew an 11-5 second game lead to set the pace for what followed during the afternoon. A number of other Bowdoin players held leads over their Wesleyan opponents only to see them dissipated. Freshman Bob Hoehn was two points from winning his match, only to lose.

Sophomore Doug Simonton, playing at no. 8, ran up his fifth consecutive win of the season to account for the only Bowdoin

point in the match. Simonton has the leading win-loss percentage on the team this season.

This weekend national champion Harvard sends up its JV squad to take on the Polar Bears at 3 p.m. Saturday in the Morrell Gym. The Harvard JVs rolled over Bowdoin earlier in the season, and the Bears will again be looking for revenge on Saturday. It is doubtful, however, that Coach Ed Reid's men will be in top condition for the match. As of the middle of the week, neither Gordon, Blake nor Fensterstock had been able to practice, and they were joined on the sick list by senior Chris Alt.

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NORWICH, HOLY CROSS NEXT TO FALL



Orient Photo by Ben Benson

The Polar Bears look forward to victory over Norwich and Holy Cross this weekend, after defeating U-Mass last Saturday 2-1 and slaughtering Colby 7-1 Wednesday in Waterville.

Bowdoin was ranked number two in the ECAC's Division II most recent listing last week. They will face tenth-ranked Norwich at 7:30 this evening at the rink, and will host fifth-ranked Holy Cross tomorrow at 2:00 p.m.

A win over Vermont February 27 is necessary before the Polar Bears move up into the first spot.

In action last Saturday the Bears defeated Massachusetts with scores in the first and third periods. Block scored the first point unassisted at :46, but U-Mass scored at 7:56 in the second stanza.

Bowdoin came back at 9:58 in the third period when Burnett scored with assists by Petrie and Hall. Hutchinson, the Bear goalie was credited with 26 saves.

During the Wednesday game, a strong Colby team commanded the ice for the first ten minutes of action, but folded to the Bears, allowing a 7-1 romp.

A synopsis of the Colby game: 1st period: (B) Dowd (Donovan and Harrington) at 12:15; (B) Burnett (Petrie and Raymond) at 19:19. 2nd Period: (B) Dowd (Kullen and Donovan) at 4:00, (B) Raymond (Kullen and Petrie) at 6:48, (B) Block (Good and Foulkes) at 11:31, (B) Burnett (Hall) at 12:34. 3rd Period: (C) Self at 13:30, and (B) Donovan (Flynn and Dowd) at 18:13.

Talbot, the Bowdoin goalie was credited with 21 saves. The most recent ranking of teams in the ECAC's Division II appears below.

DIVISION II						
W	L	T	Pct.	GF	GA	
Vermont	9	1	0	.900	61	23
Bowdoin	7	1	0	.875	44	14
Merrimack	6	1	1	.813	34	22
Buffalo	4	1	1	.750	37	24
Holy Cross	8	3	0	.727	63	32
Massachusetts	6	2	1	.722	30	29
Nichols	5	2	0	.714	31	18
Oswego	6	3	0	.667	44	30
Amherst	3	2	0	.600	31	30
Norwich	7	5	0	.583	72	54
Worcester St.	4	3	0	.571	43	39
Salem State	5	4	1	.550	50	40
Hamilton	6	6	0	.500	59	70
Lowell Tech	4	4	1	.500	48	67
Boston State	7	8	0	.467	75	70
New Haven	4	5	0	.444	31	40
St. Anselm's	3	5	0	.375	36	50
Colby	5	9	0	.357	64	70
AIC	4	8	0	.333	63	72

(Left Photo) Ed Good breaks away during the game with Colby Wednesday evening. Coleman King is in the background. In the lower photo the Polar Bears raise their sticks in triumph after one of the seven goals during the game.



Orient Photo by Ben Benson

Friday

Hockey vs Norwich 7:30 p.m.

Saturday

Basketball vs Springfield 2:00 p.m.

Hockey vs Holy Cross 2:00 p.m.

Fr. Hockey vs Lakefield 4:30 p.m.

Swimming vs Trinity 2:00 p.m.

Track vs Colby 1:00 p.m.

Squash vs Harvard 11:00 a.m.

Pooler Bears Fight Hard

By Grid Tarbell

Last Saturday afternoon in their home Curtis Pool, the varsity swimming team fought a hard battle only to be downed in a close meet by a Wesleyan squad in a 59-54 score.

Overall, the meet was composed of a great number of close races with a touch, or tenths of a second making the total difference. In all the close clashes Polar Bear Mermen were judged winners. Out of 11 individual events Bowdoin took nine firsts.

In spite of this, as the final score indicates, a lack of depth combined with two relay losses proved again the Bear's downfall.

After a loss in the opening 400 yd. medley relay, Bowdoin swimmers began a string of seven firsts. In the 1,000 yd. freestyle John Erikson fought off a strong challenge from Wesleyan's Q. Calahan to set a pool and college record in 10:56.8, also this time seeds "Stroker" Erikson easily as number one in New England ranks. Next, in a touch-out race All-American Peter Robinson humbled Wesleyan's A. J. Lieberberg, Robinson clocking the second fastest time in New England this year at 1:52.0. Following suit Freshman Glenn Merriman just touched out his opponent in the 50 yd. freestyle.

Then, hometown favorite and co-captain Kenny Ryan swam an outstanding race against one of

Wesleyan's aces, C. W. Schmitt. The event was the 200 yd. individual medley and after the backstroke Ryan was two yards off the lead. After the breaststroke going into the final two laps of freestyle Ryan was back by one yard. At the finish Ryan had made his move and won in New England's best time of the year at 2:08.0. In the required diving event John Wendler contributed his usual first place over Wesleyan's strong diver, Greg Forbes.

After the completion of this event and after being behind seven-zip, the Bears had evened the score board at 26 apiece.

Then, for Bowdoin, Bo Quinn brought in a good 200 yd. butterfly win in 2:10.1. Co-captain Parker Barnes then won the 100 yd. freestyle in a solid 50.5. After being swept in the backstroke Bowdoin returned to the win column as Erikson and Robinson came back in the 500 yd. freestyle to clash with Wesleyan's Calahan. After exchanging leaders several times the three finished within 3 tenths of a second of each other. The Erikson-Robinson dual was split as Calahan picked up the second. Erikson's winning time was 5:13.1, not as good as his year's best of 5:12.0 which is second in New England. Returning in the 200 yd. breaststroke Senior Ryan

came from behind and downed once again Wesleyan's Schmitt in 2:25.0.

In the optional diving event Wendler and Freshman M. Santangelo picked up second and third behind a fine performance by the Cardinals' Forbes. At this point the score was 54-52 Bowdoin's favor.

The last relay contained Bowdoin's fastest men: Merriman, Meehan, Robinson and Barnes. However when the event came to anchorman Barnes the Bears were five yards off the pace. Barnes then tackled on a superlative 100 yd. effort of 48.7 but it was not to avail, Wesleyan's lead was unsurmountable.

The final score of 59-54 was hard to accept in view of the overwhelming barrage of Polar Bear firsts. Important to note is that Bear swimmers throughout the entire meet took only one second and a small group of thirds.

One varsity diver summed up the meet aptly as first he stated about the excellent crowd, "the turn-out and crowd-fare was just amazing," and then about the meet, "Well, we had lots of aces but too much trump support."

The loss puts the Swimming Bears record at 2-3, with three meets coming up of fair challenge with New Hampshire, Colby and Trinity.

HOOPSTERS DOWNED

In a close contest at Lewiston, Maine, the Polar Bear basketball team fell to their 13th defeat at the hands of the Bates Bobcats, 78-75.

Bowdoin staked an early 10-9 lead, and with the help of Kip Crowley's rebounding and the shooting of John McClellan and Lee Arris, the Bears departed for the locker room at halftime with a 36-30 advantage.

The tide turned, however, in a struggling, hectic second half, marred by a bench-clearing fight. When the floor was cleared with but 5:49 remaining, Bates was

rewarded with five foul shots, including three technicals against the Bowdoin bench for fighting. Mark Crowley of the Bates squad sank all five free throws, boosting Bates to a 64-53 lead, which Bowdoin was never able to overcome.

Sophomore Kip Crowley led the Bowdoin Bears with 28 points and hauled down 14 rebounds, while Clark Young and Lee Arris each chipped in 10 points. For the victorious Bobcats, Steve Bertelson hit for 22 points and freshman Mark Crowley scored 20.

Carey	G	F.G.	F.G.A.	F.T.	Re-bounds		Points	Average
					Off	Total		
Crowley	13	49	138	19	79	117	9.0	
Theroux	16	88	231	33	115	209	13.1	
McClellan	16	65	181	20	166	150	9.4	
Young	16	36	95	9	31	81	5.1	
Brennan	16	91	113	22	35	204	12.8	
Morris	16	29	77	34	78	92	5.8	
Morris	9	2	19	2	7	6	.7	
Outhuse	15	10	42	19	64	39	2.6	
Arris	16	28	73	20	14	76	4.8	
O'Connell	7	2	4	4	5	8	1.1	
Cartland	2	1	5	0	2	2	1.0	
Tolliver	3	1	4	0	0	2	0	

Youth Hockey Program

A group of Bath-Brunswick parents interested in helping the Brunswick youth hockey program announced today that they have raised \$576 to establish a skate rental program for area youngsters unable to purchase their own skates.

The money was raised at last Saturday afternoon's Bowdoin-Massachusetts varsity hockey game, during which the group operated the Bowdoin Arena snack bar through the courtesy of the College's Department of Athletics.



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1971

NUMBER 16



Photo by Don Benson

Byrds' McGuinn, Parsons, and Battin jamming on Eight Miles High at last Saturday's concert. The Byrds followed Tony Williams' Lifetime.

Winters, 1971 "Byrds" Fly Over Campus

by RICHARD LEONARD

The night didn't start off all that well. First of all, it was raining — no amount of lightheadedness was going to get you past that fact. Besides that, the footing was slippery and the puddles seemed to come out of the shadows after you, rendering the best of boots soggy and cold. I was at the door of Morrill Gymnasium relatively early, yet the crowd was already milling about the entrance. Fortunately, the student committee decided to let one and all enter early rather than stand out in the rain (as I have done at other concerts). Unfortunately some winged messenger of God decided to enter the halls just as my date and I were halfway through the door. Down boy, down. Tomorrow the Mahareishi will show you how to freak out on a candy wrapper. Scraping my date off the doorjamb, we entered the gym to learn three more bits of bad news. First, Mike Bushy was sneezing (that's an inside joke, folks). Second, Jack Bruce wasn't with Lifetime, due to the flu. Third, the concert was to be delayed for about a half an hour, more or less. I thought things were going badly enough, but then the fat guy at the control board switched on Mungo Jerry's "In the Summertime". However, I forgave him when he put on the Let It Bleed album and then played a live tape of Poco's "El Tonto De Nadie, Regressa".

The crowd kept coming in, though. It seemed incredible but by the time Tony Williams said, "Hope you don't mind waiting for the Byrds", practically a SRO audience protested his self-deprecating gesture. I've seen Lifetime twice now, both times without Jack Bruce, and I'm sort of at a loss to know what he could possibly add to this fine trio. The answer must be more freedom for Larry Young on keyboards, although he filled in with bass line quite well. Williams seemed to indicate that they were just fooling around or jamming. Don't kid yourself. They knew very well what they were doing as their syncopated movements (in the

musical sense) indicated. The first time I saw Tony Williams Lifetime was at the now-defunct Boston Tea Party with the Who. I couldn't have cared less who they were. I think Williams anticipated this attitude from this "thick" college, but I don't think he got it. At the Tea

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Streetman And Crowe Voice Policy; Room And Board Put On Annual Bill

Ron Hale: "Is it possible for a student now on Board to get off?"
Ashley Streetman: "No."

Ron Crowe: "If a kid is going to live in a dormitory, he's going to eat on campus."

Larry Wolfe: "Does this mean students living in frats will also have to eat on campus?"

Ron Crowe: "Yes."

Ashley Streetman: "Are you interested in entering a legally binding contract with the College? Is that the kind of relationship you want?"

Harry Simmeth: "If the College is going to regard this as a legally binding contract, it should be a legally binding contract."

Bob Lochte: "Why should a student who moves off campus now and is still charged by the College for a room have to pay twice?"

Ashley Streetman: "That's his problem, right?"

by JOHN MEDEIROS

Assistant Dean of Students Ashley Streetman Jr. and Director of the Central Dining Service Myron L. Crowe III fielded a variety of questions from students at Tuesday night's special meeting of the Student Council.

The meeting was called, Council President Geoff Ovenden said, to allow College officials to explain "basic policy ... over which there has been quite a bit of consternation and concern."

In the course of the questioning, several precepts became quite clear:

1) Students are not at this time being allowed to go off college board or leave college rooms. (They are allowed to transfer board from one college eating place to another.)

2) Students next year who take College rooms must also pay board to the College. This applies to students who room in fraternity houses.

3) This year at least, the College has little or no legal basis for this insistence, since the room acceptances were signed by minors, many of whom were not aware of the extent of the contracts they were signing. (However, it does not appear that anyone will take the College to court, so the policy stands.)

4) The cause of all the consternation on campus about this matter is a "communications gap" between Administration and students.

The prime reason for the sudden rigidity in the College's position is the institution's precarious financial position. At

present, the College cannot afford to allow anyone to move out of the dormitories. Neither can the Central Dining Service afford to let anyone go completely off board.

For next year, the College will insist on students deciding at the beginning of the year whether they wish to pay room and board to the College or live and eat off campus. They will then be required to stick to that decision all year. The reasons for this regulation are that the Central Dining Service must know at the beginning of the year how many people to hire for the year, and the College must keep all available dormitory space full to break even.

Students who live on campus must also be on College board because the College does not want people cooking in their rooms.

Much of the current confusion stems from the fact that last year, the College tried an experiment which permitted anyone who was so inclined to go off room and/or board. The purpose of this venture was to determine approximately how many students would want to do this if restrictions were removed permanently sometime in the future.

However, it was only a one-year experiment, and at the beginning of this semester it ended. Students are now required to remain in rooms and on board. The main complaint of most of the students at Tuesday evening's meeting was that they were not informed that the move last year was experimental, and they were not told how long it would last.

Some students complained of the rigidity of the regulations. Bill

(Please Turn to Page Three)

Dean Chooses Girl Proctor

The college, which recently announced a decision to become a coeducational institution, today chalked up another first: the appointment of a female Dormitory Proctor.

The name of Beinda Bothwick, an exchange student spending the year at Bowdoin, was included in a list of new Dormitory Proctors announced by Assistant Dean of Students Ashley Streetman Jr. Mr. Streetman explained that Miss Bothwick, a member of the Class of 1972 at Wheaton College, will serve for the remainder of the current academic year as the Proctor of the girls' Dormitory at 232 Maine St.

Other newly named Proctors include Richard Hardej '72, who will be a Proctor in Winthrop Hall; Gregory McQuater '72, a Proctor in Appleton Hall; and Thomas L. Wooten '74, a Proctor in Reservation and for the students' day of rest and recreation away from the project. Father Davis hopes to be able to obtain cars again this year.

Assistant Director of the project is a three-year man, Francis J. Keeffe Jr., a Bowdoin senior.

Project: Bermuda North Eases 'Indian Problem'

by JOHN O'HERN

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE

Tommy is nine years old. He probably won't live much beyond 45. He is in the fourth grade and will probably drop out of high school. Tommy is typical of the young Indian children on the Peter Dana Point Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation in northern Maine.

He and his parents and friends are eagerly looking forward to the third annual visit of students from Bowdoin and St. Joseph's College in North Windham, when there will be music and craft workshops and tutoring sessions.

The students will be taking part in "Project: Bermuda North III", sponsored by the Newman Apostolate at Bowdoin. Under the direction of Newman Chaplain Rev. John P. Davis, the project will get underway March 25 and end April 3.

Father Davis talks about Tommy as a composite but typical child on the Reservation. Tommy's father performs seasonal work raking blueberries and picking potatoes. His older brothers and sisters are high school dropouts. Food and clothing are not plentiful, disease and early death are common, and the nearest hospital is 35 miles away.

The native tongue of the Indians is Passamaquoddy, a non-written language. Non-Indian school teachers cannot converse in Passamaquoddy and the students must learn English in the Reservation school and in the high school off the Reservation. The

children thus have difficulty with their school work and as a consequence are often regarded as slow learners on the outside. This situation gives rise to quite common feelings of inferiority among Indian teenagers.

Governor John Stevens of Peter Dana Point, who has invited the Bowdoin program back to his reservation for the third time, has said, "The roots of our heritage on this continent are far deeper than those of any other group, and our cultural traditions have been passed from generation to generation since unrecorded time. We are a race of men and women who are just as intelligent and capable as any other race; we are human beings who offer warmth and friendship to all peoples. When the white man stops insisting that the Indian adhere to his ways and allows us to live as Indians, the 'Indian Problem' will be solved."

"Project: Bermuda North III" is designed to help the Indian children become more aware of their heritage and to make education more creative and more enjoyable.

A series of afternoon workshops in art, music and sewing are held for children in grades kindergarten through six. In the evenings, similar sessions are held for older children and adults. During the school day some of the students will serve as tutors in the Reservation school.

This year the project will last for two weeks. Governor Stevens asked for an extension of the project after its first visit to the Reservation but it was not

possible to arrange extension until this year. The students in Bermuda North feel they have accomplished a lot in their visits but realize there is much more to be done. Their work has been greatly eased since they have become friends of the Passamaquoddy and have gained their trust.

"Bermuda North" was originally chosen as the title of the project in reference to the usual spring vacation mecca of college students. The Bowdoin and St. Joseph's students will be giving up their vacations and several days of classes, with the consent of their instructors, to participate in the project.

The enthusiasm of the students has attracted many others to the project. Father Davis received 45 applications for positions on this year's trip but had to limit the number to 19, including himself.

Although the project will be twice as long, Father Davis expects the cost to be about half again as much as it has been in the past. He is looking for contributions of used guitars which are left with the Indian children, sewing materials, canned goods and cash donations.

Last year five cars were loaned for the duration of the project. These were used for transportation to and from the Reservation and for the students' day of rest and recreation away from the project. Father Davis hopes to be able to obtain cars again this year.

Assistant Director of the project is a three-year man, Francis J. Keeffe Jr., a Bowdoin senior.

Kudos For Winters Concert; Byrds, Lifetime Rock Campus

(Continued from Page One)

Party. Young was playing electric piano and he was practically inaudible behind the walls of sound provided by McLaughlin's guitar and Williams' drums. However, at the Bowdoin concert, it was Williams and Young on organ that dominated the sound. McLaughlin, with short haircut and sneakers, sent long flowing riff patterns throughout the sections he performed in. At other times his presence seemed almost superfluous. His solos were not structured in the framework that a rock listener anticipates. Yet, it was good. They created moods; sometimes eerie, sometimes violent, sometimes almost tender. A very professional job. Williams, Young and McLaughlin played long songs; about fifteen minutes apiece. However, each song was a medley of different rhythms, themes and structures. If good music is like electric current, Lifetime is live wire.

The Byrds have had their problems over the years. Early in their career, they were often criticized for their inconsistency. One night good, the next night horrendous, the typical concert-goer was at the mercy of the whims of no less than five very strung out egos. Now, it would appear, that they have struck a formula where the addition and deletion of certain members has produced the professional quality that McGuinn has been seeking. It has also rendered the likelihood of a bad Byrd performance to the category of rarity. In short, McGuinn has taken his group through many personnel changes and now appears to have assembled a very competent foursome. I saw them at the Tea Party last summer, before the release of Untitled and just after former bassist John York had left in favor of Skip Battin. They weren't "together", they were sloppy and they didn't seem to care. McGuinn was far too loud and it seemed that once again too many Byrds were acting as individuals rather than for the good of the group. However, the concert at Bowdoin saw a number of these problems were not for the new Byrds. At Bowdoin, McGuinn, looking like the McGuinn of "Tambourine" days, was never obtrusive and Clarence

White's lead guitar shone through brightly on "Lover of the Bayou" and "What You Want Me To Do". As I DJ'd a BOR show Monday, a number of people called saying that they thought the Byrds weren't that good or that the Byrds got them (the people) down. I can see their point - given that they probably didn't like the Byrds before the concert anyway. If you did like the Byrds, it was a good concert. To me, it wasn't the kind of concert that changed your mind about the Byrds. However, I have seen them on a bad night and as far as that goes, you can be grateful that it didn't happen at Bowdoin.

The Byrd's standards were well done. My Back Pages, Rock 'N Roll Star, Truck Stop Girl and the difficult-to-perform Chestnut Mare were all up to good performance levels. The acoustic section featured a new song, Mr. Tambourine Man ("the verses not included in my single" - McGuinn) and Leadbelly's "Take a Whiff". "Eight Miles High" provides the Byrds with an extendable framework for individual performance. On this occasion, Battin on bass and Parsons on drums were featured in a section lasting four minutes or so.

All in all, for a night that started off on such a low key, the Lifetime and the Byrds provided music of a standard of excellence that should have pleased most musical heads. Once again, if your style of music is more experimental, then the Lifetime should have sufficed. If rock was your main interest, the Byrds performed in that category and they performed well.

FIELD'S

Tapes — Records

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New Approach In Ghetto Classrooms Succeeds

by MIKE MORGAN

John Holden, Bowdoin's visiting education expert, spent last year in the King School of Roxbury, Mass. as an educational consultant. He described the school as the worst in Boston in terms of the number of violent "incidents". Also at the King school was freshman teacher Kim Marshall. Mr. Holden invited Kim up to discuss some of the problems he faced as an inexperienced white teacher in a black school with Ed. 2 students and other interested people.

Marshall began his informal talk by reading part of an article he wrote for the Harvard Alumni magazine describing his first year of teaching. He said he was totally unable to control his sixth grade class or interest them in the subject matter. He frequently had to yell himself blue in the face to obtain, as he put it, law and order in the classroom. Angry students would ransack the classroom while he was at lunch and at one point slashed his car tires twice in two days. This kind of

confrontation atmosphere made it impossible for Marshall to accomplish anything and pretty much wasted the year for his students.

His first teaching year was not a total waste though because it forced him to see the inadequacies both in the educational system and in his own preparation for teaching. He decided that the traditional situation with the teacher lecturing and the students passively listening simply would not work in the inner-city environment. This year he tried a new approach. He divided the class into six groups of desks called learning stations. Each station is equipped to assist his students in learning a particular subject be it math, science, spelling, etc. Usually, all that is needed is a set of instructions and a learning prop. Students are allowed to move freely from station to station as long as they complete each day's assignment. Marshall said that the present system is working much better than last year's in terms of the

amount of work done by his students and it is also performing the additional job of training them to work on their own. The discipline problem is much less serious now because the class finds learning the material more interesting than disrupting the class.

In the question and answer period following his brief talk Mr. Marshall discussed other methods he is experimenting with. He uses the lyrics from rock tunes such as "Ball of Confusion" by the Temptations to help his kids read. He's found they have quite a bit of creative ability and has had them acting and doing creative writing. On Saturdays he has been taking his students in small groups on field trips around the Greater Boston Area. It was apparent that all these new methods and ideas interested his kids and showed them that he is concerned about them as people. His success shows how much a creative individual can accomplish in the public schools despite lack of funds and a hostile environment.

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Cusick Replaces Ailing Gordon As 'Orient' Editor

by SAUL GREENFIELD



ill health and reputed underworld maneuverings have forced Dave Gordon, alias Double-man, to resign his post as Editor of that august publication, The Bowdoin Orient. This was announced by an ethereal, echoing voice at the end of a seance held last Sunday night in the smoky Oddysey club.

A great deal of confusion exists around this sudden development. Whispers of sabotage and "foul play" could be heard Monday morning from the left hand drawer of the Editor's desk.

This reporter questioned all those who had been at that historic gathering and attempted to piece together the circumstances. After four gin and tonics, it all became clear. The Editor was indeed sick. An observer reported that his complexion was very pale that night, his eyelids heavy with fatigue and tears of penance, his stutter uncontrollable, and his varsity sweater on backwards. "We all knew," said the observer, "that the sweater was a most ominous omen — especially with the letter 'B' facing his right."

His disease, it seems, went through several stages of diagnosis. Originally suspected to be a victim of Hoof and Mouth Disease by our local medical minds, Mr. Gordon was given some distemper shots and sent home. The distemper shots proved useless and Mr. Gordon sought a more highly paid oracle. Then the awesome truth was discovered. "Double" was a victim of stomach trouble, undoubtedly caused by working on the Orient and the subsequent ideological traumas.

Underworld involvement could not be substantiated. Mr. John Medeiros, better known as "Speedy", a local Don Juan, numbers racketeer and member of that notorious gangster family from the Canary Islands, affectionately termed the "Guano Group", denied knowledge of the resignation. When questioned, he said, "I gotta tombstone that's a just-a-you-a-size." Further investigation was not deemed prudent or healthy and additional information could not be obtained.

Mr. Gordon was Editor for little over a semester. During that time the paper expanded its scope by reporting off-campus news and attracting new writers with divergent interests and philosophies. President Howell was reported to have called this year's Orient "damn good". Many students considered Gordon's Orient a "pleasant blend of personal bias, ardent socialism, intellectual fascism and spotty journalism."

Mr. Gordon did not make his future plans known. At the end of that fateful Sunday night convulse he appointed Fred Cusick as the new Editor. As he hobbled out of the office for the last time, he asked that all correspondence be addressed to the St. Legerdman-of-the-Sacred-Cow Hospital in Halifax, Vermont, where he is recuperating.

Workers Strike Penobscot Shoe Co.; U.M. Students Give Boycott Support

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

"You can study economics in a textbook but you only learn by working with organized labor about how things really work," said one striking shoe worker.

And because things have not worked very well for the workers at the factories of the Penobscot Shoe Company — two in Oldtown and one in Pittsfield — the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, AFL-CIO-CLC, has been leading them in a strike since December 1. \$2.26 per hour is the average worker's salary at a Penobscot Shoe factory, and this is earned by piecework, a salary system which favors faster workers. With \$2.26 as an "average" one can see that the "faster" worker makes barely enough. One cannot, therefore, view the shoe strike as the action of shirking workers. For in the shoe factory, shirkers do not earn enough to last very long.

The productive worker, as the union sees things, is entitled to more than the raw deal which he now gets. The Union Membership asked the company for wage increases of 3 percent by December 1, 1970, and additional increases of 4 percent by June 1, 1971, and 5 percent by December 1, 1971. Other demands included the increase of the minimum hourly wage from \$1.70 to \$1.90, one full paid additional holiday, a 20 percent increase in company contributions to the workers' hospitalization insurance fund at the rate of an additional \$1.50 per worker.

Penobscot Shoe offered its first package less than a week before the last contract expired. This package consisted of a 2 percent wage increase by June 1, 1971, a 2 percent increase one year later,

an additional 1/2 day of holiday pay, and a \$1 per worker additional contribution to the hospitalization fund. This was the company's first and final offer.

And so the shoe workers — 800 out of 1,000 in the three Penobscot plants — walked out on strike. And the strike has dragged on, in Maine's proverbial subzero weather, for nearly three months.

The workers are holding out because the need for a raise in pay is crucial. Maine ranks nearly tenth in the nation for its shoe workers' salaries, although it ranks nearly second in shoe production. The national cost of living increase borders now on 6 percent each year, and Maine is feeling the squeeze; Portland, for example, ranks among the top ten most expensive cities in the nation. Figures from Washington, D.C. indicate that a \$7,000 annual income will provide a family of four in Portland with just the bare necessities of life.

At present, each of the striking workers is "living" on twenty dollars a month from the union strike fund and on government surplus food, such as powdered milk. Twenty dollars must go a long way for food, electricity, rent, clothing, gas, medical expenses, and school supplies.

Penobscot Shoe's officers and executives, meanwhile, have been basking in increased profits and shoe orders. At the Northeast Shoe Company, their Pittsfield plant, seven officers and directors drew salaries ranging from \$31,200 to \$46,800 back in 1965. Six of these, plus the two owners, Max Kagan and Phillip Lown, collected a total of \$369,950 in "aggregate remunerations". This was before the first union strike of 1966-67 which was waged for 13 weeks to raise salaries and fringe benefits from a state even more pitiful than they are in now.

These executive fat trimmings have gone everywhere but down, although, things have remained stagnant for the shoe workers. Hence Penobscot Shoe isn't crying about the union wage demands. They are sounding the familiar management cry of "No Union Shop!" Although the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has not demanded a union shop. The company has piously sounded its "concern" for the rights of

workers who do not wish to join the union. This argument sounds pathetically familiar to anyone who has observed a strike in progress. It is generally used as a smokescreen for scabbing. Four hundred and fifty scabs have crossed picket lines to work in three shoe factories. The license plates on their cars read "California", or "Washington", and occasionally, "Maine". Scab importation, by the way, is illegal unless the scabs "do their own thing" on their own accord. It is also illegal for a company to "relocate" — down South, for instance — in the midst of a labor dispute. Hence the union is not worried about such a company tactic.

Students at the University of Maine have supported the striking shoe workers both on and off the picket lines. They have collected food and clothing for the workers' families and sponsored a Christmas party for their children. They launched a consumer boycott of Penobscot shoes — "Old Maine Trotters", "Trampzies", "Aires", "Maine Streeters", "Puseyfoots", and "Cavaliers" — which are carried by the J. C. Penny stores. The student-worker alliance has spread to Colby College where the union hopes to prove that "Workers and students combining efforts can be a powerful force in showing people that organized working people can insure a better situation for everybody."

"It's very realistic for students coming into the working world to see what it's really like," said one striking shoe worker.

"Student support is wonderful!" added another.

SCATE Student Course and Teacher Evaluation (SCATE) questionnaires have been placed in each student's mailbox. Students are asked to complete these questionnaires as soon as possible, or by Mar. 10 at the latest. Extra answer sheets (for those taking fifth courses) and questionnaires are available at the Moulton Union Information Desk. Completed answer sheets may be returned to the Information Desk or the Senior Center Desk.

Opportunities For Students

(Editor's note: The following is a copy of an act introduced in the Maine Legislature by Rep. Patrick McTeague, D-Brunswick.)

STATE OF MAINE
IN THE YEAR OF OUR
LORD
NINETEEN HUNDRED
SEVENTY-ONE
AN ACT Relating to Staffing
the Joint Standing Committees
of the Legislature

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:
Sec. 1. R.S., T. 3, § 5, additional.
Title 3 of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding a new section 5 to read as follows:

§ 5. Legislative staff
Joint Standing Committees of the Legislature shall employ and be staffed by qualified undergraduate and graduate students from Maine colleges and universities and academic credit for such temporary employment shall be optional with

the various institutions of higher learning within the State.

The Law and Reference Librarian at the Maine State Library and the Director of Legislative Research may also employ at their discretion such students during the course of the legislative session.

Sec. 2. Appropriation.
There is appropriated from the General Fund the sum of \$50,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act. The breakdown shall be as follows:
1971-72 1972-73
LEGISLATIVE ACCOUNT
Personal Services \$50,000
STATEMENT OF FACT

The intent of this Act is to attract, select and place college students with ambition and talent on each Joint Standing Committee of the Legislature where he can contribute ideas, enthusiasm and ingenuity while directly assisting in the legislative process with all the accompanying mutual benefits.

Housing Contracts . . .

(Continued from Page One)

Kelley noted that college years are turbulent ones, and students may not feel the same way about eating or rooming in a certain place at the middle of the year as they did at the beginning. "I'm sure the College isn't going to fall apart if a few students want to move off campus," Kelley said. "I'm sure there must be some other solution."

Crowe and Streetman noted that both room and board budgets are "break-even operations", and the College has to know at the beginning of next year exactly how many students will be on room and board. "No one's being forced to move in here next fall," said Crowe. "It seems like a fairly realistic choice to me."

Streetman noted that the College had circulated a questionnaire among students at the beginning of this year to try to determine just how many would want to live in College rooms. The questionnaire was a failure, Streetman said, because less than 50 percent of the students returned it.

Streetman said several additional moves are being considered for next year. Some

room rooms of upperclassmen will become triples, with a corresponding rebate on the room bill. Streetman said such a rebate might be in the neighborhood of \$150, although that is not a definite figure. Triples would hopefully be decided upon voluntarily by the individuals involved, but if enough upperclassmen did not volunteer, some sort of lottery might be instituted. In addition, proctors next year are not being paid the \$200 stipend they have received in years past. Instead, they will only receive their room free of charge.

Council member Harry Simmeth asked what legal basis the College had for forcing students to remain in rooms and on board this year. Streetman replied that the catalogue states that all students must pay these charges and that the room acceptance card filled out by anyone desiring college room states that he accepts the room for "the entire academic year." "You give too much credit to the average Bowdoin student," said Larry Wolfe, "if you think he knows what he's signing, or reads the catalogue that carefully."

"Now Bonnie and Clyde are the Barrow Gang I'm sure you all have read How they rob and steal and those who squeal Are usually found dying or dead."

The Student Union Committee sponsors "Bonnie and Clyde" in Smith Auditorium this evening (Friday) at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.00. Steel your stomach.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, February 19, 1971

Number 16

Who's In Charge Here

"The control of student life is entrusted to the students. The ruling body is the Student Council which is elected by the students."

—Bowdoin, a pamphlet published by the Admissions Office

Nobody expects complete honesty all the time from politicians or college administrators. Bowdoin is no exception to this cynic's maxim.

Tuesday night, Ashley Streetman and Ron Crowe met with a group of students at a special Student Council meeting to explain the College's policy as regards room rent and board bills. (See article on Page One.)

We commend these two gentlemen for their honesty. Oh, they attempted to dodge some questions, and hedged a good portion of their answers with "possible", "probable", "except in extreme cases" and so forth. But for the most part, they explained policy straightforwardly and put matters right on the line — the first time anyone has been honest and open with the students around here for quite some time.

Streetman and Crowe succeeded admirably in putting to rest the myth of student control at Bowdoin. To say that a "communications gap" exists between Administration and students is a monstrous understatement. Despite the grandiose generalities of the College's Admissions propaganda, and the Catalogue, for that matter, it becomes obvious that student life is NOT controlled by the students, but by the Administration.

Certainly, sops are thrown to the students now and then. There are Student-Faculty Committees; there is a Student Judiciary Board; and there is a Student Council which talks endlessly of cosmic issues, but has no real influence. (Indeed, the prestige of the Student Council has sunk so low that there was a meeting last night of concerned students — including many Council members — to "revolutionize" the Council.)

But the fact of the matter is that when crucial issues are being considered — the crucial issues of who determines where students will live and eat for what amount of time, revolving around the consummate consideration of the mighty Dollar — the fable that students have any influence at all is demolished.

Committees are bypassed, the Student Council is ignored, and the Administration makes the decision on its own. When policy has been set, then and only then do the powers that be send their minions to TELL the students what the policy will be, and command obedience.

Worse, this is not the exception, but the rule. Except for rare instances of enlightened consultation, students are excluded from the majority of the decision-making processes at Bowdoin, including the formation of course offerings and the determination of priority areas, both educationally and financially.

So far, things haven't been too drastic. The College's dictatorship has been, for the most part, a benevolent one. There are some people who've been unnecessarily inconvenienced, but no cataclysmic reactions have developed. But when the Administration starts trying to make itself "perfectly clear", as it came dangerously close to doing last week, maybe we'd all better start packing our bags.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Snow Job

Bowdoin Orient
Editor-in-Chief

Dear sir,

I wish to protest the judge's decision in the "snow sculpturing" contest held Winters weekend. Unlike the notable ascetics who presided over the "beauty" contest; the unknown snow judges were poor indeed.

This year's theme was "free form," a subject, as the snow sculptures attest, broad enough to allow a varied response. Ranging from a still life at Alpha Kappa Sigma to an action scenario at Psi Upsilon, the sculptures were a pleasing addition to the campus. Word of their excellence soon reached the town, creating a traffic jam of critics and voyeurs especially heavy in the vicinity of the Psi U house.

Despite the furor created by the weekend art-work, one snow sculpture was virtually ignored. The Alpha Delta Phi, known for its cultural additions to the campus, worked diligently on a masterpiece that was not even given the honor of disqualification. In December, the brotherhood hired the noted Zen architect, Mr. Lao-Tzu Tao, who blueprinted what was hoped would be first-place sculpture. Following Mr. Tao's advice, both the front and back yards of the house were designated as sculpture areas and snow was then carefully sifted by natural processes and allowed to accumulate. In keeping with the theme-of-the-Winters sculptures, the brotherhood diligently monitored the three month process, only to be insulted by the virtual silence of both the judges and the town.

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS) — Marijuana is now as American as Spiro Agnew's daughter — or so say forward-thinking executives of U.S. tobacco firms who have been coolly eyeing the underground market in "grass," officially valued at better than a billion dollars a year.

Business sources predict the end of the marijuana ban will follow the close of the Nixon era, for the soundly all-American reason that the swollen costs of the "new prohibition" exceed any good it may do. Enforcement costs in California alone are now running at \$32 million a year and courts are clogged with untried cases.

Talk of destroying the sculpture has been over-ruled, and despite the disappointment of the AD's, the work will remain in its entirety until spring. Luckily, the cultural success of the "beauty contest" salvaged what was otherwise a disastrous weekend.

For those whose artist sensibilities have been aroused, the AD sculpture may be viewed at 228 Maine St.

Sincerely yours,
"Samuel Eells", '73

Iconoclast

February 15, 1971

Dear Editor:

Bowdoin's Queen-of-the-Big-Weekend tradition has outlived its usefulness. Let's quickly bury this remnant of College-rah-rah.

It somehow smacks of mockery to parade forth a group of gals representing the Greek Ideal, and have a panel of faculty judges snoop for the pick of the lot.

Homecoming, Winters, and Ivy can do without this charade (several enlightened fraternities have already informally-boycotted). If-Bowdoin-MUST have its queen, crown her on the one appropriate weekend for this kind of thing: Miss Campus Chest.

R. W. Moll
Admissions

A Thinking Man's Smoke

Already 23 states have eased penalties, with more to follow.

But the underground does not mean to yield its rich, quasi-sacred grass market to the big-money men. "It's the economic basis of the counter-culture," says Blair Newman, a prominent San Francisco pot advocate, "We have to keep it out of the hands of the tobacco tycoons."

More confident still is a San Francisco consortium of pot dealers known collectively as Felix the Cat. "Marijuana is legal," they say in publicity for their bold new venture — a

packaged, filter-tipped brand of pot cigarettes named Grassmasters.

One "Mr. Felix" spokesman for the group told a radio station interviewer that 320 dealers in the Bay area are handling his first consignment of 5,000 cartons. A packet of 18 joints now sells at \$7.50, but he hopes to pass on the savings to the smoker as the business grows. By early spring they plan to have an automated rolling factory in Mexico and two more, underground in San Francisco and Berkeley, with distribution centers from coast to coast.

Holden To Join Education Department

by DAVID COLE

Through books like DEATH at an Early Age and personalities like Louise Day Hicks, the Boston school system has become known as one of the most troubled in the country. This semester at Bowdoin, a man who worked in that system and in many other pursuits in the field of education is replacing Paul Hazelton who is on leave of absence as head of the Department of Education. John Holden, a Bowdoin alumnus, learned last year at his thirty-fifth class reunion that the job would be open, and after thirty-one years of working in secondary schools he applied for and was given his first college teaching post.

The Department of Education at Bowdoin is not large. Professor Holden is the only instructor and only two courses are offered, Education 2 and 6, during this term. But Holden is convinced that his field is important, especially today. Both courses ("Education in the Twentieth Century" and "Teaching") deal with questions in contemporary education. "In a very real sense," Professor Holden believes, "the whole world is going through an educational revolution." Student unrest, he feels, is partly an indication of the failures of modern education. Two years ago he was a graduate student at Harvard during the "big bust" and the takeover at University Hall. The lack of student-faculty communication and simple common sense disturbed him, and he began to reconsider many of his ideas on education.

"I've been one of those people who has doubted the value of education courses," Holden admits. Originally he was most concerned with the enthusiasm and background knowledge of his teachers. Now he is more interested in the teacher-student relationship, and more sensitive of the need to increase student responsibility in determining the course of education. "To try to teach a person how to teach a specific subject is a waste of time."

This change did not begin at Bowdoin. Immediately after graduating from Bowdoin, Holden took a job at the Putney School in Putney, Vermont. Putney was an experiment: a coed, college preparatory boarding school where students

worked and studied together freely. Dorms were not coed, of course, but Putney was still considered quite radical in its time.

After fifteen years of teaching and administering at Putney, Holden and his wife decided to try to establish another school of the same type. Believing that New England already had enough prep schools, the Holdens moved to Colorado and founded the Rocky Mountain School, thirty miles outside of Aspen. After fourteen years, enrollment grew from 16 to 125 and the school is thriving. The Holdens plan to return in June.

"But my greatest dream, I guess, has been to put that kind of education ... the kind that involves the student in building the buildings and also building the traditions and making the rules ... into the public sector of education." For this reason Professor Holden returned to school and received his Masters in education from Harvard. The next year he worked as a consultant in the Boston public school system.

Even now at Bowdoin, Holden has not lost his interest in public education. He hopes to give students in Ed. 6 the opportunity to work in actual teaching positions in public schools, and already one student was able to teach for a day in Roxbury. Holden hopes the program can be expanded. He has also begun a program bringing educators here to lecture. Last Tuesday Kim Marshall, a teacher in the Martin Luther King School in Roxbury and author of "Law and Order in Classroom 6B" spoke, and on Thursday John Selzman, director of the King-Timothy Community Advisory Council, discussed his group's attempts to bring community control to the Boston system. This program will certainly be continued.

Other than this, Professor Holden plans no innovations in the program developed by Professor Hazelton, whose work at Bowdoin and on the state Board of Education Holden admires. Despite the smallness of the department, Holden feels it has been handled well in the past, and — if Holden's past achievements are any indication — the department will fare well at least in the immediate future.

Summer Visitors Return

College To Host Upward Bound

Concerts Analyzed

by BROWNIE CARSON

It may well be difficult for most Bowdoin undergraduates to imagine a learning experience taking place here without the traditional deadlines, exams, pressures, football and hockey games, snow, more snow, nights (many of them) at "Will's," depression, the Spring Mud Season, and the final relief of getting away after about four years. However, if he brings himself to daydream of Bowdoin in mid-summer, tourists strolling casually across campus, not quite so many dogs in residence, Summer Institute families in the dorms, days really clear and warm enough to encourage a swim at Popham or Mere Point, he would also have to envision Upward Bounders—usually barefoot, and usually scamping from one activity to another.

Upward Bound, for those who perhaps have heard the name but little else about it, is a program funded by a grant from the Office of Education which takes place on over 300 college campuses (including a few independent schools) across the country. It is an experience for high school students, a time for exploration in learning, exploration of people, and insight into selves. Bowdoin's Upward Bounders come from northern Maine and from "Down East"; other programs may be geared to urban settings. Official literature, Federal Government type, would probably say something like "culturally deprived high school students," or "high school students from disadvantaged homes" in respect to Upward Bounders; if you meet one of ours, ask him (or her) about his (or her) life. You probably will find yourself in quite a conversation.

Our program comprises about seventy-five students and twenty staff. The staff part of it is difficult to nail down in terms of a definite number, because many are part-time, some are visitors who become involved spontaneously, and anyone who contributes becomes a part of us. Last summer the girls lived in TD, where everyone ate Tom Cahoon's (the school year Chi Pai chef) great cooking, and the boys lived in Sigma Nu. Bowdoin donates classroom space, and courses go in the morning on subjects ranging from Marine Biology to newspaper reporting, current world issues to creative writing and play reading. Frequently, though, a class or two is "bagged," and a rap session and swim at Mere Point are made the order of the morning.

Afternoons are reserved for workshops in areas like woodworking and Marine Biology field trips. Evenings are relaxing—bull sessions, movies, trips with Herb Coursen to the Monmouth



Shakespeare Theater, a moonlight cruise on Casco Bay with the Gorham Upward Bounders, an occasional visiting lecturer or entertainer. On the whole, we just try to do what we want to do.

Field trips away from campus occupied many days and weekends during the six week period. Last summer there were climbing trips to Mt. Chicoua and Mt. Katahdin, a field trip to the Marine Biology lab at Woods Hole, a trip to Boston, numerous weekend fishing jaunts, and an overnight to Bar Harbor and Acadia Park, some of which involved only small groups; others, the entire gang.

Except for those six weeks of summer, a skeleton crew keeps things going. Mrs. Doris Vladimiroff and Nancy March keep the operation in motion from Ham House in the winter. "Dory," the head of the program, corresponds and visits with the students from previous years while planning for next summer. A great many of the programs have their students living in close proximity to the host institution; ours is quite an exception. The St. John Valley, where many of Bowdoin's Upward Bounders live, is nearly 300 miles from Brunswick.

A large part of Upward Bound is in keeping in touch with the students during the year, and the big event of the winter for the program is this weekend's Mid-Winter Meeting. Those kids who live in the St. John Valley will have twelve hour bus rides both Friday and Sunday, but would not miss seeing each other unless Maine were to experience its own earthquake.

The philosophy of Upward Bound is undoubtedly better felt than expressed. Bowdoin people who notice unfamiliar high school age students around campus this weekend will be seeing that philosophy, though, on the faces of those young people. Their spirit is one which involves them

in the local headstart program during their stay here in the summer, which gives them spark to take back to environments which become at times quite depressing, and theirs is a spirit far better explained by one of them than by myself.

The following is an excerpt from a letter by an Upward Bound girl to the "Maine Times" this fall:

Through Upward Bound I have learned the meaning of life and how very precious other peoples' lives are to me and I will not take up arms against them no matter what the nature of their skin may be. I love my country and believe that it is still a great land and could be greater except for those who would corrupt it by sitting behind giant metal desks smoking big cigars and cracking statements like "If a person has ability he can pull himself by his own bootstraps and get an education". A statement like that is so absurd it belongs in a peanut gallery book of jokes! A country owes time and allegiance to her people in order that they can manage effectively on their own. The country is made up of different types of people all needing a different degree of satisfaction. How does a child born in the ghetto or in my case, the backward rustiness prevalent in this country, obtain the incentive, and ambition when he has never heard tell of it? Where and how does he or she get the love and affection that they need to make their lives complete? How does he or she get the proper medical attention in order to function properly? How does he or she get an education when his or her parents are too illiterate to understand the meaning of education? . . . What kind of society is it that has no concern for its fellow man and how he fares in life?

There are a great many people on campus without whom the weekend could not be possible. To those faculty and students with whom Upward Bounders will be living for the weekend we owe greatest appreciation. Many thanks also to Harry Warren and Ron Crowe and all of their help in the Union, to Bill Whiteside and Dick Pulsifer for the use of Wentworth Hall, and to the Zetes for their living room. At this writing, President Howell, Dean Greason and Dan Stuckey, Chairman of the Upward Bound Advisory Committee, wish to welcome all of the Upward Bounders to the campus.

There seems to be a general air of disappointment concerning the Winter's concert last Saturday. As a member of the Student Union Committee, I have received a number of complaints dealing with the groups selected, the high cost of tickets, the overcrowding, bad handling of lights, and the relatively short duration of the performances. Many persons feel that what could have been a good concert, while an economic success, was actually an entertainment failure.

Blame has been placed on various people or organizations—the Student Union Committee, the caretakers of the gym, the college community as a whole for its "bad taste", etc. I feel, however, that the blame, rather than being placed upon a particular entity, falls instead upon the concert "system" at Bowdoin. The college and the community is starved for live entertainment. Yet, only three concerts are presented a year. These performances seem to be considered separate, distinct events; hence, no effort is made to coordinate the concerts in an entertaining or economic way. In an attempt to get the most for the money, mismatched groups are selected. This was evident at Winter's—Tony Williams and the Byrds simply had two different styles—so different that the sense of continuity at the concert was lost for both the performers and the listeners. Having two groups appear is also detrimental to the concert—Tony Williams was obviously angered by his being considered a "warmup" group, rather than a legitimate performing-combo. As a result, his performance, while good, was short, perfunctory, and the group-audience rapport, so essential to a good concert, was greatly weakened. The Byrds' numbers, while more inspired, also seemed somewhat mechanical, and for the money paid, were very short. During the performance I felt that I was listening to a record—the life, the elan, the enthusiasm that make concerts such an exciting experience just weren't there. The result was what I and many other thought to be a mediocre affair.

There are other well-founded complaints. The lighting was badly handled; the stage lighting appeared artificial, and seemed to have no relationship to what the performers were doing. The overhead lights were constantly being turned on (to search for people smoking?), and this irritated both performer and listener. The whole thing was very amateurish. A second complaint was the high price of tickets. Many people were reluctant to shell out \$8.00 to see the two groups, and frankly, I wouldn't have gone if I hadn't gotten in free. Others were disturbed that there was no distinction made between college students and non-students; we give the college \$4,500 a year, and yet are forced to pay the same prices that a non-student would pay. Tickets for Woodstock cost only \$7.00 per person per day, and what one got for the money was considerably more than last weekend. Yet another complaint concerns the emphasis placed upon no smoking and no drinking regulations. We must be honest—it is impossible to divorce smoking and wine from rock, and the ushers and police are powerless to stop people from doing what they want. It should be noted that the Student Union Committee is not to blame for the no-smoking, no bottles-patrolling; certain ominous threats from the caretakers of the gym, such as refusing to allow any more concerts in the gym, forced SU members to try and stem the flow of wine and smoke. I ushered at the concert, and I didn't enjoy it. I doubt that any other committee members enjoyed it.

The question now arises, what should be done to alleviate the various difficulties and flaws in the concert system at Bowdoin. I have a list of proposals which I hope to submit to the proper groups. First, the number of concerts should be expanded—perhaps to six. Under the new system, three of these concerts would be major ones, corresponding to the three big weekends. There would be some important changes in these concerts, however. Only one group would play. This would eliminate the difficulties of finding two groups to fit a particular budget. It would also end musical differences between groups. The one group would be expected to give longer concerts, and, since attention is focused upon them, I think the concerts would turn out longer. Groups such as the Grateful Dead and John Mayall do give such long concerts. "Warmup" could be provided by either local talent or inexpensive non-name groups. There are many possibilities in both departments; we have some fine musicians on campus, and non-name groups could give more than adequate warmups for only a few hundred dollars. Under this system there would be none of the animosity that existed between Tony Williams and the SUC. Exposure would be given to less known but talented groups, and concentration upon one major group would provide for a longer, more enjoyable concert. This one-major-group method is employed at dozens of colleges and universities, and seems to enjoy great success.

The three minor concerts would be held at appropriate times throughout the college year (November, March, and late April, for example), and would be smaller, limited-ticket concerts. The Saturday folk concert in the chapel proved the feasibility of such concerts and indicated that the chapel would be an excellent place to hold such concerts. Groups for such a concert could consist of

Please Turn to Page Seven



Students To Be Considered In Arena Rescheduling

By JOHN MEDEIROS

Efforts are being made to schedule Bowdoin students for more ice time at the College Arena, the Student Council was told at its meeting last Monday night.

The report was made by Larry Wolfe, who had been delegated at the previous meeting to confer with College officials on arena scheduling. The Athletic Department, he said, had been almost completely unaware that any problem existed. "They had students scheduled from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. most days, and saw only a few kids out there," Wolfe said. "They assumed most students weren't interested."

Wolfe said he told Athletic Director Daniel K. Stuckey students did not use the Arena during previously scheduled hours because they were opposite classes and because many students were unsure of the hours the Arena was open.

Stuckey was cooperative in the extreme, Wolfe said. "He feels Bowdoin students always come first, no matter who wants to rent the Arena," Wolfe noted. He also said Dean of Students Paul L. Nyhus had told him "the rentals pay for the Arena," and the College could not afford to keep the rink only for Bowdoin students.

Wolfe reported that definite ice times would be published each week in the Bowdoin Thymes. In addition, the Athletic Department would make an effort to schedule Bowdoin students for additional time at better hours. This year, Wolfe said, the department admitted over-scheduling the Arena.

"Next year, when they plan things like the Brunswick High Hockey games, they'll be planned with Bowdoin students first in mind," Wolfe said. "This year they weren't." There is a good possibility that at least some Saturday afternoon will be set aside for students next year, he noted.

These improvements hinge on certain criteria, Wolfe went on. The Athletic Department has already scheduled the Arena for February, but in March there is a great deal of time available which might be turned over to students. This time will only be made available if Bowdoin students show a willingness to take advantage of the time available now. "Stuckey would rather give the Arena to the students," Wolfe stressed, "but he'd much rather rent it out than see it empty." "Outside groups pay through the nose to rent that place," he said, "anywhere from \$45 to \$90 per hour."

Council President Geoff

Ovenden asked Wolfe about students who had been charged for the use of the Arena on Sunday afternoons, saying "No Bowdoin student should be charged."

Wolfe said Stuckey agreed, and observed that there has been some confusion in the past about whether students were to be charged at this time. "There have been sporadic incidents," Wolfe said. "Some people have paid at that time, and others haven't." Ovenden asked Wolfe to get a definite statement of policy from Stuckey, so students would know once and for all that they do not have to pay to use college facilities.

Wolfe stressed that the assignment of additional ice time to Bowdoin students next year is contingent on the use of additional time made available now.

In other business, the Council: MET with Joe Walker and Bob Foley of the Student-Faculty Committee on Educational Policy. (CEP) Council members slung the ball with Walker and Foley on Pass-Fail options, both for a fourth course and for the entire curriculum. Foley and Walker said the CEP has been looking into the results at other schools which have instituted this type of program, including Harvard, Dartmouth, and Princeton. They

noted that 80 per cent of the students in one study admitted using the Pass-Fail option to lighten their workload rather than broaden their academic base.

Council Member John Marshall attempted to badger the CEP members, charging the committee "is trying to pull the wool over our eyes." At one point, sounding faintly reminiscent of Firesign Theater, Marshall demanded "What is Academic Quality?"

In unrelated matters, Foley and Walker said the CEP has not yet discussed the Reading Period, and that a proposal for a major in Environmental Studies "has been sort of wallowing around."

APPROVED Marshall's request for recognition of the Bowdoin Film Club. Marshall said there were about 30 to 40 people interested in the organization, which would seek funding from Blanket Tax funds and from the Art Department.



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Guest Column

Campus Unionization Attacked

By RICHARD PATARD

(Editor's note: Mr. Patard's opinions are his own. They do not reflect the opinions of The Editorial Board or The Brunswick Publishing Company.)

Throughout recent months the efforts of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (I.U.M.S.W.A.), of the AFL-CIO to organize the employees of Bowdoin College and its fraternities have gathered increasing momentum. The Union's next objective in its organization campaign is to obtain from the National Labor Relations Board permission to hold an election of all non-academic or supervisory College personnel to determine whether the employees desire to be Unionized; if a majority of College workers opt for Union organization in this election, then the Union will become an established presence on campus.

In order to call such an election, the Union must present to the N.L.R.B. cards requesting such an election, signed by at least one-third of all College employees affected. Mr. Herman F. Coombs, National Representative of the I.U.M.S.W.A., claims that the Union presently possesses the signatures of over half of the approximately 130 College workers concerned, and even Mr. W.A. Hokanson, College Vice-President for Administration and Finance, concedes that the Union seems likely to get its election. The decision of the N.L.R.B., to whom the case was presented in a January 12 hearing, is expected within a month. Since the election will probably follow soon after, concerned students should be prepared to make their influence felt quickly. It is, after all, THEIR campus which is being Unionized.

That a serious campaign is being waged to organize college workers is hardly news to most students; a series of Union broadsides periodically distributed throughout the Moulton Union dining hall has confronted us with the Union's position at our breakfast tables. The crude, belligerent, and deliberately vague rhetoric of these broadsides, all bearing the signature of Mr. Coombs, is sufficiently nauseating to diminish one's appetite for even Moulton Union cuisine. The College administration, always referred to as Management with a capital "M," are cast as Simon LeGreens whose sole concern is to devise worse working conditions and lower wages for their oppressed workers, "High-salaried individuals," "the big boys" who gleefully fire their employees "in preparation for the coming election." When confronted with the Irresistible Goodness of the Union, however, Management cowers in sullen terrors, "remind

(ing) you of some poor inebriated individual crying on your shoulder, asking for either pity or quarter."

College employees are the underpaid victims of these sadistic tyrants, who allegedly fail to receive pay increases commensurate with the cost of living, "are absolutely without job security," and are not paid "a fair and liveable wage." Bowdoin, by contrast, is "one of the wealthiest schools in our New England area. . . . All financial reports, etc., prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that Bowdoin College is capable of paying wages that compare or even are greater than our average State of Maine employers." Bowdoin students are represented as flocking to the Righteous Cause "offering their support," which "possibly will be accepted in the near future. If we are forced to a showdown, we will accept it, and do our best." Finally, to arouse the sympathy (and breakfast) of any hearts so cold as to yet unravel by this sad tale of working-class woe, the Union relates the tear-jerking story of "a number of people (who) have been laid off in the past few weeks; one that was within weeks of his pension, another who was employed for years was given the axe." (sic, grammarians)

Unfortunately, the actual situation is considerably less melodramatic than the Union scenario would have us believe. First, Bowdoin is not a rich school, and any wage increases to her employees must be accompanied by cut-backs in other areas; Bowdoin is operating on an annual deficit of over \$600,000; the deficit of the past five fiscal years alone amounts to \$1,595,000, as is set forth in the College's annual "financial report, etc." Nevertheless, the College does, according to Bursar Thomas M. Libby, pay its employees a wage "competitive with those paid by other employers in the area." As Mr. Hokanson explained, "we've got to remain competitive, and we believe we have." Mr. Libby disclosed the following wage scales paid by the College to its employees: for custodial work, \$2.00 per hour minimum, \$2.40 per hour maximum; for skilled and semi-skilled trades (College plumbers, electricians, etc.), \$2.60 to \$3.50 per hour; and for grounds personnel, \$2.15 to \$2.70 per hour. All these wages are substantially higher than the wages paid by the college to its undergraduate employees. Moreover, Mr. Hokanson stated, "Each year for the past several years there have been wage increases at least equal to the cost of living."

We must also allow Mr. Coombs and his hard-hatted friends possible license in concocting their little story about layoffs, which proves to have been largely an inspired

fiction. When asked for the identities of the workers who were allegedly laid off, Mr. Coombs replied that "all the painters" had been fired, and that the poor old gent who had been laid off "within weeks of his pension" was one Alfred Chard. Well, turns out that Bowdoin has never employed more than one painter — who is still employed. Mr. Chard, when called, was very much surprised to learn of his dismissal, since as far as he knew he was very much still employed.

The pay raise to "a fair and liveable wage" which the Union commits itself to obtaining must ultimately be paid, of course, by the students. According to Mr. Hokanson, the Union seeks an initial \$500 annual wage increase per employee. With 130 employees, that would cost the College about \$65,000 annually; translated into tuition terms, that would mean an increase of \$65 in tuition for all students. "The national organization (AFL-CIO) is trying to increase membership," Mr. Hokanson pointed out, "Because for them membership means dues. I think there is no other reason for this Union's attempt to organize Bowdoin."

From the widespread dissemination of Union broadsides in student dining areas, and the explicit willingness of the Union to utilize student support, it is not difficult to deduce that the hard-hats are making a plug for student support and sympathy. Not only is their mealtime propaganda a stomach ache and an insult to the intelligence of the college audience to which it appeals; it is a revolting attempt to exploit the idealism and guilty social consciences of the students in order to convince them to help Union make money at the expense of the students. It is an ingenious (if hard-hatted) original scheme, of the hard-hats, by the hard-hats, and for the hard-hats — and it stinks so bad that it makes even a fascist pig like me sympathize with poor, exploited hippie-pinko students like you.

The Union leaders are right in one thing, however: their realization that student opinion could very well make or break their attempt to organize our campus. Not only is the student body a large, underemployed source of cheap labor which could, at least temporarily, quite conceivably replace Union workers, it is a bored group that hasn't had a really good hell-raise since last spring, with a \$65 per student incentive to stop the Union organization.

On the other hand, for any student who has \$65 worth of guilt on his social conscience, Mr. Coombs and his shipbuilders will gladly relieve you of your burden.

Expedition Departs

by S. H. RUBBE

A group of nine adventuring Bowdoin students departed Thursday for an expedition to this state's Haynesville Woods, renowned for its psychic phenomena and unexplained deaths.

Led by Lyndon Furtron '72, the expedition departed from historic Massachusetts Hall, carrying the banner of the National Geographic Society. At least five other foundations and science academies have donated and loaned equipment for the venture.

In a short ceremony Furtron thanked everyone who had helped to plan the trip and added: "History has chosen us to disprove the rumors and myths of the Haynesville Woods. We shall, I have no doubt, prove that every occurrence in those woods is explainable in scientific terms. It is to the credit of this fine institution that Bowdoin men will again make history, in a combined effort to disprove antiquated theories about the supposed supernatural."

The nine-man team (recently joined by Dave Bushy '74) then were to travel north to Houlton, Maine where they intended to purchase supplies. According to Furtron, the group then planned to establish a base camp and begin to immediately patrol the 40-mile stretch of "haunted" woods.

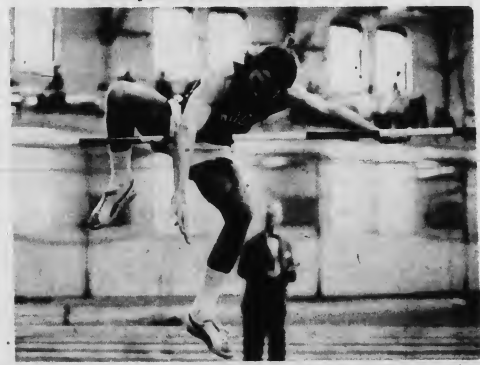
They hope to pick up a mysterious "vanishing woman" who hitch-hikes, rides in a car and then mysteriously disappears.

The men in the expedition will carry infra-red cameras, as well as video-tape recorders to substantiate any such occurrence. Last week, during the press conference announcing the expedition, Furtron would not comment on a rumor that the group would carry sidearms but noted, "We will of course carry MACE."

As of press-time Friday, no word had been heard from the well-equipped band of adventurers. They are scheduled to return Wednesday with a storehouse of knowledge.



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Bennett
Pete Flynn in action during the Norwich game.



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Bennett
W. Bennett Walbridge high jumps during a recent meet.



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Bennett
Tom Costin swims the backstroke.

Rock Concerts . . .

Continued From Page Five

either less expensive well-known groups (such as Sha-Na-Na or Livingston Taylor), and tickets would be considerably cheaper, with only a limited number available, and with priority given to the college students. This would be a money making type of concert, so that profits could be plowed into the major concerts. Local talent and smaller groups (such as Swallow) could also be used. By making money from these concerts, prices could be chopped from the major concerts, and Bowdoin students could be given a reduction in price (say to \$2.50, with non-students paying \$3.50 or \$4.00). In this way money would be available for the larger concerts, and the college community would benefit.

The other problems could be solved in various ways.

One way of eliminating the problem of the gym would be to hold outdoor concerts. The football field would be an ideal place for such an event, and such a possibility is being considered for this spring's concert. It is regrettable that gym authorities have so much control over student concert activities. Pressure should be applied on the

appropriate persons to ensure that the concerts are not under this control. The liquor-smoking problem is a difficult one, but the use of a heavy tarpaulin to protect the floor is one solution. Perhaps containers saving the function of ashtrays could be distributed before the concert, and trash facilities could be placed throughout the gym. What I couldn't understand was that while we were instructed to keep people from having bottles in the gym, soda and bag snacks were being sold outside and brought into the gym! Certainly some kind of cooperation about trash could be established before a concert. As for lighting, I'm sure there are individuals willing and capable of providing effective lighting and, as has been suggested by some students, perhaps some art students could be convinced to provide a light show.

This then is a synopsis of procedural and organizational changes I would like to see in the concert series at Bowdoin. I'm sure there are areas I've neglected to mention, and I would be interested in student comment and opinion. In any event, the concerts at Bowdoin are woefully inadequate and mishandled, and efforts to change the set-up should be begun immediately.

BEARS DEFEAT NORWICH, HOLY CROSS, COLBY

by DAVID BUSHY

After edging Norwich 4-3, bombing Holy Cross 13-2 and dumping Colby 6-2, the Polar Bears sport an 11-0 ECAC Division II record and look forward to the February 27 game against Vermont.

In a close contest Friday evening, the Bears defeated Norwich 4-3, before a capacity Winters Weekend crowd. Norwich scored first at 10:47, but Burnett,

11:41.

Scoring stopped there, however the contest could have gone either way at any time. Tom Hutchinson, the Bear goalie was credited with 21 saves. Hutchinson is now second in the ECAC's Division II. (see listing below)

Holy Cross

Although Sid Watson mixed up his lines to hold down scoring, the Polar Bears rolled up their highest goal total in nine years against

while Flynn has three and Petrie and Good each got two. Other assists went to Burnett, Murphy, Kullen and Harrington. Colby

The Bears exploded in the third period against Colby Wednesday evening in putting together a 6-2 victory.

Good, assisted by Block and Foulkes scored first for Bowdoin at 4:16 in the first period, and Colby scored at 13:05 of the same period. An entire period was to elapse, however, before the Bears scored again, this time Block at 12 in the third period, assisted by Good and Foulkes. Good then added another at 35, assisted by Kullen and Block. Burnett was assisted by Kullen and Petrie at 7:50, and Donovan slammed another in, assisted by Dowd at 13:52.

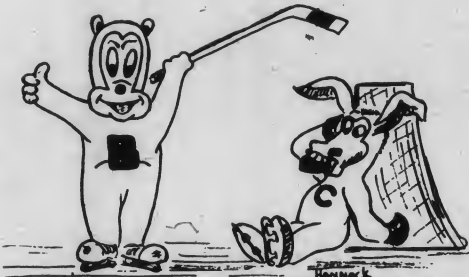
Block scored the last Bowdoin goal at 16:52, assisted by King and Harrington. But the Bears let their guard down momentarily and let Colby sneak one past them at 17:23. Mike Talbot was credited with 21 saves.

The Bears play Salem State here Saturday at 8:30, and play Middlebury away next Friday. Next Saturday at Vermont, the Bears face some good competition.

ECAC HOCKEY STATISTICS AFTER FEBRUARY 13, 1971

DIVISION II		W	L	T	Pct.	GF	GA
Vermont	10	1	0	909	70	28	
Bowdoin	10	1	0	969	68	20	
Massachusetts	7	2	1	750	61	30	
Buffalo	4	1	1	750	37	24	
Merrimack	6	2	1	722	39	31	
Oswego	6	3	0	667	44	30	
Nichols	6	3	0	667	41	37	
Holy Cross	9	5	0	643	83	76	
Salem State	7	4	1	625	64	46	

DIV. II LEADING GOALIES		Ave./
	Ga.	Saves Ga.
Wolfe, Boston St.	9	16 144 1.66
Hutchinson, Bowdoin	9	25 189 2.79
Flaherty, Mass.	12	35 251 2.92
Reece, Vermont	17	50 419 2.94
Adams, Middlebury	13	45 295 3.46



assisted by Raymond and Petrie came up with a goal at 14:50.

Flynn, assisted by Kullen and Donovan made it two for Bowdoin at 13:31 in the second period. Burnett, assisted by Raymond and Harrington shot in another for the Bears at 3:10 in the third period.

Norwich came back with one goal at 6:16 to make the score 3-2, continuing to make the game a hard-fought and fairly evenly matched contest. Petrie scored a goal at 7:14, assisted by Burnett, but Norwich scored another at

Holy Cross. New college single-game records were set by the blistering Bowdoin offense for most assists (23) and most points (36). The Polar Bears fired a total of 55 shots at the slightly-dazed Holy Cross goalie who was credited with 42 saves. Bear goalie Mike Talbot had to make only 17 saves.

Five Polar Bears scored twice — Burnett, Flynn, Donovan, Dowd, and Quinlan. Additional goals were scored by Petrie, Good and Tom Murphy. Donovan, Dowd and Foulkes each had four assists,

The Ballad of Captain Toby

by FRED HONOLD

Late the other night while expecting an inspiration that would provide for an interesting track article, a rock enveloped by a few sheets of parchment was tossed through my window by some wandering and wayward minstrel. As I ran to the window and threw open the sash I saw a long, lanky figure leaping down the road. Or no, rather on second thought, it was a short, squat shadow skittering down the ice. At any rate, in lieu of a track article, and in anticipation of the upcoming interfraternity meet on March 3, it is to our most ardent readers that we ask them to indulge themselves for a moment in a musing of the mythological. An epic poem which may one day rival tales about Ulysses, Hercules, Prometheus and Hiawatha for literary achievement as well as a record of mere monumental feats, we now have for the first time, "The Ballad of Captain Toby". The author, wisely, did not sign his name and so has chosen to remain anonymous; without further adieu, onto the story.

I ran for Bowdoin in '71.

Up in the land of the midnight sun, And I've got a story I'd like to tell about a runner who ran fast as hell. So sit right down and hear the tale of Captain Toby Coverdale.

Cap'n Toby was a champ — never felt no pain nor cramp — Ran the quarter, half, 600, all the guys at Bowdoin wondered What runner lived that ere could nail Captain Toby Coverdale.

Toby pledged at old Psi U (joining that exclusive few) And in the inter-frat house meet Victory was sure and sweet. For every runner had to fail when faced by Toby Coverdale.

It was winter back in '71 — the interfrat was well begun And round opponents of every kind the victor's myrtle Toby twined. Then only one 440 heat stood twist Toby and the meet.

The only trouble there was Mole, But Toby knew he'd take it all. The starter questioned, "Ready Miles?"

Toby flashed a chipmunk smile, the gun was raised, the trigger bent, a flash of smoke and off they went.

Mole took the lead but Toby held back (he knew how to run this track) He watched as two laps came and went And waited till Mole's strength was spent. And in the crowd the people hushed to see the stupid Freshman crushed.

And then the crowd took up a shout As Cap'n Coverdale moved out, And all the Independents frowned Knowing Toby would win the crown, And all his brothers stood and cheered As one more Psi U trophy neared.

Straining muscles, sweating blood, Breathing all the cage's crud, neck and neck, their faces red, they broke the tape. Then someone said: "Put away your victor's twine. Mole was first across the line."

The brothers, crushed by disbelief, For several minutes cried their grief, then dropped their myrtle, upped and left poor Cap'n Toby all bereft, quivering from head to toe, Not worth a p-hole in the snow.

Toby never left the track. He just lay down upon his back and punched the air and kicked and cried And then poor Captain Toby died (A lesson that it never paid to s--- when first you should parade).

Well, all the track team gathered round all dropped old Toby in the ground. And on his gravestone there we wrote a sad but moving little note: "Here lies Toby, beat by Mole, WEREN'T NOTHING BUT A CHEAP S--- GOAL!"

Well that was twenty-five years back — now Nick Sampsidis coaches track and the Bowdoin Cage is up for sale — But I still think of Coverdale, — ran like the wind to no avail — And of that race he ran with Mole, Lost the game of life on a cheap s--- goal.



Jim Block (10) during the Norwich game.

BasketBears Triumph

Surrounded by a partisan capacity crowd in Orono, the Polar Bears beat the Black Bears of Maine by a 57-56 score.

Despite the superior height advantage enjoyed by U-Maine, Bowdoin shot 43% from the floor, and consistently came up with the big play when it was needed.

The upset-minded Polar Bears outplayed the home team during the first half with their biggest lead coming at 26-18 with five minutes remaining in the half. As the half ended, Bowdoin marched off to the locker room commanding a 34-30 lead, led by the shooting of Kip Crowley and John McClellan and the rebounding of Junior Russ

Outuse.

In the hectic second half, U-Maine jumped out to a 45-39 lead before Bowdoin came back to go ahead 46-45. In the see-saw battle which ensued, Bowdoin missed four foul shots while the teams traded hoops. It was this reason that the Polar Bears didn't win by a larger margin.

The winning basket was scored by Clark Young who scored 11 points to support Kip Crowley's 22 counters. For U-Maine, Paul Bessey scored 14 points and was responsible for electrifying the U-Maine audience many times with numerous long jump shots. The next game will be Friday night at home against Trinity.



Leland Arris (12) shoots a jump shot.

Swim Team Now 4-3

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — Coach Charlie Butt's varsity swimming team improved its record to 4-3 with a 68-44 triumph over University of New Hampshire in the Curtis Pool Wednesday night and an 81-32 victory over Trinity in another home meet Saturday.

John Erikson '73 won the 500-yd freestyle against New Hampshire in 5:19.9 and finished 2nd in the 200 freestyle. Other Bowdoin winners were Co-Capt. Parker Barnes '71, 200 freestyle (1:55.3); John Edwards '74, 1,000 (11:34.4); Jeff Meehan '72, 50 freestyle (24.0); Co-Capt. Ken Ryan '71, 200 ind. med. (2:13.6); Glen Merriman '74, 100 freestyle (52.5). Winning the 400 medley relay for Bowdoin in 3:56.3 were Tom Costin '73 Johr Ward '73; Bowden Quinn '72; and Peter Robinson '72.

Turning in 2nds were John Wendler '72, required and optional diving; Mark Detering '72, 200 ind. med.; Robinson, 200 butterfly; Quinn, 500 freestyle;

John Wirzbicki '72, 200 breaststroke. Finishing 3rd were Mark Santangelo '74, required diving; Rick Haudel '73, 200 butterfly; Kirk Abbott '73, 100 freestyle; Gary Beem '71, 200 breaststroke.

The only double winners were Erikson, who took the 200 freestyle in 1:58.9 and the 500 in 5:20.6; Wendler, who won the required diving with 54.67 points and the optional dives with 74.20; and Costin, who won the 200 ind. med. in 2:14.8 and the 200 breaststroke in 2:18.5. Other Bowdoin winners: 400 med. relay team (Robinson, Ryan, Quinn, Barnes) in 3:55.1; Edwards, 1,000 freestyle, 11:31.9; Merriman, 50, 23.0; Quinn, 200 butterfly, 2:11; Ward, 200 breaststroke. Turning in 2nds were Meehan, 50; Detering, 200 ind. med.; Santangelo, required dives and optional dives; Haudel, 200 butterfly; Abbott, 100; Edwards, 500. Finishing 3rd were Dick Lucas '73, 200; Beem, 200 breaststroke; Wirzbicki, 200 breaststroke.

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Athletic Committee Expects Strong Faculty Opposition

by JOHN MEDEIROS

Up to 30 percent of the Faculty is opposed to the continuation of intercollegiate athletics at Bowdoin, the Student Council was told Monday night. Parker Barnes, a member of the Student-Faculty Committee on Athletics, told the Council the faculty members of the committee believe this to be the case.

The Committee is currently preparing its "annual report," which is almost completed. Barnes said members of the Committee have tried to demonstrate the inherent value of Athletics, and have requested that the Athletic budget not be cut extensively. He felt the filing of the report with the Faculty would instigate a considerable discussion, with many Faculty members advocating complete abolishment of the intercollegiate athletic program.

Council member Larry Wolfe asked Barnes if there was anything students could do to persuade the Faculty of the value of the athletic program. Wolfe suggested a mobilization of student support as one possibility. Barnes advised Council members to wait until the issuance of the report, but said an expression of student opinion at that time would probably be helpful.

The committee has also considered the possibility of allowing freshmen to participate in varsity sports, Barnes said. Permission had been granted for all sports except football, basketball, and hockey, he noted, although some sports will be kept segregated voluntarily at the discretion of the coaches.

Barnes also discussed the physical education program, noting that participation by students in general had been poor. He said part of the problem may have been that a leaflet describing the program which was supposed to be distributed to students in September sat unnoticed in the Moulton Union until last month. Special programs, however, have been doing well, Barnes said. The current Scuba course and the cross-country skiing instruction several weeks ago met with a good deal of enthusiasm, and there will be more programs of that type in the future, he said.

In other business, the Council: RECEIVED an interim report from Rob Carpenter of the Committee on Governance. Carpenter said the student members of that Committee plan to suggest to the Faculty that the existing committee structure be done away with. This would involve the creation of "committees of the College" with both student and faculty members, which would replace the present Faculty committees on which students sit.

The action contemplated would hopefully "equalize the influence and involvement of students on committees," Carpenter said. Another suggestion being considered is the appointment of

student vice-chairmen for each committee, he noted.

Carpenter said the Governance Committee members had considered asking that students be given representation on the new committees equal to that of the Faculty, but had decided to hold off until the true extent of student interest in serving on the new committees is determined. It would look rather foolish, he said, if the Faculty agreed to increase the number of students on the committees and then there weren't enough capable, willing students to fill the positions.

As part of the change, Carpenter said, suggestions for streamlining and improving the operations of the Student Council will also be made.

HEARD suggestions from Tom Costin, chairman of the Rushing Committee, for next year's rush. Costin said the present quota system was unrealistic in the light of the declining number of freshmen who pledge fraternities. He asked the Council to consider a reduction in the quota.

MET with Vince Mitchell of the Afro-American Society's Brotherhood Internship Program. Mitchell said the program was going "really well" and that three members of the Society were now in Boston working with about 10 or 15 high schoolers. Participants in the program have already

visited the Bowdoin campus once, and will do so again in March. The main problem now, he said, is for those working on the program to decide which of many areas to emphasize.

Mitchell also thanked the student body for their fast in behalf of the program, saying it netted well over \$200. He invited anyone with questions or ideas about the program to contact him.

RECEIVED raffle tickets from Joe Walker, a member of the Campus Chest Committee. Council members will be selling the tickets for 50 cents each. They are good for over 50 prizes worth over \$500, Walker said. He noted that proceeds from concession sales at both the hockey games (Northeastern and Merrimack) during the week before Campus Chest would be donated to the committee.

Attendance was not taken at the meeting because of the unexplained absence of Council Secretary-Treasurer Owen Larrabee.

There will be an open meeting of the Student Life Committee to discuss college room and board regulations on March 4th at 4 p.m. in Westworth Hall, Senior Center. Open to the campus community.



Tallman Lecture

'Liberalism Triumphant'

by RICHARD PATARD

The first in a series of three Tallman Lectures on "The Fragility of Liberalism" was delivered by Visiting Professor of History Michael Hurst, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Tuesday evening in Wentworth Hall. The lecture, entitled "Liberalism Triumphant," was attended by a sizable portion of the faculty and a handful of snowstorms who braved the

weather in coming. His courage was rewarded by the personal appearance of President Howell to introduce the speaker. It was, I believe, the first occasion since my matriculation upon which I have been addressed by President Howell; the lecture was quite an occasion. Disclosure of the fact that Prof. Hurst had been President Howell's instructor at Oxford evoked howls of sympathy from the audience.

Professor Hurst prefaced his presentation by thanking the College community for having made himself and his family feel "totally absorbed into Bowdoin Society." Professor Hurst then proceeded with his lecture in his own inimitable style, a mild British blend of Cavalier chivalry and essence of Samuel Johnson, firmly catalyzed by a proper stiffening of academic aura. Unfortunately, Professor Hurst's ever-present pipe the highlight of his classroom lectures, was not employed; the resulting inhibition of Prof. Hurst's gesticulations deprived his audience of a

uniquely fascinating demonstration.

Professor Hurst's exposition traced factors in the development of nascent liberalism in England, Ireland, and Switzerland, with occasional reference to Holland and Scandinavia. His concept of liberalism as "hinging around the principles of constitutional government . . . The objective of liberalism is freedom . . . Any body who is a constitutionalist is a liberal of sorts," may shed light of the present condition of Britain's Liberal party. Prof. Hurst's analysis of Irish liberalism explained that the imposition of "English language, institutions, and culture, tends to civilize Ireland," noting that the liberalism of Ireland was forced on them by English rule. Prof. Hurst also affected a convincing Dublin accent. The theme of his lecture reassured that "no final triumph or defeat of liberalism is possible." Liberalism and illiberalism are symbiotic phenomena: "liberalism is triumphant because illiberalism is not totally absent." In a liberal constitutional society, Prof. Hurst noted, mutual tolerance of conflicting interests and ideologies is imperative: "The only thing intolerable is in tolerance itself."

On March 1 Professor Hurst will present the second of his "Fragility of Liberalism" series, entitled "Liberalism Trousered," which will examine factors responsible for resistance to liberalism in nations where liberalism has met with less success.

Winters Concert Aftermath: Trash And Scarred Floors

by ERIC WEIS

"I wouldn't swear on a Bible, but when the lights went on, I honest to God thought I saw a couple going at it right in the middle of the gym floor". That was one of the reported comments about the Winters' concert, whose debris and damage-ridden aftermath has given rise to a flurry of activity in the past two weeks. That activity has centered on the search for ways to avoid the bad scene that occurred at the concert for future concerts - if there are to be any. For last Friday, a group of Deans and Athletic Dept. higher-ups met and decided that there would be no concerts, unless college students were willing to take "drastic action". The gym appears to be out for any further use.

This past Tuesday, the Student Union Committee met to discuss suggestions on how to hold concerts in the future. The matter rests there, and while it is likely that there will be an Ivies concert, there are still a lot of "ifs" to iron out. The circumstances that brought on the brouhaha over the use of the gym are generally agreed upon by all involved. There was a considerable mess left by the audience at the concert, including coke cans, beer cans, spills through the tarpaulin, wine bottles, and the like. Cigarette smoking was a large problem, and burning butts left scorch marks in

the gym floor and stands. The additional problems of alcohol and grass put the College in an awkward position with the law. Finally there was the reported instance of sexual intercourse. As a matter of fact, janitors came up with two used prophylactics after the concert.

Some people believe that the mess could have been avoided. Bill Hale, Secretary-Treasurer of the Student Union Committee, pointed out four things that could have been changed. First, he said, the concession stand should not have been opened; the problem of the coke cans and spills could then have been easily avoided. Second, trash barrels should have been set up around the gym for people to throw garbage into. It is somewhat amazing to note that when this reporter talked to Dean Gresson about the problem after the Friday meeting, Gresson was unaware of these two points; the decision of the group of administrators had been made after 40 minutes of discussion without mention of these problems.

Hale's third point relates to the need for chairs to make people accessible to police and ushers. Chairs in the middle would have made it easier to deal with drinking and smoking, and probably would have eliminated any possible sexual activity. However, the problem of no seats (Please Turn to Page Five)

Voting Privileges Suggested

Governance Committee Recommends Changes

by JOHN MEDEIROS

A little-known joint committee of trustees, overseers, alumni, faculty members and students plans to recommend to the Governing Boards that Faculty and Students be added to almost all committees of the Boards — with voting powers.

The Special Committee on the Makeup and Operation of the Governing Boards, known as the Governance Committee, has been meeting regularly since last May, and has come up with some tentative suggestions for sweeping changes in the operation of the Boards, which will be presented to the Student Council within the next few weeks.

At its latest meeting, held last Saturday, committee members tentatively decided to recommend that the Policy Committee of the Boards be enlarged, meet more often, and include members of the Faculty and student body as full members. With only one exception, (the Honors Committee) all other committees of the Boards would report to the Policy Committee, which in turn would make recommendations to the full Boards.

At present, the Policy Committee is made up of three trustees and four overseers. It meets only twice each year, in

December and April. Under the Special Committee's recommendation, it would be enlarged to include three trustees, six overseers, two members of the faculty, and two students. It would meet at least four times per year, with provision made for the President of the College to call a meeting at any time he feels one necessary.

The other committees of the boards would be changed by the addition of the following numbers of faculty and students.

The Committee on Academic Program and Appointments would have its name changed, possibly to the Committee on Educational Program. It would be composed of three trustees, four overseers, two faculty members and two students.

The Committee on Development, which is primarily in charge of the College's fund-raising activities, would be composed of three trustees, six overseers, one faculty member and one student.

The Committee on Honors, the only committee which would report directly to the Boards and not to the Policy Committee under the new system, would be composed of three trustees, three overseers, one faculty member and one student. (This group

recommends who is to receive honorary degrees at commencement.)

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings would be composed of two trustees, six overseers, two faculty members and two students.

The Committee on Finance would have its name changed to the Committee on Investment, and would be left in its present form, with three trustees and four overseers. This group usually meets in Boston or New York, and discusses only the investment of the College's endowment portfolio.

The Committee on Physical Education would have its name changed to the Committee on Athletics, and would be composed of two trustees, four overseers, two faculty members and two students.

The Committee on Art would be changed to the Committee on the Fine Arts, (including music) and would be composed of three trustees, seven overseers, two faculty and two students.

In addition, a new permanent Committee on the Library would be set up, and would be composed of two trustees, four overseers, one faculty member and one student. A special committee would also be set up to study the needs of the Computing Center.

Governance Committee members stress that all these recommendations are tentative, and may be altered either by their group, the Policy Committee, or the full Governing Boards.

At present, there is also an Executive Committee of the Boards which is empowered to act in the place of the full Boards when they are not in session. The Governance Committee will recommend that this group be kept as presently constituted. With the Policy Committee meeting more frequently, it is not known whether there will be any need for the Executive Committee, and if it seems the group is not providing any useful function it will be abolished. If the Executive Committee does meet, one faculty member and one student will be invited to sit in on the meeting, but without voting powers.

The Governance Committee was formed in February of last year, and first met in May. The members of the Committee are: trustees, Sanford B. Cousins and William P. Drake; overseers, Charles W. Allen (chairman), Louis Bernstein and Richard A. Wiley; alumni, Lawrence Dana, W.D. Ireland Jr., and A.E. Gibbons Jr.; faculty, President Howell, Dean of the Faculty Olin C. Robison, John W. Ambrose, Edward J. Geary, Burke O. Long, C. Douglas McGee, Daniel W. Rossides; and students, Chris Almy '71, Rob Carpenter '71 and Mitch Glazier '73.

The Committee submitted a preliminary report to the Policy Committee in December which recommended that the Boards keep their present form as two separate bodies instead of merging into one enlarged group and that they be elected as at present.



This copper Byzantine pilgrim's flask is included in exhibition, "The Medieval Sculptor", at the Museum of Art. The show will continue through March 14.

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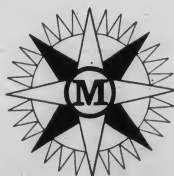
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Added Income Fails To Eliminate College Deficit

by JOHN MEDEIROS

The Faculty was presented with a tentative breakdown of the College's operating budget for next year at a special Faculty meeting held last Thursday in Wentworth Hall. The proposed budget shows an increase in income from all sources of \$757,000 and a deficit of \$215,000, down from \$675,000 this year.

President Roger Howell Jr. presented the figures, which were discussed by Vice President for Administration and Finance Walcott A. Hokanson, Jr., Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gresson, and Dean of the Faculty Olin C. Robison. Hokanson noted that the projected increase in revenues took into account \$150 increase in tuition approved recently by the Governing Boards and a \$150,000 increase in the return on the College's endowment portfolio.

The portfolio has been "doing well" in the last few months, Hokanson told Faculty members, but the last half of last year was "pretty disastrous." The Policy Committee of the Governing Boards had originally asked for a \$300,000 to \$350,000 increase in the endowment income, he said, but the Finance Committee, which has control over all the College's investments, did not feel such a steep increase could be accomplished without taking more risks on the stock market than the College was prepared to accept.

Hokanson noted the improved deficit picture projected for next year, but said the College's deficit over the last five years amounted to \$1,595,000, which was "relatively higher than anyone

else" in the Pentagonal group. Increasing deficits were primarily the result of expansion within the College and inflation in the nation as a whole, he said. Since 1964, the following areas of College spending have expanded fastest: General Institutional expenses, 115 percent; Financial Aid, 98 percent; Instruction, (Faculty salaries) 75 percent; Grounds and Buildings, 68 percent; Student Services, 65 percent; Development and Alumni Relations, 61 percent; and Athletics, 31 percent.

In Financial Aid, Dean Robison said "Bowdoin now spends a higher percentage of our budget on student assistance than any of our sister institutions." He noted that Amherst, as an example, has only 20 percent of her students on aid, while Bowdoin has 48 percent.

Robison also noted that next year's budget contained provisions for the increases in Faculty salaries authorized by the Governing Boards. The increases, he said, are "without reservation . . . the best in New England . . . and probably the best in the country." The rates of increases in faculty salaries at other comparable schools fall far below Bowdoin's. Brown is having no increases this year, Amherst and Williams five to eight percent increases, Dartmouth a three to five percent increase, and Wesleyan, (which has a projected \$4 million deficit next year) a 3 1/2 percent increase. Rowdoin's increases average out to eight percent. (In an effort to correct inequities in Faculty compensation, some professorial levels will rise much faster than others, Robison said, reaching 10 or 12 percent, and others will rise less quickly, about five or six

percent.) The faculty-student ratio at Bowdoin will begin to rise next year as more students enter with the advent of coeducation. Amherst and Wesleyan still have a ratio of 8-1, Bowdoin has risen to the level of Williams at 9-1, and Dartmouth has reached 12-1. Robison said when the student body reaches 1200 at Bowdoin, it will have a ratio similar to Dartmouth's.

The statement to the faculty presented by the Administration read in part: "In thinking about the College's financial operations it should be kept in mind that in addition to a sluggish economy and 'student unrest' which have resulted in significantly less income from investments and from gifts than might otherwise be expected, there have been several extraordinary cost increases over which the College has little or no control that have either taken effect during the past six months or will take effect by the 1971-72 fiscal year. These uncontrollable cost increases and the slowdown in income have placed major constraints on the allocation of resources within the College's operating budget.

"Among the cost increases referred to above are the following: "(a) Since the budget for the current year was adopted last June, the price of fuel oil for the central heating plant has increased from \$1.98 to \$3.63 per barrel, and we have been

told to expect a further increase to \$3.90. This is almost a 100% increase and means \$55,000 on an annual basis.

"(b) The annual fee for the investment custodian has increased by about \$10,000. The increase in this fee was three times this figure when originally proposed, but was negotiated downward on the basis of competitive proposals.

"(c) The insurance carriers for the College's comprehensive campus coverage have almost doubled the premiums from \$21,000 to \$40,000 annually, and the deductible is increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Again, the original proposed premium was some \$7,000 higher and was negotiated downward with considerable assistance from the broker. Nevertheless, a thorough review of the insurance situation will be carried out by the Treasurer with the assistance of independent counsel. The fact is, however, that nation-wide most carriers would prefer not to write property and liability coverage for colleges under present conditions.

"(d) Increased tax assessments have raised the taxes on the Hawes Ranch in California by \$8,000 per year, an increase of about 80%.

"(e) By law, an increase in social security tax rates takes place in 1971 and it appears that the salary base to which this rate applies will also be increased by Congress. It is expected that on an annual basis the increase will amount to at least \$10,000.

"(f) By law, during 1971 the College will become subject to unemployment compensation taxes; Details remain to be worked out by the Maine Legislature, but it is expected that the cost to the College will be at least \$5,000 annually."

Below is a copy of the projected budget as presented to the Faculty at that meeting. Hokanson emphasized that most of the figures would probably be changed before the final budget is presented to the Governing Boards in June. The College deficit is the figure reading "Unrestricted Endowment Principal," since the College must use its endowment funds to pay any deficit.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE Sources and Applications of Educational and General Operating Funds Estimated - 1971-72

	Total		From Restricted Sources			Balance
	Expenditure	Endowment	Gifts	Other	from UNR	
Instruction	\$1,762,941	\$ 398,000	\$ 10,400	\$ 1,000	\$1,353,541	
Library	338,565	95,000	2,100	500	240,965	
Museum	31,500	3,400	-	-	30,100	
Computing Center	193,559	-	-	100,000	93,559	
PARC	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	
Kent Island	5,455	-	-	-	5,455	
Research Fellows	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	
Faculty Travel	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	
Afro-Am Program	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	
Scholarships -						
Undergraduate	914,000	480,600	125,000	212,000	96,400	
Graduate	28,400	28,400	-	-	-	
Dean of Students	31,220	-	-	-	31,200	
Admissions	133,230	-	-	35,000	98,230	
Student Aid	19,315	-	-	-	19,315	
Office	29,052	-	-	-	29,052	
Registrar	18,500	-	-	-	18,500	
Placement Office	102,216	1,700	-	25,000	75,516	
Infirmary	47,127	500	-	-	46,627	
Mouton Union	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	
Student Activities	42,000	-	-	42,000	-	
Student Health Insurance	2,125	-	-	-	2,125	
Student Mail Service	20,800	-	-	20,000	800	
Counseling Office	222,980	-	500	-	222,480	
Physical Education -	112,580	600	-	67,000	50,800	
Departmental Athletics	9,000	-	-	28,000	(19,000)	
Aréna	10,425	-	-	4,500	5,925	
Commencement Lectures	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	
Concerts	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	
J. Bowdoin Day	680	-	-	-	680	
Parents' Day	1,665	-	-	-	1,665	
Prizes	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	
General Institutional	423,630	-	-	24,000	399,630	
Physical Plant	933,675	92,500	-	420,000	421,175	
Development Office	112,475	-	-	-	112,475	
College Editor	112,580	-	-	-	112,580	
News Service	68,125	-	-	1,500	66,625	
Alumni Activities	111,163	1,100	1,000	-	109,063	
General Administration	398,890	-	-	27,000	371,890	
Aréna Snack Bar	3,200	-	-	3,200	-	
Game Room	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	
Life Income Trusts	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	
Xerox Copier	2,000	-	-	3,000	(1,000)	
Lib. Card Reproducer	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	
Summer Programs -						
Music	17,500	-	2,500	12,000	2,800	
Rentals	25,800	-	-	43,000	(17,200)	
Coordinator	9,000	-	-	9,000	-	
Pool & Tennis	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	
ROTC Uniforms	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	
Art Associates	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	
Real Estate Taxes	2,500	-	100	-	2,400	
Arctic Museum	6,400	-	6,400	-	-	
Special Projects	105,000	75,000	30,000	-	100,000	
Contingency	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	
All Other	13,498	-	2,400	6,300	4,798	
Totals	\$6,651,821	\$1,274,300	\$ 190,500	\$1,171,500	\$4,015,521*	

* Consisting Of:

Tuition	\$2,726,500
Unrestricted Endowment Income	778,700
Unrestricted Gifts	295,600
Unrestricted Endowment Principal (College Deficit)	214,721
Total	\$4,015,521

Secret Divulged

Psychology Dept. Tests Reflexes

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Various rumors have circulated around campus concerning the dank chambers of Banister Hall. Speculation on their use has ranged from the site of a high-finance and well-oiled abortion mill, serving the prodigal daughters of Maine's finest. Muffled cries are periodically heard from Banister's basement as the Chapel's organ plays an accompaniment. The theory accepted by most is that the organ is used as a screen to cover up the desperate wails of a promiscuous maiden or a new recruit.

It has been established beyond any doubt that these rumors are false. Neither a girl's repentant shrieks, nor an aspiring cadet's protestations frighten the passerby; it's only the Psychology Department doing its own thing.

Ever since the beginning of the school year, the Psychology Department has been conducting experiments related to stimuli and response. The subjects are all student volunteers. And the noises heard outside Banister are probably shouts of elation, not pain, from all those who received the \$2.00 paid every volunteer. It is no surprise, then, that approximately 250 inflation-minded students have taken the various tests since September.

If Banister is not a center of malevolence, it certainly looks the part. The nervous volunteer is told that the proceedings are harmless and that "there's nothing to worry about." The surroundings - depressing and decaying neo-Gothic - contradict all of the assurances proffered. The subject is led through narrow corridors into a small cubicle - undoubtedly used long ago as a meditation cell of some sort. The room measures six by five feet and in the middle of it stands a dental chair, circa 1910. The chamber also has a walkie-talkie and the subject can cry for help at any time.

The experiment cannot be divulged in detail. According to Frank Keefe '71 and Dr. Larry Perlmuter of the Psychology Department, advance knowledge of the experiment would alter the performance of the subject. "Only virgin subjects are of any use," they said.

I am permitted to say that a complicated apparatus is strapped around the head and a sensor is scotched on one eyelid. The subject watches a flashing light, and an air hose blows into the eye

with the sensor. A volunteer can look forward to a relaxing forty-five minutes of eye blinking. Although there is a tendency to fall asleep and many subjects have.

"The experiment deals with a study of conditional reflexes," Dr. Perlmuter said. They are proving that the learning process can be speeded up by additional stimuli. They hope to publish the results.

Both Dr. Perlmuter and Keefe are appreciative of the student volunteers and the students more than welcome for the cash. So if you are not plagued by nightmares and serpents under the bed, head over to Banister when the organ begins to wail and whimpering can be heard between the arpeggios.



"Orient" reporter Greenfield shown wearing apparatus used in psychology experiment.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C Friday, February 26, 1971 Number 17

Orient—Retrospective

by JOHN MEDEIROS

(Editor's note: Mr. Medeiros is generally acknowledged by impartial observers as the "Power-Behind-the-Scenes" of the ORIENT Editorial Board.)

With this issue, a new Editor assumes control of *The Bowdoin Orient*. Fred Cusick replaces Dave Gordon, who becomes part of the Bowdoin Publishing Company, as do all former Editors who are still on campus. This major change is accompanied by several less important ones: Fred Langerman is being replaced as Business Manager by Niland Mortimer, Saul Greenfield assumes Cusick's former position as Managing Editor, Ben Bensen becomes Staff Photographer, Mike Morgan takes over from Bob Armstrong as Office Manager, and Richard Patard, Jed Lyons and Mark Silverstein join the Editorial Board.

The *Orient* has also made major production changes recently. While for most of its 99 years it was produced regularly through the use of hot lead type cast on linotype machines, the last two issues have been set in "cold type" by IBM computers, utilizing electric typesetters which closely resemble typewriters. This change was necessitated by the increasing cost of hot-type production, and the gradual phasing out of hot type by the Brunswick Publishing Company, printers of the *Orient*. The change is almost invisible to the reading public. Indeed, the only difference obvious to the untrained eye is a lack of hyphenated words in the cold type process. A check of one of this year's early issues will reveal hyphenated words at the end of every fourth or fifth line. The IBM machines use hyphens only rarely, and fill out lines of type by spacing out letters or words. The change in the production process means a slight decrease in the professional look of the paper.... Cold type is not as neat or as tight as hot type, but rising costs and changing times take their toll on all things. (The College, too, is feeling the press of rising printing costs. The Catalogue, which for years was printed in a beautiful type face by the Anthoensen Press in Portland, will next year be produced by another concern in a less expensive, albeit less attractive type face.)

The editorial changes will bring little immediate change in the *Orient's* editorial policy, which will remain in the moderate-to-liberal, and somewhat cynical, mold in which it was cast at the beginning of this semester. The Editorial Board is beginning to show a more conservative face, however. Richard Patard is fast becoming known through his writing in these pages as a cynical fascist... which, in fact, he is. His elevation to the Editorial Board means he will have an official voice in policy-making — even though it will be largely ignored, thank God!

Mike Morgan, a freshman YAF man, has been making a desperate effort to infiltrate the "radical" ranks of the *Orient* staff, and has succeeded in having himself named Office Manager. Bob Armstrong, his predecessor, was never once seen in the *Orient* office this year, and so Morgan has nowhere to go but up. Indeed, his energy and willingness to look out make his advancement on the staff quite likely.

Cusick, despite his reputation on campus as a cynical S.O.B., is largely a liberal historian at heart. (Dan Levine, take note!) His sharp sarcasm and causticity will continue to grace the *Orient's* pages, however, although they will probably stay out of editorial statements.

He takes the reins from Dave Gordon, who is also captain of the varsity squash team and founder of Bowdoin's SDS chapter, although you'd never suspect him of being a revolutionary jock if you saw him. Gordon became Editor in the confusion of last spring, when all the other members of the Editorial Board resigned, for reasons still unclear. From the time he assumed control, he established a trend of striving for at least some sort of journalistic achievement, which had been noticeably lacking in recent years, when motorcycles, private innuendos, and shoddy workmanship had been the hallmarks of *Orient* production. (Even though some will contend that this is still the case, college journalism is at best a relative business, and this year's *Orient* has been far superior to the efforts of recent years.)

At the beginning of this year, the paper was invigorated by a great deal of interest on the part of this year's freshmen. Enthusiastic writers appeared and became part of the *Orient's* contributing staff. In December, Dave Bushy, a freshman, was made Sports Editor, and he uses a great many writers from his own class. The Class of 1974 contains two superb cartoonists, Steve Hannoek and Jed Lyons, whose efforts are among the finest collegiate work in the East.

But the driving force behind the uplifting of the *Orient* was Gordon, whose energy and desire to put out "the best issue yet" — each week — was the force which drove a motley group of inherently slothful individuals to meet deadlines. This is not meant as a round praise of his leadership... His judgment was often clouded by personal biases and his beastly temper frequently made itself well heard. But he did manage (by coercion or otherwise) to produce a better *Orient* than has been seen at Bowdoin for quite a while.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Flowers Bloom?

Feb. 22, 1971

To the Editor:

I was very sorry to notice in last week's *Orient* that David Gordon has resigned as editor. The *Orient* should be sorry to see a sensitive and thinking person like David leave the staff. I don't think anyone has given him more shit than I, and yet I congratulate him on having passed up the temptations of Berkeley to come back and finish working at, for, and with Bowdoin.

"A hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend."

Stewart Blackburn

An Object . . . or Less

Westbrook Jr. College
Portland, Maine
February 16, 1971

After experiencing the life of a woman's college for six months, I have become a staunch advocate of co-education. Two years ago when I began boring over the guides to American colleges, a woman's college seemed sensible. I wouldn't be bothered by men and their "unpredictable" ways. I would not have to compete with them in or out of the classroom. Today I am as apprehensive of men as I was two years ago but have discovered that the co-educational environment is much more tuned to life. Learning and living are more natural.

Natural is the key word. Segregated campuses are not natural. Neither is the Bowdoin-Westbrook relationship. Men are interesting creatures to converse with and often they have more steady, sensible opinions than women; they see things with a different perspective. As a Westbrook student, I only see Bowdoin when the spirit moves Bowdoin. Then, it is usually a bad time to talk to anyone. The cars come down and round up a man-crated stock of women and haul them to a herd of restless men.

This author is not as bitter as she is frustrated that no liberal thinking young people changed, (or tried to change) the relationship. These are people at Bowdoin of whom I am fond, but the atmosphere in the fraternity houses is depressing in it's irresponsibility, so since November I have found other ways to occupy my time. It is depressing also because the cycle is terribly consistent. Every weekend, the Westbrook campus is notified of another roof-raising bash at the frat house. It is advertised with a great flourish of superlatives, but

undoubtedly the people who last week were left leaning against doorway and sitting in stairways will again be left to wander. This is not solely a Bowdoin-Westbrook problem. It happens whenever the opposite sex is banished from the scene for any length of time.

A co-educational school makes this hangup bearable, even enjoyable. First, in a co-ed school you are on equal standing with members of the opposite sex. They are around all the time — even when you don't feel like having them around — even when the spirit doesn't move. Oberlin College was the first co-educational school in America. Its campus, students, and faculty are familiar to me. I spent almost every Saturday there from 1962-1970. I love its atmosphere because equality is held with such high regard. The emphasis is on human beings and the education of same. I have yet to hear Oberlin students chatter over their dates — because at co-educational schools, men and women are regarded as more than nondescript dating objects. They are intelligent, feeling people. And more than once at Bowdoin I have felt like an object or less.

Anonymous

Snow Job Revisited

Dear Sir:

Permit me to respond to one snow-job with perhaps another.

I do not know who the judges for the snow "sculpturing" contest were but I certainly had sympathy for them as their decisions called for more than just an expertise in art but also perhaps expertise in politics. No doubt they would have much rather preferred to judge the events of the evening and upon reflection, I am sure they would have agreed that Alpha Delta Phi did indeed have the most appropriate and esthetically least revolting work of art. Not even God could have improved upon it.

It is rumored that one of the originally appointed judges withdrew at the last minute. Thoroughly understandable. The judges must have been surprised at the rather well-balanced form of expression: psychologically, the oral, anal and genital were equally well represented. They no doubt awarded First Prize to what they must have thought was a recreation of "The Thinker". Pity they couldn't award prizes to all of them for they all deserved at least a DISHONORABLE MENTION.

Sincerely,
Carl P. Magyar

Lost In Space

Existential 'Endgame' Commended

by TOM O'BRIEN

An endearing following and a few critics have forced dramatists to go either unnoticed or underground in the provinces. The stink of the crowd was impressive, this past weekend, when Samuel Beckett's *ENDGAME* played in the basement.

Jim Burke is to be commended, if not for directing the play, then for choosing it. The one act play is at once, vast and mealy. The existentialist exhibit incorporates the fire engine fetishism of June Lockhart, the hustling scene at Dunkin' Donuts, and the sunspots that come and go in its skeletal delivery. "Nicely put, that." The dialogue deals with human folly, "You're on earth, there's no cure for that," and its feeding, "I'll give him a bon-bon." Beckett and Burke unveil their characters as beings suspending in time and

LOST IN SPACE (danger! danger!). They peep under the covers and observe the (Robinson family observing themselves. (Penny is worried). Living man Hamm (Doctor Smith), is paralyzed and blind; He's merely alive. The other three, android Cloy (the Robot), and the set of mission) Nagg and Nell, make up the other members of the cast. Hamm's mental journey, during the course of the play involves bare banter between all of the characters. In the end he is under his stancher (spacesuit) ready to be roused again by one playwright after another. The thoughts of Hamm make fatalistic career. Can we help it if Beckett isn't satisfied with such human offerings as **LOST IN SPACE** (CBS), or perhaps *Mises Universe* pageants. It's off the air, Endgame.

The tightknit cast of our *ENDGAME* returned a kind of

control to experimental theatre (to recall the mummery of the Dada do-do) that was not there before. The four players interacted tidily. Beckett bathes his strict interpretation. Three characters are confined to their own areas throughout the play. The fourth, Tom Moring's Cloy, was the unifix. The movement Moring's part called for / was difficult to deal with. It showed. Tim Donahue was a superb Hamm, his confidence with his crippled state contrasted well with Moring's nicely servile style. Peter Avery's performance as Nagg puzzled me, how could the engenderer of Hamm have all the qualities of a cooked enchuch? It was fortunate for Nagg, that Louise Stoddard played his wife accurately. She made the Jack and the Jill-in-the-box scenes, worth it.

Too bad that for two of the three performances, more shadow than substance appeared. "I've done that bit." Frakally, not enough people in his production. They missed a degree of professionalism absent in **ARSENIC AND OLD LACE** (more stampeding crowds). The difference is not just in the material. For instance, on Saturday evening a large segment of the dialogue was dropped, characters Cloy and Hamm resumed talking, the loss was unnoticed. Knowing something backwards and forwards doesn't mean you stand still.

The low cost, low risk piece had not the tincture of the continuing cast of Pickard Place. There were new faces doing pur Beckett. Endgame?

Another Game. Clue? Mrs. Peacock in the theatre with . . . ohmmmm . . . the weapon? The one x.



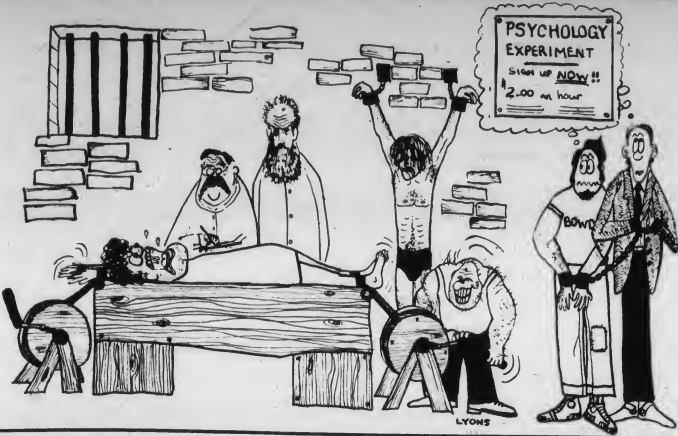
"Ham" (Tim Donahue) relaxes during the Masque and Gown production of Endgame.

HOUSING NOTICE

The deadline for submission of dormitory applications for next year is Friday, March 5.

Students who wish to apply for a room in the dormitories should pick up a room application form at the Reception Desk in Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall, fill it out indicating dormitory preference and roommate for next year, and return it to the Reception Desk.

There are no single rooms available. However, because of the increased pressure of numbers, those who wish may, opt to live three men to a room at a savings of \$150.00 each. The total number of triples will be limited to thirty.



Dogs! Dogs! Dogs!

by FRED CUSICK

"Pollution" is on the way to becoming the great fear of our time. Ecologists, college professors, even Richard Nixon, Walter Cronkite, and Humble Oil, are all talking about our endangered environment. In the Orient recently two students wrote about the threat, that non-returnable bottles pose to our civilization.

Students are supposed to care about "Pollution". Just as students are supposed to care about War, Racism, Peace, Freedom, Love, and Justice. The trouble is of course, that they don't. The War goes on; Racism persists. Peace, Freedom, Love, and Justice are only for those with enough money or enough acid to make them seem real. As for "Pollution" the students, at least at Bowdoin, have created a noxious pollution problem on their own, i.e. dog pollution.

Every half hour in the United States over five thousand unwanted puppies are born. It seems that lately more and more of them have been showing up on campus. Large packs of dogs fight on the quadrangle, eat in the dining rooms; pee in the Union; shit in the library; and sleep in the dorms. Most of these dogs belong to students. Some are purebred; some just mutts. All of them constitute a health hazard.

During the big freeze that arrived with Finals last month every corner on the campus had its little yellow patch of frozen urine and every intersection of the paths had its pile of petrified dog manure. Some of the less squeamish students played an informal game of soccer with pieces of it. The entrances to the Senior Center and to the various fraternities' houses were lined with the stuff. A little puppy, named Roger after the President of the College, cleared out the MU dining room one night by shitting on the floor.

The dogs that frequent the Union dining room and the library are the most troublesome. In the dining room they either beg or steal food. In the library they defecate on the stairwells or the carpet. They also have a fondness for the northeast corner of the second pillar on the right as you come through the Library door.

The dog problem, however, has its humorous side. Dogs interrupt classes either by fighting or throwing up during the professor's lecture. Professor Bland has had a great deal of trouble with dogs. His huskie bitch was in heat a few months back and her scent got on his clothes. Wherever Bland went for weeks afterwards he was followed by a pack of male dogs trying to mate him.

While the dogs are sometimes amusing or outrageous most of the time they're simply a nuisance. Many are kept legally in the fraternities and many illegally in the dorms or the Center. No matter where they're kept they create a problem for the College janitors and grounds crew. Why the students keep them is difficult to understand. Some students are keeping them for parents who are away on trips. However, most student dog owners seem to keep their mutts because they want companionship and puppies are cute. If you can't get a girl get a cocker spaniel.

There have been few suggestions about solving the dog pollution problem. The majority seems to be content with the sty-like state of the campus. Although one student who eats in the Union dining room did suggest to me that Ron Crowe butcher every dog that came through the door. In that way he could not only solve the dog problem but raise the protein levels in the starchy Union food.

In lieu of any other serious proposals I have three of my own to put forward. Any one of them, if applied by the College administration, will solve the dog pollution problem.

- 1) No Bowdoin student should be allowed to keep a dog in a fraternity house, dorm, or the Center.
- or,
- 2) Every dog found on campus after a certain date should be sent to the pound and put to sleep.
- or,
- 3) The owner of every dog found on campus after a certain date should be sent to the pound and put to sleep.

.. And Still More Dogs

by MICHAEL MORGAN

In a recent memorandum to all dog owners, Dean Nyhus spelled out new regulations for the supervision of all the dogs on the campus. Dogs will no longer be allowed to roam free and under no circumstances will dogs be allowed in dormitories, the Union, the Gymnasium, the Arena, and after spring vacation, the Senior Center.

Dean Nyhus said that a combination of factors affected the decision. The primary problem is the tremendous effort necessary to clean up after the canines. Many items have been damaged or destroyed, including two rugs from the Union. But dogs have been a direct nuisance to students also. Several people have been bitten, dogs have rioted at hockey games (presumably after the other team scores), and friendly dogs regularly supervise the Independents' eating habits. The deciding factor for the College was that Grounds and Buildings has been having trouble hiring men because the word has gotten around that Bowdoin is a crappy place to work as a janitor.

Dean Nyhus came to the decision to crackdown on dogs after consulting with the Student Council and the Student Life Committee. The Council had no useful suggestions but the Student Life Committee came up with the practical rules discussed above. He hopes that everyone will voluntarily comply with the new rules, but if the problem is not solved by March 8, some kind of enforcement system will be put to use. The Dean has not decided what kind yet and will again consult the Council and the Life Committee. Although members of the Biology Dept. have volunteered their skills, a system of fines is more likely to be used.

The Dean also noted that, while the fraternities have their own rules about dogs; a bill before the Brunswick Town Council, which will probably soon become law, will allow a neighbor to demand that a dog be tied up and have the police enforce the demand. This would, of course, apply to the fraternities.

The Dean's notice has already stirred up predictably irate sentiment among dog owners. As I write this some WBOR DJ is trying to stir up sentiment for something like a "Committee To Save Our Poor Persecuted Doggies". While it is certainly true that the Administration at times places too many restrictions on student life, it seems to me that this time their action is justified. The right of students, faculty and janitors to live and work on this campus without continued harassment far out weighs the right of anyone to keep a dog but not care enough about it to control it.

Outdoor Concert Site Proposed; Arena Suggested As Alternative

(Continued from Page One)

was not caused by any lack of planning on the part of the Union Committee. Dan Stuckey, Director of Athletics, pointed out later that the no-seats decision had been made because of a basketball game scheduled earlier in the afternoon — which was switched to the old gym anyway. Finally, Hale indicated that there was a problem with ticket-taking. Apparently, the police just looked at tickets to let people in, and consequently, some people were able to pass their tickets outside and let in other people for free. Hale said that this could be avoided in the future by simply having ushers take tickets as they've done in the past.

The fact remains that considerable damage was done. Bill Morgan of the Athletic Department gave a rough estimate of the damage that concerts have caused for the last five years, in terms of sanding and refinishing the woodwork because of burn marks. "Well, it's in the thousands of dollars, perhaps, as a rough guess", he stated. Stuckey added that there was a snowball effect involved; once you allow the place to be damaged slightly, there is less incentive to keep it in good condition. Morgan chalked the damage up to students at the college. However, others have indicated that the fault lies with outsiders — to wniees, visitors from other colleges and high schools, and the like. Harry Warren, Director of the Union, and advisor to the Student Union Committee viewed the problem as basically one of outside origin. According to Warren, the college concert is faced with a dilemma. If the students want good groups, a lot of money will be involved, and an audience limited to only the college community can not possibly support the amount of

money needed for such high-priced groups. Therefore, outsiders must be involved. It is the outsiders, Warren claims, who do the most damage. "They come in here for three hours at the most, and then they leave, and they couldn't care less what they do with the gym during that period". Warren provided another example of confusion, the case of the open concession stand. He was at a loss to explain why the stand had been opened — it is run by two students hired by the Athletic Dept., but people there denied any knowledge of who gave permission to open it. Dan Stuckey said he assumed Warren was running it, with profits going to the Student Union Committee, but at the Committee meeting Tuesday night, one of the major complaints raised was that the profits were not going to the Committee. Confusion abounds everywhere in this controversy.

Suggestions have been made to alleviate some of the problems that occurred at the concert. New sites are being looked into. One such idea includes using the hockey arena as a concert hall. The Arena could be used for every concert except Winters, and its seating capacity of 2600 in the stands and 700-800 more in the center area would exceed the gym's capacity. When asked about this possibility, Stuckey reacted favorably. "It's the logical place for it, you know, the Arena is such a mess anyway". He also said smoking would be allowed — the only reason it isn't allowed now is that it hurts the hockey players

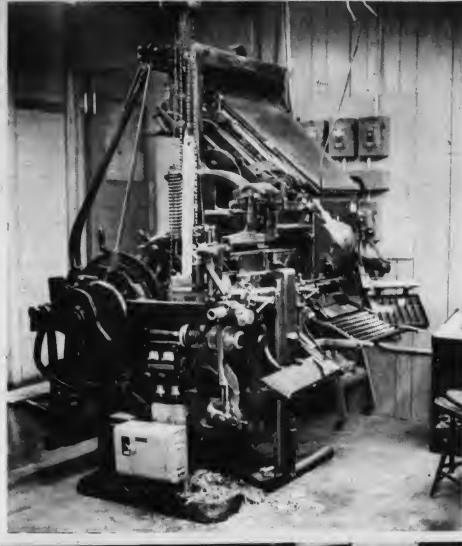
HOCKEY AT VERMONT
Tune in WBOR for all the action at the Bowdoin vs. University of Vermont hockey game tomorrow. The sportscast, featuring Bob Buckland and Jim Watras, will begin at 2:55 p.m.

during their games. The only problem that might arise, he indicated, would be damage to the macadam, which lies beneath the ice, from the legs of chairs digging in. He related a story about a recent commencement luncheon when it was decided to start the coolant system to prevent the chairs from sinking into the material on the warm day. Several alumni came down with pneumonia. One member of the Student Union Committee has suggested that floor boards could be rented to cover the macadam. Spending the money, he said, "would be better than no concert at all".

As regards the problem of smoking pot and drinking, the Committee decided that the rule will be to throw out offenders immediately with no warning. That is, if you're caught with grass or booze, you get bounced, no questions asked. The possibilities of having firemen, using flashlights, and hiring big guys for users were all brought up. The firemen approach means that anything that glows gets booted.

Two possibilities are now being explored specifically for Iwies Weekend. One would be to try and get Jethro Tull, or John Mayall in concert at the Arena, with all the precautions mentioned above. The second possibility involves a free concert featuring Livingston Taylor, or Tom Rush, and perhaps another secondary group, to play on the steps of the Walker Art Building on Saturday afternoon, in daylight. An outdoors, daylight concert would get around most of the major problems. People could smoke cigarettes to their heart's delight without having to worry about burning the ground. Coke could be spilled, and probably grass wouldn't be smoked in public.





HOT AND COLD - Formidable-looking device in upper picture is a linotype machine, on which hot lead is cast into type. Lower picture shows the CG7200, a device which prints headlines in cold type. "Orient" used hot type process for years, but has now changed to cold type. (See column on Page 4).

Dogs Poisoned

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Yesterday morning five dogs were found poisoned. Three of the dogs were owned by Bowdoin students, Mark Haley '71, one of the owners, said that at approximately ten o'clock yesterday morning, he found his dog in convulsions. "He was literally shaking in his boots," he said, "and losing eyesight rapidly." The same symptoms were reported in the dogs of the two other students involved, Leonard Cotton '71 and John Walker '71.

Deliberate poisoning was suspected. Strychnine and L.S.D. were mentioned as possible poisons. However, there is a great deal of disagreement. Dr. Robert Monahan, one of the two local veterinarians who treated the dogs, discounted the possibility of hallucinogens. "The symptoms could indicate strychnine or even food poisoning from a garbage can," he said, "But you can't be sure unless there is a post mortem analysis. I want to emphasize the fact that hallucinogenic poisoning manifests entirely different symptoms."

As of Thursday evening two of the dogs were still unconscious. The other two have revived with "tails wagging." Both veterinarians think all the dogs had a good chance for survival.

The circumstances have led many to believe that the poisoning was a malicious act and not accidental. The Dean's office, alerted by the town's dog officer, called all the fraternities last night, warning dog owners.

"I don't know why anyone would poison a dog," Lee Cotton said, "It's so inhumane and dogs are so helpless."

Fresh Coffee & Spudnuts
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54 Maine St., Brunswick

The Student Union Committee Movie for this week is "Bullitt". Shows at 6:30 and 8:30 this evening, Feb. 26. Place - Smith Auditorium. Admission - \$1.00.

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Mates: Daily thru Sun. 1

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Help Wanted

We need two students to represent us on campus. No sales experience needed. Ability to talk with people a must. Paid daily. Name your own hours. No investment. Write giving data on background to:

Jackson And Jackson, 604 Pitney Rd., Absecon, New Jersey 08201

Etruscan Temple Discussed

by JOE COVE

In the late sixth century B.C., an ancient Italian race, the Etruscans, built a square shaped sanctuary five miles north of what is now known as Sienna, Italy. The Etruscan building serviced the religious needs of the ancient people, precursors of Caesar and Nero, until the year 525 B.C. when marauding bands from other Etruscan cities north of Sienna destroyed the temple in a very violent period of political upheaval.

Early in 1967, the Bryn Mawr Department of Near Eastern and Classical Archeology was searching for an excavation site at which undergraduates in Archeology at Bryn Mawr could obtain field training. Dr. Kyle Phillips (Bowdoin '56), a member of the Bryn Mawr Department of Archeology, selected the Etruscan site and directed excavation work at the site. In his lecture last Thursday night at Wentworth Hall, Dr. Phillips showed slides of the excavation at its various stages and explained the methods by which accurate dating and historical interpretations could be formulated from the plan of the

temple, pottery sherds, and the various types of sculpture found at the site.

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Basket Bears — Four Straight

WCME — Radio

Wrestling



Kip Crowley has scored over 20 points in each of the last six games.

The Polar Bears, behind a sensational second half shooting exhibition by Kip Crowley, avenged an earlier defeat by beating the Bates Bobcats 82-70 Wednesday evening.

Crowley scored on six consecutive shots from inside and outside to erase a Bates eight point lead late in the second half to spur the Bears onto their fourth consecutive victory.

The visitors jumped out to a quick five point lead in the early minutes of the game until Bowdoin knotted the score at 17 all. From there the lead see-sawed until two foul shots by Bobcat Steve Pierson with five seconds remaining gave Bates a 39-37 intermission lead.

The second half appeared to belong to Bates until Crowley and guard Clark Young found the range and excited the small vociferous crowd with amazing driving lay-ups and outside bombs.

The game marked senior co-captains Steve Carey and John McClellan's last appearance in Morrell Gymnasium and both provided formidable performances. McClellan scored 10 points while Carey scored nine and added 11 rebounds to the cause.

Kip Crowley scored 32 points while Clark Young chipped in 22. These two leading scorers provided some optimism for the Bears chances for success next season. Crowley has now scored over 20 points in the last six games.

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE
A. Abbott Coblenz General Manager of Radio Stations WCME and WCME-FM in Brunswick, announced this week that the two stations will broadcast the crucial Bowdoin-Vermont hockey game from Burlington, Vt. Saturday, Feb. 27.

The game, which will be played in Burlington at 3 p.m., could decide the top spot in the final ECAC Division II (small college) regular season standings.

Mr. Coblenz said Bill Bourassa will handle the color commentary during the broadcast and the play-by-play account of the game will be handled by Roger B. Selbert, a Bowdoin sophomore.

Station WCME is located at 900 megahertz on the AM dial and WCME-FM is at 98.9 kilocycles on the FM dial.

The Polar Bears walloped Lowell State 39-3 in the Sargent Gym last Wednesday night for their fifth consecutive victory and made it six in a row by shellingacking Brandeis 39-3 at Waltham Saturday.

In the Lowell State meet, Bowdoin winners were Jay Van Tassel '74, 126-lb., forfeit; Gerry Silva '73, 134, pin; Co-Capt. Bill Hale '72, 142; Jim Coffin '72, 150; Tom Darrin '74, 158; Bill French '73, 167, pin; Charlie Lombard '73, 177, forfeit; Carson Meehan '73, 190, forfeit; Co-Capt. John Pappalardo '71, heavyweight, forfeit. Polar Bear winners against Brandeis were Brian Kennedy '73, 118, forfeit; Van Tassel, 126, forfeit; Silva, 134; Hale, 142; Coffin, 150; Lombard, 168, forfeit; Darrin, 167, pin; French, 177, pin; Pappalardo, heavyweight, forfeit.

Rifle Team News

The Bowdoin Rifle Team, which practices daily at the Brunswick Recreation Center defeated Husson last Saturday 1120-1190.

Coached by MSG John Breen of the Military Science Department, a former member of the Army rifle team, the squad belongs to the New England Rifle League. Dale Flora '72 captains the team. Flora and Eric Luft '72, the

most outstanding members this year, will both receive awards. Luft will get the New England League Trophy, while Flora will receive the trophy awarded annually by ROTC.

Team members this year are Flora, Luft, Geoffrey Babb '73, Dan Konieczko '70, William Menning '71, Phil Olson '74, and Mark Straus '73. Only Menning and Straus were returning lettermen this year.

Haynesville Expedition Missing

by S. H. RUBBE

An extensive air-sea rescue search has turned up no trace of the Haynesville Expedition, missing since Tuesday.

The group of nine Bowdoin students, led by Lyndon Furtron '72, departed last Thursday morning from Massachusetts Hall and have not been heard from since. Their mission was to investigate unsubstantiated reports of psychic phenomena in the Houlton area of this state.

Equipped by five different scientific foundations, the group had hoped to rendezvous with a mysterious spirit-woman late Saturday night. The woman hitch-hikes, rides in the car and mysteriously disappears, leaving only a handkerchief. It was this particular story which sparked the imagination of Furtron, a taskmaster who told reporters last week that there were no ghosts.

"We shall, I have no doubt, prove that every occurrence in those woods is explainable in scientific terms," Furtron, described by professors and students alike as "extremely intelligent" yet, "a little wierd", is known to have told his brother Payton that he doubted his return.

There is some speculation that Furtron had access to "more information" than he told the members of the press, or even the fellow members of his expedition.

Contributing to the effort, the Bowdoin Rangers sent a platoon to the Haynesville Woods late Thursday, but as of yet have not reported back to headquarters.

by GEOFFREY F. BROWN

With Spring Vacation approaching, many Bowdoin Students are looking for somewhere to go during the ten-day break. Unless they can find somewhere else to go these students usually join others who are going home. Otherwise they end up at home, cold and bored. If they do end up at home then they've probably overlooked one "somewhere else" which is just 1500 or so miles from here: Puerto Rico.

The usual week-long vacation in Puerto Rico is expensive, but this is due only to the tourist's not knowing how to cut down on unnecessary costs. For example, it costs \$148 to fly from Boston to San Juan and back. If you are willing to take-off from New

York, however, the round-trip fare is only about \$90 on the 1:00 a.m. flight.

Then, instead of staying in the exclusive \$50-per-day hotel suites you should board in one of the numerous guest houses scattered all over San Juan — for much less. Reservations for guest houses in San Juan can be made at any travel agency.

Also, being away from the hotel atmosphere prevents the temptation to spend \$5 and \$10 per meal every day. There are many inexpensive restaurants in San Juan that serve good food which you can find out about by just asking at your guest house.

Saving \$200 alone is hardly worth spending anything at all. Fortunately, Puerto Rico offers warm climate, beaches and an

exciting nightlife for the price. Rincon, located in southern Puerto Rico near Mayaguez, is famous for the Surfing Championships which are held there periodically. If you don't know how to surf you can learn at the Sheraton Beach in San Juan. One of the many who congregate daily at this beach will be more than happy to enlist another to the ranks.

Another popular sport is water-skiing. Each hotel offers water-skiing as one of its activities and you need not be staying at a hotel to participate. For a minimal sum you can have a good time while meeting others who may be able to show you a better time than you'd be having otherwise.

At night the discotheques open

up for dance and drink (the legal drinking age is 18). Presently, the young people congregate at Caesar's Palace and the Hunca Munca nightclubs. Caesar's Palace offers local talent entertainment while the Hunca Munca brings in stateside groups. If you're not shy you can easily make acquaintances whom you might some day — hopefully at the end of your vacation — cherish.

The point is, ten days at home can be very boring, and in this climate, cold. Puerto Rico is anything but boring and cold and for many it is a new experience. So if you've got some excess cash which you don't know how to put to use, then try a week-long Puerto Rican vacation — I can guarantee a time that's well worth the money.

Go To Puerto Rico and Save \$200



An aerial view of the San Juan beach resort area.

Aerial Photo by Eddie Crespo courtesy San Juan Star

BEAT VERMONT

Bears Number One To Face Vermont

by DAVID BUSHY

The surging Polar Bears, number one in the division, travelled to Vermont today to face Middlebury this afternoon and the University of Vermont tomorrow at 3:00 p.m.

During the past week Vermont dropped from their number one spot in the ECAC standings, relinquishing it to the Bowdoin squad. Middlebury is presently number 20 in division standings, but could still pose a threat to Bowdoin.

If the Polar Bears reap victories in both games, their third consecutive regular season ECAC Division title would be just about wrapped up. The only division II games remaining for Bowdoin after the Vermont game will be tenth ranked Merrimack on March 4.

Vermont plays Norwich the same night, before they end their Division II play. The first-round championship tournament begins

March 10, when the no. one team plays host to the no. four squad, while the second-seeded club will entertain the no. three team.

The game against Salem State was marked by a few spectacular saves by goalie Tom Hutchinson and Bob Kullen's two assists which gives him a season total of 19. The number is a new Bowdoin record for most assists by a defenseman in a single game.

Petrie and Donovan each scored two goals against Salem State, with the other Polar Bear scores contributed by Good, Block and Bernie Quinlan. Dowd, Good, Kullen and Tausig were each credited with two assists. Single assists went to Raymond, Murphy, Flynn, Burnett and Foulkes.

Hutchinson, who is still number two goalie in the division with two goals in the division this week.



Orient Photo by Ben Benson



The charging Bears, aiming for their third consecutive ECAC Championship.

Orient Photo by Ben Benson

Current ECAC Division II Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	Gf.	Ga.
Bowdoin	12	1	0	.923	81	23
Vermont	12	2	0	.846	77	35
Buffalo	5	1	1	.786	42	26
Massachusetts	9	3	1	.731	32	39
Nichols	7	3	1	.682	52	45
Holy Cross	10	5	0	.667	88	79
Owego	6	4	0	.600	46	35
Worcester State	5	3	1	.611	54	43
Salem State	8	5	1	.607	69	56
Merrimack	6	4	1	.591	45	41
Hamilton	8	6	0	.571	77	78
Norwich	9	7	0	.563	97	73
AIC	6	7	0	.467	87	91
St. Anselm's	6	7	1	.464	90	101
Lowell Tech	5	6	0	.455	55	66
Boston State	8	10	0	.444	87	91
Amherst	4	5	0	.444	52	65
Middlebury	6	8	0	.429	57	51
Colby	6	11	0	.353	75	92
Babson	2	6	2	.333	41	52
New Haven	4	9	0	.308	43	67
Williams	5	12	0	.294	69	78
Connecticut	4	10	0	.286	37	88
MIT	1	4	1	.250	18	34
Bridgewater	1	5	0	.167	17	37
Lehigh	1	5	0	.167	14	29
Assumption	1	7	0	.125	21	52
Ithaca	0	1	0	.000	1	7

Pooler Bears

by THE FLASH

Tomorrow the Bowdoin swim team meets Amherst at 1:00 p.m. in what will probably be the toughest dual meet of the season. It promises to be an exciting contest comparable to the Wesleyan meet, with tough competition and close finishes in each event.

Since the completion of the season is rapidly approaching, the times this weekend will probably be the best produced all season. The swimmers have begun their taper which means they are refining their form and working solely for speed. Bowdoin's fine competitors, including Ken Ryan, Parker Barnes, Pete Robinson, Tom Costin and John Erikson, will be aiming for an upset.

Bowdoin jumped back from a heart-breaking defeat by Wesleyan to compile three victories to its

win column, but last Saturday were set back in a close meet at Williams. The 400 yd. freestyle relay comprised of Meehan, Merrimen, Barnes and Robinson, while setting a new record of 3:21.4 still lost by four tenths of a second, which decided the meet.

Glenn Merrimen stroked a speedy 22.7 50 freestyle, but took second place on a judges decision. John Erikson won the 500 and 1000 freestyle handily with respectable times. Bow Quinn and Rick Handel took a slam in the 200 butterfly, each man improving on previous times. Parker Barnes zipped a 50.1 100 yard freestyle to take a first.

The finest race of the day was made by Costin in the 200 backstroke with a sizzling 2:12.8 - five seconds than his best. The dive was won by John Wendler despite what some considered to be poor judging.

Due to increasing costs and inefficiency in production, each member of the Bowdoin Orient Sports staff will receive a one hundred dollar weekly paycut, effective immediately.

The Orient learned of this only minutes before press-time when Sports Editor Dave Bushy also announced the firing of fifty correspondents to the publication. Bushy, obviously shaken, noted, "We might be able to work with a skeleton crew of 26, but I just don't see how we'll do it at this time."

The sports page of the Orient normally carries a staff of 76, not including photographers, stenographers and typists. It is known, however, that revenues have dropped off considerably in the past fiscal year, causing the financial plight of the publication.

Bushy concluded, "I suppose we could use three or four volunteer reporters from the school." He can be contacted at ext. 396 or 550, according to a reliable source. The same source also said feature, weight-lifting, outing club, and lacrosse writers are needed to replace the 50 displaced reporters.

And as for the high jump - John Roberts became a triple winner for the track hat trick.

Last Saturday, the trackmen journeyed north to Bates, but were defeated 38-63. McQuater won the 45 yd. dash tying the record, and John Roberts was a double winner in the pole vault and high jump.

Tracked Bears Now 2nd in CBB

by FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's track team now ranks second in the CBB league. Bates is first, while Colby is undisputedly third.

On February 13, Bowdoin hosted Colby, defeating them 62-41. "Undefeated" McQuater took the 40 yd. dash in fine time while Captain Toby Coverdale (of

whom ballads have been written) won a strong 600. John Roberts started his day off by taking the 45 yd. high hurdles and freshman Nick Sampadisa left the competition behind in the 1000.

Rick Hardele, competing in both the 35 lb. weight and shot put, placed second and third respectively. John Roberts leaped to new heights for a win in the

Squash - Final Match

Four seniors finish up their varsity careers this afternoon when the Bowdoin squash team travels to Waterville to take on Colby in the final match of the season.

Co-captains Art Blake and Dave Gordon, along with Chris Alt and Dave Malcom will see their final action in intercollegiate competition for Bowdoin this afternoon. The Polar Bears are heavy favorites over the Mules, who they whipped 9-0 at home three weeks ago.

Blake and Gordon have been among the most consistent performers on Ed Reid's squad over the past two seasons. Playing at three and four this year, they were considered the backbone of the Bowdoin attack. This was the first year in varsity competition for both Alt and Malcom, who were both away from the campus during their junior years.

The Bear racquetmen took it on the chin last weekend from nationally 3rd ranked Amherst. Good performances were turned

in by Blake at number 4, and by Freshman hopeful Bob Revers, at the number nine spot. The match was marked by the return to the lineup of both Gordon, who had been sidelined for three weeks, and Blake, who had been out for two weeks. Number one man Bob Carroll, however, was sidelined with sickness for the match.

Next weekend Coach Ed Reid will accompany his top six men to the national intercollegiate championships at Williams. He is hoping to have the club in top shape for the tournament, and does not discount the possibility of a number of his players turning in winning performances in the early rounds, at least.

The Bears go into the Colby match with a 3-8 record on the season. A victory will bring the record to 4-8, not really very good, but not bad considering that this is only the second year that Bowdoin has fielded a varsity squash team, and the Bear racquetmen have faced some of the strongest teams in the nation.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1971

NUMBER 18

Bowdoin To Become Most Selective College In Nation

By RICHARD PATARD

Bowdoin is expected to become the most selective college in the United States next year, according to an article which appeared on the front page of "The New York Times" of February 27. Citing Bowdoin as a "glaring exception to a pattern" of "precipitous drops in applications to high-cost private schools," the "Times" estimated that, due to a sharp upturn in freshman applications, Bowdoin will be "more selective than Amherst . . . which is known as the most selective school in the country because it normally gets about nine applications for each of its 300 freshman places."

Richard W. Moll, Bowdoin's Director of Admissions, stated that he has thus far received 2900 applications for the 280 places in Bowdoin's class of 1975, with 2400 males vying for 250 openings while 250 girls compete to occupy the thirty female vacancies as Bowdoin's first co-educational matriculants. This constitutes a 49 percent increase over last year in total volume of applications received by the College, and a 23 percent rise in the number of male applicants; since 1967 the quantity of applications to Bowdoin has increased by 175 percent. Eighty-one applicants, nine of whom women, already have been accepted on an Early Decision basis, leaving 200 openings in the incoming class still open.

Most private Eastern schools, by contrast, are experiencing a marked decline in applications, a phenomenon widely attributed to the present depressed condition of the national economy, which appears to be impelling a growing number of prospective college students to apply to less expensive public educational institutions. The "Times" article reported that applications at five of the eight Ivy-League schools — Brown, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale — are "down significantly." Yale's applications have fallen by 18 percent; Harvard faces its second consecutive decline in applicants, from 8,500 in 1969 to 7,100 this year. Applications to M.I.T. have shrunk by 20 percent.

The upshot of this situation, in Director Moll's words, is that, "according to surveys conducted by both the 'Wall Street Journal' and the 'New York Times', both of which are doing research on the nationwide college admissions situation, Bowdoin will most likely be the most selective private college in America in terms of the ratio of applicants to freshman class openings, with approximately 10.5 students competing for every opening."

Moll attributed the dramatic increase in applications to Bowdoin, which has left him "a little stunned" and transformed his admissions office into "a hubbub of confusion and excitement," to a combination of factors, although he is "confused regarding the order of their importance."

Of foremost significance, in Moll's opinion, was the College's

decision last year not to require that an applicant submit his Scholastic Aptitude Tests and College Board examinations, and the widespread publicity which that innovation received. Moll is "delighted with the response" of applicants to the removal of the College Board requirements. At least one-third of all applicants and one-half of those accepted on Early Decision did not submit these test scores. Moll said the removal of the College Board requirement reflects his policy of "giving priority not to innate ability but to demonstrated high school performance and our judgment of the student's motivation." As a consequence of this policy, Moll hopes to recruit a class of which "a high percentage are over-achievers." The fruits of this policy to date, he maintains, have been more personal and informative application folders, which have included pieces of sculpture, taped recordings of cello performances, and even conversational tapes from a student unable to schedule a personal interview. "The new policy has freed the applicant to tell us more about himself," Moll said, contending that it has greatly enhanced Bowdoin's attractiveness to potential applicants. In response to fears that this policy might lead to a relaxation of academic standards, producing a greater number of applicants at the expense of overall quality, Moll replied: "We cannot infer that withheld Board scores mean low scores." He cited the example of an applicant with three 800's on his College Boards who withheld his test scores,

although they were submitted by his high school without his knowledge.

A second factor Moll believes to have contributed to the rise in applications is the College's rural location. "More and more candidates tell us on their applications that they chose us because of our location," he explained, which combines the idyllic, unpolluted advantages of a rural area with a relative proximity to large metropolitan areas. Bowdoin's setting has a special appeal to the swelling ranks of ecology minded youths not eager to attend school in an urban centre. "A few years ago we were rather apologetic about our location," Moll recalled. "Now the urban schools are apologetic about theirs." Other rural colleges, such as Cornell, Dartmouth, Middlebury, and Williams have also managed to escape the general decrease in applications.

Third, Moll is convinced that an increased admissions staff and budget, which have allowed College representatives to travel throughout the nation recruiting applicants, thus expanding the College's geographical base from its traditional Greater Boston-Maine orientation. "Bowdoin," Moll declared, "can be one of the nation's most important small colleges, not just one of New England's." The expansion of the College's geographical base should also expand its financial base by attracting a greater number of applicants able to finance their own educations.

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Colby 'Echo' Controversy Flares

by DAVE GORDON

The controversy that has been raging all year over the Colby student newspaper, the ECHO, flared up again recently as a committee set-up by the Colby Boards to study "the relationship of the ECHO to the college" failed to come up with any recommendations for the January meeting of the Colby Boards.

When the "study" committee was first set up last fall, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dwight E. Sargent, it was charged with completing its study and recommendations by the winter meetings of the Colby Boards. After twelve weeks of investigation, Sargent recommended that the Boards extend the life of his committee until the end of the spring academic semester. In his report, moreover, Sargent stated that, "It is the ECHO's sense of responsibility which seriously concerns us. All newspapers, including collegiate ones, should print the news, no matter how disturbing it may be; but when responsible editorial judgment is not exercised, a newspaper can become destructive and demoralizing. Sargent further stated that, "When a newspaper abuses its freedom, it can lose it."

It was these statements by Mr. Sargent that led the editorial board of the Colby ECHO to reply in a scathing editorial in the Feb. 17 edition, assailing the procedures of the study committee and the implications of Sargent's remarks. The ECHO rebuttal stated, "In other words, the ECHO Study Committee will appraise the ECHO's quality and editorial judgment during the rest of the year, compare them against some undefined standard, and decide if punitive action is called for — absurdly enough, all in the name of defending freedom of the press. The committee is not a study group, it is a review board and should be recognized as such."

The ECHO went on to accuse both Sargent and Colby President Strider of attacking the ECHO with vague phrases, and not presenting any specific evidence to support the charges made against it. Finally the ECHO challenged Sargent and Strider to either "state for the record what our abuses of journalistic freedom have been or to retract the charges they have made."

There have been no similar incidents between the Bowdoin Orient and the college administration, although in the fall the college did consider



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Benson

A RECORD FALLS — Varsity Hockey Co-Captain Ed Good, who last night broke Bowdoin record for most points scored in a three-year career. Historic moment occurred nine minutes and seven seconds after start of Merrimack game as Good received assist on Bowdoin's first goal. He went on to score one goal and two more assists, giving him career record of 152, besting old record of 108 set by Ken Martin '69. Bowdoin won game, 6-3.

Faculty To Vote

Exam Reform Pending

by JOHN MEDEIROS

A considerable brouhaha developed early this week over the self-scheduled exam proposal, but by the week's end it appeared as if it would all become a tempest in a teapot.

At Monday's Student Council meeting, Mark Lewis, one of the

two student representatives to the Faculty, said the Faculty had been presented with a proposal for self-scheduled exams by the Recording Committee. The proposal would be voted on in the April Faculty meeting, he said.

Lewis said the Recording Committee had suggested that the chair (President Howell) rule that the proposal would need a two-thirds majority to pass. The reasons for the suggestion, he said, were the importance of the proposal and the divided sentiment among Faculty members. He noted that the ruling could be challenged by any member of the Faculty, forcing a vote on how the main vote would be taken.

Council members conducted a heated discussion, objecting to a provision in the proposal which stated that students could take exams only in the mornings, and to the two-thirds ruling. They evidently felt the ruling had the effect of loading the odds against the proposal in the Faculty, and that it had no basis in precedent or in Parliamentary standards.

(Research by the Orient revealed that Section 6 of the Faculty minutes of March 9, 1964, when the Honor System was first adopted, states that "The Honor System shall be adopted when it is approved by the Faculty and by a majority of the Student Body. Amendments shall be made in the same manner . . ." Executive Secretary C. Warren Ring agreed with the Orient's interpretation that this meant a simple majority.)

Council members also noted that no students sat on the Recording Committee. Several said they were under the impression that the proposal was

(Please Turn to Page Five)

The following have been named proctors for the 1971-72 academic year: Girma Ammerom, Jeffrey D. Begis, Joseph F. Bonasera, Brian C. Curley, Thomas J. Hutcheson, James E. McHugh Jr., Richard A. Nysten, Joseph Quan, Bernard K. Quinlan, John R. Redman.

Tallman Lecture: Hurst Espouses Archiac Outlook



by MARK SILVERSTEIN

Some historians will just never outgrow an archaic outlook on European History which emphasizes knights and ladies, parliamentary procedure, philosophes, and benevolent patrons of the arts and "enlightened politics," and ignores economic influences, and the rest of the world. Such is the historical outlook of Visiting Professor Michael Hurst of St. John's College, Oxford, as his second Tallman lecture on Monday night made perfectly clear.

"Liberalism Trounced" was the title of this lecture, part of his series on "The Fragility of Liberalism." Dr. Hurst looked at the failure of liberalism in Germany, Russia, and Spain. Starting with the false assumption that there was a liberal force to be defeated in each of these countries, he prepared to ignore or skim over economic developments, foreign policies, and overseas imperialism. His point of reference, of course, was Britain, "liberal" Victorian Britain, "liberal" Edwardian Britain, imperial, ethnically uniform Britain. And the boundaries of his historical sight did not extend beyond Europe and rarely moved outside the ruling circles. What went on "elsewhere" had an insignificant

impact upon Europe, and especially upon Western Europe.

Germany, Russia, and Spain; what can one say about liberalism in these countries except that it never had a chance. Not with the entrenched, bitterly uncompromising regimes that ruled them. Dr. Hurst noted the conditions in Germany which ruled out the success of English-style liberalism — the mentality of militarism, rabid nationalism, totalitarianism, the power of the General Staff. But he spent much time berating the liberals for their failure. Had German liberals, Social Democrats, and Catholics united in the reichstag, said Dr. Hurst, parliamentary supremacy over the executive would have been assured. A ridiculous assumption! The key to success was the mastery of the German General Staff. Dr. Hurst often forgot about them. He berated the liberals for "failing to grasp the challenge of being handed power (after World War I) on a silver plate and using it." Too bad it wasn't all that simple. Even Dr. Hurst admitted the existence of insurmountable obstacles to Weimar parliamentarian rule, such as the revival of the General Staff, a persistent totalitarian tradition, a longing for revanche for 1918 and a remembrance of the "efficiency" of Imperial

Germany, plus devastating economic collapse. But despite all this, Dr. Hurst denied that German history flowed inexorably towards its logical conclusion, the Nazi regime. And he conveniently neglected to point out that German liberals were all too eager to play the role of "good Germans" when it came to a showdown in 1914, 1933, and 1939. That, and not the "trouncing" of liberalism, is the crucial point.

Explaining the failure of liberalism in Russia again presumed that there was a liberalism to fail. There definitely was not. The well-known nature of the Russian Imperial Order was explained by Dr. Hurst, as was the powerlessness of the Duma and the shattering impact of World War I. But he concluded this analysis with a statement about "Liberalism's appalling fate" in Russia in 1917. What liberalism? Prince Lvov? Kerensky, who offered only a continuation of a hopeless war to appease the Western allies? Princess Anastasia? Hetman Skoropadski? This is pure distortion. It is an unscholarly swipe at Russian history, gross ignorance of the reasons for the Bolshevik Revolution. It is a mourning for a nonexistent liberalism.

And so Russia was dropped with an empty lament. Dr. Hurst did better with Spain. He presented a good analysis of the bitter and widening conflict between the feudal-reactionary, church-supported royalists, and the anti-clerical, radical left. Liberalism never had a chance in Spain, either.

So what, then, is liberalism? A gift of the British? Obviously it is not a powerful, organized, efficient force. Dr. Hurst stated that elites in Europe adjusted to changing conditions through chicanery. By his own reasoning, therefore, British liberalism was pure chicanery. The very word "liberal" is doublethink. One is a liberal if he is less conservative and reactionary than his fellow elitist. The advocates of liberalism, never intending to upset the existing order, were part of that very order, "part of the problem," one might say. And liberals supported the policies of that order, even in Britain. They supported imperial systems, ethnocentrism, domestic worker exploitation. In France many liberals climbed on the anti-Dreyfus bandwagon. No mention of these things by Dr. Hurst! And no mention of nations where liberalism was really trounced, such as France. One wonders how Dr. Hurst would

handle the Dreyfus Case, Clemenceau, and the subversion of the progressive Third Republic of the 1930's by native fascists, and their relation to the collapse of pre-1939 liberalism on the continent of Europe.

Dr. Hurst's performance during the question and answer period was even more disappointing. He excused the fact that British "liberalism" rested upon a colonial system that was based upon exploitation, not liberalism. To Dr. Hurst this is a minor point, because, as he himself stated, the colonies (including Ireland I suppose) were "unprepared" for liberalism. He launched into a diatribe about Communist subversion, ignoring, as he did with Russia, the reasons for radical revolution. But this, too, is a minor point. Everything, you

see, revolves about Europe. Anti-European peasant revolutions in colonial and semicolonial areas are inconvenient for Europe, and hence must be vehemently condemned. Enlightened systems, such as liberalism, are for the more advanced civilized nations, preferably the Anglo Saxons. The collaboration of European liberalism with the most reactionary orders is a minor aberration.

Dr. Hurst's lecture, in short, was a feast of pure reason. Aspiring historians can, nevertheless, learn something from it. A faulty thesis based upon the omission of historical evidence and upon distortions must inevitably bungle and expose itself for what it actually is.

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Child Care Discussed

by ERIC WEIS

Maine needs a statewide child day care center planning program, and more than one bill on the subject is now pending before the state legislature at this point. Michael Petit '68, Director of the Child Care Planning Project in Portland, came to Bowdoin Tuesday to present his bill, and gather support for it. Despite rather poor attendance, Petit spoke convincingly on the bill and the need for it, finally requesting student and community aid to help pass his bill in the legislature. At the present time, Petit said, there are 60,000 kids in Maine whose mothers are working, and there are about 1896 day care openings in the entire state. This forces 50,000 of these kids to spend their time with relatives, friends, or just fend for themselves. Petit estimated about 8 per cent of the group was in this latter category. Citing other statistics, he indicated that somewhere around 85,000 kids live in families below the Federal poverty line. The rub here is that only 33,000 are involved in the Aid to Dependent Children welfare program, leaving 52,000 living beneath the poverty level. Petit also briefly mentioned that Maine ranks 49th in the nation in terms of dental health. Hopefully, the proposed program would help to alleviate this problem in younger children.

The bill calls for the establishment of the State Comprehensive Child Care Council under the Department of Health and Welfare, and directs the H & W Commissioner to establish child care programs in accordance with the act. Six regional councils are also to be established, and at least one-third of the membership of the State and Regional councils must be composed of parents of children in the day care programs. The councils would oversee the distribution of funds to day care programs all over the state, and accept applications for such programs. Priority would be given to the Community Coordinated Child Care (CCCC) organizations where already established. The 4-C organizations are run under the auspices of the Model Cities program, and there are currently two in existence in Maine — in Portland and Lewiston. Petit's bill asks for expenditures of \$180,000 the first year, and \$200,000 the second; since the program would be eligible for 3-to-1 Federal matching grants, Maine would only have to pay \$45,000 and \$50,000, respectively. Considering some of the highway expenditures the state makes, Petit considered the sum a reasonable request.

Stated in its preface, the purposes of the fourfold. First, one broad authority would be established, "under which all types of child development and day care programs can be planned, founded, and coordinated". Petit stressed coordination as the key to a successful system. Second, the bill would establish the planning councils, involving consumers of the child care services. Third, the bill would provide for a means of developing a "broad range of comprehensive child care services, including programs aimed at intellectual, emotional, educational, and physical development". Finally, the bill offers a high quality of services for care of the children of working class parents, who are either working, training for employment, or seeking employment. Services would be provided on a free, or ability-to-pay basis; demand is already high among low-income groups, and Petit indicated that middle-income groups are now demanding child care services because of increased numbers of middle-class wives seeking employment.

To get the bill through the legislature, Petit talked the need for statewide action by influencing legislators, getting

media coverage, and educating communities to the need for such a program. He called it a need for a "heightened awareness" among the people of Maine, and to this end, Petit asked for student aid in bringing the problem to people's attention. Since the bill is due for consideration in the legislature sometime in the next 3 to 7 weeks, an "emotionally controlled, hardened effort" is needed for the campaign, he said, adding, "This thing can not be a college student phenomenon — we must work with the 'regular people'". The need is for a small group of community people, college students, and other interested persons willing to get together and brainstorm a strategy for this area, including press releases, legislative pressure, and community education.

The time is ripe for programs such as this, according to Petit, since the likelihood of Federal funds being available for these purposes in the near future has increased. The reasons for this include the rise of the women's liberation movement, the skyrocketing divorce rate, and increased family mobility, all contributing to an increased demand for jobs by women. Petit also mentioned arguments for the bill, including one stating that if a while in the development years, the chances are that or she will wind up on welfare rolls later in life. Another argument involved the fact that with day care centers in operation, more mothers will be able to get off the welfare rolls, and find employment.

Shortly, a committee will be formed in the Bath-Brunswick area, and student participation is needed. If you're willing to donate some time for work, your help would be greatly appreciated. Petit intends to come up from Portland again to help get things started. "There must be," he said, "quick and effective action."

Weekend Frivolities

Campus Chest: It Could Be A Real Bust!

by JOCK COLLINS

For football players, hockey stars, and sunbathers, the three seasonal party weekends at Bowdoin College are just fine for the sports and social entertainment they seek. But if you really want to see some men in action, if you really want to see the men who've got what it takes, in short, if you want to meet the graduates of Marlboro Country, then just check out any fraternity house during a Campus Chest Weekend. Bowdoin's three prestige weekends of Homecoming, Winters and Ives are mere practice sessions for the experienced Campus Chest-goer. Why, if it weren't for Campus Chest, Bowdoin College might not have been rated by Playboy Magazine as the top per-capita drinking school in the nation.

The institutions of fraternities and Campus Chest weekends are pretty closely related if you take a good look at them. The purpose of Campus Chest is to raise money for charity in conjunction with the Brunswick Community Chest. To begin with, the total gate proceeds from the Northeast and Merrimack hockey games amounted to over \$300.00.

Individual auctions will be held at each fraternity house, usually with a non-professional student auctioneer up front, pricing and selling the merchandise.

There will be two raffles held on campus and sponsors of each of them have been selling tickets at 50c a piece. One raffle is sponsored by the Student Council and its first prize is a questionably stunning shiny blue sports coat from Benoit's Clothing Store in Brunswick, "Outfitters to Bowdoin Men Since 1890." You don't have to wear the coat,

however. The other raffle is a newcomer to the College's prize-winning scene. Sponsored by the Alpha Rho Upsilon fraternity, it represents a genuine effort on behalf of its members to broaden the intellectual scope of the lucky winner, whoever he may be. First prize is a 20-year-old Admiral color television set with no antenna. Although it is in the shop being repaired right now, reliable sources predict that the set should be in working order by the time somebody wins it on Saturday night.

Thirteen co-eds have signed up to have their legs photographed and circulated among the students (the pictures, that is) in what might well be the first annual Campus Leg Contest. The man who correctly matches up the most pairs of legs with the names of their respective owners will win a surprise. This more subtle contests designed to haul in money for charity is made possible thanks to the efforts of Miss Barbara Cooper, herself a Bowdoin co-ed. Alan Christenfeld, the co-ordinator of this weekend's Campus Chest activities, commented during a recent interview, "SHE's got a pair of legs, lemme tell ya." Christenfeld looks forward to next year, when the presence of over 100 co-eds will make possible a real Campus Chest contest.

Last year, the money raised by the Campus Chest festivities went to the Pineland Center for Retarded Children, the Pinetree Society for Crippled Children, F.I.S.H. (a center for the Elderly), the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation, and last but not least, the Brunswick Public Library. A couple of cases of



MOLL'S PIAZZA STORY

Moll Explains New Popularity

(Continued from Page One)

Fourth, Moll thinks that co-education "has added to the College's attractiveness." Any explanation of this effect should be certainly unnecessary. Mr. Moll anticipates, however, that "the pioneer freshman women will have a great responsibility, in the classroom and out, for forming Bowdoin into a co-educational college." With this in mind, he is looking at female applicants "for personal talent as much as for scholarship... pouring over their non-academic attributes." Next year the College's ninety women will include 30 matriculating freshmen, 30 transfer degree candidates, and 30 students at Bowdoin on 12-College exchange. Due to the exceptionally high degree of competition for the female freshman places, however,

more freshmen and fewer female transfer students may be admitted.

Finally, Moll believes that Bowdoin's recent curricular reforms have proven highly attractive, especially the total absence of non-major distributional requirements. He also thought that some students had been drawn by such progressive innovations as Coleman Farm, which Moll "found a very attractive experiment, and one which I regretted seeing discontinued." Moll also felt that many applicants were impressed that the Bowdoin community had displayed sufficient "sensitivity" to strike last spring, "without resorting to violence, shouting, and dead-end argumentation." Moll observed, however, that Bowdoin was unique neither in its strike nor its academic reforms.

Moll said that his office had not

yet finally computed where the increase in applicants is coming from, whether from private or public schools, New England or outside the Northeast, families able to pay or in need of financial assistance, although he was able to say that the College would fill its 10 percent quota of blacks.

Bowdoin's increased application pool should also be good news financially; by providing the College with a wider selection of qualified applicants able to finance their own educations, it should ease the burden on the financial assistance funds. As Moll admitted, "All other things being equal between two candidates, we'll take the one who can pay, although it doesn't really make that much difference in the admissions decision." This attitude, however necessary, drives home a remark made in the "Times" article by Ted Cooper, executive director of the National Association of College Admissions Counselors, that competition between colleges to attract those students who can pay their own way "is going to get very rough in the next few years." The increase in Bowdoin's applicant pool should provide the College with a sorely needed advantage in that competition.

G.I.Q.'s will be awarded to the fraternity donating the most money to charity.

But whatever happens this year as far as the money-earnings for charity are concerned, Campus Chest should prove to be one heck of a weekend. For example, a letter sent by the Social Chair-woman of St. Joseph's College in North Windham, Maine, to the members of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity referred to Campus Chest as the "Pig Weekend" and hoped the guys at TD would "feel up to the challenge." After a description of themselves in the letter as "women of the world" who "have been around, and with REAL MEN," the letter warned, "Hopefully, you are not afraid of being grossed out."

A helpful reminder at the end of the letter noted, "Our chastity belts and prayer books will be put away for the weekend. We won't need them." The letter was signed, "With an oink, oink here and an oink, oink there, ... Susie St. Joe's."

The deadline for submission of all Student Course and Teacher Evaluation (SCATE) answer sheets is Wednesday, March 10. All answer sheets should be returned to the Moulton Union Information Desk or the Senior Center Desk before 5 p.m. on that day. Extra questionnaires or answer sheets may be picked up at the Information Desk.

Paulsen Coming

Comedian Pat Paulsen, formerly of the Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour, will present "Pat Paulsen Looks At The 70's" March 13 at 8:30 p.m. in the Alumni Gym at Bates College.

Paulsen, who has been termed by critics as both the Mark Twain and the Will Rogers of the 1970's, will discuss such topics as "How To Survive The Next Ten Years," "The National Mediocrity Test," and "Astrology, Zen, Occult, and Things That Go Bump In The Night."

Paulsen's first appearances as a comedian were an engagement at San Francisco's Purple Onion, a brief try with a music-comedy trio, and an appearance on Art Linkletter's Talent Scouts television show. However, it was the humorist's regular role in the "Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour" that gained national attention, and aided by his recent presidential campaign as the unchallenged favorite of the Straight Talking American Government (STAG) Party and his television series "Pat Paulsen's Half A Comedy Hour," he has become a popular speaker on college campuses.

Tickets will be on sale at the Coordinator of Student Activities Office, Chase Hall, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine 04240, until March 12.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, March 5, 1971

Number 18

Is The B.A. Needed?

by RINK BUCK

The purposes of colleges have, in the past century or so, become confused with the purposes of the society as a whole. Educational motives have become befuddled and confused with economic and social motives and in the process any underlying universal motives that should accompany learning have become harder and harder to discover.

The college education is a finite growth pattern within America. Upon a certain day, after four years of study and living under a given kind and scope of learning procedures, a student becomes a graduate. Getting an education is safe, and shelters individuals who don't have to be brilliant or original — their greatest talent need only be an ingrained talent for working through the structures placed before them. A graduate is then expected to be prepared for continuing his education for the professions or enter into a business or clerical career. There is little proof however, that four years of study (the last two years concentrated in a majors program) prepares a student sufficiently for a career or position, and indeed — given the number of graduates who annually return to academia for "graduate degrees" — there appears to be good reason to believe that much of the time spent in the first four year bout was wasted.

How can an individual anticipate what his needs will be before he has actually experienced to some degree or another just what his life's chosen work will be? (In fact — with colleges structured as they now are, men and women do not choose a life's work. A majority of men fall into line and open the doors pointed out to them as a result of their "qualifications". A majority of women who are also dubious enough to have gained the distinction of "qualification" can choose only a few doors, secretary, teacher, social worker — all leading eventually to re-packaged marriage.) Colleges, by granting the degree to the senior are in effect licensing him to continue up the ladder of the corporate state. This licensing sequence still seems logical to a majority of Americans. The college assumes to know just what the needs and demands of the budding stockbroker or lawyer will be; these needs are then rationed out by the educational institution. But one of the primary factors that contributes to the boredom and lethargy of a campus life is the fact that students are not bringing to the campus a format for the next few years of their life. The format is instead supplied by the all-assuming institution, effectively stifling the majority of future citizens from becoming change factors in the profession or field they enter. Instead schools attempt to make their curriculum "relevant". Students must accept empirically unverified advice from scholars who themselves have an aversion to the rat race. What academia "assumes" are relevant problems may very well be only the problems raised over the years within the walls of the self-perpetuating educational complex.

A more realistic approach to "certification" and "qualification" would be a non-consecutive degree program where students were allowed to study a year or two and return when they felt they had a structured notion of just what the tools of their trade demand of them. Degrees could be claimed later in life — if indeed they were wanted. Entry into a particular way of life having been completed — a degree could be tacked on when an individual was relatively certain that a return to the structures of academia would not again be necessary.

To be sure, the institution of childhood would be dealt a serious blow. Colleges would not welcome unpolished freshmen who have to be old what they need to succeed — rather — adults would be accepting the facilities of this institution or that institution based upon what they have seen of the "real world".

The second argument here involves a philosophy — and should touch the hearts of all academicians. Education is not bought and sold or bartered away. At least, true education. Knowledge of self and the capacity to confront the forces of an aggressive society cannot be taught in a prescribed period of time or within a given institution. Education is a growth pattern that must, if it is to last for the individual, integrate a number of forces and cross-currents into a relatively coherent whole. Degree hunting and succeeding in the meritocracy dichotomizes each step constructing "as if" relationships between a man and his surroundings. It is "as if" the Bowdoin degree guarantees a mature and potentially successful adult. It is "as if" the graduate has never to retreat from a society for an extended period of time and re-collect himself and re-evaluate his work. It is "as if" we seek and later one month vacations on Cape Cod or a Dude Ranch in Wyoming suffice for the emotional and intellectual growth of an adult competing in a hostile world. It is "as if" a promotion to Vice President of the firm makes a man that much more capable to provide for his

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Once In A Lifetime

To the Editor:

I feel that I must take issue with your editorial of February 26, 1971 and set the facts straight. I was in the Orient office once this year when I was assisting Bill Harpin in mailing the newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Armstrong, III

Bring Back Hubie!

February 22, 1971.

To the Editor:

For three years and more, we have watched with growing concern and dismay, the actions of Richard W. Moll, our all-too-present admissions director. Our fears grow all the greater when we realize (dreadful thought) that, with a few minor exceptions, all of the remaining sons of the Great Hubie Shaw will graduate this June from our hallowed college, leaving it entirely in the hands of nifty Dickie-Moll boys with pizzazz.

O Bowdoin College! O our Dear Alma Mater! How can you face the world, knowing that you have become infested with Relevance and Meaningfulness? How can you stand tall, top-heavy as you have become with well-topped individuals? What will become of your glorious traditions? Of good old-fashioned Bowdoin apathy, the greatest tradition of them all? Listen, all ye readers! Do ye hear that distant subterranean rumbling? It is Franklin Pierce rolling over in his grave, at the thought of Tricky Dickie Moll!

This is a fearful situation indeed, but there is

hope. How can we escape from their desperate straits you ask. We say BRING BACK HUBIE SHAW! We cannot promise that this will restore Bowdoin College to all her former splendor; some wounds will never heal completely. We can, however, promise that within four years after the inspired rebirth of Hubie Shaw, Bowdoin College would once more have a student body of loyal, sincere, apathetic men, whose minds would be undistorted by considerations of Relevance or Meaningfulness.

But we must act now, or it will be too late. Just as an unchecked case of cancer will rob the patient of life, so also if we allow Dickie Moll to remain unchecked much longer, our noble institution of higher learning must surely perish. Already, Bowdoin is no longer a small but excellent men's liberal arts college. Time is running out.

Therefore, with renewed urgency, we sing:
Hubie, from birth, admission of men,
Come back to Bowdoin once again, again!

With sincerest and most urgent apathy
The Committee to Bring Back
Hubie Shaw

It is the Orient's policy to publish all Letters to the Editor which are in good taste and are relevant to the College community. However, the writer must make himself known to the Editorial Board. Names will be withheld or pseudonyms used upon request of the writer, but no letter will be published unless we are sure of its origin.

Still More Dogs

By STEPHEN GLINICK

After four years in this institution I can say that I have seen many strange things done by Bowdoin College — whomever that appellation refers to. In most cases I suppose the College is thought of ultimately as "The Administration." The College certainly does not constitute the student body. Although they have a lot to say about the workings of this institution, that is all they can do, talk. All decisions of any real importance are predetermined by "higher-ups." In any case Jerry Wayne Brown made it "perfectly clear" to me three years back who ran the show and I have received no subsequent evidence to the contrary.

Once again the College, i.e. The Administration I suppose, has taken it upon itself to exercise its power without consultation of those whom it most affects. I'm referring obviously to the Great Dog Issue." There are a few major points that need to be discussed, as these seem to have to have been left out or deliberately overlooked. Granted dogs make a mess, and there is no place for them and their excrement in the Union, Library, etc. This is easily remedied without eliminating dogs from campus. The problem seems to stem from people rather than dogs. (As usual people make messes too and we are just too blind to see them or too lazy to care if we do). The problem is not dogs. It's the fact that no one is taking care of them. Dogs are supposed to have masters. Why not have all dog owners register their animals just like you register your car and charge a fee of \$10.00 per semester (or per year if that is too exorbitant). This money could go to the repair of the "doggie damage" supposedly so prevalent on campus. Furthermore a dog owner should be required to clean his room. This would set the janitors free from the harassment of being kennel cleaners as well as part-time maids, although in some dorms they are the former without any dogs around. The dog owner would also be responsible for all doggie damage in his room and other rooms on the floor, unless there is more than one animal per floor, in which case pet owners are

still responsible for their own rooms but share damage expense elsewhere. Hopefully this would discourage those owners who don't really care for their pets from keeping them at Bowdoin. When dog owners realize that their pets are a costly luxury rather than a "take-it-for-granted" presence they might have a second thought on their own actions. By the way unregistered dogs get the heave-ho, except in towne dogs, where I will discuss later. It seems to me that this is a fairly equitable system to all concerned — dog lovers, haters, and the vast majority of people who could care less.

So the above is a remedy to a situation to which, as usual in petty hassles of this type, Bowdoin College i.e. "The Administration", has overreacted. But I have not even discussed why there should be dogs on campus anyway. First off, by eliminating student dogs you are not insuring the absence of dogs from campus. There are many towne dogs who know where-the-action is and come up to Bowdoin for a meal, a lay or just a good time — Sounds like a typical Bowdoin weekend, doesn't it? So we can't get rid of dogs altogether. We might as well make that an established fact. Strike one. I'd like to see what Brooks Stoddard will have to say when Ashley Streetman tells him that Wilbur can't room around The Walker Art Building. We might have a case of insubordination or possibly the first resignation in the history of Bowdoin to involve a mate third party. Part of the late Professor Root's charm was that weird little dog that followed him faithfully to class and in both of their later years walked just like his master. Second point is that people obviously want dogs here. Whether the pet is a surrogate mother, a phallic symbol of lost potency, a security blanket, or what-not doesn't alter this fact. In taking the traditional hasty action Bowdoin College, i.e. "The Administration" forgot that dogs are living breathing beings. Apart from all the metaphysical trappings of this statement, what do you do with the dog anyway? Whether you give him away, sell him or whatever, you are going to damage his psyche and you might damage the psyche of his owner, which around here is often more fragile.

Art Department Wants Its Share

by MITCH GOLDMAN

One of the most neglected departments in the college, the Art Department has, for quite some time, been totally ignored by everyone except the students. The increased interest in Art history and studio art has not been met by even a feeble attempt on the part of the administration to increase the art facilities.

The lack of physical space to display and store the museum's collections, as well as the overcrowded classrooms and facilities, has prompted the consideration of building a new art facility.

Several attempts have been made to begin the project of finding an architect to design a new art building. However, for several reasons, the project has never gotten off the ground. The major reason has been one

of fiscal priority. During President Coles' years, most of the emphasis was placed on the science departments. Then, the need for the Senior Center and the Library once again put the Art department request in a lower priority position.

Another reason for neglecting the Art department was the inaction of the Trustees' committee to pick an architect. Unfortunately, most of this delay was due to the death of the committee chairman, the late John C. Pickard. Recently, Richard Wiley was named the new chairman.

A third reason for delaying the project was the lack of sufficient funds. In the early 60's about \$100,000 was donated for a new building, and in the mid-sixties another \$200,000 dollars was added. However, the proposed

addition will cost about \$1.5 million to construct. It has been difficult to stir up alumni support for a building for a number of reasons. The most significant is the view the alumni had of Art when they were at Bowdoin. Many of the alumni think of the Art department as insignificant. However, the times have changed.

Now, the college is facing a major financial crisis. Money is tight and building a proposed \$1.5 million building seems out of the question. Unfortunately, the increase in enrollment next year will definitely not ameliorate already intolerable conditions. The college in determining its fiscal priorities must not once again put the Art department at the bottom of the pile. As Professor Phillip Beam commented recently, "It ought to be our turn now."

A New Education

(Continued from Page Four)

family and relate to others in a healthy manner. Indeed, if educational institutions are to become the liberating force they might well be, they would openly advertise their fallibility and the immanence of granting a degree (like a paycheck) for a pre-arranged amount of work. If education were truly believed to be an unending process for the individual, alumni would not be returning for weekend brawls to make fools of themselves at hockey and football games. Alumni would be returning to spend a semester with their wives and families, rediscovering the joys of the classics or the intricacies of higher math. They would be returning to organize seminars and courses on matters which could be useful; a result of their immediate experience.

Now some would say that this is unrealistic. Already this article has disrupted the sequence from college to career, assaulted the continuity of the institution of marriage and told devoted teachers that what they have maybe we don't want. Making a degree a less urgent affair, soon might say, would disrupt the transitional patterns of American life (High School to college to business to V.P. to Pres., etc.) If that is your response, then you've got the idea. Tuck this article away and pick it up again in forty years. The nuclear family is on its way out. The conceit of the Protestant work ethic is on its way out. Primary functions political and economic institutions are on their way out. Soon the world will see it that American dominion over the economic and political future of so many millions of people is on its way out. Who sounding these multiple death knells? If I could assign it to one source would point to the lion and the lamb of technology. It will remain lion ravaging nations and peoples like the Vietnamese only if colleges and other institutions continue to rework old formats for a radical changing world.

Questions about educational institutions are the most fundamental and they have their hard felt reverberations throughout the entire corporate structure. That is why educational institutions a suggestions of substantive structural change within them have become the focal point for so much concern across all class lines with America. Up to this date, serious re-structuring of institutions has been avoided because the powers and structures that still retain control of academia realize just what a fundamental re-structuring of the school would bring.

When a college President and a college catalogue suggest they are altering curriculum to meet the "demands of a changing world" they are suggesting it is that the tinkers trade is the real model of academia. Basic institutional questions and motives are not being examined, this: at a time when all institutions in the post industrial state cannot believe themselves immune from radical change.

No doubt defenders of current structures could point to the fact that Bowdoin has made great efforts recently to re-adjust. They could identify co-education, the dropping of requirements, the change in composition of the student body, the twelve college exchange and leave of absence option, etc. One could also cite a recent New York Times article; apparently Bowdoin as it now exists is most attractive witnessed in the phenomenal rise in applications.

These changes will only heighten the call for drastic change with structure itself. Bowdoin is still a feeder and a weaner, a success lactation period is still based upon the pressure to receive the I Minor changes will prove to the increasingly sensitive high school graduates who will soon flood higher academia that tinkering patching is not enough. The changed nature of the campus will be a awareness that cannot be anticipated — that awareness is surely going to question the first assumptions behind institutional evolution and enmeshment upon student and administrator alike to prepare themselves for the shock.

Self-Scheduled Exams . . .

(Continued from Page One)

originally given to the Curriculum and Educational Policy (CEP) Committee, on which students do sit. They asked who transferred the matter to the Recording Committee and wanted to know why.

In an interview with the Orient, Dean of the College A. Leroy Grosz said the proposal was never given to the CEP and had always been in the domain of the Recording Committee. Further, he noted that the proposal had been formulated by a special subcommittee made up of two Faculty members and two students. He said he would be perfectly willing to move to amend the proposal or challenge the two-thirds ruling, if the Student Council were to ask him to do so.

At the Council's request, Grosz will appear at next Monday's meeting at 7 p.m. in the Lancaster Lounge of the Union. Council President Geoff Overden said the meeting will be open to any interested members of the college community, as are all Council meetings.

The text of the self-scheduled examination proposal appears below:

The Recording Committee, believing that the Honor System is healthy and, certainly, having no evidence that it is not, recommends that the College undertake an experiment with self-scheduled examinations this spring. The experiment, could, of course, be terminal at any time.

GROUND RULES:

1) Examinations in certain courses require that all students enrolled be present at the same

time, at the same place — e.g., examinations relying heavily on audio-visual materials. Examinations for these courses will continue to be scheduled as in the past.

2) Courses with large enrollments also present special difficulties. In courses with fifty or more students enrolled, examinations would have to be completed and turned in on or before Friday, May 21 (that is, four days before the conclusion of the examination period).

3) The examination period will be structured so that the deadline for grades will be at least four days after the last day of the examination period. This spring, examinations may not be turned in after Tuesday, May 25.

4) With the exceptions already noted, a student may take any examination he wishes, any morning he wishes, during the examination period. He will go to the appropriate departmental secretary just before 9 a.m., sign in, pick up his examination, write the examination in one of the examination rooms, return the examination and blue books to the departmental secretary just after 12:00 if not sooner, and sign out. All examinations must be turned in with blue books.

5) Each student will, of course, be on his honor not to reveal anything whatsoever about any examination he has seen, not even the examination's relative difficulty, length, unfairness, etc.

6) Freshmen will be required to file, with their Advisers, two weeks in advance of the examination period, their planned examination schedules. Other students may schedule their examinations as they please, within the limits noted in 1) and 2) above.



A Canine Manifesto

by BRUCE BROWN

The latest encyclical issuing forth from the sanctum sanctorum of "The Office of the Dean of Students" (which prompts one to wonder if perhaps Mrs. Yanok is at the helm now) shows the penetrating vision with which those in charge are able to see their way clear of bureaucratic minutia and focus their attention on the most pressing and weighty of cosmic campus issues. Few people realize, however, that this is the final stroke in a long and sordid history of animal repression on campus.

The Art Department considers the museum a supplementary for aesthetic achievement, a showplace for the beauty of mankind. Not many would consider it a ghetto, yet the administration of this college has systematically purged the lion population on campus until only two remain and they must bear the humiliating stigma of the oppressed by being confined to the steps of Walker.

Secondly, what has become of the symbol of our identity, the Polar Bear? Ever since the last bear was expunged from college property the incidence of psychological disorders has increased among Bowdoin students, and one identity-less neurotic in the Senior Center was heard pleading to Professor Whiteside in a tone that could only be described as one of maniacal urgency: "At any given time, there should be at least fifteen Polar Bears frolicking on the terrace of the Center."

As a result, the students have turned to dogs as a surrogate. However, the administration, unremitting in its endeavor to strip the campus of every living thing, was not long in making the dogs the object of its tyranny. Dogs attend class diligently and statistics show that their attendance can be more regular than their masters', yet they are denied credit and no dog as of this time has been assigned an academic advisor or been admitted to the Infirmary. Even more devastating than this "benign neglect" is the verbal abuse which the dogs are forced to take from some of the spurious humanoids on campus. Pookie, the TV dog, has more than once been called a "germ" to her face and disparaging remarks have been made about her curly hair.

Frequent requests for redress have been made to the Student Judiciary Board, all of which have been ignored. Discriminatory comments are prevalent on weekends; pejorative references are made about dogs, especially "I wouldn't be caught dead with a dog like that," etc. The college willfully sanctions these injustices. A counseling service has been established and drug rehabilitation information has been made available to students, but Ralph the Dog, one of the local heavies, mournfully stumbles around campus on the nod, looking aimlessly out of those red holes she has for eyes, begging for help. How long shall such unspeakable practices be tolerated?

Shortly before the latest anti-dog mandate plans for a dog-dominated spectacle in the Arena were submitted. It was to have put to an end the traditional monopoly on bloodbaths and romanesque perversions held by the hockey team by staging an Ivan Torrs spectacular of canine atrocities ranging from tag-team chomping matches to voyeuristic fornications. Naturally, these plans had to be rejected due to the cutbacks in the Athletic Department's budget.

There has been no confusion of issues on the administration's part, only a setting of priorities. It is clear that if the dogs go, so must the birds, especially crows and sparrows. Next the trees, who have always "kept in their place," will die. The fact that they — as inferiors — tower stories above even the uppermost reaches of Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall offends the mighties who live there. They will not tolerate such insubordination; they have taken the oath "Multiply and subdue the earth."

Unless there is organized defiance of the current mandate, a rebellion against the tyrants who deny human rights by denying canine rights, the dogs and eventually the humans will soon fall into the category of the lion and the Polar Bear. The strength of our position shall be the bond of friendship between man and dog. Our purpose shall be to conquer fascism and human ascendancy. The time for rhetoric has passed: the times require action.

Orient Interview

Greason Supports Self-Scheduled Exams

(Editor's note: Following is the text of an interview between Dean of the College A. Leroy Grosz and ORIENT reporter John Medeiros on the self-scheduled examination proposal.)

Orient: Why was the self-scheduled exam matter taken from the CEP and put in the Recording Committee?

Greason: I don't believe it was. Was it?

Orient: The Council was under that impression . . . If this wasn't the case . . .

Greason: I don't believe it was. These matters are Recording Committee matters, usually. I'm certainly not aware that it went from the CEP to the Recording Committee. In any case, I don't think it matters. It certainly got a favorable reception in the Recording Committee — got unanimous endorsement — and went on to the Faculty in a form that a subcommittee made up of faculty and students put it into, as I understand.

Orient: There was a subcommittee of faculty and students?

Greason: Right. Professor (James) Redwine chaired it, Mr.

(Myron) Curtis was on it, and the students were two students from the Curriculum Committee — Roy Bouchard '72 and Donald Fisher '71.

Orient: There aren't any students on the Recording Committee . . .

Greason: We met jointly with the Curriculum Committee.

Orient: That didn't come out in the Council meeting.

Greason: This went through all the motions — the Student Council, through the Student Curriculum Committee, brought it to the Recording Committee. As I recall, I don't think it was referred to the CEP . . . I'm on both committees, and I don't remember that at all. We were starting to work on it when the strike occurred last year. We put it aside until this fall, and it was in the subcommittee for some time. The final form in which Professor Redwine presented it to the (Recording) Committee, as I understand it, had the endorsement of the subcommittee.

Now, a couple of items were commented on . . . One of them was why the afternoons weren't available for the exams. I don't

think that's a very important matter — I don't see any reason why they couldn't be, if people felt that was important. I think the feeling of the Committee was that the simplest way would perhaps be the best way. It would be the least expensive, the least cumbersome — You'd simply have exams in mornings. I understand from Professor Redwine that the subcommittee wasn't the least bit interested in the convenience of the student who wants to break out of here in two days. That isn't what Bowdoin College is about. We're providing a period of time in which a student schedules his examinations, but it isn't our responsibility to get him in and out of here lickety-split, but rather to provide this sort of educational opportunity.

So, I'm sure, for example, if the Student Council were to vote to request the Recording Committee to amend this motion, or were to vote to ask me to enter a motion in their behalf, I'd do that at the next Faculty meeting. I'd move to amend it to include afternoons, too, I don't think there's any hangup there.

Orient: The other thing which (Please Turn to Page Six)

Glee Club Gives Mediocre Recital

BY JOHN DETWEILER

Again, the Glee Club has produced an hour or so of music which has value as an experience of composer style if little else. The all too typical slump resulting from music state of five months' pounding, grinding and repetition is all too evident in the men. Possibly, there were two deviations: Britten's Sally Gardens, which was molded from habit into a very gentle presentation; and Schubert's "Widerspruch", which lacked musical control and restraint which would have allowed it to express the inherent power and expanse created by the composer. With little opportunity for the music to "breathe" and anticipate, it only acquired weakness. The girls did offer a more musical presentation. The first offering of the afternoon, "Four Slavic Songs" by Bartok, was involving. Both men and women gave the music to the audience and the music, strong in character with expressive motives, intertwining and compounding voice parts, and lively syncopated rhythms was a pleasure. The girls carried and improved upon this musical expression through the three selections by the Madrigal Singers. The presentation was very clear and unified. Richard Felciano's "Double Alleluia", sung by Holyoke's full chorus, was well done, the music itself being seemingly a successful impression of 20th century religious confusion and necessity. However, the size of the room and placement of speakers in performance tended to separate speakers too much from human voices and also to override the piano. Just the same, it was all presented fluidly. The piece did seem somewhat out of context and isolated amongst the general trend of the program. It was merely a taste of what could have been a much more definite impression had there been more works of the twentieth century. This tended to "undersell" the piece, although it was welcomed by most students — much to some of the performers' surprise.

Bowdoin's "Brass Ensemble," nested snugly in one of Wentworth's balconies, came across with the Bowdoin Club in Handel's "Repeti Sunt", in a not to be "acceptable" performance. The most noticeable trait (also much too evident in "Drunken Sailor") was a general lack of spontaneity. The conductor's rhythm dragged the two antiphonal groups along, prodding them to respond to each other — characteristic, Bowdoin expression.

The Mozart wrapped matters up by a continuation of previous experience; although Mozart's toiling through optimistic expression of the "Missa Brevis" was not withdrawn from the music. For what one generally expects here, the instruments came through quite well. The harpsichord continuo steadily supported the whole enterprise

and the violin's often joyous bursts were very enlivening. The chorus followed what was there and the soloists peered forth from amongst the mass. The soprano, however, presented some very musical moments.

As a whole, a musical expression or hopefully with the "Missa Brevis" finale) a progression, the concert did give a lot more to social etiquette than to musical evolution or chronology. The Bowdoin solo section with its conventional prep

school or college selection might have opened, followed by the Madrigal Singers. Next, the Bartok would have been in better juxtaposition with Richard Felciano than was Jacob Handel. Finally, Mozart's strong statement would, as it did Sunday, pull any "loose ends" together. In comparison, the presentation offered no novel expression of excess of enthusiasm for the "Bowdoin community" to handle. There have undoubtedly been much finer yet also much more trying utterances from the Club.

Greason Interview . . .

(Continued from Page Five)

people were upset about was the ruling — I guess from President Howell — that this would take a two-thirds majority vote to pass the Faculty.

Greason: That was a recommendation of the Recording Committee. I think the feeling was that if the Faculty should vote 51 percent to 49 percent to go into self-scheduled exams, this would make a bad atmosphere in which to do it. There would have to be fairly resounding confidence for it to work, with good will required all around.

Orient: From the points of view of some people last night, (at the Council meeting) it seems as if the cards are being stacked against this proposal — from the very beginning.

Greason: I don't think so. Orient: You don't think this is effectively stacking the deck against it?

Greason: I'm not sure it'll get a majority vote. I'm not very optimistic after the Faculty meeting. But I think students have to bear the responsibility for it. We had complaints from the Faculty about the outrageous abuse of the Honor System by students in the Library. The Library is part of the Honor System, accepted by students . . .

And there are several faculty members who spoke about instances in the last year in take-home exams and the like where cheating occurred. This was most of the talk; (the vote) may turn out to be different — it's always hard to guess this sort of thing. I'm going to talk at the Council meeting; (Monday night) I'm going to give some suggestions as to what I think can be done to strengthen the Honor System by the students, who are the only ones who can do it.

Orient: Until something like that happens you're not optimistic about the self-scheduled exam proposal?

Greason: No, but I say that in an objective sense. I myself am in favor of giving it a try, and I think it would work. As I told the Faculty, I think the theft of books is regrettable, but is more a matter of selfish personal convenience, just as it was for students at schools that used to have social codes under the honor system where the social code would require women to be back in their dorms by 10 o'clock. The ground rules weren't accepted. The one question I have is that the ground rules to me seem so reasonable in our Library that to violate them is really cheap.

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Snowmobiles Ravage Environment

Speed-hungry Americans have acquired a new motorized appendage, the snowmobile. With luck, its rapidly increasing use may be curtailed. Evidence is mounting that this off-road vehicle, like the trail-bike and the ATV (all-terrain vehicle), seriously threatens the delicate ecology of the winter landscapes as well as man's tender ear drums.

Over 1.5 million of the vehicles are currently in use, a meteoric rise from the meager 500 which were around 10 years ago. Each one of them is capable of producing a racket loud enough, with prolonged exposure, to cause permanent hearing loss. Very few machines comply with the industry-suggested noise limit of 84 decibels, which sounds only slightly quieter than a medium-size printing press. None adhere to the new Massachusetts law restricting noise to 73 decibels (louder than a vacuum cleaner). People drive snowmobiles because they enjoy the sensation of speed, and noise is a classic indicator of power and speed.

Noise is the most common complaint against snowmobiles, but they would pose a threat to the environment even if they sounded like a pair of whooshing skis. Dr. William Schmidt of the University of Minnesota Zoology Department was commissioned by a snowmobile manufacturer to study the biological implications of the vehicle's use. His preliminary reports indicate that snow packed by the vehicles does not retain heat as effectively as snow powder. Animals and organisms which live beneath the surface of the snow (e.g. field mice) in winter to keep warm thus lose heat more quickly. The effect of the packing is most serious, naturally, when large areas of land are tracked over — which happens when snowmobiles are not restricted to paths or roads.

Packing of the earth under snowmobile trails also inhibits normal drainage during thawing. Instead of seeping through the soil, water tends to run off, causing erosion. Snow packed on

ponds and lakes reduces the sunlight which filters through loose snow and may seriously affect the flora and fauna of the pond.

Snowmobile traffic can also destroy vegetation. Pine seedlings, for example, take 10 to 15 years to grow to the height of four to five feet, at which point they appear just above the snow line. Cold weather makes them brittle, and the passage of a snowmobile can easily snap them.

Snowmobiles mean greater mobility over winter wilderness. Doctors, telephone repairmen, wildlife rangers and rescue teams can travel easily now over territory that once was hard to cover. By the same token, however, hunters, trappers and fishermen can travel to areas, which were once inaccessible. Threats of overhunting and overfishing are very real.

Humans, as well as wildlife, suffer injury and death from the powerful vehicles. Eighty-four persons were killed last year on

snowmobiles, and about 15,000 were injured. The machines travel quickly (an average of 35 mph, and up to 80-100 mph) and can rapidly convey ill-equipped persons into remote, frozen areas. If the vehicle breaks down, the driver and riders are out of luck.

The National Park Service system, for the most part, restricts the snowmobile to unpaved roads used during the summer by motor vehicles. The Forest Service is more accommodating. In its Eastern regions (stretching from Vermont to Minnesota and south to Missouri), there are over 1,000 miles of snowmobile trails. To patrol all these areas to keep snowmobiles on their marked trails is a mammoth chore and virtually impossible.

Snowmobiles must be regulated, however. The most effective way is to exclude them entirely from valuable or vulnerable areas, like wilderness zones and game habitats. They should never be permitted free run of an area, and should be restricted to vehicular routes.



Koelln Retiring

Great Teacher Leaves

by DAVID COLE

At the end of this year, Fritz Carl August Koelln will retire from the faculty of Bowdoin College. He will leave a considerable impression when he goes, however, after teaching at Bowdoin for forty-two years. Since 1929 Professor Koelln — "Fritz" to his students — has been an instructor of German, German literature, Russian, and mathematics.

All in all he has taught thirty different courses at one time or another, including every course offered by the German department. He teaches four courses a year, and presently has eight, including several that are not part of the regular curriculum and one for residents of Bath. "I have a thousand sons," he says, referring to all the students he has taught. These include President Howell, Dr. Hanley, and several members of the faculty. "It's like being a grandfather," Koelln says happily of his place in the faculty.

Fritz Koelln was born in Germany on May 23, 1901. He attended the Gymnasium, the typical German preparatory school. But he and a group of friends felt that the teachers at the Gymnasium had little to offer them and they tried to leave two years early. Only Koelln succeeded, and he entered the University of Hamburg in 1919.

He remembers best the first four "fiery semesters" when a disappointed generation of veterans of World War One returned to school, and heated debates occurred in seminars between communists, socialists, republicans and other student factions. As a student he was in the middle of the revolution that threw out the Kaiser and tried to set up a new Germany in the ill-fated Weimar Republic.

After the veterans graduated, Koelln went on at Hamburg and won his Ph.D. in 1927. He worked at Hamburg for two years (including a stint in the psychology department with the man who developed the I.Q. system) and in 1929 learned of the opening at Bowdoin. Koelln had never spoken English outside

of his Gymnasium English class; but his fiancée had learned the language while visiting America, and he decided that if she could learn it, so could he.

He became an Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Bowdoin. At first he returned to Germany every summer, but when Hitler took power he stopped. Then, on sabbatical in 1936, Koelln returned to study the situation at Hamburg. He was almost drafted by the Nazis, but finally returned and applied for American citizenship. He was naturalized during the war.

The faculty and student body shrank during the war. Koelln taught math. There were no promotions, but he had been made an Associate Professor in 1941. Today, only four members of the war faculty remain: Koelln, Brown, Daggett, and Abrahamson.

In 1946 Koelln became a full Professor and in 1950 he was George Taylor Files Professor of Modern Languages and Chairman of the Department. "For three years I was the Russian Department," he notes.

In all his years of teaching and traveling (he has been all over Europe during five sabbaticals) he has never stopped studying. His home houses a huge library of German philosophy and literature. "I'm still a student," he admits. "A professor should be a student. When a professor stops being a student he should retire." While teaching thirty courses at Bowdoin, he has taken sixty. "I always felt I should have paid Bowdoin something, because I learned much more here than my students did."

Fritz Koelln is not retiring because he has stopped being a student. He intends to continue his readings and also his lectures on anthroposophy. Next year he will give a course on Goethe at a small college in Sussex, England. But then he will return to Brunswick, which he thinks is provincial, but "a wonderful town". His interest in Germany is great, of course, but he considers Brunswick and Bowdoin his home.



Julie: A Familiar Face

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Around campus, hanging on classroom and office walls, there are old lithographs and prints depicting Bowdoin as it was in the decades past.

There are few who have been around long enough to recall that Bowdoin. One who has is Juliette Messier, known fondly as Julie, the woman who works behind the information desk in the Union. Julie has been working at the college since 1927.

Born and raised at Mere Point, Julie attended Brunswick High School. She never thought of working at Bowdoin until she was asked by the Bursar to work part time after school. When she graduated from high school, she started working full time and except for a two year respite — has been at it ever since.

"Bowdoin then," she said, "was a lot different than it is now. Everyone knew everyone else. It was really like a big family. It was very rare for employees to quit. Even faculty members stayed on for longer than they usually do now."

Working conditions in the twenties would have delighted any contemporary unionist. There was a two-hour lunch break and every employee got a month's vacation the first year of work. Now a year's tenure is required for the vacation. During the depression, she recalled, there was a cut in salary but most people did not mind too much since at least they were working.

Julie got tired of bookkeeping in 1939 and left the college for two years. She came back the "week before Pearl Harbor" to

work for Donovan Lancaster, the director of the Moulton Union, as secretary. "Those were wonderful years," she said. "I was in more contact with the students and knew of more of their activities." At that time Julie was also an active member of the Brunswick Choral Society, which was founded by Frederick Tillotson, Professor of Music at the time.

In 1965 the Information Desk was instituted in the Union. Julie asked for the job of manning it because it would bring her even closer to the students. Since then she has been one of the most familiar faces on campus and everyone's favorite source of play tickets, postage stamps and scuttlebutt.

The college is not oblivious to the many years of Julie's service. Last June she was made an honorary alumna.

Julie will have to retire in three years at the mandatory retirement age of sixty-five. As one can expect, she does not want to leave. "The college keeps me interested in young people and I like young people," she said, "and after all, Bowdoin is my life, my second home."

The Student Council will issue a questionnaire in the near future to determine student reaction to the present form of the Reading Period. Students should be prepared to return the five-question sheet as soon as possible.

College To Host N.S.F. Institutes

Dr. Roger Howell Jr., President of the College, announced that the National Science Foundation (NSF) has awarded Bowdoin grants totaling \$140,142 in support of three Summer Institutes to be held on the campus next summer.

Participants in the Institutes will be selected public and private secondary school teachers from throughout Maine and the nation.

Jointly sponsored by Bowdoin and the NSF, the six-week Summer Institutes in Mathematics, Marine Biology and Chemistry are designed to advance the teaching skills of participants and to deepen their knowledge of their subjects. The programs will begin June 28 and end Aug. 6.

This will be the 12th consecutive year that Bowdoin has conducted special summer programs with NSF support. Harry K. Warren, Director of Bowdoin's Moulton Union, will again serve as Coordinator of the College's summer programs.

Among other Bowdoin programs to be held during the coming summer will be the College's seventh consecutive Advanced Science Seminar, supported by a \$95,560 grant from the NSF. The topic for the seminar, which will be held from June 22 to Aug. 12, will be Combinatorial Theory.

An Ad Hoc Committee is being formed to discuss the food in the Moulton Union Dining Room. Anyone interested should contact Ron Crowe, Andy Jeon, Jim Harding or John Marshall.

TOURNAMENT BEGINS NEXT WEEK

by BEN BENSON

The Polar Bears are now definitely assured of being tied with Vermont for first place in the ECAC's Division II. However, if Norwich is able to overcome the Catamounts this evening, Bowdoin will assume the top position alone.

Last Friday the Bowdoin squad defeated Middlebury 5-3, but lost to Vermont 5-2 the next day. The Bears romped over Northeastern Tuesday evening 7-1, and beat a tough Merrimack squad Thursday evening 6-3.

As of press-time Friday, it appeared as if the Division II Tournament Committee will probably seed Vermont first and Bowdoin second. In that case Bowdoin will probably face Massachusetts, if that team defeats Merrimack Saturday. The game will be on Wednesday evening at 7:30 in the arena.

Vermont, if ranked first will face the fourth ranked club, which could be either Merrimack, Norwich, Salem State, Hamilton or Oswego.

In any event, however, it looks like the Polar Bears might just be making that trip to Burlington again to face Vermont for the Division II title. That game would be on Saturday March 13.

MIDDLEBURY

Perhaps last weekend's loss to Vermont was predicted by the Polar Bears' play against Middlebury on the day before.

Although its record is undistinguished, Middlebury had topped Vermont and jumped to a quick 2-0 lead in the first period with screened shots on Hutchinson from inside the blue line. Bowdoin's dominance of play proved decisive, however, as the bears evened the score in the same period with scores by Harrington (his first) and Petrie.

Petrie's goal was particularly good, as he scored unassisted with two Bowdoin players in the Penalty box. Middlebury scored and led again in the second, but Ed Good fired his umpteenth of the year and goals by Quinlan and Hall put Bowdoin ahead to stay. While Bowdoin dominated the

puck however, Middlebury got off more shots on Hutch than Bowdoin got on the home team's freshman goalie. Bowdoin did not utilize its control to scoring advantage.

VERMONT

In a packed arena the next afternoon, Bowdoin completely controlled the first ten minutes of the UVM game. To the delight of 4300 rabid Vermont fans, however, the Bears committed a rare offense that gave UVM a penalty shot and Wright's tally destroyed the Bowdoin initiative. Although Donovan scored early in the second and Bowdoin dominated the play, the Bears fell behind 4-1 as UVM tallied with three powerful slapshots.

An unexciting third period saw Dowd score nicely, but UVM tallied also in the closing minutes. What was most disheartening, however, was the fact that Hutchinson and Talbot (who played the third period) had ten saves between them, while Reece of Vermont had 22. Clearly Bowdoin was in charge, but the Polar Bears simply didn't do what they had to.

NORTHEASTERN

Although the win over Northeastern was meaningless for the division record, it was a moral boost for the previous less-than-exciting Bear play; the Huskies had beaten Vermont on the night before Bowdoin's game.

They could do nothing right, however, for almost everyone seemed to get into the act in Bowdoin's 7-1 romp, which included a double play by the team Co-Captains; Kullen scored his first goal on an assist by Good which tied him for the overall Bowdoin scoring record. Talbot also played a confident game in the goal, but the bears suffered the loss of Bob Hall, an All-American defenseman, for the rest of the season.

Not only was the score encouraging in the Northeastern game, but the Polar Bear play was significantly different from preceding games, and Co-Captain Good says that the new style of play will be characteristic of the future. Bowdoin got off 40 shots



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Benson

Bob Kullen, Bear Co-Captain in the foreground, scored his first goal of the season against Northeastern Tuesday night. Ed Good, the other Co-Captain in the background, tied the individual scoring record that same night. In the game against Merrimack Thursday, Good set a new mark of 112 points.

on the Northeastern goalie, and in coupling this with consistent fore-checking Bowdoin totally outclassed the Huskies. They may have been big, fast skaters, but they hardly put together a play worth mentioning, and they had to content themselves with putting Hall out of commission.

MERRIMACK

The Merrimack game, which closed out the Bears' regular season, proved to be rougher than expected. Merrimack had lost to Salem State in overtime (Bowdoin beat Salem 7-1 two weeks back), but they gave the Bears some trying moments and led in the third period 3-2, having erased a two goal deficit from the first.

Foulkes and Good led the

scorers with four points apiece; Foulkes had two goals and two assists and Good had a goal and three assists. He broke Ken Watson's three season ('66-'69) scoring record with an assist to Foulkes' first period goal and ran his total to 112 points. Donovan had two goals and block had an assist and a goal; the bears finished strongly with four straight goals and took the game convincingly, 6-3.

In the UVM game, Good cited the problem of shooting, which hindered the Bowdoin offense that is usually so potent. "We just

weren't taking enough long shots, but that's all going to change." Part of the reason for the barrage of Vermont goals in the second period could be attributed to Hutchinson's unfamiliarity with the screen shot — most teams have never had the chance to get one off on the Bowdoin cage. "We're going to get off a lot more outside shots," says Good. "You'll see a lot more goals from us."

In the first round of the ECAC Divisional playoffs, Bowdoin will play the UMass team which gave Vermont one of its two losses for the season.

Bears Squash Asses

by FRAK

The Bowdoin varsity squash team ended its season on a pleasant note last Friday as it whalloped the Colby Mules 9-0 at Waterville. The match was completely one-sided except for the contest at the number 1 position where Bowdoin's Dave Freeman faced Colby's Dave Freeman. Freeman, who had been undefeated against Bowdoin opponents last year, had been humiliated by Bob Carroll at Bowdoin three weeks earlier, and was out for revenge.

Gordon easily took the first two games, but Freeman came back with a 15-4 victory in the third. Gordon won the fourth game, and the match, in a hard fought 15-12 decision. The last half-dozen points were marked by blood spitting from Gordon's hand, which had been somehow cut. Gordon's victory assured the 9-0 whitewash of the Mules, and a happy ending for a somewhat disappointing season for the Bear racquet men. Ed Reid's squad finished with a 4-8 win-loss record.

This weekend, Reid will accompany his first six men to the intercollegiate championships at Williams. Bob Carroll, Blair Fensterstock, Art Blake, Gordon, Bill Sexton, and Doug Simonton will make the trip to Williams. Coach Reid said that he hoped for winning performances from his men in the preliminary rounds, depending on the luck of the draw.

At a team meeting this week, junior Blair Fensterstock was chosen to succeed Gordon and Blake as captain of next year's squad. Fensterstock had played number two position for Reid's team for most of the season, and, despite a bout with mono, had

turned in a good performance. The varsity squad will have six returning lettermen next year, including their one and two players, and the team should be able to better handle the top competition that they are scheduled to face.

POOLERS

The Bowdoin swimmers defeated Amherst 53-40 Saturday in an exciting meet marked by several new pool records.

John Erikson set a new pool and school record in the 1000 yard freestyle with a time of 10:52. Pete Robinson swam the 200 yard in 1:51.4 which is his fastest time this year.

John Wendler established a new pool record as he took first place in the first diving event.

In the 200 yard butterfly, Gary Haag of Amherst, the national champion and record holder took first place with a time of 2:04.3. In the 100 yard free, Parker Barnes swam a 49.5 which seats him as second in New England in that event.

George Starkwether of Amherst established a new pool record of 2:06 in the 200 yard backstroke. And John Erikson established a new pool record of 5:15 in the 500 yard freestyle.

In the second diving event Wendler again took first place.

In a time of 4:19, the 400 yard relay was won by Bowdoin. Jeff Meehan, Glenn Merriman, Parker Barnes and Pete Robinson were on the team which defeated Amherst by over a second.

Bowdoin travels to Tufts this weekend, and to the New England Championships and the Nationals in the succeeding weeks.

Grapplers Put It All Together

by ERIC WEIS

"No fishing in this room" is the writing on a sign hanging over one of the rooms in the old gym. The room is where Bowdoin's wrestling team practices every day, in a workout that includes 2 miles of running, a lot of calisthenics, and wrestling practice bouts to boot.

The term "fishing" refers to a fish, which flops over on its back after it is pulled in, and which

Last Saturday, the grapplers traveled down to Tufts for a dual meet with Tufts and Lowell Tech. The Polar matmen swept the meet, defeating Lowell in a squeaker by 20-18, and handing Tufts another "door job", as Coach Phil Soule puts it, by beating them by a score of 31-10. This Friday the team will attend the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Tournament at Lowell Tech, with good chances of

the heavyweight class, who after almost being pinned himself, managed to reverse and pin his man at 2:52 in the 2nd period.

Lowell Tech was another matter. Tech led the Polar Bears for most of the meet until late in the afternoon when we gained a slight margin and Jim Coffin '72 was slated to wrestle a Lowell man in the 150 lb. class. Coffin wrestled his man into a pin position, and after what seemed to be an interminable length of time, rolled the man over and pinned him. He earned five match points for the pin, and sewed up the victory over Tech for the Bowdoin squad. Pappalardo, Van Tassel, Silva, and co-Captain Bill Hale '72 wrestling at 152 lbs., all decided their men, gaining three match points for each bout. In three other matches, however, the Tech matmen pinned their Bowdoin counterparts. It should be mentioned in passing that Carson Meehan was not able to wrestle, due to a case of mono; nevertheless, Bowdoin triumphed at the dual meet.

In individual statistics, two men finished the year with undefeated records. Hale went 11-0, making his career record, including tournament play, 29-3 — in regular season play he is undefeated. Van Tassel, new to the team this year, turned in a fine performance with a 6-0 record. Pappalardo finished with a 9-2 record, as did Silva. Charlie Lombard '74 and Tom Darrin '74 also deserve mention for the fine jobs they did, considering that they usually wrestled up a weight class.

finishing in the top ten places. At Saturday's meet, Bowdoin easily defeated the Tufts wrestling squad. Outstanding matches of the day included: Jay Van Tassel '74, at 126 lbs., pinning his opponent in 49 seconds; Jerry Silva '73, at 134 lbs., pinning his foe at 4:04 in the match; and co-Captain John Pappalardo '71, in



gives up early in the game. When your opponent is a "fish" it means that he gives up early, without a fight. Occasionally one hears, the comment, "Reel him in!" at wrestling matches.

It seems the team has put it all together this year, for the team has compiled a record of 9-2, the best in its three years of existence.



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Trends in Black Literature; Barksdale Offers Analysis

by RINK BUCK

It is not often that Bowdoin has the chance to host an eminent speaker like Dr. Richard K. Barksdale. It is unusual for a man of his stature to remain for a week and rarer still that the gentleman is a Bowdoin graduate. Barksdale, (Atlanta University) was one of two Black graduates of the class of '37.

Dean Barksdale's first lecture on Monday night treated some of the highlights of Black literature from the mid 1950's till the present. Ralph Ellison, Gwendolyn Brooks and James Baldwin were discussed in the light of post World War II problems and questions of identity that were as much a problem of America in general as

they were for Black men. James Baldwin in particular aided this discovery of identity not only with his insights into the Black American experience but also his autobiographical explorations into the problems of an expatriate homosexual. This is where the similarity stops, however. Dean Barksdale pointed out that while J. D. Salinger and Baldwin may have shared a common interest in identity crisis — his characters were suffering in the "lap of influence" where those of Baldwin's earlier novels were not. The fiction and poetry of the "Searing Sixties" took new departures. These new directions were partially the result of two major events of the forties and fifties which culminated in

somewhat diverse movements in the sixties. These events were the conversion of Malcolm Little to Malcolm X in prison (1947), the refusal of Mrs. Rosa Parks to get off the bus in Montgomery (1954) and the rise of Dr. Martin Luther King. There are problems with this analysis as I view it, certainly the early Malcolm and the early King had little in common in terms of ends or means and the tension that exists between non-violent integrationist strains of Black protest, and militant separatism strains, are tensions that still exist within many well-read Black writers today.

This leads directly to the point made by Dean Barksdale about recent Black literature, its directions and its scope. First of all the revolutionary literature that has appeared since the deaths of both Malcolm and King is not written for a white readership. This obviates the need for Black writers to gear themselves towards pleasing what today has got to be seen as two contradictory sets of values of orientation. Thus the poems and fiction of the past five years consciously promote the social revolution, "each poem is a searing political statement... not just an aesthetic happening, the new poet speaks for a cause — for his people, there will be no 'green tree poems' no 'blue sky poems'". I had the opportunity to talk with Dr. Barksdale on Tuesday evening. He gave me his opinions on a number of subjects ranging from the problems of Black writers to his feelings on Black Panthers. I was told a story about Frank Yerbey and Chester Himes, both Black writers who had difficulty getting their first novels published. Yerbey's "Foxes of Harrow" was originally a well researched historical novel on a Louisiana slave revolt that had to be toned down before he could

(Please Turn to Page Three)



Dr. Richard K. Barksdale

Tallman Lecture

Cromwell, Atatürk And Liberalism

by RICHARD PATARD

This Tuesday evening in Wentworth Hall, before a regrettably diminutive audience, Visiting Professor Michael Hurst of St. John's College, Oxford, concluded his series of three "Tallman Lectures" on "The Fragility of Liberalism" with a discourse on "Principles and Guidelines."

Hurst addressed himself primarily to the relationships of nationalism, distribution of wealth, extent of the franchise, and level of civilization to liberalism, concluding that "the factors of nationality, (distribution of) wealth, and civilization level govern whether or not liberalism is fragile" in any national situation, and warning that intolerance, an over-extended franchise, or a reluctance to use

force when necessary, could prove fatal to the development of liberalism. Eschewing all hints of historical determinism, including the widespread myth that liberalism must inevitably triumph in any society exposed to it, Hurst this time concentrated his attention on the developing nations of the third world, where the fate of liberalism remains as yet undetermined.

Professor Hurst began his lecture by discussing nationalism's contribution to liberalism. A strong state machine alone, he noted, had forged the nations in which both nationalism and liberalism first evolved, England and France; but Austria and Prussia also developed highly centralized, effective instruments of government, yet failed to engender either a Prussian or Austrian nationalism. Hence,

Hurst concluded that a strong state machine alone is inadequate to forge a nationalistic state; ethnic identity and homogeneity are also highly advantageous, if not prerequisite, nationalism does not develop in states without one clearly dominant ethnic group (Austrian Empire), or in states much smaller than the ethnic group. Moreover, an economically as well as ethnically and culturally homogeneous populace is required to produce the common sympathy of effective nationalism; distribution of wealth must not be so imbalanced as to provoke internal strife, although a large mercantile middle class is not prerequisite to liberalism, as was the case in Hungary, which retained a largely feudal society until very late in the eighteenth century. Hurst (Please Turn to Page Two)



Jerry Carr and Amy Carey in 'Terminal Stop,' by Eric Hunter.

The Greyhound Cometh?

by FRED CUSICK

The annual student written one-act play competition opened last night in the Experimental Theater. According to the program notes the one-acts have been put on every year for the last 35 without producing an author of talent, although one winner did go on to become a Nixon speech writer. Surprisingly enough, at least one of this year's batch showed talent while the other two were no worse than the Masque and Gown's usual.

TERMINAL STOP... On the program it says that this is a play "for New Yorkers, about New York, by a New Yorker." I'm a Bostonian myself so perhaps I didn't appreciate the nuances of Mr. Hunter's play. It's about these two guys who live a block away from the New York Port Authority Bus Terminal. Norman (Chris Anschuetz) is always dreaming about escaping the city. Frank (Jerry Carr) is there to provide ironic comment on Norman's pipe dreams. Finally the day arrives. Yesir, Norman's going to get on that bus and flee the city. And where does Norman choose to flee to? Oklahoma. Oklahoma!!!

The whole thing is just a pipe dream of course. I suspect Mr. Hunter of trying to parody the worst of plays of O'Neill and Miller. If he is, might I suggest a change in title. Instead of TERMINAL STOP how about THE GREYHOUND COMETH. ALCESTIS... Steve Fulchino's farce is more silly than funny. The

plot, of course, is meaningless. Some of the jokes are good. The talents of Frank McEvoy, Nancy Moulton, Cindy Lamb, Rich Luegig, Joe Garaventa, Peter Bieger, and Ian James seem wasted in this one.

THE LAST PARTY... This is my choice for best play. It's sort of a living cartoon strip with serious overtones. The cast, directed by Tom Peckenham, is uniformly excellent, but most of the credit for the production's success belongs to the author, William Randvir. When he's not trying to be serious or profound Mr. Randvir can be very funny. He has something that neither of the other student authors in the competition have, an ear for the way different people talk. The moments of just people talking to one another are what makes the play. The rest of the production is simply Randvir and Peckenham beating the air while waiting for the next high spot.

Bowdoin students may now apply for the special "Washington Semester Program" offered by The American University in Washington, D.C. for the 1971-72 academic year.

The University suggests that applicants be honor students who have taken a basic course in government. Interested Bowdoin students should see Professor John Donovan of the Department of Government before April 1.

Hurst's Concept Of Liberalism

(Continued from Page One)

went on to cite the difficulties posed to many emerging African nations by the differences in cultural levels between tribes, such as existed in Nigeria, where the Ibos had attained a far higher level of civilization than their countrymen. In short, a psychological homogeneity and common interests, is the sine qua non of nationalism; this community may even be provided, in a religiously sensitive state such as India, by religious homogeneity. This national sense of shared interest is essential to the evolution of a constitutional (i.e., liberal) mentality, with the mutual tolerance and devotion to law of that state of mind. Nationalism is ultimately, Hurst implies, the great catalyst of liberalism; equitable distribution of wealth and ethnic identity benefit liberalism only by fostering a national consciousness.

Moreover, Hurst stated that liberalism must not be overly reluctant to resort to force; in a

liberal society, intolerance, that is, an underdeveloped sense of respect for law and constitutional arbitration of issues, is itself an intolerable element in society. "Only intolerance itself is intolerable." Hurst acknowledged that ultimately force is the ultimate foundation of a liberal regime just as it is the basis of any other form of government: "For liberalism to triumph it must have the machinery to strike against its enemies as well as the determination to use it..." for the triumph of liberalism there has to be a good deal of fighting, of struggle going on. The failure of German liberalism at Frankfurt in 1848 to establish a material, military foundation doomed German liberalism in that era; whereas Cromwell's New Model Army and the First French Republican levies were the physical components which made the triumph of liberalism possible in England and France. In fact, Cromwell, Hurst maintained, was not sufficiently forceful in

establishing liberalism, particularly in Ireland. To ensure that a people derives the blessings of liberalism, Hurst explained, it is often necessary to treat them the way England treated Ireland for three centuries: "You sometimes have to be cruel to be kind." Cromwell, "the English Ataturk", who failed to weld all the British Isles into a single, homogenous, unitary liberal state, because "in Ireland he wasn't vigorous enough; the British weren't sufficiently ruthless." English determination to exterminate the Irish in their effort to colonize Ireland is justified because "You have to clear the forest before the foundations can be laid."



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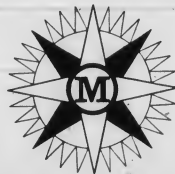
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Self-Scheduled Exams

To the Editor:

I find it hard to understand why there has been so much commotion lately about the self-scheduled exam proposal. Smith College, which is larger than Bowdoin and certainly less liberal in regard to administrative policies, introduced self-scheduled examinations in 1969, and, as I recall, there was very little controversy over the measure; when put into effect, the new exam policy worked very well. The exams lasted for four days. There were three examination periods on each day. A student-run exam center was set up, with a separate table for each department. The student in charge of the exams in a certain subject gave out one exam to each student who requested it. The exams in and envelopes which had been previously marked with the student's name and the course title. The student then completed the exam in a classroom and sealed the envelope with a sticker on which she wrote her name, course title, and time period. The exams had to be returned to the center at the end of two and a half hours.

This system has many advantages. First, self-scheduled exams are fairer to students because they do not put students at the mercy of the random and capricious scheduling arranged by the registrar with no thought for the spacing of an individual's exams. The grades on self-scheduled exams reflect only the student's preparation and work; they do not reflect the workings of some outside force which has given some people a "lucky" exam schedule and others an "unlucky" one. A student's fate at exam time should lie in his own hands, not in the laps of the gods.

Since the Honor System was in effect at Smith, there was no need for the teacher to be present at a fixed time to monitor the exam. The designation of certain classrooms as "smoking rooms" and others as "absolutely no smoking" was another advantage which is not possible when a class must take an exam en masse. And there were not as many opportunities for cheating as one might think: evening exams, for example, had to be picked up between 6:45 and 7:00, and returned by 9:30. If they were returned late, they were not accepted. Because the exams were marked, only a student enrolled in a course could get an exam for that course, and she could only take out an exam once. Of course, a student could take her exam back to her bedroom and cheat there, if she wished to cheat; there are ways to cheat during a scheduled exam, too.

Why does Bowdoin hesitate to adopt such an efficient and advantageous policy? Why was it proposed that exams take place only in the mornings and that the secretary of the Department give out the exams? I can imagine that perhaps the self-scheduled exams would require the teachers to make up the exams earlier than they do now. This may be one reason for the opposition of some of the faculty. I can also understand, after observing the farcical Bowdoin "Reading Period," why some teachers feel that following a two-week semi-vacation with self-scheduled exams makes things too easy on the students. In this case, however, the fault lies not in the self-scheduled exams but in the unimaginative use that has been made of the potentially productive Reading Period.

There is no reason to continue with the present unfair and time-consuming system of examinations when such an efficient and feasible system could be adopted.

Sincerely yours,
Catherine Castner

Still (Ugh!) More Dogs

To the Editor:

The following is an open letter to the Dean of Students,
Dean Nyhus,

Your incompetence as Dean of Students has provoked me into writing this letter. The statement released by your office concerning dogs is mere rhetoric, and further highlights your many shortcomings. I agree with you that dogs are a nuisance, however you are in a more authoritative position than me. Therefore it is your responsibility to control the dog nuisances.

My parents are not paying over \$4,000 for me to be educated with dogs. How long must I eat at the Union with these smelly, flea infested and saliva dripping down the mounts animals? How long must I attend classes with these frisky, whining and tail wagging nuisances? How long must I study in the library with these animals or accidentally step in their s... on the library stairs or campus grounds? Also must I finish out this school term sleeping in a kennel? That is what these dorms are now, kennels. Hyde, Coleman, the Senior Center and Fraternities in particular! As a matter of fact, I would like to propose that Bowdoin College change its name to Kennel College and that you be demoted to Dean of Dogs. I am tired of rhetoric!!!

Before I close this letter, allow me to mention the latest "dog nuisances". I was in the library and had to use the toilet. While sitting on the toilet a dog crawled into my toilet-cabin from the one his master so doggedly occupied. Now really, must I s... with dogs too? Also I walked in the bathroom of my dorm preparing to take a shower until I noticed a dog occupying a shower stall. As I opened the shower curtain further, I not only saw the entire body of the dog, but I also saw his naked master. They were showering together! How uncivilized and unsanitary can people get!!!

I realize that Bowdoin is all male and that as a result of this it is full of "everts and some homosexuals, but this dog loving has got to end. I am a dog owner, but I keep my dog in his place: he is home in my backyard living in his doghouse. Is Bowdoin a backyard full of doghouses? (The Union, library, frat and dorms) If it is then I suggest that Hyde Hall be transformed into a kennel. You become Dean of Dogs and separate courses be installed such as: how to s... on library stairs and campus grounds, how to steal food from students' dinner plates and how to take showers in the dorms. Also, I might add that these dogs pay full price — at the expense of their masters — that they be served GRAVY TRAIN for meals and that they be permitted to form a D.D.S. (Dogs for a Democratic Society) to complement the S.D.S. (Students for a Democratic Society).

Yours truly,
A DOGGONE TIRED STUDENT
P.S. Bowdoin will not only produce articulate students, but it will also produce dogs with articulate barks.

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Barksdale . . .

(Continued from Page On.

get a publisher. Yerbey had success with that novel and others like it and is now a millionaire. Himes had similar experiences more recently and ended up an extremely popular writer of detective stories — in France. His "Cotton Comes to Harlem" has recently been released as a film. Barksdale said, "I tell these stories to make this point, there has been a conspiracy among publishers to exclude revolutionary writings." He went on to point out that the Broadside Press, a struggling Black publishing house has been an outlet for a number of writers who previously had to depend on white publishers.

On the Black Muslims, "Of course Elijah has the most organized movement of them all. He is building a separatist cult that has gained economic self sufficiency in an area that he will someday make it. . . . All other groups depend on white philanthropy."

On the Panthers, "There has been a decline, the Panthers make some inflated claims . . . That Hoover scares me — its just like the Berrigan thing. It soars the daylight out of me. The government was as responsible for the decline of the Panthers as any other reason. Hoover and his agents have too much power."

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Final Tournament Game

BEARS FACE VERMONT

by DAVID BUSHY

Bowdoin took their third consecutive regular season ECAC Division II championship last week when Norwich dumped Vermont Friday.

Although the Bears were happy Vermont met defeat, they didn't show their appreciation too well when they dumped Norwich 8-2 Wednesday evening, in what appeared to be a preliminary event for the tournament championship against Vermont tomorrow.

A strong Norwich squad prevented the Polar Bears from scoring in the first period Wednesday, but presented no real challenge after that. Murphy scored for Bowdoin early in the second period with assists by Petrie and Tausig.

His goal was followed two minutes later, at 5:23 by Dowd, assisted by Donovan and Quinlan. Dowd achieved the first hat-trick of the season for Bowdoin in the third period. At 9:31 Burnett scored and at 19:39 of the second stanza Harrington scored, assisted by Block and Good.

The entire game was marked by vicious Norwich checking and several encounters which nearly erupted into fights. Tom Hutchinson, the Polar Bear Goalie, put up an excellent defense, allowing only two goals and making 20 saves. Many of his saves drew the "fired" Bowdoin crowd to their feet. The arena was filled with a capacity crowd which vocally overwhelmed the futile attempts of stalwart Norwich fans.

Throughout the game the Norwich morale and drive seemed to decline. By the third period they seemed pretty well used to the idea of losing, but still popped



Yes, everyone was at the first tournament game.

in two goals during that period.

Petrie scored for Bowdoin at 2:06 assisted by Foukes and Harrington, and Murphy scored, forty seconds later with an assist from Tausig. After the first Norwich goal, Dowd scored the last two Bowdoin goals at 5:29 and 11:55, with assists by Harrington, and King and Donovan. These gave him the game and season's first hat trick.

Bowdoin's overall 1970-71 regular season record included 17 victories, four losses and one tie, with the Polar Bears scoring 116 goals and their opponents 54. Bowdoin's ECAC Division II record is 14-2-0, with Watson's club outscoring their combined opponents 99-34. The 34 goals given up by the Polar Bears to their 1970-71 Division II foes was the lowest total of goals allowed by any of the 28 Division II teams this season.

The squad's current total of 115 goals is only one away from the record 116 goals racked up by last year's Bowdoin team.

This year's team has already established a new record (312) for most points scored in a single season. The old record of 300 was set by Watson's 1969-70 squad.

The current team's total of 197 assists is also a Bowdoin single season record, bettering by 13 the mark established last year.

If the Polar Bears should win tomorrow, they will tie the Bowdoin single season victory record of 19 established in 1969-70.

Other Bowdoin team records established during the current season were most assists in one game (23) and most points in one game (36), both marks being set in Bowdoin's 13-2 romp over Holy Cross.

Co-Capt. Ed Good leads the individual record-breakers with a new Bowdoin mark of 113 for most points in a three-year varsity career. His total is five better than the record established in 1968-69 by Ken Martin of Framingham, Mass. For the 1970-71 season to date, Good has 17 goals and 23 assists for a total of 40 points. That's only three points shy of the all-time Bowdoin record for most points in a single season (43), shared by Good and Martin. Good is also only one assist away from tying the Bowdoin record (24) for most assists in a single season.

The Polar Bears' other co-captain, Bob Kullen of Milton, Mass., has racked up 21 assists to break his own 1969-70 record of 17 for most assists in a single season by a defenseman.

another victory in the discus throw.

John Roberts, from DEKE stepped onto the track and before he had a chance to step off again he had won not only the pole vault (his record being 13') and long jump, but the high hurdles and the high jump as well. Another notable Psi U is Webster who nabbed second in the pole vault and third in the high jump.

In the running events, the 40 yard dash was won by John Fonville, an independent, who recently came out of retirement, and second place went to Bob Gilmour of Psi U, the second place finisher in the high jump.

Dave Cole won the 440 and sneaked in for a third in the 40. Zeta Psi's lone entry, Mark Cuneo later won the mile trailed by Sigma Nu's sole contestant, Brian Sheridan. Cuneo later won the two mile against Kern of Psi U. Sam Broodius of Psi U took a close second in the high hurdles.



Ed Dowd, in the 8-2 win over Norwich cruised in here for the game and season's first hat trick.

Orient Sports Photo By Ben Benson

We're Number One!

E.C.A.C. Final Hockey Statistics

	W	L	T	Pct.	GF	GA
Bowdoin	14	2	0	.875	94	34
Vermont	13	3	0	.813	90	45
Massachusetts	12	3	1	.781	112	42
Buffalo	5	2	1	.688	45	31
Holy Cross	12	6	9	.667	102	104
Nichols	8	4	1	.654	62	52
Oswego	7	4	0	.636	51	38
Salem State	9	6	1	.594	76	64
Hamilton	10	7	0	.588	89	84
Norwich	10	8	0	.556	109	84

Div. II Leading Goalies

	Ga.	Gls.	Saves	Avg. Ga.
Talbot, Bowdoin	12	21	194	1.75
Wolfe, Boston St.	13	29	254	2.23
Hutchinson, Bowdoin	12	33	254	2.75
Reece, Vermont	24	69	594	2.84
Flaherty, Mass.	19	56	397	2.95

Crowley All-Maine

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE

Kip Crowley, an outstanding center on Coach Ray Bicknell's Bowdoin College basketball squad, has been selected for the All-Maine college basketball team.

Crowley, a sophomore, was Bowdoin's leading scorer during the recently ended season. He connected on 146 of 340 field goal tries and 51 of 80 free throws for a total of 343 points, or an average of 15.6 points per game. He was also Bowdoin's second leading rebounder, with 160 grabs and a 7.3 rebound average.

Flora Gains Rifle Honors

Dale B. Flora has made a clean sweep of Bowdoin College's 1970-71 varsity rifle honors.

The team's coach, M/Sgt. John P. Brown of the college's ROTC staff, said Flora has been selected as the squad's Captain for next season.

Flora also won the Bowdoin Class of 1963 Marksmanship Trophy and the newly established New England College Rifle League Trophy.

The Class of 1963 Trophy,

Crowley was named last week to the weekly All-East Division II hoop team of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

The ECAC said Crowley was selected as its "Sophomore of the Week" for his sparkling efforts in Bowdoin's recent victories over University of Maine, Trinity and Clark.

In those three games last week, Crowley scored a total of 66 points (including a fine 53 percent shooting record from the floor), grabbed 23 rebounds, turned in 11 assists, stole the ball nine times and blocked eight enemy shots.

established by ROTC students in Bowdoin's Class of that year, is awarded annually to the outstanding member of the varsity rifle team as demonstrated by his record in competition.

The Rifle League Trophy is presented to that member of the team who achieves the highest shooting average for the season.

Flora turned in a seasonal average of 247x300 and in a sectional tournament last week, posted a season's high of 273.

Chosen Few From Psi U Triumph

by FRED HONOLD

Last Wednesday night eight fraternities and an independent team competed in the 49th Annual Interfraternity Track Meet.

The meet began promptly at 7:30, and the weather remained good throughout. In order of points, the Independents took second with 46; Delta Sigma, 33; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 25; Kappa Sig, 14; Zeta Psi, 14 (thanks to a fine one-man show by Mark Cuneo); Beta, 12; TD, 10; and Sigma Nu, 7. And, oh, of course, the chosen few from Psi U showed what gracious winners they are by literally running away with a 71-point victory.

In the field events Psi U piled up an early lead. The gentle giants, Hardej and Hesley, won first and second in the shot put, while the former replaced the latter in the 35 pound weight. Later Hardej threw his way to



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NUMBER 20

Tripling Looms Ahead; Co-Ed Dorms Planned

by JOHN MEDEIROS

The prospect of involuntary tripling in College dormitories drew closer for Independents last week as College officials discussed what appears to be a critical campus housing shortage.

All is not bleak, however, for the Student-Faculty Committee on Student Life recommended last week to the Faculty that coeducational housing be instituted at the College in Fall of 1972.

On the housing scene, Asst. Dean of Students Ashley Streetman reported that the College cannot find rooms for 45 students who have requested College housing for next year.

Streetman said at least part of the difficulty is that only 18 men signed up for triples, despite the promise of a \$150 decrease in room rent for those who did.

Streetman and Dean of Students Paul L. Nyhus said the College was exploring every possible means of housing the 45 men, including off-campus. Nyhus said the College had sent stories to local newspapers asking town residents who might be willing to rent out rooms to individual students to contact the College. In addition, the College will encourage fraternity houses with vacancies to invite independents to live in the houses.

If all else fails, the Administration will ask once again for students to triple up voluntarily. If an insufficient number of students choose to live in triples, a lottery will be conducted, and the "winners" will be forced to live in triples.

The coeducation proposal was contained in the Annual Report of the Student Life Committee. It was originally written by the Joint Subcommittee on Coeducational Housing, a group formed from the membership of the Student Life Committee and the Committee on Coeducation. Members of the subcommittee were Mrs. Katherine Snider, Dr. Don Cowing, Vinny DiCaro, Joanna Cowan and Dean Nyhus.

The report noted that coeducational housing is fast becoming the "common pattern" in college residences. It cited the lack of lounge areas or recreational rooms in dormitories, and said coeducational housing by alternate floors would get around that shortage and give women "an opportunity to make friends and yet keep a measure of privacy."

However, the report says this is not in itself sufficient justification for coed housing. Rather, "The chief benefit which other colleges are gaining from coeducational housing is an alteration in typical male-female relationships. The

opportunity for non-structured contact in informal, day-to-day living has permitted men and women to know each other outside the artificial atmosphere of dating."

Since Bowdoin cannot afford to admit large numbers of women immediately, the report goes on, the least that can be done is to "find a way both to relieve the women students of the pressures of dating and concentrated male attention and to enable as many men as possible to have contact with women students, without feeling that they are competing against hopelessly great odds."

In presenting the report, Dean Nyhus told Student Life Committee members "We have to realistically look at the request (for coed housing) that has come from the students . . . loud and clear." Besides which, he said, "In some ways, it may make the management of the campus even easier."

Council Cites Information Gap

by FRED HONOLD

Faculty members should inform students of their plans for the reading period within the next week. Dean A. LeRoy Greason told the Student Council, "If problems do arise, then students should come to me," and the individual's course demands of the reading period can be discussed to determine if those demands are reasonable.

Although the reading period was intended to be a time of free reading, Greason noted the general awareness that "things were a bit rocky. I know some students were loaded down with papers." While the reading period for the first semester was only a little over a week in length, the reading period for the second semester will last almost twice as long. And though Dean Greason agreed that two weeks is a long time for the reading period, he would like to see it tried out through the second semester.

Council member Larry Wolfe suggested that an information gap exists between students and the college policy. Recent issues where such a gap has been evident, he said, are the housing situation, board bill, and now the reading period. Where most students expected a time of free reading and review, many students were faced with the prospect of much work, little play, and less sleep.

Greason suggested that an increasing number of courses tend to move away from final exams to papers. With all things considered, Greason stated, "I think demands are intended to be about the same." But he observed that the reading period was not sacred in its present form and if the Student Council suggested a change he would be more than glad to bring it before the Faculty.

The topic then switched to self-scheduled exams. A proposal

for self-scheduled exams is now before the Faculty, but due to a ruling by President Howell, two-thirds of the faculty must vote in favor for the proposal to pass. Greason gave two notes of caution about self-scheduled exams: 1) the self-scheduled exams are slated only for the morning; the system would not be designed to spring the student out in two days 2) In spite of the honor system, there have been repeated thefts of library books, even those on closed reserve. As a result, much of the faculty is skeptical of students' honesty.

Unfortunately Dean Greason had to leave at 7:30 and so discussion was stopped short. He did say, however, that he would present Council proposals to the Faculty.

Sophomore Representative John Medeiros then proposed, in light of Greason's offer, that whereas the honor system was passed by majority vote of Students and Faculty, and all amendments are to be proposed in like manner, then the council should move to have the self-scheduled exam voted on under the simple majority rule by the Faculty. The move was passed with unanimous consent.

In other business brought before the Council, Harry Simmeth presented the Rushing Committee proposal. Controversy over the number of freshman a fraternity could accept was evident, but a motion was

(CPS) - Thailand security forces recently were shipped 10,000 bars of a special American soap. Each bar contains a written message. After washing his hands once, the user learns "Communists are dangerous." Then as the soap wears down, another message appears: "Communists are evil." Further down the lather, the soap reveals: "Communists are never to be trusted." These bars of soap are being distributed in "regions known to be infested with subversive elements."



Spring Is Here

Augusta Demonstration

Protest Walk Acclaimed

by RICHARD PATARD

Unless she is deterred from her purpose by sprained ankle or athlete's foot, Mrs. Louisa Bruyn, dancing instructor, housewife and mother of three, from Newton, Mass., today will complete a 45-day trek from her home to the national capital, "to protest the continuing conflict in Southeast Asia," to commemorate the conclusion of Mrs. Bruyn's footweary odyssey, a demonstration at the state capital in Augusta, precisely timed for 10:00 a.m., to coincide with Mrs. Bruyn's final arrival at the destination of her symbolic walk, will be led by Mrs. James E. Bland and Mrs. William B. Whiteside, both wives of Bowdoin College faculty members.

"We consider ourselves moderate," Mrs. Bland said. She stressed the importance of "working through existing governmental mechanisms, using non-violent protest to get the U.S. out of the war in Asia."

"The occasion is meant," Mrs. Bland disclosed, "to encourage those who have not spoken out against the war to do so quietly but firmly now, to ensure that their silence can no longer be interpreted as acceptance of American policy."

The gathering at Augusta is only one of the fifty troops of ladies that will simultaneously converge on every state capital in the Union just as Mrs. Bruyn is plodding that last long mile down Pennsylvania Avenue. Once at the Capitol, Mrs. Bruyn will talk with her Representative, Robert Drinan, and her Senators, Kennedy and Brooke, in an effort to persuade those legislators to join her in opposing the Indochina War. After that Mrs. Bruyn will nail to the Capitol door her "Five Theses on United States Foreign Policy."

"1. American troops and air forces must be withdrawn immediately and totally from Southeast Asia."
"2. An international commission composed of major capitalist and communist nations should be established to aid the Vietnamese people to develop their nation and protect the lives of all people in Southeast Asia." A proposition apparently designed in emulation of the strikingly similar 1962 Geneva accord which has so successfully developed and protected the people of Laos for the past decade.

"3. A study must be created immediately within the U.N. to review its Charter, looking toward the establishment of enforceable international law and a democratically constituted world government."

"4. International agencies must be created with the authority to allocate economic aid for national liberation and development, and to prohibit separate aid from stronger nations seeking control over weaker nations."

"5. An international agency must be established to control the use of nuclear weapons and ultimately their national production for destructive purposes."

Meanwhile, back at Augusta, Mrs. Bland and Whiteside will be requesting interviews with their respective state legislators in order to get "a hearing for the people of Maine on the war," and presenting them with Mrs. Bruyn's Five Theses; all signatures collected in support of the Theses will be forwarded to the Maine Congressional delegation in Washington.

Faithful to Mrs. Bruyn's example, the demonstrators will carry no signs or placards, but will bear only black armbands, since, as Mrs. Bland put it, "we represent no party, no organization, and no position."

accepted that the quota be 28 with no distinction between full brothers, social members, and others eating at a house—in other words, 28 board bills. This quota does not set a limit on the number of women a fraternity may bid, just the total number of board bills. The Council also voted that dorm rushing by fraternities on the first day the freshman arrive be prohibited. John Marshall suggested the Council should look to limit the number of Independents allowed to eat at the Union so it does not become overcrowded. No comment or action was made in regard to this move.

At the next meeting DKE representative Bobbit Noel challenged the Council's decision of setting the quota at 28 board bills. Noel expressed the sentiment of his house saying that he felt the 28 board bills should be confined to male members with extra provisions made for female members. The Council set aside discussion on this topic till the next meeting.

It was also decided that Dean Greason be requested to return to the next meeting.

Noted at the meeting: — an ordinance that would force dog owners to restrain their pets if complaints are lodged against the pet is up for vote before the Brunswick Town Council.

— the Faculty will meet on April 5 to decide the fate of the self-scheduled exam proposal.

— A report from the Governance Committee revealed that a Committee on Budgetary Priorities has been established to advise the President of the College on institutional priorities, especially those related to budgetary matters. The committee will be composed of 6 faculty members and 3 students.

BLACKS TO TAKE OVER BOWDOIN COLLEGE
Black culture will abound on campus starting April 17 as the Afro American Society kicks off its Black Arts Festival. Be prepared for a cultural experience.

Richard N. Goodwin, lifetime advisor to such political aspirants as J.F.K., L.B.J., McCarthy (Engineer), R.F.K., McCarthy (Engineer), H.H.H., and Muskie (Edmund), will be speaking on "Youth and the Political Process: 1971," at 7:30 p.m. in Wentworth Hall next Monday, April 5.

Anti-Suicide Service Provided; Dial 443-3500

by RINK BUCK

"Ah, this dear old planet! All is clear now. We know ourselves; we now know of what we are capable." The problem of wholesale annihilation as well as self-destruction is as alive today as it was over fifteen years ago when Albert Camus wrote these words. Suicide, an age-old phenomenon, has been accelerated by the highly industrialized, often dehumanized state we live in, and although Maine retains its status as a first-rate refuge for cultural drop-outs of every stripe, the dilemma of suicide remains a problem here nonetheless. While the number of suicides may be relatively small compared to the congested urban and suburban hubs, any statistic is a grim one. There are those who philosophize about it and those who attempt to do something about it.

Bath-Brunswick Rescue, Inc. was initiated about four years ago through the efforts of Mrs. Marguerite Pitman. The organization consists of a board of Trustees of twelve, including Rev. Maurice Cobb and Mr. Fuchs —

Psychology Dept., some twenty anonymous volunteers and is funded by Community Chest and the State Dept. of Mental Health. The group works on a telephone answering service in much the same manner as dozens of similar organizations across the country. There is one central number (443-3500). An answering service consults its lists of volunteers, who within minutes call a potential suicide victim.

Averaging 110 calls annually, the callers range from the more or less quixotically upset to those seriously contemplating self-destruction. Suicide represents a wide range of motives and preparation, but most often an initial depression sets off a troubled chain of plans and counter-plans that often result in a call to the Rescue Clinic. The spontaneous and more dramatic victim is not often disposed to mollify his feelings via the services of the Bell Telephone system and thus becomes a tragic statistic. In psychoanalytical terms, such spontaneity is not predominant, healthy but troubled individuals

often mediate a conscious struggle between their death wish and their will to live.

When the death wish gains an upper hand the will to live still lingers: at such a moment just about anyone can call the Rescue Clinic. In the age of TV dinners, mass transit and evening Orwellian News Broadcasts such a call is becoming less an abnormality and increasingly a convenient option. Moreover, any individual in our society who is not perpetually stoned would have to be incredibly naive not to experience an occasional suicidal impulse. Perhaps a catharsis or two is a reasonable method of approaching a sane conception of death within a society that consistently disregards or denies its weight on our lives.

Such a view may be a bit far-fetched. It is not likely that Rescue clinics will soon replace the doldrums of the confessional or the type of solace people find in a Billy Graham let us say. But unless one forces an immediate reversal of some of the dominant trends of our culture, the problem of suicide and its cure will have to be viewed with a less jauntied eye.

This leads to prevention of the problem before it occurs and such a discussion is inextricably related to the host of problems we face as a culture at large. That subject has been taken up elsewhere by this and many other writers and its

best to remark that individuals respond to external circumstances differently. An emerging political or economic crisis is usually accompanied by a rash of suicides. Why or how some persons choose the option of suicide while others weather the crisis is a question for novelists, psychologists and frustrated clergymen.

The Rescue group has been trained by the Bath-Brunswick Mental Health Clinic and has seen to it that local police officers have been familiarized with techniques that pacify the potential victim. The training stresses prevention not punishment; where years ago the threatened suicide might have remained incarcerated without proper care today he is referred to competent doctors or institutions that may be able to assist him. Old people, especially those abandoned by their families have the telephone as their sole recourse, and they often take advantage of it. The young may have a similar dilemma, but are not inclined to call and ask for help. The Rescue group is attempting to make its services more attractive to those youth who may need it.



John B. Marquis, Brunswick's Dog Officer.

Owners Beware!

Strict Dog Laws In Effect

by SAUL GREENFIELD

The dog problem has not only been occupying the thoughts of the College administration, but those of Brunswick officials as well; so much so that the town recently passed a dog ordinance that will go into effect on April 15. This new ordinance should be of interest to students, since its regulations apply to all dog owners in Brunswick. In addition, the ordinance implies that the town's dog officer can make sweeps of the campus to pick up violators.

Dean Nyhus has been in contact with town officials and foresees having the dog officer make these sweeps. "The language of the ordinance has to be looked at, and, of course, students and neighbors will have to be warned. But gone are the days when a student can bring a dog up here and then ignore him," he said.

The ordinance is not a leash law. Dogs will still be able to roam freely as long as they do not violate certain stipulations. Some of the possible violations are: running at large without identification, running at large when in heat, travelling in a pack — three dogs constitute a pack — and frequent entry of public school grounds when school is in session. Anyone who sees dogs in violation of the ordinance can register a complaint with the dog officer, who will then pick up the dog.

"We've always had a dog problem," concedes John Marquis, a policeman and Brunswick's part-time dog officer, "but until now we've never been able to get an ordinance passed." He cited the fact that last year, when there was no ordinance, he got 1400 telephone calls and travelled over 4,000 miles to answer complaints.

"This new ordinance is not anti-dog. We just want to protect citizens and dogs from careless owners. Now we can do it," he said. The ordinance has fairly stiff penalties, ranging from \$25 to \$100. Mr. Marquis expects to be very busy after April 15 and will be relieved of his police duties for a month's time as a result. "As soon as we start fining people, there'll probably be less violations and it won't occupy all my time."

Mr. Marquis expects to be visiting the campus more often, although he did mention that in the past he had no more complaints from residents living near the college than from other areas. "I'll probably come unannounced, since giving an advanced warning would defeat my purpose," he added.

Dogs that are picked up will be put in the Brunswick Area Humane Society shelter. There will be a charge of \$1.50 each day the dog is there.

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Vice President Agnew: A Baltimore 'Plug Ugly'

by FRED CUSICK

When Massachusetts troops marched through Baltimore on their way to Washington in 1861 they were attacked by angry mobs of pro-Confederate sympathizers called "plug uglies." The origin of the name is uncertain. The most recent political dictionary, "The New Language of Politics" by William Safire (an Agnew speechwriter, author of "nattering nabobs" "effete snobs", etc.), doesn't list it.

Whatever its origins its meaning is clear, and not nearly as out of date as Mr. Safire, by his omission of it, seems to imply. In fact, with a few alterations, "plug ugly" is a pretty good description of Mr. Safire's boss. Of course the Confederacy is dead and the only violence that the Vice President has been known to commit has been against the English language. But if we take "plug ugly" to mean a violent (in action or word), pro-Southern mob leader Agnew certainly fills the bill. Agnew seems to enjoy his role as the Administration's plug ugly and although many Americans have begun to grow tired of his verbal exhibitions many more flock to watch the show. He put on quite a show March 18th in the Sheraton Hotel in Boston. The Middlesex Club, which claims to be the oldest Republican club in the country, invited him to give the annual Lincoln Day address. They even pushed back Lincoln Day so that he could come. The Vice President didn't disappoint them. He arrived in a belligerent mood (After all, Massachusetts is enemy country, the home of the hated Kennedys, the only state that's passed a law against the Vietnam war).

Boston was in a belligerent mood too. As I came out of the subway I ran into a mob of about 2,000 students who were throwing insults and an occasional rock at fifty officers and ten German shepherds from Boston's Tactical Police Force.

There are only two ways of getting into the Sheraton hotel. If you're the member of a mob there's only one way and the police had that cordoned off. The Tactical Police and the dogs began to move in on the crowd. The crowd took off and so did I. I ran about half a mile and came into the Sheraton the other way. Here the security was very tight. My suitcase was opened and checked for a bomb.

Inside the hotel someone had set off a couple of stink bombs. Republicans milled around sniffing the odor and watching the Tactical Police break up the mob outside. Most were going to the Agnew dinner but a few were going to the "Dump Ninon" meeting that the Rump Society had called in another part of the hotel. There was also private reception for Agnew going on. "private" in the sense that if you paid \$100 and got a security clearance you could shake the great man's hand.

The lights dimmed and then rose again and the audience trooped into the ballroom to watch the show begin. The head table was set up on a stage and brightly lit for the T.V. cameras. A Coca Cola box had been placed behind the speakers' restrooms for those speakers too short to reach it.

Al Capp, an ardent Agnew fan, gave the Lincoln Oration. The Lincoln Oration is traditionally a speech about Lincoln and what he stood for. Capp saw Lincoln as a combination of the "best" of Richard Nixon and S. I. Hayakawa: "Today, as in Lincoln's day there are students who have no schools to go to. They've blown 'em up. They've burned 'em down." Capp went on to compare Nixon with Lincoln and Agnew with Andrew Johnson. I found this comparison intriguing. Did Capp mean that Nixon would be assassinated and Agnew impeached?

Spiro got up to speak. His



Al Capp and Friends

speech and his attack on CBS and CBS's rebuttal have been thoroughly reported in the "national news media" (One of Agnew's favorite phrases), but two points should be emphasized because of what they reveal about Agnew and the way he works. At one point during the speech when Agnew was attacking the media for the coverage they give dissenters a long haired young man stood up and began to move towards the head table. He could have been going to shoot the Vice President or he could have been looking for the men's room. The SS men seized him and hustled him out. The cameras which had been covering Agnew turned to record the fracas. Agnew paused in his speech and said: "Incidentally ladies and gentlemen, in a dramatic and personal demonstration did you notice where the lights and cameras just went?" (Tremendous applause) This is a cheap rhetorical device, a debater's trick, another of the half truths that Nixon and Agnew rely on. Agnew knew that the cameramen had no choice but to cover the incident.

The second point about Agnew's speech is that he said that it was possibly the most important speech of his career. Now politicians give their "most important" speeches at least five times a year but I think Agnew actually believes that his little attack on CBS was of earth-shaking importance. The man actually sees the news media as a great threat to the nation, just as Joe McCarthy saw his 50 mythical Communists in the State Department as a great threat.

It would be better to say that public officials who begin to believe their own rhetoric are the greatest threat of all.

The February issue of **MONEYSWORTH** contains a survey of the new feminine hygiene deodorant sprays. Three women tested several products and expressed their opinions of the effectiveness of each. One of the more positive reports was the discovery that one of the sprays, Massengill, will also kill roaches.

Guest Column

Unionist Allays Management Fears

(Editor note: The column below was written by a Union representative in reply to an article by Mr. Patard that appeared in the February 19 issue of the Orient.)

After reading in your guest column a lengthy editorial submitted by one Richard Patard it seems imperative that some explanation should be forthcoming by the accused.

Although this answer will not be as lengthy or vivid as Mr. Patard's, it will, I hope, give the Bowdoin students a more honest picture of exactly what the Colleges' employees are striving to gain.

First, I admit that in my reference to one Alfred Chard, misinformation was received and an apology has been given to Mr. Chard and this has been accepted by Mr. Chard.

Insofar as the painters are concerned, we have been informed that any large amount of this work, if necessary, is usually on a sub-contract basis.

I do apologize to Mr. Patard if any of our letters to the employees causes him any nausea. However, his closeness to Mr. M really leaves me to believe there is not too much wrong with his digestive tract.

I am grateful for some of the information appearing in this above mentioned article and for someone who admits to being a "Fascist Pig" there is not too much more I could add.

In our recent NLRB hearing in Portland (two days) we, the Union, could not pry from management much of the information Mr. Patard's editorial brought to light. Wage rates of employees were never given to the Union or NLRB for their consideration during these hearings. We were told that it (the wage scale) was common knowledge, yet no evidence.

We, the Union (Hard Hats) never mentioned any expected \$500.00 increases and in fact it would be pure, idiotic to talk on this subject until after the election. So, who is Patard quoting and what does Patard expect to receive for his base editorial? Free tuition? That is if he is a student.

The above mentioned rates of pay and the \$500.00 Union demands mentioned - by a Mr. Hokanson (according to Patard) leaves one with the thought that possibly someone has been "dipping his bill" too much.

Our Union is not concerned with the statement by Patard that the Union people, if organized, could be replaced by students, if, we, the Union, had any trouble at Bowdoin. Normally, students, as such, are ready and willing to support labor. This is a matter of record.

Mr. Hokanson is as fictitious in quoting a \$65.00 increase to students as the editorial it appears in.

Running scared on Management's part is a mild statement of fact, particularly when an appeal, or

the use of a crutch through agitation of the student body.

The Union and the employees of Bowdoin do not worry about any condemnation by the student body. All barrels of apples are subject to one BAD one.

Mr. Hokanson worries about the Union and their dues. Could anything be more ridiculous. In the first place the dues of our Union are \$5.00 monthly. \$2.50 goes to the National Union, \$2.50 goes into the Local Union, such as Bowdoin College employees would enjoy if and when organized. (Having their own private Local and number.)

There are no dues in our Industrial AFL-CIO until negotiations are completed with Management and (here this) must be ACCEPTED BY A MAJORITY VOTE from all employees eligible for the Bowdoin Unit. Does Mr. Hokanson believe that his employees would accept a Union-Management contract if our gains through negotiations were not far greater than Union dues? We think not. Neither would we, the Union, recommend it. This is Mr. Hokanson's fear, plus the fact that all employees with the Union have complete protection and continuous representation yearly in all their working conditions.

Back again to the dues of the Union. One hundred thirty (130) Union members would net the National Union \$3,900.00 yearly. This in no way covers the representation which Bowdoin employees would receive, plus the fact that they, as Union members, would have a like sum in their own treasury, which they can do with as they please.

Our Local Union in Portland (Local No. 84) Automotive Workers organized in the past few years have made continuous advancements yearly. Rates of pay have never been less than twenty (20) cents increase across the board (everyone) yearly, and some as high as sixty (60) cents. Other negotiated conditions in these plants include more holidays, increased insurances, guaranteed wages weekly and many more, but the most important surely, is representation and protection.

At the present time Local No. 84 has some \$3,000.00 in their Local treasury. As said before, this is to be used at their own discretion.

This letter, or editorial, is hopefully not melodramatic, fictitious or hysterical. We will leave all such to Mr. Patard.

Again, we wonder if Bowdoin College Management is fearful of the good students' support to the people who serve them.

If and when we meet across the table for negotiations, any and all benefits will be met without increased costs to students.

The threat of this is nothing more than Management's endless search for support and to completely fog the issue.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, April 2, 1971

Number 20

Spring's Mandate

Students with a horticultural bent, or those who are just plain observant, have noticed crocuses blooming around the bases of various buildings on campus. These, along with the robin, the mud and motorcycle exhaust, herald the coming of spring.

Spring has become the time one does certain things. No poet's career is complete without some vernal verse. There are more weddings in the springtime than in any other season. Even the real estate market is most active during the spring. Recently, something else has been added to this season's "must do" list. A whole new segment of society awakens from winter's ennui. Morality runs rampant and the political activist spreads his wings for two months or until final exams — whichever comes first.

No one has to be reminded of last year's strike. Its effects are still being debated among the activists themselves and among Washington's diligent wiretapping clique. More important, the issues that brought it about remain unresolved. The war in Indochina continues. The best interests of the United States and its citizens are not being served.

There is a difference, however. The political landscape has been altered in a very crucial way. Two weeks ago both houses of Congress passed what will become the Twenty-Sixth Amendment to the Constitution. Upon the certain ratification by thirty-four states, the minimum voting age in federal, state and local elections will be eighteen years old. This amendment will effect millions of young people and in particular, students.

There is no doubt that the college vote will influence the upcoming elections. President Nixon is acutely aware of this. He remembers his loss to Kennedy in 1960 by a few hundred thousand votes and the fact that he won in 1968 with only 43% of the electorate behind him. These figures indicate that Nixon and other politicians will become more sensitive to student opinion as the next round of elections approach. Or conversely, the American student body can exert leverage in 1972 simply by exercising a new constitutional right.

It would be hypocritical to say the least, if last spring's fervent activists ignored this opportunity for suffrage. The outcome of the 1972 elections can determine a different direction in foreign and domestic policy.

The success or failure of students to exercise a powerful voice rests entirely upon the students themselves. We urge all students to register to vote and to participate in voter registration drives. A thorough investigation of prospective candidates and their political persuasions must begin. There is no reason students should not be involved in the various nominating procedures which are presently occupying the time of many a presidential aspirant. No other legitimate avenues can be left unexploited. This spring must be the season to assess our political muscle and ensure its effectiveness next year.

The Orient will be 100 years old tomorrow, April 3, 1971. At this time we are happy to announce the addition of the first woman to our staff, Nancy Moulton '73 and Steve Hannock have been made members of the Orient Editorial Board.

Happy Birthday to Us

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Insult

To the Editor,

In fairness to a considerable number of distinguished alumni of the College, I object to your reviewer's (Fred Cusick) statement with reference to the current student-written one-act contest that "the one acts have been put on every year for the last 35 without producing an author of talent." First, I found no such statement in the program notes. Second, it is an insult to a long list of published and/or produced novelists, poets, and dramatists. I'm sure that they would appreciate a retraction. I'll be happy to supply names if you want them.

Your faithful reader,
Geo. H. Quinby,
Prof. of English Emeritus

Mr. Cusick replies: It is unlikely that the Masque and Gown would print a program stating that the one-act play competition had never produced a writer of talent. The program did, however, say that the two most famous winners of the competition were James Bassett, a former Nixon speech writer and the author of a bad WW II novel that was subsequently made into a bad John Wayne movie, and Vance Bourjaily, Bowdoin's foremost living literary alumnus, who's latest novel is a very poor imitation of Hemingway.

As for the "long list of published and/or produced novelists, poets, and dramatists" who may have been offended by my remarks I can only say that many are published but few are chosen. The publication or performance of an individual's work is not necessarily evidence of talent. Mr. Bassett and Mr. Bourjaily have shown that.

Cromwell's Liberalism

To the Editor:

Visiting Professor Michael Hurst of St. John's College, Oxford, has seriously garbled the facts concerning Oliver Cromwell's efforts in establishing liberalism in Ireland. Hurst claims that Cromwell, as he attempted to weld all the British Isles into a single, homogeneous liberal state, was not "sufficiently ruthless" towards the Irish. In fact, Cromwell was more a butcher than courageous "Liberator."

After Charles I was executed on Jan. 29, 1649, Cromwell was dispatched to Ireland to bring the Royalist Army into submission. This adventure soon became a war to bring about the "ultimate solution" of the Irish Catholic problem. The land owned by the Irish was confiscated in all but the poor area west of Shannon and the order "to hell or to Connaught" gave full warning that any who remained would be put to the sword. In the Church in Drogheda wherein Irish fled for safety, men, women, and children were slaughtered. None escaped.

To prove a Nuremberg case against Cromwell needs no outside witness. His own letters and his historian-friend, Thomas Carlyle, provide the proof. Cromwell's declaration to the Irish people, January 1649, ended in a death sentence.

"If this people (Irish Catholics) shall headily run on after the counsels of their Prelates and other Clergy and other leaders, I hope to be free from the misery and desolation, blood and ruin that shall befall them, and shall rejoice to exercise utmost severity against them."

Carlyle defends the Drogheda massacre:

"The strike that fell on Drogheda repeated at Wexford and at Ross. Not needed to be repeated, has, as we say, broken the brain of the Irish war, the body of which, over Ireland generally, here over the Southwest more especially, everywhere staggers falling, or already has fallen, writhing in paralytic convulsions making haste to die of its final spasm widespread confused death agonies, and general swift death."

Cromwell's report on Drogheda to Parliament:

"I put them all to the sword but 30, and they are on their way to Barbados. I believe all the friars were knocked on the head but two, and one which was Fr. Peter Toaff, brother of Lord Toaff, whom the soldiers took the next day and made an end to him . . . and therefore it is good that God alone shall have the glory."

Killing people was scarcely worth reporting to the Puritan Parliament, but a friar or a priest was something else. On April 2, 1650, he reports:

"In the same castle we took a Popish Priest who was Chaplain to the Catholics in the regiment, who was caused to be hanged."

And the Lord did favor Cromwell.

"The Lord is pleased to vouchsafe in his presence, and to prosper his own work in our hands," summarizes the Liberator on April 2, 1650. "If God be for us, who can be against us? Who can fight against the Lord and prosper? Who

can resist his will? The Lord keeps us in his love."

Whether the ruler be loyalist or Leveller, Labor or Tory, the same Irish Papists have been and are continually being put down. In the six northern counties, still under the Crown, three centuries after Cromwell, Irish Papists are right now being deprived of a place to live and to employment and to franchise. Their sole crime now as in Cromwell's time — they are Irish Papists.

As an Irish-American three generations removed, I only wish that Mr. Hurst and his fellow countrymen live by the credo enunciated in his final of three Tallman Lectures. "Only intolerance itself is intolerable." One thing is certain, if the free will of people is firm, subjugation and enslavement is only temporary. Cromwell was unsuccessful not because he was insufficiently ruthless, but because of the will of the Irish was firm.

So Michael Hurst, I bid thee a safe and speedy trip home. "For England may keep faith for all that is done and said. We know their dream . . ." William Butler Yeats, Easter 1916.

Respectfully yours,
James M. Lavery '71

Anniversary

To the Editor,

It is most probable that you will not need this reminder, but I should be neglecting a pleasant duty if I failed to mention that one hundred years ago, on April 3, 1871, the first Orient was published.

The paper was the production of members of the Junior class, at a time when there were 16 seniors, 28 juniors, 38 sophomores, 34 freshmen, 11 scientifics, and 68 medical students. The tuition for each of the three terms was \$20.00, and there were 32,000 volumes in the library.

The students were concerned about and wrote articles about co-education, class attendance requirements, faculty salaries, racial discrimination, compulsory chapel, compulsory athletics (and two years later military drill), fraternity rushing, admissions, alumni attitudes, availability of the professors, approachability of the Governing Boards, and animals in the dormitories.

You observe that many of their concerns anticipated those of your generation and mine. Even in those days, when every student knew his Latin and Greek grammar backwards and forwards, there were plenty of participles dangled, and infinitives split. Not once however did I find even a shadow of the obscene, even in letters to the Editor. It may be of course that he refused to print any which may have reached him. In which case I commend his judgment.

Floreat Orient.

Yours cordially,
Richard L. Chittim

(Editor's Note: The staggering import of this momentous occasion has not escaped us. Indeed, we have planned a celebration rife with Olympian splendor and Bacchanalian revels for the weekend of May 15, complete with an exhibit in the Library, a speaker (hopefully) and a magnificent anniversary issue.)

Koelln

To the Editor:

All of us here in the community and beyond enjoyed reading the article about longtime, popular Prof. Koelln and his upcoming retirement in June. We shall miss him. He has been a part of the Bowdoin scene for more than four decades. However, the writer of the article should gather his facts more carefully before writing. He states that today only FOUR members of the war faculty remain — I assume he means World War II between the years 1941 and 1945.

College records would indicate that there are at least EIGHT other members of the College faculty who were on the staff during the war years. In the community or nearby there are twelve members in retirement and two in retirement some distance from the campus. I would suggest that the writer should check the records.

Sincerely yours,
S. A. Ladd, Jr.

Uniform Policy?

To the Editor,

The following is an open letter to Dean Paul L. Nyhus:

Time and time again of late I have begun to ponder whether "going through channels" as I have always advocated is truly right. Perhaps as some of my more radical friends say I should have said to hell with the system. My house took the trouble (trouble is the right word in light of subsequent events) to gain the ready permission of our alumni corporation and of the Assistant Dean of Students to have our house open during vacation. By notifying a part of your office, however, we left ourselves open to your abrupt notification at the last moment that we could not live in the house during the break. Since you told us yourself that this was a campus-wide "uniform" practice, I can only draw one conclusion from what I observed during the vacation. At least three other houses

(Please Turn to Page Five)

Students Get Grant

The biological, physical and economic aspects of pollution on the Androscoggin River will be studied this summer in a research program originated by students at Bowdoin College. The National Science Foundation has granted Bowdoin \$14,760 for the 12-week summer project.

The students will investigate the regeneration processes of the river in the Berlin, N.H., area, where the first major polluting sources are located. The location was chosen because above it the river is relatively clean and immediately below it the river has a chance to clean itself. The National Wildlife Federation has described the Androscoggin as the ninth most polluted river in the country.

One segment of their study will involve the determining of specific quantitative relationships between pollution levels and biological processes on the river. The Bowdoin undergraduates will also study water movement, temperature and the stirred-up sediment of the river bed, and will take bottom samples to obtain a more complete understanding of the processes going on within the river.

The project will also look at the river from an economic viewpoint. The students will consider the

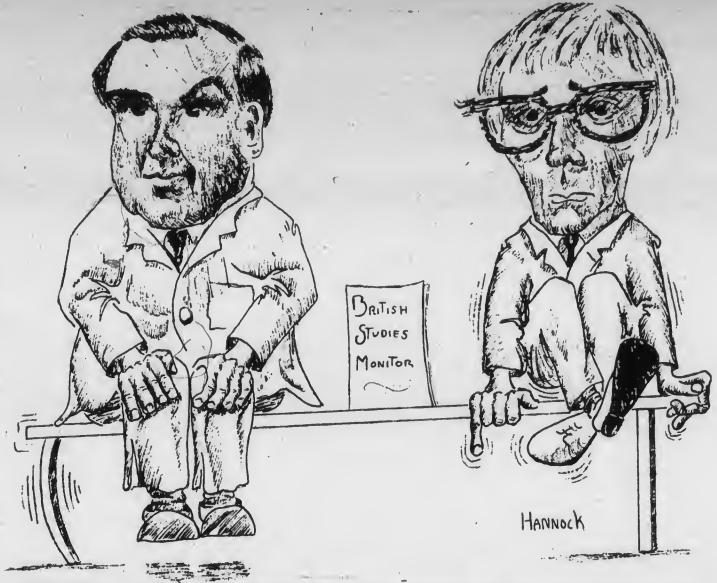
costs of waste treatment and will investigate appropriate alternative production processes and treatment methods for the Androscoggin.

In their proposal to the NSF, the students wrote "There is a widespread movement to put legislative restrictions on river pollution in the United States. Such a general study as ours might point to techniques that would make such legislation feasible."

Richard A. Cohen '72 will be Project Director. Dr. Dana W. Mayo, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, will serve as Project Adviser.

The study of data collected above and below Berlin will be used in preparing a quantitative estimate of regeneration, which would serve as a basis for evaluating maximum allowable amounts of waste levels that could be dumped into the river.

While data will be collected in the Berlin area, most of the work will be done at the Brunswick campus, utilizing the facilities of Bowdoin Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Economics Departments, and the College's PDP-10 time-sharing computer.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page Four)

were inhabited. One HAD your permission, two didn't. Yet yours is a "uniform" policy. It appears that honesty is NOT the best policy around here. If we had simply kept our mouths shut (since the corporation gave its OK) and ignored your office we would have had no problems. But no, we were responsible about things and had mud slung in our faces.

Your pressure tactic on the fraternity corporations is most disheartening and is in direct contradiction of the "independence" of the fraternity system of which Bowdoin is so proud. You're throwing of your weight around in an encroachment on our rights as dues paying, stock holding, voting members of our house. It should be stopped immediately. The house is certainly more secure with several people living in it than alone with one lone watchman stopping by every several hours.

Name Withheld

People For Peace

(Editor's note: The letter below was sent to us unsigned in an envelope without a return address.)

We are disturbed because the men in Washington who are running the war are not risking their own lives. We think the war would end if they were risking their own lives.

Therefore we promise that if the war is still continuing on July 4, 1971, we will put in danger the lives of the men who are running the war and we will also put in great danger the lives of the families of the men who are running the war.

Very simply, we will, for example, throw a bomb at Julie Nixon perhaps on July 5, 1971. Or we might shoot at the wife of a big brave hawk representative or put a little napalm on a loved one of Melvin Laird or even put in danger the life of one of the big brave generals in the Pentagon.

The American war machine has spent ten years sending poor black and poor white Americans over to Indochina to kill thousands of poor foreigners over there. The goal evidently has been to keep the rich Vietnamese rich and to make American oil companies richer.

In Washington people like Nixon, Agnew, and dozens of rich senators and representatives have been willing to let 50,000 poor Americans and hundreds of thousands of foreigners die in order to keep the rich rich and then make them even richer. If they are sincere, they will realize that it is only fair now for their own children to be put in danger. One thing we will do is to put bombs in schools that the rich Washington kids attend. Let the warmongers see what it is like to have people bombing your own children. It must not be very nice.

The way to stop us from killing your wives and children (and even yourselves if we get the chance but children and wives are so much easier to kill as we have learned at My Lai and other places) is simply to stop killing people in Vietnam. If we stop by July 4, then none of the children over here will have to die.

That would be nice.

But it won't happen because people reading this page will just think that a bunch of nuts somewhere got high on pot and wrote a letter, and everyone

will forget it. But please at least keep the copy we send you and then read it again in early July and see if it doesn't make sense.

No one likes to kill children (although bombers from airplanes probably don't really mind because it's so un-messy from way up there and after all it's mostly only dirty Commie kids you're killing and the world is better off without them) and we are no different. We don't want to kill children. We'd rather kill senators. But still, if we can save the lives of thousands of people in Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, we think that the deaths of a couple of dozen American children are worth it. After all, all human life is precious, and if we can show the murdering rulers of America that death is a terrible thing and if they then end the killing they are doing, then the children's deaths will not have been in vain. Thank you for reading.

So join us. We call ourselves the People for Peace, but that doesn't mean a thing if you want to use some other name.

To the Editor,

We would like to form a student-financed and student-controlled law firm in Maine to represent the public interest in the areas of ecology, social justice and civil rights.

Ralph Nader suggested this idea when he spoke at Nason College last February. Students in Oregon, acting with assistance from Mr. Nader, have already established a firm in their state. College students are forming similar organizations in Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio. Mr. Nader's Washington office has promised advice if Maine students try to establish their own law firm.

Dozens of lobbyists and lawyers represent special interests in the courts and legislature of this state, but very few organizations represent the public interest. The Maine Civil Liberties Union last year operated on a budget of less than \$6500.

If every college student in Maine were to contribute only a few dollars, this would be enough to hire one of more full-time lawyers to work on issues chosen by student contributors. Students and faculty could do much of the necessary research work. The combined effect of student money and research could be considerable.

Our student science organization has planned an ecology colloquium for April 29 at Nason. Some of the State's leading environmentalists will discuss ecology with representatives of some companies we feel may be violating the public interest. At this colloquium we plan to establish a student-financed law firm. We hope to contribute between \$1,000 and \$3,000.

If you would like to join with us, please write or call us as soon as possible.

Maine Students for a Public Interest Law Firm
 Jim Egloff
 Andy Hellinger
 John Moriates
 John O'Dell
 Frank Seigel
 Clare Walsh
 Box 4090
 Nason College
 Springvale, Maine 04083
 324-8974 — after 5:00 p.m.

British Studies Monitor Journal Finishes Year

by JOHN MEDEIROS

Bowdoin's newest "scholarly journal" concludes its first year of publication this week, and its editors feel the warm reception accorded the first volume augurs well for the journal's continued success.

THE BRITISH STUDIES MONITOR began publication last fall to fill what was termed a communications vacuum between British Studies scholars in this country and in England. Bowdoin's President Roger Howell Jr. is the magazine's editor, and Assistant Professor Robert I. Willman of the Department of History is the Assistant Editor.

Howell says the main focus of the journal is on articles which are bibliographical in nature, ("Recent Work on . . .") or are surveys of major historical projects.

Some of the material "can be pretty good," he said, noting that some of the topics which have been covered are Shakespeare studies, Irish history, Welsh local history, Spencer studies and Ruskin studies.

The authors who submit material come from "all over the place," Howell said. "Actually we've been lucky; we've had some fairly big names who've submitted stuff."

"We get a lot more articles than we can print," he went on. "Right now, we have a sizeable backlog of material."

The journal is evenly split between articles and what Howell called "idiosyncratic information," such as news of publishing projects, personalia, and news of various kinds of societies associated with British Studies. In fact, the first issue declared that it would be "in part a newsletter, in part a regular journal."

The first two issues established lines of communication between the editors and scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. As a result, the "idiosyncratic information" has gotten better and better, Howell said. "We've begun to get a lot of information flowing in here now."

Much of the publication's business has to be conducted by mail. "Three of the four advisory editors are British," Howell observed, "and we'd have a hard time getting together for meetings."

The actual work of publication has to be done mostly here in

Brunswick, by Howell, Willman, and Marcia Biram of the College Editor's office, who is an editorial assistant.

In spite of all this, Howell says, the journal "is not in any sense a college publication." An organization called the Anglo-American Associates is the publisher. The first issue described the Associates as "a committee of scholars in the universities of the United States, Great Britain and the Commonwealth whose aim was to promote better communications between specialists in British Studies in those areas."

In this era of tight money, funding for the journal is not easy to obtain. The first volume (three issues) was financed through a private gift, Howell said, and as a result 1100 copies of each issue were distributed free of charge.

However, he observed "quite a number" of paid subscriptions have been received, from academics and libraries, and the magazine has in general "caught on rather well."

In addition to subscription money, Howell said, "the Anglo-American Associates is hustling around trying to raise some general money to support it from the kinds of places one goes — foundations, etc., etc." The journal is expensive to produce, he noted, especially since the decision was made to use a first-class printer, the Anthosens Press of Portland. "It's a very good press for scholarly types," said Howell. "They're careful, it looks good, and they're used to journals; they do the New England Quarterly Bowdoin's other journal."

The greatest advantage to this sort of publication is that it enhances the College's academic prestige at little or no cost. Howell freely admits that the BRITISH STUDIES MONITOR is located at Bowdoin completely through chance. "It happens to be located here by virtue of my being editor." Nevertheless, it does bring "a good deal of attractive kind of notice to the college," he says.

Except for Mrs. Biram's time, some of which is paid for through the College Editor's Office, the journal is "in a sense pretty well costless to the college," Howell said. He looked thoughtful. "At least it's got the college some sort of academic visibility," he went on, "and that's very good."

Scientist Describes Voyage On Papyrus Raft

by JOHN MEDEIROS

The Ra Expeditions:

"We began fairly well - with everything broken."

"In an area where all the charts say there should not be more than one-half day of calm in each 100 days, we have seven days of calm. In those seven days, we realize we are sinking ... all of it."

We are coming to America, but we are swallowing a tremendous amount of water.

Light touches of humor and a classically Latin gift for understatement graced the lecture last week of Dr. Santiago Genoves, one of the members of the Ra I and Ra II crews.

As all armchair adventurers know, the Ra expeditions were organized by Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian who led the Kon-Tiki expedition across the Pacific on a raft of balsa wood. The Ra journey was not quite as long - only across the Atlantic - and it

took place in a papyrus boat. In actuality, Dr. Genoves explained, there were two papyrus boats. The first one sank because of errors in its design and construction, so it was the second which completed a journey from Safi, Morocco to Barbados.

Dr. Genoves is a noted Mexican anthropologist and author who went on the Ra voyage to study the behavior of a group of men closely confined for a long period of time. The Ra boats were ideally suited for such a study, he said, since they served as "closed laboratories of human behavior."

Because he was part of the expedition - right in the middle of the laboratory - Dr. Genoves admitted that his objectivity may have been impaired, but he said there was simply no other way to conduct the experiment.

Illustrating his words with a set of colorful slides, Dr. Genoves told the story of the unfortunate Ra I. That raft was built from 24 bundles of papyrus and bound together with 1000 separate ropes, which made it dangerously

susceptible to breaking apart in high seas.

Only five hours out of Safi, the raft's two rudder oars broke; six or seven days later, the raft was taking on water. Soon after, the rear was lost underwater.

As the voyage continued, things only got worse; the mast began to break through the papyrus and the craft was surrounded by sharks and Portuguese men-of-war. If the ancient Egyptians had been in this situation, Dr. Genoves said, "The problem would not be how to come to America, but how not to come . . ."

As nature closed in on Ra I, the adventurers and scientists on board had to give up and call for aid.

The voyage of Ra II was more successful. The vessel was made from only three rolls of papyrus and two long ropes wound around and between the rolls. As a result of this simpler construction and several other engineering advances it was able to withstand the long crossing.

57 days out of Safi, the Ra II

arrived at Barbados. Dr. Genoves said the long voyage had wearing effects on the men, who slept little nights and worked long hours. Many of the men had slight physical ailments, such as hemorrhoids, diarrhea and bodily reactions to sea water.

Frictions between the men arose more out of differences in personal character and temperament than any problems of the voyage, Dr. Genoves noted. Indeed, despite the long period of enforced sexual abstinence, the doctor said, sexual relations were less problematical than social relations.

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Talbot Lecture

Dr. J. H. Plumb Refutes 'Age of Reason'

by JAMES HUNTER

On Tuesday night, March 15, in Wentworth Hall Dr. J. H. Plumb of Christ's College, Cambridge, author of the definitive biography of Sir Robert Walpole, delivered a sparkling refutation of the Eighteenth Century's common label as "The Age of Reason." After a brief introduction by President Howell, stating the role of the Annie Talbot Cole lectureship in which Mrs. Cole called for a speaker of recognized scholarship to enhance the listeners' appreciation of Truth and Beauty in everyday life, Dr. Plumb took the podium, saying, "I don't know if I shall indeed live up to her expectations, but at least, I hope to stimulate the intellect."

Dr. Plumb's presentation, from a prepared paper entitled "Reason and Unreason in the Eighteenth Century: The English Experience," was at once facile, polished, and comprehensive. Written in one of the most lively historical prose styles since Gibbon, the paper bounced metaphorically from Hume and Locke in a philosophical discussion of the spiritualism versus empiricism, to John Wesley and his Methodism in religion, to Adam Smith and the economics

of materialism, to the literary works of Pope, Johnson, Voltaire, Swift, and the essayists Addison and Steele.

He first discussed the immaterialist philosophers. Borrowing aptly from Plato's "Allegory of the Cave," he asserted that in the flickering light of the new philosophy, Berkeley and Hume often mistake the shadow of a stone for the stone itself. Yet, little consternation resulted for, as he also pointed out, musings of this nature were those of the unharried aristocracy and never really caught on with the vast lower classes, concerned only with making a living and going to church to save their souls. Dr. Johnson, a pragmatist himself, once kicked a stone, exclaiming, "Thus I confute Bishop Berkeley," thereby spurning the doctrine that objects are merely nonsubstantial ideas in the minds of God and man.

On the other side of the tracks, John Locke's empiricism produced Isaac Newton and the Royal Academy of Science that Swift frowned upon so in Book III of "Gulliver's Travels." Men after the 1750's began to seek order in all things from metaphysics to their own country gardens. Many in the aristocracy

turned from Swift's God of Will to a Deistic belief of God as a Prime Mover, a divine clockmaker of a universal mechanism. God was no longer responsible for apples falling from trees; now it was "gravity." Pope wrote of universal truths, and all the Upper Class wanted an order to their spiritualism, with "Nature methodized" as well. Furthermore, the Americans were barbarians for the crude manner in which they fought in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Plumb then swung into his major thesis that all he had just unfolded was not valid in labelling the century as the Age of Reason, because it represented merely the "intellectual Himalayas" of a limited class, the aristocracy, and entirely ignored the great bulk of people, who were uneducated. Everything the Eighteenth Century is known for is too esoteric, too bound to that certain ethos of the well-bred few of an inherited estate: in literature, one takes the escapades of Sir Roger de Coverley and the popular Comedy of Manners plays as example of this.

"Social dynamism," according to Dr. Plumb, is the only true key to an idea's value or worth as a (Please Turn to Page Seven)

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Orient Record Review

Jimi Hendrix's Cry For Freedom

by RICHARD LEONARD

Though in many respects February was a slow month as far as record releases go, the apparent draught was assuaged momentarily when Jimi Hendrix' "Cry Of Love" was released. Time's article (Feb. 15, 1971) attempted to show how Jimi's style had mellowed, producing, supposedly, a sound quite unlike "the handful of blunt blues chord-changes that used to characterize much of his work." Sorry fella, but if you look at the two "mellow" songs on this album (Angel and Drifting) you'll see that they don't constitute any more basic change in Hendrix' style than Hey Joe or The Wind Cries Mary did on his first album.

Hendrix' album has not done away with the blues progressions, those fantastic, workin' blues guitar lines or the funny things that happen to your ears when you listen to Hendrix through headphones. The comparison with Jimi's album is helpful in understanding what has developed. Instead of his concern for "experience" (I mean, Are You Experienced) and the whole drug scene, Hendrix' slant is more toward achieving some kind of freedom in this album. There is nothing sedate about the language and message of "Freedom", the opener. The strong bass line is there, provided by Billy Cox who joined the group via Gypsies. The progression is definitely rock and the message is "Tell the 'Man' to get off my back, if he wants to get out of here alive".

In this album, there is an interesting talking blues number called "My Friend". The ambiguity of its lyric and the images it creates are decidedly Dylanesque. I was thinking about this, listening to the song and wondering if I wasn't reading Dylan into the song when right at the end one of the people who have been clinking glasses and talking all through the song starts singing "How many roads does . . . how does that go?" The more you try to understand that song the more interpretations you see to it.

I've tried to avoid the sort of lament that a writer can get into when writing about a dead artist. However, with an album like this that comes out after the death of Jimi Hendrix, it is impossible to avoid noting the eerie, sort of ironic, statements that seem to anticipate death. Things taken out of context, such as "Angel says she's going to take me away" and "I don't think I can make it alone" tempt the writer to psychoanalyze a mind he's never ever known. Thus, although Hendrix' statements are open ended enough to invite mystical comments, I doubt that any posthumous messages were intended.

My personal favorite on the album is "In From The Storm". In it you get a really fine vocal from

Hendrix and some well mixed interplay between Hendrix' guitar and Miss Emeretta Marks' background vocal. It does talk about coming home but the guitar is more stray cat than domestic. There is a brief section of electronic sound and in general the guitar just ain't quittin'. I think this song should have been eight minutes or rather, easily could have been eight minutes instead of three and a half.

"Ezy Rider" and "Straight Ahead" are the more typical kind of Hendrix tunes. "Night Bird Flying" is a fine song that effectively combines quiet and more percussive sections into one rock song. The two happily complement each other. "Drifting" and "Angel" are fine songs that follow in the "1983-Merran" style. They are softer, their message is love, but they still have the movement that Hendrix weaves into every song he participates in (Check "Old Times, Good Times" on the Stephen Stills album).

"Belly Button Window" is a humorous sort of song that pictures a child in the womb telling his parents to make up their mind; if they want him or not. We're told that there's only 200 days to go. Hendrix also makes the child a little reticent about coming out; "all I see is frowns out there". In the end he tells them to decide "cause he's coming out: it seems nothing can stop that. There's some good percussive guitar, the type of thing that Mayall does on USA Union, on one of the tracks of this cut."

To make a short story longer, this album is just as vital as any album that Hendrix has ever made, save one, Electric Ladyland. Ladyland is the hallmark and is an effort hard to top. However, Hendrix' next Reprise album (not counting Gypsies, therefore), is a good follow-up to Ladyland. Unlike some performers who seem to get lost after making fine albums (Beatles and Johnny Winter, etc.), Hendrix has gone back to his beginnings and produced an album very much like his first in some ways. I don't agree that Hendrix has become less militant or less bluesy or less anything. His final album is purely representative of a fine, versatile, basically blues oriented artist who not only has something to say, but has a unique and powerful way of presenting it.

To me the death of Hendrix doesn't signal the end of his influence. His wish was to have people play his songs and try to be happy. The beat of rock didn't die with Jimi's heartbeat and no matter what Time Magazine may say about the "Cooling of America", rock will continue to incorporate loud, heady blues as well as the softer sounds of people like Taylor and Young.

Moreover, there is probably a lot more Hendrix hidden away in tapes across this land of recording studios that will either be released or inspire others to sing his songs. Z!



John Roberts (l) shown here with coach Frank Sabasteanski, has been awarded Bowdoin's Elmer Longley Hutchinson Memorial Track Trophy.

Senior John Roberts Is A One Man Squad

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — If you go to a Bowdoin track meet during the coming outdoor season, no matter which direction you turn you're likely to see John Roberts.

The 22-year-old senior is practically a one-man squad. He plans to compete in the high hurdles, intermediate hurdles, high jump, long jump, triple jump and pole vault. During his spare time he'll run the anchor leg for Bowdoin's mile relay team.

Roberts, one of Bowdoin's most versatile track and field athletes, recently concluded "another sensational season as a member of Coach Sabasteanski's indoor track squad. In six dual meets the 32-member Polar Bear team scored a total of 292 points, and 55 of those points — nearly 20 per cent — were personally contributed by Roberts.

Roberts, who was a co-captain of the past season's indoor squad at Bowdoin, competed in the pole vault, high hurdles, high jump and long jump, and anchored the mile relay team.

He was recently awarded Bowdoin's Elmer Longley Hutchinson Memorial Track Trophy as a varsity indoor track squad member who displayed "high conduct both on and off the field of sport."

Described by Coach Sabasteanski as "an outstanding athlete and Bowdoin's most prolific point-gatherer in recent years," Roberts for the past two years has walked away with the Dr. Frank N. Whittier Cup, which goes to the competitor piling up the highest individual point total in Bowdoin's annual Interfraternity Indoor Track

Meet. During this year's meet a few weeks ago, he tied the meet record of 13 ft. in the pole vault and won three other events — high hurdles, high jump and long jump.

Last December he led his senior class to victory in the College's annual Interclass indoor Track Meet. Roberts won the high jump, long jump, pole vault and high hurdles, and ran the fastest leg for the seniors' winning one-mile relay team.

Roberts, a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, who seemed to improve as the season progressed, was the biggest reason Bowdoin's 1970-71 indoor track squad won three of its six dual meets. He averaged better than nine points a meet.

Take his last three meets, for example. Against Colby he was responsible for 16 1/2 points, winning the high hurdles, pole vault and high jump, and anchoring the relay team. Against Bates he produced 10 points with victories in the high jump and pole vault. And in the season-ending meet against Vermont, he turned in 14 1/4 points as he won the high hurdles and pole vault, finished 2nd in the high jump, and again anchored the winning relay team.

Roberts, who set several meet records during the indoor season, also sparked in the annual Maine AAU indoor championships, during which he won the high hurdles and the pole vault.

He has twice come within one inch of Bowdoin's indoor high jump record (6 ft., 3 in.) and recently came within 1 3/4 inches of the College's indoor pole vault record (13 ft., 7 3/4 in.).

Otto Pick Pictures Soviets As Content

by MIKE MORGAN

Dr. Otto Pick, an expert on Soviet Foreign policy from Surrey College, England, gave a brief talk Wednesday on "Continuity and Change in Soviet foreign policy." The talk was sponsored by the government department.

Dr. Pick's main theme was that present Soviet foreign policy is

just an extension of Imperial Russia's and thus, should not be analyzed from an ideological point of view. In other words, Dr. Pick contended that the U.S.S.R. has acted and will continue acting like any other Great Power. That is the continuity in Soviet foreign policy. The change in Soviet policy results from the fact that it has moved away from the Leninist

goals of exporting revolution and preparing for the final confrontation with capitalism. Instead the U.S.S.R. has come to accept the detente brought about by the present nuclear stalemate. It continues to expand but not in such a way as to risk confrontation with the West. In the Middle East and Germany it has become a stabilizing factor.

After his brief talk, Dr. Pick carried on a lively discussion with several members of the audience. He agreed with the U.S. intelligence estimate of increased Soviet missile strength, and stated that the building of the SS-9 "super-missile" was in response to U.S. capability to build an effective anti-ballistic missile system. He disagreed with a student's contention that population pressure would produce instability in the Third World, especially in China, but, nevertheless, agreed that China would eventually destroy the balance of power produced by U.S.-Soviet detente. He also disagreed with Karl Magyar's contention that the Soviet Union is willing to take greater risks than the U.S. in order to maintain or increase its power.

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18th Century Debunked

(Continued from Page Six)

label, though labeling itself is a dangerous practice; and the majority of the people during this time accepted none of these notions enough to tear them away from church, the 12 volumes of Casanova's diaries, and a justified faith in the new Industrial Age after Watt's improved steam engine in 1763. To them, Hume was a heretic, and their heroes were Burke, a statesman, and Blackstone, a lawyer. In brief,

society works in this cycle: while struggling, it uses rationality and logic to solidify and structure itself; once established, leisure society begins to mistrust reason and to mystify, as Dr. Plumb suggested is the case in America today.

Dr. Plumb ended with a brief lament — very understandable from a man who has given his entire life to historical scholarship — that reason and logic have not indeed yet surfaced as the guiding light in Britain even today, and he left the speaker's table — after brief answers to three questions — to a warm round of applause from the hundred, mostly professors in the humanities and their charges, present.

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The Student Union Committee is presenting Sir Laurence Olivier's "Othello" tonight. The movie, termed "an experiment in motion picture entertainment," will be shown at 6:30 and 8:30 in Smith Auditorium. Admission is \$1.50.

BEARS ECAC DIVISION II CHAMPIONS COACH WATSON, KULLEN GAIN HONORS



Orient Sports photo by Ben Benson

Kullen All-American

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — Defenseman Bob Kullen, who has set two assist records during a spectacular hockey career at Bowdoin, was named last week to the East Squad of the 1971 College Division All-America Team.

The All-America unit was announced by the American Hockey Coaches Assn., whose membership did the voting.

Earlier, Kullen was selected for the second consecutive year for the All-East small college team of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. He was also named the Most Valuable Player in Bowdoin's 5-4 overtime win over Vermont for the ECAC Division II crown.

Kullen served as a co-captain of Coach Sid Watson's record-breaking 1970-71 team, which finished at the top of the ECAC Division II standings for the third consecutive year and defeated Vermont in the ECAC small college playoffs.

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — The varsity hockey team has wound up another outstanding season with the Division II (small college) championship of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

The Polar Bears defeated Vermont 5-4 in a drama-packed overtime thriller at the Bowdoin Arena March 13. Bowdoin held two-goal leads twice in the regulation time — and twice the visitors came back to tie the score.

The winning goal was scored at 4:29 of the overtime session by sophomore Dick Donovan on a pass from Bob Petrie of Hingham, Mass.

In post-game ceremonies on the ice, Presidents Roger Howell, Jr., of Bowdoin and Edward C. Andrews of Vermont presented the Most Valuable Player award to Bowdoin Co-Capt. Bob Kullen, who was voted the honor by sports writers and sportscasters for his outstanding play as a defenseman.

To Coach Watson, Kullen and Bowdoin's other co-captain, Ed Good went a Revere Bowl symbolic of the ECAC Division II championship. Coach Jim Cross of Vermont and his co-captains, Dave Reece and Ted Yeates, received the runner-up trophy. Each member of the Bowdoin and Vermont teams was presented with a silver stein.

The victory gave Bowdoin an overall 1970-71 record of 19-4-1 and an ECAC Division II record of 16-2-0. The Polar Bears outscored their opponents 128-60 overall, and 107-40 in Division II contests. It was the third consecutive year that Bowdoin finished at the top of the ECAC Division II standings.

The sparkling season, coming on the heels of a 19-3 record last year, moved Watson up from fifth to third place percentage-wise among New England's top ten active College Division coaches. During his 12 hockey seasons at Bowdoin, Watson's teams have won 151 games, lost 99 and tied 5. Only one other currently active small college coach — Bob Priestley of Norwich — has won more games than Watson. In his 20 seasons at Norwich Priestley has won 187 games and lost 192.

The Polar Bears' 19 victories this season tied the Bowdoin record set last year for most wins in a single season. New team records established this season include most goals in one season (128, bettering by 12 last year's

mark); most assists in one game (23 against Holy Cross, one more than the old record set against Amherst in 1967-68); most assists in one season (218, or 34 more than last year's previous record); most points in one game (36 vs Holy Cross, two better than the old record set against MIT in 1962-63 and tied against Amherst in 1967-68); and most points in one season (346, beating last year's record by 46).

Good set two individual Bowdoin records and tied a third. He established a new record in 114 for most points in a three-year varsity career, besting by six the mark set by Ken Martin in 1966-69. Good broke by one the old career assists record of 64 set by Newt Stowell in 1959-62. And he tied the single season assist record of 24 set by Rick Mostrom in 1960-61 and repeated by Len Johnson in 1962-63.

Kullen established two records — most assists by a defenseman in one season (21) and most assists by a defenseman in a three-year

varsity career (45). Goalie Mike Talbot set a new record for the lowest goals-allowed average (1.75, 21 goals in 12 games). The old record of 2.11 was set last season by John Bradley. The Bears' other goalie, sophomore Tom Hutchinson, allowed an average of 2.79 goals in 14 games this season.

Good was the individual scoring leader with 17 goals and 24 assists for 41 points.

All-East

For the second year in a row, three members of Bowdoin's hockey team have been named to the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division II (small college) All-East ice squad.

Selected for the 1971 All-Star team were Bowdoin's record-breaking co-captains, center Ed Good of Warwick, R.I., and defenseman Bob Kullen of Milton, Mass.; and defenseman Bob Hall of Cohasset, Mass.

Watson Is Coach Of Year Honored At Annual Event

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — Sid Watson, has been named National College Division Hockey Coach of the Year for the second consecutive year.

His election was announced at the annual banquet of the American Hockey Coaches Assn., whose membership voted the honor to Watson.

The veteran Bear coach was awarded the Edward Jeremiah Memorial Trophy, named in memory of the late Dartmouth coach.

The Spencer Penrose Award, which goes to the Coach of the Year in the University Division, was presented to Ralph (Cooney) Weiland of Harvard.

Watson, whose Bowdoin ice squads have finished at the top of the ECAC Division II (small college) standings for the last three years, has a Bowdoin 12-season hockey record of 151 wins, 99 losses and 5 ties. His record-breaking 1970-71 team won the ECAC Division II championship playoffs, defeating Vermont 5-4 in overtime.

In the 1969-70 season, when Bowdoin won 19 and lost 3, the Polar Bears became the first team in ECAC history to go through a regular Division II schedule

undefeated. Watson was named then as the first National College Division Coach of the Year, and for the second consecutive year received the Clark Hodder Award as New England Hockey Coach of the Year.

A native of Andover, Mass., and a former Northeastern University sports standout, Watson joined the Bowdoin athletic staff in 1959 after a distinguished professional football career as a halfback with the Pittsburgh Steelers and Washington Redskins. His varsity hockey team at the Brunswick, Me., liberal arts college have consistently been among the top small college squads in the East.

Watson was elected Eastern Small College Coach of the Year in 1966 in a United Press International poll of Eastern hockey coaches.

In addition to his hockey duties, Sid is varsity golf coach and an assistant coach of football. Sid is a former member of the Board of Governors of the American College Hockey

Coaches Assn. and has served as its Secretary-Treasurer. He is also a member of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules and Tournament Committee.

SPRING (YES, IT HAS ARRIVED) SPORTS SCHEDULES

Varsity Baseball		at St. Anselm's		Varsity Sailing		May 7, 8, New England at Williams	
Coach: Edmund L. Coombs		Series at Bowdoin		Faculty Advisor: Prof. Robert R. Nunn		May 10, 11 MIAA State Tournament at Orono 9:30	
Captain: Michael C. Niekrah, Jr.		Apr. 29 Series at Bates		Commodore: George R. Marvin			
Apr. 9 Springfield	A 3:00	Apr. 30 MIT & Lowell at Concord CC	12:30	Apr. 3 Raven Invitational at Coast	Guard	May 13 Maine	H 1:30
Apr. 10 Wesleyan (2 7-inning games)	A 1:30	May 3 Series at Maine	12:30	Apr. 4 Shields Invitational at Coast	Guard	May 15 Colby	A 3:00
Apr. 16 Northeastern	H 2:30	May 6, 7 New England at Ellington Ridge CC (Conn.)		Apr. 10 Dinghy Invitational at Tufts	Guard		
Apr. 17 Amherst	A 3:00	May 11 Individual Championship at Augusta CC		Apr. 18 Shields Invitational at Tufts	Guard		
Apr. 21 Maine	H 2:30	May 12 Series at Colby	1:30	Apr. 24 NEISA Dinghy Eliminations at Tufts	Guard		
Apr. 23 Trinity	H 2:30	Varsity Lacrosse		May 1-2 Friis at Tufts	Tufts		
Apr. 24 Maine	A 1:00	Coach: Mortimer LaPointe		Freshman Sailing			
Apr. 28 New Hampshire	H 3:00	Asst.: Ray S. Bicknell		Apr. 4 Dinghy Invitational at Tufts	Tufts		
Apr. 30 Bates	H 3:00	Co-Capt. John R. Bass '71		Apr. 11 Dinghy Invitational at Brown	Brown		
May 5 Brandeis	A 3:30	Mar. 25 St. Mary's College	A 3:00	Apr. 18 NEISA Freshman Eliminations at Bowdoin	Bowdoin		
May 7 Colby	A 3:00	Mar. 27 Univ. Maryland, Balto Co.	A 10:30	Apr. 25 Dinghy Invitational at Bowdoin	Bowdoin		
May 8 MIT	H 2:00	Apr. 10 Trinity	A 10:30	Varsity Tennis			
May 13 Colby	H 3:00	Apr. 15 Colby	A 2:00	Coach: Edward T. Reid			
May 15 Bates	A 2:00	Apr. 17 Wesleyan	H 2:00	Captain: William C. Paulson '71			
Freshman Baseball		Apr. 21 Plymouth State	H 2:00	Apr. 4 Dinghy Invitational at Tufts	Tufts	Apr. 14 So. Portland	H 2:30
Coach: Fred Harlow		Apr. 24 MIT	H 2:00	Apr. 11 NEISA Freshman Eliminations at Bowdoin	Bowdoin	Apr. 21 Maine Central Inst.	H 2:30
Apr. 13 Cheverus	H 2:30	Apr. 28 Amherst	H 2:00	Apr. 18 NEISA Freshman Eliminations at Bowdoin	Bowdoin	Apr. 28 Maine	A 1:30
Apr. 16 Deering	H 2:30	May 1 Tufts	H 2:00	Apr. 25 Dinghy Invitational at Bowdoin	Bowdoin	May 8 Exeter	A 1:30
Apr. 17 Portland	H 1:00	May 4 Boston College	A 3:00	Varsity Track		May 12 Hebron	A 3:00
Apr. 21 Maine (2 7-inning games)	H 2:30	May 6 Brandeis	H 2:00	Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski		May 13 Maine	H 1:30
Apr. 24 Maine (2 7-inning games)	A 12:00	May 12 New Hampshire	A 3:00	Assistant: Philip H. Soule			
May 1 Marblehead	H 2:00	May 15 Nichols	A 2:30	Captain: Lindsay T. McQuater '71			
May 4 Univ. Maine-Machias	H 2:00	Freshman Lacrosse		Apr. 10 U. of Maine-Portland-Gorham	H 1:00-Field		
May 5 New Hampshire	H 3:00	Coach: James S. Lentz		Apr. 17 Amherst	A 1:00-Field		
May 7 Colby	H 3:00	Apr. 17 No. Yarmouth	H 10:00	Apr. 21 U.N.H.	H 1:00-Field		
May 12 Bridgton	A 3:00	Apr. 21 Hebron	H 3:00	Apr. 24 MIT	A 12:30-Field		
May 13 Colby	H 3:00	Apr. 24 MIT	H 2:00	May 1 Merrimack & Bentley	H 1:30-Running		
May 15 Exeter	A 2:00	Apr. 28 Governor Drummer	H 3:30	May 8 MIAA Meet at Colby	2:00-Running		
Varsity Golf		Apr. 30 Hinckley	A 3:00	May 15 Easterns at Brandeis	1:00		
Coach: Sidney J. Watson		May 3 Kents Hill	A 3:00	May 22 New England	H 10:00		
Captain: Stephen Buckley, Jr.		May 5 Bridgton	H 3:00	May 29 ICAA			
Apr. 16 Amherst w/Boston Col. A.	1:30	May 8 MCI	H 3:00				
Apr. 17 Williams & Vt. at Williams	1:00	May 12 New Hampshire	A 3:00				
Apr. 23 Wesleyan & Trinity at Cromwell, Conn.	1:00						
Apr. 24 St. Anselm's & St. Francis							

Publisher Says No; Obscenities And Libel Ruled Out

by MARK SILVERSTEIN
(Editor's note: See letter on page 4.)

The Orient staff has discovered that the free press has its limitations up here in Brunswick, Maine.

Robert W. Bannister, Production Superintendent of the Brunswick Publishing Company, which publishes the Orient, declared that four letter words, obscenities, obscene photographs and drawings, and "libelous" material would not be printed. Bannister made clear his decision at a meeting with Orient Editor Fred Cusick on March 29 in the

publisher's office and in a letter sent on April 1 (April Fool's Day).

The question of obscenity and the objections of the publisher were heightened by the recent Orient articles concerning the Bowdoin dog controversy, and by a photograph showing one of the more creative fraternity snow sculptures, which the publisher refused to print.

At the meeting with Mr. Cusick, Bannister declared that "We don't in our own paper (the Bath-Brunswick Times Record) go the four-letter route we'd like to be known as a house above that." At a previous meeting with

the Orient editor, Bannister stated that "we like to print what we like to print," a statement which Cusick said had "disturbed" him. Mr. Bannister made it clear that he merely wanted to practice a policy of "good taste".

In a letter to Mr. Cusick, Mr. Bannister wrote:

"It is unnecessary for me to say again how I feel about the use of four letter words in The Bowdoin Orient. Perhaps I should elaborate on the reasons for not wanting to print them and that is to say that we choose not to subject our proofreaders and typesetters to the use of four letter words. There may be instances where it is

necessary to emphasize a point and that is understandable.

"We hope that by appealing to you, you will set standards for the editorial board to work by. We are not attempting to censor but there must be words available that are not in bad taste."

Fear of liability under the law for printing obscenity and slander, as well as the wrath of advertisers or patrons who might take offense at such printing, were behind Mr. Bannister's decision. He explained that he needs to be "one step ahead" of any warning from advertisers, or individuals, about the nature of what he is publishing, e.g. the Orient.

Mr. Bannister also made it perfectly clear that he does not wish to print anything that resembles the Colby Echo. The Echo, faithful readers will recall, shook the alumni aristocracy of their college as well as the good, solid citizens of the campus community with its photographs and articles on coed dormitories and with its underground newspaper style of layout.

The Orient, meanwhile, having recognized the sinful error of its ways and having seen the guiding star of morality and good taste, will make an earnest effort to comply with the desires of the publisher.

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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1971

NUMBER 21

Self-Scheduled Exams

Faculty Questions Honor System

by JOHN MEDEIROS

The Faculty Recording Committee has turned down the Student Council's request for the extension of the self-scheduled examination system to afternoons, Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason told the Council this week.

At Greason's urging, the Council took steps to halt violations of the Honor System occurring in theft of books from the Library.

Greason said the Recording Committee had turned down the afternoon exam request because committee members felt it would be simpler to have exams just in the morning, and leave afternoons free for "getting on to other things" — a term which at least one Council member interpreted to mean fishing, boating, swimming and other springtime pursuits.

In addition, Greason said, the Committee had recommended that the ruling that the proposal require a two-thirds vote to pass stand as it is, thus rejecting a Council request to delete that stipulation as being contrary to the provisions of the implementation of the Honor System. The action was taken, Greason said, because the Committee felt almost unanimous consent of Faculty members was needed for a self-scheduled exam system to work.

Council members then had a long discussion with Greason about the viability of the Bowdoin Honor System. The Dean said he felt serious violations of the Honor Code were "relatively few — probably fewer than they would be under a system of proctoring exams in which a kind of game attitude might develop." The one exception to this, he said, was in the failure of many students to sign out books they take from the Library — which legally constitutes a violation of the Honor Code.

"Not only is this immoral,"

The Orient misprinted the telephone number of Bath-Brunswick Rescue, Inc. in the April 2 issue. The correct number is 443-3300. We wish to apologize to the Brunswick resident who has been the recipient of telephone calls from overwrought potential suicide victims.

Dean Greason said, "but really it's anti-intellectual." It gets right at the heart of academia, he said, the free access to knowledge.

Greason suggested that a system of publicizing the problem be instituted, perhaps utilizing some sort of reminders within the Library itself. "It may sound like Mickey Mouse, but I think within reasonable limits it needn't be," he said, noting that the enforcement of the Honor Code's provisions is the responsibility of the Student Judiciary Board.

In a prolonged discussion, several Council members suggested methods to help relieve the problem, including:

— Increasing the efficiency of the Library's methods, which were described by Secretary-Treasurer Owen

Larabee as "terribly inefficient." — Making a scapegoat of the next person or two caught stealing books, with the infliction of severe penalties hopefully deterring further thefts.

— Mounting a vast publicity campaign to educate the student body.

— Asking Faculty members who keep books out for several years to begin showing responsibility and setting a good example.

Several Council members also noted that prevailing community moral standards did not bear as heavily on theft of books as they did on outright cheating. This lack of "peer-group pressure" was a large factor in the continuing violations, they said. Greason agreed to an extent, but said if the

(Please Turn to Page Three)

The following Juniors have been nominated for the office of president of the Student Council. The election is to be held this Monday and Tuesday, April 12 and 13, at the Moulton Union Information Desk. The nominees are: Mike Bushey, Robert H. Lichte, Thomas J. Garabedian, C. Mitchell Goldman.

Campaign statements by each of the candidates appear elsewhere in this issue.

Bowdoin Alumni Plan Pops

Bowdoin alumni, students and friends will gather in Boston's Symphony Hall May 13 for the 24th annual "Bowdoin Night at the Pops". With the Boston Pops Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Fiedler, the concert will feature an appearance by members of the Bowdoin Glee Club.

"Bowdoin Night at the Pops" is sponsored by the Bowdoin Club of Boston, in support of the College's scholarship program. Hundreds of Bowdoin alumni, undergraduates, faculty members, and their families are expected to attend.

The Glee Club members will be directed by Professor Donald G. Caldwell of the Bowdoin Music Department.

The entire main floor and 100 choice first balcony seats have been reserved for Bowdoin, with reservations to be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.

Ticket prices are \$6.75 (tables with five seats, \$33.75); \$6.25 (tables for five, \$31.25); and \$5.25 (tables for five, \$26.25). Balcony seats are \$5.75.

Students will be able to obtain their tickets through their

fraternity or Senior Center representatives, or at Gibson Hall. Faculty and staff members, Brunswick area alumni and other Maine residents may also obtain tickets at the music building.

Residents of the Boston area may obtain tickets and information by writing or calling David Z. Webster, 16 Nevada Rd., Needham Heights, Mass. 02194, telephone (617) 449-1824. A member of the Class of 1957, Mr. Webster is in charge of concert arrangements for the Boston Bowdoin Club, largest Bowdoin alumni group in the nation.

Mr. Webster said reservations should be made before April 28. Tickets will be mailed after April 30. No reservations can be made after May 1.

The Glee Club will open with the traditional "Rise, Sons of Bowdoin" and close with a "Bowdoin Medley". The club's program is expected to include Schubert's "Widerstruch's", "Drunken Sailor", a sea chanty; the folk song, "Sally Gardens"; and "In Taberna", from Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana". There will also be a medley of Broadway show tunes.



RICHARD GOODWIN

Goodwin's Analysis Disputed

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

It is Monday night, April 5, 1971, at 7:30 p.m., Wentworth Hall in the Senior Center is packed with people attracted by the eye catching title of tonight's lecture, "Can America Work?" The speaker, sponsored by Chi Psi Fraternity and the Senior Center, is Richard N. Goodwin, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs (1961-63) and Special Assistant to the President of the United States (1963-65). Some have come to bait a man they believe will whitewash the American government. Others have come looking for a government official turned revolutionary. A few who are present have the pessimistic feeling that another speaker is about to lose himself and his theories in a mass of rhetoric.

"My own feelings . . . on public affairs have changed drastically in the past ten years," began Mr. Goodwin as the audience leaned forward with avid interest. "I began as a liberal reformer . . . I have become a radical." (Commotion in the hall) "I believe in changes in the structure of our society."

Goodwin went on to speak of revolution. "A revolution is not slogans or random acts of violence . . . or simply rejection of the past . . . a revolution is an idea joined to will . . . concepts and principles clear enough to command a following . . . a revolution without an idea cannot succeed . . . such a revolution is only a contest for power."

The major issues to be tackled, according to Goodwin, are white hostility toward black America, the War in Indochina, which he

says will probably not be ended by the current administration, and poverty. The central problem facing society is the restriction of freedom, especially of our human capacities. This restriction has been covered for years by the drive for affluence. What we have sacrificed to attain that affluence has become the root of despair among middle class youth. Schools, according to Goodwin, have become stifling institutions, and colleges grant meaningless degrees used to obtain jobs that are better prepared for through actual work. Colleges have also tended to serve as research centers for anyone willing to pay, while they have continued to pride themselves on their academic isolation from society. "There is a straight line," Goodwin said, "from the Harvard Business School to Vietnam." We have been taught that computerized accounting, systems analysis, and statistics can conquer a foreign culture.

Goodwin believes that "we are in the middle of a transition . . . a glacial movement of society against the traditions of the old . . . it happens rarely in the lifetime of a state . . . it happened once before in America in the 1850's . . . if replacement of farm labor by industrial labor caused such convulsions, we cannot expect that the replacements of industrial labor by machines will produce anything less." Goodwin noted that tensions run high in a revolutionary period, but he also added, "once we say that feeling should rule reason, then the stronger passions (power and cruelty) will rule . . . this is the lesson of history . . . I would

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Boards Humanized

Student Trustees Prove Effective

by DAVE COLE

Last year, for the first time, students and members of the faculty were allowed to participate as non-voting members of the governing boards of the College. Five students joined the boards: Geoff Ovenden and Mitch Goldman on the Board of Trustees, and Bob Stewart, Vincent DiCara and Mike Carey on the Board of Overseers. After a year, the innovation seems to have been successful.

Geoff Ovenden is on the Board of Trustees by virtue of his position as Student Council President. Ovenden feels that the presence of students and faculty — he sees them as one group — has had a humanizing affect on the trustees. The alumni who compose the Board, Ovenden notes, are generally very successful businessmen, concerned primarily with the financial condition of the College. "This is their job," Ovenden admits, but he believes a "more human" approach to College policy is needed. His colleague on the board, Mitch Goldman, agrees. Goldman, a junior elected to serve on the Board, hopes the trustees will become more sensitive to the needs of students. "The most important thing," Goldman feels, "is to maintain a dialogue between the trustees and the students."

While Ovenden sees the faculty and student members on the board as a single group, Goldman thinks it is more important for each representative to act as an individual. For instance, both Ovenden and Goldman have occasionally disagreed on issues facing the Board, and although they generally agree, Goldman does not think students should act as a bloc.

This is not the general opinion. Bob Stewart, a member of the Board of Overseers because he is vice-president of the Student Council, admits that there were times during the past year when he felt obligated to voice a personal opinion; but, he adds, he always prefaced such comments with the admission that they were only his feelings, and not necessarily those of the student body. Stewart feels that he, Mike Carey, and Vinnie DiCara, though they may often express private opinions, are primarily on the Board to represent the student body.

However, whether students on the Board act as a bloc or as individuals really makes little difference; because they have no vote, their influence depends mainly on the effectiveness of their arguments. Surprisingly, perhaps, not one of the students interviewed felt it was important that students be allowed to vote. Bob Stewart thinks a vote on the Board of Trustees might have some weight because of its relatively small size (fifteen trustees as opposed to about forty overseers) but agrees with Ovenden and Goldman that the vote is not a crucial issue. Goldman believes that "persuasive discussion" is more important.

The most important policy decisions made by the governing boards originate in the standing committees. Ovenden admits to a feeling of frustration in the first meeting of the trustees last June: "The committees had already decided everything," he explained. Although students and teachers now sit on the full Boards, they do not participate in committee work. Ovenden, Goldman and Stewart agreed that students ought to be given voting representation on the pertinent committees of the governing boards, and Ovenden personally emphasized the apparent importance of the Policy Committee in College affairs. And Goldman, referring to one of the Board's most important functions, stressed that student representation on the policy committee would "loosen up" the process of constructing the budget.

The budget seems to be the issue that most concerned the student members this year. Although questions like coeducation and dropping of requirements interested them considerably, Stewart believes

these questions had already been decided before the students even had a chance to give their thoughts on the matters. The budget was more controversial. Originally, the Board of Overseers suggested a \$200 tuition increase to meet mounting costs. The trustees proposed instead a \$100 increase, eliminating \$50,000 from the student aid fund. Although they were unhappy with any increase, both students and faculty insisted that aid must not be cut back. According to Stewart, some overseers felt the College should simply admit more students who could afford to pay their way. But these men failed, Stewart feels, to realize that Bowdoin cannot continue to be the same College that they went to years ago. Eventually, responding to the arguments of students, faculty, and some Board members, the Boards decided on a \$150 increase with \$50 going to student aid.

Despite their insistence that the Boards should allow students into committees, the students who sat on the Boards this year are generally pleased with the experience. Goldman, seeking election as Student Council President, hopes to serve on the Board again next year.

"IT TAKES the average family a year to earn \$10,000. It takes the Federal Government about 36 seconds to spend \$10,000 on paperwork, 15 seconds to spend \$10,000 for interest on the national debt, and 3 seconds to spend \$10,000 on social welfare. And speaking of the Federal Government, it takes."

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(We are currently looking for local representatives)

"Inter-Teach", a summer study program in the liberal arts, social studies, and economics, is now accepting applications from interested Bowdoin students. The program will be held at Brighton and Bristol in England.

Students interested should contact Visiting Professor Michael Hurst at 254 Maine Street, 725-5674.

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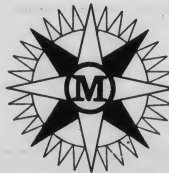


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Student Council Presidential Nominees Offer Programs

by MIKE BUSHEY

This message will be short. It would be absurd for me to tell you that I have a "platform" to present, but I feel obliged to write something, if for no other reason than to prove I can write English.

If elected, my goal is to in effect abolish the Council. In the two years I have been an at-large member, I have seen the Council be successful at securing some measures, but not others. The problem is that the entire governing authority of the College lies with the Faculty and the Boards. This is not right. An important part of the College community, the student body, has been disenfranchised. I propose that some form of the student-faculty senate concept be instituted. It is time the student body had the power to control the parts of college life which are its just concern. I will work with all the means at my disposal to accomplish this. Let's get the lead out!

If you choose to vote for me on Monday, my thanks. I will work my hardest to be worthy of your support.

by TOM J. GARABEDIAN

Embodied in the concept of student council is one central precept — the students' outlook on all fronts of College activity should be represented before the College. Incumbent upon the executives of the Council in this regard is a two-fold duty: first, a duty to obtain greater access to the College's decision making process and, secondly, to champion the undergraduates' interest throughout that decision system.

Perhaps the most effective way of creating an audience responsive to our interests would be through the institution of a Student-Faculty Senate. Rather than allowing the student view to get sidetracked on the walk to the Faculty meeting, a Senate would compel the Faculty to attune itself to the currents of student opinion. And, students would be voting on the issues of popular academic concern — on self-scheduling exams and on the use of the reading period, for instance. Within the framework of a Senate, the student leaders could press for increased use of the resourcefulness and capabilities of Bowdoin students. For example, qualified students could act as advisers to incoming freshmen and thus liberate the Faculty to field course questions; and student participation in department meetings could be encouraged as a means of injecting fresh thought into the policies of their major department (in the forefront, the math department solicited a student advisory committee that now attends, comments, and votes in department gatherings).

The College often exhibits an ambivalent attitude toward the students; while the Administration is willing to grant representation on several select committees and on the Governing Boards, they do not seem willing to acknowledge the responsibility of the student vote. The representation they offer us is symbolic, outwardly it yields the appearance of power but in effect doesn't grant it.

Bowdoin is touted as a small, personal school that prides itself on a working rapport between the undergraduates and the Administration and, yet, the Administration many times will pursue a course widely divergent from that of student interests, e.g. the inflexibility of campus housing arrangements that has been sponsored. The executive position should be that of a liaison between the Council and Hawthorne-Longfellow to redress the lack of cohesiveness present. By maintaining first hand communication the president can insure a fluid give and take with the policy makers. And the student wins; as his awareness of and contribution to the decision making process are enlarged, the more satisfied he will be with the progressive academic change we are seeking.

by MITCH GOLDMAN

On April 1st, it was announced at the Student Council meeting that due to co-education, sophomores and juniors would have to triple-up in their rooms next year.

What action did the Council take? None. One of the most crucial issues which the College and the Student Council will have to face next year will be housing. However, the issue can not be solved to the students' advantage unless the Council, through its leadership, asserts itself. Tripling-up in rooms should not be the burden of sophomores and juniors only. In most schools the freshmen also share most of the burden. In this case, the burden should be distributed among freshmen and upper classmen and coeds, but freshmen should carry most of the weight. Those students who desire tripling-up will receive a rebate of \$150. The housing problem is one of a number of critical areas where the Council should take action.

Another problem area concerns governance of the College. It is the governmental structure of the College, which not only divides the members of the college community, but also limits the effectiveness of decision-making on all levels. The over-abundance of Student Council committees, student-faculty committees, and faculty committees makes effective action virtually impossible. A coordinated effort on the part of the Student Council, the faculty and the administration could make easier the forming of College policy by the elimination of some of these

repetitious committees.

In April of 1970, a proposal was made by the Student Council Curriculum Committee, of which I was a member, to institute self scheduled exams. This proposal has been in the governmental machine for over a year and still no final action has been taken. In contrast to this case, there was a notable lack of involvement within the College community in regard to the recent raise in tuition. This increase, incidentally, marks the first time that tuition has been raised in two consecutive years.

The tuition increase is an example of another problem area, the spiraling costs of education. As a student representative to the Board of Trustees, I realize that it is important not only to sit in on the Governing Board meetings, but also to participate in the committee system. This must be included as part of the restructuring of the governance of the College. The Governing Boards need some guidance from students especially in areas such as budgeting. With the College's limited financial resources, students could help the Governing Boards allocate their resources more efficiently.

Unlike Councils in the past, this year's Council made a genuine effort to deal with College problems, as opposed to national political issues; but it did little to resolve the more important problems of housing and dining inequities, governance, and College financing. These three areas, along with the effects of co-education, will again be important issues in the coming year; but they will not be resolved unless the Student Council asserts itself through its leadership. If elected President, it is this goal towards which I intend to strive.

by BOB LOCHTE

Hey, how about that. 11:30 Wednesday night and I'm right in the middle of — well, uh, my homework — when the telephone rings. It's Speedy Medeiros who tells me "Cookie" Carson dropped out of the balloting for president so he designates me to take "Cookie's" place. Too bad for I was kinda thinking of supporting Mr. Carson.

Therefore it looks as if I'm in the running now. But I have nothing to offer; at least, not as much as my worthy opponents. For example, take Mike Bushey. He can run a tighter radio show than I can because he has refused me air times on several occasions this year. Then there is Mitch Goldman who can do anything better than anyone else. And I cannot forget Tom Garabedian. Who the hell is Tom Garabedian, anyway?

Furthermore, I have not the experience in student government that my worthy adversaries have. I have spent one year on the Student Council as independent representative to that noble body. If elected, my sole plan for revitalization of the Council will be to establish a sergeant-at-arms to punch out or eject any Council member who seems to the president to be abusing his discussion privileges.

Meanwhile, since I have no far-reaching plans for the student government of Bowdoin College, and hence nothing else to say, I shall talk about a subject which everyone discusses when he has nothing else to say — the weather. The weather hereabouts is lousy. I mean, how many places have you ever been where eight inches of snow falls on the 7th of April? So I have a plan to remedy this bleak situation. The proposal, which was first mentioned to me by Barry Browning and hereafter shall be known as the "Browning Manifesto", is as follows: that the Trustees and Governing Boards of Bowdoin College should authorize funds necessary to purchase a large chunk of land somewhere in the West Indies and there establish a Winter Campus; that upon the first sighting of a snowflake in November, the entire student body should rally on the steps of the Moulton Union where they shall board a fleet of chartered buses and/or Clint Hagan's Special Speedy Cycles, head directly for Boston's Logan Airport, board a fleet of chartered planes, and move directly to the hibernal quarters; that upon notification of the Dean of College, who because of his years of dedication shall be left behind to watch over the traditional campus, that all the snow has melted, the college community shall return en masse in time, hopefully, for the commencement exercises.

Now, students consider the benefits of this proposal. On the administrative level, the Director of Admissions may become "travel director" as he can add to his array of propaganda various films of the "Winter Campus." After a few years these films may even be run in local theaters as shorts before various Swedish art films. The housing problem would also be simplified. For example, next year's new coeds could be chained somewhere in the depths of Bluebeard's Castle. For the athletic enthusiasts, there would be a chance to develop the spring sports to the utmost as the baseball and lacrosse teams would be practicing in the temperate meadows of Trinidad. For the budding horticulturalists, we would offer the lush rain forests of Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

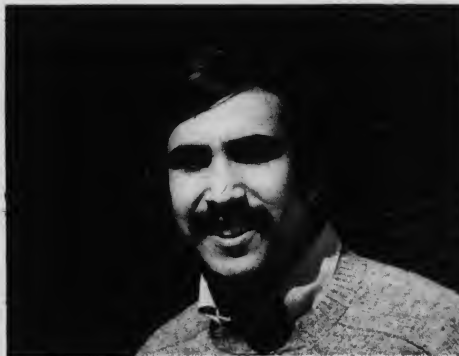
In all actuality, the only thing this campus needs is more pot.



MIKE BUSHEY



THOMAS GARABEDIAN



MITCH GOLDMAN

Self-Scheduled Exams . . .

(Continued from Page One)

Library isn't accepted as a part of the Honor System, then it should be taken out of that domain.

The Council voted to instruct the Student Judiciary Board to launch a campaign of publicity about the Honor Code's implications for the Library and the ease with which a student can sign out a book. (Just by signing his name — an I.D. card is not needed.)

At the end of a given period, the Council resolution said, a "Day of Amnesty" would be declared during which students would be invited to return, without penalty, any and all overdue or unsigned-for books. If this program brings no results, the

resolution went on, the Judiciary Board and the College should consider employing student checkers at the door of the Library to make sure all books are signed out properly.

As an outgrowth of the Recording Committee's actions on the self-scheduled exam proposal, the Council also instructed the Student-Faculty Committee on Governance to consider placing students on the Recording Committee when it considers policy matters. Gresson and Council members felt the students should not sit on the Committee while personal affairs of students are being discussed, but in matters such as the exam proposal, student participation was desirable.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, April 9, 1971

Number 21

H.R.B.

"This is the first time in 47 years I'm sure I'm in more pain and discomfort than my students."

—HRB March 30, 1971

Herbert Ross Brown held class last week. Ordinarily, this wouldn't be an occasion of any note — Herbert Ross Brown has been holding class for the last 46 years. But last week was different. The classes were held in his home on College Street.

Three weeks ago, Professor Brown underwent surgery in the Maine Medical Center for torn muscles in both legs, suffered in two separate falls. He now wears casts on both legs; with luck, they may be off in about three weeks.

Despite all this, the classes go on; English 36 missed only five classes with Herbie (as he's been known — behind his back — to generations of Bowdoin men). English 14 missed only six.

This is typical of the way Herbie's classes have been held for almost 47 years. The professor was always on time, ready to go; tests and papers were inevitably corrected within two days of the time they were turned in. Indeed, on the rare occasions when Herbie had to miss a class — only for the most important events, such as University of Maine Board of Trustees meetings — on those occasions he was most apologetic, as if he were doing his students a great disservice.

Although he was born and brought up in the Allentown, Pa. area, Professor Brown is a New Englander by adoption. His love for this region, and especially Maine, is evident in his spirited classroom lectures, filled with anecdotes from his own experience, in the energy with which he conducts his many community affairs, and in his speaking tours across the state. Indeed, his lecture here last month on "The New England Character" convinced many that he was the archetypal New England character.

Herbie's list of accomplishments is long and distinguished. The senior member of the Bowdoin Faculty, he was for ten years Chairman of the English Department. He has been editor of "The New England Quarterly" since 1944, author of two books, 11-year member of the State Board of Education, Chairman of the Maine Democratic Party Platform Committee, Brunswick Town Moderator, etc. etc. etc.

The list goes on and on, but Herbie's outstanding characteristic has been his unflinching devotion to teaching Bowdoin men. In 1968 he received the Award for Faculty and Staff of the Bowdoin Alumni Council, presented for "service and devotion to Bowdoin".

Herbie's presence on campus was always noticeable. Speaking, teaching, or just walking around he was as much an institution as the Polar Bear or the Bowdoin Pines.

And so last week Herbie Brown lectured again — not in Memorial 101 this time, but in his own living room. Propped up in his wheelchair, he spouted animatedly about Stephen Crane and "Coriolanus". And though his schedule was slightly disturbed, the class went on as before.

Herbert Ross Brown, B.S., A.M., Ph.D., Litt. D., L.H.D., LL.D.: We have never known a finer man, a more dedicated teacher.

And next year, Herbert Ross Brown will once more hold class.

FOUR LETTER WORD:
AN OBSCENITY ON
ITS WAY TO BE
PUBISHED



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Censorship Policy

(Editor's note: See story on page 1.)

Dear Fred:

It is unnecessary for me to say again how I feel about the use of four letter words in the Bowdoin Orient. Perhaps I should elaborate on the reasons for not wanting to print them and that is to say that we choose not to subject our proofreaders and typesetters to the use of four letter words. There may be instances where it is necessary to emphasize a point and this is understandable.

We hope that by appealing to you, you will set standards for the editorial board to work by. We are not attempting to censor but there must be words available that are not in bad taste.

Also, we are naturally concerned in where the responsibility may lie relative to libelous material. We do not anticipate any difficulties in either of these areas and sincerely hope that you will be helpful and agreeable to the foregoing suggestion.

Sincerely yours,
BRUNSWICK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Robert W. Bannister
Production Superintendent

Long Distance Runner

Dear Sirs,

We wish to take issue with Mr. Cusick's article on Vice President Agnew in the April second issue of the Orient. As former fraternity brothers of the author, we find his statement that he "...ran about half a mile..." beyond the realm of belief. Since Mr. Cusick's credibility has been questioned more than once lately, we challenge this remark in the interests of honest journalism. What we propose is this: on some date within a week of the publishing of this letter at a time which Mr. Cusick deems convenient, he will appear in suitable attire at Whittier Field and traverse two laps of the new track. A committee of track stars has volunteered to act as judges to determine whether he is actually running. We feel that Mr. Cusick has a duty to accept this challenge in order to stem a rising tide of criticism.

Ad Hoc Committee for Responsible Press
Parker Mann
John Wirzbicki
Thomas S. Kosakowski
Gerald Silva
Gordon R. Cullen
D. Michael Shook

(Mr. Cusick replies: OK. Name the judges and the time. I'll get my running togs on.)

Righteous Indignation

TO: Candidates For Admissions Fellow Job
(Summer and Full Year)
FROM: R. W. Moll

Dear Seniors:

I apologize for being so tardy in contacting you regarding our search for next year's Admissions Fellows.

Gordon Grimes, who served as one of our six senior interviewers last fall, will be our man for the summer position.

At the moment we do not know who will succeed Rick Saunders as Assistant to the Director of Admissions for the coming year. But I think it is only fair to tell you that we are now looking for a woman to fill this role. (Our search is directed toward graduating seniors of the Seven Sister

colleges.) In view of this, it is safe to say that none of you should count on this opening.

Thanks for your interest. I do hope the right graduate school and/or right job materialize for you for the coming year.

Sincerely yours,
Dick Moll

Although I, personally, did not apply for this admissions job, the above letter came into my hands and disturbed me greatly. My immediate reaction is that it seems Bowdoin College has become so selective in its admissions that even its own graduates fail to meet the standards of the Admissions Office.

However, my disenchantment with the decision of the Director of Admissions goes further. In effect this decision means there will be one less Bowdoin man working in admissions. Next year there will be only one (1) full time Bowdoin man, not including the Director of Financial Aid, actually participating in the decisions of the Admissions Office. To some this may seem trivial, however to many students and graduates the Bowdoin experience is extremely unique and would be a major qualification for someone applying for a job in admissions. To put it differently a Bowdoin grad., as opposed to a graduate of the Seven Sisters, can better evaluate whether an applicant would be a worthwhile member of the Bowdoin community. A graduate of one of the Seven Sisters lacks the benefit of a Bowdoin experience, is unfamiliar with the traditions of this college, and is totally unaware of what makes Bowdoin really tick. I go further by applying this criticism to the Director of Admissions himself, who is a graduate of Duke.

Three years ago, the present Director of Admissions came to Bowdoin with the new idea of changing Bowdoin's admissions policy from admitting a class of well-rounded individuals to admitting a well-rounded class of individuals. From the beginning alumni have criticized this policy, and the opposition has grown. Although the Director of Admissions calls the policy a success many, including this writer, call the policy a failure.

The Director of Admissions tells us he seeks out prospective students who have "pizzazz". If "pizzazz" is what all these parasitic hibernating book worms have, then lets get rid of it. Bowdoin has always had the reputation of a college with a friendly, peaceful atmosphere, where everyone says "hello" to each other. However this tradition falters when the community spirit declines. The admission of students who take everything they can get and contribute nothing in return, has harmed the friendly community spirit Bowdoin has always displayed.

The Director of Admissions exhibits impressive figures about the number of Bowdoin applicants and the ratio of applicants to places available. Someday take a look at the note on the door of the Admissions Office, which tells us that the admissions people are very busy sorting out all 2900 applicants. Does this figure include all those prospective students who have straight C averages, come from Seattle, Wash. and play the harmonica?

Over the past three (3) years the director has turned down extremely well qualified applicants from high schools in Maine and Massachusetts so less qualified students from under represented regions of the country may be admitted. This leads me to ask whether this is an educational institution or "I know people from more states than you do" contest?

Ask the Bowdoin seniors from Auburn, Maine to compare the present with the previous admissions (Please Turn to Page Five)

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U.N. And Human Rights

Hogan Finds U.S. Policy Lacking

by RICHARD PATARD

To construct, from the conjunction of two topics as worn and as remote-from-reality as "The United Nations" and "Human Rights", an amusing, individual, viable lecture is a Herculean task that would challenge the most resourceful of modern polemicists, a fact that probably discouraged more than a devoted handful of students and faculty from attending Dr. Charles Hogan's discourse on "The U.N. and Human Rights", presented by the International Club last Tuesday evening in Wentworth Hall. Those few who attended the lecture, however, were rewarded by one of the wittier and more informative presentations of the College year from this Prof. of Political Science at Drew University, who from 1946-1967 was a member of the U.N. Secretariat, and was once Chief of the Non-governmental Organizations Section (NGO) of the U.N. Secretariat.

Dr. Hogan's was essentially a candid delineation of the limitations of U.N. power and influence in promoting human rights. The U.N. Charter, he noted, contains frequent references to the concept of basic human rights; the U.N.'s Declaration of Human Rights however, is a Western document composed in Lockian terms of natural rights. Despite the predilection of the Latin American states to insert phrases of "stentorian oratory," the Declaration achieved its purpose of brevity, and remained short enough that people could and would take the time to read it.

"The charter was written during World War II, with World War II in mind, with the object of preventing another World War," Prof. Hogan recalled; other problems, such as minorities, for example, and other fields of human rights activity, were deliberately neglected and postponed for treatment in various later U.N. Conventions. Yet the U.S., he pointed out, has

been notoriously reluctant to cooperate in approving these conventions; as examples he cited the 1946 genocide convention which the U.S. declined to ratify for twenty-four years — which Prof. Hogan attributed to American Bar Association opposition — and the convention on the political rights of women, which, although ratified by federal states as diverse as Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., and India, has not been ratified by the U.S. because women's rights in this nation are the concern, not of the federal government, but of the several states. Evidently dismayed by American intransigence in human rights progress, Hogan declared: "When it comes to human rights, the U.S. will lead against it, the Soviet will lead against it, as they have both done in the past . . . but the West is committed to the priority of the individual. The organic totalitarian societies regard the idea of individual rights as ridiculous, wrong, evil." Nevertheless, "the organic state is something we will have to learn to live with . . . We live in a world of, sovereign states, loaded with all

Senator William Proxmire, the man most responsible for the SST's demise, will be speaking here May 8. The lecture is being sponsored by the Political Forum and the Young Democrats.

sorts of 18th century concepts." Despite opposition from the superpowers, however, "the U.N. has been spectacularly successful in the new fields: space, nuclear proliferation, Antarctica, and human rights." As an instance of spectacular U.N. success he gave the convention on the political rights of women.

Prof. Hogan concluded his discussion with an examination of the situations in South Africa and Red China, which he evidently feels are the greatest problems immediately confronting the U.N. While indulging in the familiar harangue against the white-ruled nations of the Cape area ("Anyone who believes apartheid can work is a damn fool: it can't, and the rest of Africa wants war."), Hogan also deplored the lack of concern for tolerance, charity, and human rights in the emerging Black African states, which, he said, tend toward dictatorship and one-party statism. While insisting that South Africa "denies human rights" to blacks, and maintaining that "Portugal cannot continue to hold

Portuguese Africa" (whether that statement is a judgment of fact or of moral indignation remained unclear), Hogan sanely realized that the Cape and Portugal are necessary for NATO, and that "Britain cannot afford to take the necessary steps in Southern Rhodesia; it would mean the collapse of her economy."

Making a prediction which he conceded to be "sticking my neck out," Hogan predicted the admission of Red China to the U.N. this year. "If the U.N. is to survive, Red China must be a member, and must hold a seat on the Security Council."

The Bowdoin Afro-American Society will have its Black Arts festival is "A Mosaic of Black Liberation." Len Chandler, poet until April 26.

The theme for this year's festival in "A Mosaic of Black Liberation." Len Chandler, poet and folk singer will begin the festival with a lecture and concert on April 17 at Wentworth Hall.

On April 18, Virgil Logan, Black alumus returns to Bowdoin with a lecture on Black literature to be presented in the Afro-American Center.

"Movements in Black", part of the New York Dance Repertory Theater, presently touring the country, will perform on April 19 in the Smith Auditorium.

April 20, Jack E. Robinson, President of the Boston Chapter of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will lead a discussion and lecture on the "Role of art, music and religion in the Black Liberation", in the Terrace Under.

April 23, Bill Jackson, Black filmmaker will speak on the role of Blacks in the movie industry and will show a movie he has made himself. He will appear in the Smith Auditorium.

April 24 has been set aside with the cooperation of Bowdoin's college radio station, WBOR for an exhibition of the Black contribution to music, pop, jazz and blues with interviews with some of today's top recording artists.

The festival will culminate with jazz musician Marlon Brown who will perform in concert at the Smith Auditorium April 25 and a workshop on April 26.

All events will begin at 7:30 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

Football & Fascism?

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Max Rafferty, former California Superintendent of Public Instruction:

"Critics of college football are looks, crumbums and commies — hairy loudmouthed beatniks. Football is war without killing. They are custodians of the concepts of democracy. As football players, they possess a clear, bright fighting spirit which is America itself."

President Nixon when speaking of the North Vietnamese:

"Sometimes you have to take them by surprise. It's like football. You run a play, and it fails. Then you turn around and call the same play again because they aren't expecting it."

Howard Cosell in the New York Times, April 5, 1971:

"Once upon a time, the legend had it, there was a world that remained separate and apart from all others, a privileged sanctuary from real life. It was the wonderful world of sport, where every competition was endowed with an inherent purity, every athlete was a shining example of noble young manhood . . . The legend never had much truth behind it . . ."

There has always been criticism, both legitimate and absurd, directed towards athletics. The critics have not gotten very far. Ever since Grecian sculptors decided that beauty was in the bicep, gymnasiums have flourished. Along with the gymnasiums have come the arenas, the fanfare, the crowds and the glory that is sport. The American people seem to be particularly enamored by this Greek Atlas standing magnificent, protected only by a loincloth, and supporting the globe. In spirit, he goes well with the Greek revival buildings that inhabit Washington and our state capitals, the Greek ideals of democracy espoused in governmental documents, "Give me Liberty or give me Death," and all the rest. With his image uppermost in mind, we have created an elaborate set of athletic institutions. Along with baseball, football, hockey and basketball have become big time, with their own seasons and stadiums. Indeed, their seasons overlap; so that the American sports fan is never without his Sunday afternoon, his leisure, his raison d'être.

The recent panoply of sports arenas and events does not indicate that there is more interest in sports than there was — say thirty years ago. For athletics were very much alive then, with the same idyllic image. Collegiate athletics back then had a great deal of this aura. Colleges were more exclusive and making the team was a great honor, as F. Scott Fitzgerald illustrated so well.

Assaults on college sports were not successful then. Sports were part of the unalterable college scene as far as administrators and students were concerned. The only departure from this accepted rule was when the University of Chicago eliminated its football team in the 1930's because of financial trouble. In the 1950's there was a wide reaction against football and several schools eliminated programs, only to bring them back later on.

Recently, the controversy over college athletics has become topical. What initiated debate in academic circles was the current funding crisis. Many colleges and universities are facing deficits and at the same time supporting physical education departments and facilities that are often the most expensive items in the budget. Understandably, many administrators and teachers cannot see the justification of such a budget item when the academic departments could use the money. Some students and their parents resent the present allocation of funds if the result is a fine football team, but an education that could be better except for lack of money.

The arguments against athletics do not only hover about the financial. There is a philosophical aspect of the debate. Athletics, the polemicist says, is inherently violent. This is especially true of football, the main target of anti-sports fans. The argument continues: How can one expect a "generation of peace" when the spectacle of football is a religious rite on college campuses.

John McMurtry, a professor of philosophy at the University of Guelph in Canada and a former pro-football player (Calgary Stampeders), adds an interesting dimension to the controversy. He writes in the January 18, 1971 issue of "The Nation,"

"The connections between the politics of fascism and the mania for football are too many to be ignored: both ground themselves on a property-owning principle, apocryphal struggle and competition, publicly idolize victory and the powerful, make authority absolute, and relate to opposing groups by violent aggression."

Mr. McMurtry's hypothesis seems at first ridiculous and then shocking. Obviously, Mr. McMurtry is not a football fan and dissects the game in search of its faults. However, he does not have to go far to find them. He talks at length about possession of the ball and its implications. "One must not only try to keep possession," he says, "one must also try to gain it. He compares this to the 'capitalist law of increasing what is owned by outmaneuvering others.' He mentions the militarist terms used in football, such as "long bomb," "blitz," "front line," "good hit" and "casualties." He even sees a "suppressed sexuality" in football concealed in "bottom-touching, pile ons, clutching embraces and virginal girls twirling batons." And so he concludes that football and fascism go hand in hand.

Current events lend some credence to his arguments. The fact that nationalistic presentations supporting 'our boys' in Vietnam are becoming the vogue at football stadiums and the football terminology used by Nixon and his colleagues (the Pentagon's GAME theory) lend a measure of support to Mr. McMurtry's very interesting viewpoint.

Does what he and others say apply to Bowdoin? There's no doubt that the athletic department here is expensive to maintain. The Administration, though, is of the opinion that alumni support would diminish if we had no athletic program. But what of the moralistic arguments. They cannot simply be discarded. Mr. McMurtry's motivations for becoming a football player are as reprehensible as they are common. He confesses in the article,

"I acted, rather, upon the dominant imperative of North American male culture, which is to show how tough and competitive you are. Recognizing that being a top dog in a violent game lent one much the same magic as packing a fast gun in Tombstone, I trained, weight-lifted and backed people down until I was a well publicized fullback . . ."

To be sure, Bowdoin's team does not generate the same kind of pressure and mentality found at schools like Ohio State, where sports are taken more seriously. Still, the game is played by the same rules and a certain attitude is promulgated. Therefore, it might be wise for the Administration to take these arguments into consideration. And if football and other highly competitive and violent sports are to remain, then they must be watched carefully. The players and coaches must be made to realize that they are not engaging in anything beneficial or sacred, but something so traditional, that its rationale, if there was any, is lost.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

office treatment of Maine high school seniors. For decades Bowdoin has served Maine with distinction, however, now the Director of Admissions almost slights Maine applicants. The previous Director of Admissions actively sought out the best Maine students, whereas now an Assistant to the Director merely makes perfunctory visits to certain Maine high schools.

In summary, FIRST, I disagree with the decision of the Director of Admissions to reject a Bowdoin senior in favor of a graduate of one of the Seven Sisters for the job in the Admissions Office, SECOND, I call the Director of Admissions general governing policy of admitting a well rounded class of individuals rather than a class of well rounded individuals a failure, THIRD, I urge a return to the policies of the previous admissions director for at least Hubey Shaw knew what Bowdoin was all about, and finally I suggest Bowdoin allocate less money to the admissions propaganda department and use the money to print up enough freshmen bibles for every entering class, so at least these guys with all this "pizzazz" will know SOMETHING about the traditions of this college and perhaps lower themselves to say "hello" to the rest of us.

cc. Director of Admissions Christopher Almy '71

Suicide

Dear Fred, Congratulations to you and your sparkling reporter — Charles Buck — on his recent article concerning Rescue, Inc., the local suicide prevention agency. It reflected the wit and brilliance one would expect from a Bowdoin student and its weekly journal.

There was, alas, one detail which might prove frustrating to a person caught on a Monday morning in the crisis of contemplation of suicide. This refers to the telephone number. The correct one is: 443-3300. Should he call the number printed, who knows where he would be? Not that we know even if he knows the right number — but it's more orderly that way. Could you print a correction in the forthcoming issue to orient the suicide potentials (which is all of us) along a prescribed path?

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Maurice Cobb

Election System Reform Rejected

by JOHN MEDEIROS

The Student Council last week turned down a reform of the college's electoral system, and then elected sophomore Mark F. Strauss as the secretary-treasurer of the Council for the next year. The election reform was proposed in the midst of nominations for president of the Council by Greg Leary, who said he thought the nomination procedure should be placed in the hands of the students. Leary's motion said: "I move that the Student Council give up its powers to nominate the candidates for president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, and that the procedure for becoming a candidate for the above offices shall be: The obtaining of a petition for the specific office requiring no less than 150 signatures for president and vice-president and no less than 100 signatures for secretary-treasurer."

The present electoral system provides for students who wish to run for office to contact a member of the Council, who then nominates him in Council meeting. If there are more than four nominees, the Council votes and the four with the most votes in Council are placed on the campus-wide ballot. After the student body has voted by a preferential system, a complicated formula is used to determine who is the winner. The second highest vote-getter automatically becomes vice-president of the Council.

In a lengthy discussion, Council members raised several objections to Leary's proposal. Some felt the petition procedure would result in

too many names on the ballot, meaning either a time-consuming primary election or the danger of a Council president being elected by a tiny majority of the students. Others objected to the separation of the presidential and vice-presidential contests, noting that defeated candidates for president, no matter how well-qualified, would not be eligible for the vice-presidency. Finally, the point was raised that the secretary-treasurer is now the only Council officer elected from the Council, and the broadening of this race might mean a discontinuity in Council leadership.

One of the primary objections to the enactment of that reform at this late date was that it would greatly confuse this year's elections and probably require a postponement of them.

The Council agreed to put off a final vote on the matter until its regular meeting Monday night. At that time, Leary asked that the reform be implemented to go into effect beginning next year, leaving this year's elections untouched. Leary asked Council members to approve the reform, saying the Council was exercising a right which belonged to the student body as a whole. He noted that a non-Council member could easily be completely left out of the present nomination procedure, and that the reform would bring the entire business before all the students by requiring them to sign petitions.

The final vote fell far short of the 20 votes necessary to pass the measure, which was an amendment to the Student Council Constitution. The Council

then proceeded with the election of next year's secretary-treasurer. Sophomores Harry Simmeth and Mark Strauss were nominated, and Strauss won in a secret ballot.

Nominations were then re-opened for the presidency; nominees were Mike Bushey, Brownie Carson, Tom Garabedian, Mitch Goldman and Bob Lochte. In another secret ballot, Lochte was eliminated, and the names of the other four nominees were placed on the ballot of the election to be held Monday and Tuesday at the Moulton Union Information Desk.

Later Wednesday night, however, Carson told the Orient he was withdrawing from the race for personal reasons. Council President Geoff Ovensen said this meant Lochte's name would be placed on the ballot again.

Goodwin Lecture . . .

(Continued From Page One)

rather place my trust in institutions."

Then Goodwin announced a program for change. (Commotion in the hall) Many were expecting, at last, the call for the revolution towards which he had been building in his lecture. Instead, they heard an unoriginal call for a four day work week, decentralization of power to the lowest possible level, prohibitions of the electronic surveillance of individuals by credit companies and the police, a refusal to pour money into educational systems that are not working ("not one cent for more education but millions for better education"), a refusal to grant patents and permits without a guarantee against environmental destruction, and the disposal of our "global realists and pragmatists" whose pragmatism has led us into the worst defeat in our history.

All of which is not revolutionary. "Revolution" wrote Martin Legasik in INDEPENDENT AFRICA, "is a process and a program. It is a fundamental change in the structure of economic and social relationships . . . there is a psychological change so profound as to create new men and new women."

Goodwin wishes merely to do away with "dehumanizing elements" in society. He is simply anti-bureaucratic. He spoke of changing the flow of capitalist investment, and of fundamental economic changes said that they encompass "a revolution that cannot and will not occur." He would attack the effects of a disorder rather than its source, much as one would administer typhoid shots while refusing to clean up the water supply. After ten years of Vietnam, and over a century of unsolved urban crises, to name just a few shortcomings, cries for compromising reform seem like just so much pie in the sky, band-aids, and election day promises. And you just cannot tell a highly developed technocratic military-industrial complex to decentralize itself or disband, or attempt to control such a complex through benign,

decentralized government. This is an outstanding contradiction that will not be resolved through Goodwinian reform, or any other "reform." Until it is resolved, however, until the fundamental changes in the structure of economic and social relationships are realized, Goodwin's "dehumanizing elements" will thrive, one Vietnam will follow another, and America's psychic crisis, as Hofstadter called it, will continue.

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Editor's note: Last weekend John Holden, Visiting Professor of Education this semester, invited 120 Roxbury, Mass. schoolchildren to visit Bowdoin. This week some of the children sent Professor Holden "Thank You" letters:



Dear Mr. Holden,
I want to thank you for the weekend we stayed over. I had a very nice time. I Wish I could stay over a year. Will thank Anna, Brownie, and Renny, and Jan for a lovely time. The best thing I like is the dance and smwiming. And the really Best thing I liked was meeting you all. Come to are School sometime.

love
Marie Murphy

Dear Mr. Holden,
Thank you for arranging the overnight visit and the dance. Thank the others for giving us a wonderful time. We wish we had stayed longer. We liked Bowdoin College very much, I like the gym and the dance best. Thank the cook for the food. When I got home at was ten past seven.

Good-bye,
Patricia



Dear Mr. Holden,
I enjoyed the trip very much. And i enjoyed going swimming, going to the jym, And playing Basketball on the court. And tell Brownie hi. And i wish we could have stayed a bit longer than we did. And i hope i will go to Bowdoin College when i graduate from school. I hope you like going their to.

Yours truly,
Mitchell Rowell

Dear Mr. Holden,
I would like to thank you and Mr. Carson for letting us stay for the weekend. Now I decided to go to college maybe your college because you have lot's of fun. Would you say hi to Anna, Kenny and Jane. Well, that's all I have to say now.

Sincerely yours,
Delores Davenport

Dear Mr. Holden,
I am glad that you could let us come and thank these people Rex Sam and Jay and Earl too for playing and fighting with us we had lots of fun would you ask Sam did He find my coat please.

your friend
willie R Logan



Rugger

Get Off

On A Legal High

by JOHN BENSON
On Saturday, the Yale Rugby Club with a 3-2 record played host to the novice Bowdoin-Portland Rugby Club who at game time had yet to practice outside.

Yale's organization and superior conditioning were the deciding factors as the Elis emerged victorious 11-6. The Bowdoin club, lacking experience kept the game within reach at all times with aggressive, picture-book tackling that many "Yalies" will remember.

Led by Bill Sexton, the backbone of John Benson, Robbie Newman, Chris Alt and Doug Dennett soundly thrashed the Eli ball carriers who were in many cases noticeably larger. Not to be outdone Bowdoin's scrum members "took some big shots at Yale's top stud honchos." Duke Albanere played extremely well in his first game with some fine tackling and bruising running.

Tom Carey, also playing in his first game, was impressive in the loose rucks and lineouts, breaking away once on a twenty-five yard ramble. The "old men" from Portland were extremely helpful in keeping the club moving and being "at the right spot at the right time". Perhaps Bowdoin's debut was best described by one of the Yale members: "they're a young team and lack organization, but they're strong on raw physical talent."

In the "B" side game, there were also some standout performances. Mike Macomber at scrum half and Dave Gordon at hooker played very well for two inexperienced "rugger", while John Mitchell distinguished himself in the back line. Mark Detering, having become a "rugger" on Wednesday, shows promise at the key position of fullback, as does Ed Patch whose running with "reckless abandon" gained him much respect from his team members and those Elis who were in his way.

The final score was 19-0, all of Yale's scoring coming in the second half, predominantly on penalty shots.

The Bowdoin-Portland Rugby Club shows promise of having an excellent season. There are many new players, but with a little experience and good weather allowing the club to practice outside, area spectators can look forward to a somewhat unique, but nevertheless enjoyable "spectacle".

Schedule

April 10	Hartford Rugby Club	Away
April 17	Williams Rugby Club	Boston
April 24	BC Rugby Club	Boston

playing in a bowling alley. We would no longer be subject to the tall giants who are goal-tending."

"There's something wrong with the game these days," Sheary noted. "And we'd better start to experiment. My plan might sound like a screwball idea. But this is the game I love. All the good things in basketball would come back with four baskets."

Ray Bicknell noted, "One of the biggest sticking blocks to the Buster's proposal would be the huge cost of relocating all current baskets and installing new ones." Also, a thorough revision of most current basketball rules would be required, Bicknell said. "For example, what would we do about the three second rule and what would we do about goal-tending?"

Bicknell, however, noted the added appeal which would come to the game with such a plan. "You'd have to keep your eyes open all the time because you'd never be sure in advance which basket the team is going to shoot at."

by BILL BUSHY
Anyone who has jumped out of a second story window or driven a scrambler in the spring must want to experience the thrill of flying a small airplane.

It's a comparable experience and a sport which is fast gaining in popularity. There are currently over 750,000 licensed pilots in the United States flying somewhere around 100,000 aircraft. (Considering the fact that in December of 1903 there were only two pilots and a couple of powered kites we've come a long way.)

Most aviators hold a "Private Pilot's Certificate", which enables them to carry passengers in single-engine aircraft designed for land facilities. They cannot work as pilots for compensation or hire.

Private Pilots may also obtain different ratings, which enable them to pilot amphibious aircraft, multi-engine planes and "heavy" aircraft weighing over 12,500 pounds. (Helicopters require a completely different license and training.)

To learn how to fly, it would be best to travel around to the different airports in this area (Wiscasset, Topsham, Portland, Augusta) and check their prices and equipment.

Generally around the East Coast, an average price would be eight dollars per hour for instruction by a Certified Flight Instructor, and depending upon the aircraft, about \$15.00 per hour for the plane.

Most students today learn how to fly in late model Cessna 150s, yet there are numerous models which serve as training aircraft, including Cherokee 140s, "Yankees", and Piper PA-18s. However, some flying schools still use old (twenty years or more) tail-dragging airplanes (versus tricycle gear) which are more difficult to control during take-off and landings. (This writer learned to fly in a 1946 Luscombe Silveira 8A.)

Whatever type of aircraft, during your first familiarization ride, you will be shown the fundamentals of flight, including coordinated turns, climbs, glides, take-offs and landings. During the next lesson you will sit in the left seat of the aircraft and take over the controls, learning the feel of flight and the first sensations of a oneness between you and the machine.

After about ten hours of instruction most students are ready for their first solo flight. It is a strange experience, for suddenly there is no one but you and the airplane and a lot of air underneath. Most pilots regard this as the most exhilarating moment in their flying career, perhaps because it is the first time they prove to themselves that they can fly.

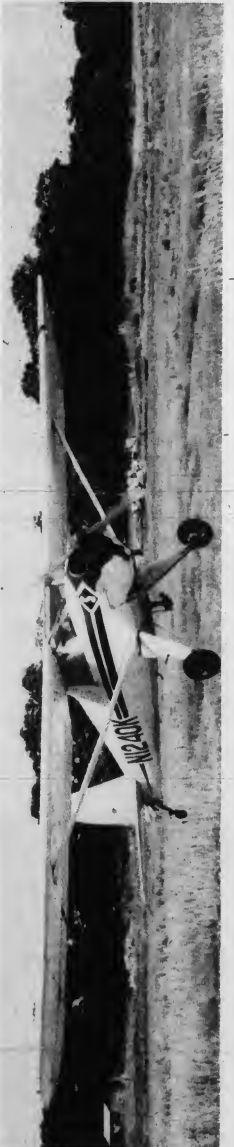
Then come hours of practice without the instructor, constantly doing stalls, steep 720 degree turns, take-offs and landings. After about ten or fifteen hours of this, during which time flying becomes almost second nature, an instructor takes the student pilot on Cross Country flights of about 100 miles, and certifies the student for solo cross country work.

With ten hours of long-distance flight experience, including at least one flight of over 100 miles, the student is ready for his final hours of instruction and flight test recommendation.

To qualify for a Private Pilot Certificate you must attain 70 or better on a 3 1/2 hour written examination covering weather, regulations, flight procedures and cross country planning. You must then pass a Private Pilot Check Flight administered by a Federal Aviation Inspector or Designate, who will require all maneuvers, emergency procedures, radio usage, and cross country flight before he hands you your license.

It's work and will cost you probably around \$750-\$1000 before you get your license. Yet most pilots take as long as three years working on their private, which spreads the cost over a period of time.

If you haven't considered the idea of flying or dared to try it, do it now. Anybody can pilot an airplane - all he has to do is want to fly.



On this page you will find a new sports column entitled "Hit The Mark", which will appear on a regular basis, commenting upon sports.

In essence, the column is an editorial, neither representing the Sports Editor's views or the Orient's. It is the work of an individual contributing to this paper.

Elsewhere in this issue you will probably find another sports commentary. Although the Sports Editor and others may not agree with the article, we will respect it and others as long as they are presented as signed editorials, rather than supposed news articles filled with opinionated innuendoes.



BOWDOIN ALL-AMERICAN - Charlie Butt (l), swimming coach at Bowdoin College, helps Peter Robinson of Glens Falls, N.Y., hold certificate showing he has been named to College Division All-American swimming team for second consecutive year. Robinson, a junior, holds Bowdoin records for 200-yd. butterfly and 400-yd. individual medley, and is a member of record-holding 400-yd. freestyle relay team. His older brother, Tim, member of Bowdoin's Class of 1965, holds Bowdoin and Curtis Pool records in 100 and 200-yd. freestyle events.

Introducing . . . Hit The Mark

In my opening article it is only right that I comment on what has been heralded as the sporting event of the century; The Fight. Many words, as well as a few pints of blood, have been spilled over the anticipation and the outcome of the fight. So my comment cannot detract from the situation.

It was a close, hard-fought contest and the outcome may be a little deceiving. All those people who have been storing up hatred over the years for Ali would have you believe that Frazier had scored a great victory. Many glorified in the thought that the Louisville Lip was finally swollen. But there are many factors that these parochial fight fans have neglected to take note of.

The story is well told by the fact that just a short way into the fight Muhammad Ali came down off his toes and started to slug it out flat-footed with Frazier. It had been less than a year since Ali had come back into the fight scene. During the years of his court battle he naturally lost the speed, the endurance, and the peak condition he had been in.

We weren't seeing the Cassius Clay who could run any boxer into the ground and then throw a devastating punch that would send his opponent to the mat. We saw a fairly well conditioned fighter who was forced to slug it out with one of the greatest sluggers of all time, and still, he almost won at that. After all, if Ali had won one more round the fight would have been in essence a draw, the rounds would have been seven for Frazier, seven for Ali and one draw.

Frazier is the champ at this time, that is true. But to this writer's mind, there has never lived a fighter who could have beaten the lightning-fast, cat-agile Muhammad Ali of yesteryear. He is still "The Champ".

The time has come again when the cry of Batter UP! rings through the air and stalwart fans carry their pillows and blankets to the dugger that the American pastime has turned into. Now I don't criticize the whole sport, but there are some aspects of the game of baseball that could use a few drastic improvements. The pitchers. One could leave the ballpark to relieve oneself and return to see the same batter still up, at the rate today's pitchers work.

I have no sympathy for the most pampered players in this sport where all players are pampered. The time they take in spitting on their hands, wiping their brow, kicking the rubber, and generally relaxing while on the mound detracts greatly from a game which is deficient in a lot of inherent excitement anyway. Stir yourselves up pitchers and get a little excitement into the game.

And even if baseball remains the same boring game, don't despair sports fans, football training camps will be opening soon enough.

New Improved Hooping?

by GLEGDON T. VERNEEN

First came the three second rule, then a law against "dunking". For those fans who are wondering which might come next in the rules of basketball, keep your eyes focused on the hoops.

Buster Sheary, former Holy Cross mentor has advanced a plan to place two baskets at either end of the court, according to Ray Bicknell, Bowdoin's Basketball Coach.

Bicknell said yesterday in an interview with the Bowdoin News Service that the plan merits consideration, and that the unusual nature of Sheary's proposal should not bar it from serious thought. "It's another effort to open up the game and take away or at least reduce the tremendous influence of the big guy. Sure, it's radically different, but it's also extremely interesting and exciting."

In recent years numerous ideas have been suggested to reduce the influence the tall player has upon the game today. Bicknell's

personal favorite is a plan to raise the baskets from 10 feet to 12 feet. "I think I would prefer that approach to Buster Sheary's, but I think we ought to give his idea a tryout."

Sheary, the man who taught Bob Cousy, Tom Heinsohn and Joe Mulaney, racked up 155 victories in 192 games during his seven year Holy Cross career. He unwrapped his four-baskets plan last week at the annual New England College Basketball Awards Banquet, where he was honored for his outstanding contribution to the sport.

"I hear all the suggested remedies," Sheary said. "Raise the basket. Lower the basket. I tell you it all has to come down to one thing . . . They're 6-9 and 6-10 and they're out there changing the trajectory of every shot. The onus is now on the officials."

Two baskets, each 16 feet from the sideline, at both ends of the floor would help end the current tall man domination, Sheary declared. "We would no longer be

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NUMBER 22

Faculty Amends Exam Proposal; Self-Scheduling To Be Optional

by JOHN MEDEIROS

The Faculty passed a self-scheduled examination system early this week — but not without an unexpected and disheartening twist.

The version of the proposal passed by the Faculty included an amendment proposed by Asst. Professor of Government Christian P. Potholm which would make compliance with the self-scheduling system optional for Faculty members.

Thus, each instructor must decide within the next few days whether he wishes his exams to continue as scheduled or to be placed on the self-scheduling system.

Prior to the vote on the Potholm amendment, motions to extend the self-scheduling system to include afternoons and to require only a simple Faculty majority to pass the system were turned down. Those changes were moved by Asst. Dean of Students Ashley Streetman to the Student Council.

Final action came only after a prolonged and sometimes heated discussion on the Faculty floor. Objections to the proposal centered around increased cheating Faculty members feared would be brought about by the system, unwillingness of some Faculty members to correct exams piecemeal where they are now corrected all at once, the feeling of some instructors that their courses are not well suited to self-scheduled exams, and their unwillingness to allow students to schedule all their exams together and leave early.

At one point, Asst. Professor of English Franklin G. Burroughs asked what educational value the

present scheduled tests have which self-scheduled exams would not. Potholm replied that with self-scheduled exams there would be no assurance the contents of an exam would not be generally known by the end of the exam period.

Biology Professor James M. Moulton chided Faculty members after the vote on the Potholm amendment, saying they had voted for their own convenience. He said self-scheduled exams lay in the direction in which the College has been moving for some time. He cited the abolition of distribution requirements as an example of that type of educational movement, and said students are now ready for self-scheduled exams.

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gresson told the Orient the major reason for the amendment's passage (by a 42-25 vote) was that Faculty members were "reluctant to compel others" to conform to a system some didn't like. "Some (Faculty members) felt very strongly they didn't want to be forced by Faculty vote into a move they didn't want," Gresson said. He noted that there may have been some sympathy for these instructors in the votes of the rest of the Faculty.

Gresson said he was disappointed at the outcome. "I still think it (the unaltered system) should have been tried," he said, "but I wouldn't regard it

as a lost battle." He said if the program works well on a partial basis, it can very easily be expanded in the future.

Student Council members, told of the action by Bobbitt Noel at their regular Monday meeting, reacted with varying degrees of disappointment and disgust. Mitch Glazier said he took the Faculty's action as a renunciation of the Honor System, and urged Council members to take steps to repeal the Honor Code. "They (the Faculty) like to portray Bowdoin as a liberal institution," he said, "but when the opportunity comes to use (the Honor Code), they turn it down."

Larry Wolfe said he felt abolition of the Honor Code would have no result, except to prevent some instructors who might give take-home exams from doing so.

The Council voted to ask for an informal meeting with the Faculty, but veteran observers said the chances for this coming about were very slim.

Poet-Singer Chandler To Perform

by GEOFFREY F. BROWN

Len Chandler, the talented poet-composer-singer-musician, will be performing his musical-social satire here at 7:30 p.m. on April 17 in Wentworth Hall. As Zachary 2 he produced "We Won't Bow Down to No Genocide", one of his most raved-about hits.

Accompanied by his guitar, he covers such issues as Vietnam, gun control, and racial and political polarization.

He's received a good measure of praise wherever he has appeared (every major club in the east and



recently in L.A.). And no wonder. Versatile on the guitar, he can change his style to match the mood of his songs.

Also, he is, thankfully, not vague; One needn't be a JBS to understand and appreciate what he's rapping about. Yet, his performance is intellectually satisfying to those who really like to think insightfully about the issues he lampoons.

So make it a point to see Len Chandler perform — it'll be a unique experience.



Bowdoin's dynamic Director of Admissions, Richard Moll, contemplates the records of deserving applicants.

Joy Or Gloom

Candidate Decisions Mailed

(See Letters on Page Four)

These are the days of decision for thousands of high school seniors across the nation.

This is the weekend when Bowdoin, the Ivy League and many other private colleges put into the mails their anxiously awaited admit-or-reject verdicts. When the postman rings, the letter he delivers will bring either joy or gloom to the college candidate and his family.

Letters signed by Bowdoin's Director of Admissions, Richard W. Moll, will be mailed to a record total of 2,925 candidates for some 300 openings in the Class of 1975. This number of applications represents a 46 percent increase over last year and a 147 percent jump over four years ago.

How did Bowdoin decide whom to admit?

"At Bowdoin," Mr. Moll said today in an interview, "we have decided that the 'human factor' must be central. Our admissions process is becoming more personal. Motivation and staying power must be as carefully evaluated as innate intelligence and grades. We try to look at a candidate in terms of where he has been, and at what pace and with what resolve he is going."

A few weeks ago, a suitcase from Chicago arrived in Mr. Moll's office. It was an application for admission to Bowdoin. Accompanying the formal papers, including the traditional personal data, a record of school performance and a list of extra-curricular achievements, was a 16mm film produced and directed by the candidate, a chatty tape which he suggested Mr. Moll play in lieu of an interview ("Sorry I can't afford to

get to Maine for a brief visit, but you'd better believe I'll show up in the fall, if admitted"), and several mounted 9x12 samples of his expertise in portrait photography.

The suitcase, Mr. Moll said, "May well be representative of the" (Please Turn to Page Two)

Frank Munsey Lecture

Whiteside Studies Radical Failure

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

"I have more questions than answers. I am suspicious of the dogmatist — historian or otherwise — who insists that they be separated cleanly and neatly."

This, in its essence, is the historical craft of Dr. William B. Whiteside, Frank Munsey Professor of History at Bowdoin College. On Tuesday, Dr. Whiteside delivered an address in Wentworth Hall, as the holder of a chair professorship, on the topic, "The Spirit of 1876: Revolutionary Ferment and Frustration in Post Civil War America." For those who came to hear exactly why a mass radical movement never took root in America, there was disappointment. Those interested in hearing (at last) an intelligent, open minded approach to the craft of historical analysis found the lecture to be a rewarding experience.

American radicalism has been given, at best, a cursory and narrow treatment by the most outstanding American historians such as Morison and Commager. Dr. Whiteside noted this and

expressed the feeling that the radical movements and their failure in post civil war America deserve closer and more scholarly scrutiny. The entire matter, he feels, is closely related to the flow of American history and to what some have called "the American temper" or at least the diverse character of the American people.

Professor Whiteside began with the observations of Alexis de Toqueville on "Democracy in America" and the American spirit during the Jacksonian era. Toqueville found instruction in the American experience that old Europe could profit by, an experience that encompassed "a great social revolution... effected with ease and simplicity." Then Dr. Whiteside jumped ahead to 1876 to see whether America at that time "could still afford instruction in the social destiny of the Old World?" Or had America "grown fat, complacent, and resistant to fundamental change? Did the patriotic American still adhere to the self-evident truths of 1776? Or had his attitude reduced them to glittering generalities, useful in causing the

spine to tingle on Independence Day, but irrelevant to the daily activities of the Americans who ignored the equally self-evident needs of a sprawling, industrialized society?"

"For better or for worse," continued Dr. Whiteside, "one must conclude, happily or sadly, that America was ceasing to stand as a model and inspiration for European social change." It was not merely a case of "a change in the expectations of the observers and critics," for America, too, had altered its expectations as well as its means towards their achievement. The industrialization of America brought it closer in appearance to Europe. "The astonishingly rapid urban growth brought, if not the culture of Europe, at least its strains and tensions and problems to American soil." Professor Whiteside illustrated the process of urban growth, a process hastened by the arrival of more than 26 million immigrants between 1865 and 1914. He also noted that America, ironically, fell far behind Europe in the field (Please Turn to Page Three)

Moll: Individuality Key To Admission Process

(Continued from Page One)

private college's hope for the future as we find ourselves edging toward gloomy times, with applications at many prestigious institutions declining, our prices skyrocketing, and our tweedy self-composure put to the test.

"The soaring cost of a college education," Mr. Moll added, "may indeed be a handicap to private institutions as viewed by students and parents, but the premium American youth seem willing to pay for personal identity, individualism within the structure and a human approach to the educational process, leaves hope within ivied walls. The question is: will Old Ivy consent to make the most of a good thing while it still is within reach? Will Old Ivy take the time to unpack the suitcase?"

Mr. Moll said today's high school seniors "resent being judged by cold grades, cold rank in class, and most of all, by cold standardized test scores." If private colleges resolve to maintain, further develop and fund a comprehensive and personal style of admissions procedure — assuming it is an honest representation of what the candidates will find at these colleges after they arrive — "applicants will continue to pound on our doors," Mr. Moll declared.

He acknowledged that this year's tremendous increase in applications to Bowdoin "may be just a fluke." Part of Bowdoin's

current popularity, he noted, is "the accident of being in the right place at the right time. A college near the woods and near the ocean need not apologize to this environment-conscious generation for being a bit removed from urban action."

"Winning a couple of Rhodes Scholarships and most of our hockey and football games during the past year didn't hurt us," Mr. Moll added.

Mr. Moll said the start of Bowdoin's "tell-us-like-you-are" campaign was the faculty's widely publicized and controversial decision last year to make the College Board (CEEB) tests optional for all applicants. "It was an honest, well-studied move on our part," he asserted, "an attempt to add a degree of flexibility to the increasingly tense getting-into-college routine."

One of this year's candidates took note of the fact that the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) was no longer required at Bowdoin when he wrote on his application:

"Do the numbers of the SAT reveal what one is like? Can one who times a sprinter know how far the man can hike? Can one who weighs a person know how much that man can eat? Can one who counts the seeds predict the total crop of wheat?"

Mr. Moll said a controversy

continues between those who think Bowdoin, in dropping the College Board test requirement, "lowered its standards in order to slip some halfbacks or minority groups through the back door, and those who claim that we have progressed toward true relevance and a sense of fair play."

"To our knowledge," Mr. Moll said, "only one or two other colleges have followed suit in making the CEEB tests optional, but Yale was kind enough to say at one conference that it was indebted to Bowdoin for demonstrating that if one highly competitive college can make the SAT's optional, it surely means that standardized tests aren't that important to other competitive colleges."

Approximately one-third of all the candidates for the Class of 1975 did not submit CEEB scores "but verbiage and display abound as substitutes," Mr. Moll said. "Applications are often accompanied by newspaper

editorials, photos, paintings, tapes of cello performances, and almost always a request for a personal interview. And we have more than one suitcase." More than half of the 81 students admitted this year under the College's Early Decision Program did not submit their test scores to Bowdoin.

Mr. Moll said he is disturbed by indications that some private colleges are relinquishing rather than adding elements of the focus-on-the-individual approach to admissions. "I think they are overlooking the very strengths which will help us guarantee survival," he said. "For example, the group information session for candidates has replaced the personal interview on a large number of private campuses."

"There are more suitcases to be sent," Mr. Moll said. "But first they must be sought. Then they must be opened. In pouring over the contents together, a lot of good kids and private colleges might end up saving each other."

Madison Ave. Sells Peace

by MITCH GOLDMAN

"I hope you will agree with me that this is a vital contribution which our businesses can make. If you do not agree, I can understand that too. But the Pentagon's side has been ably and massively told. Ours has not."

This is the conclusion of a letter sent to about 150 advertising agency executives from David McCall, the President of LaRoche McCall and McCaffrey an advertising firm in New York. The purpose of the letter was to ask them to help "unsell" the Vietnam War.

The idea to "unsell" the Vietnam war was started by a Yale junior, Ira Nerken, who decided to approach Madison Avenue after seeing the C.B.S. news special "The Selling of the Pentagon."

Through a contact at Yale, Nerken met David McCall and McCall agreed to do what he could to help this project along.

Mr. McCall sent letters to most of the executives of the large advertising firms. The executives were asked to donate their creative talents to produce not "cheap, superficial anti-American work," but, "thoughtful and honest advertising." From the letters, about 90 executives expressed an interest in the project.

A review panel was set up to pick the best ads. The panel consists of a number of distinguished people, Kingman Brewster, president of Yale, Mort Halperin, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, and General David M. Shoup United States Marine Corps (ret.).

The ads will be chosen on May 1st and they will go on display nationally on May 31st.

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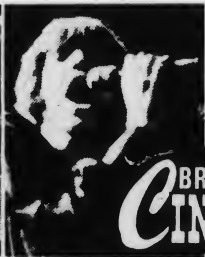


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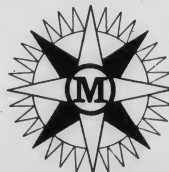
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BOR Head Victorious; Bushey Wins Election

by FRED HONOLD

In a Student Council election which evoked voter turnout approaching 70% of the student body, Mike Bushey was elected Student Council president and Mitch Goldman was elected vice-president for 1971-1972.

The preferential ballot for Council presidency listed four candidates: Mike Bushey, Tom Garabedian, Mitch Goldman and Bob Lochte; Vinny DiCara ran as a late announced write-in candidate. While some candidates constructed a platform aimed at the problems of housing, governance, co-education, and college financing, Bushey's primary idea was to transform the Council as it is presently structured into a Student-Faculty Senate.

Bushey, also general manager of WBOR-FM said, "I think the present situation is untenable. Nothing gets done. What I'm really looking for is to let the students have an effective share of governing the college." His first move would be directed at realigning the Student-Faculty Committees immediately, to allow students a strong vote on a par with that of Faculty members, rather than just being able to voice their opinions. But the overall aim of the plan would be to establish a Student-Faculty Senate

in which the power the Faculty meeting presently holds would reside with the Senate. Such a plan will no doubt receive staunch resistance from Faculty members and Administration alike, however, through strong student support and direct appeals to the Deans and the Faculty, Bushey hopes to enact the Student-Faculty Senate.

In at-large representatives races: From the class of '72, Roger Conover, Russ Dabrowski, and Steve Moriarty ran unopposed for the position of representative. The race for five positions for '73 representative was contested by only four candidates: Al Christenfeld, Tom Costin, Greg Leary, and Jim McHugh. It was required that write-in candidates for the fifth position receive at least one more vote than the number required on a petition for candidacy, but no write-in candidate received the necessary number. Elections for the fifth position will be held next fall. Choosing from a field of 15 candidates, Freshmen elected Tom Hoerner, Fred Honold, Gil Lewis, Merv Smith, and Dave Wheeler as their representatives. The student representative to the Board of Trustees will be Jed Lyons '74, and the two representatives to the Board of Overseers are Doug Lyons '73 and Johan Segerdahl '74.

Brotherhood Internship Program

Seminars Encourage Participation

(Editor's note: The following is a progress report written by three members of the Bowdoin Afro-American Society working in Boston with the Society's Brotherhood Internship Program.)

by ROBERT JOHNSON, ELDRIDGE BUTLER, RICHARD FUDGE

We have seventeen youngsters enrolled in the program; six are from Roxbury and Dorchester while the remaining are from the South End. Their average age is fifteen. Of the seventeen, eleven participated regularly in the program. In two short months the program has come a long way.

The first major achievement of the program was to gain the confidence and trust of the youngsters. We accomplished this by going to the youngsters in the streets. It was important that we establish ourselves on the basketball court and prove to the youngsters that we knew the streets.

The next major task was to convince the youngsters to come to our seminars. We had to constantly reassure them that this would not be like school, that they would be free to come and go. At the first seminar we had seven guys. After explaining that we wanted them to explore new and exciting things with us, we had them write a short paper on "anything that comes to your mind."

Since the initial seminar, participation has increased significantly. Attitudes have begun to change. Some of the guys in the program liked the seminars so much that they have started to bring their friends. In the seminar we have taught them how to take notes and make study outlines from books and lectures. In addition, everyone is required to come to one tutorial a week.

Despite these successes in the academic sphere, the youngsters still get a great deal of enjoyment from competitive basketball. We have a league that includes the Afro societies from Brandeis, Northeastern, Tufts and Harvard. Presently the Bowdoin Afro-Ams Interns have won all their games.

We have taken the group to meet prominent people in the Black community, as well as to lectures at local universities. For instance we took them to hear Professor Alvin Poussaint, the Black Psychiatrist, when he spoke at Tufts.

In addition the program has made two trips to Bowdoin.

One social worker, who has worked in the community for fourteen years has said of the program: "It is the best qualitative program for youth to come around for a long time." Parents have begun to express gratitude for our attempt to help their sons. One youngster who

lives in a local housing project troubled his mother by staying out late at night. His mother told us that since he has been in the program that his attitude has changed immensely. He rarely stays out late now. He is proud of his ability to express himself through writing in our seminar.

Two high school drop-outs in the program have a real desire to go back to school. We are trying to place them in schools outside of Boston.

One young man who has been in the Juvenile Court on sixteen offenses has written:

"One day I was on the train and my and my friend wanted to get high. So this lady came on the train and her wallet was hanging out. So I said to myself that money in there will get us high... Then I finally got caught and

went to court and kept getting caught until I realized that this wasn't for me."

Last week we went to Court with this young man, and because the Judge knew of Bowdoin and liked our program, placed the young man on probation for a year. The court would like to make more referrals to our program, but we don't have the manpower to handle any more youngsters.

We have contacted private schools in the Boston area, and they have expressed an interest in some of our youngsters. However, it will still be some time before they will be ready for a rigorous academic environment. Nevertheless, it is good to know that in the long run there is an alternative to the Boston School System.

Whiteside Views Radicalism

(Continued from Page One)

of social reform and equality through it advanced industrially by leaps and bounds. This irony was the breeding ground for dissatisfaction and radicalism.

There was discontent among American workmen during this period as the number of strikes and violent clashes show. Yet the Socialist movement in America was characterized by neither forceful nor rapid growth. This was partly the result of diversity — and hence distunity — among American radicals, as attested to by the differing characters of Daniel DeLeon and Eugene V. Debs. But not even "ameliorative welfare reform" could make any substantial headway. Why, asked Dr. Whiteside, should this have been the case?

American historians have offered, at best, unsatisfactory partial answers to this "contradiction" of history, where we find that radical unrest is not directly proportional to the lack of ameliorative reforms. "The explanations of the limitations of radical reform in this period," remarked Dr. Whiteside, "are unfortunately perfunctory and impressionistic."

"Patrician" historians such as Samuel Eliot Morison ignore DeLeon and other radicals. America, wrote Morison, was not even "ripe" (in 1896) for the reforms of the Populist Party. C. Vann Woodward, in "The National Experience", an "all-star" text written jointly with John Blum, Bruce Catton, Kenneth Stampp, and Arthur Schlesinger, quoted the populist leader Tom Watson, who saw the destructive impact of Spanish-American War patriotic fervor on radical movements. "The blare of the bugle drowned the voice of the reformer" said Watson. "The war," added Woodward, "coupled with

returning prosperity, mounting racism, and the legacy of the Populists' demoralizing fusion with Bryanism to say nothing of ever more radical programs, is only another "part" of the answer. But to ask the question about radical failure is further than many great historians are willing to go.

Socialists too, noted Dr. Whiteside, have thrown up their hands, partly in despair, partly in contempt, on the whole irony of the failure of American radicalism, or even of radical reform. "On roast beef and apple pie," wrote the German Marxist Werner Sombart, "all Socialist utopias have gone to pot."

Sidney Lens wrote that "People have to be strongly motivated to make the leap from established parties and organizations to the unorthodox. It needs more than a feeling of de malaise. It needs a sense of desperation, which evidently they did not have (in the late nineteenth century). This was the problem facing socialism, both utopian and Marxist..."

"I agree," said Dr. Whiteside. "Our problem is one of generalization, and we are forced to deal in universals. What did the people feel? How desperate were the workers? How ready was 'the system' with all of its hard bosses, its conservative justices, its federal court presidents, its complacent senators and congressmen, to move to meet the needs of society, and to reduce that 'sense of desperation'? These are questions which can be answered with greater sensitivity and imagination than the historical profession has so far shown, and the effort of this lecture is not to suggest the ultimate answers, but the need to make a more concerted effort to deal with the question, an important and neglected one."

MSU: Axed Editor Appeals

The staff of the REFLECTOR, student newspaper at Mississippi State University, has lost its latest battle in efforts to regain control of the paper since being ousted by the student government Feb. 17.

In Federal District Court decision March 16, U.S. Judge William C. Keady refused to grant REFLECTOR Editor Grady ("Foods") Thurmon a temporary restraining order against the student government takeover.

Thurmon, in a suit against the university president, the officers of the student senate and the board of publications, will be appealing the case to the U.S. circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Meanwhile, most of the REFLECTOR staff and Thurmon are publishing an alternative paper, FRIENDS, on the campus.

The student government changed the locks on the REFLECTOR OFFICES at 3 a.m. Feb. 18 after calling for Thurmon's resignation the previous afternoon, after (a four letter word synonymous with excrement) appeared in a controversial article on black studies at Mississippi State. The lock-out occurred while Thurmon was attending a national editors' conference in California.

A few days later, the senate finally held a hearing, charging the editor with general negligence of duty, naming no specific acts and officially dismissed Thurmon as editor, installing Joe Patterson, Thurmon's business manager, as his successor.

Every editor except the sports editor joined Thurmon in leaving the paper. FRIENDS first appeared in mimeograph form a few days after that.

Funds have been raised from various friends throughout the South, and from the U.S. Student Press Association's emergency publishing fund to aid the ousted staff which plans several tabloid newspapers before the general campus elections March 31.

Mississippi State elects both its editor and business manager in campus-wide elections each Spring, the same time as the student government elections. The student government is designated the publisher of the student newspaper by the student constitution, which also explicitly omits any reference to freedom of speech or press for publications at the campus.

The student judiciary first refused to hear the lockout case, and later that the student government had the right to summarily dismiss Thurmon.

The new editor of the weekly paper, Patterson, refused to comment on the controversy, except to reiterate that the publisher of the paper is the student government, and that the staff must heed their wishes.

Judge Keady refused to consider the REFLECTOR's case as a test of First Amendments rights, saying the student government acted as rightful student publishers, not aligned at all with the state. "It is indeed a novel theory to suggest that when students organize... they become arms of the state."

After contending that it was not a state action, denying Thurmon's lawyers' plea for First Amendment rights, Keady ruled that the editor "suffered no immediate or irreparable injury, loss or damage" from the student government's actions, despite the fact that Thurmon and other editors receive stipends. And while no specific charges had been brought against the editor, the Federal Judge ruled that "due process had not been violated."

The REFLECTOR controversy this year goes back to an attempted takeover of every student newspaper in the state by the Mississippi Board of Trustees, after the REFLECTOR and other editors receive stipends. And while no specific charges had been brought against the editor, the Federal Judge ruled that "due process had not been violated."

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Music lovers and Young Democrats will be interested in the two latest additions to the juke box down at Bill's Restaurant. "The Echoes", a local group have recorded two tributes to Senator Edmund Muskie: "Big Man From Maine" and "A Toast To Ed Muskie." "The last haunting line of the Country and Western style 'Toasi' goes 'Ed Muskie. Ed Muskie... we want you for our Pres-e-dent.'"

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, April 16, 1971

Number 22

Faculty Follies

The Faculty has done it again.

Their amendment to the self-scheduled examination proposal succeeded in mutilating and vitiating it beyond all hope of salvage. Too jealous of their own prerogatives, too selfish to consider the interests of the students, and too hypocritical to face the true implications of their actions, they have condemned self-scheduled exams to the same torturous death as the "reading" period.

They took no cues from history; they paid no attention to the obvious desires of students; they gave no thought to the long-range reverberations of a reactionary policy. Instead, they made the self-scheduling of examinations "Optional" with professors. In other words, they may or may not allow their exams to be self-scheduled, just as they may or may not observe the "reading" period — according to their own whims.

In a Student Council poll, which had a 50 percent response, 58 percent of the students expressed dissatisfaction with the "reading" period, saying they do not favor its continuation as it presently exists. 60 percent of those responding said the "reading" period did not meet their personal scholastic needs. The Faculty ignored this overwhelming indication of displeasure, and turned the self-scheduled exams into an exercise of exactly the same type of selfish educational prerogative which made the "reading" period a failure.

Why did they do this? What were their reasons? Let us examine the stated objections to the self-scheduled exams as proposed.

First, some Faculty members expressed apprehensions that the self-scheduled exam system would allow students to crowd their exams into one or two days and bolt early. Granted, a small minority will do this, but what harm is there in it? If they wish to take chances with their sanity and grades, that would be their choice. We believe the vast majority of students would use the advantages of self-scheduling to space out their exams sensibly and thus have more time to study for each one.

We suspect that a year or two of implementation of the system might prove that the great majority of students would finish their exams within six or seven days, and the present exam period could be greatly shortened. This would leave room in the calendar for a week more of class or of the "reading" period.

Second, Faculty members are reluctant to correct exams piecemeal, and would rather do them all at once. This is an obvious conflict between the Faculty's convenience and that of the students. It would seem to us that the students have a better claim to first consideration than the Faculty... After all, their parents are paying exorbitant sums to the College, and a large part of that goes to the salaries commanded by the Faculty.

Third, there are those Faculty members who feel their courses are not well suited to self-scheduled exams. This is a patently ridiculous statement, for the self-scheduled exams do not differ one whit from the scheduled ones, except that the students are not all herded together to take the test at the same time. In courses where it is necessary for all the

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What A Plucky Letter!

To The Editor:

What a plucky letter from Chris Almy! He raises important issues and he does it with flair. For a moment I thought we were witness to the very pizzazz that he brings into question, but on reading further, disappointment sets in. 'Pizzazz' to us is substance before wiggle. Mr. Almy falls short in substance.

Item 1

Chris is disturbed that the admissions staff is not exclusively Polar Bear. Although it is true that a female addition to the staff would reduce the number of alumni by one, a coed staff would nonetheless be a more honest representation of today's Bowdoin. Our current admissions staff of five includes three alumni — a high percentage if compared to the Vassar and Yale shops for example.

Item 2

Mr. Almy fears we're neglecting our own home state as we reach to tackle the nation. We may eventually be forced to slow down in Maine due to an expected decline in scholarship funds, but at the moment our involvement in Maine remains ambitious. This year the entire Admissions staff (not just "An Assistant to the Director") visited 60 Maine secondary schools (more than in any other state), received 270 Maine applications (according to records the largest number ever), is admitting 74 Maine candidates (27% of those who applied from the home state — a higher proportion of admits than for the entire candidate group), and is offering them approximately \$88,500 in financial aid: hardly a "perfunctory" gesture toward the home state. Maine has, been, and will remain, very important to Bowdoin's admissions process.

Item 3

Chris strikes a responsive chord in arbitrarily picking Seattle as an area in which we are lowering standards to gain geography. There are currently four studs at Bowdoin from Seattle: two white sophomores (one won a National Merit commendation, and the other had straight A's from a highly competitive high school and was the Seattle Symphony Gold Medalist in violin); one black freshman who was student body president in a high school numbering over 2,000 and was selected for the Mayor's Crime Commission and the Citizens' Advisory Council; and one Oriental freshman who was senior class president and ranked in the upper 5% of his graduating class. We are admitting 11 Seattleites to the new class, and can only hope that the ones who choose Bowdoin will turn in records as good as those already in camp. (Regrettably, none of the Seattle prospective freshmen, so far as we know, can claim expertise on the harmonica.)

Item 4

Mr. Almy's suggestion to reinstate the freshman bible may have some merits. I agree that incoming students should be well informed regarding Bowdoin's traditions, songs, etc. If, however, Chris should be involved in compiling such a bible, I would suggest he pay more attention to fact than he has in his well-meaning but misinformed letter to the Orient.

In closing, I should like to offer a definition of 'pizzazz', author unknown: "A certain indefinable human quality, combining equal parts of brain power, enthusiasm, persistence, dissent, and self-denial; unbottleable high spirits; the Latin spirit"... Can Bowdoin really afford to be without it?

Sincerely,
Richard Moll
Director of Admissions

'Moll's Allstars'

To The Editor,

I am writing in regard to a letter published in the Orient last week concerning present admissions policies at Bowdoin College. I too have noticed a similar decreasing feeling of fraternity among the student body. It appears that many new Bowdoin men are much more egocentrically oriented and tend to divorce themselves to a greater extent from college activities. A blanket statement? By no means, but the trend has been in this direction and I place the majority of the blame on "Dickie-Moll-and-his-Allstars" type of recruiting. Despite what Mr. Moll feels, Bowdoin is not an Ivy league school with the high degree of pretentiousness associated with such an institution. I am greatly upset by the incredible autonomy Mr. Moll exhibits in his admissions policies. His attempt to piece together a utopian community by choosing people exceptionally good in only one area is asinine.

Many of Mr. Moll's decisions will be and are financially devastating to the college endowment fund. Rejection of numerous qualified alumni sons has bred a good deal of alumni animosity towards Bowdoin. Let me cite an example. An alumus son from New Hampshire, who for the moment we will call Bill, applied to Bowdoin. Apparently Bill was missing a course Mr. Moll thought necessary for admission. A tacit agreement was made, in which Mr. Moll promised admission with the stipulation that Bill took a specified course and did well academically. Bill finished the prescribed course and made honor roll the same semester. By late April he received no word from Bowdoin and was beginning

to wonder. A call was made to Mr. Moll, at which time he said something to the effect that "there's no way I can admit you with your record". Bill hadn't applied to any other schools. Every year, like clockwork, Bill's father wrote a check to Bowdoin for \$100. As he told his class agent, from whom this information was obtained, "That's the last contribution to Bowdoin I'll make". Mr. Moll fails to realize the importance of the endowment fund and the high degree of attachment which alumni feel toward Bowdoin. I would be interested to hear Mr. Moll's side of the story.

Bowdoin has always represented quality education in Maine and I believe the college has a commitment to qualified Maine applicants. Many professors have commented that Maine students usually appreciate the Bowdoin experience far more than other students. I don't advocate a total New England isolationist policy, but a decrease in accepting Maine students would be upsetting. The percentage of students from Maine over the past four years has been: 1971: 21.3%; 1972: 22.4%; 1973: 13.4%; 1974: 18.8%.

In general alumni support for Mr. Moll is wobbling precariously and with his present admissions policy, it's no wonder.

Donald W. Patrick '71

Gross Injustice

To the Editor,

First, the Maine-Massachusetts tradition of Bowdoin College was broken, then the all male tradition; now, Dick Moll finds it necessary to end yet another tradition — that of hiring a graduating senior for a year as an assistant to the Director of Admissions.

I was shocked to find out that Mr. Moll feels that a woman from one of the Seven Sister colleges, who knows almost nothing about Bowdoin can better serve his office than a Bowdoin graduate who has spent four years "under the pines." If this female assistant is for the purpose of interviewing female applicants, my retort to that is (1) There should have been one this year (and yet, thus far, everyone seems quite proud of our new female students), (2) A twenty-one (two) year old man should find it more difficult to interview a female than a male.

In these days, when jobs are scarce, Bowdoin owes its obligations first and foremost to its OWN graduates, and not to those of the Seven Sister schools (or ANY other school). Should Mr. Moll carry out his present plan, it would be a gross injustice to Bowdoin College and especially its Class of 1971.

George Shube '74

Freshman Bible

To The Editor:

In response to Chris Almy's letter of April 9, I wholeheartedly agree that the Assistant to the Director of Admissions should be selected from the Bowdoin student body. Moreover, many of the recent policies of the Admissions Office should be reviewed by the administration in order to arrive at a policy which would be most healthy for the college as a whole. Of particular concern is the lack of attention given to prospective Maine applicants, a pool from which Bowdoin has been richly rewarded in the past and to which a responsibility should be recognized in the present and future.

Over the last four years many changes have been instituted in the college, some of which have yielded positive results. In the meantime, however, many of the traditions which had thrived up until the past couple of years have lost popular attention. To a great extent the killing of certain traditions can be attributed to administrative budgeting priorities. "The Bowdoin Handbook", more commonly known as the "Freshman Bible", got the ax two years ago, before the era of strong concern over college expenses. Perhaps many freshmen and sophomores do not even know what the "Freshman Bible" is (was). Each summer an entering class would receive from the college a 3"x4 1/2" vinyl covered book which contained a great deal of very helpful information. Included were: the "Offer of the College", the President's Greeting, Faculty listings (indicating home and office phone numbers), "Advice to Freshmen", a discussion of the Honor System, Traditions, notes on student life (i.e. campus organizations, fraternities, the advisory system, sports), listings of upperclassmen, information on Brunswick (church locations, banks, restaurants), all college phone numbers, a listing of your class members and their home addresses, the lyrics to the Bowdoin songs, and a map of the college. The handbook was instrumental in maintaining such traditions as the Bowdoin "Hello", wooing, the ringing of the chapel bell, and the singing of "Phi Chi" and "Rise Sons of Bowdoin". And not only was it helpful to incoming freshmen, but the handbook was also of use to faculty and staff members.

Many members of the senior class hope that these traditions will not be lost totally and are hoping that the policy of sending copies of the "Freshman Bible" will be discontinued this year. To this effect petitions are available in the Union, the dorms, Senior Center and the fraternities to press for a reversal of the present policy in this regard. As Chris Almy suggested, financing the project could be

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Mrs. Piippo: Power And Legend

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Power, its acquisition and manipulation, fascinate many individuals. There are those who actively seek it and those who are content to observe and chronicle its administration. There are many more of these "watchers" than executors of power. There are Kremlin watchers, Peking watchers, Washington columnists etc.

These observers are not confined to world capitals. Bowdoin, too, has many with their eyes focused on Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall. The most reliable of them report that the real power in Bowdoin's administration lies not with its officers, but with one Mrs. Florence Piippo, the receptionist on the second floor.

Mrs. Piippo is the first person one sees upon embarking on a trip through the second floor to see one of the Deans or the Registrar. She sits behind a small but ominous desk in the center of the floor and faces the entrance.

"I think that's an exaggeration," she said when asked about her reputed influence. "I just direct students to the proper office when they come up here and maybe that's why I have that reputation."

So many students see or hear from Mrs. Piippo, that her only time off is when classes are not held. Before the attendance regulations were done away with, Mrs. Piippo took care of all the attendance records. When too

many cuts were taken, a note from Mrs. Piippo would follow.

"I was really busy a few days ago when all the students had to go to Chapel," she said. "I always used to worry that a student wouldn't get my notice on time. When the rules said that if a boy took more than ten cuts he had to drop the course, I was afraid that a student wouldn't get my

warning before the tenth cut. I have less to worry about now."

Since there are no longer attendance requirements, Mrs. Piippo is mainly involved with the drop-add card business and acting as Ashley Streetman's secretary. Although she no longer has to be bothered with all the record keeping associated with

(Please Turn to Page Seven)



MRS. FLORENCE PIIPPO

students to be together, such as Art courses which utilize visual devices, administrative scheduling would be preserved. We suspect that Faculty members who use this argument either have not read the proposal or are using this objection as a screen.

Fourth, some Faculty members fear increased cheating

under the system. This argument ignores the Bowdoin Honor System which even the Dean of the College feels is still viable, and which the Student Council has recently taken action to revitalize. Suffice it to say that we feel the integrity of all but a few Bowdoin students is still intact.

Fifth, and most important, the majority of the Faculty was unwilling to force its recalcitrant members — those who object to self-scheduled exams for one of the above reasons — to go along with the rest of the College community. This jealous preservation of prerogatives seems senseless to us, since it allows a few with weak objections or outmoded ideas to stand in the way of the College's progress toward the liberal education which is its ideal.

No institution can survive if it must be controlled by unanimous consent; the principle of majority rule is founded upon the ideal that minorities should not be allowed to block the progress of the community as a whole.

But this is exactly what the Faculty has endorsed: the selfish effort by a minority to effect a wholesale stoppage of progress. The pompous self-righteousness of those who declared they did not wish to be bound by the actions of the Faculty majority was exceeded only by the whimpering timidity of those who acceded to such demands.

The result of all this, we fear, will be an examination period marked by the same anxiety and confusion as the "reading" period. Naturally, it is the students, and not the Faculty, who get the shaft.

Yes, the Faculty has done it again.

'Vinny'

The Student Council Election is over, and the spectacle of the popularity contest is gone for another year. This year's campaign, however, was marked by one regrettable display of mudslinging — not at any candidate, but at the Council itself.

This undignified and rather stupid display appeared on the campaign posters of the write-in candidate for the presidency, Vincent A. (Vinny) DiCara.

Mr. DiCara declared his candidacy, the posters said, "because the four men presently running for Student Council president represent the choice of the student council and NOT of the student body . . ." The statement implies that the Student Council had selected the four out of some deep, dark, selfish personal enterprise, thus slighting the poor, unsuspecting student body.

Not so, we say. The four candidates were not IN ANY SENSE the choice of the Council. Because only five candidates bothered to offer themselves for nomination this year, only one (the estimable Robert Lochte) was eliminated, and even he was later returned to the ballot after one of the other four withdrew. It appeared to Council members that everyone who was interested in the job was on the ballot, and many were shocked to find their actions impugned in Mr. DiCara's little memos.

If he were interested in being nominated, in the beginning of the campaign, he should have approached a Council member. (We know some who would have done the task willingly.) If, as some have said, he found the qualifications of the other four candidates ultimately insufficient, and so decided to run only after the nomination procedure was completed, that should have been sufficient propaganda for his posters. But to insinuate that so innocuous a body as the Student Council was hatching a plot of some sort . . . It sounds rather asinine to us.

'The Orient'

Welcomes contributions from poets,
photographers, cartoonists, caricaturists,
short story writers, long story writers
... even reporters

Orient Book Review

Tripping Through The Cannabis

by ERNIE LUNDQUIST

If you're the average American college student, the chances are almost even that you've tried marijuana at one time or another. You may be a regular user (Lord knows there's enough of them) or you might be completely straight. Whichever category you fall into, — A Child's Garden of Grass (Jack S. Margolis and Richard Clorfene, Pocket Books, \$95) is for you.

This little paperback (156 pages) can be read in about an hour and a half, but it's one of the

funniest, and at the same time most informative books you'll ever see.

The authors have their point of view; they think grass should be legalized, and they're not afraid to admit it. "Does the use of marijuana by an individual infringe on the freedom of other individuals?" they ask. "Does (it) harm the structure of society as a whole? . . . Does it harm the individual who uses it? We maintain that it does not."

Operating from this point of view, they proceed to give very thorough — and very personal — accounts of: the effects of grass, grass as an aphrodisiac, acquiring the stuff, using it, and things to do (and NOT to do) while stoned.

In fact, Margolis and Clorfene even give diagrams of how to build a better water pipe and tell you their own personal recipes for "cooking with grass" — (sic). A typical example: TERRIBLE TEA: 2 cups of water; 3 heaping tablespoons grass. Boil covered for one hour. Drink — Vomit. Very mild high.

The format of the book is just fantastic. It's named after that Robert Louis Stevenson book your parents used to have when they were little kids, A Child's Garden of Verses. Each chapter begins with a poem from that book, and some of them are apropos to the point of making you wonder what kind of shape Stevenson was in when he wrote.

There's even a chapter entitled "The Dangers of Using Grass." It would spoil the fun to say what the dangers are, and besides which, the nice judge in copyright court doesn't like that sort of thing, so I won't tell you here; you'll just have to buy the book.

The only fault with the subject matter is that the authors spend too much time talking about bummers and bad trips. Their explanation of these phenomena is overlong, and can be a real bummer in itself, but they do their best to cope with an unpleasant topic. "The odds against you having a very unpleasant trip are high," they say, "but they are something to consider." Then again, as they say, "people go on bad trips or bummers whether they're on grass, alcohol, pills, or nothing, and they probably always will . . . Just because horses occasionally poo-poo on the street is no reason to stop using horses."

Regardless of small failings, the book is hilarious, and yet very wise in the lore of the pipe and paper. "Time" magazine says "it has something to say to those who have, to those who haven't but want to, and even to those who don't want to but would like to stay informed." It may even get through to all those Faculty members who've been wondering about the strange looks on the faces of the students at 8 a.m. (Come to think of it, those Faculty people don't always look too good at that hour of the morning. . .)

So run on down to the Moulton Union Bookstore, and shell out a buck. Even if the lady at the counter does give you a dirty look, you'll be glad you did.

And of course, the book is even better if you read it when you're stoned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page Four)

accomplished by reallocating money from the admissions' budget. A more likely source, however, would be the excess money in the Student Blanket Tax funds. Annually, there is an excess somewhere in the realm of \$3-4,000; therefore, since each student pays \$75 per year to the Blanket Tax fund there should necessarily be a responsibility to any mandate of the student body. Your signatures on the petitions will be very much appreciated.

Bob Stewart '71

Hairy Faces

To The Editor:

I would like to take this occasion to protest the discriminatory nature of the recent "election" of a Student Council President. I know I speak for an overwhelming majority of my fellow students when I say that the interests of the student body were misrepresented by the Student Council's choice of Presidential nominees. The blatant fascism that was behind their choices is apparent to anyone who happened to see their election pleas in the Orient. On the right hand side of the page containing the essays, the observant reader will note three pictures, presumably of some of the candidates. The observant reader will also note that while these candidates may possess varying degrees of aesthetic value, they are all the same in one very important respect: not a single candidate is devoid of facial hair. Further investigation shows that even the candidate of the People's Lunatic Fringe (I speak of Mr. Lochte), whose picture was not shown, has an equally bad case of hairyface.

The students at Bowdoin may be apathetic, but we will only be pushed so far. I know further that I speak for the great silent majority of my fellow students when I demand that new, representative elections take place with at least one clean-shaven candidate. We all know the sort of leadership that can be expected from a mustachioed wonder. We have seen it in Germany and in the U.S.S.R. I don't even want to think about the implications inherent in the name "Bushey."

I call on Mr. Cusick and other public-spirited individuals to take action at once to correct this heinous crime.

Sincerely,
Raymond Patrick Johnson, '73

Orient Record Review

Carole King—Album Number Two

by RICHARD LEONARD

You may have heard that some obscure chick named Carole King is presently touring with James Taylor and Danny Kootch's group Ju Mama. Which only goes to show how little signing your name to a song can do for you.

Remember "Go Away Little Girl" by Steve Lawrence and "Will You Love Me Tomorrow" by the Shirelles or "Up On The Roof" by the Drifters or have you ever heard "Goin' Back" by the Byrds or etc., etc. Yes folks, I could go on for quite a while mentioning hit tunes penned in the early and late sixties by the songwriting team of lyricist Gerry Goffin and composer Carole King. That obscure chick was writing good and successful songs while our favorite James was still hassling the nurses at McLean Hospital.

Why she has waited 'til now to launch a performing career is something that I can't fathom. Her songs are an intriguing blend of country 'n' blues and her voice is reminiscent of Janis Joplin without the latter's raucous capacities for wailing. Not to take anything away from Janis (which is impossible now) or Carole King; just trying to give you an idea of her voice.

I don't know if you've noticed or not, but there is something about a good vocalist that no matter how good his songs may be, renders them secondary to the style of his musical presentation. The reason why I believe that Livingston and James Taylor are equally talented and enjoyable is that both of them transcend their material. When Liv sings "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" or "Diana" as well as his own songs, he is singing after his own style; not as he may have heard the song before. When James sings "Up On the Roof", he is singing not only the song but also conveys (through his style) how he envisions what the song is saying. Great performers from the soft-singing Neil Young to the soul searing James Brown do this.

Carole King has this quality, this type of inner conviction and performing sense that gives her a style that prevails over whichever of her fine songs she happens to be singing. Her instrument is piano, an instrument that more and more people seem to be going to these days. (Which may explain why she now is touring as a performer.)

Last spring she released an album, *Writer: Carole King on Lou Adler's Ode 7* label. It had such appealing sidemen as James Taylor, a fellow named Daniel Kortchmar with Charles Larkey and Joel O'Brien. It quickly went to the back of the record shelves, forgotten among the scores of languishing, derelict Paul Revere & Raiders and Happenings albums. This year, simultaneous with a considerable increase in advertising plus her concert tour with James Taylor, she has released her second album,

Tapestry. It has the same sidemen (with the exception of Daniel Kortchmar, who, it appears, has changed his name to Danny Kootch) and represents a step forward for Carole King. In this album, she gets off her first lyrical endeavors and the result is strikingly fine. Although *Tapestry* lacks something equivalent to "Raspberry Jam" (on the 1st), songs like the title song and "You've Got a Friend" make it obvious that she is trying to succeed lyrically and vocally on this album, rather than as a flashy keyboard musician on tracks like "Jam".

Songs such as "Home Again" and "Where You Lead" (which appear on the *Sister Kate* album) make you realize how good it is to hear the writer's original version. To use a well-worn phrase, she makes these songs come alive.

One reviewer of her concerts has stated that the way she introduces "Natural Woman" is to say "I want you all to forget how Miss Franklin did it." He added that her stellar performance of the song would have made Aretha herself forget that she had sung it. Her native feeling for her songs then is communicable. This kind of intangible transmission is typical of great performers.

A well travelled musician like Mary Travers, seeing Miss King in concert remarked, "she certainly knows how to perform; James Taylor could learn a few lessons, he seemed stiff by comparison."

She can also sing songs of deep feeling; things we all experience. From the startled joy of "I Feel the Earth Move" to the sudden sadness of "So Far Away":

So Far Away — Doesn't anybody stay in one place anymore
It would be so fine to see your face at my door

Doesn't help to know you're just time away
She is able to bring the song and the feeling right on down to you.

So if by the time this is printed, you're still waiting for "Mud Slide Slim" or some other goodie and you aren't too prejudiced against female singers, check out Carole King's latest with James Taylor, Joni Mitchell, Merry Clayton and Danny Kootch and....

The New York Dance Repertory Theater's "Movements in Black" ensemble will perform Monday as part of the Afro-American Society's Black Arts festival. The concert, to take place at 7:30 p.m. in Smith Auditorium, will include music by Richie Haven, Aretha Franklin, Laura Nyro and John Coltrane. The public is cordially invited.

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Bears Swamp UMP

JOHN L. MAGEE "TARTAN" TRACK IS CHRISTENED

by FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's outdoor track team christened the all-weather track which encircles the football field in an undisputed 138-28 win over the University of Maine-Portland, UMP, while numbering a bit more than half the size of Bowdoin's team, had winners in only two events — the shot-put and the javelin.

The track meet opened with the quartet of Fonville, Larabee, Ricks and McQuater taking the 440 yd. relay. The 100 yd. dash was won by Lindsay McQuater, who took second to John Fonville in the 220. Fonville in turn came in second behind Dave Cole in the 440. Seniors Neil Reilly and Toby Coverdale were separated by one yard in a one-two finish in the 580, while Nick Sampsidis and Kevin Savage complimented this feat with the same winning combination in the mile. And in the 2 mile Deke Talbot was far out in front of all competition. Both the high hurdles and the 440 intermediate hurdles were won by John Roberts, the same John Roberts who won the pole vault and the high jump.

In the other field events, Hobart Hardej threw the hammer and the discus with the greatest of ease and also farther than anyone else. John Asatrian won the triple jump and Paco Ricks won the long jump. The last event of the meet was the mile relay team of Fonville, Coverdale, Reilly and Cole who won with no problem.

The next track meet is on Saturday at Amherst. It is a long standing and honored tradition of the track team that the day before the meet, the Coach conducts a war council of all his runners to determine an overall strategy of attack. Team members should know the relative strengths and weaknesses of the opponents, and thus be able to predict an outcome. Well it is with this in mind that I sat down at my desk last night to do my track homework, when a paper was stuck under my door. The fellow had disappeared by the time I got to the door, but the somewhat ribald ballad he left is not only a prediction but possibly the inside story of the track team; its trials and tribulations and the real action behind the scenes. And so here is the story of the track team's incursion into the fertile Connecticut Valley.



John Roberts on his way to winning the pole vault. He also won the high jump, the high hurdles and the 440 intermediate hurdles.



Orient Sports Photo by Ben Bensen
Captain Lindsay McQuater led the way here in the 100 yard dash on Saturday against UMP. He's running on the New John L. Magee all-weather "Tartan" track. Notice the snow in the background.

lacrosse drops one

by LARRY LAX

The Varsity Lacrosse team traveled south last weekend to Trinity for their first open field game in two weeks, but the 8-3 loss is certainly not indicative of this young team's potential. There were no outstanding performances

in the game, but hopefully the encounter ran the rust out of the team and gave its members the experience they need.

At game time that Easter weekend the Bowdoin Sun was hidden as Trinity's force came out. The first quarter ended in a 2-2 draw, with Bowdoin's attackman Steve Nelson scoring both goals for the Polar Bears. Trinity took the lead at halftime 5-2.

Bowdoin's other goal was scored 13 minutes into the third quarter by middle Joe Bonasera on an assist from John LeSavage. Trinity played a rough game, with eight personal fouls in the last half alone.

The last three quarters gave spectators and players bad vibes, and trying to write good things about them would be like pulling teeth.

The team's record is now one and two. On their spring trip they pulled out a 4-3 sudden death overtime squeaker on a goal by middle Bill Fitzsimmons, and then lost to the power-packed University of Maryland, Baltimore County team, 16-7.

Hopefully, the report will be better next week as the recent lube job at Trinity has the team in well-oiled motion, ready to steamroll Wesleyan Saturday at 2 p.m.

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JET FLIGHT CONCESSIONS
Phila. Pa.

Mrs. Piippo

(Continued from Page Five)

attendance regulations, she disapproves of the new laxity. "I think that the freshmen should have certain rules to follow. When someone cuts lots of classes, he's usually having a problem with the course. Before, we were able to detect it and talk with him. Now we can't do that."

Mrs. Piippo has been at her job ever since it was created in 1966, when the new Administration building was opened. She took the

job because her youngest had left home and the empty house left her with little to do. Working at the college is ideal for her since she likes young people. "Dean Greason says I even mother the students," she said.

Mrs. Piippo has also become infected with Bowdoin's enthusiasm for hockey. And she "hasn't missed a game yet." Being Bowdoin's former master attendance taker, that record should surprise no one.

Briefly Noted

The Student Council urges any student with preferences for ice time at the Arena for next year to contact Larry Wolfe or any other council member. The Athletic Department must know early what times students would like so other programs can be scheduled accordingly.

Students at the University of Maine are organizing Abenaki Experimental College, a free

university run by the college community for the enrichment of outsiders. A non-credit, non-degree program, it now operates in Orono, Portland, Augusta, Lewiston and Waterville. Anyone interested in organizing a Brunswick extension of the program is urged to contact Geoff Ovenden, Ext. 513 for further information or write: Abenaki Experimental College Memorial Union Bldg. University of Maine Orono, Maine 04473

baseballbears now 2-1

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — Coach Ed Coombs' Varsity Baseball Squad will leave Friday and Williams Saturday. The team dropped a 7-4 decision at Springfield in its opener last Friday but bounced back the following day at Wesleyan to take both ends of a doubleheader 2-0 and 4-2.

Bowdoin starter Steve Morris '72 and reliever Thad Welch '73 combined to limit Springfield to

five hits but nine bases on balls and six errors hurt the Polar Bear cause. Bowdoin also had five hits, three of them by Steve Theroux '72. Welch took over for Morris in the sixth inning, when the Gymnasts took a 5-4 lead. They added two runs in the seventh. Mike Jackson '71 went the distance behind the plate for the Polar Bears.

The Polar Bears were limited to one hit — by Theroux — in the first of two seven-inning contests at Wesleyan but sophomore hurler Mark Gellerson led the Cardinals to four scattered singles while his teammates were scoring two unearned runs. Dick Bates '73 scored in the third on a walk, steal, infield out and passed ball. Bob Foley '72 scored in the fourth on two consecutive infield errors, another passed ball and Jackson's infield out.

Capt. Mike Niekrahs '71 went the route in the nightcap, giving up eight hits and displaying fine control as his teammates came through with timely scoring. In the second inning Jackson, who had singled, scored from second base on a safety by John Hamson '72. The Polar Bears scored another run in the third when Foley walked, advanced on Theroux's single and came home on a sacrifice fly by John Walker '71. Lee Moulton '71, counted in the fifth on a hit, steal and error. The Polar Bears got a seventh inning run when Foley doubled and Walker singled him home.

FRESHMAN BASEBALL:

If the snow disappears from Pickard Field, Coach Fred Hadlow's freshman baseball team is scheduled to open its season with three home games this week — Cheverus High of Portland at 2:30 p.m. Thursday, Deering High of Portland at 2:30 Friday, and Portland High at 1 p.m. Saturday.



a salute to interfrat sports

Zete, Beta Tops In BB

In this year's interfraternity basketball, the perennial favorite, Zeta Psi emerged from the playoffs with first place.

During the season they finished a strong second behind undefeated Beta, led by scoring ace Joe Ross. Kappa Sigma finished third, with Delta Sigma in fourth place captained by the "beast" Steve Bison. When the play-offs arrived, Delta Sigma upset the overconfident Beta Squad by one point and Zeta Psi snuck by Kappa Sigma 78-77, in two tremendous semi-final games.

The final between Delta Sigma and Zeta Psi was no real contest at Zeta outran and outshot the underdogs, disposing of them easily 82-74. Kappa Sigma further humiliated the Beta squad, eking out a 67-66 victory in the lackadaisical consolation game for third place.

In reviewing the season, Beta and Zeta constantly outclassed their opponents with large squads of players seemingly possessing the natural ability to put the ball in the hoop with a high degree of consistency.

High-spirited games were always assured between Chi Psi, TD and the independents, as the majority of each game was spent at the foul line. The season proved fruitful in offering the conglomeration of brothers a chance at belting each other around and yelling at the referees in disbelief when they were caught for their actions.

Next year promises to provide the same action-packed contests in front of chanting crowds, usually numbering between one and five people - including the scorer, timekeeper and irreplaceable Sonny.

Final Standings	W	L
Zete	12	1
Delta Sigma	9	4
Kappa Sigma	10	3
Beta	11	2
Chi Psi	7	4
Indepen.	5	6
TD	5	6
Deke	4	7
AD	3	8
ARU	2	9
Pai U	0	11

tennis men

After two weeks of practice the tennis team made its debut last Friday at Amherst.

With four returning lettermen, including Captain Bill Paulson, Carter Good, Bruce Brown and Rob Carroll and sophomores Bill Sexton and Rick Raybin, the team will be working this year to better their 1970 2-4 record.

At Amherst, in their first outdoor match of the season, the Bears lost 6-3 to Amherst, winning all three doubles. At MIT luck was not as favorable as the Bears were defeated 9-0.

With U Maine Portland scheduled for yesterday and Springfield being played today the Bears hope to have evened their record by publication time.



Orient Sports Photo by Mario Brosi

FOOTBALL		Theta Delta Chi	
Beta Theta Pi	7 0	Sigma Nu	4 6
Zeta Psi	6 1	Delta Kappa Epsilon	2 8
Psi Upsilon	4 3	Delta Sigma	2 8
Chi Psi	4 3	Zeta Psi	1 9
Alpha Kappa Sigma	3 2	Psi Upsilon	0 10
Theta Delta Chi	3 2	HOCKEY	
Alpha Delta Phi	2 3	After Play-offs	
Independents	2 3	Chi Psi	11 0 2
Delta Sigma	1 4	Psi Upsilon	10 3
Alpha Rho Upsilon	1 4	Beta Theta Pi	10 2 1
Sigma Nu	0 5	Alpha Delta Phi	8 5
Delta Kappa Epsilon	0 5	Theta Delta Chi	7 3 1

SQUASH		After Play-offs	
Alpha Delta Phi	11 1	Delta Kappa Epsilon	5 6
Beta Theta Pi	7 5	Zeta Psi	3 8
Alpha Rho Upsilon	10 2	Alpha Rho Upsilon	3 8
Chi Psi	7 5	Independents	2 9
Alpha Kappa Sigma	6 4	Sigma Nu	0 11

Hit The Mark

by ANDY SHERWOOD

Well sports fans, it's time for a change. It's time for a change right here at Bowdoin College. At this time Bowdoin supports over a dozen varsity intercollegiate sports. Wrestling, baseball, football, soccer, lacross, etc. This seems a needless waste of college money that could be put to better use.

There are sports, such as hockey, that pay their own way and even make money for the college. These are the exceptions and not the rule. But there are the sports like football with their superfluity of coaches, equipment, game films, and expensive scouting trips that far from carry their share of the load and put a strain on the college budget. The football program at one small Connecticut University spends five thousand dollars a year on tape alone. How much does Bowdoin spend? Well, it's in that same range.

Now don't get me wrong, I'm not against athletics. After all, I'm writing a column for a sports page. Athletics are an integral part of any liberal arts education and definitely have a place at Bowdoin College, but it is the form they take that is wrong. Most teams could take a cue from the Rugby team. This sport is organized on a club basis and competes in a union with other colleges in New England that will not allow any non-club teams. The rugby team is coached by a member of the faculty, and it costs the college nothing; the players buy their own uniforms and pay for their own transportation. Several of the existing teams on campus could be organized in the same manner with no great loss.

Those teams, such as football, that are in dire need of a paid coach, should be made to operate on the proceeds received at the gates of these games. This would mean cutting down on the number of coaches, eliminating scouting-trips, and cutting team expenses on trips. One athlete related to me a tale of a coach treating his team to a round of drinks so that they could bear up a little better under the strain of a recent loss (this, of course, all paid for by the college after the team had spent their \$4.50 a piece on a steak dinner).

Then there are such sports as tennis and squash, which once taught, are a sport that a person can play for most of his life. This justifies the existence of a full-time coach who is really more of a teacher. Hopefully in the future things will change. President Howell has formed a committee to discuss the philosophy of athletics at Bowdoin College, and possibly the future will bring some changes in the structure of athletics here at Bowdoin. For, it is truly time for a change.

AD Swims To Victory

by FLASH

In last week's interfraternity swim meet, AD proved to have the best all-around swimmers on campus.

Being a member of the Bowdoin Varsity Swim Team, this writer would like to commend all of the frats and the independents for putting on a fine show. The competitors seemed to prove that the typical Bowdoin student is not as completely out of condition as is commonly thought.

In order of finishing was: AD, Deke and Kappa Sig tied for second, Beta, Zeta, Psi U, Chi Psi, Delta Sig, and ARU and TD tied for last place. A fine turnout of spectators watched the events.

AD walked away with the 200 yard medley relay while Deke and Kappa Sig finished second and third respectively. F. Honold of Chi Psi won the 50 yard freestyle in a time of 25.6 followed by Witford of AD and Bill Sexton of Beta. The 50 yd backstroke was won by Cam Yau of Deke in 29.4 closely followed by Lynch (Psi U) and Newman (KS).

John Doran of Kappa Sig won the 100 freestyle with the spectacular time of 55.6, distantly followed by R. Smolik 1:01 (Deke) and Dan Betnap (DS). Kappa Sig won the 200 freestyle relay in 1:43, while AD took second to clinch the meet, and Deke took third.

Doug Erlacher (Beta) captured the 50 breaststroke with Ian Pfitzic (AD) and John McPhillip following. Tom Rice won the 50 butterfly in 27.6 while Nyland Mortimer (AD) and Sam Sato (Zete) followed.

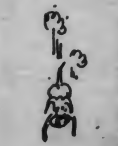
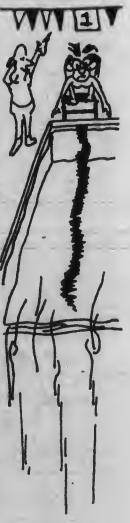
Members of the Poler Bear Varsity Swim Team donated their time in order to organize and officiate at the meet.

To date, Beta Theta Pi fraternity holds a commanding lead in the interfraternity sports struggle which is supervised by White Key.

Beta's lead takes into account football, squash, basketball, hockey and the interfrat swim meet. Chi Psi is tied for second with Alpha Kappa Sigma, followed by Psi Upsilon and Zeta Psi, in fourth and fifth places respectively.

An interfraternity wrestling meet was cancelled this year due to the championship hockey game and could not be re-scheduled. The other two sports, volleyball and softball, which will be tallied to give the final results in White Key sports will be finished up within the next three weeks.

White Key, the co-ordinating body for the fraternity sports is comprised of representatives from each of the houses on campus, who meet weekly to decide scheduling and occasionally, it is rumored, argue about scores of "crucial games."





BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1971

NUMBER 23

Campus Media Request Rejected: Faculty Excludes WBOR, Orient

by RICHARD PATARD

At the most recent Faculty meeting, held on April 19, the faculty rejected by a voice vote a motion presented by Dean Nyhus on behalf of WBOR-FM and the Orient. The resolution would have allowed both campus news media to send a representative to attend and report on Faculty meetings—representatives already authorized, who are selected by the Student Council.

The resolution, signed by John Medeiros, Assistant Editor of the Orient Frederick Cusick, Editor, and Michael W. Bushey, General Manager of WBOR-FM, was advanced on the rationale that "the business transacted at Faculty meetings is of increasing importance to all members of the college community... it is vital for all members of the community to be informed of that business," with the objective of "promoting better awareness and understanding of the Faculty on the part of the other segments of the community." The resolution, as submitted to the Faculty, read as follows:

Moved: That the Faculty authorize one staff member from each of the campus news media—the ORIENT and WBOR-FM—to attend and report on all meetings of the Faculty, and

That such authorization to be contingent on the agreement of both parties to keep confidential any information on personal cases (such as student discipline) which come before the Faculty, as is presently the case with student observers.

Student Representative to the

Annually, each Bowdoin student is charged \$75 under the title heading of Student Activities Fee. This charge is divided into two aspects: \$40 goes into the general funds for student activities, while \$35 from each billing is directed to the athletic department to help finance the intramural program. The Blanket Tax Committee is comprised of five students (one member of the Student Council, two juniors and two seniors) and five Faculty members who review requests for funding by Student Council recognized activities. During the year requests may also be made by the activities for reallocation of the funds in order to meet the needs of revised plans.

The only money which the Blanket Tax Committee handles is the \$40 portion of each charge, or a total of approximately \$44,000. Each year a few thousand dollars are held aside in order to have funding available for new activities or to cover emergency situations. Allocations may be made by the committee to any activity for an amount up to \$500. Any greater amount must receive Faculty approval.

Budget hearings for student activities will be held on May 4 and 5. Financial outlines for each activity must be turned in to the Information Desk of the Union no later than Friday, April 30.

Faculty, Harry Simmeth, estimated that the request was discussed for about ten minutes, but "did not cause any big controversy, and was passed over rather lightly, as a matter of fact." Executive Secretary C. Warren Ring recorded that "after considerable discussion about the request, the motion was defeated with a corresponding suggestion that the Student Council designate as one of its two representatives a person selected by and representing the Orient and WBOR."

That suggestion, attributed by Mr. Simmeth to the instigation of President Howell, reflects the fact that presently only one representative has been delegated by the Student Council to attend Faculty meetings, although two representatives were authorized last autumn by the Faculty Committee on Committees. The Student Council could therefore effect a campus media presence at Faculty meetings simply by electing a person recommended jointly by WBOR and the Orient to the vacant position.

In fact, Paul L. Nyhus, Dean of Students, explained, in a letter sent after the rejection of the request to each of its three authors, that the original intent of the Committee on Committees in authorizing two student observers at Faculty meetings was that one student should represent the Student Council, the other the campus media. The clear implication is that, since this solution could, with the cooperation of the Student Council, provide the desired media coverage of Faculty transactions within the present

framework, no need exists to increase the number of student observers present at faculty meetings from two to four, as required by the proposal.

Another, perhaps more peripheral factor contributing to the defeat of the proposal was the availability of Faculty meeting minutes to the college community upon request. Ring explained that these minutes, usually written within a week or so after the meetings, "are available to anyone from me. Everything that happens in faculty meetings is in the minutes: I protect no one." Before the minutes are compiled, details of the meeting can be obtained from Ring or the Council Representative upon request.

Finally, one member of the Faculty expressed concern at the meeting that admitting additional student observers would further overcrowd the topmost story of Massachusetts Hall, where Faculty meetings are held. When Faculty attendance is near its potential total of well upwards of one hundred professors, the not overly spacious room is, in Mr. Ring's words, "hot, stuffy, and very conducive to sleep—really very overcrowded now." Packing in two additional "unnecessary" bodies would merely aggravate the already uncomfortable environment. Dean Nyhus hastened to add, however, that, even so, the Faculty as a whole is not averse, in principle, to allowing more students to attend their meetings: although one professor voiced fears that more students would tend to overcrowd the meetings, "it would be inaccurate to say that was the mood of the Faculty."



Singer Len Chandler is shown performing last Saturday in Wentworth Hall. Concert was the first event in the Afro-American Society's Black Arts Festival. Further events in the series include a lecture and demonstration by black filmmaker Bill Jackson this evening, a day-long Black music festival tomorrow on WBOR-FM, and a concert by jazz musician Marion Brown Sunday.

Bugle-Quill Nuptials?

by JOHN MEDEIROS

Consolidation of the Bowdoin yearbook and the literary magazine was proposed at this week's Student Council meeting. Steve Glinick, editor of the BUGLE, told Council members he felt an old-fashioned yearbook complete with senior photos and "jock" pictures was "an anachronism... a kind of joke." Glinick said this year's BUGLE would be a melange of artistic pictures, with some poetry. As such, he said, it was drawing

closer and closer to the QUILL, which has begun using photographs. The effort in both cases, he went on, is to "tie the two (photography and literature) together."

At present, Glinick noted, the QUILL puts out two issues annually on a budget of \$2,000. The Bugle publishes once a year (usually late) and operates on a budget of \$5,000. If the proposed consolidation were effected, he said, the new publication would be published three times a year and would contain the best of both literature and poetry.

In recent years, the BUGLE has run small deficits almost every year, with the result that it is now several thousand dollars in the red. Glinick said in recent years it has been increasingly difficult to obtain photos for the yearbook, since it has a poor reputation and "photographers don't want to see their shots in poor magazines."

Glinick said he wanted to get student feeling on the consolidation idea since "it's their money." He asked Council members to sound out student feeling on the matter. **Several**

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Augusta Peace Rally Draws 400

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

What do you think about while travelling to cover a demonstration against the Indochina War in Augusta, Maine, "of all places?" You think about the past six springs, for one thing; six Aprils and six Mays of anti-war demonstrations. For the past six years you have watched people demonstrate in the cities, you have seen presidents and Congressmen come and go while the war dragged on and on, you have heard one anti-war chant replace another (does anyone remember "hey, hey, LBJ," etc.?) and you have watched as the mythical American Dream turned into an all-too-real nightmare.

Once you were a high school freshman marching with an older generation of college students. You were scared because you had never been in a demonstration before, and because you had been taught to respect your government and its policies, and to hate the Communist aggressors, and because all the hecklers were calling you a traitor and all sorts of other nasty names. A new generation of students is now coming of age in our age of demonstrations, however, and you

are just another veteran of the anti-war movement. You have covered demonstrations for a high school paper, for a college paper in New York City, and now, for The Bowdoin Orient. All in a lifetime.

And suddenly there you are, in Augusta, at 11:30 p.m. on Monday, April 19, 1971, 350 days after Kent State. Some 400 people are about to march from the Capitol building to a World War I (the war to end all wars) memorial at the traffic circle. Most are students. Only four are from Bowdoin.

Everyone marches the short distance to the memorial. Nobody chants.

Nobody sings. No onlookers yell obscenities. In fact, there are no onlookers. There are no flying squadrons of policemen to "keep order." The policeman who stops traffic at the traffic circle smiles as the 400 march by. The people roll on and gather under the statue of the Doughboy who stands above the inscription that reads,

"To the memory of our heroic dead who fought for the liberty of humanity, 1917-1919"

The war to end all wars.

Remember?

There will be no glamorous speakers today. No big names. No Senator McGovern, no Rennie Davis, no, not even Ed Muskie, who is too preoccupied with a presidential campaign to worry about up-in-the-sticks places like Maine. Instead, just ordinary people—workers, Vietnam veterans, students—will address the rally.

The first speaker is John Hanson, member of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, active in the anti-war movement among organized labor. Hanson announces that several international unions, such as the Meatcutters, Teamsters, and Longshoremen, have approved antiwar resolutions. And, he adds, "I've talked to some hardhats... and their attitudes are changing." Good to know.

The next speaker is Mrs. Harriet Price, who met with both the representatives of the National Liberation Front and American Ambassador Bruce, in Paris. She announces her intention to begin a fact finding tour to determine exactly how many G.I.'s have been killed in Indochina. She

(Please Turn to Page Five)

The Administration announced statistics on Faculty participation in the self-scheduled examination system late this week. Of a total of 157 courses offered this semester, 57 will be self-scheduled, 54 will have no exam, 36 will have exams as scheduled and 7 will be take-homes. The other three courses had not been reported at press time.

Campus Publications May Merge

(Continued from Page One)

Council members told Glinick they thought a traditional yearbook was a good idea, and said the BUGLE should be kept that way. Glinick replied that he didn't envision the book in a traditional sense, and told the Council "You're not going to get guys to edit it that way."

An additional problem in recent years has been that advertising has been increasingly hard to come by, Glinick said. One of the aims of the proposed consolidation would be to obtain some sort of autonomy for the publication. Noting the recent refusal of the Orient's publisher to print what he deemed obscene matter, Glinick said he felt the new publication should be completely autonomous from concerns in the town. "It should be a Bowdoin publication — not a Brunswick publication," he said.

When contacted for comment, QULL editor Don Westfall at first had nothing to say, and then noted, "Well, I could use the money."

In an unrelated matter, the Council passed a strongly worded resolution demanding a meeting with Faculty members over the recent alteration of the self-scheduled examination proposal. Vice-President Mitch Goldman said too often in the past, Council messages to the Faculty has come across as appeals, and that this one should be worded to be a demand.

The text of the resolution was: "The Student Council insists that members of the Faculty meet with a committee from the Council to discuss self-scheduled exams."

Noting that the students and Faculty have never met together, Goldman said the Faculty would choose its own delegates to the committee. Students chosen to put the plan into action and serve on the committee were Goldman, (who was designated by Council President Mike Bushey as

chairman) freshman representative Fred Honold and freshman Ed Lee.

In other business, the Council: **ABOLISHED** the Student Council Curriculum and Student Life Committees. Bushey noted these groups were needless duplications of present student-faculty committees. **ELECTED** members of two

other committees. Chosen to serve on the Committee on Committees, which appoints students to all student-faculty committees and the Student Judiciary Board were Greg Leary, Tom Costin, Vinny DiCora and Gil Lewis. Elected to the Rushing Committee were Tom Hoerner, Bob Krachman, Fred Brown, Charlie Price and Jim Bowie.

Office Shortage Imminent

by SAUL GREENFIELD

With the coming increase in enrollment, space in campus buildings will be at a high premium. The Administration is at present having a study conducted by the Academy of Educational Development, a New York based research organization, and among others, the study will concern itself with room and the lack of it on campus.

However, no study is needed to confirm the fact that space saving measures will entail sacrifices on the part of many individuals. One of the Administration's moves is already being felt. George Quinby, Professor of English Emeritus, has been asked to leave his office in the old stacks of Hubbard Hall.

Dean of the Faculty Olin Robison explained that the stacks are going to be used shortly. It seems that the library is quickly reaching its volume capacity and some books will have to be put in Hubbard Hall. Originally it was intended to use the Administration's section of Hawthorne-Longfellow for books; but, since no money is available for a new administration building, Administration offices will remain where they are.

When asked about the college's policy regarding office space for retired Faculty, he replied, "The

College has no articulate policy. I suppose in the past the situation had been settled on an individual basis." He did mention, however, that certain considerations, such as whether or not the professor in question was still engaged in scholarly work, were important factors.

Robison also cited the study "Although the results are not in," he said, "we have been given the indication that now we are not using all of our space to the fullest, so, when we get more crowded, the needs of the active Faculty and the student body will be attended to first." He also noted that some active Faculty members are even now without offices.

Quinby, in a telephone interview, said he harbored no bitter feelings as a result of the College's decision. "I realize that the College has a space problem and I understand."

Eaton Leith, professor of Romance Languages Emeritus, feels that if space is available, the College should make an effort to accommodate retired professors. "I think that if the professor wants to stay in contact with his students and the college community as a whole, he's got more than enough justification in requesting space."

Rally Dumps On Nixon

by MITCH GOLDMAN

On Sunday, April 18th, between 7,000 and 18,000 people attended the beginning of what has been labeled the "Dump Nixon" movement at the state capitol steps in Providence, Rhode Island.

The crowd braved the raw, rainy day to hear Senators Birch Bayh, and Edmund Muskie, Congressman Don Riegle and Paul McCloskey and Congresswoman Bella Abzug from Manhattan, New York. Peter Yarrow of Peter, Paul and Mary was there as well.

Besides Yarrow, Birch Bayh was the most favorably received when he claimed that "the shortest distance between war and peace is a straight line out of Vietnam."

The organizer of the rally, former congressman, Allard K. Lowenstein, who also led a movement to dump Lyndon Johnson in 1968, felt that the rally was successful. Lowenstein said that the movement was "designed to show the strength of the peace constituency and to give that constituency a renewed sense of its own power." His next move will be to continue these rallies throughout the country. Rallies are being planned in Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Oklahoma City, Seattle and Little Rock.

The crowd reminded one of the Gene McCarthy rallies as busses from colleges throughout New England arrived in Providence early in the afternoon. Most of those attending the rally were students from Brown, University of Massachusetts, and University of Rhode Island.

Lowenstein's primary concern was to kick off this campaign against Nixon with the largest possible crowd. He succeeded in this endeavor, according to some body count reports. His purpose was also to give the impression that anti-war sentiment is not just found in large east and west coast American cities, but in the heartland of America as well.

The way the media distorted the rally's size and impact this Sunday, Lowenstein may very well succeed in creating this impression.

Tonight at 7:30 in Smith Auditorium Bill Jackson, the Black film maker, will speak about Black participation in the movie industry. His talk will be accompanied by several films.

Sunday night at 7:30 in Smith Auditorium, Marion Brown, jazz saxophonist and composer, will perform.

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Taylor's 'Radical Reform': Tripe From An 'Educator'

(Editor's note: The review below is reprinted with the permission of The New Republic.)

How To Change Colleges: Notes on Radical Reform by Harold Taylor (Holt, Rhinehart and Winston)

by LOUIS COXE

"Everywhere I go I'm asked if I think the universities stifle writers. My opinion is that they don't stifle enough of them."
—Flannery O'Connor

"Academic people are not distinguished. They are simply a body of men who confer distinctions on one another." Thus the sour old don in C. P. Snow's *The Masters*. And our friend Mr. Dooley, in answer to Mr. Hennessey's "Would ye send yer son to college?" replied: "When he's of an age to go to collidge I wuddn't have him around the house." An old fart is an old fart, a young stud is a young stud and until we can all dig into the gene-pool, live forever in constant regress into Norman O. Brown's infantile Eden, it's going to be tough teaching the young, since teaching involves not just the show-and-tell hour but memory, imagination and mind. That is to say, to teach and to learn are preeminently civilized acts or processes; the rest is propaganda. Everyone knows, or thinks he does, that education is in parlous shape and is yet the answer to all our problems. For years in this country we have demanded more schooling for everyone and increasingly schooling of a kind that adds to the stature of the individual as consumer, worker and citizen as well as to that of the GNP. We learn what we are taught and the teachers teach what they are told to teach. That is all bad. The system is a bad system. We must change it. To a good system.

Well now, and what would that system be? From what Mr. Taylor tells us, it would be a Change System. You don't like what's on the books this a.m.? Change it: find someone to teach it, learn what you and he think he may know and what you think you know already and just want credit for — and there you are. You do your own thing and the teacher gets paid for it. Isn't there a course in pornography at Yale? Maybe it's called New Haven. When I taught at the University of Minnesota a year ago the undertakers' school (pronounced Mortuary Science) had a course called *The Psychology of the Bereaved*. Well, there have to be undertakers, don't there? Shouldn't they learn the job right? They should have some liberal arts too, for the sake of the loved ones? But today it's a whole new thing and vocational training is out and ecology and dance and creativity are in. So courses in pot-throwing, "poeming" (I didn't make that up either) and such "creative" endeavors as the untalented can devise or teach. To hell with the military-industrial complex: teach me how to be what I already think I am but with a seal on it.

Mr. Taylor is a man of good will, that's why his lucubrations depress one so. With Jean-Jacques Rousseau on one end of the log and Attila the Hun on the other, that uneasy toddler on the



Liberty Leading The 'People', Spring 1970

fulcrum is in tough shape. After all, what is schooling supposed to do? I for one thought that is chief function was to civilize, but we have passed that stage; now it really goes in for "leisure-time activities" and other barbarianisms equally barbarously expressed. Mr. Taylor has spent a lot of time in seminars with students trying to find out what their grievances may be. A good deal of "rapping" has taken place and Mr. Taylor supplies us with a lot of changes for a curriculum which we have not got. The real burden of all this implies, and strongly, that neither students nor Educators want any part of civilization. Mr. Taylor thinks that the university should be "the nerve center of moral and social intelligence within the entire social organism. Its function is to anticipate the needs of the changing environment, and to educate the generations to meet those needs." I don't quite know how the suggested changes in curricula square with this notion, but more than that, I find, as such a view Utopian in a truly silly form. We have got to stop looking at colleges and universities and even schools as agents for social and moral and spiritual reform and start trying to help them to become once again what they occasionally have been: homes for lost causes, saviors of remnants, one sort of place where a man can bring mind and imagination to bear, however briefly, on what misadventures and imaginations have made. Which is not to say that a college should not mix in the issues of the day. Of course it should, but some colleges at least should eschew the monolithic and deal with learning and the life of the mind and imagination — all dirty words as I well know.

I had started this book when I saw by the papers, as Mr. Dooley used to say and I wish he still did, that Mr. Nixon and the Ford Foundation are as one, or maybe two, on the subject of changing the structure (if any) of education. Now here's Mr. Taylor weighing in, so baby makes three. And it isn't as though we hadn't heard it all before, if not louder than funnier: education as one's own thing done by oneself, showing the crudity of unskilled labor. Any man, any boy can be

president. I wish he were. And any boy can write books about education particularly if he is not a teacher but an Educator, like McGeorge Bundy, I suppose, who sure educated the American public while he was in charge. Mr. Harold Taylor was an educator — that is, he was president of a college, in this case Sarah Lawrence, a seminary located in or about Bronxville, one of our more relevant happenings. Mr. Taylor is very hip, I assume, but I'm only a teacher and responsible for grinding down the creativity of the young, curriculumwise. It pays in every sense of the word to get out of teaching and into Education where one can cut a wide erroneous swath with impunity and the best of classy company, but lest I appear the least bit testy, I shall now address myself to this here book on radical reform — or something. I forget what.

American innocence, please go away. Why does your standard Educator always assume that anybody can and should be taught anything by a nobody? The system is wrong — never the people. We are all good true "creative" honest imaginative and bright and if we can just get the lead out and put the inspiration in, it's paradise now. If you want to know what's wrong with education, Mr. Taylor, I'll tell you: it is an imperfect endeavor entered into by imperfect human beings in an imperfect world. Some or all of the foregoing are more imperfect at certain times than at others and that makes the time even more imperfect, so we have Commissions and Reports to tell us all to be true lovely and of good report. Need I add that Mr. Taylor is against testing and grading and anything that smacks of judgment. He is for judgment though when it comes to what he calls "the arts"; that is, he says "It would be sensible to allow the production of a taped documentary or film or recording to be presented as a form of final examination..." As a form of what? A what of which examination? And he comes to the profound conclusion that if a student is taking dance he or she should be examined good like a dancer should and that it isn't the same for a writer because he doesn't dance. For credit, that is,

For credit. If there ever was a crowd that wanted unlimited credit with no interest, that's us today. Playten Prep Hip High to New U. Fit the curriculum to My Needs and we, old prof and I, shall learn together in this here teach-in commune. Everyone so equal to everyone else it's more a group-prog than a Socratic sensitivity session. Teachers must become cheer leaders, urging the students to congratulate themselves on what they think they already know, while teach must never own up to knowing anything, which may be the least invalid of these dim views.

Because faculty frequently does not know. Faculty are sometimes only superficially qualified and know it and resent it. Feeling insecure, therefore, and fearing that they may lose their jobs through incapacity, they court student popularity. I have a feeling that even the Sarah Lawrence's of this world are not free of such maneuvers. But even more serious still, many Educators like Mr. Taylor seek student popularity almost by default: they are not teachers themselves but they see teachers as the enemy. Mr. Taylor constantly demonstrates to his own satisfaction that teachers are dominated by an "attitude towards education"; they are not "ready" to "reverse" the "idea of the curriculum" as a communication system to the idea of the curriculum as something created by students. The average teacher, he says, goes along "without an educational thought in his head." I certainly hope so; if "educational thoughts" are what Mr. Taylor has, let us leave them to him. Education to the Educators. Let the student learn and the teacher teach.

For Mr. Taylor as for the most Educators, the operative word is System. Fix or change or reconstruct the System and you've got it made — as with an errant moonshot, you can correct mistakes in flight. The fact is, of course, that American Knowhow and Innocence demand that everyone go to college in aid of the Gross National Product. Few of those who go have the capacity to learn, still fewer have the capacity to teach. Oh lots can be trained and many more can be

persuaded of "educational ideas", but if we are to talk about awakening the minds and imaginations of young men and women in colleges and universities to whole worlds of experience otherwise closed to them, then we had better remember that such a awakening implies that the student has been — is — unaware and the teacher is aware. The latter knows, the former wants to know — or better, comes to know — what the teacher knows and then can do with it what he pleases. Anyone who has ever learned anything from a good teacher can attest to the time it takes or one to realize what one has learned, just as it takes years to come to the realization that the hot-shot who turned you on in "school" was a cheap pop con man and that other man who made you mad and went against the grain really taught you; you can remember that he knew what he knew and he did not give a damn if you liked it; maybe if you didn't it was your fault. In any case, syllabi, Systems and so on don't enter into the affair at all unless a bunch of Educators get together and decide to think.

Young people in general and students in particular however disaffected any particular lot may be, are and should be impressionable if imagination exists in them; lies or oversimplifications can be fatally attractive. The young know that; the best of them have a fine nose for cant, at least on the part of their elders. Given half a chance the good ones choose the good in the realm of mind and imagination. Why then does Mr. Taylor like so many others seem to try to relegate them to the playpen? Art and literature are in a real and thoroughly adult sense play, but all joyful things are so. The teacher who expresses delight in what he teaches need not take all those endless seminars Mr. Taylor is so fond of, in which one discusses changes in curricula, methods and systems ad infinitum. We can guess what those changes will be like and what the results.

Art is long. Art is difficult. Civilization is a delicate growth. Perhaps ours is dying but it's a terrible death to be talked to death.

Want to make a child feel good about himself?
There is a call for Bowdoin students to join the Head Start Program.
The program meets Monday-Friday from 9:30-1:30 at Maine St. Baptist Church across from the Parkview Hospital. Interested volunteers may go there to apply, or call Jake Herlicky at 443-5143.
These kids need help, so please think this over...

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C

Friday, April 23, 1971

Number 23

Now You See It, Now You . . .

Mirages have as their major disadvantage the habit of disappearing when approached. Mirages are not confined to arid topographies alone, but inhabit more fertile regions. Bowdoin is teeming with them and last week still another was discovered.

This new mirage goes about under the alias of the Honor System. It seems that when it was closely examined during several faculty meetings this month, it vanished. What is so miraculous about the affair is that the Honor System had maintained a facade of solidity before the student body for several years. Neither a chink nor crack was seen in its construction, until with almost superhuman agility the Faculty stripped it of whatever substance it had and rendered it invisible.

We are, of course, referring to the self-scheduled exam controversy, which was finally resolved by a vote of the Faculty that, in effect, accused the student body of large-scale violations of conscience. They voted to make the system optional. The Faculty, acting with extraordinary puerility, refused to limit the prerogatives of any of its members.

Why is there any concern over these prerogatives? We see only two possible explanations: Faculty members are worried solely about their own convenience, or they fear increased cheating during self-scheduled exams. If they believed the students respected the Honor System, the latter objection would be nonexistent.

Instead, they used the library book theft issue as an example of student hypocrisy under the Honor System. They did this despite the fact that it can never be established that students are involved in most of the theft and that the moral issues raised by taking books out of the library without checking them and cheating on an exam are of radically different natures.

Our vanishing Honor System states in its preamble:

✓ The Honor System exists at Bowdoin as an integral part of the College. It is believed that the Student Body possesses the attributes which the word HONOR implies; if this were not so, the kind of education to which the College is committed would be impossible. The College subscribes wholeheartedly to the belief that integrity is essential to liberal learning."

There is no doubt that most faculty members regard this preamble as nonsense. This conclusion logically follows from their debate on the self-scheduled examination issue. Mr. Christian Potholm's statement, which predicted that examination contents would be known by the end of the testing period, confirms whatever doubts any naive students held about their moral status in the eyes of many professors. The remaining Faculty contentions, which centered around scheduling and convenience, were merely a screen for the central issue.

The Honor System, then, serves little purpose. Its only function seems to be enabling professors to leave exam rooms for a cup of coffee or two. Certainly there is no need for such an elaborate document as the Honor System to slake the midday thirsts of the Faculty.

We urge the student body to consider abolishing the Honor System. It is not now what it was envisioned to be by its founders. In addition, since its inception it has been touted by the College as evidence of Bowdoin's enlightened educational philosophy — something else that begins to shimmer and distort upon close inspection.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Miss The Mark?

To the Editor:

This is in response to Andy Sherwood's article contained in the "Hit the Mark" column.

I came to Bowdoin for more than four years of books, classes and an integral knowledge of the structural designs of the library. For someone who is "not against Athletics", Mr. Sherwood does not seem to realize the role that athletics plays in the education of a person matriculating at Bowdoin. Many things may be learned on a sports environment, whether it be in a gym, arena, or out on Pickard Field, which simply can't be learned in Cleveland Hall. Mr. Sherwood's attitude forces me to wonder just how close the articulate Mr. Sherwood is to the sphere of athletics here at Bowdoin. I feel that the Bowdoin athlete stands for something different than the word "jock" usually connotes.

In closing I would like to ask two questions, first, has Mr. Sherwood ever tried to participate in an athletic contest, or any strenuous activity for that matter, on a sub-standard meal? Second — who does he think he is dumping on a very important, integral part of what I think is Bowdoin, that he obviously knows little or nothing about. Also — Mr. Sherwood should make sure of his facts in regards to expenses before he makes accusations. Yes sports fans it is time for a change — it's time for a sports editor who knows something about what sports means to those who participate.

Rip Jones '74

Retort

To the Student Body:

In response to the Orient editorial of April 16, entitled "Vinny," I would like to clarify, for the benefit of everyone, the reasons why I decided to run as a write-in candidate for President of the Student Council.

The editorial does not make it clear that I decided to run for two reasons:

- 1) because the four men running for Student Council President represented the choice of the Student Council and not the student body and
- 2) because many students felt that these four candidates did not offer an adequate spectrum of choice.

The Orient editorial centers on the first point above but almost totally ignores the second which

North Pole To FBI

by RINK BUCK

The American political scene is turning up all sorts of surprises these days, not the least of which is the case of Congressman William R. Anderson, Democrat from Tennessee. Of late we have heard the former captain of the Nautilus (in 1958 he was at the helm when the sub passed under the North Pole) coming out against the continued presence of American troops in Vietnam, calling for an investigation of prison systems in South Vietnam, and questioning the validity of J. Edgar Hoover's testimony before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the subject of brothers Phil and Dan Berrigan.

Now the "National Observer" has called this "Greening of Commander Anderson". Journalists often attempt to create more drama in a given set of political circumstances than really exists. I don't think any "greening" process has evolved here — Bill Anderson is the same guy he was a year ago. I think a short looksee into some of the facts will show that Anderson is responding to what is a wholly American faculty, be it one that lost favor these days in the clubs of Washington. That faculty is the dictate of common sense, freed from debilitating political ideologies and party loyalties — hindrances that tend to ossify the political machinery of this nation.

In June of last year Congressman Anderson was a member of The Select Committee on United States Involvement in Southeast Asia. It was on this trip that Anderson managed to take a detour from the guided tour of the Con Son Island prison and discover the now infamous tiger cages. I will not attempt to describe them here, but from their description in the Congressional Record I am confident that Brunswick's dog-catcher would find them unsuitable for the canines in his care. The Congressman was not just concerned with the removal of the tiger cages and the humane treatment of the present prisoners, he was led further to question the policies of the South Vietnamese government that maintained such conditions and the blindness and insensitivity of both the American government and people for supporting such a regime.

Then came the more recent "Berrigan-Hoover" matter which promised to rekindle the hopes of many that the incarcerated Berrigans would not be forgotten. They had an unwitting, yet effective PR man in the person of J. Edgar Hoover, who could stage in less than an hour a news event of a magnitude that previously the Berrigans had to plan for weeks — just to pull off a happening with equal effect. Hoover was in the Senate asking for more

was a vitally important reason for my running. In addition, it was not the case, as the Orient asserts, that my candidacy was caused by my own personal dissatisfaction at the candidates. It was, in fact, the opinions and feelings of dismay of my fellow-students that convinced me to initiate a write-in campaign. This dissatisfaction is proven by the fact that although not winning the election, (mainly because of the preferential system of voting), I did obtain more No. 1 votes for president than any of the other candidates. The election figures show this, the winners being elected by 2nd and 3rd place votes. May the Orient not construe this statement as being either the lament of a loser, or as mudslinging. I am being critical of a procedure, and not of the Student Council nor their intentions.

The Orient editorial came as a shock to me; mainly because no student I had spoken to either before or after the election even faintly implied that by my statement I was mudslinging at the Student Council, accusing it of some "dark, selfish personal enterprise". No member of the Student Council claimed this and no member of the student body. What I was indeed doing, was criticizing the procedure used in the selection of candidates, a procedure I and many others feel is unfair. Among those who have criticized this procedure and sought to reform it are many Student Council members themselves. At a recent Council meeting before the election, approximately one-third of the body voted to abolish the system of having candidates for president chosen by the Council, replacing it with a system of petitions similar to that presently used for representatives to the Governing Boards, and class representatives. Therefore, if I am to be accused of mudslinging by this editorial the Orient ought to have been equally critical of the members of the Student Council who voted for the election reform mentioned above. Or maybe the Orient feels it is allowable for members of the Student Council to criticize one of its procedures, but not the right of a non-council member to be critical of that same procedure.

Although not elected, I will still try to reform the system which would have prohibited the name of Robert Lochte from appearing on the ballot for Student Council President if it had not been for the withdrawal of Brownie Carson. Once again, I must emphasize that I did, in no way, accuse the Student Council of some "dark, selfish, personal enterprise," thus slighting the poor unsuspecting student body."

Sincerely yours,
Vincent A. Di Cara

money and authorization for more agents; to justify that claim he alleged that a plot had been uncovered. Led by the Berrigans, he said the conspirators planned to blow up Washington heating systems and kidnap Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger. Washington socialites were reported as concerned as Hoover; they hadn't managed to get Henry to more than a few dinner parties and didn't see why two bandit priests had any more right to him than they did.

Congressman Anderson released another open letter for the press — this one addressed to the FBI Director himself — asking that if the charges had any substance behind them, the director refer them to a grand jury. If they did not, Anderson said, an explanation and/or a retraction must be forthcoming. He had by this time visited the Berrigans in the Federal prison in Danbury and had his doubts about the validity of the allegations. Finally on January 12th a federal grand jury indicted Phil and implicated Dan Berrigan in a court action that included several nuns and priests. In turn the Congressman released a statement expressing his delight that the matter had been removed "from the trial-by-headline arena." He went on to say that all that could be reasonably asked was a speedy and fair trial.

A couple of weeks later, Vice President Agnew apparently thought the court was in need of his advice — or perhaps the drop in his popularity with the American people roused his jealousy that the brothers Berrigan, not the Vice President were dominating the national news media. The remarks of the Vice-President were not directly addressed to Anderson; they referred instead to a "highly placed government official, that criticizes the head of the FBI." The unnamed official was Anderson, and the statement of the Vice-President closed with this paragraph, "Moreover, the incident is indicative of a recent trend that unjustly downgrades law enforcement officers and the American system of criminal justice." The statement is a fine one, because it belies the fact that the true precursors of this trend are not the many critics of our government and our law enforcement agencies but government officials themselves, like Hoover and Agnew, who choose to employ the previously sacrosanct system as a means of furthering their own political fortunes.

On the same day, Anderson released a statement which read in part, "I do not mind the Vice President referring to his misquotations of my remarks as claptrap. He is well qualified to speak on that subject."



Bowdoin's Athletic Department On Austerity Plan

Faculty Approves Athletic Study

by JOHN MEDEIROS

A special study of the role of Athletics at Bowdoin has been approved by the Faculty, and in the meantime, the Athletic Department has been tightening its belt in preparation for possible lean years ahead.

The study was proposed in an addendum to the annual report of the Student-Faculty Committee on Athletics authored by Professors C. Douglas McGee of the Philosophy Department and John L. Howland of the Biology Department. That addendum was originally conceived as a "minority report" of Howland and McGee, who are both members of the Athletic Committee, but was later adopted unanimously by the rest of the Committee.

The resolution passed by the Faculty asks:

"That the President be requested to consider how questions concerning the efficiency, scale and purpose of the College's athletic program might best be studied and to propose to the Faculty an agency or plan for collecting information and points of view on present activities and for considering alternative configurations for an athletic program. The exact character and timetable of this inquiry would be determined by the President."

In an interview with the Orient, McGee said the proposal stems primarily from the indefinite character of the Athletic Committee, whose duties "nobody really knows." That Committee was busiest, he said, in the years when Physical Education was required of all students. Outside that program, he went on, its duties were never clearly defined, and now that required Cal is a thing of the past, the Committee has been moving rather aimlessly, trying to find itself. This year, for instance, its report was concerned mostly with statistics on the operation of the Athletic Department and participation in athletics. The two resolutions it brought to the Faculty (other than the McGee-Howland proposal) were

one allowing freshman to play varsity teams in all sports except football, basketball and hockey, and one urging that voluntary Physical Education classes be continued on a trial basis for another year.

McGee said this year was the first in its history that the Athletic Committee had even seen the departmental budget, much less participated in its preparation. The Committee is not sure of its rights and/or responsibilities to see the budget or aid in its preparation. Thus, its report was "really not answerable to matters of economy," he said. In a time of financial crisis for the College, McGee said he and Howland felt some sort of in-depth study of Athletics should be undertaken, especially since "nobody has ever investigated" the matter and "nobody knows" exactly how important the Athletic program is to the College as a whole. The proposed study would take into account the impact of athletics in the context of the entire College, McGee said, including classroom work, alumni relations, admissions, future development, and so forth.

McGee was emphatic in stressing that he was definitely not opposed to athletics or intercollegiate sports. "That is not now and has never been my line" he said, although he did admit there are some Faculty members — "the expected people" — who are violently opposed to the continuation of athletics on any scale at all.

In fact, one of the reasons he was so pleased that the entire Athletic Committee had concurred in the recommendation for the study was that he "did not want hip-shooting amendments offered on the Faculty floor by out-and-out anti-jocks" which might destroy the value of the study commission. McGee said his personal belief is that the College could have an athletic program which would be "at best equal to the one we have now" and which probably could be done at less cost. But that, he said, is a matter for the study commission to decide.

The group has no real title as yet. Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason, who is chairman of the present Athletic Committee, suggested it be called the President's Commission on Athletics; President Roger Howell has referred to it as a "task force"; McGee calls it an "ad hoc" committee. Composition of the group has not yet been determined either. Howell was out of town and could not be reached for comment, but Greason said he believed the group would "probably" comprise members of all segments of the college community — students, Faculty members, alumni, and members of the Boards.

Greason agreed with McGee that the study commission will have a large task before it. He, too, noted the presence on the Faculty of some people who would like to see what he termed a Hampshire College type of athletic program — "nature walks and that sort of thing." In the meantime, Greason noted that this year's Athletic Department budget was cut by \$12,000, making it equal to last year's total. In terms of actual purchasing power, he noted, this is a substantial reduction, since prices have risen, and salaries (of clerical help) have gone up since last year.

Director of Athletics Daniel K. Stuckey said the decrease will hit several areas. First of all, the training table (special meals given players before games) has been eliminated. Stuckey noted that this was a recommendation of the captains of the various teams. "I met with all the captains," he said, "to discuss where they felt budget cuts could most easily be made." The captains were shocked, he said, to learn the Athletic Department spends from \$10,000 to \$13,000 annually feeding Bowdoin students at Bowdoin. "They felt this was absurd," Stuckey said.

Special meals will still have to be provided for football and soccer players who arrive here early in the fall. Stuckey noted, so the item cannot be completely eliminated. (Please Turn to Page Seven)

'Propaganda Misuse' Cited

FCC Probes College Radio

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — In a move that will lend ammunition to faculty advisers' attempts to squelch unorthodox programming, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has launched a broad investigation into the editorial, political and financial operations of many campus radio stations.

"Given recent cases of overzealous federal agencies gathering information on civilian activities, I am most unhappy about the breadth of this inquiry," warned FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson in his lone dissent.

The stations involved are carrier-current broadcasters, who transmit a weak signal through the electrical wiring of a building or campus, rather than utilizing the tower and strong signal approach of regular commercial stations.

The investigation, in the form of a questionnaire to all carrier-current campus stations, is apparently a delayed response to the Moratorium Radio Network, which connected nearly 400 campus stations in reporting national news about the student strike in May, 1970.

The April 9 FCC notice also released a proposed regulation aimed at setting requirements for joint hook-ups among carrier-current stations, and for agreements between these stations and cable TV systems (which also carry several radio channels).

The requirements would be similar to those currently in force for commercial broadcasters.

The licensing development apparently is in response to pressure from commercial broadcasters concerned about losing advertising revenue to the carrier-current stations.

The Commission, several members of which recently complained about "regulatory overkill" in an inquiry into conglomerate ownership patterns of commercial radio and television, pointed to a recent Corporation for Public Broadcasting survey of campus radio as justification for the proposed regulation.

The survey results showed that the average carrier-current campus station owns \$5,654 worth of equipment, has a staff of 46, and is commercial with advertising income averaging \$5,344 annually.

The proposed rule and investigation drew strong dissent from Commissioner Johnson, who said "for this nation's seven million college students, it will be difficult indeed to believe that this decision, and the now-notorious FCC action outlawing rock music tending to glorify the use of... marijuana and other drugs, released less than three weeks ago, are not aimed at their ideas, ideals and lifestyle."

The FCC questionnaire includes such inquiries as: "Does your system carry any political programs or devote time to political candidates for public office?" and "Does your system carry editorials or programs relating to controversial issues of public importance?" Several additional questions are similar, and do not relate to regulations proposed at this time.

Two articles appended to the FCC staff report to the Commissioner, revealed by Johnson, prompted the content analysis questions. One from NEWSWEEK discusses the operation of the Moratorium network, and the role of the originating WNYU station at New York University.

The other article, from PARADE magazine's "Intelligence Report" of May 31, 1970, reviews the growth of underground radio stations operating on carrier-current and concludes: "The possibility of misuse for propaganda purposes will have to be faced by the FCC."

The report to which the articles were appended was compiled by the FCC staff sometime during the summer of 1970, and, according to Johnson, the source of the report within the staff is unknown. It recommended that the Commission delay taking up the issue because it might be charged with being ideologically motivated.

Recital Affords Experience

by JAMES MARSHALL

Bowdoin's Music Department held a Student Recital last Sunday to give some of its students a chance to play before an audience. Nine students took part: seven piano students, under the instruction of Mr. William Eves, and two guitarists, who rendered a duet of Bach's Two-Part Invention No. 1 in C-major. The others performed individually, choosing pieces from Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Clementi, Kuhlau, and Satie.

The program was held in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union and was attended by an audience of about forty students, parents, and friends of the players. Evidently most of the performers were playing before an audience for the first time; but, despite a certain amount of self-consciousness and a few nervously induced errors, they made it through the pieces without too much loss of grace. It was not an overwhelming display of interpretation and virtuosity, however; most seemed satisfied if their pieces were simply technically accurate. Unfortunately, the pieces were rather short and followed one another closely, and so provided little opportunity to judge either the music or the players fairly. The students' experience ranged from little over a half year's instruction to ten or more years' playing.

At the piano were Edward Keaziran, '73, Richard Rice, '72, Stephen Hessert, '74, Ronald

War Protest Brings 400

(Continued from Page One)

believes that the figure is close to 100,000.

Sister Susan Davis of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives, recently popularized by the arrest of Dan Berrigan, rises to praise "the patriots of the new American Revolution... a revolution for all the people, for life... in this country."

Bernard Lafayette of the Southern Leadership Conference (SLC) speaks for more than half an hour on the antiwar movement. He stresses the need for black-white solidarity. "The movement to end the war is going to continue," he declares, "despite the repressive measures we face... I'm proud to see you here because we've got to keep the movement moving."

With a shout of "Right on!" the demonstration ended at 1 p.m. The Great White Father in Washington smiled and the war, and the killing, and the parliamentary claptrap in Congress, and the political hoopla, and the war profiteering, and the empty liberal promises, and the endless conservative overruling, rolled on.

Major List Announced For Class Of 1973

AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES (4)

Adams, R. M., Jr. (Gov.)
 Hale, R. F. (Gov.)
 Grinage, A. U., Jr. (Soc.)
 Lewis, G. W. (Gov.)
 ART (11)
 Barnowski, M. S.
 Bascom, A. F.
 Beaulieu, B. L. (Relig.)
 Coons, J. A.
 Davis, B. H. (Phil.)
 Hubbard, J. F., Jr. (Hist.)
 Marshall, J. A. (Eng.)
 Nicholson, J. E. (Gov.)
 Peckenham, T. F. III (Eng.)
 Toomey, P. M. (Relig.)
 Vogel, F. R. (Fr.)

BIOLOGY (24)

Broadus, S. B.
 Cartland, R. E.
 DiBella, J. N.
 French, W. E.
 Gilmour, R. F., Jr. (Eng.)
 Hoening, D. E.
 Jeon, A. A. (Ger.)
 Keazirian, E. M. Jr.
 Kelly, W. W.
 Kennedy, B. G. (Psych.)
 Kingsbury, T. G.
 Lichtman, J. W.
 Lucas, R. E.
 McCarthy, D. A. (Psych.)
 Martin, H. D.
 Mintou, D. R.
 Mui, W. E. III
 Robbins, J. A., Jr.
 Rudmin, G. W.
 Runge, J. A. (Relig.)
 Sexton, W. W.
 Tannebagg, C. J.
 Ward, J. V., Jr.
 Work, S. R. (Eng.)

BIO-CHEMISTRY (7)

Bevans, P. A.
 Bisbee, C. A.
 Broadus, S. B. (Psych.)
 Morse, P. F.
 Redman, J. R.
 Rowland, F. N., Jr.
 Wallace, R. C.
 CHEMISTRY (7)
 Gambardella, R. A.
 Greenfield, S. P.
 Johnson, R. P. (Math.)
 Lee, J. C.
 Morse, D. L.
 Owens, M. L.
 Quan, J.
 CLASSICS (9)

GOV. & C.

Drukker, R. III
 Epstein, L. D.
 Fox, J. L., Jr.
 Jacobson, J. J.
 Leason, R. J.
 MacDonald, K. J. (Gov.)
 Redman, C. W. III
 Wolfe, L. C.
 ECONOMICS (24)

Ajzen, B.
 Afford, N. R.
 Auerr, A. A., Jr.
 Baird, J. M., Jr. (Gov.)
 Bartell, G. D.
 Bekele, G. (Gov.)
 Bonasera, J. (Gov.)
 Byrne, E. T. (Gov.)
 Carenbauer, M. G.
 Chandler, P. L. (Fr.)
 Cloud, H. E., Jr.
 Crowley, F. B. III
 Curley, B. C. (Gov.)
 Donovan, R. F.
 Fox, J. L., Jr.
 Gellerson, M. W.
 Ginn, M. H.
 King, P. W. (Gov.)
 Kounitz, N.
 McHugh, J. E., Jr.
 Raybin, R. A.
 Spiegel, W. D.
 Tufts, J. P. (Soc.)
 Weis, E. M.
 ENGLISH (24)

MACMANUS, G. T. (Relig.)

Marshall, J. A. (Art)
 Mulligan, T. S.
 Peckenham, T. F. III (Art)
 Rothschild, E. M. III
 Silva, G. E.
 Swinson, E. D., Jr.
 Tench, T. R.
 Work, S. R. (Bio.)
 Wright, A. C. Jr.
 Zamore, W. F.
 FRENCH (6)
 Chandler, P. L. (Econ.)
 deLeiris, D. A.
 Heckel, R. W. III
 Medeiros, J. (Gov.)
 Moulton, N. M.
 Vogel, F. R. (Art)
 GERMAN (2)
 Jeon, A. A. (Bio.)
 Lynch, B. W.
 GOVERNMENT (50)

ADAMS, R. M., JR. (AFRO-AM.)

Alston, G. W.
 Arris, L. J.
 Asmerom, G. (Psych.)
 Babb, G. B. (Soc.)
 Baird, J. H., Jr. (Econ.)
 Begin, J. D.
 Bekele, G. (Econ.)
 Buck, C. R.
 Burlock, S. J.
 Byrne, E. T. (Econ.)
 Christenfeld, A. M.
 Cowing, D. E.
 Cuney, B. C. (Econ.)
 Currie, J. A.
 Erikson, J. R.
 Erlicher, D. C. (Hist.)
 Farbes, W. L. (Hist.)
 Hale, R. P. (Afro-Am.)
 Healey, P. F.
 Kileoyce, T. A. III
 King, P. W. (Econ.)
 Lawrence, S. L.
 Lewis, G. W. (Afro-Am.)
 LeSauvage, J. R.
 Lesniowski, M.
 Loeb, R. A.
 Lovelace, H. H. (Phil.)
 Luhrs, G. H. '72
 Lyons, D. C.
 Macdonald, B. S.
 MacDonald, K. J. (Class.)
 Medeiros, J. (Fr.)
 Morimer, N. B., Jr.
 Nicholson, J. E. (Art)
 Noble, B. C.
 Nylen, R. A. (Soc.)
 Owen, W. E.
 Santagata, K. V. (Psych.)
 Sessions, A. R.
 Silverstein, M. L. (Hist.)
 Simmeth, H. G., Jr. (Hist.)
 Stewart, E. W., Jr.
 Strauss, M. F.
 Terney, K. J.
 Tripaldi, L. S. (Psych.)
 Tyrrell, D. R. (Soc.)
 Walbridge, W. B.
 Westbrook, C. B.
 White, C. R.
 HISTORY (42)

Abbott, W. K., Jr.
 Ambrose, M. H.
 Ashford, M. A.
 Avey, P. M.
 Baslik, T. E.
 Bates, R. W.
 Bryant, W. R.
 Burr, R. A.
 Chenault, K. I.
 Cienoti, P. L.
 Costin, T. J.
 Crowley, R. D., Jr.
 Flynn, P. E.
 Edinger, D. C. (Gov.)
 Farbes, W. L. (Gov.)
 Glazier, M. A.
 Godwin, M. (Psych.)
 Hibbard, W. S.
 Holleman, C.
 Hubbard, J. F., Jr. (Art)
 Hunter, E. L. (Eng.)
 Hutchinson, T. J.
 Lang, R. J.
 Liotta, R. J.
 Loring, W. C., Jr.
 Macomber, M. C.
 Meehan, C. N.
 Merrill, J. M.
 Murphy, D. R.
 Nelson, G. R.
 Noone, P. H.
 Perry, S. L.
 Quinlan, B. K.
 Rosa, J. E.

Selbert, R. B.
 Silverstein, M. (Gov.)
 Simmeth, H. G., Jr. (Gov.)
 Tanita, A. K.
 Taussig, J. W. III
 Watzke, J. C.
 Westlake, T. L.
 Yaw, C. S.
 LATIN (3)
 Compagnone, F.
 Clifford, J. D. IV
 Doran, J. J.
 Fortney, D. B., Jr. (Eng.)
 MATHEMATICS (14)

Brown, F. R. III
 Cobb, B. J. (Psych.)
 Johnson, R. P. (Chem.)
 Lyons, J. L.
 Meyer, K. R. (Mus.)
 Schoen, J. J.
 Shook, D. M.
 Siket, A. J.
 Vivian, R. L., Jr. (Phys.)
 Yamanouchi, N.
 Yumba, E.
 MUSIC (3)
 Dyer, R. K.
 Meyer, K. R. (Math.)
 Rice, P.
 PHILOSOPHY (4)
 Corto, D. R. (Math.)
 Davis, B. H. (Art)
 Goldfarb, H. T. (Relig.)
 Lovelace, H. H. (Gov.)
 PHYSICS (3)

deGanahl, F. A.
 Kosakowski, T. S.
 Vivian, R. L., Jr. (Gov.)
 PSYCHOLOGY (11)
 Asmerom, G. (Gov.)
 McCarthy, D. A. (Bio.)
 Marchand, S. T.
 Meadows, P. G. (Biochem.)
 Pistick, I. G.
 Santagata, K. V. (Gov.)
 Shelley, W. P. III
 Tripaldi, L. S. (Gov.)
 RELIGION (11)

Beaulieu, B. L. (Art)
 Browning, B. H.
 Goldfarb, H. T. (Phil.)
 Jones, C. A. III (Soc.)
 McManus, G. T. (Eng.)
 Mahan, M. W.
 Miles, R. B.
 Runge, J. A. (Bio.)
 Simonton, D. K.
 Talbot, W. B., Jr.
 Toomey, P. M. (Art)
 SOCIOLOGY (9)
 Babb, G. D. (Gov.)

Grinage, A. U., Jr. (Afro-Am.)
 Jones, C. A. III (Relig.)
 Kimball, R. T.
 Nylen, R. A. (Gov.)
 Taswell, R. L.
 Tufts, J. P. (Econ.)
 Tyrrell, D. R. (Gov.)
 Welch, T. S. II
 JOINT MAJORS (3)
 Belknap, D. F. (Geology-Physics)
 Leary, G. (Economics-Mathematics)
 Newman, T. R. (Econ-Math)

Selection of Major Deferred
 Griffing, S. C. '72
 Knell, M. E. '73**
 Peebles, J. E. '73
 Stanton, E. B., Jr. '73
 Sylvester, R. J. '73**
 Wassman, K. G. '73**
 Zimmerman, D. C. '73**

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'More Gruel, Mr. Bumble?'

Independent Views Union Food

by OLIVER TWIST

When life at Bowdoin grows dull, the cuisine provided by the Moulton Union, compliments of Ron Crowe and the Moulton Union Dining Service, seldom fails to add an element of interest or to provide a lively topic for undergraduate conversation. Although rumors circulate that even more heinous gastric atrocities are perpetrated in some fraternity kitchens, a Moulton Union meal almost always affords a fascinating demonstration of economy, recycling, imagination, and indigestion. Which may explain why Roger Howell invariably eats lunch at the Stowe House.

The typical Moulton Union meal begins with a hoping-against-hope glance at the menu posted on the door. The menu is indubitably the most professional part of the Dining Service establishment; it is designed to deceive the unwary into eager anticipation of the delectable delights inside. Such appetizing euphemisms as "savory meat loaf," and "fresh broiled haddock," are commonplace camouflage, but the true literary sophistication of the Union staff is seen in such romantically enticing French entries as "potatoes au gratin," "soup de jour," and "roast beef au jus." Whether this nomenclature is used to add a bit of class to the joint, to cloak the ingredients of the dishes to those ignorant of French, or simply to confuse the issue, remains one of the many mysterious and well-kept secrets of the Union galley.

Immediately below the menu, one's eye is drawn to a large, boldly lettered, conspicuous sign, informing all dogs that federal health standards prohibit them from entering. Strangely, the dogs seem to ignore the warning, and your Moulton Union meal is forced down in a fine medieval atmosphere, with the entire Brunswick canine community competing for your scraps, and occasionally adding their own contributions to the dining room decor; fortunately, the odor is indistinguishable from that of the food. Cats, by contrast, are rare in the dining rooms: they prefer to stay in the serving room, busily licking up the spills from the milk machine.

Back to the meal, however. After entering the serving room, and dumping the water off your wet

tray onto the floor, the Bowdoin independent marches to the rear of a line which is longest at five o'clock, since the dinner entree seldom fails to be a few minutes late in the cooking. Upon reaching the counter, his meal is adroitly flung onto his plate (first the "meat" is shoveled on, then the mashed potatoes splattered onto it vigorously, followed by vegetables splashed onto the remains) by a pair of sullen students who look far beefier than the food they serve. But if the meal looks like too much to bear, one always has the alternative on getting in another line to order a luscious, mealy, cereal-filled M. U. hamburger.

The main course may consist of several interesting concoctions. No doubt the prize goes to the pasty pasta so cold it won't melt the Union oleomargarine. Vying for the dubious honor of runner up would be: the wafer-thin roast beef with "jus" that taste like water; the Salisbury gristle specially designed to develop your jaw muscles; the "savory meat loaf" that resembles caked dog food and is often followed the next day by "spaghetti and meat sauce;" and the bony, bread-crust, noxious "fresh-broiled haddock," may it rest in peace.

Moving on past the entree, the student encounters a variety of ingenious goodies such as "oven-browned potatoes" which actually seem "oven-oranged," and the greasiest Italian bread this side of Sicily. During Passover seder, slabs of matzo were sold for a shylocking 15c each; two days after seder, when the matzo wasn't moving so well, Mr. Crowe generously lowered the price to 10c — free for independents.

Seconds policy at the Union is equally inscrutable. In brief, it may be summarized as: "If it's edible, no seconds." Second policy on steak was explained to me by one of the helpful Union employees only tonight: "Seconds on steak? (incredulity) Nope, never has been, ain't now, never will be." On the other hand, there's always seconds on "fresh broiled haddock" and the pasty pasta.

All in all, Union food was aptly described by a friend of mine recently who compared the Union to a body: "What goes into the Union can't be that bad, but what comes out..."

Bon appetit!

Athletic Dept. Forced To Cut Budget

(Continued from Page Five)

eliminated. The department is also doing without a videotape recording and playback machine, which many colleges use as a coaching aid. "It's a fantastic teaching aid," Stuckey said. A diver, for instance, could record several dives, and then watch the tape to see what he was doing wrong. "But," the director continued, "we've gone without it again, and we'll do without it again."

The team captains also recommended that the quality of team schedules be preserved. This means, Stuckey said, that if expenses must be cut, the teams will play fewer games with well-known opponents such as Williams, Wesleyan or Amherst, rather than longer schedules with Maine teams such as Nasson or Husson.

Other devices can be used to save money, the director said. Numbers of awards and blazers can be cut down, and equipment can be made to last an extra year. "We'll look a little grubby, but if you have to, you have to," Stuckey said.

He pointed out that the Athletic budget has been proportionally fairly constant in recent years. In the last four years, it has been 4.6 or 4.7 percent of the total College budget, although this does not include upkeep of the buildings or grounds. "We're not talking about as much money as some people think," Stuckey said. "I don't think other programs are suffering

because of what we're doing."

The director welcomes the coming study group, but feels that institutional indecision is the worst possible thing at this point. "Fine, let's have it," he said, "but the sooner the better." If the panel were to decide that some aspect — or the entire program — should be eliminated, Stuckey said, "We'd knock it off." But he feels protracted wallowing in a sea of indecision would only make matters more confused.

He said he hoped the study commission would include representatives of the entire college community. (As Greason said it probably would.) "So much of this is so intangible," he said, "but athletics has real effects on tangible results" such as admissions and alumni relations. "You're twanging an exposed nerve of the alumni" with the inquiry, Stuckey said.

One "alternative configuration" which has often been mentioned as a possible cost-cutting method is the conversion of several intercollegiate sports to "club" sports as rugby is now. Stuckey says this is an excellent way to cut costs, giving participants most of the benefits of present team competition at considerably less expense. "What happens is you've got to find other clubs to compete with," he said. Other colleges with bona fide teams would not be willing to play a "club," he said, noting that rugby succeeds so well because all rugby is played only by clubs, and there are no "teams" per se. "Unless

everybody else did the same thing," Stuckey said, "you'd have no schedule, no coach, and soon — no players."

Greason agreed, saying "Some of these roads are tough to go down alone." He did say there was hope for a group of colleges agreeing to lower certain sports to "club" status. The newly-formed New England Small College Athletic Conference provides one possibility, the dean said, noting that many of the other colleges in that group are facing financial problems similar to Bowdoin's. (The conference includes Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, Hamilton, Middlebury, Trinity, Tufts, Union, Wesleyan and Williams.)

This, too, would be a matter for the study commission to take up. Stuckey was optimistic about the results of the study. "We welcome it," he said, and thought for a moment. "I can't imagine that a panel of objective people would not come to the conclusion that a strong, vigorous athletic program, controlled by academic authorities, is a very good thing."



Students in the Modern Dance class include John Rhodes '72 and Mrs. Mary Agnes Wine of the Biology Department.

Terpsichoreans In Training

by FRED HONOLD

Some would contend that Bowdoin is a cultural wasteland, severed from the civilization existing southward. Recently, however, the Boston Ballet Company performed here amidst the Wilds of the Maine Woods, and now for those inspired and interested, Bowdoin offers a class in modern dance.

The class is held on Monday from 3:30 to 4:30 in the gym. Coordinated by Mrs. Kristina Minister, the program was initially taught by a woman from Colby, though now Hal Mishkin of that school conducts the weekly workouts.

For the first few minutes of each hour, the dancers limber-up by stretching. Then as the class progresses, they move from dance

techniques to routines. The instructor demonstrates a few basic movements, stepping to a rhythmic count in one direction, then quickly retreating to the same count in another direction.

The class then imitates the instructor's steps; struggling and not quite as fluid at first, they gradually synchronize their movements to Mishkin's hand claps. When the pattern of steps is firmly well learned, a modern record (because it is a modern dance) plays in the background, allowing each student to interpret the mood of the music.

It was once said that, "Dancing is the loftiest, the most moving, the most beautiful of the arts, because it is no mere translation of life; it is life itself." What more can I say?

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Now 3-4

Bears Defeat Williams

The Bowdoin Varsity Baseball Team currently has a 3-4 record after defeating Williams Saturday, 4-3, and dropping to Northeastern, 19-1; Amherst, 7-0; and U Maine 6-1.

Bowdoin knocked the starting Northeastern pitcher out of the box in the first inning, when the Polar Bears scored their only run, but after that it was all Northeastern as the Huskies pounded out 18 hits off starter Steve Morris '72; Pete Hess '72, who came on in the third; and Thad Welch '73, who relieved in the seventh, when Northeastern pushed 11 runs across the plate.

Mark Gellerson '73 gave up 11 hits at Amherst as Bowdoin collected only four — two of them by John Walker '71.

A pair of ninth inning runs gave the Polar Bears their victory at Williams as Capt. Mike Niekrah '71 went the route and yielded seven hits. He fanned five and gave up only one walk.

Bowdoin got two runs in the fourth on singles by Geoff Babb '73, and Bob Foley '72, a walk to Lee Moulton '71, and three infield errors. The Ephens scored three

runs in the eighth. Moulton's two-out single in the ninth scored Babb with the winning run. John Swick '72 had already scored on a single by Mark Ambrose '73.

Swick reached on a force-out, advanced on Babb's fielder's choice and scampered home from second on Ambrose's hit. Babb and Foley each had two hits out of Bowdoin's total of six.

Coach Fred Harlow's freshman baseball team opened its season at Pickard Field Monday afternoon, dropping a 6-4 ten-inning game to Cheverus High of Portland. The Polar Bears outbit the visitors 8-7 but were held to single runs in the fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth innings.

Russ Bailey scored in the fourth after drawing a walk and advancing on an infield hit by John Brennan. In the sixth Brennan and Dave Workman walked and were sacrificed along with Brennan scoring on a pair of passed balls. Brennan's single brought in Dick Pavelka, who had doubled, with the seventh inning run. Steve Felker drew a pass in the eighth and scored on a double by Bob Rozumek.

The Polar Cubs used three pitchers — starter Steve Elias, Mike Perry, who came on in the fourth; and Joe Bird, who relieved in the seventh. Bailey, the starting catcher, was relieved in the sixth by Rob Witsil.



Orient sports photo, by Ben Benson

at 2 p.m.

Lacrosse tomorrow

by LARRY LAX

After an astounding steamroller victory over Wesleyan last Saturday, the lacrosse team found the tables turned in a 10-4 loss to Plymouth State Wednesday. The Wesleyan game saw fine performances by the entire team under conditions about as miserable as can be imagined. Running through the intermittent rain showers up and down the soggy field, the Polar Bears scored three times in both the first and second periods to give them a commanding 6-1 lead at the half.

The team was paced by two goals by attackman Steve Nelson, one assisted by freshman attack Chris Hill. Attackmen John LeSavage and John Bass had one each on assists from middies Howie Martin and Jeff Begin, respectively, and middies Phil Nadeau and Bill Loeffler scored once each. (Loeffler on an assist from Bass.)

In the second half, the Polar Bears slowed down noticeably, giving up three goals to Wesleyan middle Bob Mekeel and one to Pete Seigle. For Bowdoin, Bass scored in the third period and Nadeau in the fourth on an assist from Hill.

About halfway through the fourth quarter a donkeybrook developed on the field. There had been numerous personal fouls during the game. (Bowdoin had 9; Wesleyan had 11) and as Martin was coming off the field at one point, an irate Wesleyan player came from behind and hit him with his stick. Martin and several other Bowdoin players turned on

the Cardinal, the rest of the Wesleyan team left the bench and the other Bowdoin men piled on. It took the officials and coaches about two minutes to clear the field, but no one was ejected.

The Plymouth game was another story, as the Polar Bears were outrun by a sharp New Hampshire team. The field was somewhat soggy again, but that situation didn't seem to bother the Plymouth team the way it did Wesleyan. The Plymouth team were hard, even shooters, scoring twice in each of the first two periods and three times each in the last two.

Bowdoin scored in the second period on a shot by Howie Martin, making the score 4-1 at the half. In the second half, the Polar Bears rallied with ten minutes to go in the game and scored three goals within one minute, one by LeSavage and two by Nelson on assists from LeSavage. The score was 8-4 at that point, but a Plymouth time out seemed to break the streak, and the New Hampshire team scored two more before the end.

Saves in that game were 15 for Drummond and 24 for Plymouth's Brian McGrath.

Commentary

Hit The Mark

by MARK ANDERSON

The controversy caused by my column in last week's Orient has necessitated that I no longer write under the pseudonym Andy Sherwood. Although this is contrary to my philosophy of what constitutes good writing, I have deferred to those who have strongly urged that I give up this tool.

I feel that many people failed to understand the idea I had in mind when I wrote the column for the last Orient. Therefore, I would like to bring a few points as well as inform my readers about some of the things the Athletic Department is doing to try to save money. First of all, I was stating my view, which is: there are several sports in which students compete on the varsity level that would be as beneficial to those students if they were turned into club sports. I would even go so far as to say that they would be more profitable to their participants if they were club sports. This move seems to me to be more in keeping with the general philosophy of a Liberal Arts education, than now prevails. And this could feasibly save the college money.

Now, what is the Athletic Department doing to cut down on the amount of money every year? They are making a considerable effort which should be made known. They are trying to cut down on the number of overnight trips that they make in order to save on motel bills. Within the new athletic union that was recently formed by several of the New England small colleges (Bowdoin included), policies are being established that will help all of these schools save money.

Wherever possible teams will eat their meals at the college where they are competing, thus saving extravagant restaurant bills. The department is trying to schedule more than one team to compete at the same school at the same time, thus saving transportation costs. Also this union is trying to work out plans to save on motel bills when overnight stays are necessitated. So obviously the Athletic Department is conscious of the budget problem, and one is reminded by those in the department that less than five percent of the total college budget is for athletics.

As I stated last time, there is a committee being formed to determine the place of athletics at Bowdoin. I agree with this, but I also think the college is in need of a look at its whole philosophy, so that it can be determined where everything fits. Out of this could come some new approaches for the college in the same way that in this newly formed athletic union some changes could come about for athletics.

Olympics

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — Some of the nation's leading jumpers and vaulters will spend three weeks on the Bowdoin College campus this summer training for the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany.

The U.S. Olympic Committee announced last week that Bowdoin has been selected as one of six college sites for the committee's second comprehensive team preparation and development program.

Co-directors of the Bowdoin training program, which will be held from July 11 to Aug. 1, will be Daniel K. Stuckey, Bowdoin's Director of Athletics; and Frank F. Sabasteanski, the College's veteran track coach and a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee's Track and Field Committee.

Training at Bowdoin's Whittier Field, where the College's new John J. Magee all-weather track is located, will be 32 athletes who compete in the long jump, triple jump, pole vault and high jump. Coaches will be named in the near future.

Amherst Clawed

by FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin track team's victory over Amherst was decisive — 100 to 54. The first event, the 440 yd. relay was won by Bowdoin (Fonville, Larrabee, Ricks and McQuarter) after Amherst's winning combination was disqualified on a faulty stick pass.

A list of the other events would show: McQuater - third in the 100, Fonville - second in the 220, Cole and Fonville - first and second in the 440, Reilly - first in the 880, Sheridan - third in the 1 mile, and Davis - second in the 2 mile. In the 120 high hurdles, Broadus and Roberts finished out in front, while in the 440 intermediate hurdles Roberts and Webster finished second and third.

To cap off the meet, Bowdoin's mile relay team of Cole, Loney, Coverdale and Reilly won by 20 yds. after the lead had exchanged hands early in the race.

There was no problem in the field events as Bowdoin placed first in each category. Hardey won the hammer, discus, and shot put, Roberts won the long jump, high jump, and pole vault (a meet record). Gilmour won the triple jump, Sheehy placed second in the shot, and Asatrian took three

second places in the triple jump, javelin and high jump.

Last Wednesday, the meet against UNH here at Bowdoin was less successful, as UNH won marginal events for a 91-63 victory. Bowdoin has a 2-1 record so far this season. Where Bowdoin did win was in the 220 - Fonville (2.8), the 440 - Fonville and Cole (49.9), the 880 - Reilly (1:59.9), and the mile relay team of Cole, Loney, Coverdale, and Reilly (3:28.9). In the field events, Hardey was first in the hammer, the shot put, and third in the discus, and Roberts won the pole vault, the high jump, and a second in the long jump.

The next meet is at MIT this Saturday, but let us return to the Amherst meet for a moment. Last week I ran across an unsigned, somewhat ribald ballad by a track team member, a ballad which due to an oversight or possibly an insight on the part of the sports editor was not in the last Orient's issue. So now for the first time, here is the inside story of the track team, its trials and tribulations, the real action behind the scene, and the tale about its incursion into the fertile Connecticut Valley.

'Twas THE NIGHT BEFORE AMHERST

'Twas the night before Amherst
And all of the team
Was drinking and wenching and having a scream.
The track coach was nestled
All snug in his house
While all of his runners went out to carouse.

'twas the morning of Amherst
And those who had leached
And drank, now leaned over their toilets and retched.
Down in their guts there arose such a rancor
That they wished they'd avoided the canker.

Then as the good coach was rising from bed,
His soldiers were groaning and wished they were dead.
Kissing their ladies they limped from their rooms,
And marched to the track to their separate dooms.

There they discovered
To their great surprise
An Amherst team of most inordinate size.

They checked off the list of the Amherst men's names.
"Where have I heard of that guy Larry James?"
And Tobie said "Perhaps I won't run, I feel lame."

But then there arrived
Such a jolly old babe
That they knew in a moment it had to be Sabe.
He would hear laming
Of their being lame,
So he puffed his cigar and he called them by name:

"Now Honold, now Loney Sampsidis and Cole,
And Mark, Deke, and Toby and Lindsay and all,
By eleven
You all should have been in the sack.
Now you'll run like you had Old Man Fag on your back!"

Then out on the track there arose such a noise
That they knew it was one of those crude Amherst boys.
He gave them his finger aside of his nose,
To tell them they faced some self-confident foes.

So the runners of Bowdoin
Turned to the attack,
And blew the Amherst runners right off of the track.

And then we heard, as our bus left,
And their cries seemed to fade,
"Is that what it means to — in the parade?"

Tennis

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE — Coach Ed Reid's varsity tennis squad, which has a current 1-3 record, takes to the road today, playing at Wesleyan at 3 p.m. and Brandeis at 2 p.m. tomorrow. The Polar Bears entertain Bates at 1:30 Monday. In last week's matches, Bowdoin defeated University of Maine at Portland 7-2 in a home meet Thursday, then dropped an 8-1 contest at Springfield College Friday.

Single winners against their UMF opponents included Capt. Bill Paulson '71; Bob Carroll '72; Bill Sexton '72; and Bruce Brown '71. Bowdoin swept all three doubles matches. The winning teams were Paulson and Carroll; Carter Good '71 and Brown; and Sexton and Rick Raybin '72.

The Bowdoin-Springfield match was tighter than the final score indicates, with the Polar Bears losing several extremely close battles. The only Bowdoin inner was Paulson, who defeated his rival handily in a singles match.



BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1971

NUMBER 24



Mary McGee and Tom O'Brien in August Strindberg's "The Dream Play".

Three Dream Plays

by AL WRIGHT

The Masque & Gown has perhaps presented its best series of one-acts. "Zoo Story" was an unquestionable success. Frank Gavett and John O'Hern were outstanding. The play crescendos to an emotional rise that the entire audience can feel. Take advantage of a rarity indeed, a dramatic moment at Bowdoin. O'Hern and Gavett should grace Bowdoin with more of their respective talents in future productions.

"Krapp's Last Tape" was not bad; it was not good. It was Beckett. If you are interested in existential thought, stay for this second feature. Earl Taylor, the one and only Krapp, does what Beckett wants. He pauses. He is quiet. He is alone. He is existential man. The play takes sixty minutes. Be ready for lots of pregnant pauses and boring

interludes. This is Beckett and his world view at its best—or should I say, at its worst.

By the time the third play roles around, you will be in the proper mood. It is the "Dream Play". Of the three, this was the least prepared. However, it was by no means a failure. The funny sections work well; the serious sections drag. Hats off to Carl Wilder, Tom O'Brien, and Tim Donahue for some comic relief. Be on the lookout for a mysterious lieutenant (perhaps a captain) wearing a flaming red hat. Also watch for a mud bath manisc. Wear sunglasses for the opening of the play. If these cryptic "crispies" haven't interested you, here is a last tidbit. The schoolmaster better learn his lines if he wants an HH.

All in all, "Zoo Story" makes the entire billing worth your consideration.

Vance Bourjaily Delivers Lecture On Heroes Fitzgerald, Hemingway

by RINK BUCK

Moved by great expectations at listening to Bowdoin's prominent living writer, Vance Bourjaily, I trekked over to Wentworth Hall Tuesday evening. I was a bit late, but not unforgivably so, and I must admit that my first impressions of Vance Bourjaily were unfavorable. Standing before the podium was a Wendell Phillips like figure, muttonchops from ear to ear dotting almost to himself over an obscure fact related to the History of Bowdoin College. I was waiting with the hope that sooner or later I would be able to hear Bourjaily on Fitzgerald and Hemingway and it did not occur to me until a half an hour later that the character up front was not in fact Bourjaily, but an English professor at Bowdoin who was obliged to make the evening for us as boring as daily lectures were for Bourjaily in 1944.

Someone finally informed me the introductory lecture was delivered by Lawrence Sargent Hall, a not too often seen face on campus, it is rumored he still lectures at Bowdoin. Hall pontificated at length, at writing time I had not yet decided whether the wisest course would be to write an article on Hall's introduction or Bourjaily's epilogue. Actually, besides bemoaning the tragic assassination of John Kennedy, everything that Hall said can be seen in the college news service press release on Bourjaily. Hall retired, at length, to an unknown seat, he is reported to be busy on his introduction for Morris Ketch '68, whose most recent literary successes make it possible to predict that he will be returning to grace Bowdoin students with a lecture in 1984.

Bourjaily began with one of the secrets of his trade, "The whole secret of being an American writer is a good supply of yellow paper." Bourjaily's lecture was an

unfinished presentation, he wanted the advice and criticism of the Bowdoin community before he wrote a final draft. His subtitle for the Fitzgerald-Hemingway piece was "Mr. In and Mr. Out."

Bourjaily pointed out that since the end of World War II a surprising amount of literature had been generated ABOUT Fitzgerald and Hemingway — this raised the question of the men and the myth — the place of the famous writer as relates to his generation and society. The realm of ideas, the critique of society, the central dilemma's posed by the century — all these were relegated to second place, clearly thought Bourjaily, greater curiosity was roused by the men themselves than by their fiction. Hemingway and Fitzgerald were heroes in the eyes of Bourjaily's generation. Faulkner, Steinbeck and Frost, possibly greater writers, were not at the same time associated with legend.

Hemingway and Fitzgerald are "interchangeably dissimilar," that is, when one is enjoying the applause of the public, the other, of necessity, is suffering under the censure of the American reading audience. Mr. In and Mr. Out, Bourjaily's metaphor for the evening, is extracted from a short story by Fitzgerald entitled "Mayday." Two young men, drunk and raucous after an evening of carousing, rip off too entrance signs, "IN" and "OUT."

Thus the analysis goes, Fitzgerald was in, as a popular writer in the early twenties, Hemingway was an obscure newspaperman while Fitz. was welcoming in the twenties with Saturday Evening Post serials. Hemingway was in as an attractive, young, short story writer from Paris. The expatriation of the mid-twenties gave rise to an interest in alienation on this side of the

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Youth Conference

Nixon's Winter Follies

by RICHARD PATARD

This week, generally quite unbeknownst to the generation it was ostensibly to represent, the National Congress on Youth met in the wintry isolation of Estes Park, Colorado. Coincidentally timed to coincide with the March on Washington to ensure that it would receive a minimum of press coverage and youth attention, additional obscurity was afforded by the remote site: Estes Park, a tourist Mecca in the summer, gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park, is an alpine snow center as late as May. The conference, set in that location and time, was described by Owen Larrabee, Bowdoin senior who attended the Congress, as "a

farce." The method used to select the representatives seemed deliberately obscure, clouded in an impenetrable volume of bureaucratic tape. Candidates were picked by state Governor's Committees on Youth, but their criterion for selection is unknown. The effective result, predictably, was that potentially troublesome radicals were weeded out; of the 1000 youth representatives and 500 adults at the Congress, "the adults were more radical than the kids," Larrabee recalled with noticeable amusement. "How the delegates were chosen is a mystery to me," he said. "I'm still mystified as to how I was chosen."

Although National Congresses on Children have been sponsored by the government every ten years since 1911, this was the first conference on children ever staged. The Congress was divided into task forces to consider separate issues concerning young people — drugs, ethics and values, and about eight other areas; at its conclusion all the delegates came together in one brief plenary session. The recommendations of the Congress, which, Larrabee said, amounted to a volume of papers over a foot thick, are forwarded to the attention of the President. Few delegates, however, entertained any illusions of self-importance: "The very name of Nixon was a joke... All the youth delegates realized what a farce it was. Some began leaving the first night, and after that it was a steady stream. The final poll of votes tallied only 300 votes."

The Estes Park setting, a YMCA (Please Turn to Page Seven)

Will all those who still have the questionnaire on drug use please return the completed copies to either the Information Desk at the Moulton Union or the Senior Center Desk.

Adams Chides Israel For Blocking Peace

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

The time has come, the walrus said, to talk of many things. Of Indochina, rotting cities, misplaced priorities, and the Middle East, for example. Some 40 persons filed "eagerly" into Sills 205 on Tuesday at 1:30 P.M. to hear American Foreign Service Officer J. Wesley Adams, presented by the Bates-Bowdoin-Colby Consortium and the Department of Government, speak on "The Mid-East Today — Problems of American Foreign Policy."

Nobody appeared to be very enthusiastic about the lecture. One teacher sitting next to me asked me to wake him up vigorously if he fell asleep. Diplomat Adams was introduced by Professor Christian Potholm of the Department of Government as a man who had been with the American Foreign Service in Egypt, Jordan, India, and Pakistan. He had been in Jordan during the Six-Day War of June, 1967.

The Arab-Israeli Wars of 1949, 1956, and 1967 were too well known to merit discussion in his lecture. Mr. Adams proceeded to speak about such heretofore unknown details of Middle East History as the British occupation of Egypt in 1882, the Balfour Declaration of 1917, Lawrence of Arabia, the British Mandate in Palestine, the refusal of the Islamic nations to recognize the State of Israel, and the Six-Day War of 1967.

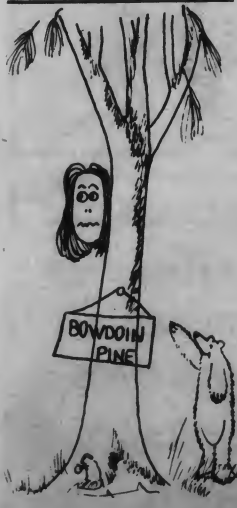
Mr. Adams also discussed several proposals for a Middle East settlement. There was a United Nations resolution of November 22, 1967, which called for the recognition of Israel by the Arab states, Israeli withdrawal from territory occupied in 1967, and respect for international waterways such as the Straits of Tiran (not necessarily in that order). U.N. trouble-shooter Gunnar Jarring offered basically these terms plus an international guarantee at Sharm el Sheik, which commands the Straits of Tiran. The United States,

according to Mr. Adams, supports these peace initiatives but interprets them as being flexible enough to allow for some minor territorial adjustments in the Middle East. After all, the pre-1967 boundaries of Israel were never de facto. They were the cease-fire lines of 1949, and even these were never officially recognized by the Arab States.

Mr. Adams also mentioned a recent offer by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to recognize (?) Israel (with certain conditions). Such an offer, he said, represents a possible change in Arab policy. It should be carefully studied, and Israel should decide whether she needs more territory or a peace agreement for more security.

In conclusion, Mr. Adams stated that Israel should not block a peace settlement over the issue of Sharm el Sheik and the Straits of Tiran.

The Egyptian offer, after all, could be the key to a "Final Solution" of the Middle East crisis.



Look For Her on Page Five

After stating that such events as

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tasteless Journalism

To the Editor:

As Independents we have dined at Moulton Union since the beginning of the year. This has not been an altogether pleasant experience. Nevertheless, our complaints have been heard and we are convinced that Ron Crowe is doing the best job that he can under the circumstances that prevail.

We feel that last week's "Independent Views Union Food" by Oliver Twist was an insulting and pointless piece of journalism.

Sincerely,

Sam Zion
Gilbert W. Lewis
William Kelley
Mike Humphry
Andy Jeon

Carl Wilder
Claude Smith
Evan Al Choachachy
Mark Jelavich
John DiBella
Blair Fensterstock

Editor Chastised

To the Editor:

No degree of disappointment at the Faculty's recent decision to implement college-wide self-scheduled examinations can excuse the nakedly spiteful hyperbole vented in your late editorial on self-scheduled exams and the Bowdoin Honor System; not satisfied with constructively presenting the persuasive case for the adoption of the self-scheduling proposal, or urging Faculty reconsideration, your editorial instead launched a disgruntled diatribe against the Faculty, an odious instance of inflammatory, misleading, and irresponsible journalism.

Pruned of rhetorical camouflage, your editorial rationale was: that the majority of the Faculty voted to leave the administration of self-scheduled exams optional at the discretion of each individual professor because they anticipated widespread cheating in a self-scheduled exam situation, to substantiate which claim you cited Professor Potholm's prophecy that "examination contents would be known by the end of the testing period"; that the Faculty's explanation that it did not wish to restrict the prerogatives of its members was "merely a screen" for its mistrust of the student body — a euphemism tantamount to calling the Faculty a pack of liars; that the Faculty action "in effect accused the student body of large-scale violations of conscience" under the existing exam system; that this insult to student honor "stripped the vanishing Honor System of whatever substance it had"; that therefore "the honor system serves little purpose" and ought to be abolished by the student body.

The foremost fallacy in this reasoning is that the

Faculty's refusal to alter the status quo does not constitute an indictment of it; even if most Faculty members did expect that an increase in cheating would accrue from self-scheduling, it cannot be inferred that they suspect significant cheating under the present honor code and examination system. On the contrary, the Faculty's unquestioning acceptance of the existing honor code would seem to demonstrate their confidence in current student integrity. The Honor System as it presently operates cannot, therefore, be said to be "vanishing" because of Faculty misperception; neither did the Faculty decision even by implication accuse the student body of "large-scale violations of conscience". Hence your supercilious, disillusioned air of injured innocence and offended honour is totally unwarranted.

Furthermore, you lack grounds for deducing, from Prof. Potholm's evidently isolated remark, that the majority of the Faculty concurred with him that student honor would not be maintained under self-scheduled exams, or that this was their reason for refusing to impose mandatory self-scheduling; had that been the case, would they not have prohibited self-scheduling altogether? By those less eager to impute ulterior motives, the Faculty's decision may be plausibly interpreted as a refusal on the part of a majority of Faculty members to compel a distrustful minority to administer self-scheduled exams against their consciences and personal judgment; alternatively, at worst as a distrustful majority's hesitation to deny, to those professors who wish to employ self-scheduling, the right to do so. In either case the final optional self-scheduling solution implies exactly what the Faculty said it did: a reluctance to impose the will of the majority on the minority, preferring to respect individual prerogative.

In no case does the Faculty's action conform to your description as "extraordinary puerility". Perhaps the maturity of those unable to discern puerility from respect for individual profession judgment might itself be questioned. Certainly your tantrum-like threat to abolish the Honor System in retaliation against Faculty intransigence recalls the sulking child's vengeance of "cutting off his nose to spite his face".

Further editorials of this slant will contribute neither to improved student-faculty relations nor to the development of "enlightened educational philosophy" at Bowdoin.

Sincerely,
Richard Patard

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

Member of the United States Student Press Association

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Orient Guide To Bowdoin College



Freshman Arlow Chaffee, wit, raconteur, sometime harmonica soloist with the Seattle Symphony, pauses at the end of his first happy day at Bowdoin. He knows that he will emerge at the end of his four years a mature and balanced man, ready for the exciting challenges of the future.

Introduction

Bowdoin is a small, self-conscious — often self-righteous — liberal arts college in the wilds of Maine. The general public, and even many of its inmates, know little of the quiet triumphs, the hidden defeats, the secret ways of Bowdoin. The campus propaganda organs: the News Service, the "Alumnus", and the tinselled garbage that the Admissions Office churns out, tell the curious nothing about the "real" Bowdoin.

The Orient, unlike these journalistic prostitutes, is dedicated to TRUTH — pure, virginal truth. It is in the interests of TRUTH that we publish this definitive guide to Bowdoin College.

The Orient Editorial Board

Admissions

Being born and being admitted to Bowdoin are similar in a number of ways. Both take about nine months; both are painful, and both, in the end, are disappointing. Those who don't get born don't worry about it. But those who don't get into Bowdoin ...? Their lives are forever blighted by the shadow of "Pizzaz."

If this Guide is to be of any help to the uninitiated it should at least be able to clear up this "Pizzaz" problem. For it is clear that no outsider may hope to enter Bowdoin without possessing a sizable chunk of the stuff.

"Pizzaz", like TRUTH (See Introduction), has many definitions. Mr. Moll himself has called it "indefinable." Technically this should mean that each man may define "Pizzaz" as he chooses. The studious alumni son — who has just completed his fifth year in high school — and the freaky, Chinese-American harmonica player — who has built and flown his own dirigible — should be able to find their own, different sorts, of "Pizzaz".

"Pizzaz," however, like beauty, is in the mind of the beholder. The beholder in this case being Mr. Moll.

Since Mr. Moll is unable to define "Pizzaz" the applicant must search for a model: someone who, in Mr. Moll's opinion,

is full of "Pizzaz." Bowdoin students do not make good models. It has been noticed that students rapidly lose "Pizzaz" after they're admitted. They no longer build dirigibles or play harmonicas. Their interest in cinematography declines. They worry about getting into law school or medical school, or they worry about the Draft.

The best model of "Pizzaz" to study is Mr. Moll himself. If he isn't full of it, who is?

His address is 2 Braemar Road, Brunswick, Maine.

Go study him.

Awards

Each year the Orient Editorial Board recognizes the services of those who have helped to spread learning and joy — rare commodities at Bowdoin — among their fellow inmates. At this time the Orient Editorial Board is happy to announce the giving of two awards to men who have distinguished themselves in the past year.

The Richard Moll Constructive Criticism Award, popularly known as the "Dickey", is awarded to senior Chris Almy for intrepid letter writing and general, "plucky" behavior. Mr. Almy's award, an 8 x 10 glossy of Dick Moll, is awaiting him in the "Orient" office.

The Franklin Pierce Leadership Award is given for the second year in a row to President Roger Howell for his courageous fence straddling and unusually low profile. President Howell's award, a Xerox copy of the 1938 Commemorative stamp which shows General Pierce falling off his horse at the battle of San Cristobal during the Mexican War, is already in the mail.

Finances

Everyone knows that Bowdoin is caught in a downward financial spiral. Where it will all end nobody knows but the detached observer can at least enjoy the ride. As one professor remarked recently: "When things

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Offer Of The College

To be at home in Brunswick, Maine and other backwaters; to count Winter a familiar acquaintance, and Chastity an intimate friend; to gain with impunity a standard for the appreciation of grass, hashish, mescaline, LSD and all sundry forms of opiates, hallucinogens and distilled spirits; to practice the commendable art of faultless embezzlement through constant library pilferage; to learn that a man can spend one year in kindergarten, six years in grade school, three years in junior high, three years in high school, four years in college, two years getting an M.A. and two more getting a Ph.D. and still not know what he's talking about; to be taught by professors who are eighty-two percent White Protestant, fifteen percent Catholic, two percent Jewish and one percent Black; to master the ability to plaster an imbecilic grin across your face and mindlessly utter the Bowdoin 'hello' — this is the offer of the College for the best, the very best four years of your life.

Amended 1971



History

Legend says that Bowdoin was founded in the early 18th century by a group of wandering Puritans who came to the Casco Bay region in search of religious freedom. The government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony had begun to frown on the local practice of burning witches, so these pioneers, loyal to the ideals of their sect, migrated to Maine, where the air was freer and the wood supply more plentiful.

Witch burning, ducking, and the stocks formed the basis of Bowdoin's first curriculum. Later, reading was added with mixed success. During the two world wars witch burning was discontinued in order to conserve wood. The last witch was burned at Bowdoin in October 1955. Budgetary restrictions and President Cole's desire for a new "image" for the College were said to be largely responsible for the termination of the practice.

Ducking, the stocks, and other quaint customs from Bowdoin's past are still practiced each fall in some of Bowdoin's eleven fraternities. Although the fraternity members tend to be rather shy about letting outsiders view their rites, visitors are still welcome, and the drive up to Bowdoin through the fall foliage is magnificent.



The Bowdoin campus seen from a distance.

Searles

(Editor's note: Mr. Westfall is the distinguished Editor of the "Quill", Bowdoin's literary magazine. He also holds the Amelia Crown Lectureship.)

by DON WESTFALL

If History is indeed the study of Truth (as a teacher once told me), then the responsibility I am presently faced with is an awesome one. Editor Cusick has asked me to attempt an essay on some aspect of Bowdoin's own history. Having helped to enlighten the College community in this area before, I am well acquainted with the burning historiographical questions which remain unanswered even on our own tree-shaded campus. The chronicler is challenged by innumerable historical Hydrae which have arisen from the morass which is the noble Bowdoin past. For example — Who was Seth Adams? Where did the Pickards really get their money? Rum running? White slavery? Television? However, the problem to be dealt with here is one of the most disturbing, if not unsightly, in the history of the College.

Standing under the boughs of the mighty Thorndike Oak, spiritual as well as intellectual center of the campus, one quickly becomes sympathetic to the Bowdoin way of life; as if by magic the spirit is infused. The number and variety of trees which have taken root in the sandy plain atop the hill, the hurly-burly of campus activity, the collegiate buildings all contribute to this feeling. But just one glance cast in haste to the northwest from this vantage point inevitably is transformed to a stare of adoration as the surveyor's eye falls upon the Mary Francis Searles Science Building in which "Nature's Laws are God's Thoughts". Here is fit subject for the historian's pen.

In the space allotted there is no room to discuss all the many singular features of the Mary Francis Searles Science Building. Short shrift must be given its elevator, its outdoor clock, its turrets, towers and spires, its careful stone work, its magnificent flying buttresses, its vaulted ninety foot high central chamber. Nor can mention be made of the Peary owls, the Cross birds, or the other scientific exhibits. There is not even enough space to discuss the lives and thoughts of numberless teaching fellows whose mighty tread has caused the great stone walls to shake. My subject is greater than mere men, no matter how dynamic their actions or thoughts, for I write of the creation of the Mary Francis Searles Science Building.

There are two stories as to how the Mary Francis Searles Science Building appeared on the quadrangle. It is commonly believed (I say commonly because Editor Cusick believes it) that Mr. Edward F. Searles was a crook; that Bowdoin's illustrious General Thomas Hubbard (of grandstand and hall) defended Mr. Searles in a court of law and his fee asked that a science building be given Bowdoin; that before construction could begin Mr. Searles died; that Mrs. Searles (the Mary Francis) disliked the College and General Hubbard; that in order to spite General Hubbard, Bowdoin College, and the late Mr. Searles (apparently also disliked), she had designed and named for herself a particularly ugly building. This tale is spurious; these are prevarications, lies of the worst kind!

Easily enough is baseness shown for what it is! Three sharp shafts from the bow of Truth are all I require to shoot down this foul vulture. First, would General Hubbard defend a "crook"? No. Second, could any woman such as Mrs. Searles hate viciously at once General Hubbard, her own Mr. Searles, and Bowdoin College. No. Third, and most telling of all, is the Mary Francis Searles Science Building ugly? No! If it were would my friend "the famed author" declare it to have been designed with Roger Chillingworth in mind? Would the architects of a pleasure paradise in Florida have modeled their haunted house after the Mary Francis Searles Science Building?

Thus does justice triumph over evil. Thus is the past vindicated by careful research in the present.



BOWDOIN AND THE "REAL WORLD" BEYOND

Cartoon Key

1. No one is sure when the Clever Young Men (CYM) first began to appear on the Bowdoin faculty. Cleverness has never been noted on the faculty before. It seems that sometime during the 60s it arrived, and with it the CYM.

Today this group is well on its way to controlling the College. Some of the CYM have tenure; nearly all graduated from college during the so-called Roger Howell era — roughly 1955 to 1960. The CYM are full of ideas. They publish books; play squash, and engage in politics. This makes them a threat to the Bowdoin tradition of tranquil apathy and to those senior professors who support it.

2. When alone, or when speaking with sympathetic students, the Clever Young Men refer to some of the older professors as "those old farts on the faculty."

The Old Faculty Farts (OFF) are professors of great age, and sometimes of great reputation. They usually know their subjects but they are trapped in teaching and life styles that are out of date. The Old Faculty Farts were once Clever Young Men themselves, but the times changed. Nowadays they only indulge in an occasional nostalgic eruption, whence comes their name.

3. We are indebted to Chris Almy for the discovery and classification of this new type. The Parasitic Hibernating Bookworm (PHB) is said to have been introduced into the Bowdoin environment by Richard Moll. It is too early to tell what this new arrival will do to the delicate cultural ecology of Bowdoin. The PHB is an unobtrusive creature, rarely seen outside of the classroom or the library. The PHB is probably not a fraternity man, although all that may definitely be said about him is that the PHB may be anyone who is not Chris Almy.

4. The Great Tool is really a sub-category of the Parasitic Hibernating Bookworm, but with certain important differences. The latest "Orient" survey shows that there are at most five Great Tools on campus. The Great Tools are devoted solely to studying. They do not belong to fraternities. They do not go to parties. They do not have dates. Their lives are filled with schoolwork. They read. They outline. They write and rewrite their notes. Of course, they get HH's.

All students admit that they have a certain saint-like quality. Amen.

5. Despite the hopeful news in Mr. Treadwell's "Alumnus" article it is clear that the Preppie is an endangered species. Preppie numbers have been dwindling in the country as a whole for some years now. This may be partly the result of the archaic, sexless life that many Preppies are forced to lead before coming to college, and the study of such arid subjects as Latin does not help them to adjust to the real world when they meet it.

It is the duty of Bowdoin and its Admissions Department to do something to preserve the Preppie for future generations.

6. There is simply not enough data on the Co-Ed to justify the publication of any conclusions. The Co-Eds who have thus far appeared on the campus have been nice enough girls, but nothing like the superwomen that the Admissions Office promises for next year.

We will await the fall and the coming of the Amazons.

7. Two or three years ago it looked as though the ROTC cadet would disappear from Bowdoin forever. Today, as a result of careful management by the College administration, ROTC, if not thriving, is at least holding its own. ROTC cadets may be identified by their green color and generally unimpressive appearance.

8. Each year we see fewer and fewer Big Men on Campus (BMOG). Like their predecessors, the dinosaur and the giant ground sloth, they're becoming extinct. The climate on campus has changed. "Bigness" no longer works. The smaller creatures, the Freaks and the Parasitic Hibernating Bookworms, have taken over.

9. There are two types of Freaks: the True Freak and the Pseudo Freak. The Pseudo Freaks are the most numerous. Anyone can be a Pseudo Freak. Lengthened hair, a pair of jeans and a little dope are all that's required. The True Freak is so out of it that he doesn't care how he looks. Most of the time he's too high to care about his lifestyle. There are very few True Freaks at Bowdoin.

10. It is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory definition for such a subtle term as "Jock". Jock is not simply someone who participates in a sport. Jock is a state of mind, or rather the lack of a state of mind. Theater critics talk about "the willing suspension of disbelief". A Jock, in the broadest sense, is a person who, during violent physical activity or while watching violent physical activity, willingly suspends all mental processes whatsoever.

Among the various sub-categories it should be noted that the Great Jock, the person who never has a fully developed thought from one training meal to the next, has disappeared in the northeast over the last few years. It is not clear what caused the decline of this type, although it is suspected that intellectual pollution was responsible. Too many ideas were floating around for the Great Jock to be comfortable, so he cleaned out his locker and moved farther south and west.



BOWDOIN UNDER GLASS

Types Of People At Bowdoin



9. Freak



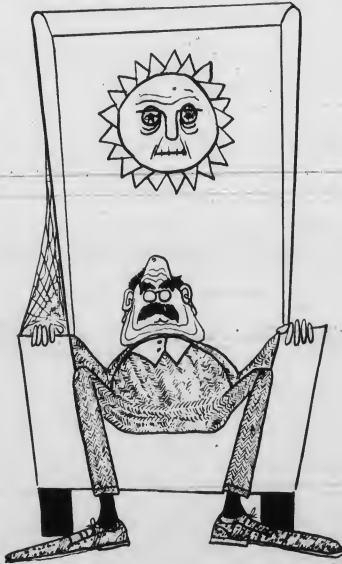
3. Parasitic Hibernating Bookworm



10. Jock



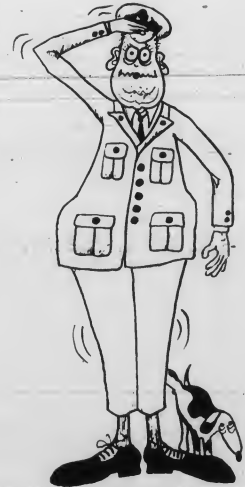
1. Clever Young Man



2. Old Faculty Fart



4. Great Tool



7. ROTC Cadet



6. Co-Ed



8. Big Man on Campus



5. Preppie



Happy senior Arlow Chaffee, dressed in the traditional Junco Commencement attire, prepares to leave Bowdoin for the big world beyond.

(Continued from Page Three)

start to get tough the bull's excrement (The Orient is not allowed to print the four letter equivalent of excrement) begins to get cut."

The Faculty argue that it is silly to decimate departments and fire professors when money could be saved by eliminating all those non-essential bureaucrats over in Hawthorne-Longfellow.

The non-essential bureaucrats argue that the teaching-load is too light and that professor ought to be rated according to performance indicators, or perhaps paid by the number of students that they teach.

So far the administrators seem to be winning. One useless bureaucrat crowed: "We've really got the Faculty by the short hairs now."

Oxford-East Texas Mafia

Its members: Roger Howell, Olin Robison; Special Agent, Michael Hurst.

Its founder: Cecil Rhodes.

Its purpose: 1. To undermine Irish-American morale. 2. To restore Lyndon Johnson to the Presidency. 3. To make rugby the American national game.

How to fight it: 1. Think American. 2. Vote Republican. 3. Wear green.



Deans Nyhus and Greason prop up President Howell after a faculty tea.

Aryan Studies

(Editor's note: Mr. Patard, as is well known, is criminally insane.)

by RICHARD PATARD

Last week the College administration announced a major step forward in Bowdoin's continuing policy of making the four best years of our lives more relevant through addressing itself squarely to the problems of oppressed minority groups in our society — the long-overdue establishment of an Aryan-American Studies department at Bowdoin.

The new department, which is to be fully operational by the beginning of the next academic year, will have its offices in the upper storey of the tower of Hubbard Hall. Dean Greason is currently on sabbatical in Argentina recruiting faculty to provide an authoritative, experienced staff for the new department.

A broad spectrum of courses responsive to the problems and aspirations of Aryan-Americans will be offered, including: History of the Aryan nation from Tacitus to the present; the great philosophers of the pan-Aryan movement; a comparative ethnologies course offered in conjunction with the biology department, featuring opportunities for students to participate in five hours of creative, imaginative laboratory work weekly; and a non-credit course in Germanic military tradition and strategy, examining the achievements of Friederich der Grosse, Moltke, Clauswitz, and others, in coordination with the Military Science department. A comprehensive Aryan Studies major will be developed, comprising the completion of at least eight "multi-disciplinary problem-oriented courses related to the Aryan experience."

In order to promote better understanding and a free exchange of ideas appropriate to an academic community between Aryan and non-Aryan students, an Aryan-American Society of which all Aryan students will become de facto members, will be instituted and funded; its objective will be the dissemination of Aryan thought and culture on campus. Its activities are scheduled to include sponsorship of a student and cultural exchange programs with Aryan nations, importation of Aryan speakers to the campus, and an Aryan arts festival climaxing in a slide-show of the pornographic works of Hitler's personal library.

To provide a repository and physical focus for this wealth of cultural heritage, as well as a common meeting place for Aryan students, a modern, up-to-date neo-gothic Aryan-American Complex, scheduled for completion no later than 1984, will be constructed on the quadrangle between the Walker Art Building and Searles Hall. When finished, its facilities will include the latest in hygienic shower facilities, a nostalgic Bavarian beer hall for mass meetings, a spacious underground bunker equip with flashing electronic war maps to house a complete library of military strategy textbooks, and an elaborate fire-control system. In order to prevent the Complex from devolving into "just a kraut fraternity," however, even students lacking blue eyes and blond hair will be permitted on the premises and allowed to use the facilities as the guests of Society members, except, of course, on weekends.

In order to ensure the presence of an Aryan representation on campus sufficient to afford the college community the full benefit of this cultural exchange program, a quota of foreign and domestic Aryans proportional to or slightly in excess of their representation in U.S. society will be admitted annually. Aryan sub-freshman will be given a preview of the campus and a short course in pan-Aryan solidarity during a "Bruderschaftswoche" to which Aryan applicants from all over the country are to be transported, partly at college expense. The remaining cost will be financed by renting the Society's shower facilities to off-campus non-Aryans, and by encouraging charity fasts at Passover.

Campus Quiz

Readers who have completed the Guide may now take the Campus Quiz. Twelve minutes are allowed for the Quiz. The essay question is optional. Those who elect to take it should use only "Fine-Rite" No. 7 crayons. When the Quiz is completed mail it, along with \$5.00 and a set of your fingerprints to the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey. Those who expect to do well on the test should mail their \$5.00 to the "Orient" Editorial Board, Moulton Union, Brunswick, Maine.

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS. DO NOT ERASE MISTAKES.

- Roger Howell is
 - the husband of Mrs. Howell.
 - the father of Mrs. Howell.
 - a "friend" of Mrs. Howell (be careful).
 - has never met Mrs. Howell.
 - none or all of the above depending on how you look at it.



- The picture above is
 - an Old Faculty Fart.
 - one of those "queers" that Dick Moll's been letting in.
 - the picture of Bob Lochte that the Orient didn't run.
- There are possible answers to this question.
 - 3
 - 1
 - 8
 - 5



- Essay Question: What is the Freudian significance of the lollipop that Sue Jacobson's father is handing her.
- What lurks in the mind of Olin Robison?
 - Nothing.
 - Lyndon Johnson.
 - Some, but only on Mondays when there's a Faculty meeting.
 - Rosebud.

Bourjaily: 'Mr. In And Mr. Out'

(Continued from Page One)

Atlantic, Fitzgerald's Gatsby was the literary rave that closed the decade. Hemingway resurged again with the publication of *The Sun Also Rises*, it was his writing, and not that of Fitzgerald that dominated the thirties. The forties was the domain of Fitzgerald with the failure of Hemingway's *Across the River and Into the Trees*.

Fitzgerald was the hero as failure, as faithful lover, the hero off the wagon just long enough to complete his latest work and provide for an expensive life style. Society tends to worship the writer as victim, Fitzgerald's quirks and vacillations — faced with constant harassment from Zelda and a chronic battle with alcohol he presented an image that many of his reader's wished they could portray and still remain heroes.

Hemingway was the hero as soldier, as Don Quixote, as Mr. Love em and Leave em — the hero as Stud. All American's harbored a particular brand of miles glorious but most likely had to admit that the option taken in *A Farewell to Arms* was closer to their case. The polygamous urge was shared by many a young stud, just as many silently hoping to pull

things off in Hemingway fashion. The lost generation was glad to support the sojourns of a famous writer through Europe and Africa, Hemingway's readership wished they too could afford all that futzing around the continent and still make a living.

Americans in the end prefer paradox to orthodoxy, says Bourjaily, the apparent contradictions of a Hemingway and a Fitzgerald mirror in a larger way the contradictions of a whole nation. The writer as politician, the writer as the guy next door — clearly such sedantry occupations don't suffice if legend is in the making.

Bourjaily's talk was an exercise in the writer as social psychologist. Those expecting an exchange of ideas, an

interpretation of the substance of Hemingway or Fitzgerald, must have been disappointed. Bourjaily's talk belied, from start to finish, the fact that once an American, it is hard to escape the myths that move every segment of the society-insurance salesman and critic alike. The writer is as concerned with his reception as the salesman is worried over his status, the creation and cultivation of a legend is just a writer's way of insuring that "the check from the Establishment" will be forthcoming. That is, the paradoxes of our century are unavoidable, the writer as legendary hero harnesses those paradoxes — he may escape the boredom and absurdity of modern life but he never dismisses the impulse to win the acclaim of his native culture.

Colorado Conference Flops

(Continued from Page One)

summer camp so cold that the government had to fly in 1000 fur army parkas to keep the delegates warm, was calculated to make it "impossible to work." "No information was available but the *Rocky Mountain Daily News*, no TV, no contact with the outside," recalled Larrabee. "There were no adequate writing facilities, and no library facilities, which made it impossible to document any position papers. So the conference was three days of . . ." Worse, there was two feet of snow, poor food, and no hot water.

Despite the best efforts of the selection process to find some young people, somewhere, amenable to the establishment, the majority of the delegates were noticeably inimical to what they called "Nixon, Agnew, and their gutless jellyfish crew." They voted to pull out of Indochina by year's end, legalize the possession of pot,

and generally indicated society of innumerable manifestations of racism. At the conference, ethnic minorities were intentionally overrepresented; 30% of the delegates were black, 5 or 6% chicanos. As a result, noted Larrabee, the Congress splintered into caucuses of interest groups and was preoccupied with racism and ethnic problems. "Since everybody knew that they weren't going to get anything done anyhow, they split up into interest groups." Black delegates refused to meet with the whites, forcing the congress to fight "200 years of guilt-frustration feelings of black arrogance." The women at the Congress went into a fit of militancy because, being 51% of the populace but comprising only 45% of the delegates, they were 5% under represented and denied their rightful majority. The Congress quickly splintered on conflicting group interests.

"Sestrain" will appear in concert tonight at 10 p.m. in the Morrell Gym. The Student Union Committee asks your help during the concert. Cigarette smoking is allowed on the main floor, but no drinking or dope smoking is allowed anywhere. In accordance with the College's hesitation to let us use the gym, it will be patrolled by police and firemen. If you are caught with any of what you're not supposed to have, you will be asked to leave.



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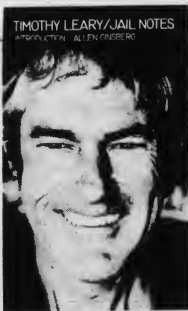
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TIMOTHY LEARY/JAIL NOTES
INTRODUCTION ALLEN GINSBERG

ENTERING PRISON: "Pick up sheets and blankets following sergeant to solitary isolation. Bad boy lock up for you. Walk by zoo cages. Nasty mean animals raise up sullen heads. Barking with pleasure to see famed wild captive. Blacks shout, 'Hey Tim. We gotta talk to you.'"

PRISON REALITY: "Some of these people around here seem to forget that it's just a movie we're making for fun and they are the ones with spears. Get me out of here. My woman's waiting home."

PRISON SEX: "Low-rider gunglss rape off hippies. Any long hair him pigeon for punking. . . . Some hippies kill themselves."

CELLMATES: "In six days not one negative vibration. Look down bed time face old-time hoodlum, tattooed mugger rubber shining innocent love. Cheerful, sharing family loving group."

RACE IN PRISON: "Here the Blacks laugh. The Chicanos smile and scowl. The Whites are brave in defeat."

TROUBLE IN PRISON: "I had broken three jailhouse commandments . . . not minded my own business . . . protected snitch . . . called The Man . . . what happens now?"

HANDLING TIME: "Zen purity only solution. Live her now. Thoughts of past and future masturbatory. Patient blue-denim spiders weave fragile web of serenity. Focus on moment day spins by. Wrestle with daze of future-passed pain . . . Zen balance so delicate. Slightest pressure tips wildly."

THE MEMORY OF FREEDOM: "Venus was but riding light and all that we beheld was love."

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ALLEN GINSBERG

Last September 13, Tim Leary escaped from the California prison where he had served seven months of a ten year sentence for possessing two joints of marijuana.

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Bowdoin Ruggers — Sportsmen For All Seasons?

Seasons?

by RONALD RUGGER

One risk, alienation from the sport if one attempts to explain "rugger" to "outsiders." There are two reasons for this: first, any explanation, no matter how shoddy, is an attempt at intellectual activity which is contrary to the "spirit" of the game and second, if laymen were to gain a practical knowledge of the rules of the game, they would then have a basis for judging the play according to the laws and by sporting spirit, should the latter score as many points as possible, the team scoring the greater number of points to be the winner of the match.



Oh God, they're sending Roger in!!



No, I'm Superman!

mythical creations of the referee's so that he can achieve a degree of notoriety.)

The players on each "side" (team) are composed of eight forwards and seven backs. The duty of the "forwards", (they are usually distinguished by their rather questionable good looks and protruding abdomens) is to obtain the ball for the backs from

the pushing masses of humanity remains combed throughout the game. (They can usually be found standing along the sideline talking of bounds, ("in touch", as it's called) or if they're in the "back" formation known as a "lineout", occurs. The ball is then thrown in down the middle, and the forwards climb on each other's backs to touch the ball. (A note to the ladies: this part of the game is much enjoyed by the

the pushing masses of humanity game. (They can usually be found standing along the sideline talking of bounds, ("in touch", as it's called) or if they're in the "back" formation known as a "lineout", occurs. The ball is then thrown in down the middle, and the forwards climb on each other's backs to touch the ball. (A note to the ladies: this part of the game is much enjoyed by the



OK Stop! Hold that pose now men.

forwards. One of the latent functions of the lineout is to ogle the "sweet hogs". If, by chance, some flower of femininity displays her treasures openly and pleasantly, she becomes the topic of conversation in the next scrum or ruck.

This is the blueprint of the game. The forwards try to get the ball to the backs who try to score. However, once in a while some poor dumb forward will forget he is in possession of the ball; the ball may not be passed or thrown forward; and one may not take part in the action if he is in advance of the ball while his team is offending. (As the game wears on, rugby jargon is bound to be "offending" someone.) These few basic rules are the most notable hindrance to supposedly many. There are, for which the referee will blow... his whistle. (Many players feel these rules are

is a "forward" (and therefore not in shape) and try to run with the ball. After about fifteen yards of slow motion, his rain-like lungs will ache and the ball will be returned to the backs. The poor forward is then doomed to suck wind at midfield for the remainder of the day.

One may wonder why anyone would want to play this game. Not even those that play have an answer.

Ludi Circenses

Ludi Circenses hoc anno, ut solent, quale spectaculum numquam prius Romae spectaculum suppeditarunt; magnitudine, diversitate, et pretio nulli alii ludi aemulati sunt illos qui a multis satis felix ut adem nanciscerent spectati sunt. Vitium unum quod indeem est quod eventus maiore magnitudine ad vulgaritatem alias accesserunt animadversam ab Optimatibus sed a plebe laudatam scilicet ob eorum disciplinam et palatum vile tale quale auctor cuiusdam libelli collegiani monstret; palatum quidem illius ori inesse aiunt quod se ex stomacho ostendat.

Eventus primus erat pugna inter pusillos gibberos undecim atque duodecim spatalocinnaedos quae videndi voluptati hominibus studiis non decoris erat; mihi tempus retulit quo non commemorabo ne filium nuntium in urbe magna hinc proxima offendam. Sequentes spectantium perverorum tantum non erant; manus Threclum in manum Cappadocorum decertavit, altera gladios tractans altera tridentibus utens atque Threes superantes ex imperatore thecam cervisiae acceperunt (maiores nostri aliquid decoris donabant sed contra scitis quo modo his diebus sit).

Memoravisse alia spectacula. Graecorum inguina hamis devolsa pugna navalli, aut cohortem aequum in a grege furentium elephantorum calcantem sed, si vero studuisse adfuisse quem ob rem non oportet haec reportare. Tractatus equidem de rebus qui ad ludos per se pertinent nullum propositum habuit nisi mentem angustam auctoris confunderet qui editione in alia latus caronis depictus sit et probaret plebi linguam Latinam mortuum non esse sed vivere.

Adum hic de auctore. Umquam elephantem castratum pedibus duobus currere conari vidistine? Cum nemo istum currentem ludis monstrare ausus sit ne turba fureret, pauci ex nobis eum dromo currere, aut conari, et mirati iam vivum esse, transire calcem spectavimus. Dictum Graecorum huic aptum est: auton epi te apidos an oenakenen ei edynethemen.



Syracuse Lawsuit May Have Implications For Orient

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

The outcome of a libel suit filed by a lawyer against Syracuse University and its newspaper, The Daily Orange may determine the future relationship between the Bowdoin administration and the Bowdoin Orient with regard to the funding of the Orient.

At stake in the Syracuse suit are the financial and legal ties between a college administration and the "official" campus newspaper. The suit itself is related to this issue only because the plaintiff, a lawyer named Clifford LaBarge, named the Orange, Syracuse University, some Orange staff members, and a former client interviewed in an Orange front-page story on local prison conditions, all as co-defendants. LaBarge claimed that the interview defamed his reputation. The \$938,000 suit has been in court since November 6, 1970.

Syracuse administrators have sought to separate the college from the lawsuit, claiming that it could not be held responsible for the contents of the Orange and that therefore it would not appoint the university counsel to defend the Orange or its staff. The Orange staff charges that this position is inconsistent with previous legal assurances given by the university chancellor and with the structure of the Syracuse University Board of Student Publications, composed of five students and five

administrators.

While the Syracuse administration denied any legal relationship with the Orange its representatives on the Board of Publications were about to assist in the selection of a new Orange editor. To forestall this, the Syracuse Student Assembly created a new Board composed entirely of students. Both Boards selected editors, and Syracuse Vice Chancellor Carleton froze all Orange funds pending acceptance of the old Board's choice by the Orange staff. This appointee declined the post in accordance with a student assembly mediation board decision. Funds remained frozen for several days thereafter, however, until the old Board decided officially to release them.

The Syracuse administration is nevertheless determined to separate itself completely from the Orange. While such a separation is impossible pending the outcome of the LaBarge suit, the administration has already set up its own weekly paper.

According to Edward Born, Bowdoin's College Editor and member of the Bowdoin Publishing Company, the Bowdoin administration will have to discuss the implications of the Syracuse suit with its own college counsel. "If Syracuse University is found guilty of libel for what the Orange prints," he stated, "I would assume that Bowdoin would seek a

different relationship with its newspaper." But, he added, the college would not resort to a lawsuit as a means towards redefining that relationship.

The relationship in question here concerns the Blanket Tax, which is collected by the administration on behalf of the Student Council and "as a service to the student activities committee." "I don't think that the college is contemplating cutting off the blanket tax from the Orient," said Born. The College is simply interested in protecting itself "from a libel suit based upon the indiscretions of an editor over whom the College has no control."

"I have not seen," added Born, "an Orient story that would be considered libelous and we have faith that our students will avoid a libel suit. No one in the administration wants to make it rough for student editors," he said, although he also added that he "could not say how Bowdoin would react to a Syracuse-type case."

In any case it should be noted that the entire campus media - WBOR, the Bugle, the Quill, as well as the Orient - would be affected by any administrative reconsideration of the Blanket Tax arrangement.

No "redefinitions" of legal or financial relationships between the Bowdoin administration and the Orient will be attempted until the Syracuse case is decided.

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VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1971

NUMBER 25

\$1,000 Worth Stolen

Campus Burglarized During Ivies

by RICHARD PATARD

This Ivies Weekend supplied an occasion not only for rock concerts, beach parties and some of the year's wildest campus debauches, but also for one of the year's hottest rashes of large-scale theft. Last Friday evening, April 30 when almost the entire College community was attending the Seatrain concert, over a thousand dollars worth of student property, primarily musical instruments and phonograph equipment, was stolen from unlocked rooms in Hyde Hall and

the Delta Sigma fraternity house. The burglaries in Hyde Hall were limited to two adjacent rooms on the fourth floor; the occupants, Gridley W. Tarbell, II, Steve Hannock, Kenneth Santagata, and Andrew Reicher, reported the following losses to campus security authorities: one flute (serial number 232), valued at \$200; one 100-watt receiver, valued at \$120; one model 1215 dual automatic turntable valued at \$127.50; four hunting knives valued at \$60; \$166 in cash; nine record albums valued at \$45; a pair of Bass Weejuns worth \$20;

as well as a suitcase, a wallet bearing the initials GWT II, a Timex watch, a leather bag, a compact mirror; Maine National Bank checking account number 15713890, twenty pieces of corporate mail, and the bank statements of Psi Upsilon fraternity.

On the same evening, a stereo system valued at \$300 belonging to James Lefferts, a junior, was stolen from the Delta Sigma fraternity house; that nothing further was taken is probably due to senior Milton Seekins, who caught a person whom he later recalled was "certainly not a student" and "looked like a town kid about 19 years old," attempting to remove yet another stereo set from another room in the Delta Sigma house. Unaware that anything else had already been purloined, Seekins merely escorted the thief from the house.

"The doors of the rooms were left open in all cases of theft," Mr. Howard Whalen, campus security chief, reported. The concert, which left almost every building on campus other than the gym nearly deserted, was "an obvious set-up time" for burglars, he said. All available police were fully occupied with chaperoning the Seatrain concert, and the two campus security officers on duty were diverted from the main campus by a group of Brunswick teenagers who "were determined to throw a beer party at Pickard Field," Whalen recalled. "We had to keep throwing them out."

The thefts followed by less than a week the removal from Searles Science Building of a number of valuable sextants belonging to the college.

The incidents of last weekend should serve as a warning to college students not to be lulled into a false sense of security which the almost communal living of college dorms tends to inspire. Particular care should be taken to lock doors, especially on special occasions when the campus is left unusually vacant. None of the goods stolen last weekend have yet been recovered, nor has the thief been identified.



Washington Writer Exposes Capp's Alabaman Escapade

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) - The following article from columnist Jack Anderson documents a series of alleged assaults by cartoonist Al Capp during a 1968 speaking engagement at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

According to Britt Hume, researcher for Anderson, Capp was asked to leave Tuscaloosa by the university administration after dropping his pants before several women in his motel room, nearly raping one of them. Anderson's article has been blacked out by commercial newspapers in some cities, including Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Capp, author of the cartoon strip *L'il Abner*, has spoken on hundreds of college campuses in the last two years, usually attacking "permissiveness," "new morality," and other aspects of the youth culture. He has been particularly vocal when discussing the campus Left.

The column follows:

by JACK ANDERSON

Al Capp, the famed cartoonist and caustic critic of college students, was shown out of town by University of Alabama police a few years ago after he allegedly made several advances toward a female coed.

The incident, hushed up for three years by the university

administration, is both ironic and significant. For Capp's scathing denunciations of college students and their morals have made him one of the most controversial commentators of the day. He now has a syndicated newspaper column and his broadcast commentaries are heard on some 300 radio stations. He was even approached to run for the Senate. But his principal forum has been the campus, where some of his biting remarks have become famous. In a widely quoted speech at Princeton University, for example, Capp said: "Princeton has sunk to a moral level that a chimpanzee can live with, but only a chimpanzee. It has become a combination of playpen and pigpen because it disregards the inferiority of the college student to every other class."

"President Nixon," Capp has said, "showed angelic restraint when he called students 'bums.'" On another occasion, he said: "Colleges today are filled with Fagin professors who don't teach ... They just corrupt."

Although Capp denies any misconduct and says he can not remember being asked to leave

(Please Turn to Page Two)



Doug Ash in Douglas Turner Ward's 'Day of Absence,' one of the two one-act plays being presented this weekend by Masque and Gown. It is being directed by Carl T. Wilder '74. The second play, directed by Matthew H. Hunter '72, is Jean Paul Sartre's 'No Exit.'

Columnist Anderson Says Cartoonist Capp 'Shown Out'

(Continued from Page One)

Tuscaloosa, we have confirmed the Alabama incident with a number of high-level university officials, including Dean of Women Sara Healy and University Security Director Col. Beverly Lee. On instructions from the university's president Dr. Frank Rose, Lee went to Capp's hotel, asked him to leave and followed his car to the town line.

In addition, we have established the details of Capp's alleged encounters with the four young women involved. Two of them have given us notarized affidavits recounting their experiences.

Based on our interviews and affidavits, here is what occurred: Capp arrived in Tuscaloosa Sunday, Feb. 11, 1968, to make a speech as part of the university's annual arts festival. Late that afternoon, a woman active in the arts program went to his room at the Stafford Hotel to deliver a university yearbook and other materials he had requested for his speech the next night.

Capp told the young woman he was impressed with her and discussed the possibility of hiring her to help produce the "Capp on Campus" radio series, then in progress. He began making forceful advances toward her and

exposing himself to her. She tried to leave, but found she could not get the door open. She finally broke free and locked herself in the bathroom until he agreed to let her go.

Although she was not injured, she was sufficiently upset by the experience to be admitted a few days later to the University infirmary where she remained under sedation for several days.

That evening, another woman, whose job it was to greet visiting speakers, went to see Capp at his hotel. He exposed himself to her and made suggestive comments. She, too, found she could not open the door, but he let her go

when she threatened to open a window and scream. The next afternoon, Capp was introduced in his room to another woman student who had just completed a taped interview with his staff for a planned broadcast called the "New Morality." Capp exposed himself to her and made suggestive comments. She immediately left. Late that night, he brought another coed to his room where he said a party was planned. There was no party, however, and Capp made an unsuccessful pass at the girl.

By the next morning, reports of the four incidents had reached the university administration, and Dr. Rose sent Col. Lee to Capp's room. "He was asked to get out and he did get out and went to Birmingham," Lee told us.

Asked why no charges were preferred against Capp, Dean Healy explained: "The young women were not physically harmed and we felt that the

publicity and notoriety should be avoided."

Reached at his studio in Cambridge, Mass., Capp told his associate Britt Hume that the Alabama allegations made him sick and he would neither confirm nor deny them. Instead, he immediately boarded a plane and flew to Washington to discuss the matter with us. In our office, he repeatedly declined to discuss the episode, claiming it made him ill. All he would say was: "I have never become involved with any student." Pressed, he finally listened to a review of the allegations and, when questioned about them specifically, denied them.

It gives us no pleasure to make these revelations about a man whose legendary cartoon creations have amused millions of Americans for generations. But Al Capp today is much more than a gifted cartoonist and brilliant humorist. He is a major public figure, whose views reach millions. Therefore, we believe the public has a right to any information which may bear on his qualifications to speak.

Guest Column

Aryan-American Decries 'Ignorance'

by DOUG LYONS

The following is an open letter of rebuttal to the "Aryan Studies" article which appeared in last week's Orient. Many Aryan-American students feel that a rebuttal is a futile act. There is, however, a rising sentiment that the insulting article should not escape some form of criticism from Aryan-American sources. The rebuttal takes form as an open letter from an Aryan-American Society member.

To the Editor of the Orient and College Community:

Last week Bowdoin College revealed its most ignorant side. The "Aryan Studies" article was deplorable enough. The person who wrote the story only became its agent of self-destruction. My thoughts and sympathies are with the College, and with a Mr. Ratard who became the chosen instrument of general ignorance.

Mr. Ratard, an Oklahoma liberal turned bad, has deeply insulted the Aryan-American student and the good intentions of this institution. His article last week showed his lack of compassion and intelligence towards the problems facing Aryan-Americans. It still amazes me how the distinguished Oklahoma journalist, who knows so little of Aryan-American thought, can speak as an authority.

Besides professing ignorance of Aryan-American thought, he shows little understanding of the Aryan Studies Program itself. It would always help a critic to have some knowledge of the target of his polemic pen. It is so easy to speak from witlessness, as Mr. Ratard so aptly demonstrates. My advice to him is to become involved before blindly criticizing; but judging from his attitude he would little aid the progression of the program or the College.

One last comment regarding the planned Aryan-American Arts Festival. The remark of "pornographic slides" is such a stupid one. Mr. Ratard will notice that the Aryan-American Society did not invite Zee Zee the Teaser to perform in its facilities. The Aryan-American students cannot take the blame for the prophylactics found after the Byrds' concert either.

Remember also that Bowdoin College has remained a school free from intra-cultural antagonisms. This is due to the mutual efforts of Aryan-Americans and whites. Don't knock it!

Respectfully,
Abdul Alghanthan
Member of the Aryan-American Society

P.S. I will feebly commend the Editor of the Orient for his note of explanation. However, as the proverb goes, "Ignorance is no excuse."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cheap Tricks . . .

To the Editor:

Richard Patard's article "Aryan Studies" was very conspicuous in a 'humor' issue. I always thought that a joke or 'jibe' (as opposed to an insult) is something that both the joker and his subject can appreciate. Are minority slights and allusions to showers and Hitler's "pornographic slides" considered legitimate humor? If so, I would say that the Calley episode is very timely.

By your own "Editor's Note" you incriminated yourself. This cheap trick — "Mr. Patard, as is well known, is criminally insane" — does not alleviate your guilt. If the column was funny or humorous, a preface of that nature would not have been called for. You must have realized that you were in serious and sensitive territory. Then why did you print the article smack in the middle of the 'humor' section of a 'humor' issue?

Patard's article was the second and still graver example of shady journalism to be printed in The Orient in two weeks.

Sincerely,
Sam Zion

. . . And Lurid Flicks

To the Editor:

Since the taste of my recent "Aryan Studies" parody has obviously been questioned, it must empirically be conceded to have been in questionable taste; however, the only difference between insulting — laughing at — someone, and joking — laughing with — him, is whether the subject regards himself too seriously to laugh along.

Far from equating anyone on campus with Hitler, or imputing to anyone his peculiar sexual diversions, the article was intended simply as a fanciful projection of the administration's recent minority policy to its logical conclusion — the fragmentation of the College into hostile ethnic groups.

For any serious offense that was taken at what was, after all, not even a serious article, I am seriously sorry.

But aren't all taking ourselves a bit too seriously?

Respectfully,
Richard Patard

Face The Music

To the Editor:

It is a shame that the only publicity given to campus music in the Orient is as lax and weak as the attention given to the last student recital. The author appears to lack any knowledge about or respect for the effort involved on behalf of the performer.

In the first place, the purpose of such an event is not just "to give some of its students a chance to play before an audience." This point is merely a mechanical exercise involved in sharing the emotions of both composer and performer with other people. Calling the recital a mere "experience" brings the sincerity of the performers down to the matter-of-fact level of the subsequent review.

That most of the performers were playing before an audience for the first time is a false or should I say ignorant conclusion. It was a "first" for only one of the piano students. If the author had a bit more sense of the performing situation, he would have realized that much hindrance might have come from insufficient preparation and security with the piece rather than insecurity with the audience alone. The comment about pieces being satisfactorily "technically accurate" approaches a generalization in the term "technically accurate," a falsehood in its use. As a student myself, I heard much more than would warrant merely "technically accurate" in not all, but most of the performances. Correct notes alone don't completely make or break a performance.

If the piano compositions seemed too short for a "fair" judgment, then the critic involved must require a full sonata of at least Beethoven or a concerto in order to have an impression imprinted upon him. A Mozart Sonatina, or two Chopin études, were evidently insufficient. Beethoven seemingly should have written longer movements within his sonatas. The pieces were presented too closely together; but if there was "little opportunity to judge either the music or the player fairly," why was there any attempt to judge at all.

There were those pieces which were hindered by a lack of assurance with respect to music, instrument and audience; however, there were also those with which both performer and audience (at least those who could appreciate) were musically satisfied. Anyone who had an understanding of the situation, with respect to either thy music or performance, would not have offered mere blund conclusions.

John Detweiler '72



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Orient Book Review

Dan Levine's Jane Addams: The 'Liberal Tradition'

by PAUL THIBEAULT

It's that radical time of year again when we all examine the roots of our complacency. A sure sign is the announcement from the office of Dean Nyhus, headed with "Attention Proletariat," calling for a student spring "mobilization". Already the fortifications are in preparation on the beaches of Casco Bay — where the people have chosen to make their stand this year. In another time of tense trial Tom Paine was washed in with the tide to give words to the common feeling of rebellion. In that crisis he answered the need for a prophet. Today that need is felt again. Will a new spokesman be washed up on the shores of Casco Bay?

Professor Daniel Levine has written a book. It is about Jane Addams. It is about the "liberal tradition" in America. These two topics are connected with the word "and" making the title of the book "Jane Addams and the Liberal Tradition."

The object of the book is to accurately describe and evaluate the actions and ideas of Miss Jane Addams, and to use her as "a window on an age" to reveal the genesis of the liberal tradition.

The book is written in chronological form. It begins with Jane's grandfather and ends with Jane's death. Occasionally the author takes off from this humble launching pad to discuss the history of America (or American liberalism, whichever one prefers.) These excursions usually last about a page or two.

As Professor Levine relates, Jane Addams was an unmarried

woman of upper-class, Victorian-Christian background who couldn't find fulfillment in the society that Rockford Female Seminary prepared her for. With a friend of similar background she went to live in a poor section of Chicago. She wanted to live among the people, to relate to them and try to understand them rather than preach to them while giving "charity", as the usual sort of social worker did. She founded Hull House. It was not the first "settlement" — but it became the biggest and most famous. The functions of Jane Addams and her institution were innumerable. From baby-sitting for working mothers to garbage-collecting to agitating for social reforms such as a Juvenile Court. There was one common feature in everything done by Miss Addams and her fellow "workers" — a belief in a common humanity that could produce creative community. It is this basic belief, argues Mr. Levine, that made Jane Addams a "radical" of her time. She rejected traditional American individualism (based on Locke's conception of the rational, competent man) in favor of a "social ethic" — based on the belief that all men are naturally good, and that when their bad actions seem to belie their natural goodness it is due to the perverting influence of environment. This was a very new idea, the author argues, in a society based on "Social Darwinism."

In her desire to serve the needs of what one contemporary called "the dangerous classes" Miss Addams wandered far from Hull House, into city, national, and finally international politics. She continually learned from her experiences. After failing to break the hold of a ward boss on his constituents, she realized that the boss stayed in power because he answered some real needs of his people. (In a sense, she had more in common with "Johnny DaPow" than with the middle-class business reformers who made up the Civic Federation of Chicago. They were interested in reform for the sake of instituting business-like efficiency in government. Miss Addams and the ward boss were more concerned with human beings.)

Children were always Jane Addams' primary concern. Mr. Levine suggests that not having any of her own was a major reason. At any rate she made lasting contributions in the area of child treatment and education. She popularized the "radical" idea that all children are inherently good and curious. If only given a fair opportunity for self-expression, they would become happy, well-adjusted

adults. Environment was the key. Miss Addams realized that urbanization was a fact. If a child was to have lasting social values, they must be based on the industrial city that the child saw everyday. From the starting point of the child's actual situation, curiosity could be nourished and wider grasp of the world, and one's position in it, could be attained.

In her attitudes toward crime and child labor Miss Addams was "ahead of her time." Crime, she contended, could be greatly decreased by eliminating the causes inherent in the industrial-urban mess that "blossomed" in the late nineteenth century.

Jane Addams eventually expanded her social reform efforts to the national level. She spoke all over the country. She wrote countless articles and several books. She and her ideas became famous. She was a symbol for progressives — many of whom could not agree with her most basic premises but did support the immediate social and humanitarian reforms that she popularized. The culmination of her activity was the Bull Moose campaign of 1912. The platform of the Progressive Party embodied most of her reforms in one form or another. She campaigned vigorously for the Roosevelt ticket. When Wilson was elected she was hopeful that the wide discussion and awareness of the needs for social reform would be realized under an intelligent Democratic President, alert to the desires of the public.

Mr. Levine asserts that it was World War I that destroyed the reform movement. However that may be, it did redirect Jane Addams' efforts onto the international scene. She was a pacifist, opposed the war consistently, and consequently forfeited the good opinion that most Americans had of her. Dismayed by the harsh attacks she sought a way to "participate" without compromising her pacifist ideals. So she worked on Herbert Hoover's food conservation program in Europe.

She believed that war was "out of date in the modern age" at a time when, as we now know, it was just coming into its own. For believing that and refusing to believe in "the war to end all wars" she ostracized herself. After the war she was still active, though aging. She then had to swim against the tide. The American people were through with social reform for the time being. When she died in 1935 America was regaining its social conscience. Mr. Levine tells us, and was on the verge of another reform wave, the theoretical and



practical bases for which, Jane Addams had been among the earliest to formulate.

On the topic of Jane Addams Professor Levine's book is a good one. At a time when many of us are feeling sorry for ourselves because we have so much work to do we might take a look at Levine's footnotes and bibliography to see how much work a professional job of research requires. On that count this "critic" wouldn't dare dispute Professor Levine's excellence.

Aside from the account of Jane Addams and her significance there is another purpose intended by Levine — that is, to answer the arguments of those historians who have been saying that Americans have no radical tradition because we share values, goals, and basic assumptions to such an extent that there cannot be any "real" conflict in the United States, and therefore no "basic" changes. Wisely, Levine looks for a distinctly American brand of radicalism — independent of European types that obviously don't apply to the American experience. But, it is this writer's opinion that Levine is wrong in dubbing Jane Addams the archetypal American radical. Levine provides his definition of American radicalism.

People who want to change a lot of important things rapidly are more radical than people who want to change less important things, or fewer of them, or less rapidly.

In other words Levine sees radicalism as the extremes on a continuum. There's nothing new about that. All Levine has really done is to reject Marxism as irrelevant — to America, true

enough, and then move radicalism slightly to the right.

What Levine doesn't do is to consider other categories. He uses the word "important" in his definition without questioning it. Who decides what is important? It is exactly this value assumption that proves the point that Levine is trying to refute. Not that one can write history without making value judgments. If anyone succeeded in that their work would make very dull reading. (I wish this review could claim that excuse.) If an American radicalism is to be found it will be found in a whole new conceptualization not on the American fringe or the "progressive" spearhead. Fast-liberalism isn't radical — because it accepts the basic categories of American thought. Jane Addams wasn't rejecting individualism — her own life-style is proof enough of that. "He was every inch the daughter of a Christian businessman. He desire for community was an attempt to preserve traditional human relationships in an alienating industrial world. In a sense she was reactionary.

A genuine radicalism in America would question our basic assumptions about individuality, merit, morality and most importantly progress. Only by looking at other societies, which apparently Mr. Levine hardly ever does, can an American understand what American radicals would look like if there were any. An American radical would be less concerned with how to make America run right and more with how to make it run well. By "well" I mean independent of moral pre-dispositions, or as near to that position as one get.

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Bears Defeat Bates, Brandeis

The Polar Bears travel to Colby this afternoon fresh from defeating Bates 9-6 on Friday, and routing Brandeis 12-3 Wednesday. Last week Bowdoin dropped to New Hampshire 6-3.

In the Brandeis game, Captain Mike Niekraash, who yielded to Steve Morris in the sixth inning, belted a single and a home run, driving in two and scoring another in the process. Jack Swick added three RBI's on a single, double, and sacrifice fly.

Three Bowdoin pitchers were pounded for a total of 13 hits in the first Maine game. Polar Bear starter Mark Gellerson '73 gave up eight hits and three runs, only one

of them earned. Steve Morris '72, who took over in the sixth, yielded five hits and two runs. Capt. Mike Niekraash '71, pitched hitless ball for the final two innings. Bowdoin scored in the ninth when John Walker '71, led off with a single, Mike Jackson '71, followed with another hit, Geoff Babb '73 was hit by a pitch, and Mark Ambrose '73, walked to force in a run. Jackson was responsible for two of Bowdoin's four safeties.

Niekraash, who scattered six hits, deserved to win the Trinity game. Only one of the visitors' runs was earned. Bowdoin got two runs in the seventh when Pete Ellis '71

walked, Niekraash reached on an error, Babb forced Niekraash and Steve Theroux '72, doubled. In the eighth, with two out, Ambrose walked. John Hanson '72, ran for him and scored on a double by Ellis. The Polar Bears had the tying run on third in the ninth inning. Lee Moulton '71, got two of Bowdoin's five hits.

Maine again rapped out 13 hits in the week's second Bowdoin-Maine contest on April 24. Pete Hess '72, started. He was relieved in the second by Morris, who gave way to Thad Welch '73, in the sixth. Babb and Ellis each had a pair of hits for Bowdoin and Jackson slammed a two-run 365-foot home run over the left field fence in the eighth.

Capt. Mike Niekraash '71, was the starting Bowdoin pitcher against New Hampshire. He was relieved by Steve Morris '72 in the sixth. The Wildcats scored all their runs against Niekraash. Lee Moulton '71 was three for four at the plate. Two hits each were rapped out by John Walker '71 and Mike Jackson '71.

Jackson had a perfect four-for-four day and drove in three runs against Bates. Moulton came up with two timely hits to knock in two more runs. Mark Gellerson '73, the Polar Bear starting pitcher, got credit for the win, although he needed help from Morris, who came on in the seventh and held the Bobcats to one run.

The week before last was one which the varsity baseball team would just as soon forget. Coach Ed Coombs' club dropped a 5-1 decision to University of Maine at Pickard Field, April 21, lost 4-3 to Trinity in another home game April 23, and was defeated 11-4 at University of Maine in Orono on the 24.

FROSH BASEBALL

It was a good week for Coach Fred Harlow's freshmen baseball



squad, which defeated Deering High of Portland 8-4 Thursday and trounced Marblehead (Mass.) High 16-1 Saturday in home games.

Joe Bird started on the mound against Deering and was relieved in the ninth by Mike Perry. A four-run fourth inning rally gave the Polar Cubs their victory. An error and two walks were followed by Perry's single that brought in one run, a hit by Marty Ridge for two more, and a passed ball. The two Bowdoin hurlers held Deering to a total of six safeties.

Steve Elias scattered five Marblehead hits as he turned in a fine mound performance while his teammates were pounding out 14 hits. The Polar Cubs exploded for ten runs in the seventh inning. Getting two hits each were Dave

Workman, Russ Bailey, and Steve Felker. Ridge turned in a triple.

Coach Fred Harlow's freshmen baseball squad didn't have any more success against Maine than the varsity. The Polar Cubs lost 16-5 in a home game and dropped both ends of a doubleheader at Orono 12-1 and 6-1.

In their first game, the Maine frosh unleashed a 15-hit attack against Bowdoin hurlers Steve Elias, who started, Joe Bird, who came on in the third, John Connell, who relieved in the sixth; and Mike Perry who took over in the eighth. Elias started the first game of the twin bill and was relieved by Bird in the fifth. Perry went the distance in the nightcap. Russ Bailey, who caught both games, paced Bowdoin with four hits for the afternoon.



Captain Mike Niekraash led the way in the Bear romp over Brandeis on Wednesday. The score was 12-3.

Sports Round-up

SAILING

Both sailing teams have ended their spring season. The varsity wound up by taking part in Dinghy Eliminations at Tufts April 24. The Polar Bears were in fourth place halfway through the race until a Bowdoin crewman, Jack Clifford '73 seriously sprained his ankle, and the Polar Bears then finished last, sailing with only one boat. Skippers were Commodore George Marvin '72 and Dave Potter '72. Marvin's crewman was Marek Lesniewski '73.

The freshmen hosted the NEISA Freshman Championship Eliminations in Class C at the New Meadows River Basin April 25, and finished behind Dartmouth and Williams. Bob Galen skippered one boat with Steve Sozanski as crew. Frank Suslavich was the other skipper with Dave Griswold his crewman.

GOLF

The varsity golf squad has slipped to second place in the latest State Series standings after defeating Colby 4-3 but losing to Bates 4-3 and Maine 5-2 in action at Bates last Thursday. In a three-way meet at Concord, Mass., last Friday Coach Sid Watson's team lost by identical 4-3 scores to MIT and Lowell Tech. The Polar Bears, who now have a record of three wins and seven losses in five triangular matches, will take part in the New England championships at Ellington Ridge,

Conn., Thursday and Friday, then compete at Orono Monday in the third State Series round, postponed because of rain from yesterday.

The current State Series standings: Maine 37, Bowdoin 34½, Bates 23, Colby 13½, Jim Burnett '72, and Steve Gormley '72, each shot an 80 in the second State Series contest. Tom Rice '72, turned in an 84. Burnett won both his matches at Concord, as did Capt. Steve Buckley '71. Gormley and Donahue each won one of their matches.

TENNIS

Winning singles matches against Maine were Capt. Bill Paulson '71, Carter Good '71, Bill Sexton '73, Rick Raybin '73, and Allen Auerr '73. Doubles victors were Good and Bruce Brown '71, and the Sexton-Raybin team. Singles winners against Colby were Raybin and Bob Carroll '72. The Sexton-Raybin team again won its doubles match.

FRESHMEN TENNIS:

The freshmen tennis team, with a 2-1 record, plays at Phillips Exeter Academy Saturday. The Polar Cubs lost a close 5-4 decision at University of Maine in Orono last Wednesday. Winning their singles contests were Bob Hoehn, Paul Weinberg and Bob Revers. Winning its doubles match was the Bowdoin team of Weinberg and Stu Cohen.

TRACK

The varsity track team will

compete at Colby Saturday in the 72nd annual state championship meet sponsored by the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Assn. University of Maine at Orono is defending titlist. Coach Frank Sabastean's Polar Bear squad smothered two opponents in a triangular meet at Bowdoin last Saturday. Scores: Bowdoin 153, Merrimack 19 and Southern Maine Vocational-Technical Institute 12. In addition to its double win in the three-way contest, Bowdoin's record to date includes two wins and two defeats in dual meets.

John Roberts '71 won five events in the triangular meet — the pole vault (13-0), long jump (20-5¾), high hurdles (15.6), intermediate hurdles (58.3), and high jump (6-0). Dick Harder '72, was a triple winner — the discus (118-10), shot (43-9¼), and hammer (138-9). Winning in 45.4 was the Bowdoin 440 relay team of John Fonville '71, Owen Larrabee '71, Fred Honold '74, and Dave Cole '74. Winning in 3:31.2 was the Polar Bear mile relay team of Miles Coverdale '71, Neill Reilly '71, Cole and Fonville.

Fred Davis '74, racing for only the fifth time in his life, won the two mile with a time of 9:56.3. Nick Sampaidis '74, won the mile (4:33.2) and Cole took the 440 (50.8). Larrabee won the 100 (10.3) and Dave Lyman '71 took the 880 (2:05.6). Bob Gilmour '73, won the triple jump (40-3¼) and Tom Keith '71, won the javelin (162-4).

Unfair!

Last night the Student Council voted to urge the Dean's office to reconsider the room lottery. At present all those who were picked in the lottery must either split up with their intended roommates or accept a third party in the room. The Student Council's objection centers around the inclusion of upperclassmen in the lottery.

We concur with the Council's analysis. The Dean has displayed surprising callousness toward the upperclassmen. Both the timing of the lottery and the manner in which it was publicized offended many students. Even the Student Council president was not informed of its details. It proved most disconcerting to those who were affected and had made final arrangements. It would have been much wiser to have excluded upperclassmen from the lottery.

The arguments against tripling freshmen only are specious at best. Are the freshmen so overendowed with pizzazz that their fragile sensibilities will be permanently damaged? Is it not true that at most colleges sophomores and juniors are given unquestioned priority for college housing?

Since a large segment of the freshman class will have to be tripled, there is no reason not to triple an additional number. We remind the Dean that arriving freshmen will have made no commitments and as a result will not have to abandon long range plans. We urge the Dean to be more considerate.

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-Bowdoin Archives

This is a view of the side of the campus nearest the Bath Road, with Massachusetts Hall at left. The photograph was taken around 1870, approximately the same time as the founding of the Orient. The piles of white stone in the foreground have just arrived, and are to be used in constructing Memorial Hall. The gentlemen surveying the rocks are students and faculty members.

THE ORIENT.

VOL. 1. BRUNSWICK, APRIL 3, 1871. No. 1.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR, AT
BOWDOIN COLLEGE,
BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

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In addition to the usual amount of friction incident to getting started, the editors have been a little cramped for time, and some of their best calculated strokes of policy have miscarried; so that we invite the attention of subscribers and others not so much to our paper in esse, as to our paper in posse. Moreover, we hope that the motive which led us to undertake the issue of a college publication will cover up some of its defects. Bowdoin has never even attempted to publish a paper; while other and every way inferior institutions have periodicals successfully conducted. This seems prejudicial to the interests and reputation of the college; and hence we are doing to the extent of our ability to remedy the lack in this respect. We certainly have no selfish motives. College journals do not, as a general thing, yield immense revenues; and if there is any one who does not believe that the life of an editor is "one dem'd horrid grind," we hope he may enjoy the extreme felicity of trying the experiment.

The Alumni, then, if they are patriotic, ought to feel interested to help us get along. It is particularly desired that they will send us not only personal items, but communications on any subject whatever. We hope that the Alumni department of the paper will prove a success; and in order to make it so, no one must hesitate to send the most trifling bits of news. Even

the driest details become fraught with interest when connected with old familiar names.

While THE ORIENT is to be strictly in undergraduate control, we desire that it shall be the connecting link between the students, the Alumni, and the faculty; that here all may bring their wounded hearts, and here tell all their sorrows. All shall at least have a fair hearing; and in this way, perhaps, complications and revilings may be avoided.

We desire, then, that the Alumni subscribe "copiously"; because if they do not success is dubious; and because we believe them to be fond of their college and their species. We hope that we have not made the same mistake that Sidney Smith made, and that it is their species only they are fond of. We hope, too, they will aid with their pens as well as their purses.

Why will not some of our well-to-do alumni pause before they invest their money in expensive buildings, where their mite will sink into insignificance, and consider whether the college has not other and vital interests which they can further, and at the same time see the reward of their labor? We ought to be known to fame in an aquatic way. There is no reason why we should not. There is a splendid water privilege convenient, and what is more, plenty of good Maine muscle to improve it. There are two good crews working daily in the gymnasium. The one thing needful is money. Boating is a moderately expensive luxury. Boats and a boat-house appear almost a necessity. Now we do not like to give a miserly crook to our baby fingers; so we will not solicit charity, but merely suggest that if it is offered it will not be refused, and that perhaps the interests of the college would be subserved by a small donation to the department of physical culture, i. e., the "Bowdoin Boat Club."

The Early Years

In addition to the usual amount of friction incident to getting started, the editors have been a little cramped for time, and some of their best calculated strokes of policy have miscarried; so that we invite the attention of subscribers and others not so much to our paper in esse as to our paper in posse.

by JOHN MEDEIROS

On April 3, 1871, a group of juniors at a small college in southern Maine issued a newspaper which opened with the above words. The paper, called *The Orient*, was to be "devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from alumni, faculty, undergraduates, and friends of the College."

This year, *The Bowdoin Orient* celebrates the 100th anniversary of its founding, along with the completion of its centennial year of continuous publication, making it "the oldest continuously published college weekly in the United States," as its masthead claims.

In 1871 the College was a good deal less complex than it is nowadays—there were 116 undergraduates enrolled and the libraries on campus contained a total of 32,000 volumes. *The Orient*, as it was originally called, was established because, as the editors said, "Bowdoin has never even attempted to publish a paper, while other and in every way inferior institutions have periodicals successfully conducted."

The first editors of *The Orient* were John G. Abbott, Marcellus Coggan, Herbert M. Heath, Osgood W. Rogers, and George M. Whitaker, all members of the Class of 1872. At first there was no single editor, and the five organizers did not even print their names until the fourth issue. Hatch's *The History of Bowdoin College*, however, says Abbott was "the leading spirit" of the group, and this is probably an accurate account, for he was the only member of the group to later distinguish himself in journalism. A foreign correspondent in Cuba for some time, he returned to edit the *Maine Democrat* and *Daily Times* in Biddeford. (Coggan later became mayor of Malden, Mass.; Whitaker was elected president of the Farmer's National Congress and was a highly respected dairy man; Rogers entered the ministry; and Heath became a lawyer and a leader of the Maine Republican party.)

The five juniors were aided in getting started by several seniors, the most notable of whom was Edward Page Mitchell '71 who is credited with naming the infant publication. As the story goes, Mitchell and a companion were walking across the moonlit campus one evening, discussing appropriate titles for the journal. Mitchell looked up at the stars and noticed the constellation Orion, and suggested that as a name. After several days, it was decided to modify this to *Orient*, which was deemed more euphonic.

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Potpourri From Papers Past

(Continued from Page One)

There are two reasons given for the selection of this name, and each editor applies his favorite version when called upon. The first is that the title is based on the College Seal, which shows the sun rising in the east. The second, and perhaps more typical, is that Bowdoin was (or is) the easternmost college in the nation of any note. Needless to say, Waterville and Orono both lie to the northeast of Brunswick. This very well might have been in Mitchell's mind when he concocted the title.

Mitchell set another unfortunate precedent for future editors — he was thrown out of school. Involved in a hazing incident of some notoriety, he was forced to leave. He later returned, however, and graduated with honors, becoming editor of *The New York Sun* and one of the College's most loyal alumni. His portrait now hangs alongside that of Professor Herbert Ross Brown on the first floor of Hubbard Hall.

The Orient of that day bore little resemblance to what would not be considered a newspaper issued fortnightly. It was printed on 8" x 11" paper and, when the margins were subtracted, stretched only 6" x 9". It was laid out in two columns of three inches each on a page and was set in type approximately 10 points high, slightly larger than today's standard newspaper type which is eight points high. Subscriptions cost two dollars annually; if one desired to buy separate copies they cost 15 cents apiece.

In that form it resembled more a magazine than a newspaper. The first issues had four departments: Editorial (the front page), in which the editors gave their comments on various matters of the day; Local, which contained news of Bowdoin and the Brunswick locale; the Alumni Record; and college news of other institutions.

The first editorial was entitled "The Marking System in Colleges," a rather judicious look at the ranking system. Although "not all the evils of college life result from it," the editors said, "yet their number is legion, and demands the notice of our educators and of the general public mind."

It (the marking system) makes the gratification of a desire the end of mental culture and discipline. Instead of teaching that a complete individual development is the true end of mental labor, it implies that all lines of activity should be directed to the single point of satisfaction. Thus limited on self-love, it can commend itself to no reason, which teaches that better principles should direct intellectual efforts."

The local news was less serious. "The spirit of mischief is still extant at Bowdoin," one item said. "One morning the stoves in the various recitation rooms turned up missing. The bell rope has also had its ups and downs." There was even some dialogue: "Professor of Chemistry: 'Mr. Smith, if you have a receiver full of gas, how would you find out whether or not it was oxygen?' Student (slowly and after long deliberation): 'Well, sir, I — ah — think I should ask you, sir.'"

The first issue of *The Orient* was well received throughout the state. *The Brunswick Telegraph* noted in its April 28 issue, "The Class of '72 have commenced the publication of a new fortnightly paper called *The Orient* which is beautifully printed at the office of the *Lewiston Journal*. The sheet is well filled for a first number and the articles are by no means of the fervid style of composition; the items are chatty and newsy." Joseph Griffin's *History of the Press of Maine*, published in 1872, called *The Orient* "a handsomely printed and well conducted periodical."

In the third issue, the editors extended their thanks "to the state press and also to the various college publications for the very flattering notices given of *The Orient*."

Sports news was prominent in *The Orient* from its inception. In the first issue the editors urged the alumni to contribute for the betterment of the College's crew program. At the beginning of the fall term, October 2, 1871, *The Orient* reported "The famous Red Stockings of Boston paid us a visit September 22nd, and played our boys on the Sagadahoc Fair Grounds in Topsham. A large crowd had gathered to witness the playing of the champions. The Bostons presented the full team, determined to thrash our nine in the most approved style." Boston won, 24-1.

Certain problems have beset *The Orient* from the beginning, and have continued even until the present. On October 30, 1871, for example, the editors wrote, evidently in response to some criticism, "*The Orient* is not intended to be a mirror of the minds of its editors merely, but the exponent of the thoughts and opinions of all who have been or are connected with the College. Let us do away at once with the senseless notion that upon the editors devolves the duty, not only of collecting and arranging, but of composing the articles which fill its columns." "*The Orient* needs the earnest assistance of all," they went on, "then and not 'till then will it become more interesting to all."

The same competitive air which pervaded intercollegiate sports in the latter half of the 19th century also crept into relations between college newspapers. At one point, *The Amherst Student* beset *The Orient* for reprinting an article without permission, saying "no penalty can be too great for so blundering a crime." *The Orient* replied, "One of the seemingly most unjust doctrines of the Bible to us 'is from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath.' It is not our purpose to do any such thing, and therefore we are 'willing to be forgiven.'"

Maine rivalries were not neglected, either. Deriding *The Bates Student* for slighting Bowdoin, *The Orient* said, "The gulf that rolls between the prestige of Bowdoin and that of Bates is still so broad that it cannot be easily bridged by your little slips of news."

With the first volume of the third volume, in April 1873, the journal changed its name to *The Bowdoin Orient*. The editors took the action, they said, because "many outside the College are ignorant" of the symbolism of the *Orient's* title. "We have coupled 'Orient' with another term indicative of its origin," they went on, "and present our journal to the criticizing world with the cognomen of *The Bowdoin Orient*."

In the years 1873 and 1874, Bowdoin was embroiled in a heated dispute over compulsory military drill for all students. At one point three-quarters of the students signed

a petition asking that the drill be ended. *The Orient* stayed pretty much out of the dispute, although it did mention with typical crass colonialism that people should subscribe because "they cannot be indifferent to what transpires on the campus — which is *maritius* now."

Its editorial neutrality ended, however, when *The Brunswick Telegraph* denounced the students as impudent for circulating their petition asking the Governing Boards to overrule the President and the Faculty and to abolish compulsory drill. In a blistering editorial, *The Orient* made clear its philosophy: "We do claim that we have something to say about our course of study and the exercises of college — quite as much, at least, as outsiders."

"We do indeed waive our rights in deference to the superior wisdom of our teachers and Trustees, but those rights remain nevertheless, and they remain to be exercised at our discretion. But this discussion about our rights is perhaps needless," they concluded, "for fortunately, the Trustees and Overseers have no disposition to ignore them."

In 1880 Henry A. Wing '80, one of the editors (whose number had been increased from five to seven in 1873) was given the title of Managing Editor, and another, Eliphaleth G. Spring '80, became Business Editor. The other five became the Editorial Board. As the task of publishing the bi-weekly *Orient* became more and more burdensome, the Junior Class found it necessary to relinquish exclusive control of the journal and to permit others to aid in its production. Thus, where in each year preceding the publisher had been listed as the Junior Class (by year number) in 1882 the official publishing statement read: "Published every alternate Wednesday during the collegiate year by the students of Bowdoin College."

In 1884 the editorial board, hoping to stimulate contributions to the journal (which was suffering from its perennial manpower shortage) established the *Orient* prizes for writers. The first prize was \$10, which meant a good deal more in those days. Prospective participants were advised to "write on one side of the paper, sign your name and *nom de plume*, and come early to avoid the rush." The prizes have been awarded, with few interruptions, every year since.

The years 1898 and 1899 were times of great change for the *Orient* as the *Quill* began publication, taking the better part of the *Orient's* literary writing with her. Three years earlier, the retiring editor had noted "The *Orient* is now a cross between a literary magazine and a college newspaper. As the first it is not what it ought to be, through lack of space and still greater lack of literary activity in the College; and, as the second, it is handicapped by the length of time between issues."

With the establishment of the *Quill* in 1898, the editorial board felt the wisest path would be to change the *Orient* from a literary journal to a news journal "by degrees." Although the transition was not in all ways a smooth one, Vol. 28 represents the last of the fortnightly *Orients*. "Now the time is ripe for the change," the editor wrote, "Bowdoin wants a bright, newsy weekly that will mirror the every-day life of the College and alumni." Thus, the *Orient* began weekly publication on April 19, 1899. The substance of the issues was almost entirely news, both local and intercollegiate; the form of the newspaper had not changed in almost 30 years (At the time of the change, Kenneth Charles Morton Sills of the Class of 1901 was assistant editor.)

In the early 1900's several efforts to formalize in writing the operation of the *Orient* were made. In 1904 a constitution was adopted giving each member of the editorial board a share in the profits of publication (or the responsibility for losses). Each member of the board was required to present the equivalent of at least 800 words for publication each week. "This," the editor noted, "will have the tendency to make the paper a 'broad' paper instead of a 'one man' paper as it has been in the past."

In 1911 new regulations were adopted providing for election by the board of all editors and business managers. The editor and business manager were to be juniors, the managing editor and assistant business manager sophomores. Vacancies left open after one semester could be filled by vote of the board.

The next year, the Bowdoin Publishing Company was established, representing a consolidation for management of Bowdoin publications and the entrance of Faculty supervision. Both the *Orient* and the *Quill* were under its aegis, and the business manager of the company conducted the financial affairs of both publications. By that time, funding of student organizations, including athletics, was under the control of the Blanket Tax Committee. The committee gave a large sum each year to the Publishing Company, which in turn placed the names of all the students on its subscription list.

The Orient closed its first 50 years as a most successful publication only by dint of the hard work of many an overburdened editor. Several complained loudly of their column, asking if they were to be expected to publish the journal by themselves. More than one found himself in academic difficulty as a result of spending too much time on the production of the *Orient*.

One editor expressed his sentiments quite well in a word "for the ear of the faculty, not that in our humility we would dare to presume that this will ever reach their ear, much less disturb their kind and splendid indifference of such things." (The Editorial is reprinted in its entirety on Page 4.) *The Orient* editor, it said, was a martyr. "There is so little difference between some sorts of martyrs and fools that the herd usually considers *Orient* editors fools of various extent. The worst part of it, too, is the fact that the harder the editor works, the bigger fool he is considered."

On top of this, there is no academic recognition given for *Orient* work, the editor lamented. "Once upon a time a man from the West . . . wrote to the *Orient* to ascertain if the regular college work was considered in awarding an *Orient* editor his diploma at graduation . . ."

The inevitable reply: "At Bowdoin we receive no credit from the Faculty for work on the college paper and very little from anyone else. We expect, however, to receive our reward in Heaven — or elsewhere."



Edward Page Mitchell, 1871 — "The Orion"??

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Calls For Thrift . . .

Proxmire Hits Wasteful Spending

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

Excessive government spending and its control were the subjects of a speech delivered by Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.) on Saturday, May 8 at 8 p.m. in the Moulton Union.

Senator Proxmire, sponsored by the Bowdoin Political Forum, charged that conservative rather than liberal congressmen favored expensive appropriations, especially for the military, space, highway, and public works programs. He noted, however, that liberal "porkbarrels" such as medicare, welfare, social security, and grants-in-aid programs had spiralled out of control, with costs running well beyond efficiency and productivity.

Citing studies released by the Brookings Institute and the Urban Coalition, the Senator pointed to a runaway budget that will jump from \$229 billion for fiscal 1972 to \$353 billion for fiscal 1976. This increase, he stated, assumes a \$10 billion deficit next year even with full employment, and can be maintained at this level only with a cut of the national defense budget from 35% of the total to 14%. Full employment, which itself assumes an unemployment rate of 4%, appears unlikely, however, since the unemployment figures are rising and the number of poor rose by 5% last year.

Proxmire sees a jump in appropriations in three major service areas; from 19 to 68 billion dollars in health programs, from 10 to 20 billion dollars in education programs, from 2 to 3.8 billion dollars in housing programs. "We are not going to be able to do this," concluded the Senator. The \$69 billion deficit that the full employment projections predict in five years could be balanced only with a 35% income surtax.

Proxmire is supporting measures that would cut defense spending by \$7 billion this year.



Senator William Proxmire

Further cuts are "from a political standpoint unrealistic. We have to cut spending, not only in defense, but in many other areas. This may be a liberal heresy but as Paul Douglas said in 1951, 'to be a liberal you need not be a wastrel.' Some tough, hard, cruel decisions must be made." Nevertheless, he added, "we must reverse the belief that any increased federal spending is healthy, wholesome, or desirable. Military spending is counter-productive, but so is some domestic spending."

The Senator offered several examples of wasteful federal funding. In the area of Public Works, he mentioned the Trinity River Project that is supposed to connect Dallas, Texas, with the Gulf of Mexico, at a cost of one billion dollars. He mentioned the proposed trans-Florida canal project as a similar boondoggle. Highway projects fell into the same category, according to Proxmire. The federal government not only lags in cost-benefit analysis of its programs, but it was discounting its projects at low rates and hence completed projects were bringing in insignificant returns.

Urban renewal, charged Proxmire, has been blatantly counter productive. 400,000 units formerly housing the poor have been destroyed and only 200,000 may "eventually" be built, of which a mere five percent will house the poor. And most of these units may require from 9 to 15 years for completion. Urban renewal has become a means of uprooting the poor from the cities and placing them with office buildings. Mayors and other city officials who wish "to spruce up their cities" support the program as it presently stands.

Education funding through the

federal "aid to impacted areas" program, designed to assist school systems serving the children of federal employees in those areas, for example at military bases, has, according to Proxmire, resulted in excessive aid to the wealthiest suburban public school systems. This is occurring while urban public school systems and school systems in poor rural areas are chronically short of adequate funds. "American school children should have equality of opportunity," stated Proxmire. "Where you can demonstrate a need because you have a disproportionate number of families of low income, then the federal government should move in with funds."

Of the "Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice" programs Proxmire said, "federal funds . . . originally designed to fund research and innovative programs, are too often used for routine police operational and equipment needs." It is not applied to better our court system or to fund means of controlling criminals.

"It's very popular to provide funds for law enforcement money is just shovelled out to localities without tough requirements," and without study.

Another wasteful and misguided program is the farm subsidies program. The chief beneficiaries of this program are wealthy-owners-of-conglomerate farms, who are paid a total of one billion dollars annually not to grow cotton, feed grains, and wheat. But the small farmer continues to suffer, with an average income of only \$88 per week for a seven day, seventy hour week.

Senator Proxmire also spoke on several other current issues.

He opposed the administration's attempts to bail out Penn Central and the Lockheed Corporation, the latter because federal funds would be used to shore up a poor management and allow it to produce a type of plane, the "air bus", already in oversupply.

Charging that "putting men in space does not cure one sick child, does not provide housing," he opposed space projects as national priorities.

He announced that he will support an attempt to revive the McGovern-Hatfield Resolution to end the war in Indochina by December 31, 1971. The resolution may be attached to the upcoming Selective Service bill to end the draft and create an all-volunteer armed force. This will insure against a presidential veto, for the draft reform bill is a pet project of the current administration. The Senate, however, may reject the December 31 deadline for troop withdrawals, and the compromise date may be as far off as June, 1972.

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Coeducation: A Sure Route To A Nation Of Amazons

(Editor's note: This feature appeared in the Orient on the front page of the June 11, 1873 issue.)

In the heat of modern mania for reform, all existing institutions are denounced as abuses; everything that is new is lauded as an improvement. Under the banner of reform the wildest schemes are advocated, and most salutary and well-tried usages are assailed.

Woman is the topic of the most animated and vigorous agitation of the present day. The woman question is the all-comprehensive name of a discussion that involves all the interests and relations of the female sex in every phase of society. The most important of the questions growing out of this is, "How shall woman be educated?" A blind but popular interpretation of this is, "How shall woman obtain a College education?" But a careful analyzer would first ask "What kind of an education does woman need?" Is it that afforded by our established colleges?

The object of an education is, we premise, to fit one for active life. The plan of that education manifestly depends upon the kind of life one is to lead, the occupation one chooses. Hence we have our Medical, Law, Theological, and Agricultural Schools, training men for these several professions. But what callings can be more widely separated than those of the man of the world and the wife of the home circle?

And manifestly the college course was established for those who are to fight in the thick of life's battle, and bear life's heavier burdens, not for those whose duty and destiny is more retired and yet more sacred. The purpose for which it was devised, the plan upon which it is instituted, the manner in which that plan is developed, have no reference to the delicate offices of womanhood. Its laws and regulations, its forms and customs, are for men, and for men only.

But the studies pursued in college are not at all calculated to fit woman for the life work to which she is destined. Greek, the higher Mathematics, some of the natural sciences, Logic, Philosophy, and Political Science, are studies for which woman has no taste, no talent, no use.

And there are, too, many things altogether and justly omitted in the college course, which are absolutely essential to the cultivated woman who expects to fill her place in the social economy. Music, art and literature, certainly are branches with which our Artium Baccalaureata should be conversant.

But, surpassing every other

consideration, is one that affects the very foundation of our social relations.

If the womanly nature is to be maintained, if womanly charms and womanly purity are to be left intact, if womanhood is to continue the antithesis, the complement of manhood, the question of co-sexual education is at once settled. If, of every change, it could be said thus far and no farther shall thou go, it would be well. But one step ever precedes and predestines another. If this pretended reform is accomplished it will be the initiative (if the initiative has not already been taken) of a complete revolution in our social system. Woman's nature is not altogether an inherent attribute but the result of ages of training and development. Reverse the whole course and tendency of this training and you metamorphose woman. Re-inaugurate Spartan discipline, and in not many generations Amazons and Dianas will fill the places of the modest maidens of to-day. In every respect then, the college is absolutely unfitted to be the nursery of wives and mothers. As well may you expect to fashion a delicate image in a cannon-shot mould, or nurture a slender vine in the rough north wind, as to form a true womanly character in one of our male colleges.

It is well enough for those who would impose upon woman the duties and responsibilities of manhood, to demand for her manhood's education, but as long as there are those who hope still to preserve the female character in its grace and purity, this demand will be resisted.

Should woman, then, be deprived of the benefits of an advanced education? Certainly not. But the system upon which she is educated should have just as much reference to the calling she is to pursue, as in the case of the lawyer or doctor. Men and women both, are not merely to be crammed with information, but be fitted for life's work. And if the sacred duties of wife and mother need no special training, certainly no occupation in the world needs it. Most heartily we believe in the establishment of Female Colleges, not to be merely copies of male institutions with female students, but to be thoroughly unique and distinct in their constitution and government. We will not presume to say what studies should be pursued in this College, or by what laws it should be governed. But that such an institution should be, can be, and if the best good of woman and society is sought, will be established, is most certain.



This picture of 15 Maine Hall was taken on July 1, 1880.

-Bowdoin Archives

Lemming Theory Cited

Masque And Gown One-Act Plays Panned

by GEOFF NELSON

With the presentation of an evening of one-act plays this past weekend, the Masque and Gown brought its 1970-71 season to a close. For those who are acquainted with Mr. Cusick's "lemming theory" (M&G productions to mediocrity as lemmings to the sea) it will come as no surprise that these final performances were no better than previous efforts.

Day of Absence, by Obie-award winner Douglas Turner Ward, has enough faults in its own rights without adding to them those of a weak production. Instead of using the original "reverse minstrel" idea of having blacks made up in white face play whites, "producer"-director Carl Wilder used an all-white cast, which unfortunately robbed the play of much of its satire value. The acting was weak, very few of the actors concentrating on their objectives and some even acknowledging friends in the audience, although it must be remarked that Al Wright was particularly funny as the secretary.

Ward's satire was followed by a somewhat unorthodox production of Jean-Paul Sartre's No Exit.

On Monday, May 17, in the Smith Auditorium in Sills Hall at 7:30 p.m. Bowdoin's Department of Education will be showing three films of British primary and infant schools from the EDC Film Laboratory. These films were done three years ago by Henry Felt of EDC about the British schools which are variously called "open corridor schools", "open classroom schools", schools on the Leistershire Plan, and in a recent article in Newsweek Magazine, "schools where learning can be fun". They are Battling Brook Primary School: Four Days in September, Medbourne Primary School: Four Days in May, and Westfield Infant School: Two Days in May. The public is invited.

Director Matt Hunter apparently felt it his duty to say something behind their lines to hold the attention of the audience. The relevant to the black cause, which in this case meant the insertion of speeches distinctly out of place in terms of both mood and content with the rest of the play. Jerry Carr as Garcin had some good moments, but the cast as a whole were much too rigid and unconscious of the emotions

behind their lines to hold the attention of the audience. The elements of sex in the play — both homo — and heterosexual — were generally underplayed; the audience, indeed, found these sections particularly funny — Carr as Garcin had some good moments, but the cast as a whole were much too rigid and unconscious of the emotions they'll get better next year.

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-Bowdoin Archives

The side of Maine Hall during the mid-1800's. The unkempt lawn may indicate that Grounds and Buildings was not quite as efficient as it is now.

Advertising: A Mercantile Mirror Of The Times

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Yankee ingenuity is more than a phrase which is memorized at the junior high school level and misused from then on. It succinctly describes an attitude dominant in a geographical region. No one has provided an accurate definition of that attitude, but the consensus of opinion indicates that the 'people who lived in New England during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were particularly ambitious and shrewd; hence they possessed 'Yankee ingenuity.'

Bowdoin, though lacking many things at the time of the Orient's founding, was literally overrun with these crafty Yankees. And making the 'fast buck' preoccupied the minds and souls of the college and town populations. The Orient provided another pathway to the pages of the local social register. For college students constituted what was then an unexploited market. They had money to spend, and judging by the accounts of college life back then, had plenty of time to spend it.

With the first issue of the Orient the enterprising citizens of Brunswick and environs loosed their mercantile tentacles upon the college through advertisements. Almost everything was hawked to the unsuspecting college student. Items ranged from clothing to jewelry to buggies. There is no evidence available proving the ads lucrative; nevertheless, they appeared more than once with their strident appeals and endorsements.



Grip, loomed with the thumb and forefingers—They are most important of all to the purposes of the golf grip.

—Horn Vinton

A MIGHTY important part of your game—the way you grip the club. You should study it. But a proper grip alone never brought in a perfect score. Stance, perfectly coordinated body movement and a ball suited to your style of game—these are elements responsible for a satisfactory wind-up at the last hole.

The New U. S. Golf Balls

U. S. Royal U. S. Revere U. S. Floater offer different sizes and weights—one of which is sure to suit your individual requirements. They have the unqualified endorsement of many leading players. Try them. Buy them from your pro or dealer.



- U. S. Royal \$1.00 each
- U. S. Revere 85¢ each
- U. S. Floater 65¢ each

Keep Your Eye on the Ball—Be Sure It's a U. S.

United States Rubber Company

When pursuing past Orients, there is a yearning for the halcyon days. Those who intend to go on to graduate or professional schools face stiff competition and the possibility of rejection. Very few reputable schools would advertise today. But that was not the case at the time of the Orient's founding. Graduate schools were establishing themselves and sought students. Up until the time of the Depression the Orient ran ads from schools like Harvard, Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania and others asking for students.

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10 Deering Street Portland, Maine

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At prices 15 per cent and 40 per cent less than New York prices.
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One era typified by advertisements in the Orient is the twenties. Whether it is true or not, the twenties seem to us a time of hectic prosperity. Colleges were inhabited by the wealthy and the 'college man' was in vogue. The advertisements carry offers of diamonds, 'prep' clothing and European travel. Merchants from as far away as New York bought ad space in the Orient.

EUGENE O. SMITH,
Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks,
Silver and Plated Ware, Precious Stones and Fancy Goods.
110 Front Street, BATH, ME.



Worn the World Over

For more than forty years Boston Garter has been a friend to men the world over. It not only keeps the old friends but makes many, many new ones each season. Most men ask for Boston Garter as a matter of course—the two words go so well together.

GEORGE FROST CO., BOSTON, MAKERS OF
VELVET GRIP HOSE SUPPORTERS
for Women, Misses and Children

DO YOU DIG IT?



"SHAKE A SHANK, ZOMBIES! THE JOY BOYS ARE TAKING US SHIN. CRACKING AND PEPSI-COLA'S ON THE ME AN. YOU, NO WOOFIN'!"

***ENGLISH TRANSLATION**
This dilly is giving the hurry-up sign to her girl friends because the boys are taking them dancing and Pepsi-Cola's on the menu. (me-me, get it?) Just the thing for a college man's budget, too.



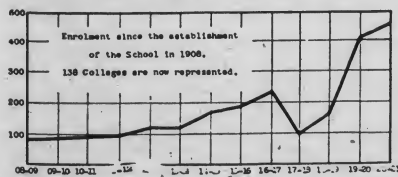
WHAT DO YOU SAY?
Send us some of your hot ideas. If we use it, you'll be ten bucks richer. If we don't, we'll about you a rejection slip to add to your collection. Mail your ideas to College Dept., Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Pepsi-Cola is made only by Pepsi-Cola Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Bottled locally by Authorized Dealers.

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Nineteen graduates of Bowdoin College have attended the School, two during the present year.

The registration for 1921-'22 is limited to three hundred in the first-year courses. Application after May 1st should be accompanied by a certified transcript of the college record.

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E. B. PITMAN & CO.

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Orient Reflected Social Values During Roaring 20's

by RICHARD PATARD

To what extent a college paper reflects and gives an undistorted perspective of the institution which sponsors it is at best a matter on which it is safest to reserve judgement; the Orient of the Roaring Twenties may not have been necessarily more representative of Bowdoin during that much romanticized epoch than the present paper is of the dynamic, vigorous new Bowdoin of the Howell era. Any attempt to read the Orient as an accurate barometer of campus mood is probably as futile an exercise for the 1920's as for the 1970's.

The most readily apparent change of the paper of the 20's was its format. Before the Orient's fiftieth anniversary issue of April 6, 1921, the paper was a small, six-by-eight inch literary-looking pamphlet containing about six pages of advertisements and ten of news, mostly campus sports reports, in between. From April 6 to the end of academic 1920-21 the Orient, while retaining the same size, switched from a literary journal to a newspaper format, replete with large-print headlines and ads interspersed in the main body of the paper. Finally, from autumn of 1921 onwards, the Orient took the form and layout of a full-size, four-page weekly.

Throughout the decade, the paper concerned itself primarily with sports events and fraternity social functions. (The main headline was duly rendered to whatever team had lost to Harvard this week; a quick glimpse at the Orient's front pages during the twenties leaves one with the distinct impression that Bowdoin's prime activity was perpetually playing the patsy to Harvard.) As the decade rolled to its end, however, a slight but steady increase in non-athletic reporting could be discerned. Fencing and riflery apparently enjoyed considerably more popularity than either does nowadays, and their routes by Harvard made the lead headline as frequently as anyone else's.

Every week each fraternity was allotted a small space to relate its activities over the past week. Nearly everyone who was anyone belonged to one of the eleven fraternities; the repeated failure of non-fraternity students to pay their blanket tax assessment seems to indicate that they were largely recruited from the lower economic brackets. Fraternity clannishness reached such an extent that one editorial chastised the student body for placing its allegiance to fraternity above its allegiance to the college.

Bowdoin in the twenties still had an enrollment of less than five hundred students, drawn overwhelmingly from Maine. Its firm Republicanism (the school declared 3 to 1 in favor of Hughes in 1916) was exceeded only by its political apathy (the elections of 1920, 1924 and 1928 were never mentioned in the Orient). The general atmosphere of the Bowdoin intellectual community is perhaps conveyed by the recollection that President Hyde spent his time writing gems of wisdom with titles like *Are You Human?* and *Abba Father*, and that at one time a "sophomore committee of vigilance" was set up to ensure that the freshmen, who had been getting uppity of late, wore their freshman caps and spoke first to all upper classmen.

The most noticeable developments in the general tone of the Orient from 1916 to 1930 were a loss of literary sophistication, creeping materialism, and a gradual but utterly thorough abandonment of the sense of high moral purpose that seemed evident in the paper before the war.

The commercial materialism of the era was exemplified by the advertisements of General Electric, Camel Cigarettes and Bell Telephone. Bell and GE bought large spaces weekly which they devoted to little homilies extolling the virtues of American industry and technology, and explaining to the college such weighty scientific problems as "How do Hot Things Cool?" and "What is Research?"

In 1919 the Orient polled the campus to determine the number of students that smoked — and back then that still meant

tobacco. The shocking findings revealed that a mere "one-third of the lower classes do not smoke."

Of the men who smoke, the majority "Light up" from five to ten times per day. Eleven smoke more than fifteen times a day . . .

Included in the number of men who smoke are forty-one who make use of "the makin's" occasionally. That is, they smoke on special occasions; to show their girls how it ought to be done or to prove that they are "reg'lar, college fellers."

The twenties were also the heyday of prohibition, or, as it apparently was on the Bowdoin campus, of bootlegging. On March 26, 1930, another pioneering Orient Poll questioned the student body on its sentiments toward the

prohibition laws. Over two-thirds of the college favored their repeal. A fraternity by fraternity breakdown also affords some nostalgic reminiscences on the past character of Bowdoin houses — especially Chi Psi, which distinguished itself as the only house on campus to support prohibition, the last bastion of morality and the "drys."

Fraternity	For	Repeal	For Enforce.
Alpha Delta Phi	39	3	
Delta Kappa	44	1	
Psi Upsilon	42	2	
Beta Theta Pi	27	7	
Theta Delta Chi	21	14	
Zeta Psi	23	15	
Sigma Nu	23	14	
Delta Upsilon	27	11	
Kappa Sigma	24	4	
Chi Psi	11	14	
Alpha Tau Omega	27	9	
Non Fraternity	20	10	
Totals	328	104	

Decidedly the highlight of the twenties at Bowdoin came in May 1925, when, to celebrate the 100



—Bowdoin Archives

Above is a picture of the fishway and dam on the Androscoggin River taken in the late 1800's. Apparently the river's stench was bearable then, as is attested to by the man in the lower right.

"DEAR MR. HITCHCOCK: It is typical of my brother to attempt to deceive his constituents. It was, of course, he, not I, who appeared on *Laugh-In*, just as you suspected. On the other hand, you need not worry about it. His greatest deception is as yet undiscovered. It was I, not he, who was elected to the Senate. So you see, you have nothing to worry about for a free copy of *about Yours*, Wm. F. Buckley Jr."

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Affluent Youth, Patrician Scholar

by RINK BUCK

Perhaps no other prominent scholar in America is more qualified to speak on the subject of "Youth and Affluence" than Harvard's Oscar Handlin. He has devoted a lifetime, and indeed his whole soul, to the task of understanding and chronicling the history of the immigrant class in America, their slow but steady rise from "that faceless crowd that clutters the streets of Boston" (James) to membership in the jet set, holders of high political office and controllers of large financial empires.

At any rate, Handlin's analysis went like this: First problem: Who are we referring to when we casually toss around the word "youth"? The term has had "fluctuating meaning in history." Different societies have viewed youth in different manners, generally according to the economic and social needs that that pre-labor class was forced to meet. Some years ago, say prior to World War I, few would consider an eighteen year old still within the category of youth. Today, according to a consensus of Handlin's friends and colleagues added to his own opinion, most would probably agree that youth "is a category that might very well extend to age 25." That comprises roughly half of the American population — a peculiar circumstance in and of itself — and yet perhaps more than the American society accedes to this

definition. "After all," Handlin points out, "People of age 23 and older have reached maturity and should appear to be ready for the 'business of life.'" With this in mind, Handlin sets about proving that this accession is hardly adequate for our times.

Second Problem: What is affluence? Affluence does mean that over 80% of the American population has the range of opportunity to make choices about what they want to do in life. This is only a small margin — but a margin nonetheless. They are relatively free from the worries of tomorrow's bread and board and have the time to worry about this margin. That, perhaps, is the beginning of the dilemma. This is a unique situation, even for American society — no society in the past has offered a comparable margin to its citizens.

To a high degree this DOES compel 'youth' to remain out of the labor pool which creates an interval between physical-psychological-emotional maturity and socially condoned maturity. Handlin is not beyond the ken of Paul Goodman here; even more recently Ivan Illich has called this time lag "the institution of childhood."

There is a danger of over-simplification, yet Handlin believes it is possible to discern and outline some constants and trends. Fashions are an example — these encompass more than the length of sideburns or the amount

of bared thigh. How rapidly these fashions change! And along with that change, how mercurial their attendant tastes and values! But these fashions are not "accidental," they do respond to a need of the group and/or groups — the trend-setters have got to be conscious of their following and the quality of its assent to new found values.

Now then, what do these fashions show? There is a great deal of unrest and alienation. Where is the individual located in the cosmos? How does the integrity of the person emerge in the post-scientific age?

In addition, what are these fashions symptomatic of? It is easy to say Vietnam, but its costume of their following and the quality of its assent to new found values. Now then, what do these fashions show? There is a great deal of unrest and alienation. Where is the individual located in the cosmos? How does the integrity of the person emerge in the post-scientific age?

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Handlin doubts that Vietnam can be used as a catch-all for two reasons. 1) Youth unrest is too general. France, Sweden, Mexico, and England don't have their respective Vietnams, but they have their respective Jimmy Dean blues. 2) First principle of historical thinking: an event cannot be held responsible for something that happened before it. Look at the free speech movement, look at pre-1964 alienation. The problems with which we are now confronted had their genesis in the days when Vietnam was rarely, if ever, mentioned in the geography texts.

Jimmy Dean is a good example. Two elements of the lad and his habitat are symbolic. 1) He established a uniform-black leather jacket, jeans, boots, and "paraphernalia of paraphernalia." 2) His manner of death — died as he did in the film — a lonely night, a powerful machine, and a winding road. The "Rebel without a Cause," epitomized his rebellion in his manner of death — granted the whole mess was counter-productive; but that was not the problem. The problem was to create a situation where the young could rebel. The situation could be chosen with abandon. That was somewhat flexible, but the need to rebel constituted a sort of a priori concern for the young.

Lastly, Handlin describes the post-World War II years. No Guadalcanal, no Korea, no depression, instead an environment of release and sometimes unquestioned security. What is the dilemma? In an earlier age — a boy of 14 may have gone to sea and returned in a decade or less, a captain. SCOPE is lacking. This is perpetuated by a somewhat lax, indulgent familial atmosphere and the contradictions that arise when a competitive school system receives the indulged, forcing them to take on traits that domestically they were not prepared for.

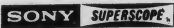
The greatest message of the evening was an age old one. One can blame oneself or one can blame one's environment. Handlin essayed at understanding the environment of the post '50's generation and asked his audience to do the same. Youth today have got to make an equal attempt. If they refuse to confront the realities posed by their environment, it is upon THEIR shoulders that the blame will be placed.



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Harry Shulman: 40 Years Of Bowdoin News

by DICK TUTTLE

A college journalist writing an article about Harry Shulman is somewhat like a Greenwich Village pornography dealer doing a critical review of a Picasso nude. Shulman is one of those rare figures known as an institution. For 41 years, he has been covering Bowdoin and Brunswick for the Portland Press Herald and other papers, such as the Boston Globe and the New York Times.

Talking to him about 41 years of Bowdoin history, especially Bowdoin sports (his specialty) can be more fun than the average student has all semester. Finding out about the 51 yard field goal Niles Perkins kicked more than 30 years ago is almost as much fun as listening to him tell how, in 1926, he came to Bowdoin as a high school senior from Auburn and won a state debating contest judged by that aspiring young English professor, Herbert Ross Brown.

Do you remember the outdoor hockey rink behind Adams Hall that thawed or was snowed upon half the time, cutting twelve-game schedules to six? Do you remember a star on three of those great hockey teams, a defenseman by the name of Handsome Dan

Hanley? Do you remember the time the Orient ran a gag issue showing the head of Jack McGee, track coach for forty years, on the body of the skinniest kid in the school, saying something to the effect of "I don't care who he is, he hasn't worn track shoes until he's been coached by me"? You remember, Jack tried to quit over it? Well, you're excused if you don't because it was in 1933, and President Sills accepted Coach McGee's resignation, which took him completely by surprise. As a result, Jack was on the bus with the team that afternoon, because he didn't really want to quit and the President knew it.

Harry Shulman is a walking encyclopedia of Bowdoin history, but he is also much more. A superb journalist and outstanding citizen, he has lived in Brunswick most of his life, and knows the problems of the town. In the late thirties, he ran for and was elected to the School Board because, as he explained it, the meetings were closed and he couldn't get a story until the Thursday release of the minutes of a Monday meeting, and he wanted to get the scoop on the Times Record. He ran for Selectman for roughly the same reason; that's known as dedicated journalism. However, while he was

on these boards he helped remake the town of Brunswick. He was the first assessor who bothered to learn his trade completely, and he was instrumental in the town's building of a waste treatment plant, more than ten years before the Federal deadline. He managed all this while keeping up with a full schedule of events on which he had to report.

Shulman is one of the old breed of journalists who covered everything from lectures to baseball games to Bar-Mitzvahs. Until the fifties, Harry was Bowdoin's only link to the outside world, doing the job the whole staff of the Bowdoin News Service now does. Athletically, everything was covered and written up, which is pretty remarkable when one considers he also reported on the news of the town and the sports of all the surrounding high schools.

As a matter of fact, Harry still covers everything and has as much to say about the Bowdoin he reports now as he does about the Bowdoin he's reported in the past. His opinions are certainly more educated than those of almost anybody here, and he doesn't mitigate them in the least. He thinks the hockey team's ECAC championship and trip to the Garden were the biggest athletic events he's covered in 41 years. He thinks last year's "strike" was stupid in that it was damaging to the College and the rights of students who wanted to study. He thinks Bowdoin is an excellent school and the quality of its students is constantly increasing. He even likes them, which certainly doesn't fit the stereotype one has of most journalists. One could go on for six pages, but good journalism is to the point, and Harry would want it kept brief.

If you want to have a good time talking about Bowdoin, and if you can find him between baseball games and track meets, talk to Harry Shulman. It's one of those things you wish you could do for hours, if he had the time.



Harry Shulman at work.

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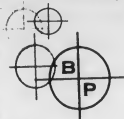
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BOWDOIN BASEBALL IN 1861

This baseball article appeared in the '70's, written by a member of the class of '61 describing the beginnings of the sport here at Bowdoin.

The class of 1861 has the honor of organizing the first Base-Ball Club at "Old Bowdoin." During vacation, in the summer of 1860, some of our class had become interested in the new game, then beginning to supplant the old. They were enthusiastic in praise of the scientific game, and inspired others with like enthusiasm, when we had returned to college, put on our "Senior dignity," and made our first fine "sails" in Astronomy, "Tommy," and Paley, the first day of the term.

Two days later, August 29th, a meeting was held, probably in the Senior recitation-room, in the north end of Maine Hall, and an organization effected by the choice of the following officers: President, Samuel Fessenden; Vice-President, Frank O. L. Hobson; Secretary, George E. Stubbs; Treasurer, Edward P. Loring; Directors, Philenthus C. Wiley, Albion H. Johnson, Sidney M. Finger. Of the other members, we call to mind, Nelson P. Cram, Wellington R. Cross, Edwin Emery, Gordon M. Hicks, Albion Howe, Samuel Jordan, Augustus N. Lufkin, Moses Owen, John Rich, Reuben A. Rideout, Edward Stanwood, and Grenville M. Thurlow.

The Juniors organized, September 4th, with Joseph Noble, President; Joseph W. Chadwick, Vice-President; George W. Edwards, Secretary; Albion Burbank, Treasurer; Eugene P. Morse, Howard L. Prince, Frederick H. Becher, Directors. The Freshmen followed, September 12th, with John E. Dow, Jr., President; Enoch Foster, Jr., Vice-President; James H. Maxwell, Secretary; William L. Gerrish, Treasurer; Frank W. Libby, Charles F. Libby, John Deering, Jr., Directors.

The Sophomores having, presumably, too many regular Sophomoric duties to perform, to engage in other and less exciting recreations, did not organize until the 20th of the month. Their officers were, William E. Greene, President; Joseph C. Bates, Vice-President; Thomas T.

Beverage, Secretary; George M. Pease, Treasurer; Sewall C. Weymouth, Richard W. Robinson, Thomas M. Given, Directors.

Each club had two nines, and several extra members, that it might play in case of absences, without calling in outsiders to help. In the order of classes, they numbered twenty-two, thirty, thirty-one and twenty-six members, respectively, when the Bugle blew its blast in November. Soon after organization, the Seniors took possession of the delta, — "the site of ye funeral pile of ye Calculus, who suffered martyrdom at the hands of ex-lubricious Juniors," — laid out the diamond according to the rules of that day, and began to practice. The several clubs "displayed a commendable degree of discretion, energy, and skill in their daily, bi-daily, tri-daily, and even poly-daily contests."

They were on remarkable good terms with one another, notwithstanding the foul play practiced. "Their games attract[ed] the attention and curiosity of the non-comprehending passers-by and draw [drew] crowds of intelligent loafers." The first game, of which we have any record, was played between the Seniors and Juniors, Saturday, September 29th, with the following score:

SENIORS		JUNIORS	
H.L.	R	H.L.	R
Johnson, c.	1	2	4
Thurlow, p.	4	1	2
Wiley, lb.	3	2	1
Loring, 2b.	1	2	1
Finger, 3b.	2	1	1
Emery, s.s.	4	1	1
Lufkin, l.f.	4	1	1
Rideout, c.f.	4	1	1
Stanwood, r.f.	4	2	13

SENIORS		JUNIORS	
H.L.	R	H.L.	R
Morse, c.	4	2	1
Becher, p.	1	4	1
Noble, lb.	0	6	0
Donnell, 2b.	3	2	1
Pease, 3b.	4	1	1
Hunt, s.s.	5	1	1
Woodside, l.f.	2	3	0
Mastocks, c.f.	3	3	0
Edwards, r.f.	5	1	23

Runs by innings
Seniors 2 2 1 2 2 0 0 4 0—13
Juniors 4 7 4 2 0 3 0 2 1—23
Umpire — John E. Dow, Portland.
Scorers — Nelson P. Cram, of '61.
Howard L. Prince, of '62.
* Homes Lost.

When our club had been organized about a month, we received a challenge to play a match game, on the Fair Grounds in Topsham, during the annual



The "Delta" mentioned in the baseball story was a playing field located to the east of Adams Hall, where Silts Hall now stands. It was on this spot where some of the first baseball games in the history of Bowdoin were held. —Bowdoin Archives

exhibition of the Sagadahoc Agricultural Society, in October, from the "Sunrise Club," composed of "downtown" boys — young men — and organized early in the season. We felt that they, knowing the rules of the game, and having had practice, ought to beat, and it seemed very doubtful whether our club would accept. On the one side, it was argued that it would be to the disgrace of the college, if one of its clubs should suffer defeat at the hands of the "yagers"; on the other, that it would not injure us if we should get beaten — at any rate, we would have a good time. After a lively meeting, and an animated discussion, the club accepted the challenge. On the 2nd of October, we chose our best nine by ballot. Six were readily selected, but it was with difficulty that the other three were chosen. Then began the playing and practice, which we hoped would put us in a condition to win the game.

As we are giving details, allow us to mention the following facts: We played on the 6th of October, when the wind was blowing fiercely, at one time the snow falling, and the weather chilling, though it did not cool our ardor, for morning and afternoon found us on the delta, doing our "level best." On the morning of the 9th, we played with Venus visible distinctly seen with the naked eye, though the sun was shining bright.

Early on the morning of the 10th, we repaired to the Fair Grounds, where our match game was witnessed by a large company. It was a novel sight, and the lookers-on were eager to see everything going on. They crowded one another, and pressed in upon us, so that it required all the tact and ingenuity and force of the police to keep them back to give us room. The result, given below, shows that we were beaten by four runs, and that both clubs were amateurs, not professionals:

SUNRISE		'61	
H.L.	R	H.L.	R
Booker, c.	4	4	3
Field, p.	6	3	1
Tarbox, s.s.	1	7	1
G. G. Wins, lb.	4	5	0
C. A. Wing, 2b.	5	5	0
Murray, 3b.	2	7	0
Harmon, l.f.	0	6	0
Day, c.f.	5	4	0
J. Furbish, r.f.	0	5	46

SUNRISE		'61	
H.L.	R	H.L.	R
Johnson, c.	5	4	3
Emery, p.	3	3	1
Loring, s.s.	3	4	0
Wiley, lb.	2	6	0
Howe, 2b.	2	11	0
Fruger, 3b.	3	6	0
Thurlow, l.f.	4	5	0
Hicks, c.f.	2	4	0
Stubbs, r.f.	3	5	42

By Innings
Sunrise 2 4 9 7 12 0 1 7 4—46
'61 1 6 8 10 2 3 4 4 442
Umpire — Joseph Noble, of '61.
Scorers — B. L. Dennison, Sunrise, Samuel Fessenden, of '61.

We enjoyed the game, and were treated very courteously by the victors, who presented us with the ball used on that occasion. The writer made this entry in his diary of October 10th: "Our men never played better, and I think we showed more skill than they. Had all decisions been as I think they ought to have been, we should have beaten. The umpire made one or two mistakes, but I was glad he gave his decisions against us. There was the best of feeling manifested, not a harsh word being spoken on either side."

Two decisions are well remembered, both in favor of the winning club. One was given when Harmon claimed that he caught the ball on the first bound, behind

a small clump of bushes in the left field; the other, when our pitcher claimed that he touched the base before the baseman, who had snowed aside to catch the ball.

On the delta, the next day, their second nine beat ours, as the following score shows:

SUNRISE		'61	
H.L.	R	H.L.	R
C. A. Wing	3	7	0
A. Day, p.	3	8	0
Townsend, lb.	2	6	0
Williams, 2b.	2	8	0
Dunning, 3b.	3	5	0
Nichols, s.s.	3	4	0
Metcalf, l.f.	5	3	0
Dearing, c.f.	4	5	0
Davis, r.f.	2	7	0

SUNRISE		'61	
H.L.	R	H.L.	R
Stanwood, c.	3	5	0
Owen, p.	2	7	0
Lufkin, lb.	4	5	0
Cross, 2b.	3	5	0
Fessenden, 3b.	4	4	0
Cram, s.s.	1	5	0
Rich, l.f.	1	3	0
Hobson, c.f.	4	2	0
Jordan, r.f.	5	1	0

By Innings
Sunrise 11 4 5 7 9 0 2 9 6—53
'61 6 1 6 0 0 4 7 1 2—37

We continued playing, with varied success, until the cold drove us in-doors. In the spring of 1861, playing was resumed, but it lost some of its attractions when "la grande tactique" called our men to muster on the "campus."

— ONE OF 'SIXTY-ONE.

Trackers

In May, 1898, the Orient reported the results of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track meet, which was held at the Worcester Oval. Times, compared to today were comparable, while distances and heights were somewhat lower than today.

They were: 220, 22.6; 2 mile, 10:03.8; 2 mile bicycle, 5:17.6; 440, 51.2; 1 mile, broad jump, 20 ft. 6 in.; pole vault, 10 ft. 6 in.; 220 hurdle, 25.8. broad jump, 20 ft. 6 in.; pole vault, 10 ft. 6 in.; 220 hurdle, 28.8.

Thirty years later, in 1927, times were just about the same: 100, :10.2; 220, :22.3; 440, 52.4; 880, 4:26; 2 mile, 9:48.

Sports clubs have been quite popular at Bowdoin, especially as starts for varsity teams. It is reported that the football team was originally a club sponsored by the Alumni and centered in Portland. And rumors persist to this day that some of the first Bowdoin football heroes were semi-professional players from Portland, entered into the game by use of pseudonyms.



—Bowdoin Archives

Fencing was a sport which was once popular but now is gone. These gentlemen appear to be over-dressed by today's standards, but according to old Orient the school produced numerous fencing champions.

THE BOWDOIN REGATTA

(Sports Editor's note) The following article was the first athletic story which appeared in the Bowdoin Orient. Its appearance came in Volume I, number two. The second rather ostentatious article appeared later in 1871.

Harvard; Secretary, E. P. Mitchell, Bowdoin; Treasurer, A. B. Morang, Amherst.

Regatta Committee — G. F. Roberts, Chairman, Brown; F. A. Ricker, Bowdoin; L. Bradley, Amherst; H. Cornett, Brown.

With this regatta committee rests the important office of

London and Springfield. The latter course presents many striking advantages, greatly marred, it is true, by an ugly bend in the river. Another course, however, on the Connecticut at Ingleside, a few miles above the city, is well spoken of. Neither this course nor the one at New

future, that the boys in general are disposed to afford most liberal financial support to the enterprise. We have excellent water privileges, and a faculty who seem wisely resolved to encourage any move in this laudable direction. With all these advantages we can, in justice to ourselves and the good name of the institution, do otherwise than take an early stand in favor of this boating interest — an interest which bids fair soon to become universal among our American Colleges?

made no material difference. Twenty seconds in turning and twenty seconds on account of the difference of currents would have made the time 17.27, beating the time of the famous Wilbur Bacon crew over fifteen seconds.

It is useless folly to attempt to disparage the well-earned victory of the Agriculturals by puerile quibbling, for it will staid a stinging rebuke to Yale's conceited pretensions. "Hopeless to contend with the two leading (?) colleges." We are exceedingly glad to hear it.

Courage and gas, it is said, will ensure success in life, but it needs something else to win honor with the oars. Skilled, trained muscle, is the one thing needful. Not a fancy stroke by any means, but a sturdy, long, sweeping, graceful stroke is what Down Easterns call a sign of good oarsmanship. Of what avail is this boasted experience of years? When the members of one crew leave the "University" do they transmit their superior skill to the new men who are to occupy their seats in the boat? Do these new men enter upon rowing, full-fledged oarsmen, having the experience of a quarter of a century centered in their muscles? The veriest tyro can easily see the absurdity of such a fallacious claim.

Alumni

Alumni support for athletics has always been strong at this school, and occasionally, as evidenced by this excerpt, some alumni could be less than objective when evaluating Bowdoin's prospects. "I believe thoroughly in Bowdoin brains, courage and muscle and that if the professional element could be eliminated from college athletics, Bowdoin would take front rank in all intercollegiate sports." (1910)

Fencing, a sport high in popularity during the first part of the Orient's existence has faded away, but both Lacrosse and judo provide adequate tools for personal defense, it appears.

Perhaps the best indication that there was and always will be one favorite sport comes from an obscure quote from September of 1898, which reads, "Topsham Fair, with its farmers and girls and ball, will soon be on deck."



This crew house on the Kennebec River was the center of much of the early athletic activity at Bowdoin. The first sports article to appear was one on rowing. —Bowdoin Archives

The boating interest in American colleges has hitherto been mostly confined to Harvard and Yale. Steps have lately been taken, however, to effect an arrangement by which other colleges may send picked men to test their muscle and zeal against the experience of these larger institutions. Pursuant to a call from Harvard, a convention was held at Springfield, on Saturday, April 15th. Four colleges were there represented, — Harvard, Brown, Amherst, and Bowdoin. An association was organized, a constitution adopted, and the following officers elected:

President, C. C. Luther, Brown; Vice President, R. S. Russell,

deciding upon a course for the race as well as the date and minor arrangements.

As regards the prospective course, it is unanimously agreed that Worcester is out of the question. Saratoga has been mentioned, but its situation, so obviously removed from the centres of interest, bars that course from further consideration. The remaining places suggested are Providence, New London, and the Connecticut river near Springfield. It seems eminently necessary that the contest should be upon neutral ground, and hence Providence is certainly not available. So the issue will probably be wholly between New

London have as yet been officially visited. The final decision of the regatta committee, who are all practical boating men, will be awaited with much interest, and with confidence that it will be deliberate and judicious.

It is certainly to be hoped that the boating enthusiasm now so manifest in our own college, will bear fruit proportionate to its present vigor.

The conditions of the problem are evident. We have at Bowdoin a reasonable amount of that Maine muscle which has done good service on the crews of other colleges. We have the assurance, if past success be any augury of the

THE NATIONAL REGATTA

Since the question of the next national college regatta has been opened by the College Court, it is proper that we should humbly and meekly assert our position in the coming struggle of words, as we intend at a future time to be powerfully represented in the struggle of oarsmanship.

Yale conceit is singular, and in fact, peculiarly their own. There seems to be an indefinable something in New Haven air which produces conceit in immeasurable quantities. Possibly this fact may be some palliation for the enormity of the insult gratuitously tendered by the Court to the "smaller colleges." That any man, ignorant of boating, knowing nothing of the state of the science in other institutions, should by a single stroke of the pen undertake to rule out all but Harvard and Yale, on account of supposed inferiority, is an undiluted insult not to be swallowed in silence.

Is the mastery performance of the Agriculturals forgotten? Is it forgotten how easily they defeated the Harvards, Yale's acknowledged superiors in every manly sport? It may be said in reply that Harvard did not present her best crew. That makes but little difference, for Harvard never had a crew equal to that of the sturdy farmer boys. 16.47 will go on record as the fastest time ever made by a college crew. But the course was straightway, it may be said. Upon such a sluggish course as that of Ingleside, as good time can be made against as with the current; hence, if there had been a stakeboat to turn, it would have

SPORTS REPORTING FOR 100 YEARS

Bowdoin finds her athletic interests during the spring term moved in three directions — baseball, field meets, and tennis. In the last sport, the team will rival last year's, if not surpass it; but in the other two success depends more on the college backing and the faithful training of the individual, under the guidance of captain and coach.

The foregoing paragraph, taken from the April 20, 1898 Orient is one of the many examples of sports reporting as it progressed through the newspaper's first hundred years.

Emphasis on athletics in the paper has fluctuated throughout its history. The first issue contained no mention of athletics, and usually before 1900 less than a page was devoted to sports events. During the early twentieth century the Orient regularly proclaimed sporting events on the first page, and up until the forties and fifties still devoted part of

Aeroplanes

A most intriguing announcement appeared in the paper on April 22, 1910, when it was noted, "Colleges working on aeroplanes will race in an intercollegiate meet to be held at Philadelphia." There is no indication that a representative from Bowdoin either visited, or competed in the meet.

page one for important games.

The sixties ushered in an era of few page one sports stories, and, like the late nineteenth century, less column space elsewhere in the paper devoted to the reporting of athletics.

Attitudes in college sports news writing become apparent to the reader of Orient's from different decades. From the stiff, exact writing of yesteryear where athletics were viewed as a sort of heroic idealism and every competitor a knight on the field of honor, the Orient has evolved into either straight-forward reporting, or articles presented in a humorous vein; something which cannot be found in earlier issues.

The position of sports editors evidently is a highly unstable post, since it appears that many times during the hundred years there was no editor, specifically in charge of athletics.

Yet, from all indications athletics, have been adequately covered at Bowdoin College during the paper's existence. And always, one finds slight discrepancies when a writer is discussing Bowdoin in relation to a rival — especially a close rival.

Tragedy as well as happiness was seen during the century in athletics. In the spring of 1901 a student drowned in a canoeing accident on the Androscoggin River.



STUDENTS STILL RELAX — This photograph, a gift of W. P. Woodman, of the class of 1916 shows Willard W. Woodman '88, his father, wearing a straw hat in the foreground. The sport the men are playing on the quadrangle could either be tennis or badminton. Students don't change too much — now we play frisbee in the same place, among a lot more trees, walks, and people.

—Bowdoin Archives

Commencement Issue

Our One-Hundredth Year of Publication



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME C

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1971

NUMBER 27

Bowdoin Graduates Its First Woman Student

BOWDOIN'S FIRST
CO-ED



Today, Susan Jacobson received a diploma and a lollipop. The diploma was the first of its kind and the lollipop was payment for a bet lost by her father.

When she was five Sue told her father, a 1940 graduate of Bowdoin College, "I'm going to go to Bowdoin." He told her "There's a slight problem." Bowdoin was an all-male school. Nevertheless, Sue bet her father a lollipop that she would one day go to his college.

She graduated from Deering High School in Portland, Me., and set off to Connecticut College. During her sophomore year she learned of the newly established Twelve College Exchange Program and applied as an exchange student to Bowdoin. She was accepted and spent a year studying at her father's alma mater. Since room was available this fall, she returned for a third semester in the Exchange, anticipating her return to Connecticut to graduate in June.

Then, on a fateful Friday in September, Bowdoin's Governing Boards voted to make the 176-year-old college coeducational. The following Monday Sue was in the office of Professor A. LeRoy Greason, Jr., Dean of the College, asking to be allowed to graduate from Bowdoin. She would have gone to him earlier, she said, "but Dean Greason wasn't in his office Sunday."

After conversations with officials at Connecticut College and Bowdoin, Dean Greason informed Sue that she would be the first woman to be awarded an undergraduate degree at Bowdoin since its founding in 1794.

Still somewhat stunned by the fact that she was not only attending her father's college but also a regularly enrolled student there, Sue said "Being first doesn't make any difference, I just love the place."

Being first does make a difference to her mother, though. Mrs. Jacobson has tried talking about "my daughter at Bowdoin" and has been met with disbelief. In desperation she has designated Sue "my son at Bowdoin."

Her father, Dr. Payson B. Jacobson of Portland, "just laughs", Sue said. "He's become used to the idea of coeducation at his alma mater, though."

Although Sue is the first woman undergraduate degree recipient, she joins a long list of distinguished female honorary degree recipients and graduate degree holders.

Dean Greason has nothing but praise for Bowdoin's first regularly enrolled coed. "She did splendidly in her first year in the Exchange," he said, "and we were pleased to welcome her back for an additional semester." Her three semesters in residence at Bowdoin were a prime factor in her being allowed to graduate, in effect, a full year before female graduates were expected.

"The College is especially pleased that Sue will be the first," Dean Greason said. "She has set high standards which we hope our later coeds will be able to match."

As a member of the first group of girls to attend Bowdoin, Sue has many thoughts about those first few months and the prospects for the future now that

Bowdoin women will be joining Bowdoin men. "Last year," she said, "the men couldn't find their way to struggle over to our house a few blocks from the campus. But we could always walk way over to the Senior Center! This year, living right next to the campus, we have more visitors and even get serenaded in the middle of the night."

"Bowdoin men have gone out of their way to be nice," she added, "but Bowdoin is traditionally nice."

The initiation of full coeducation may cause a few problems for some Bowdoin men, Sue thinks. "Some of the men here have been brought up through all-male boarding schools and have been continuing the tradition through an all-male college. They don't know how to treat girls and often put them on a different plane."

"College years should be maturing years," she noted, "but you have to mature in many ways." Coeducation will be helpful, she added, because "in the cruel world outside, there are girls."

Sue, who is an English major, hopes to go on to study Library Science.

Awards and Grants

Luiz F. Valente of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the Charles Harold Livingston Honors Prize in French and the Pray English Prize.

Kevin S. Wellman of Kennebunk, Maine, a member of the Class of 1974 at Bowdoin College, has won the Goodwin French Prize as Bowdoin's best scholar in French.

John S. Fonville, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., and Stephen B. Kern of Portland, were awarded prizes for character and leadership at Bowdoin College's 166th Commencement Saturday.

Fonville was awarded the College's William Henry Owen Premium of \$55, presented annually to a senior "recognized by his fellows as a humble, earnest and active Christian."

Kern won the Lucien Howe Prize of \$50, given each year to "that member of the senior class who, during his college course, by example and influence has shown the highest qualities of conduct and character."

Charles W. Tucker of Spencer, Mass., a member of the Bowdoin College Class of 1972, has been awarded the Bowdoin Poetry Prize.

Herbert J. Lovett, Jr., of Saugus, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, today won the College's Hawthorne Prize and was named a co-winner of Bowdoin's Mary B. Sinkinson Short Story Prize.

Roderick Loney of Queens Vill:ge, N. Y., a member of the Bowdoin College Class of 1974, has been awarded Bowdoin's annual Forbes Rickard, Jr., Poetry Prize.

Kent W. Johnson of Fairfax, Va., and R. Warwick Zeamer of Simsbury, Conn., both graduating seniors at Bowdoin College, have been named co-winners of the College's Edward Sanford Hammond Mathematics Prize.

(Please Turn to Page Three)

Honorary Degrees

Young Gets Posthumous Award

(Editor's Note: Below are the texts of the honorary degrees awarded this morning.)

TIRELESS RELEVANCE

WHITNEY MOORE YOUNG, JR., late Executive Director of the National Urban League and long-time articulate Civil Rights leader. Tragically taken from us at an early age, he will live in our memories as one of the great men of our troubled times. He desired to be measured by whether he had helped to improve the economic, political, and social future for Black people, and on that scale he is to be measured in the first rank. Equally at ease among corporate heads, politicians, and the Black poor whose cause he championed with such distinction, he converted the Urban League from a middle class oriented social work group to the nation's primary non-governmental force working for the self-sufficiency of the Black American poor. He stands as one of the great leaders among this nation's fighters for freedom and for human dignity. A man of the greatest courage and integrity, he fearlessly fought for

the cause of Civil Rights, a cause in which, he sagely observed, there is no such thing as a moderate. He once noted that "the difference is whether or not one is all rhetoric or relevant." Our sense of the overwhelming debt this nation owes him for his tireless relevance is made deeper by our sense of loss that he no longer personally leads us in the quest for realization of man's humanity. **HONORIS CAUSA, DOCTOR OF LAWS.**

INSPIRATIONAL TEACHER

ALBERT ABRAHAMSON, George Lincoln Skolfield, Jr., Professor of Economics and former Dean of the Faculty of Bowdoin College. A Portland native and a summa cum laude graduate of Bowdoin College, he has combined a career of outstanding college teaching and selfless service to his country as consultant to the State of Maine and the national Government. Every national administration since that of President Roosevelt has had the benefit of his wise counsel and wide knowledge. His appointments have ranged from

WPA Administrator for the State of Maine to Executive Director of the National Refugee Service, from Special Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Labor to Service Staff Associate of the National Science Foundation, Office of Science Resources Planning. At the same time he has managed to be one of the College's most popular and inspirational teachers. A love of learning and a keen awareness of the importance of institutional loyalty marked his term as Dean of the Faculty. Few men have ever served their college and the wider community with more love and diligence than he has done. In the words of an editorial about his WPA service, he has done "wonderfully well and Maine owes him much." **HONORIS CAUSA, DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.**

A PIONEER IN

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

ROY ANDERSON FOLKE, graduate of Bowdoin in the Class of 1919, astute student of business and finance, and Overseer

(Please Turn to Page Four)

Seniors Speak

Patriotism, Individuality, Maleness, And Co-Education

A graduating senior at Bowdoin College declared today that he intends "to give a active participation in the political process an honest try before I wash my hands off it."

Timothy J. Parsons of Brunswick, one of four students chosen to speak at Bowdoin's 166th Commencement Exercises, said "If other members of my generation want to do 'their own thing' with communes, or drugs, or fire-bombs, that's fine with me, but I do not intend to let the 'new consciousness' make me blind to the needs of my fellow men and my country."

Parsons titled his talk "Political Participation: Summer Soldiers and Sunshine Patriots." He condemned the idea of those who "drop out" that they can bring down the "system" as "an extraordinarily arrogant and egocentric notion which manifests concern with nothing more nor less than one's own self."

Parsons said "our 'movement' . . . should be to make government more responsive to the will of the people as far as that is possible within the existing framework, and THEN after reorientation, to reconstruct, modify, or build anew where necessary."

Mark T. Parker of Ventura, Calif., a former resident of Auburn, took the occasion of his Commencement speech to look into his "crystal ball" at the future of Bowdoin. Parker said small colleges such as Bowdoin cannot compete in many fields with large, low-tuition universities, but noted Bowdoin's trend "towards increasing emphasis on individuality."

He predicted that the trend will continue and "will have favorable results, as this is the one area in which Bowdoin can compete successfully - triumphantly even - with the big universities."

Parker predicted the eventual abolishment of departmental divisions at Bowdoin in favor of individual programs which would be set up "with an appropriate professor which will best serve his needs during his four-year stay at Bowdoin . . . It would, however, have a definite aim and would probably lead to a demonstrable goal." He said such goals could range from publication of the result of a scientific investigation to the production of an original work of art. "In each case," he said, "there would be some basis on which to judge the accomplishment in four years even if this basis is very alien to our present standards."

Martin Friedlander of Woodbury, N.Y., chose to discuss "The Spirit of Place" in relation to his experiences at Bowdoin. With the establishment of large

centers of learning in urban areas, "Bowdoin was able to retain over many years what was giving way to the unpleasant effects of rapid growth pains in other places."

Coming from New York, Friedlander said, he reveled in the availability of such things as fields, forests, beaches and different national communities in the vicinity of Bowdoin. He shared the enjoyment of these things with his classmates. "I think that the spirit of Bowdoin's place lies in the bonds fostered between those who live here - between those who are a part of the place, and therefore a part of each other. I think much of this is derived from the maleness - pardon the expression - of the environment."

Friedlander said he is glad to see coeducation come to Bowdoin but that "the old spirit of the place, like that of so many other times, must suffer redefinition for those who will experience it, and hence lose the meaning it held for me and those who experienced it as I did. I do hope that in its redefinition, the spirit of place retains the significance in the new lives here that it did in mine. A spirit of place brings together what so often today is difficult to find and retain - a freedom of self within the human contest of others."

Bowdoin's first woman graduate and first female Commencement speaker, Susan D. Jacobson of Portland, took the occasion to allay fears of some that women at Bowdoin would be like "invaders from another galaxy . . ."

Miss Jacobson, who first came to Bowdoin under the Twelve College Exchange Program, said "Certain the overwhelming success of the Exchange Program is indicative of the successful future that awaits co-education."

Bowdoin College has established two new courses entitled "Environmental Studies" and "Economics of Resources and Environmental Quality."

The "Environmental Studies" course, proposed by the College's Committee on Environmental Studies, will be an interdisciplinary program supervised and coordinated by Professor Charles E. Huntington of the Department of Biology.

The course on "Economics of Resources and Environmental Quality" will be conducted by Professor A. Myrick Freeman, III, Chairman of Bowdoin's Department of Economics.

(Editor's note: All the quotes in article below are from Daniel Berrigan's No Bars To Monks.)

Where Are They Now?

by PETER WILSON '70

I recall having thought, "What a familiar scene!"

Stewart Blackburn, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1971 who chose to leave academic pursuits sometime prior to graduation, was transported two weeks ago to Danbury Federal Prison, Danbury, Connecticut a few days after being judged guilty of refusing induction into the armed forces by a U.S. Federal District judge in Portland, Maine.

Gary was summoned to a Connecticut court. A young man decided to surpass the vocation set for him by the powers of the state, attacked to become neither statesman nor church. He decided to become neither statesman nor church. He is going to become a man. And since he is born in a period where it is forbidden to become a man, he refuses also to belong to the state as properly understood or to the church as properly accepted to.

Blackburn, along with another Brunswick area man, Richard Klaus, was sentenced to eighteen months incarceration for a felony punishable by up to five years imprisonment and/or a \$10,000 fine.

He stands before the judge who acts in the name of the state. His life has rendered other men fortunate; so Gary stands with friends who stand neither with state nor church. He stands also with a priest who has dared the powers both of church and state, and therefore worthy to be called in this supreme hour of passion of youth, a friend. And that is where I stood, out of seminars, out of honors, out of my past, a hand withdrawn from its glove, a child from the womb, out of all the definitions of a man into which I had been born.

This was an increase of six months over previous sentences for Maine men convicted of resisting the draft, and was one of a few possibilities from which the Court could elect to choose. The U.S. Attorney had recommended a two-year term of imprisonment.

The prosecutor seized upon the dangling alternatives held before the court. He objected in civilized fashion to the possibility of a suspended sentence, to be spent working in a hospital, subject to the scrutiny of a parole board. He appealed to tradition. And to those without a tradition, his appeal had a certain plausible charm. Equal fate for all, the argument ran; why let this one off, when others serve, or are sent to jail? The argument, crude and seductive as the times, invades the courtroom, forbids any deviation by those who stand there, naked and unrecognized, in the very form of the ragamuffin refugees who once set in motion the American experiment.

Before pronouncing formal sentence, Judge Edward Gignoux read sections

The decor of the courtroom was both new and old;

A New Man For Alumni

Louis B. Briasco of Winchester, Mass., a graduate History student at Brown University, will become Alumni Secretary of Bowdoin College July 1.

A summa cum laude member of Bowdoin's Class of 1969, Mr. Briasco will succeed Glenn K. Richards '60, who is resigning at the close of the current academic year to enter the ministry.

Mr. Briasco has been attending Brown for the past 1 1/2 years and will be awarded an M.A. degree in History at Brown June 7. During the past year he has been a Reference Fellow in Brown's Rockefeller Library under a special program supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Council on Library Resources.

A graduate of Bowdoin with High Honors in History, Mr. Briasco was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship. During the course of his distinguished undergraduate career he was awarded honorary James Bowdoin Scholarships in recognition of his outstanding academic achievements.

Mr. Briasco was a manager of Bowdoin varsity lacrosse teams and was an active member of both the Bowdoin Glee Club and the Bowdoin Museum of Art Associates. During his freshman year he was a member of the staff of WBOR-FM, the student campus radio station. As a junior he was nominated by his fraternity, Chi Psi, for the Wooden Spoon Award, presented annually to the most popular and respected Bowdoin junior as voted by his classmates.

President Howell issued a statement in which he said "Mr. Briasco has a special talent for making and perpetuating friendships and a genuine liking for people of all ages. Not only as President of Bowdoin but also as his former teacher here, I look forward to working with him in behalf of the College during the years ahead."

Mr. Ireland said in a statement "On behalf of all Bowdoin alumni, I extend to Mr. Briasco sincere congratulations and our very best wishes for success. It is more heartening to know that the College has seen fit to appoint a man close to our younger constituency, whose support of their alma mater will be so vital in the future. He will also be in the very important position of working with those members of the Alumni Association whose ties with Bowdoin are deeply rooted in the heritage and traditions of the College."

you could always take your choice where plastic was concerned . . . The judge, in the way of plastic, was neither old nor young. It mattered not at all that he was old. He was young in the latest cliché, the latest unfathomable, shallow jargon about who we were, why we were where we were. He was old as the judge of Socrates or of Jesus; he was as young as the judge conducting the Presidio trials . . . He was old at the myth of Genesis, he was young as the latest lie from the White House. His life had grown old; he had made all things, including death, new.

from the pre-sentencing report filed by the Court's probation officer in which Blackburn stated his moral opposition to co-operation with a system of conscription, including the filing of an application for exemption based on conscientious objection.

Gary was cool as fresh ice, or as soul on ice. He pointed out his unwillingness to kill, as so many men have pointed out before. He added, as perhaps not so many have added, that he was unwilling also to fill out forms that would grant him an immunity of sorts. He said that as an educated favorite son of the middle class, he was expected to do best what the middle class always does best - save itself. He pointed out, as few have done, I take it, that the poor who cannot fill out forms and justify their conscientious niceties, go off to die in the crude tradition of those who can manage things in no better way. Gary said that he wished to put before his fellow citizens questions relating to human life.

Execution of the sentence was immediate and the defendant was taken from the crowded courtroom for commitment in the Portland County Jail. Attorney Daniel Donovan of Bath, Maine represented Mr. Blackburn and urged the Court to take into account his client's past accomplishments and potential for social contribution.

Gary's lawyer, a new man on an unfamiliar scene, insisted upon something that, after the statement of the defendant, one could only find pathetic: Such a man as this is not "rehabilitated" through a jail sentence, he declared. What need of affirming things already so well known to all except the blind or the unconscious?

In further judicial action taken during the morning session, the Court processed two more arrangements of men charged with refusing induction and imposed a two-year suspended sentence on a young man who pleaded guilty to the charge of transporting stolen goods . . .

Men are no longer allowed the luxury of normal times, concentration upon those areas of life that are normally considered as values beyond question: the well-being of the children and of the aged. A cycle is broken. Attention is drawn to resistance, to courtrooms, to jails, precisely because the best youth are being hauled in for illegal resistance. Men find, night and day, that their attention can no longer hearken to the moral passions of good men, and still lie within the beaten track. Religious men are becoming something more than religious; they are becoming men.

LETTERS

The 'Last Class'

TO THE CLASS OF 1971:

Four years ago this month it was my pleasure and privilege to sign and send your certificates of admission. It is interesting that your Baccalaureate service and senior get-together marks the anniversary of your replies which made you the Class of 1971.

On October 1, 1967, then Acting President Athem Daggett, very thoughtfully wrote me a note to report that he had met each one of you. He further observed that you looked like a good group, and "had made a good impression on the college community." His last sentence is the one I am especially pleased to share with you. "It is your class and you can be proud of them."

I regret that I was not in Brunswick to welcome your arrival and that, in all likelihood, I shall miss your graduation (and my 35th reunion). However, the feeling of pride to which Mr. Daggett referred and which began as your class was assembled is now more than fulfilled. You have done well and I need only turn to the numerous reports I have received over the past four years to verify this fact.

What really thrills me - and I do hope you will forgive the injection of my personal feelings throughout this letter - is the knowledge that you have accomplished the real objective of your being at Bowdoin. The role of student has become more complicated and involved these days and new catalysts which cause the effective interaction between the student and the college community are at work. You apparently have discovered these catalysts and have applied the ones which have made your contributions so valuable and so much appreciated. What is equally important is that the benefits which you will realize generate from your effective participation in the life of the college. The faculty and administration can be at their best only if they have a responsive and responsible student body. You have met this description.

So, to my "last class" I extend my congratulations and best wishes. I am truly proud of you.

Sincerely, Hubert S. Shaw

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RICHARD MOLL

Class Of '75

Will The Daughter Of Retired Non-College Parents And The Six-Foot Seven-Inch Artist And Musician From Tennessee Be Able To Find True Happiness At Bowdoin?

(Editor's note: The short biographies that follow Rink Buck's article were put out by Mr. Moll as examples of some of the outstanding students who will be in next year's freshman class.)

RINK BUCK

This was the year of the great pizzazz; if Dick Moll and his squad demanded that the somewhat nebulous and overused notion be used as a criterion for admissions, they certainly exhibited enough of it themselves to qualify as judges. Bowdoin saw an unprecedented surge in admissions activity this year. A whopping 2925 candidates, 925 over last year, taxed the admissions office to lengths it had never quite expected. It appears, now that Candidates Reply Date has passed, that the captain and his crew have done an admirable job. As the numbers of actual applicants increased greatly, so did the quality of those who will finally matriculate.

As things stand now, Bowdoin is a hedge over-subscribed by approximately fifteen students. No one was admitted from the waiting list because attrition is not expected to be high, Bowdoin can expect to have a class of 335 next fall; the target had been 320. There will be approximately 65 women and 270 men. The class profile appears to be stronger than last year's or any recent year's. 65% of next fall's class ranks in the top 10% of their secondary school's graduating class. Although a third of those who will matriculate did not submit SAT scores, it clearly did not appear to reflect negatively on their high school performance.

Bowdoin has obviously become more competitive in admissions. For example, of those who declined Bowdoin's offer to be on the waiting list, here is a sampling of the schools where some were already accepted: Harvard (8), Tufts (9), Williams (8), Princeton (3), Amherst (3), and Yale (2). Moll points out that he has rarely seen these names on the declining waiting list cards in the past few years. There is some indication, then, that Bowdoin can no longer accommodate those applicants who consider Bowdoin merely a

back-up to the Ivy League and the Little Three.

Geographic distribution is also interesting. Although Maine and Massachusetts percentages are down, due to the increase in the size of the class, the number of students from these states actually increased. Massachusetts will be represented by 74 students next year, by far the single greatest contingent from any single state. (this year: 66)

Maine will have 57, up ten over the current freshman class. New York and Connecticut will have 36 and 26 respectively. Ohio and Pennsylvania both 13, California and New Jersey both 12 and Illinois 10. Illinois was the big surprise, since Bowdoin had never had many students from the Midwest. Canada, Peru, Brazil, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden and Venezuela will all send one or two students next fall. Forty-two states and countries will be represented in the class: 51% of the class will come from New England.

Alumni sons and daughters fared well, considering they probably had to be brighter than their father when he applied. Of the 87 legacies who applied, 32 were admitted, or 37%.

28 Black students will matriculate next fall, of whom 6 are females. A Mexican-American from Arizona (who is President of his school's Student Council and ranks second in a class of 409) will also be coming.

The percentage of students accepted from private schools has increased slightly, from 24.8% last year to 32.8% this year. This represents Bowdoin's campaign to find more students whose parents can afford to pay the full ride. Moll believes that the increase in prep school students will not alter the diversity or outlook of the class as a whole.

The creator of the cartoon sketches pictured is a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1975. He is co-editor of his school's literary magazine as well as a writer for the newspaper and staff member of the yearbook. An all A and B student the past three years, he plans to major in French.

A recipient of both the Yale Book Award and the Brown Alumni Award, he is valedictorian of his senior class of 357. He is editor of the school newspaper and magazine as well as being a National Merit Semifinalist and member of the National Honor Society. He wishes to be a mathematics major and hopes eventually to teach.

The composer of a musical comedy based on Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer". The play, written, financed, and managed by students was both a financial and artistic success, performed before 300 people each night. The author has been active in choir, glee club and dramatics four years running. He plans to major in English.

The valedictorian of a Massachusetts high school who has been editor of both his school yearbook and magazine as well as president of the National Honor Society and Spanish Club. A National Merit Semifinalist, he plans to major in English.

A black student from Wisconsin who ranks 8 in a class of 326. He was president of his freshman and junior classes and presently is president of the senior class. In addition to receiving varsity letters in two sports, he finds time to participate in debate as well as tutor students for fifteen hours a week.

Born in Cairo, Egypt, he was brought up in a French school where he learned both Arabic and French. Came to the U.S. three years ago and has proven to be an A and B student ranking 15th in a class of 507. The recipient of the Harvard Book Prize, he spent the past two summers in summer school "in order to take accelerated courses in mathematics, history and English".

A six foot seven inch artist and musician from Tennessee who also plays basketball (all state honorable mention). He has played the piano for eleven years and is presently sports editor of

(Please Turn to Page Four)

Awards . . .

(Continued from Page One)

Michael C. (Mike) Nickrass, Jr., of West Hartford, Conn., has been awarded the College's Francis S. Dane Baseball Trophy.

The Bowdoin College Department of Chemistry has announced the names of four students who will take part in its Undergraduate Research Participation Program this summer. Professor David A. Wheatland of the Bowdoin Department of Chemistry, Director of the project, said the program is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Student participants and NSF Undergraduate Research Participation Fellows are Roger D. Eliason '72, John W. Georgitis '72, Thomas G. Harrison '72, and Donald W. Patrick '71.

Donald E. Hoening of Livingston, N.J., has been awarded the Orren Chalmer Hornell Cup at Bowdoin College.

Theta Delta Chi Fraternity at Bowdoin College has chosen Frederick N. Nowell, III, of Andover, Mass., as the winner of the William Campbell Root Cup and Robert A. DeRice of Portland, as its Freshman of the Year.

Joseph C. Cove of Uxbridge, Mass., and David A. McCarthy of Chester, Conn., have won Bowdoin College's annual Edgar Oakes Achorn Prize Debate. The two students divided \$60 as the top two contestants in a debate on the topic, "Resolved: that Congress should significantly change the jury system in the United States." Both sophomores at Bowdoin, they took the negative position.

The U.S. Department of State has awarded a Fulbright grant to Professor Louis O. Cox of Bowdoin College to teach in France during the 1971-72 academic year.

For the second consecutive year Patrick J. McDonald of Ellsworth, a member of the Bowdoin College Class of 1971, has won the Mary B. Sinkinson Short Story Prize.

David J. Bradshaw of Haverhill, Mass., a member of the Bowdoin College Class of 1972, has been awarded the College's Bertram Louis Smith, Jr., Prize in English Literature.

F. Andrew deGanah of Suffield, Conn., a member of the Bowdoin College Class of 1973, has won the Edwin Herbert Hall Physics Prize as the College's best sophomore scholar in the field of Physics.

Harry D. Demeter of Boston, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the Nathan Gould Classics Prize.

Donald W. Patrick of Palos Park, Ill., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the American Institute of Chemists Student Medal. The medal is presented for excellence in Chemistry.

Bruce C. Levine of Silver Spring, Md., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the Philo Sherman Bennett Prize.

John R. Roberts of Blackwell, Okla., has been awarded the Leslie A. Claff Trophy at Bowdoin College and Clifford S. Webster of Brunswick has been elected Captain of Bowdoin's 1972 outdoor track and field team.

Anthony Ferreira of Swansea, Mass., has been honored by Zeta Psi Fraternity at Bowdoin College for his outstanding contributions to the College and the fraternity. Ferreira has won the Locke Award, given annually to the senior member of Zeta Psi who has contributed the most to the College and the fraternity.

Michael Hurst, Visiting Professor and a Fellow of St. John's College Oxford has been awarded Bowdoin's coveted Doctorate of Inhumanum Letters. As one of the three living recipients of this honor (all the others are dead), Professor Hurst will be entitled to wear the noteworthy green bowler.

John L. Myers of Allison Park, Pa., a member of the Class of 1972 at

Bowdoin College; has won the Merck Index Award for excellence in Chemistry, his major field of study.

Bruce C. Levine of Silver Spring, Md., a graduating Bowdoin College senior, has been awarded the Leonard A. Pierce Memorial Prize for his outstanding scholastic record. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Roger W. Dawe of Stoughton, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College and Captain of Bowdoin's 1970 varsity football team has been awarded the Andrew Allison Haldane Cup Saturday. The cup is given annually to a senior who has displayed "outstanding qualities of leadership and character."

John F. McClellan of North Weymouth, Mass., President of the senior class at Bowdoin College, has won the Riolston G. Woodbury Memorial Award.

Randal J. Leason of Staten Island, N.Y., a member of the Bowdoin College Class of 1973, has won the Sewall Greek Prize.

Gordon F. Grimes of Dover, N.H., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the Class of 1875 Prize in American History and the Cyrus W. Hoover Prize.

Lewis D. Epstein of Great Neck, N.Y., a member of the Bowdoin College Class of 1973, has won the College's Sewall Latin Prize.

Nicholas P. Tsapatarris of Lowell, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the Hannibal Hamlin Emery Latin Prize.

Paul H. Wiley of New Haven, Conn., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the College's Fessenden Prize in Government.

Daniel R. Corro of Lincoln, Maine, a member of the Class of 1973 at Bowdoin College, has won the College's Smyth Mathematical Prize.

The Bowdoin College Fathers Association announced that its 1971 Edward E. Langbein Summer Research Grant has been awarded to Daniel R. Corro of Lincoln, Maine.

William E. Offenberg of Lowell, Mass., a member of Bowdoin College Class of 1974, has won the U. S. Chemical Rubber Co. Award as the College's outstanding freshman Chemistry student.

R. Patrick Johnson of New York, N. Y., a member of the Class of 1973 at Bowdoin College, has won the Society of Applied Spectroscopy Student Award.

Thomas G. Harrison of Bangor, Maine, has won the American Chemical Society's Undergraduate Award in Analytical Chemistry at Bowdoin College as a student who has displayed "interest in and aptitude for a career in analytical chemistry".

Craig G. Cogger of East Hartford, Conn., a member of the Bowdoin College Class of 1972, has won the College's Philip W. Meserve Prize in Chemistry.

Martin Friedlander of Woodbury, N. Y., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the Donald and Harriet S. Macomber Prize in Biology.

Lawrence D. Cohan of Merrick, N. Y., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, today won the Sumner I. Kimball Prize for Excellence in Natural Sciences.

George M. Walker, II, of Lunenburg, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the College's Copeland-Gross Biology Prize.

George M. Clifford, III, of Topsham, Richard K. Mastain, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., and David A. McCarthy of Chester, Conn., have been awarded prizes for outstanding work in Speech and Argumentation classes at Bowdoin College.

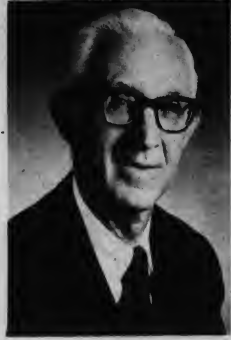
Sculptress, Educator, Reporter Receive Degrees



Young



Abrahamson



Foulke



Holden



Shulman

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of the College since 1948. As an undergraduate, he had already displayed his talents in business and economic administration as business manager of the "Orient". A Vice President of Dun and Bradstreet, he brought to that great commercial reporting agency the careful and skillful analysis of the scholar. His publications on business and finance are numerous and stimulating. His pioneering work in financial statement analysis has helped untold thousands of businessmen to achieve better management practices. A generous servant of his alma mater, he was a director and chairman of the Alumni Fund from 1937 to 1940 and among his gifts to the College have been valuable papers relating to the Bowdoin family. An outstanding member of the Board of Overseers, he served as its President from 1965 to 1969. The College owes a considerable debt to him for his careful scrutiny of its financial affairs. A man of strength and acumen, he has always taken time in a busy career to work for the College and its students. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF LAWS.

INNOVATOR FOR INVOLVEMENT
JOHN SPENCER HOLDEN of the Class of 1935, outstanding

teacher, educational innovator, and visiting member of the Bowdoin faculty. In a teaching career that has encompassed such diverse institutions as the Putney School, the Colorado Rocky Mountain School, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School, and Bowdoin College, he has brought to all his appointments a sense of the worth and dignity of the individual and a concern that all students become personally involved in their education and its relation to life. Winner of the Distinguished Bowdoin Educator Award, he once held an appointment as innovator for involvement; that title could serve well as a description of his whole educational career. A believer in the value of work, he is also a practitioner of the value of play as a preparation for life. Yet, he has worried that easy modern living potentially steals from people their deep, inner resources, and in a lifetime of educational pioneering, he has set as his goal the preservation and cultivation of that inner self. In one short term, he has vividly illustrated to his alma mater the meaning and the significance of his dynamic educational philosophy. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF EDUCATION.

DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR
DONALD RAYMOND

McNEIL, historian, distinguished educator, and Chancellor of the University of Maine. Long concerned with the advancement of educational opportunity and the development of constructive innovation, he has had wide experience both in scholarship and in administration. Author of note and winner of the Award of Merit of the American Association of State and Local History, he has served on the staff and as director of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. As Special Assistant to the President of the University of Wisconsin, he pioneered major efforts to increase educational opportunities for the disadvantaged and helped to frame Title I of the Higher Education Act which supports Extension and continuing education. Named as the first Chancellor of the University of Maine system of public higher education, he has brought to the State direction, imagination and vigor. At a time when higher education faces manifold challenges, the State of Maine is indeed fortunate to have a man of energy and vision as Chancellor. Although he is a relative newcomer to Maine, he has already established himself as one of her most productive sons. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF LAWS.

DYNAMIC FORCE IN SCULPTURE

LOUISE BERLIAWSKY NEVELSON, leading American artist, dynamic force in the development of sculpture, resister of regimentation. Born in Russia and raised in Rockland, she seems the personification of Degra's remark that many artists are exciting at 25 while the few, rare, preeminent ones are exciting at fifty. In her fifties, she produced her first sculpture wall; in her sixties she consolidated an international reputation, and in her seventies she continues to explore new techniques and new materials. Hailed by critics as the most impressive and individualistic sculptor America has yet produced, she has experimented with forms ranging from early cubist pieces, to majestic walls of boxes, to her recent "Atmosphere and Environment" series which she has described as "boxing in the outdoors." Her work represents restless experiment with the mysteries of form, light and shadow. Convinced that the artist is the last of the free people, she reminds us through her art that concepts and definitions are in a state of constant change. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF FINE ARTS.

CHRONICLER OF JOYS AND SORROWS

HARRY GEORGE SHULMAN, newsman extraordinary, for 40 years the chronicler of the joys and sorrows of Bowdoin College and the Brunswick region for the Guy Gannett newspapers and for other papers, wire services, and broadcast media. A familiar figure on the Bowdoin campus, he has taken as one of his greatest pleasures in life to bring the outside world a fuller understanding of the College and to tell of the College's accomplishments, academic and athletic. Before the College had its own News Service, he served as a volunteer, unpaid press adviser and cheerfully gave hours of work. His record of service to the community is, as was once remarked, a history of Brunswick's progress for more than a generation. Education, hospital services, recreational facilities, municipal offices have all benefitted from his devoted labors. An honorary member of the Alumni Association and of several Bowdoin classes, he is now welcomed to the roll of Bowdoin alumni in appreciation of his love for this institution of higher learning and his understanding of the College's hopes and ideals. Honoris Causa, MASTER OF ARTS.

Daughter Of Non-College . . .

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the paper. A National Honor Society member, he stands 10th in a class of 406.

The valedictorian of a Maine high school who has gotten straight A's since his sophomore year. In addition to being captain of the soccer team, he has been president of his class. He is presently taking his second math course at Bowdoin and planning to major in math in college.

A Black girl from Washington, D.C., originally from Trinidad, who ranks in the top 10% of her class of 382. For 6 weeks last summer, she was a participant in Howard University Medical School Horizons in Medicine Program studying various phases of medicine. She spent the month of August touring Europe and Western Africa with her school choir. She plans to major in chemistry and hopes to become a physician.

A girl from Maine who ranks 6 in her class of 424. She has participated in debate, played 1st violin in the orchestra, been a member of the National Honor Society and was selected as a National merit Semifinalist. She submitted some examples of her poetry.

A Harvard Book Prize ("the most outstanding junior boy")

winner from a large city high school in Massachusetts, who is President of the area's Synagogue youth, regularly lectures on television or at schools as the instigator and president of the local Youth Action Against Drug Abuse, and ranks in the upper fifth of his graduating class. Says the school principal: "I'm simply stating that this is one of the most outstanding young men I have ever met during all these years. His College Board are average, but this hardly tells the full story. He has one of the most inquiring minds I have encountered."

A boy ranking in the upper 10% of his enormous New York City high school who wrote about the moon on his application:

"On the night of her conquest, I looked at her again, but alas, she had lost her beauty - the queen of night fallen a victim of computerized guidance systems and dehydrated foods stored in little plastic bags . . . "That Ol' Devil Moon" must now rely on its catchy tune rather than its lyrics, for there is no devil moon. There is only a very small sphere of rock and dust spinning in a phathomless eternity of space . . . When my children reach the age of reason I don't think I'll tell them that the moon is or will be inhabited by humans - I just don't have the heart."

He left a private school to experience the mixed community of a large city high school, and is now part of the 15% white minority. Says an alumnus interviewer: "His inner strength, determination and independence undoubtedly provide the tools to permit his success in all efforts. For example, he likes to hike and camp, but no one he knows can keep up with him - thus the bulk of his trips are alone with two dogs. And he is now a vegetarian, after a careful study of foods."

The daughter of retired non-college parents who is the New England champion in Girls' Extemporaneous Speaking, president of the Women's Literary Union at her high school, and was chosen for the Governor's Council in Maine. She has only one B marking and an otherwise perfect record, and ranks 3 in 497 seniors.

A girl ranking in the upper 2% of her high school class who is president of the Math Club and student chairman of the New England Drama Festival. A teacher writes: "She is the only girl enrolled in the physics program and consistently outranks the boys. There would no doubt be animosity from the males if her sense of humor did not outwit them also. They don't resent her presence - they seek her assistance. In ten years of teaching I've not known a student whom I can recommend more highly for college."

'Mal' Morrell Named To Hall Of Fame

The National Assn. of Collegiate Directors of Athletics has chosen the late Malcolm E. (Mal) Morrell of Bowdoin College as being selected for enshrinement in the United Savings-Helms Athletic Foundation Hall of Fame.

Albert W. Twitchell, Director of Athletics at Rutgers University and President of the association, said Mr. Morrell was chosen because of "his outstanding contributions to intercollegiate athletics at Bowdoin."

Mr. Morrell, who retired as Director of Athletics in 1967 after a distinguished 42-year career at Bowdoin, died in 1968 at the age of 73. In 1969 Bowdoin's new gymnasium was dedicated in his memory.

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, told the association he was pleased to learn of Mr. Morrell's selection for the Hall of Fame. "His contribution to athletics during his long career at Bowdoin was indeed outstanding," President Howell said. "He was concerned not only with the athlete on the varsity

team, but with the 'would-be athlete in the physical education class. The Morrell Gymnasium now stands in recognition of Mal Morrell's broad contribution to the education of Bowdoin students."

W. R. (Bill) Schroeder, founder and curator of the United Savings-Helms Athletic Foundation in Los Angeles, said an award symbolic of the honor will be presented during the annual convention of the association in Miami Beach June 22. Accepting the award will be one of Mr. Morrell's two sons, John B. Morrell of (7 Euclid Ave.) Marblehead, Mass., Vice President in charge of the International Department of the State Street Bank and Trust Co. in Boston.

Under the direction of the late Mr. Morrell, Bowdoin established and perfected an integrated physical education program designed, in his own words, "to provide each student full opportunity for a satisfying experience in physical activities for the achievement of health and physical fitness."

NEW OVERSEERS

Three new members have been chosen for the Board of Overseers: Attorney William S. Burton '37, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Dr. Robert W. Morse '43, former President of Case Western Reserve University, also of Cleveland Heights; and William D. Ireland Jr. '49 of West Boylston, Mass.