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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOL. CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1972

NUMBER 1

Fraternity Rush Nets Ample 'Pledge' Yield

by LINDA BALDWIN

"I'm glad it's over" is the song sung most often by both new students and old guard fraternity members about rush this fall. The four day extravaganza of parties, punches, conversation and good food left some people with commitments, others confused and angry, and everyone very tired.

With Bowdoin in a somewhat touchy transitional stage, with the questioning of the status of fraternities at schools across the country, with the advent of coed dorms, and with the increased independence and awareness of entering freshmen, this year was crucial to the lives and future of each house. At no house was there a lack of fresh paint, an alcoholic concoction, and a "brother" to show you around. As a result of this painting, primping, and partying, no fraternity seems at this point to be in trouble.

On the whole, the new students were receptive and open minded about the frats, with a record 320 freshmen, exchanges, and transfers eating rotationally. Of this number, 196, or 54%, of the freshman class "dropped" on Tuesday night: 29 fresh women (36% of the total female entering class) and 167 fresh men (86% of the male freshmen).

Duke (24 male freshmen, 10 female freshmen, 2 male sophomores, and 2 male juniors) and TD (28 male freshmen, 4 female freshmen, 3 female sophomores and 3 juniors) filled their quotas and entered into the nasty business of turning people away. The Betas (21 male freshmen, 4 female freshmen, and 2 sophomore board members), Zetas (20 male freshmen, 1 female freshman, and 3 upperclassmen), and Delta Sigs (7 male freshman social members, 2 male freshman full members, and 2 junior social members) will have girls amongst the ranks at meals for the first time. Kappa Sig accepted only full members (12 male freshmen), thus closing its doors on the women. Psi U completely reversed its strategy of the previous year, adding what junior Gridley Tarbell calls "mechanical structures," and reaped the benefits of a more active rush: 14 male freshmen, 6 female freshmen, 1 male sophomore, 3 female sophomores, 2 male juniors, 1 female junior, and a senior Chi Psi's rush was a disappointment to some, with 19 male freshmen and 9 female social members. Finally, ARU took 18 freshmen, 3 female freshmen, and 3 upperclassmen.

Rush, which was traditionally under the jurisdiction of the student council, was administered by a new special committee this year. The Rush Committee consisted simply of a delegate from each of the nine frats, two of which served as co-chairmen. This committee determined campus-wide rush policy, rules, and quotas, set up the rotational eating system, and served as a police force and appeals board during rush.

Also new this year was a monitor system suggested by the Rush Committee, endorsed by the

food service, and passed 5-4 in the Fraternity Presidents Council. Although this system was harmlessly meant to assure even distribution of guests at mealtime, it was resented by many, ignored by others, and sometimes carelessly enforced.

Jason Fensterstock, co-chairman of the Rush Committee, expressed his frustration at the system. At least twenty cases of "dirty rush" were brought to his attention, so that eventually, he claims, these complaints cancelled each other out.

According to the rules of the rush game, no freshmen should be subjected to any fraternities between the time he arrives on campus and the official start of rush with Friday dinner. Again this year, there were problems with the freshman fall sports teams that arrive early. Also, those rushing are instructed not to make any references — good, bad, or even factual — to other houses. This law is widely misunderstood and abused. Jason would like to see these rules enforced, and thus, each frat penalized by reducing its quota by one for each instance of "dirty rush". His committee will be meeting again shortly to solicit formal, written complaints.

Gridley Tarbell, on the other hand, also co-chairman of the Rush, expressed his dissatisfaction with the entire system. "The whole idea of rush is wrong," he said. Gridley would like to see rush postponed a semester and the bidding system revised, with more open fraternities that are totally coed. On the question of "dirty rush" he feels that there is no need for a police force, that the freshmen should be mature enough to judge for themselves.

Many people share this perplexation with the problem of

(Please Turn to Page Two)



President Howell opens the academic year at the Convocation Exercises held last Tuesday in the First Parish Church.

Convocation address:

Howell Defends The Liberal Arts

by NILAND MORTIMER

Do the liberal arts constitute a valid educational experience in the rapidly changing world of American higher education? This was the principal theme of President Roger Howell's opening convocation address on September nineteenth at the First Parish Church. Beginning with a summary of the college's present financial situation, President Howell announced that for the first time in a decade the college was entering the fiscal year with a projected budget that is balanced.

He warned, however, that the same sense of scrutiny, aggressiveness and fairness which directed the decisions leading to this present stability must be rigorously maintained to see the college smoothly through the nationwide inflationary crisis. Difficult decisions must be made about what is central to Bowdoin's purpose and what is central to Bowdoin's purpose and

what is peripheral, which leads to the questioning of the value of the type of education the college provides.

Drawing upon the earlier President William DeWitt Hyde's famous Offer of the College, President Howell suggested that what Hyde wrote about the purpose and direction of education continues to have validity and encouragement today: "To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count Nature a familiar acquaintance and Art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of one's own; to carry the keys of the world's library in one's pocket and feel its resources behind one in whatever task he undertakes; to make hosts of friends among the men of one's own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose oneself in generous enthusiasms and cooperate with others for common ends; to learn

manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are Christians — this is the offer of the college for the best four years of one's life."

If led by this offer's concepts rather than becoming entangled in its Victorian phraseology, it continues, in President Howell's words, "a powerful defense and a convincing rationale" for the college's purpose.

President Howell then defined the focus of the liberal arts as being an attitude rather than a set of subjects, a concern for carefully examined values rather than a crossword puzzle knowledge of men and events. In the technologically-minded world of the present time, "it will only be those with theoretical knowledge, critical judgment, and the discipline of learning" who will be able to adapt and survive.

Of course, there are pressures on the liberal arts — pressures which make it increasingly difficult for a college such as Bowdoin to support this type of education. President Howell pointed specifically to four: the tremendous developments of secondary education which necessitate a new and more advanced curriculum at the college level; the technical expertise of the graduate schools which, in the opinion of some, casts a shadow on the liberal arts college as being either unnecessary or too expensive; the innate snobism of the liberal arts college in America; and finally, the internal conflict between research and teaching at the faculty level.

All these pressures may work against the liberal arts, but President Howell maintained that they are the very challenges necessary to stimulate a productive response. The liberal arts must become a pattern to life, as the humanism of the Renaissance. One must acquire the appreciation of subjects that will cross divisional and course boundaries; "the intellectual need not be an academic; he is a person of active mind and compassionate conscience and the focus of his work is immaterial."

Admissions Policy: A 'Personal' Approach

by JOHN HAMPTON

In the past several years, Bowdoin College has responded to changing educational trends and emphases by revising its admissions policies in some rather original ways. Along with co-education changes include the optional submission of CEEB-SAT test results, and the acceptance of creative projects in support of an application.

The two latter innovations evoked speculation as to the future drawing power of the College and the size of its applicant pool. Now, with the statistical profile for the class of 1976 available, it is possible to examine how these changes have affected the complexion of an entering class.

Director of Admissions, Mr. Richard W. Moll summarized the new attitude toward applicants, saying: "We're not interested in the bright but unmotivated individual; we'd rather go for one a little less bright who is giving 110%."

The figures for the class of 1976 reflect this generalization. The

range of SAT scores shows 42.2% of entering freshmen rated 650 or less on the verbal (18.9% better than 650, 38.9% not submitting), while 76.5% were in the top 1/4 of their graduating class (7.6% lower 3/4, 15.9% unavailable). Hard work and classroom achievement in secondary school stood as a greater asset than high powered test scores.

With CEEBs optional, the admissions staff turned to more concrete examples of a candidate's talent. Students could submit projects representative of their special achievements. Paintings, pottery, and recordings of musical performances took the place of SATs in the evaluation of some applicants.

Mr. Moll found such a condition helpful in sifting through "average" student's folders: "Through the comprehensive detailing of candidate's particular interests and abilities, Bowdoin is discovering in the large 'muddy middle' of the applicant pool, some colorful and talented human beings..." he said.

With special projects entering

into the admissions picture, Bowdoin has opened its doors widely to diverse talents. "We are finally giving equal time to people who are creative and imaginative," commented Mr. Moll, "people who are artists, not jocks."

However, there are problems in deciding which submissions are good and which are not. Evaluating projects, said Mr. Moll, is "very time consuming." It is difficult, he added, to "find professionals to judge and recognize talented individuals."

Bowdoin draws most of its students from the East (80.7%) but Director Moll cited a difference from previous years. "One reason for the growth and change in the applicant pool (3,425 applied last year) rests on the fact that a whole ecological generation is drawn to a college in the woods where the air is clean." Whether the new entering class is more attuned to or better qualified for college life remains to be seen, but attempts have been made to save the personal approach to admissions, and that, perhaps, is the most important innovation of all.

Critic At Large

More Filmic Sausages, Ma!

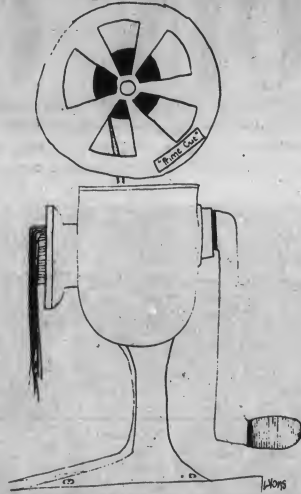
by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

As freshmen slowly get settled into their first term at Bowdoin, they will be interested in what fine arts endeavors their college town affords. Brunswick's sole cultural valhalla is the infamous Cooks Corner Double Cinema, a mere two miles from campus. Situated in a delightfully picturesque parking lot and surrounded by such "quaint" New England shops as MacDonalds, Holiday Inn, and Mario's Pizzeria, the Cooks Corner Theaters have a well deserved reputation in screening the cinema's most recent mediocre masterworks, and the two present films that greet the Bowdoin student as he returns to academia, "Prime Cut" and "Hot Circuit", achieve new heights in pedestrianism.

"Prime Cut" opens with scenes of a slaughterhouse in full operation, and, while elevator-style muzak intones away in the background, some guy is sent through a meat grinding machine and turned into twelve link sausages. Cut to Chicago where a big time mobster corners hit man Lee Marvin in a South Side saloon with a job for him. It seems that a Kansas City beef baron named Mary Ann (Played by Gene Hackman) has been using his meat business as a front for a heroin and white slave trade network, and at the same time cutting into the mobster's piece of the action. The boss is also very upset since he sent two of his best men out there to quell Mary Ann's comical shenanigans, and one of them has returned as the aforementioned sausages, while the other has disappeared mysteriously and is rumored to have been turned into a kosher salami. Marvin takes the job, and its off to Kansas City for a nice old fashion gangland bloodbath.

One wonders why anyone would ever consider making a film like "Prime Cut." The story, when not paper thin and pretentious, flirts with incoherency as the plot loses itself somewhere in between the first kick in the groin and the third pistol whipping. The film is ugly business in that it creates the ultimate cinematic obscenity of employing violence not for the enhancement of its theme and statement (as in Sam Peckinpah's very brilliant, but extremely violent films, "The Wild Bunch" and "Straw Dogs"), but rather for its own edification and its viewers titillation. Gore has been disguised in this film by a veneer of pastel-like color photography! sweeping landscapes, and cocktail lounge music, none of which fit into the piece's mode. One could almost believe that the makers of "Prime Cut" were attempting to do the story of a gang war dressed up as "The Sound of Music."

The waste of first rate talent in any art work is quite unfortunate, and in "Prime Cut", it is downright depressing. The director, Michael Ritchie, has previously done two superior pieces of work: the visually awe inspiring "Downhill Racer," which studies egotism and over-ambitiousness in sport, and an extraordinarily realistic handbook on current trends in American politics, "The Candidate." In both films, Ritchie, employing a semi-documentary technique, capturing the human qualities in two competitive sports — downhill skiing and politics. Witty and well honed, both films showed Ritchie as



a director with a refreshingly crisp cinematic style. Unfortunately, in "Prime Cut" he is lost as to what tack to take, and eventually makes the ill fated mistake of using a "pseudo-art" approach (Or what Orson Welles called "Vogue Magazine-type filmmaking.") So, the director takes a story that could be the plotline for a 1940's pot boiler with John Garfield, and adds shades of Antonioni. Ritchie's handling of both Marvin and Hackman is again further misinterpretation of what this thing is all about. The marvelous versatile Hackman plays the role of the villainous Mary Ann with a cud chewing folksiness reminiscent of Walter Brennan, and can you actually imagine Walter Brennan running a heroin and white slave trade operation? Marvin, however, is just a natural actor who has perfected playing himself to the nth degree, and continues that trend in this piece. Everyone tries very hard, but no one could rescue "Prime Cut" from the mire it has drowned itself in.

Playing next door to "Prime Cut" is "Hot Circuit." The worst mistake I made with that film was opening my eyes. Winner of the first prize at the New York Erotic Film Festival (If that impresses you), "Hot Circuit" is supposedly a humorous look at suburban wife swapping. An example of the film's typical sophomoric wit occurs when an adulterous husband departing from his mistress's house, leaves behind a chicken he bought. His mistress runs out after him holding the chicken and yelling, "Hey, you forgot your c-k." If that is your idea of jocularity, "Hot Circuit" is only ten minutes away from campus.

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Frat System

Ponders Rush

In Rushing

(Continued From Page One)

rush. Alice Early, new Assistant Dean of Students, thinks that rush occurs too soon, but wonders how else this could be handled.

It is unfortunate that Bowdoin's system of eating is co-existent with the fraternity system. To the dining service, rush is a way of alleviating the traffic in the already overcrowded Moulton Union (feeding 280 this year) and the Senior Center (feeding 300). Otherwise, new alternatives to rush might be approached and it might be feasible to have rush during semester break in January.

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Freshmen, Seniors Voice Few Complaints

Bewildered Freshmen Impressed, Repulsed

by LEONARD LOTHSTEIN

Though it is unfair to pass judgement on a college in only six days, the members of the freshman class have inevitably been impressed, repulsed, left cold, and bewildered by certain aspects of college life.

The following is a random sampling of impressions of the college by approximately twenty freshmen. This is by no means whatsoever intended to be the general opinion of the student body or any student faction.

On the subject of Bowdoin College in general, consensus found the institution to have a congenial atmosphere, or, as one interviewer stated, "A warm community where everybody is a different individual". Some students, though, expressed the fact that there was a lack of guidance insofar as campus orientation and acquaintance with the college facilities, which resulted in a chaotic environment.

Rushing seemed to be a very pleasing activity, although, since every man has his limits, the final days of rushing became a trying experience for most. The "devastating" effect of rushing was felt by one coed who complained that she started smoking again. The few die-hard independents justified their stance either by saying that they were too busy to join, too poor to join, or just unimpressed by fraternity life.

As for food, the fraternity meals rated highly on the culinary scale because of the wide variety of "exotic" foods, though some, with chagrin, believed that the diets would be quite bland after rushing ended. Runner-up was the senior center, and in last place, the Moulton Union dining facilities; presumably because of the lengthy lines at mealtime.

All the interviewed students were in accord with the fact that the faculty was a benevolent band of people who were jovial and extremely helpful.

There seems to be a moderate amount of suspicion among males and females on the Bowdoin campus. The women consider the men "nice", but, as one Appleton coed bluntly retorted "chauvanistic". When asked about the students of Portland's Westbrook College and their periodic expeditions to Brunswick, one coed replied with an ambiguous statement tainted with jealousy.

On the other hand, the male students branded some women as pseudo-intellectuals: One went so far as to say that the coeds feel that the Bowdoin men are "intellectual jocks looking for sex." Both genders admitted, though, that many male and female students were making an honest effort at friendship.

Brunswick itself, while not a social hub like Boston, was described as adequate in providing needed essentials for the Bowdoin community. But because of Brunswick's rural location and limited social outlets, dating for the automotively handicapped has been limited to a stroll around campus or down Maine Street. Many students are unhappy with this sobering fact of life.

Complaints were few, but varied. One student remarked that the English department was too forceful in giving advice. Other dissatisfactions included living accommodations (three in one room, insufficient amount of furniture, incompatible roommates); disappointments with schedules, and one Philadelphia coed had the audacity to complain about the scarcity of bird feeders on campus. Bowdoin certainly does have a diverse freshman class.

All in all, for some, Bowdoin life up to the present has been as confusing as tangled fishing line and as frustrating as, in the words of Tom Lehrer, "a Christian Scientist with appendicitis". But for many, Bowdoin College is the first step on the road to a glorious future.

Seniors Acclaim Bowdoin But Criticize Center Design

by SUMNER GERARD

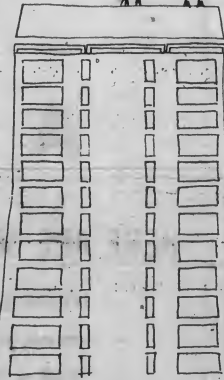
Above this week's rushing hubbub stood a relatively quiet Senior Center, seemingly aloof, at least to an outsider's eye. The outsider wonders what goes on in there, what the seniors are thinking, how they like their new living quarters, whether they are looking to the coming year with optimism or resignation. To find some answers to these questions, I have talked with a motley group of seniors, the vast majority living in the center, of course, but a few living in fraternities and dormitories. Most were too eager to talk, others too busy, some incisively articulate but a few unsure and fuzzy. Considering this diversity, it was surprising to receive responses much less varied as they might have been.

Dissatisfaction with the Senior Center seemed prevalent. The general consensus was that the building might have been better designed to eliminate noise, and,

simply the fact that the entire class is reunited once again, after scattering to various houses at the beginning of sophomore year, creates a nice "send off" from Bowdoin. Faced with mounting academic pressure and the uncertainty of a future dictated by the decisions of graduate schools and employers, seniors are, as one coined the phrase, "all in the same boat."

It is surprising to note how little cynicism the students here express. Almost all the seniors interviewed seemed enthusiastic and had no regrets about their decision to come to Bowdoin. One student who had returned from a junior year at another college declared that Bowdoin was superior "in every way you can think of." Cited several times were the "eminently qualified" faculty and the "excellent" student body.

Is there little concern, then, for the social issues which have



high atop the senior center, two rather large freshmen birds, without automobiles, without bird feeders, despair and consider the descent to the bottom.

more important, encourage intermingling in order to break up cliques. As it is, the suites, and certainly the floors can become closed units. Furthermore, the center is a nearly self-sufficient community where, unlike in dormitories and fraternities, residents not only sleep and eat, but receive their mail, hear lectures, and even attend classes (in the form of senior seminars).

This, it was felt, removes seniors to an unnecessary degree from the mainstream of life on the campus, an unfortunate situation, since the original idea of the center as a place where students could, in an intellectually stimulating and comfortable environment, prepare for life off campus seemed to be fading. Last year's senior class, some maintained, invited relatively few faculty over to the dining room.

On the other hand, few denied the obvious advantages of center

living. Not only do the quarters border on the luxurious, but the caused discontent on so many other campuses? One senior explained the situation convincingly when he said that while students here have not traditionally been activists, it is not so much because they are unconcerned, but because in Bowdoin's setting, where so much is experienced vicariously, activism carries only faint appeal.

As a result, an event as controversial as the invasion of Cambodia is needed to incite so much as a demonstration.

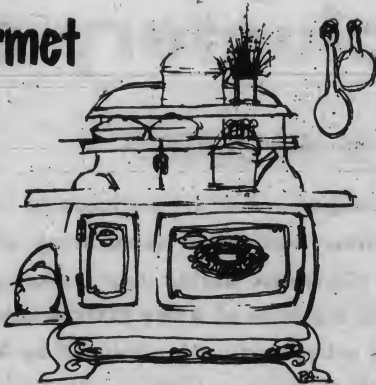
Coeducation and the growing desirability of small, rural colleges (and hence more selective admissions policies) were generally thought to be the two main factors which have contributed in recent years to develop what is, and what we all hope can continue to be, a vital, progressive institution.

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Autumn Squads Pack Power

by DAVID GRANT

This fall Bowdoin students will have a great variety of sports to watch and if pre-season analyses mean anything, football, soccer, cross country, sailing, girls' tennis, and girls' field hockey will all make their presence felt before winter sets in.

Bowdoin's varsity football team is hoping to improve last year's 3-4-0 record. Coach James Lentz has 33 upperclassmen to take on such rivals as Amherst, Wesleyan, and Williams. Much of Bowdoin's success this year will rest on the shoulders of its offensive backfield. Junior quarterback Ed Grady will hand off to such backs as Joe Bonasera who has hopefully recovered from an injury that forced him to miss almost half the season last year. Al Sessions, who started last Saturday's scrimmage against the University of New Hampshire, is back, as are fullback Jeff Begin and wingback Joe Bird. Sophomore Dave Caras will also be trying to break into the starting backfield.

Lack of depth in the offensive and defensive lines could cause the Polar Bears trouble. Davy Tyrrell, this year's team captain, will anchor the defensive line. Middle guard Carson Meehan will be tough to run against, Steve Elns, and Joe McDevitt will have the opposition's passing game well in hand. The offensive line is headed by Senior Pets Heasley. Any injury in this area could prove fatal to a winning season.

Bowdoin's scrimmage against UNH showed that the Polar Bears are a team to be reckoned with this year. After a scoreless first period, fine running by Dave Caras maneuvered Bowdoin to the UNH 21 yard line. Then on a crucial fourth down play, Ed Grady's pass fell incomplete in the end zone, but interference was called against UNH. Bowdoin thus kept possession on the UNH 1. One play later, Caras went in for the touchdown. Dave Tyrrell's conversion gave Bowdoin a temporary lead, 7-0.

But on the very next series of downs, the momentum of the game suddenly changed. Led by Monte Marrocco's powerful running, UNH moved steadily in for the tying TD. After a Bowdoin punt, Marrocco scored again and gave UNH a lead they never relinquished. The final score was UNH 20, Bowdoin 7. The Polar Bears, however, were up against a bigger school with more depth. Even the most pessimistic

Bowdoin supporter can take heart from the scrimmage and hope for a winning season.

The hopes of the varsity soccer team may very well rest with one man, sensational Ethiopian Girma Aamerom, who has broken every Bowdoin scoring record during his first two years of varsity competition. Coach Charles Butt looks for the team to have a powerful offense, although he does admit the defense might be a slight problem. But he expects that sophomores and co-captains Joe Ross and Bill Sexton will pick up the load.

Coach Butt hopes that big crowds will come out to the soccer team's first two games against Tufts and Springfield. Both games to be played at home. The Tufts game on Sept. 27 pits Bowdoin against a team that

reached the finals of the NCAA Eastern Regionals. On Sept. 30, Springfield, the top team in the New England University Division, will be Bowdoin's opponent. Both games should be high-scoring, slambang affairs.

The cross country team is the largest and best squad that Coach Frank Sabasteanski has ever had. Coach Sabasteanski says his team's potential is unlimited. The team runs on a 5.1 mile course at the Brunswick Golf Club. Such runners as Bill Wilson, Jeff Sanborn, Mike Allen, Fred Davis, Peter Benoit, Wayne Gardiner, and captain William Talbot should improve on last year's 3-3 record.

In short, it looks like this fall will be one of Bowdoin's most exciting and successful seasons for all its athletic teams.



Orient/Gerard

Soccer Ace Girma Aamerom prepares for opening battle against Tufts.

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Brunswick Citizens Differ on '72 Election

by JOHN HAMPTON and RICHARD CREW

As the political howitzers of the Presidential candidates rumble loudly throughout the nation, the Orient has come to wonder just how the caliber of their arguments has affected Brunswick voters. To find out, we spent an afternoon in town talking to the local citizenry, asking them just how they would cast their ballot in the upcoming election.

Of the thirty people we surveyed, 13 gave Nixon as their preference, nine indicated McGovern and eight were undecided. The main purpose of the poll was not to obtain statistical data, but to hear the views of housewives, construction workers, and others, in an attempt to understand how the people who live and work near the campus feel about the personalities and issues in this, a most confusing election year.

The first two men we questioned were sitting in a pick-up truck parked outside of a supermarket. One of them was for the President, saying, "I'm gonna vote for Nixon, by far." His friend had different

opinions, however: "Ahh, he's a yes man for everything, not like Wallace, but they shot him and they shot Kennedy and they'd shoot the other one (Ted Kennedy) if he ran. No, I'm not a pig man, no, not a pig man. I'll vote for McGovern."

One woman said, peering between her shopping bags, "I don't like Nixon. I just don't like his looks or anything about him."

After several "no opinions" we found an elderly gentleman just stepping out of his red Opel. "I'm for McGovern," he said. "I can't imagine any other. After the Kent State affair, I heard those speeches on TV: Agnew called you guys effete snobs and Nixon called you bums. How many — in the FBI, the CIA and in public office, even the White House for that matter, are thinking, 'We were lucky. We only had to kill four of these — to quiet the movement.' I'll vote for McGovern."

On the other side of the parking lot a man from the utility company was working on a power cable. He felt — "There's only one man, an' that's the one that's in there now."

A nearby pedestrian felt the same way: "I'll vote for Nixon. I kind of like what he's done so far. He's got everything started, so why not keep it going?"

Out on Maine Street, we found three construction workers resting by their parked pick-up truck. They too voiced conservative leanings. One of them said, "I have to vote for Nixon. McGovern would give it all away." "But," said another, McGovern and Nixon is the worst selection!" "I'd rather see Wallace," retorted the first, "at least he knows his own mind. How can a man do a good job in office when he owes everybody a favor? How can he do his own job when he's not even his own man?" "Yeah," piped in the third, "When Wallace says something, it's him talkin'!"

Finally, one old fellow stated simply, "I might not even vote. McGovern hasn't sold himself to me yet and Nixon never did." And perhaps it is this very suspicion and mistrust of the politicians themselves that has kept so many Brunswick locals in the "undecided" column, away from party lines.



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1972

NUMBER 2

SUC Plans Wide Array Of Activities For Coming Year

by Mark Levine

The Student Union Committee, made up of members of the various fraternities and members of the senior class, is making extensive preparations for the coming year.

In a recent interview, Committee President Gridley Tarbell appeared enthusiastic about the coming social events planned by the committee.

"This year we are going to attempt to remove ourselves from the stagnation that we have had in the past. In previous years, the main duties of the committee were to plan concerts for the three big weekends of the year. This year we are going to have four mini concerts to supplement our big ones. The first of these is coming up on Saturday. It will be held outside the Walker Art Building. The Concert will be held in the afternoon with the Con Fuller Band being featured."

Tarbell believes that this year the committee should and will plan a wider range of activities than in the past. He deplores the fact that so many students pack up and leave during weekends and hopes that new activities will remedy the situation somewhat.

Gridley explains that regular Friday night movie programs will be complemented by a film program on Thursday nights. This is not definite but it is well in the works.

This year the committee hopes for a good working relationship with the Coffee House. "We want to entertain their requests as best we can. We hope to have enough funds to provide for them so they can run successful activities," Tarbell says.

Another activity being planned by the Union is an attempt at a Student Arts function.

In regards to this year's homecoming concert, Gridley is still unsure about what will happen. "We still don't know exactly what will happen about homecoming. Of course something will be worked out but right now I can't give a definite response," explained Tarbell.

He is concerned that Bowdoin does not have a close campus sphere. One way in which this can be helped is by people coming up with ideas to help the committee. Gridley explains, "Our meetings are on Tuesday nights at seven o'clock. Anyone can come and everyone is welcome." Tarbell hopes that students will not be hesitant to go to meetings and contribute their ideas.

"We need ideas badly," said Tarbell. We have come up with some feasible ideas in the committee but we want the students' ideas also. In fact, we need the students' ideas."

Future Shock Unlikely With 12 Fewer Pines

by Bink Buck

Those debates that fester the longest are invariably those whose longevity is least deserved; fears, misconceptions, glib half-truths and dire forebodings are, after all, easier to promote for the comforting obscurity they preserve. The expansion and transformation of Bowdoin away from some of its "quaint," "convivial," "community-oriented" antecedents has generated many self-gratifying grievances, some consonant with the stated plans of the college, some not.

Sentimentally, and often on the basis of very shaky educational theories, superclassmen and alumni lament the passing of each and every amenity of the "small college," identifying this or that anachronism within the school as the entire institution. The two questions which directly provoke prognostications of the decline of the community are expansion itself and the "professionalization" of the college by a new crop of administrators brought in since

the inauguration of President Howell.

What is surprising, so far as the first question is concerned, is how little, in an age of unprecedented spawning of universities (the increase bi-annually in American higher education equals the entire university population of France) Bowdoin plans to grow within the next decade. The present authorization by the governing boards calls for an expansion to 1250 students, a figure the college intends to meet within the next three years. President Howell does not foresee any "mammoth expansion" beyond this figure although an increase to 1500 remains "a very live possibility to be studied." It is safe to estimate — given the economic constraint the administration will face — that 1982 or 85 will not see Bowdoin beyond an absolute figure of 1800; no final aspiration of the college in terms of size has yet, or is likely to be discussed. There is certainly a "golden mean" beyond which Bowdoin could only contribute to its own deterioration. What that figure is, and how soon it will be transgressed, will be forensic for a long time to come. Even providing for a stupendous boosting of the endowment from an unexpected source, Bowdoin could not expand beyond 1800-2000 while inflationary impositions continue to gorge present gifts.

On the brick and mortar side, previous articles in the Orient have already discussed the three building projects presently slated for groundbreaking. Two new housing units at Pine Street and Harpawell Street will be bid next month with the intention they'll be completed for next fall. A total of twelve trees will be removed on the Pine Street location, which, according to the architectural firm engaged for the job, is the least number that could be removed without hampering the size of the units. These units will just accommodate the anticipated enrollment increase — 100 — for the '73-'74 school year. The new Arts Center, estimated to cost \$1.8 million will be built when funds are raised; no firm date has yet been established. Only the Arts Center will alter the profile of the campus between the present (Please Turn to Page Seven)



Orient/Clayton

Independents feel that their social standing is more compatible with the "strong individual" image that Bowdoin has adopted. This choice also means Moulton Union food.

Many Frosh Immune To Fraternity Scene

by Peter Grua and Sumner Gerard

As the more frantic scenes of rushing faded like a tormented dream, the attention of many freshmen, no longer captivated by free drinks, extravagant food, and instant friends, awoke from its fixation on the fraternities and began to focus on the campus as a whole. Social life, it was discovered, does not end at the front doors of the various houses where they had been greeted so enthusiastically, but in fact goes on all over the campus. Notices of local get-to-know-you parties in the dormitories began to rival frat invitations on the bulletin boards, a party room for "non-frat people" was being repainted in the basement of Baxter, and a non-frat volleyball team was organized. As the campus settled down, its largest single group, the independents, was making its presence known.

Over the past three years this group has become increasingly prominent. The number of students eating at Moulton Union has risen sharply from 150 in 1970, to 195 in 1971, to a total of 269 this fall. Adding to that the sixty-eight lottery winners eating at the Senior Center and the students living off-campus, a grand total more than half again as much as that of three years ago is attained. What are the reasons

for this dramatic increase in numbers?

The increase is due largely, of course, to the growing size of the entire student body and the corresponding overflow from the fraternities. But according to many independents, there are other important factors which influenced their personal decision to become an independent. One such factor is the absence of social organization in the Union! Many independents fit the image of the "strong individual" Bowdoin hopes to attract, and did not feel it necessary to belong to a particular group. Perhaps they are seeking, as it is expressed in the College Bulletin, a "friendly association with fellow students without the more formal ties that go with fraternity organization." Or as one sophomore put it, "You can be as social as you want to be." The usual gripes about food and the facilities in the union aside, most appreciated the flexible eating schedule in the union and what they considered to be a less rushed atmosphere than that in the fraternities. Yet most were quick to agree that this lack of organization is not without its disadvantages, and that, in general, it is "harder to be an independent than it is to belong to fraternity" because the burden of organizing one's social life lies en-

(Please Turn to Page Three)



Orient/Clayton

To provide for a growing college community, the Bowdoin Administration has initiated plans to expand the campus into the Bowdoin Pines.

Draft Termination Creates New Problems for ROTC

by STEPHEN ROBINSON

In order for ROTC to survive at Bowdoin College and other campuses throughout the nation the benefits of the program must continue to be made more attractive to offset the probable termination of the draft, according to Captain Theodore Monette, an ROTC teacher.

There exist many other reasons for taking part in ROTC other than just the draft.

Some feel a military obligation. Others need the scholarship aid offered in the program. Some have fathers who encourage them to join because they had liked it. And still others decide to "just see what ROTC is like."

While recognizing that usually several factors enter into a student electing to take ROTC, Geoff Babb, cadet battalion commander, believes that most students at Bowdoin in the past have initially taken ROTC to avoid the draft.

Over half of the sophomores presently enrolled in ROTC at Bowdoin have draftable numbers. By joining the program they are able to complete their college education before entering the armed forces.

Geoff maintains their reasons for staying in the program often do not remain the same as for joining. Captain Monette agrees, contending that once the students are actually in the program they begin to realize how the benefits of ROTC can help them.

Financial inducements are one of the major reasons cited for continuing in the program. All juniors and seniors taking ROTC are given \$100 a month during the school year. Starting pay upon completing the program and joining the military is considered good. The average pay of a cadet graduating from Bowdoin's ROTC program is between \$8,500 and \$9,000 a year.

There are several educational advantages to be gained from being in the program. Some students need and are able to take advantage of the scholarship offerings. Presently 10 students at Bowdoin are on ROTC scholarships.

Also, now the military has a fairly extensive fellowship program for ROTC graduates. While in the past the military usually only sponsored medical and law students, Captain Monette states that "now students are being supported and allowed to go into almost any graduate school that they can get into."

He is quick to point out that most students who join ROTC do not plan to make their permanent careers out of the military. Therefore, a more basic, and perhaps more important aspect of ROTC, than the monetary benefits, is the transitional period between the academic and real world it provides the individual with.

Captain Monette believes that ROTC is also valuable because one is usually able to complement his major field of interest while in the armed forces. He contends that there exists a counterpart in the military to almost every academic field offered at Bowdoin.

To make ROTC at Bowdoin more attractive, its instructors have instituted many local changes in the program.

A new course in military history as well as offering in international affairs and on the role of the army are available this year.

College faculty have been invited to "guest lecture" in those areas in which they have a special expertise, to supplement the instruction given by the officers teaching ROTC.

Further reductions and modification of traditional drill periods have been made. Replacing most of the drill sessions are a variety of outdoor activities, including mountaineering, trips to a near-by naval survival school and tactical maneuvers conducted with helicopters.

In the past, enrollment in the

program at Bowdoin has fluctuated greatly. The number of students in ROTC at this college steadily decreased from 135 in 1967 to only 45 in 1971.

The anti-military feelings of the general populace, arising out of the Vietnam war, was the main cause for this decline, according to Captain Monette. "The anti-war attitudes were translated into anti-military attitudes which were then translated into anti-ROTC attitudes."

Even those students who did not necessarily concur with the anti-military sentiments felt the social pressure that those sentiments brought to bear. Bill Owen, a senior cadet in ROTC, explains, "I have had to put up with a lot of snide remarks because of joining ROTC. It took much longer to be accepted by others once they knew you were in the program."

There was an increase in Bowdoin's ROTC enrollment last year for the first time in five years. This increase was attributed to college deferment being ended at that time and to the war winding down.

Though Geoff, Bill and Captain Monette all seem to agree that the



Bowdoin's ROTC cadets filled the chairs at orientation meetings last year. A termination of the draft could mean plenty of empty seats and gaps in the ranks. U.S. Army Photo

abolition of the draft will probably cause a decrease in the enrollment of students in ROTC at Bowdoin, they differ over how

substantial the drop will be.

Geoff maintains that with the end of the draft ROTC will be hurt at Bowdoin. Though Bill

admits that perhaps fewer students will enlist in ROTC, he doubts the draft will have any real impact on the program.

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THE MORE YOU LOOK AT IT, THE BETTER IT LOOKS.

"Clear, Comprehensive" Analysis: Contraception Techniques Outlined

by PETER PIZZI

Last Tuesday night, Bowdoin received its introductory course in Conception Control from Bowdoin graduate Peter McGuire, M.D., a physician at the Maine Medical Center. The clear and comprehensive presentation reflected Dr. McGuire's thorough familiarity with the various methods, history, and future of birth control. Intended to survey several of the most important and effective conception preventative practices, the lecture provided the community with enough information to foster sensible and accurate notions of the intricacies of birth control. Unfortunately, only a handful of students were on hand to benefit.

After a brief and amusing history of the contraception practices of past centuries and cultures, Dr. McGuire entered into a detailed description of The Pill and the Inter-Uterine Device, the two methods whose effectiveness and safety merit illumination. The condom, the diaphragm, foams and jellies all, according to McGuire, are methods of dubious effectiveness.

Oral contraceptives are of two types, McGuire stated. The first kind, Combined, contains both Estrogen and Progesterone while the latter, the Sequential pill, contains Estrogen for the first fifteen days of the woman's cycle and progesterone for the last five days. Both pills affect the pituitary gland, causing it to suppress ovulation. The progesterone creates a condition of "pseudopregnancy" within the woman, causing some of the effects of pregnancy—headaches, nausea, irritability, depression. The pill also makes the mucus around the cervix unpenetrable by the sperm and the lining of the uterus unsuitable for implantation of the egg. The combination pill is virtually 100 percent effective while the sequential pill, because it must be taken at the same time daily, results in about five pregnancies per thousand women per year.

Speaking on the side effects of the pill, McGuire pointed to a statistic which found that 30-40 percent cease taking the pill after one year of use due to the severity which some women encounter from the symptoms of pseudopregnancy. More serious effects include blood clots, which can move throughout the body to the lung where an embolism is formed. This clotting, though, occurs in considerably fewer than 1 percent of the women on the pill. In cases of such serious side effects, the women affected tend to have predispositions to such conditions. According to McGuire, no adequate method to screen out individuals susceptible to serious side effects has been developed. McGuire also mentioned the somewhat startling finding of a 1968 retrospective study that the death rate was seven times higher among users than non-users. The conclusions of non-prospective studies, though, will probably find the pill to be less dangerous than originally anticipated, McGuire felt.

The Doctor next concentrated on the Inter-Uterine Device or IUD, a plastic device which when inserted in the uterine cavity creates an inflammation or reaction in the metrum. The egg and sperm unite but cannot grow in the proper environment and implantation does not occur. The IUD also increases muscular activity so that the more rapidly moving egg has less of an opportunity to unite with the sperm. Several different types of IUDs were passed around—a crab shaped shield, a T-shaped style and a loop. The IUDs allow about twenty pregnancies in one thousand women per year, a number which greatly decreases in

the second year of use.

The side effects of this method include cramps, occasional infections, bleeding and other discomforts due to the presence of a foreign body within the woman. A serious complication, according to McGuire, can occur when, in the insertion of the IUD, the uterus is perforated accidentally. Women who have never been pregnant or had a miscarriage have more difficulty with this method, especially during the initial insertion in the doctor's office, though the crab-shaped Daleon shield has proved more effective in these cases.

Another difficulty with the IUD is the possibility of expulsion during menstruation. Loops have a 10 percent expulsion rate and shields about 5 percent. A new type, the copper T or Tatum T, has a near zero expulsion rate and a 95 percent continuation rate after one year.

For those who wish to forgo conception preventative techniques, opting for abortion instead, Dr. McGuire outlined three methods, the application of

which vary according to the length of time the woman has been pregnant. Each becomes progressively more complicated, dangerous, and expensive as the time period increases. Only a few abortions are performed after twenty weeks and usually only under serious circumstances.

Many psychiatrists and physicians, McGuire pointed out, anticipated detrimental psychological difficulties to be encountered by most women after undergoing an abortion. Fortunately, McGuire reported that these after affects either never bother most women or are quickly overcome and forgotten. Only those women who are predisposed to neurotic or psychotic behavior patterns are seriously affected by abortion.

As for the future of contraceptive techniques, McGuire believes that, barring any breakthroughs in surgical procedures, the woman will have to bear the burden of conception prevention, since no adequate means of temporary male sterilization has yet been found.

Motani Expounds, Mass Plagiarism Trowned Uganda Explained

by EVELYN MILLER

The Bowdoin College history department has been enriched by the addition of two new courses, "Africa from the Earliest Times to the Present," and "East Africa," both taught by Professor Nizar Motani, a visiting lecturer in history. A native of Kampala, Uganda, Mr. Motani received his elementary education at the Aga Khan school and his A.B. degree at the University of East Africa in Nairobi. Before entering the A.B. program, Professor Motani taught school for eight months. It was then that he decided on teaching as a career. He chose to study history because of the influence of a very good European history teacher. "Both my career and my field were chosen before I went to college," he said. After receiving an honors degree from Nairobi, he entered the School of Oriental and African studies of the University of London. He spent three and a half years on research and was advised by Professor Roland Oliver, a renowned pioneer in the field of African history. Mr. Motani did field work in Uganda during the academic year of 1969 and 1970—and defended his thesis, "The Growth of an African Civil Service in Uganda—1912-1914," in July 1972. He was awarded his Ph.D. in August. His position at Bowdoin is his first "official" teaching post.

Being an African historian and a member of the Asian community of Uganda, Mr. Motani is both professionally and personally interested in the current Ugandan political situation. Professor Motani briefly outlined the background of General Amin's recent actions in Uganda. He explained that General Amin came to power as the result of a military coup, and, once in power, lacking concrete ideas and experience, began to look for popular measures which would popularize his regime. According to Professor Motani, Amin publicized all of the weaknesses of the former President of Uganda, Milton Obote, and reversed Obote's nationalization of some of Uganda's industry. This move appealed to capitalists and foreign investors. Amin also returned to Uganda the body of the Kabaka, former leader of Uganda who was exiled by Obote to Great Britain, where he died. This act appealed to the large and important

Baganda tribe. "After that, he ran out of good ideas and the expenditure necessary to keep the military happy made the country absolutely bankrupt," said Professor Motani. In exchange for a loan from Libya, Amin expelled the Israeli military advisors, blaming the Israelis for all of Uganda's economic problems and diverting attention from the actual causes of Uganda's difficulties.

Amin's next scapegoat was the Asian community. Although Amin explains the expulsion of the Asians from Uganda in terms of an economic necessity, for the Asian population of Uganda comprises much of the managerial class of the country, Mr. Motani asserts that there is another factor, behind the sudden expulsion of the Asians. Amin had been considering marriage with a woman from the Ugandan Asian community and her refusal caused him to turn furiously against the Asians.

Amin has been ignoring all advice from the cabinet, saying that he is advised by God.

Mr. Motani's immediate family resides in Kampala; however, because they are citizens of Uganda, they will not have to leave the country by November 8 as all non-citizen Asians must do. Because "life for Asians in general is so insecure and unpleasant under the present government," Mr. Motani foresees the future exodus of all Asians living in Uganda. "Eventually all Asians will want to leave. The question is where to go and who will take them." Currently, Great Britain, Canada, India, and Pakistan have been accepting refugees.

The possibility of difficulties for Asians in other East African countries is not unlikely, according to Professor Motani. There are large concentrations of non-citizen Asians in Tanzania and in Kenya and "it is feared that after a change in leadership in Kenya or Tanzania, those governments will also try to accelerate the orderly removal of non-citizens. Asians in East Africa do not have a long term happy future, partly because they have been in control of the economy, and partly because hatred has been stirred up against them to such an extent that it has completely damaged race relations, and they cannot be easily repaired."

"Strong Individuals" Desire Informal Social Experience

(Continued From Page One)

tirely with the individual. But this is a challenge that an increasing number of students are willing to accept. "I didn't want to fall into a rut by limiting myself to a small group of people," explained one die-hard independent, "and besides you can meet more girls outside the fraternities." There seemed to be general agreement that with coeduction, frat-based "Brookie parties" are on the way out.

Rushing proved to be another factor in the decision of many to remain independent. Almost all those interviewed felt that the present system of rushing is superficial, high-pressed, unnatural, and untimely. Unfair? One freshman who was turned away from the house of his choice reflected that it had come as a blow to him at a time when, for the first time, he was trying to adjust to living away from home. He had thought he had found a little security, he said, with the "nice, smiling kids who seemed to want me to join them," only to have them "give him the axe" the day before classes started. Although inherently unjust, another pointed out, the present system is still less harsh than, say, in the Mid-

west, and does serve a necessary function.

What about brotherhood? One independent may have summed up the feelings of most when he stated that the words "brotherhood" and "fraternity" are, in practice, contradictions. "We are all brothers," he went on. Brotherhood is a universal term, while fraternities are for the chosen few. Another stated his feelings more bluntly. "Brotherhood is a lot of crap," he said.

Of those interviewed, none could suggest an economically feasible alternative to rushing. One problem underscored by many independents can easily be remedied, however, and has to do with the recreational facilities in the union. Independents were annoyed by the fact that they are charged "outrageous" fees to play either pool or ping-pong while at other schools free recreation is provided. The independent population continues to rise every year but the recreation facilities have gone virtually unchanged. It is time, most independents agreed, that the facilities be improved. As one freshman put it, "The best thing about the union is the mailboxes."

Madison, Wis. (CPS) - The faculty and administration of the University of Wisconsin are still dealing with a massive case of academic plagiarism which was discovered on that campus last spring.

The grades, transcripts and, in some cases, the degrees of some 600 students suspected of submitting purchased term papers were held up.

Term Papers Unlimited and Academic Market Place were subpoenaed by the state attorney general, and copies of order forms for term papers were turned over to the university.

The Wisconsin administration provided its faculty with the list, and is allowing the individual faculty members to deal with the students who had purchased the papers.

Paul Ginsberg, UW Dean of Students, said recently only

students who had bought three or more term papers would be subject to disciplinary action. These students would face a lowered grade, additional work, or failure.

Students began pleading their cases in mid-July. So far half of them have had their grades cleared without a single student being subject to disciplinary action.

"Word ought to be out," Ginsberg said recently concerning the term paper business, "that a chilling effect exists on this campus."

UW Assistant Dean Roger Howard blamed the advertising practices of the now defunct companies.

"The publicity these companies gear toward students," he said, "tries to convince them that purchasing papers is a 'ground swell movement' on college campuses."

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HILTON HOTELS

BOWDOIN ORIENT

VOLUME CII FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1972 NUMBER 28

Zzzz!

Not much happening around the world these days. The worst of it is, editors of small-college newspapers have a hard time thinking of topics for editorials. That means traumas on copy night when that big space on page four can't be filled. You can't leave it blank because it looks terrible, as if someone wasn't doing his homework. Besides, the paper would look like one of those censored dailies in Saigon. Saigon? But the President himself said so, the war is winding down, so it isn't worth complaining about Vietnam in an editorial. Even Monday's Christian Science Monitor didn't have a single article on the war. It must be over. Of course, Senator McGovern keeps bringing up this bit about how the American air force keeps dropping bombs in Indochina or something like that and how there's some big heroin connection over there that has been operating under our very noses, as if we had tacitly permitted it to do so. Can you really believe that? Even a French foreign minister said that he didn't find McGovern very credible. "He's so demagogic."

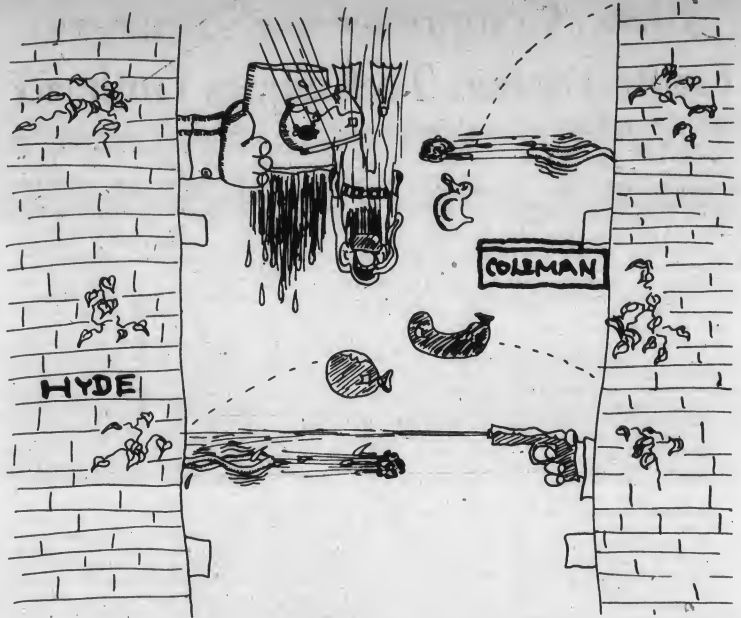
The Monitor also noted that "if West Germans had the opportunity to help elect the President, a good majority would probably vote for Nixon." So rather than editorialize on the subject of Nixon, we ought to take the opinions of these Germans into consideration. They are heirs to centuries of political experience and this has produced a unique stability, maturity and humanity that has blossomed amazingly since the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns in 1918.

Even the environmental issue doesn't make the front pages anymore. Students spend much more time devising ingenious schemes of making and investing large sums of money after graduation from law or business school than they do discussing ecological lawsuits or ethical investment. So no editorial on the environment.

The Presidential campaign has become the duller of events to read about next to the statistics on starvation in Bangladesh or the American destruction of Indochina. Whether to contribute twenty dollars to the Democratic presidential campaign or spend the money on an ounce of second-rate dope has become a real dilemma for the enlightened and liberated student. In deference to the severity of this crisis of conscience and the right of the individual to "get his own head together" himself, there will be no editorial on the Presidential Campaign.

Uganda? No one is the least bit interested in Uganda and its "Asian problem." What does it really have to do with the price of Boone's Farm Apple Wine in Brunswick? If some of those League of Nations delegates were around today, they'd find this "Asian problem" as intellectually vexing and boring as the "Jewish problem" they discussed informally over crap games in Geneva. The United States took in about as many German Jews then as it will take in Ugandan Asians this year. It's all so far away, so quaint, so exotic, as the British like to say.

So, no editorial this week. Just some rambling thoughts to fill space, so the Orient won't look like the dailies sold in Saigon. Saigon?



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Palaver Begins at Home

To the Editor:

Now that our involvement in the Vietnam war is winding down and talk of eliminating the draft is emerging from all over the U.S., we look forward to a few years of peace, whatever that is; few of us are very well acquainted with it. Some use it as another word for boredom of a euphoric sort. It will probably be a few years before people learn the difference.

Vietnam is generally agreed to be a bad experience; we didn't know it would turn into a surrogate battlefield when we stepped in. Few people remember how it started. There was a slight military disturbance in the area, Congress passed the "Gulf of Tonkin Resolution" almost unanimously, and LBJ put combat troops into Vietnam to get things under control. Things, however, did not turn out as was expected. But we learned. We wanted one who could disagree when necessary. Agnew showed more than enough disagreeability for even the most discriminating tastes; "Number Two tries harder," they say.

Be that as it may, we are now heading into another presidential election, when we will choose the man who, among other things, holds the nuclear trigger. But nuclear warfare is out of date — outmoded. Each major power has enough radioactive capability to poison the world for everyone, so all that uranium and plutonium must eventually go the way of the vast stores of poisonous gas. It is useless.

But just because "Weapon No. 1" will not be used, there is no assurance that lesser weapons will not. The Summer Olympic deaths brought this home with vivid clarity. Hardly had we enjoyed a few hours of peaceful striving and achievement than the cup was dashed from our lips by a group of terrorists. Nobody won that round.

And what about the rest of the world? China mapped a huge chunk of Russian territory into China and almost immediately Russia sent sales representatives for their technology to Seattle, Washington, without enough preparation to explain their products in English, and all of this after China had opened relations with us and Nixon had toured

both countries. It is obvious that each wants the U.S. as an ally. With films like "Nicholas and Alexandra," flourishing Russian Literature courses, and "War and Peace" on television, it is obvious who we are siding with, but what are we getting into? Let's not try and play superman as in Vietnam, but let us also see that we do not relax our guard too far, as happened in Munich (and Pearl Harbor).

Remember that you are a part of it, not only with your vote, but with your feelings. They do influence others. Express them, and help others to express theirs. "Working it out" begins at home.

Sincerely,
Roger Hough, '73

Hyde-Coleman Homily

To the Editor:

As I prepared myself for college I took into consideration the varied lifestyles that I would encounter at Bowdoin. One thing I did not consider was the possibility of grade-school rivalries between the dormitories.

Sitting here in my room, imprisoned, I should say, I was shocked at the imbecilic, asinine, childish activities that have gone on between Hyde and Coleman dormitories. If these various individuals wish to have it out in their immature way, I have no objection. But I do object when my freedom to come and go to my room is inhibited. I was warned by many friends not to leave the dormitory unless I was prepared to get "soaked." My friends stood before me as evidence of the truth of their statements.

The treasuring possibilities can be compared (although in a much less degree) to the mobbing of Thomas Hutchinson's home during the Stamp Act Riot of 1765. Is there something about New England that causes such idiocy? I think not. Instead I believe certain individuals, when away from home, just do not know how to handle themselves.

Hopefully the scorn of the student body on these limitations of human liberty will force those certain uncivilized students to protect the rights of others during their childish antics.

Jeffrey D. Wilson '76

Bermuda North Eyes Fifth Year

by DEBBIE SWISS

Bermuda North is "lots of mud and snow," "emotional stress and strain," and "the most unbelievably great kids." To those who have been a part of Bermuda North before, it is probably the most memorable of their college experiences. It is a project in which Bowdoin students under the direction of Rev. John P. Davis have participated for the past four years. For those unfamiliar with the program, Bermuda North is a volunteer non-profit organization whose members work with the Passamaquoddy Indian tribe on the Peter Dana Point Reservation in Princeton, Maine (250 miles

north of Brunswick).

Father Davis spoke on Tuesday night to a group of interested students gathered in Wentworth Hall. He briefly explained that Bermuda North involves working with the Indians in recreational and educational capacities. A three-member team will work on the reservation during each week of the second semester. Mornings, the volunteers will assist teachers in the classrooms. Though assistance was limited to tutoring in previous years, this year's teams will also act as teachers' aids, assistants to the bilingual instructor, and possibly as teachers for entire class periods. After the introductory

statements to Bermuda North were made, several students asked what the Indians' reaction is to Bowdoin people. Father Davis replied, "The initial reaction was naturally one of hesitancy." However, for the past four years Bermuda North has been expanding and has shown increased success. A constant line of communication between the reservation and Bowdoin people has served to alleviate any problems that have arisen.

Some of the students at the meeting were concerned about a language barrier; however, most of the people on the reservation now speak fluent English.

(Please Turn to Page Six)

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Visiting Guest Musician-Lecturer Creates Sizeable Amount of Static



As an electrified audience sits spellbound, electronic music composer Larry Austin demonstrates his synthesizer. Orient/Clayton

by DREW HART
On Tuesday, the Music Department and Delta Sigma jointly sponsored a lecture on the subject of electronic music. The featured speaker was Larry Austin, one of the more prominent composers working in this medium.

Mr. Austin delivered his speech in the Senior Center living room to a crowd of curious students. The composer sat in the middle of the room with his equipment, which consisted of a Buchla synthesizer, various amplification units, and a tape deck. He interspersed his comments with demonstrations of the equipment, playing four of his compositions on the tape unit, including his newest piece, two earlier works, all of which were recorded in 4 channel sound, and an adaptation of Chopin's Prelude in C minor which was accompanied by film.

Mr. Austin explained that the basic importance of the electronic genre was in its exploration and of new and foreign sounds. By exposing these new variations to the human ear, the music may open new fields of aural perception. The whole study is strictly experimental, a supplementary aspect of standard musical trends. The composer emphasized the fact that it is not intended to replace classical forms in any way.

The first work done in the medium started in the 1930's when John Cage, one of the more noted experimental composers, began to explore the potential in electronic sounds for their musical qualities. These studies were continued by Cage and several other innovators, such as Karlheinz Stockhausen, all the way up to the current time. The movement was dismissed by the general public; electronic music

was considered as nothing more than as a series of beeps and blurs.

It has only been in the past few years that the genre has begun to gain recognition as a legitimate art form. Mr. Austin attributes this acceptance to work done by composers such as Walter Carlos, who have created electronic simulations of famous pieces. Carlos' recording of several Bach pieces on a Moog synthesizer was very successful on the commercial market. Although one may consider such imitative work not entirely representative of what is happening in the electronic field, its success is still indicative of the fact that audiences are beginning to be exposed to the medium. Thus, the synthesized music and its potential for development are slowly being realized.

Currently, the electronic school is undergoing what Mr. Austin calls "a new romanticism", reflected by the contemporary trends in the music. The movement is presently characterized by a departure from traditional concert hall format in favor of a more informal presentation. Pieces are exhibited in 'sound galleries', which are more suitable for the music acoustically and atmospherically. In many cases, the exhibition of new music is supplemented by film, dance or theater. "We have a new integrated medium, known as 'intermedia'", Mr. Austin explains.

Several different systems are employed in composition. "A solid state synthesizer is available to any composer who doesn't want a second car", Mr. Austin said. These instruments are made in various designs; the difference lies in voltage control. Different regulatory devices allow for certain kinds and ranges of sounds. Some pieces have been created by coupling the synthesizer with a digital analog computer. Two of the works heard at the lecture utilized a computer in their original creation.

The first composition played for the audience was Mr. Austin's most recent, entitled "Quadrants". The music was piped through four sophisticated speakers which were positioned in the corners of the room. Initially, one of the speakers was not working; Mr. Austin stopped, rewound the tape, and relocated the problem. "Machines are human," he commented. Everyone clustered together in the center of the room, to benefit fully from the sound.

The work was characterized by a flickering, droning noise which became louder as the piece continued. The tape had been mixed so that there was always more sound in one speaker than the other three; this louder sound moved from speaker to speaker counterclockwise about the room. As the volume mounted, the speed at which the sound moved increased until it arrived at a climax; from there the noise cascaded downward from its high pitched level in a series of waves.

During the presentation of the music, members of the audience sat with intense expressions, possibly bewildered by the sounds. Some people closed their eyes. It was discovered that listening in this fashion allowed one to concentrate better, but whether all the enthusiasts were listening intently or sleeping is a question that shall remain unresolved.

The last work incorporated film into its presentation. Entitled "Prelude and Postlude to Plastic Surgery", a variation on Chopin's "Prelude in C Minor", the composition juxtaposed various sounds with a montage of pictures of Chopin. The pictures were eventually replaced by oscilloscope patterns. This effect was particularly hypnotic and seemed to detract from the musical aspect of the piece.

A question and answer session concluded the lecture. Afterwards, Mr. Austin demonstrated the abilities of the synthesizer for those who remained.

Listen To This . . .

Bonnie Raitt: "Powerful Blues"

by DAN SHAPIRO
Anyone who listens to records or the radio at all must realize that today's thing is the blues. Blues bands and artists are popping up right and left, and the discerning music lover must do quite a lot of listening to find some good stuff. Well, I've got one for you . . .

Her name is Bonnie Raitt, and she's excellent. Bonnie was born in Burbank, California, but more importantly, went to school in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Out East she has met some of the finest musicians around, and has wisely incorporated them into her arrangements.

Her first album, "Bonnie Raitt," is filled with various performers, including a full brass section (complete with tuba), saxes, flute, guitars, bass, drums, piano, harp, even stick on plastic pitcher. Each performer does a fine job, creating a powerful blue background for Bonnie's wonderful, clear, sexy voice. Her guitar and piano work are some of the best country blues coming out today. Bottleneck guitar (certainly popular now - Fred McDowell, John Hurt, Lightnin' Hopkins, Howlin' Wolf, etc.) is employed to its fullest throughout the album.

As important as the music are Bonnie Raitt's lyrics. Please forgive me, feminists, but Bonnie is one of the sexiest lyricists writing. She is also doing songs by Sippie Wallace, Tommy Johnson, and Robert Johnson (author of the famous "Crossroads"), enhancing the words with her, well, enticing voice. For example, one of her songs (unfortunately not on an album yet) is "The Blender Blues." The first two lines are:

Let me be your blender,
I can whip, chop, and puree.
Well . . . it gets better ("Let me be your blender, I whip the freshest cream in town; ain't nobody, baby, gonna wear my bearings down.") It's hard not to be moved by words like that.

She does a good rendition of Stephen Stills' "Bluebird", mixing in an Ike and Tina Turner-ish background vocal. Also of importance are "Mighty Tight Woman" (Sippie Wallace), "Big Road" (Tommy Johnson), and

"Women Be Wise" (also Sippie Wallace), "Mighty Tight Woman" goes something like this:

I come to you, sweet man,
and I'm falling on my knees
I come to you, pretty papa,
falling on my knees
Asking if you don't have
nobody, won't you kindly
take me please
'Cause I'm a mighty tight
woman, I'm a real tight
woman,
Lord, I'm a jack of all
trades.
I can be your sweet woman,
also be your slave
Lord, I can do things so

good, you will swear that
I'll behave
I got all of them sayin' that
I'm tight in everything that
I do
I got all the men cryin' -
I'm a broad that will never
be blue
All I need is a good man, I
will make him happy, too
If you're a married man you
ain't got no business here
'Cause when I get mean I
might make your wife shed
a tear
'Cause I'm a mighty tight
woman, there is nothin' -
nothin' that I fear

The album concludes with "Women Be Wise", a warning to lovers who like to brag:

Women be wise, keep your
mouth shut, don't advertise
your man
Don't sit around gossiping,
Explainin' what your good
man really can do
So me women nowadays,
lord they ain't no good
They will laugh in your
face, then try to steal your
man from you
Women be wise, keep your
mouth shut, don't advertise
your man
Your best girlfriend, she
might be a highbrow
Changes clothes three times
a day
What do you think she's
doin'
Now while you're so far
away?
She's lovin' your 'man in
your own damn bed
You'd better call for the
doctor, honey,
Try to investigate your head
Now, women be wise, keep
your mouth shut, don't
advertise your man
Women be wise, keep your
mouth shut, don't advertise
your man
Don't sit around, girl, tellin'
all your secrets
Tellin' those good things he
really can do
If you talk about your
baby, you tell me he's so
fine
I might just sneak up, try to
make him mine
Women be wise, keep your
mouth shut, don't advertise
your man

Her songs are about love - the spirit of earthy love fills the album and everything she sings. The music is fine, refined. The blues played here is not utterly predictable, but clever and well-arranged. What more can I say? Take a tip from your friendly local D.J. - reviewer: lath on to Bonnie Raitt.



"Bonnie Raitt" is an album. Bonnie Raitt is a sexy blues singer who claims "I'm a broad that will never be blue..." Orient/Clayton

Critic at Large

A Funny Thing Happened On The Way To The Exorcism

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

Having recently been diagnosed as having a masochistic streak, I again journeyed back to that mecca of commonplace cinema, the Cooks Corner Theaters. This week's artistic endeavors are Robert Mulligan's film version of Tom Tryon's bestselling novel, "The Other," and, for you porno fans, "Deep Throat." While reading through a film journal this summer, I came across a review of "Deep Throat" which was then playing to capacity houses in my quaint home town, New York City. The review described the plot as something like this: "In 'Deep Throat,' a girl who can't achieve sexual satisfaction goes to a doctor who discovers that her clitoris is in her throat." Now you probably understand the full connotative nature of the title, "Deep Throat." I must confess to the fact that I did not see the film, but, having described the premise of it, leave the choice of whether or not to indulge in such banality up to the viewer and the kinkiness of his tastes. I did, however, sit through "The Other," a feat for which I deserve the Red Badge of Courage.

"The Other" is a dollar book Freud look at schizophrenia. Niles' and Holland are twin brothers living in a rural American community during the 1920's. Whereas Niles is an essentially good natured child, Holland is taken by evil ways, indulging in such childish pranks as placing a pitch-fork in a haystack where his cousin is playing, killing his father by dropping an apple cellar door on his head, paralyzing his mother by shoving her down a flight of stairs, and drowning his sister's newborn baby in a vat of hard cider (a feat previously accomplished by Richard the Third on his cousin, Gloucester). Only it is revealed in the end that Holland has been dead for some time, and that Niles has adopted Holland's evil personality along with his own, and has committed all the aforementioned atrocities.

Schizophrenia has been dealt with quite effectively in films before (notably Hitchcock's

brilliant "Psycho"), but, "The Other," by striving to make profound statement on the "inherent good and evil in man," and by falling into other such metaphoric traps, ruins the plot for a film that could have been a good, lean gothic horror tale. Director Mulligan, who did such an excellent job on "Summer of '42," loses the inbred fear and terror of the story by attempting over-stylizing of the events at hand. Included in this frightening tale of savagery and psychological imbalance are cinematographer Robert Surtees' beautiful, but unnecessary montage photography of the New England countryside — camera work that constantly screams, "Look how pretty I am," such thrilling dialogue as:

"Gee, this is a great day for the race."
"What race?"

"Why, the human race," and reference to the Virgin Mary in the form of Niles' Russian

grandmother — if you can figure that one out. As the Russian grandmother, the excellent stage actress, Uta Hagen, saddles herself with a Slavic accent that makes her sound like Count Dracula in drag, Diana Muldaur, playing Niles' crippled mother, spends most of the film moping around with a pained look on her face, and looking as if she had just gone through initiation at Alpha Kappa Sigma. As the two twins, Chris and Martin Udonsky are so saccharine sweet that if one was to stare at them for an extended period of time, he would contract diabetes. If you have just been the recipient of a frontal lobotomy, "The Other" might prove tremendously entertaining.

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Bermuda North Organizing To Help Indians

(Continued From Page Four)

Communication, regardless of any language barrier, is especially easy with the warm, friendly Indian children of the Passamaquoddy tribe. When the Bowdoin car arrives on the reservation each week, the Indian children rarely hesitate for a formal introduction before they ask your name and take your hand.

How does one become part of this experience? One begins by filling out an application form and returning it by Wednesday October 4 to the Newman Center. Application forms are available at the Moulton Union information desk or at the Newman Center. Selection is based on motivation, available time, and specific skills in that order of priority. A series of orientation meetings will begin November 1. Before Christmas vacation begins, the entire Bermuda North staff will introduce themselves to the Indian children at a Christmas party on the reservation. On January 28, the first team will leave for the official opening of Bermuda North.

Father Davis is the overall director for Bermuda North with Liddy Berry as Associate Director. Assistants to the Director include: Dave Lynch, Bill Heckel, Allie Middleton, and Ellen Baxter.

Polar Bears Take To Gridiron

by FRED HONOLD

Come this Saturday, Bowdoin will begin its 80th season of that time-honored national sport, intercollegiate football. The season opener will be away at Worcester Polytechnical Institute (an institute of sorts which is also known as WPI or Whoopie). Game is 2 p.m.

According to Varsity Head Coach Jim Lentz, "We're going to have a tough schedule this year. I think all our opponents have stronger teams than last year." Yet while the opposition has grown stronger, Bowdoin's football squad has seemingly lost strength due to graduation and a lack of interest on the part of former players — they just do not go out.

So this year, because of the low number of varsity players who returned at the beginning of the season — 32 in all — the freshman squad — of which there are now 28 — began practice early with the Varsity in an effort to add depth to the team. The freshman squad, while competing in its full schedule of freshman games, will be tapped for talent needed to ensure strength where the Varsity is weakest. At present, four or five freshmen are on the Varsity squad. The rules state however, that a player may only participate in one game per week. Thus a freshman could not play for the Varsity and the freshmen in the same week.

This same situation of a Varsity shortage occurred five years ago,

when 11 members of the Class of '71 — then freshmen — were integrated into the Varsity in the same manner. (That year a squad of over 30 freshmen competed on the freshman team alone). When the Class of '71 were Seniors, 19 had stayed with football during a year when Bowdoin posted a 6-1 record, the best in its football history.

This year 11 Seniors are with Coach Lentz, and 21 lettermen have returned. "We're not big, but we have a fast front line on both offense and defense," which Lentz feels is most important, speed. "As far as our passing and running game, well hopefully, we'll have a balanced attack between the two. Our backs are strong, and I think we have pretty good receivers to throw to."

Plans For 'SuperBowdoin' Remain 'Up In Trees'

(Continued From Page One)

ent Walker Museum and Searles; both of the housing units will be unseen from the campus itself. Both Mr. Hokanson, Vice President for Administration and Finance, and President Howell maintain that no further building can be expected certainly within this decade, and possibly beyond.

With the purchases both for housing and investment purposes of various properties in Brunswick (the largest single acquisition being the Mayflower apartments) the college intends to support further increases with existing structures. Both in enrollment figures, which will never exceed an annual increase of 100 students, and in plant expansion, the designs of the college are modest, unless one assigns the standard that any growth, however small in relative terms, is always precipitate.

Mr. Ring, Vice President for Development, claims that beyond funding for the Arts Center and the renovation of Hyde Hall, the latest Campaign Program will churn back all its funds into present needs of the college. The 175th Anniversary Campaign Program that will be announced in October is part of the overall development program which includes annual development, foundation and corporation programs, deferred giving, wills and trusts. Faculty salaries and research, scholarship aid, library and athletic expenditures and new equipment for the arts and sciences have established priority over any new building that may arise after the present projects. Because the

budgeted deficit of the college has been reduced from a \$72,000 figure for the '71-'72 year to an anticipated balanced one for '72-'73, both Mr. Ring and Mr. Hokanson hope that any funds raised by the campaign program will strengthen long range projects and prevent any erosion of the capital fund of the college.

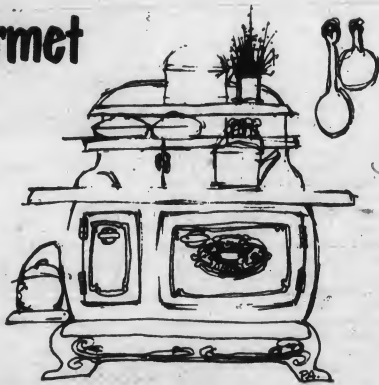
On the faculty side, the much heralded Ph.D. squeeze has made it possible for Bowdoin to compete more favorably than it ever has before in its hiring policy. The overall size of the faculty is frozen at its present figure which cannot help but exert new pressures on untowered members, since in any given year places for new scholars must be made by resignations, retirement or leaves; a composite number that may not always equal the number of recruited faculty. The concept of the "teacher-scholar" is still the guiding principle at the school — "good teaching is predicated on good scholarship." Dean Robison insists that the "publish or perish" accusation has been invoked too casually, while he does concede that tenure at Bowdoin is "increasingly difficult to secure." Because of the high ratio of tenured faculty on a staff already limited, it is probable that professors will serve without tenure for longer periods than in the past. Faculty appointments are made on the stipulation that "professional development" which includes, publication in scholarly journals, service on relevant scholastic and professional committees and panels and positions related indirectly to a professor's discipline will be demonstrated over a period of years. He also insists that very few excellent teachers are dismissed for deficiencies in research, while the inverse has occurred.

National concern over the utility of the tenure system itself has not been ignored; pending the release of the joint document of the American Council of Education and the American Association of University Professors on the tenure system Bowdoin may re-evaluate its entire approach to faculty hiring.

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Pigskin Preview

The schedule this fall for the football team will be a good one, with 3 games home and 4 away. After WPI, the Wesleyan match will be away on October 7, with Amherst and Williams home successively on the 14th (Alumni Day) and the 21st (Parents Day). With very few injuries and a lot of hard playing, the team should have a decent season.

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Hanley: Spirit Of Olympics Dim

by JEFF LEE

The recently terminated twentieth Olympiad at Munich, Germany was a debacle of problems, blunders, hostilities and tragedies. One particular incident, the taking back of American swimmer, Rick DeMont's gold medal in the 400 meter freestyle for his use of a banned drug, struck quite close to home. Bowdoin College physician Dr. Daniel Hanley was a member of the three-man American medical staff at Munich and was the target of quite a bit of criticism by television and the press regarding DeMont's disqualification. The blame, however, lies entirely in other hands. The sixteen-year old DeMont had been suffering from asthma since his childhood. A year before the games, his private doctor in California prescribed a drug for him containing the stimulant ephedrine. This drug was detected during a physical examination of Rick at Washington prior to the American team's departure to Munich. Dr. Hanley and the other team physicians warned him that ephedrine was on the official list of banned drugs for the Olympics, but they were unable to completely prevent him from taking it, since DeMont obtained and administered the drug of his own. The night before the final of the 400 meter swimming event, he suffered an asthma attack and took the unpermitted drug. The next day he nosed out Australia's Brad Cooper to win the race, but in a subsequent analysis of a test sample of his urine, traces of the

stimulant turned up. Despite requests for leniency by the Olympic Committee's Medical Commission, the executive board voted to demand the return of Rick DeMont's gold medal, and disqualify him from the remainder of the Munich games.

When asked to reflect on the Rick DeMont affair, Dr. Hanley became solemn and serious. "The Rick DeMont thing was a real shame," he said. He hastened to add, however, that DeMont was not the only athlete at Munich to have been deprived of a medal for having taken a banned drug. A couple of weightlifters and a Puerto Rican basketball player were disqualified from competition, and the entire Netherlands cycling team lost its medal as a result of one of its member's urinalysis.

The American doctors also had their happier moments. They were able to observe and aid the remarkable recovery of swimmer Steve Genter, who less than a week after suffering a partially collapsed lung, raced to a second place finish in the 200 meter freestyle, behind only Mark Spitz. Then to top this feat, Genter clocked the fastest split in the 800 meter freestyle relay to win a share of the American gold in that event. "Dr. Reihl of Tulane deserves most of the credit for Genter's progress," points out Doc Hanley modestly.

The Bowdoin physician said that it was often amusing and interesting to watch the psychological warfare which went on between the athletes, sometimes within the same team.

Competitors would try to belittle the strengths of their opponents in hopes of shattering their confidence. This was the tactic used by Mark Spitz when he advised Steve Genter not to swim in the 200 meter freestyle event, because he "might hurt himself again."

On the whole, however, Dr. Hanley admits that the games became rather depressing following that fatal Tuesday. He stood outside the fence surrounding the Olympic village that night, and watched three helicopters pass overhead, carrying nine Israeli athletes to their deaths. "After that, the atmosphere in Munich became very subdued, in harsh contrast to the festivity of the Mexico City games," said the doctor. "It was really tragic, especially for the West Germans who had tried so hard to make everything just right."

Dr. Hanley knows well how hard the West Germans worked in preparation for the games. For the past two Olympics, he has been involved with the complex job of planning and organizing the medical facilities for the small cities which gather to take part in the games. And since the 1960 Rome games he has traveled with the American athletes as one of the team physicians. His responsibilities, however, haven't rested solely with the Americans. He also treats athletes from other nations, as well as their families and guests. Because of the strict scheduling and fierce competition, the Olympic villagers tend to sustain far more medical problems than the average city of similar size. Consequently, Dr. Hanley's working hours sometimes extend from 7:30 in the morning until 3:00 the next morning, and all on a volunteer basis. Like the athletes and coaches, he receives only a token three dollars a day for living expenses.

Despite the lack of monetary reward, the sometimes harsh criticism from the media, and the recent difficulties and bad experiences at Munich, Dr. Hanley continues to be very much a part of the Olympic scene. He is scheduled to attend a meeting in the near future to begin planning the medical aspects of the upcoming twenty-first Olympiad in Montreal. But he expresses the desire to tone down his Olympic activities, and he may not return as an official team physician four years from now. He would appreciate the opportunity to "see the Olympics for a change."

Try-outs for the Masque and Gown's production of Shakespeare's "King Lear" will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, October 3 and 4 at 7:00 on the main stage. All are urged to try-out. Scripts are on reserve in the library.



Martin Assoumou alludes another opposition defender.

Tufts Soccer Team Quelled: Three Bears Score Points

by D.E. REEVES

The Bowdoin Soccer team began the 1972 season on a spectacular note by defeating sixth ranked Tufts University by the score of 3-2.

The Bears' dominance became apparent in the opening moments of the game when the forward line continually pummeled the Tuft's goal-keeper. Despite the heavy barrage of shots, the Bears could not score. However, midway through the first half Bowdoin was awarded a penalty kick. Daniel Cesar calmly stepped up to the ball and effortlessly kicked it into the net. This goal seemed to set the Bears in the right direction because moments later co-captain Joe Rosa bombed one in from the edge of the penalty area to make the score 2-0 at the end of the half.

Bowdoin's offensive superiority continued into the opening seconds of the next half. Martin

Assoumou streaking down the sideline, shuffled a perfect pass to center Girma Asmerom who promptly scored the goal which proved to be the winning edge.

The Tuft's offense suddenly ignited and resulted in two quick goals. However, the Bears' stellar defense, led by goalie Ken Chenault, successfully quelled any further attempted scores. The defense of Half-backs Bill Sexton, Joe Rosa, and Roy Knight proved to be sticky and exasperating for the Tuft's forward line. Full-backs Mike Macomber, Nick Sampidis, Dan McCarthy, and Ted Westlake provided the toughness which effectively intimidated the potentially explosive Tuft's offense.

The Bears next match is this Saturday against tenth ranked Springfield College. A victory in this game would push the previously unranked Polar Bears to at least fourth place in the New England coaches poll.

Tennis Deadlock For Girls: Outlook Is Good For Future



with a final score of 3-3. Last year, this match was a defeat for Bowdoin.

Debbie Robertson, Joanne Golden, and Robin Shiras each won their sets. The number one player for Bowdoin, Kathy Delois, found South Portland's Lynn Welch a tough opponent and lost 6-1, 6-0. Kris Raines and Blythe Sible were also defeated.

This year's team should be stronger than last year's. Both second-year Bowdoin players and new players have been keeping up their tennis during the summer. Kathy Delois worked as a tennis instructor and played seven tournaments in the Maine Tennis Association Circuit. Debbie Robertson taught tennis with two tennis pros at the Essex County Club in Manchester, Mass. Kris Raines taught tennis in Kennebunk, Maine.

A promising freshman player, Joanne Golden, has played in U.S. Lawn Tennis Association tournaments for two years and will receive a ranking soon. During the summer, she reached the quarter-finals at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Robin Shiras, also a member of the class of 1976, is ranked in Wisconsin and has taught tennis for the past four summers.

The next match will be an away game on October 3.

by DEBBIE SWISS

Wednesday afternoon the girls' tennis team faced a strong South Portland team in their second match of the season which ended

SWIMMERS OF THE FEMALE TYPE:

For those girls interested in a SWIM TEAM there will be a meeting Tuesday, October 3 at 4:30 in the pool. There will also be a meeting for those interested in SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING Wednesday, October 4 at 7 p.m. in the pool. No experience necessary; everyone welcome!

INDIVIDUAL SOCCER RECORDS

	Name	Against	Year or Avg.	No.
Most goals, game	Asmerom	Bates	1971	4
Most goals, season	Asmerom		1971	12
Most goals, career	Asmerom		'70-72	22
*Most assists, game			1970	7
Most assists, season	Asmerom		'70-72	9
Most points, game	Asmerom	Bates	1971	4
Most points, season	Asmerom		1970	17
Most points, career	Asmerom		'70-72	31

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE



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The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOL. CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1972

NUMBER 3



Orient/Clayton

Professor Herbert Storing returned to Bowdoin to address the Senior Center on Sunday night, Oct. 1.

Proctoring At Bowdoin Now, A 'Gamble' In The Future

by STEVE MAIDMAN

As most upperclassmen will readily agree, it requires a fairly strong issue to fire Bowdoin students up over virtually anything, with the possible exception of the hockey season. The entity of the dorm proctor is a curious one, however, and as this writer has discovered, indeed worth further investigation.

Most Bowdoin underclassmen living in college dormitories had their first association with the college's proctoring system upon their arrival on campus this fall. Aside from issuing keys and orientation packets to the members of the freshman class, proctors are responsible for "... maintaining order and desirable study conditions in the dormitories." A special emphasis this year was placed on the role of counseling, particularly freshmen, with respect to academics and various other problems arising from the transition to college.

According to Alice C. Early, Assistant Dean of Students, dormitory proctors act as a liaison between the residents of a living unit and the administration of the College. Recently the proctors attended a seminar conducted by Mr. Cowing of the counseling office on some of the problems they might encounter in the course of their duties.

Other responsibilities of the proctors include dealing with noisy or destructive students, reporting individuals guilty of destroying the real property of the college, and for reporting to the Dean of Students any cases of theft. In return for these diverse functions, proctors will receive for the 1972-73 academic year free room in the form of a six hundred dollar credit to their accounts with the business office. Summarizing his activities as a proctor in Winthrop Hall, Gilbert Lewis '74 commented that his job could be classified more or less as "the keeper of the house."

Variations in opinion exist over the question of the necessity of the proctoring system itself. When asked whether they, in their own opinion, believe proctors are a necessary part of the dorm environment, many freshmen (and a consensus of upperclassmen) replied with the equally penetrating response "They don't do anything, do they?"

Discussing the nature of his responsibilities, Johan Segerdahl '74 observed that the duties depend on what the proctor can really do for people, other than giving out keys the first day of school. Mrs. Segerdahl noted that the dorm proctor is the first person beyond a roommate to whom a freshman will turn in times of academic or personal problems. He feels that most proctors are "academically stable and the types of guys or gals first year students can look up to for advice." The Coleman proctor stated

that this year he has already had discussions with several students over various problems.

Hyde proctor Jed Lyons '74 considers "proctors a waste of money and that the college could easily get by without them." Mr. Lyons claims that "... I'm patiently waiting at my doorstep for a freshman to approach me with an adjustment problem. The only real problem I've come across thus far was a guy whose girlfriend skipped two periods."

Ellen Middleton observed that she is trying to be useful and serve a purpose while proctor Mario Bossi noted that proctors "are good for coeds in that they carry up their trunks."

"... due to the lack of any viable form of campus security, proctors are necessary in that they provide someone to constructively b-ch to."

One respected member of the senior class who declined to have his name included in this account stated that due to the lack of any viable form of campus security, proctors are necessary in that they provide someone to constructively bitch to.

Dean of Students Paul Nyhus observed that proctorships are one of the oldest distinctions awarded to students by the college going back years and years in the history of Bowdoin. The Dean feels that dorm proctors are useful and necessary in the sense that "they are the only administrative presence in the residences."

According to a sheet listing the various functions of the proctors published by the administration of the college, at least one proctor must be on duty in each dorm from 7:30 p.m. Proctors, according to the statement, "should" also notify the college switchboard as to their whereabouts in the event of an emergency.

On Monday night, October 2, five out of thirteen proctors or thirty-eight percent were within the confines of their dormitory between 8:30 and 9:15 P.M. One proctor left a note on her door; as to her whereabouts. Also, it must be noted that this figure (Please Turn to Page Eight)

Beginning Still More Than Half The Whole

by RINK BUCK

"The beginning is more than half the whole" we have from Aristotle. One is not ill to surmise, that we have today, so far as comprehending constitutional issues, very much less than even half the whole, and while the subject be tedious of a Sunday evening, a grand circuit to the constitutional era cannot help but be illuminating.

Professor Herbert Storing of the University of Chicago delineated both "What the Anti-Federalists were for," and against and defined the parameters — many of them beyond historical interest — of the current study of the constitutional era. Are then, those cardinal virtues of the Anti-Federalists — liberty, the promotion of civic virtue, the primacy of state governments, limited powers of the government to tax and defend the union and the questionable legitimacy of the Philadelphia convention to found a government — mere antiquarian gems?

At the bottom of the constitutional debate was the reciprocal faith of governed and governor. The Anti-Federalists were dubbed "men of little faith" not because they distrusted either reciprocating party, but rather because they doubted the nobility of the two as defined by the

convention of 1787. Their outlook was essentially patrician. The yeomanry and their institutions were still modeled on the virtues that had prospered the colonies — independently; the Philadelphia constitution posited a mutual dependence and cooperation wholly discordant with the colonies as they then existed. The bane of liberty — and this is no less true today — was the proposed trade-off of current satisfactions for theoretical absolutes. The Anti-Federalists arguments were eventually harnessed to diverse ends. At the close of the eighteenth century theirs was a preservative movement. The constitution, by imposing a federal conception of liberty upon what were believed to be already free and vigorous colonies would, by unifying incompatible, re-establish the tyranny assailed so recently in the Declaration of Independence.

The ambits of the debate, effectiveness vs. sentimental virtues, splendid as opposed to simple government, no longer pose differences of dogmatic virulence in an age when complex and behemoth federal institutions are not so great a question of imposition as they are of necessity. Still, at least so far as the cultural and social life of the nation is concerned, the practical (Please Turn to Page Five)

Second Sex Lecture

'Nuts And Bolts' Of Pregnancy

by EVELYN MILLER

The second of the lectures in the Sex Education program was delivered by Dr. Alice Cunningham, a local gynecologist, Tuesday evening in the Moulton Union. Because of the time limit involved, Dr. Cunningham's lecture on "Pregnancy and the Birth Process," dealt only the nuts and bolts of a normal pregnancy. She explained that it was difficult to condense six months of medical school, one year of internship, and three years of residency into one hour and said apologetically, "It's probably going to sound basic to a lot of you."

She began the lecture by limiting her topic further, "I will not go into how a person gets pregnant," she said. "I think most of you know how: by holding hands." "You have to be very careful," she cautioned. The Doctor therefore began with a description of the actual process of fertilization. She explained that

pregnancy results from the penetration of the one celled ovum by a sperm cell. The egg is released by the ovary two weeks before menstruation begins. After ovulation occurs, the egg is picked up by the end of one of the Fallopian tubes. If coitus occurs at the proper time, the sperm will travel through the tube into the uterine cavity. There, the fertilized egg loses its protective coating, becomes "sticky," and adheres to some part of the uterus. Dr. Cunningham asserted that the fertilized egg acts very much like a malignancy in the uterus, for it destroys tissue around it.

Immediately after fertilization the egg starts dividing and at the time of implantation it is at the "twelve cell stage." After implantation, cell division is rapid and by eight weeks, all of the major organs exist in their embryonic stage. Up to eight weeks after fertilization the growing organism is called an embryo. After this time it is

referred to as a fetus.

Dr. Cunningham explained that these processes are completed by eight weeks only in a normal pregnancy. A deviation from the norm in the one to twelve week stage, such as exposure to a virus, radiation, or drugs will cause abnormalities in the embryo instead of killing it.

The fetus grows very rapidly inside the mother, reaching a final length of fifteen centimeters. "The baby is a parasite," stated Dr. Cunningham, for it will take from the mother at the expense of the mother. The doctor felt that this was a "good setup" for adults are stronger and have abundant resources while the "baby has to manufacture from scratch."

Eating for two is an unwise idea, asserted Dr. Cunningham. The mother should "leave concentrated sweets alone," and should consume an abundant amount of protein. Ideally, (Please Turn to Page Seven)

Gridley W. Tarbell, '74, was killed on the night of Friday, October sixth. He was fatally struck by a car while riding a bicycle on Harnswell Road. Mr. Tarbell, a graduate of Deerfield Academy, was a prominent member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity and served as its treasurer. His other campus activities included presidency of the Student Union Committee, membership on the swimming team and Orient photographer. He was an Art major at the College. At his death, Gridley Tarbell was twenty years old.

There are few people at Bowdoin who face life with Grid's exuberance. He relished each day; every moment was precious. To all who knew him he brought a singular joy and a warm sense of well-being. For this he was loved, and for this, with profound grief, we mourn.

*Man's days are like the weeds;
he blossoms like the flowers of the field:
a wind passes over them,
and they cease to be,
and their place knows them no more.*
— Psalm 103.15

Walker Exhibit

Warshaw; A Decade Of Murals

by GREGORY C. CARROLL
Works by Howard Warshaw, the Master of the Informal Reading Room, are now on display at the Walker Art Building. The Exhibition, entitled "A Decade of Murals" is basically a collection of preliminary studies and sketches, as well as early renditions of some of his murals and afterthoughts on others.

Warshaw spent some of his early years in New York City attending various Art Schools and Universities. After Pearl Harbor, he moved to the West Coast where he worked for Disney Studios in animation and also continued his own work exhibiting in various galleries. While in California, his work was brought to the attention of Vincent Price who began a chain of introductions which were to mean a great deal in his future development. Two of these, Eugene Berman and Rico LeBrun (Surrealists and neo-romantics) greatly influenced him through their draughtsmanship. Later, while teaching at the State University at Iowa City, he spent a year studying Cubism. The influences of these two styles are clearly evident in his work. Beneath all of the lines and patches of color in his paintings, one can easily detect Warshaw's very real understanding of human anatomy and also, in his modeling and handling of skin tones, his painterly ability. While Warshaw has clearly rejected Cubism as a style, he has maintained many of its outward manifestations; angular distortion, fragmented surfaces, and finally the element of collage (synthetic cubism). The artist himself felt a connection between Cubism and Baroque painting and a number of his murals reflect his attempt to fuse these styles.

I must preface my remarks about Warshaw's murals with a reminder to the reader that because of the mobility problems of carrying walls from gallery to gallery, mural painters, unlike modern "canvas painters", are still subject to that archaic institution of patronage. As a result, they must (in certain cases) paint themes which are pertinent to the function of the building. Therefore, while style and technique are important, the subject matter in murals is often

far removed from the concerns of a painter as Artist. In 1958, Warshaw was commissioned to submit a plan for a mural for the Continental National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska, the theme of which was to be "The Riches of Nebraska". His four panel mural of cows did not win! Three other of his murals, however, do give some insight into the types of subject matter and imagery with which Warshaw concerns himself. These are the "Perennial Creation Myth", "Images from the 'Odyssey'", and "Tintoretto's Deposition and The Daily News" in the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library. Each of these murals appears to be free of Patronage control, and as a result are unrestricted personal statements.

Warshaw uses no "scene" in the traditional sense, but rather, figures and groups of figures are placed on various planes in the picture space and in many cases are further separated by architectural members. Compositional and thematic unity, however, are achieved through either direct interaction, proximity, or similarity of psychological disposition. Large areas of warm colors also bring the various elements together.

These elements are symbols. Each of his figures or groups of figures represent some aspect of either human emotion, generally ranging from solicitude to human contemplation, or intense experience, for the most part birth and death. Conveyed by these are feelings of isolation and ultimate self-reliance. Conveying emotion is what Warshaw's art is all about. He is a Romantic.

What is perhaps the most interesting part of the exhibition is some of his sketches and studies regardless of their relationships to the murals. "Study for Cires" (No. 31) and "Study for Homer" (No. 29) reveal much about Warshaw's technique and ability. The former is an ink, wash, and collage which

presents a very captivating portrait of the witch. Her face is created by the use of photographically shaded acetate which is pasted over the drawing. This device is found in a number of his works. The "Study for Homer" is actually quite different in technique from his other sketches. Missing are the slashing black lines used for definition and the repetitive motives which tend to obscure his figures. This acrylic and oil sketch is simply a series of brush strokes which define some of the facial features. The result, however, is an explosion of emotion and feeling. The figure which he has created with a few strokes of a brush clearly shows his ability as a painter. It is one of the highpoints of the show.

A number of drawings which may be of interest to students who wrote papers on the "Deposition", are the "Pig Studies". And while this will further the cause of that faction which maintains that the dog in the middle of the mural is a pig, nowhere in the catalogue is there any mention of the fact that these are Celtic pigs.

This exhibition will be at Bowdoin until November 5. It is worth a trip to the museum to see, and it sure beats the American Primitive.

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KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The Kansas City Poetry Contests are a combined effort to discover poems of excellence. Deadline for entering the \$1,600 competition is Feb. 1, 1973.

Top prize in the tenth annual event is the Devins Award of \$500 cash and consideration for publication of a book-length poetry manuscript by the University of Missouri Press. The Devins Award is open to all poets.

Hallmark Honor Prizes of \$100 each will be awarded to six poets for individual poems. Only full-time undergraduate college students are eligible for the Hallmark awards.

Kansas City Star Awards of \$100 each will go to four poets

for single poems, without regard to age or residence within the United States.

H. J. Sharp Memorial Awards of \$25 each will go to four high school pupils from Missouri or a bordering state.

Poets with national reputations will judge the contests.

Winners will be announced April 26, 1973 at the final program of the 1972-73 American Poets Series conducted by the Kansas City Jewish Community Center.

For complete contest rules, send a stamped, self-addressed business envelope to Poetry Contest, P.O. Box 5313, Kansas City, Mo. 64131.

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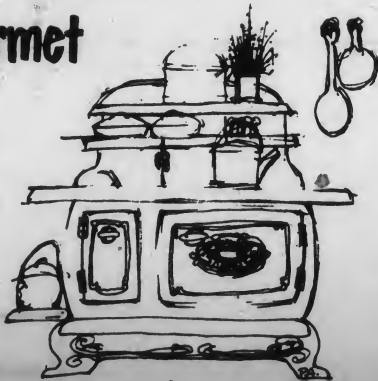
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McGovern Chances At Bowdoin

by TIM POOR

The organization supporting the candidacy of Senator George McGovern, which so successfully blitzed the democratic regulars to defeat a host of opponents in the state primaries and ultimately at the Democratic national convention, has been finding the going considerably rougher in the search for a national backing. Partially as a result of a failure to cogently gell with the national regular Democratic organization, partially resulting from a feeling of despair, from a sense that president Nixon is "unbeatable", the McGovern organization has been plagued by internal division

and lack of coordination. Yet, in recent weeks, we are beginning to see a reversal of the heretofore loose national organization. There have been fewer intraorganization contradictions, fewer (visible) internal struggles—even the polls are beginning to improve, as the senator from South Dakota has gained six points in the latest Gallup poll (he still trails Mr. Nixon by twenty eight points).

Such a trend, albeit slight, is reflected in "Bowdoin Students for McGovern," an enthusiastic, if small, group of Bowdoin students presently engaged in rounding up votes for the Democratic

nominee. Participants are presently engaged in canvassing the student body in order to seek out areas of strength and weakness, apathy and activism. Workers are particularly interested in those eligible voters who have not registered and those undecided voters, groups which offer the best possibilities for McGovern votes. Little concerted effort will be given to obtaining donations, however; plans are under consideration for a movie or series of movies to be shown in order to pay for any group expenses.

One initial problem faced by the group is that of finding a place to meet. Internal Revenue Service rules dictate that Bowdoin, as a tax-exempt institution, must charge rent for any college meeting room (such as those in the Moulton Union) to be used for partisan political activity. The group is presently holding forth in the basement of Appleton Hall.

Chief organizer of Bowdoin Students for McGovern is Kevin Wagner, '75, who began the organization and is coordinating it with the Maine state youth organization as well as the regional "Students for McGovern" committee. Through the student effort, Wagner hopes not only to pick up votes for Senator McGovern, but also to "raise the political consciousness of the student body." Though apathetic, students who can be made aware of the issues and their importance will be roused to action. He questions the credibility of the "Youth is for McGovern" canard, as "I have seen too many kids for Nixon to believe it entirely." He therefore feels that an effective organization is needed on campus to make students aware of the issues and of the need to vote.

Such issues are those most commonly voiced by those displeased with the present administration: the war, inflation, unemployment, and an overriding lack of honesty and credibility in government, as evidenced by the recent Watergate and ITT scandals. McGovern, believes Wagner, would "restore faith in the American government." Queried as to the credibility of McGovern, particularly with regard to the Eagleton affair and his conciliations to the political center, Wagner voiced little concern. He attributes the shift as a natural political reaction to the switch from small, state primaries to a national effort.

Whether the Democrats can make that change smoothly may in large part determine the outcome of the election. One important cog in their organization is that of youth; if organizations like the one at Bowdoin can deliver the vote, the pollsters may have to eat their statistics.

Next week: "Youth for the Relection of the President." (or "Hey, man, can you dig our groovy president?")



Orient/Clayton

Sorting Out Bowdoin's Employment Squeeze

by JOHN HAMPTON and SUMNER GERARD

Sorting out the job situation at Bowdoin is quite an ordeal. Fewer jobs and fewer funds seem to be the predominant factor on all three services offering jobs or job location to students.

The major source of organized employment at Bowdoin is the federally subsidized Work-Study Program. This program was formed in 1964 when Congress passed an Economic Opportunity Act providing assistance to needy students on campuses all over the US. The program created new jobs on the campuses with the government paying 80% of salaries earned through work-study jobs, and the college 20%.

How do students qualify for the program? First, the student must be an American citizen. Second, he must come from a low-income family. Originally, there were strictly defined criteria for determining "low income" but through amendments the program has been made more flexible. Generally, though, low income means less than \$7,500 a year. Preference, according to the 1972 Higher Education Bill, is to be given to those students showing "the greatest degree of financial need."

As it stands now, Walter

Moulton, director of financial aid, decides which students are the neediest. Mr. Moulton reviews each student's financial history and compiles an "eligibility list." This complicated procedure, for the layman at least, will be explained to all those interested at an open meeting which Mr. Moulton hopes to convene sometime in December.

The 75 students participating in the program at Bowdoin will feel the economic pinch this year. Although \$38,000 was originally approved for the program, only \$18,000 were appropriated. This, said Mr. Moulton, represents a cut of \$91,000 over past years. The cut hit Bowdoin students hard, for translated into individual payments, it means that each upperclassman will receive \$200 less than he did last year. Freshman aid recipients, however, will receive the amount the college pledged this spring before the federal cuts were announced. Consequently, the Student Aid Office has given preference this year to upperclassmen applying for jobs in an attempt to fill in the "\$200 gap."

The Student Work Bureau was formed two years ago to help meet rising demand for none work-study jobs. Essentially, the main object of SWB is to serve as

(Please Turn to Page Eight)

Dean Not Only For Women

by DREW HART

Among those of us who are waiting for the electrician, is the new assistant Dean of Students, Alice Early. Until the phone company comes and installs an outlet in her new office, Dean Early will have to make due with the semi-chaotic atmosphere of the administrative reception room. Currently, she is tucked away in an alcove of the room, where this writer made her acquaintance on a recent afternoon.

Ms. Early arrived at Bowdoin in the beginning of the summer from Vassar College, where she was employed in the admissions department for a year. The transition from a predominantly female school to one such as this was "quite a contrast," she reports. "It was so tranquil here all summer; the difference wasn't really noticeable until this week." She has found the community here somewhat oriented towards a male outlook; however, there is no great friction between the sexes. "There are many subtle male things here" that dictate the mood. Ms. Early believes that when one coeducational class graduates, the currently prevailing attitude of male superiority will fade.

Like many newcomers to Bowdoin, Ms. Early has been confronted with an identity crisis of sorts. Curiously, she has not created it herself; it seems that many of the students are under the impression that she is the Dean of Women, a most unfair

judgment. She guesses that it would be a likely supposition to make, but is dismayed all the same. "I expect to be working with probably more guys than girls", she says, "although on a proportional basis, I will most likely see more girls."

As assistant Dean of Students, she has been occupied in many capacities, including advising Bowdoin's foreign students. The most time-consuming aspect of her job is the problem of solving the housing situation, which has been especially bad this year due to the pressure of an enormous freshman class. The typical college symptoms of overcrowding and stormy roommate relationships have hit Bowdoin on a grandiose scale this year. As a result, Ms. Early has been preoccupied trying to solve the various difficulties of moving everyone in comfortably. "It's been somewhat of a hassle so far", she confides.

In addition to performing her various duties, Ms. Early is busy attempting to familiarize herself with the college environment here. Now that the school year has commenced, she is getting to know some of the students as well as the campus; the total perspective was only recently made available to her. She insists that her door is always open; this is certainly an undeniable truth, if one takes into consideration the fact that there isn't one. It certainly must be a consolation to her to have someone to see while waiting for the telephone people.

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Confirmation And Coffee; Prelate Visits Brunswick

Episcopal students of Bowdoin College are cordially invited to the coffee hour and informal reception following both the 8 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. Sunday services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church to meet the Rt. Rev. Frederick B. Wolf, the new bishop of Maine.

The Rev. William DeA. White, rector of St. Paul's and Episcopal chaplain at Bowdoin, told the Orient this morning that Bishop Wolf would be present at both services and conduct confirmation at the late service.

Coffee is served at Codman Hall following services every Sunday, and Bowdoin students, friends and guests are always welcome, Father White said.

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Volume CII Monday, October 9, 1972 Number 28



Dear Bowdoin Club of Boston Alumni:

The Club's monthly luncheons this year will be held at Playboy of Boston, 54 Park Square, and will feature the following speakers:

October 10th Dr. Daniel F. Hanley - '39
1972 Olympics

November 14th Carl N. DeSuse - '38
WBZ Radio

February 13th To Be Announced

April 10th Bill Cleary
Head Coach - Harvard Hockey

The social hour begins at 11:45am and lunch will be served at 12:30 sharp! The cost of the steak platter luncheon is \$4.00 which includes* one (1) drink (additional drinks available on a cash basis).

We are anticipating good turnouts and will need to advise Playboy of Boston of the expected number of attendees.

Please phone Clark Neill - 890-8400 extension 43664 at least one (1) day before each luncheon if you plan to attend.

See you then.

Your Hostess,

Bunny Jennifer
Bunny Jennifer

* This is a special package price for the Bowdoin Club. For those of you who may not wish to drink, the charge will be \$3.00 with the return of the drink tickets you will receive at the door.

September 27, 1922: Tomorrow Old Bowdoin opens her doors again for what should be one of the greatest years in her history. The engendering class promises to be of the right size and quality; never was the College in a better condition financially; new courses have been added to the already generous list. Now it is merely a question of the spirit and performance of the undergraduates...

To the Freshmen it is hard to improve on time-worn advice to study hard, and enter activities wholeheartedly. That they will obey the Freshman Rules and pay their Blanket Taxes is taken as a matter of course. But one word must be added. It is as true as true can be, that a man gets out of a thing

just what he puts in. That maxim applies directly to college, to the courses and to the activities, whatever they may be. Fight in your courses like you would in a football game, and they will repay you; drag through them with D's, and you are wasting time and money coming to college, for you get almost nothing in return. Put your whole spirit in your athletics, in your fraternity affairs, in your music, or whatever is your "line," and you will see how soon they have developed you, skip activities entirely, or enter them half-heartedly, and graduate half a man. Fight, fight, fight from now until you leave Bowdoin, and Bowdoin and yourself will be the better for your college course.

100 Years Ago:

THE ORIENT.

September 23, 1872: In this number we gladly embrace the opportunity presented to welcome a new class to Bowdoin.

1873 is the only class remaining in College which entered under the "old regime," when Scientifics, "as such," were unheard of among us, and our Alma Mater, wrapped in the dignified toga descended to her from the last century, and withal somewhat frayed about the edges, sat in our halls in the proverbial seedy respectability of those individuals who "have seen better days," teaching dead languages in an antiquated manner, refusing to believe that times had changed, and that continual advance must be recognized as the prime condition of life. Like Canute upon the seashore, Bowdoin really imagined she could turn back the irresistible tide of progress beating against her walls, and so obstinate was her resistance that she came very near being overwhelmed and fozzled without one effort for self-preservation. Then came the revolution. Action replaced inaction, for our dreamy life-in-death was substituted an energetic vitality; and the Old was hardly interred when, breaking its iron sceptre of custom and habit, we hailed the promise of the new, "Le roi est mort, vive le roi!" So that now '73 is the last link binding to the

practical Present the traditional Past. As Bowdoin "lives and moves" in the former, so she truly "has her being" in that proud history of seventy years which belongs to the latter, and in which lies her guaranty of future success.

It is therefore with peculiar feelings that we of '73 extend the warm right hand of fellowship to '76. We, in a measure, represent the era of lawlessness and jollity; you that of order and modest decorum. We are of the times when window-smashing was an art; you those in which it is an unpremeditated accident. We used more water in our first two years than our successors have, and though the fluid was almost invariably applied externally, yet we do not on this account claim to excel you in "cleanliness" more than in that "godliness" which is its neighbor.

"We cordially invite all who are indebted to THE ORIENT, to pay up."

"A canvass of the Sophomore Class resulted as follows: Grant, 45; Greeley, 9; Neutral 2."

"We thought of mentioning the nightly cesterwauling and disturbances at the north end of Winthrop Hall but they have made noise enough themselves, and we forbear."

Rabbit Redoux

Meet "Bunny Jennifer."

One of these weeks the Orient might just send a reporter down to see "Bunny Jennifer" and ask her about the credulity of the image-bolstering rhetoric about Bowdoin's "new image," "social commitments," and "progressive attitude" that is periodically ejaculated from the Admissions Department.

Bowdoin's attitude toward women is somewhat unclear. First there is that "progressive" image and commitment to full coeducation, with an implied attitude of equality of treatment for women. Then, there is that "pork chop" image, pictured above. Perhaps in all fairness to future women applicants the admissions brochures should be printed up by Hugh Heffner enterprises, complete with a center fold of one of the alumni wives that didn't make it to the "social hour" at the Playboy Club of Boston.

The Orient trusts that the Alumni Club of Boston won't be getting its future jollies from a blackface routine, a Yiddish parody, or Polack jokes.

On the other hand, the Orient wouldn't be at all surprised if it does.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sexism

September 28, 1972

To The Editor:

I have always been proud that Bowdoin usually referred to its students as men. In addition Bowdoin has been a leader in the struggle for the rights of Blacks.

However, Bowdoin does have one tradition of which I am embarrassed and - it's treatment of women. From the insidious jokes of my undergraduate milieu to the exploitation of women on weekends, Bowdoin demonstrated an insensitivity which I find offensive.

Now that females are at Bowdoin, the Alumnus refers to them as "girls," while male students are "men." In addition I recently received the enclosed publicity from the Bowdoin club of Boston. This kind of sexual exploitation is both morally objectionable to anyone who has lived through the sixties, and in bad taste.

I would urge the staff of the Orient to monitor Alumnus publications and perhaps give them some analytical publicity.

Sincerely,
William C. Whit, '63

Editor Rebuked

October 4, 1972

To The Editor:

Not often do I have the chance to dance the night fantastic. In fact, since my graduation from a small public high school in Western Massachusetts, my soles have been neophytes to the dance floor. Predicating my behavior on past example, I escorted a delectably ethereal coed to the Senior Center Dance on Saturday night. Have I - stranger so long to frenetic contortions of the flesh - lost touch with the latest, or has your editor, (M.S.) avowed himself an innovator in dance technique? It was to my consternation and surprise that your ebullient chief refused to dance with either me or my date alone, but leaped about the pair of us together. Could you please clarify if Mr. Silverstein intends his triadic jivers to be the established norm at Bowdoin College. Further, do you believe self-respecting journalists ought to behave like this?

Radiant '73

The Editor Replies:

"Dancing" is a familiar routine with us editors as

"Radiant" might discover if he ever shows up on Thursday night to write headlines. We do have a "hurt dance" that night when we discover that we are short of copy because people of "Radiant's" ilk spend so much time playing the campus "stud" to our noble coeds that they do not write their articles until zero hour. We "dance" again on Friday morning when, at the Printer's, we find that our

"Radiant" journalists have forgotten to write a few headlines or have scribbled puerile, despicably obscene love croonings to their would-be coed lovers on the caption pages. All of this, coupled with liquor and the general depravity of the Senior Center, deprives us of our civil graces come Saturday night. But the sight of such ne'er do-wells as "Radiant" hoodwinking Bowdoin's virgins on the dance floor sends us, drunk or no, into paroxysms of rage.

SAY IT
WHERE
IT
COUNTS

At the Polls!
Register NOW!
Vote Nov. 7

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."

Council Passes Amendments

by LINDA BALDWIN

Petitions will be available Monday, October 9 at the Information Desk in the Moulton Union for Student Council aspirants. They must be returned to the Student Council Office on the second floor of the Moulton Union by 2 p.m. Thursday, October 12. Elections will be held Friday, October 13.

Last spring the Student Council was revamped. As a result of the initiative of several women students and the prompting of some members of last year's Council, then President Mike Bushey established a six-member Committee on the Reorganization of the Student Council. With many arguments concerning double and triple representation and minority group status, the Committee decided to do-away with the traditional "at-large" memberships and the representation of fraternities as frats.

With this rather radical reorganization, the Council has recognized the changing social structure of the college community. The new focus of representation is "living unit." In this way, the constituency for a Councilor is well-defined, thus creating at least the potential for good communication. Other key considerations for the adoption of this measure were that: No one vote is worth more than another, because each Council vote is worth approximately 30 students; no interest group is directly represented more than once. The revisions are as follows:

Amendment to the Constitution Passed Spring 1972

1. The Council shall be composed of three officers plus a number of members each representing roughly 30 students.

2. Dormitory residence will constitute the basis of representation.

a. In the fraternities, only those members in residence may vote for the representative, who must also be residing in the house.

b. The 6 college dormitories shall send two representatives apiece. Any resident of the dorm is eligible, and only residents of a given dorm may vote for that dorm's representative.

c. The off-campus dorms, providing at least 15 students are in residence, shall elect one representative from among themselves to the Council. If a dormitory has fewer than 15 students in residence, then those students must vote in the off-campus elections.

d. The Senior Center shall send 7 representatives to the Council.

e. Those students living off campus shall elect representatives to the Council in the ratio of one representative for every 30 students.

3. The Council will sit from mid-October to mid-October.

a. The three officers will continue to be elected in the third week of April and will begin serving their terms immediately.

b. From September to mid-October the Council will be composed of those members who served in the previous academic year and who are still enrolled at Bowdoin.

4. All elections, excepting those of the officers, will take place in the second week of October.

a. In September, all fraternity precincts will be given a list of those members residing in the house to the Council president. In the first week of October the fraternities shall nominate candidates for the Council and submit these names to the Council president. A ballot will be prepared for each member of each frat residing in the house listing the names of the house's candidates. During the second week of October these ballots will be distributed through campus mail, and places will be made available to leave it aftermarking. The Student Council will tabulate the votes and announce the results.

b. During the first week of October the Senior Center House Committee shall nominate candidates for the 7 representatives from the Center. The list of candidates shall be submitted to the Council president, and a ballot will be prepared listing those names. In the second week of October, the ballot will be distributed to the Center residents and they will vote for the 7 representatives of their choice. The Student Council will tabulate the votes and announce the results.

c. For purposes of voting, the six college dorms will be divided on a north-south basis (east-west for Coleman Hall), and each half shall elect one representative. During the first week of October, prospective candidates will take out petitions and obtain at least 20 names of students from their dorm end in order to qualify for the election. These petitions must be returned to the respective proctors by the end of the week; they will verify them and forward them to the president of the Council. A ballot will be prepared listing the candidates for each dorm end, and each dorm resident will receive the appropriate ballot. The Student Council will tabulate the votes and announce the results.

d. Prospective candidates in off campus dorms housing at least 15 students shall also take out petitions and obtain at least 2/3 of the residents' signatures. These must be returned to the proctors by the end of the first week of October; they will verify them and forward them to the president of the Council. A ballot will be prepared listing the candidates and will be distributed to the residents during the second week of October. The Student Council will tabulate the votes and announce the results.

e. In September the total number of students living off campus and in dorms of less than 15 students will be determined, and an appropriate number of representatives will be assigned on a 1/30 basis to each house, before the end of the first week of October, an off campus student may indicate to the Council president or any member of the Council his/her desire to run. No petitions are necessary. At the end of the first week of October a ballot will be prepared listing these names and will be distributed via campus mail to the off campus students. The Student Council will tabulate the votes and announce the results.

f. In the event of a tie between the two top vote-getters in any election, a run-off will be held as soon as possible.

g. Records of results of all elections must be retained throughout the term of the Council. If during a year a representative for any reason ceases to be an enrolled member of the College, the next run-upper shall assume that seat for the duration of the session of the Council.

h. The Council president and the lame-duck Council are responsible for the organization and supervision of the October elections.

Beta Girls At Home, Brookie Trust Busted

by LEONARD LOTHSTEIN

Within recent years, Bowdoin's ardent tradition of being exclusively male institution has bowed to co-education. This educational reform has levied an additional problem on the fraternities: The decision of whether to remain a fraternity in the literal sense, or to follow suit with the college and admit women into the brotherhood.

One particularly interesting example of the downfall of a male bastion is Beta Theta Pi, a traditionally jockish fraternity which has suddenly this year admitted women as social members. To gain insight into how this transition is functioning, the four coeds who pledged were asked to comment on the situation inside the walls of Beta. The four girls unanimously rejected the allegation that Beta was a jockish and consequently brutal fraternity. Comments such as "the people are great", "feel at home", and "really nice" were the somewhat automatic responses of the girls, although one, after some deliberation, did admit that Beta was mostly jockish.

The fraternity was lauded for its sincere and friendly rush, and one female member pointed out very bitterly that at one all-male fraternity, she was accosted with ice cream.

Some of the girls admitted that they were slightly apprehensive about eating at Beta during rotational because of the rumors around campus and the alleged dirty rushing in some other houses. But the four female pledges stated that these "groundless" comments were dispelled as soon as they entered the Beta house.

When one speaks of Beta Theta Pi, one usually speaks of Brookies

in the same breath. Ever since Westbrook's social monopoly of Bowdoin was disrupted by co-education, a rift has developed between Bowdoin and Westbrook coeds. This chasm has reached its greatest width at Beta, which is considered the Brookies' weekend "happy hunting ground".

The Beta girls' comments on this increasingly serious social situation were varied. One said that the Brookies did not matter to her too much and that for some Betas, the Brookies have their purpose and the Bowdoin coeds have theirs, as the adage goes. Another coed did not particularly care for the Brookies, but stressed the fact that there was no distinction between the Brookies and the coeds. The third female pledge said that the Brookies are all individuals and therefore any animosity and rivalry is on a personal level. The remaining coed, in an attempt to prevent herself from gassing on her foot, declined to comment on the Brookies.

One area of obscurity was Beta's initiation of male pledges. Three girls refused to comment on initiation, though one expressed some curiosity about the methods. The fourth coed flatly stated that initiation is conducted intelligently, but then, after slight hesitancy and hand signals from a Beta sister, replied that she did not know enough about the subject to comment on it.

At the request of the coeds, the following quote shall close this article, either as praise of the fraternity or reparations of whatever may be implied from the previous interview.

"Beta is the most friendly, lively, and exciting fraternity on campus. We all love it and just wish more girls were enjoying it."

Scholarship Information

INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS ON THE GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

Emergency legislation, passed on August 19, 1972, and effective until March 1, 1973, makes it possible for lenders to make loans under the same regulations that governed the Guaranteed Student Loan Program prior to June 30, 1972.

The program enables you to borrow money directly from a bank, credit union, savings and loan association or other participating lender. The loan is guaranteed by a State or private nonprofit guarantee agency or insured by the Federal Government.

You may borrow up to a maximum of \$1,500 per academic year. (In some States the maximum is \$1,000 per academic year and lenders must adhere to State regulations you may borrow up to a total of \$7,500.

If your adjusted family income is less than \$15,000 per year, the Federal Government will pay the interest on the loan while you are attending school and until the beginning of the repayment period. The repayment period begins between 9 and 12 months after you leave school or complete your course of study.

You may normally take 5 to 10 years to repay the loan. However, the minimum monthly payment of \$30 may reduce the repayment period, depending upon the size of your loan. Repayment may be deferred for up to 3 years while you serve in the military, Peace Corps, or VISTA; or for any period that you return to full-time study. You may borrow under this program if you are enrolled or have been accepted for enrollment at least half-time:

A - in an eligible COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, or HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING (including many FOREIGN SCHOOLS) as an undergraduate or graduate student.

- in an approved VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL, TRADE, BUSINESS, or HOME STUDY SCHOOL.

You must submit an affidavit declaring that the loan will be used only for education purposes. This affidavit (OE Form 1260) must be notarized or signed by a person having the authority to administer oaths or affirmations. For further information contact: YOUR REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, STATE GUARANTEE AGENCY, LENDER, OR STUDENT FINANCIAL AID OFFICER.

Information for students who applied for an received a guaranteed student loan after June 30 and prior to August 19, 1972

1. If you received a Guaranteed Student Loan after June 30 and before August 19, 1972, the Federal Government will pay the interest for you until the loan principal is due for repayment, provided the Supplemental Application Form (OE Form 1260) was fully completed and the educational institution recommended that you need a loan for educational costs. When the school recommended the loan the interest subsidy will be paid, regardless of family income, even though the loan may be disbursed after August 19, 1972.

2. You are eligible to reapply for either a new loan or an additional amount if, after June 30 and prior to August 19, 1972, you:

A - were denied a loan because, based on an analysis of your need, the school made no recommendation.

B - were denied the interest subsidy, although your family income was less than \$15,000.

C - waived the interest subsidy in order to get a loan.

D - received an insufficient amount as a result of the school's analysis of your need.

no objection to your using the rules, the Federal Government has proceeds to repay a prior unsubsidized loan received during the interim period (after June 30 and before August 19, 1972).

Storing Scrutinizes Anti-Federalists

(Continued From Page One)

implications of the anti-federalist position persist. The Anti-Federalists did lose - as Professor Storing maintains - in their own day, "because they had the weaker argument." Theirs was a defense of regional autonomy - impotent for its very failure to provide an alternative program for a nation that clamored for a tangible culmination of its revolution. The immediate political defeat of the Anti-Federalists cannot obscure the accuracy of their presentiments for the new century. The conscription of 1812, the banking crisis of the Jacksonian era, nullification and eventual civil war were presaged in one form or another by the original detractors of the constitution.

It is, for immediate political exigencies, not enough to know and know well only what is worth preserving in a current order without sufficient conception of precisely what further must be created. This itself is an avocation for revisiting the constitutional debate. Ethical chauvinism, the fostering of a contending persecution mania, the extolling of inchoate communal virtues, or quaint anachronisms identify our age as no less sentimental than any other. Understanding the constitutional era in its legal and political context, exposes America's abiding predilection for precious bugbears.



Orient/Clayton

Part-Time Counselor Offers Free Advice

by LINDA BALDWIN

Ms. Jane Boyden, Bowdoin's new part-time counselor, brings warmth and vitality to the offices in the corner of the second floor of the Moulton Union. She is no stranger to the college and the area: her husband, Mr. Richard Boyden is an Associate Director of Admissions at Bowdoin; she is a 1960 graduate of Bowdoin's sister school Wheaton College of Norton, Massachusetts, and thus familiar with student life at a small, isolated, traditionally single-sex institution and; she also knew Dr. Donald Cowing before resuming her post here through previous involvement in counselling in the Bath-Brunswick area.

A soft-spoken woman, Ms. Boyden was employed to ease the increasingly heavy case load of Dr. Cowing, although she admits "the fact that I am a woman" may be

part of the reason that she was hired. Formerly, the Bowdoin coeds had no official with whom to discuss their typically "female" problems. Also, some women feel more at ease talking with another woman.

But, Ms. Boyden is not here to handle only the female students. Any student calling for an appointment will be given a choice as to whom they wish to speak. All interviews are strictly confidential, the information available only to the counselling staff. It is unfortunate, she says, that the student of 1972 feels ashamed of needing a little help. She stresses that, no matter how small the "hassle," it is better to seek advice rather than wait until a crisis. Ms. Boyden's hours are Tuesday, 9-2 and Wednesday, 11-4. "We are here to help," she says. "Our services are available and open to everyone in the college community."

CRITIC AT LARGE

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

After two insufferable weeks of cultural masturbation at that filmic slaughterhouse, The Cooks Corner Double Cinema, Bowdoin put forth its first theatrical venture of the season, a double bill consisting of "A Thurber Carnival," and Harold Pinter's "The Dumb Waiter." Where the Thurber pieces lack direction and depth, the Pinter play abounds in both.

James Thurber, along with Robert Benchley, S.J. Perelman, and Ogden Nash, was one of the deans of American satire and wit. Clever and droll, Thurber also had a fine eye for the absurd. Take,

Faculty Session Portends 172nd Prosaic Year

by FRED HONOLD

Near a fortnight past on Monday the 25th of September, the Bowdoin College Faculty convened high atop Massachusetts Hall for their first monthly meeting of this, the 172nd, academic year of the college.

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason presented a special report of the committee on Athletics, requesting permission to play freshmen on the varsity football team in the fall of 1972 only and subject to certain conditions. These certain conditions were that a freshman may play only one game a week, that freshmen be brought up to the varsity level only where the varsity lacks depth at that position, and that the freshmen schedule be completed.

Brief discussion ensued where it was noted that three of Bowdoin's opponents also include freshmen on their team, those teams being Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Bates and Colby. It was also learned that five years ago Bowdoin had included freshmen on the Varsity football team due to a limited number of upperclassmen participating for the season. The Faculty approved the Committee's report on a voice vote.

President Roger Howell, Jr. announced that preliminary figures showed the College deficit for 1971-72 to be \$72,500, an amount significantly less than the originally anticipated deficit of \$179,000. In 1970-71 the College experienced a deficit of \$565,000; this year the college is aiming for a balanced budget. This projected balance is due in large part to an increasing student body while the size of the Faculty is held constant.

In the report of the Dean of the College, Dean Greason reported current fall enrollment figures. There are a total of 1,131 undergraduates on campus: 912 men and 219 women. Of this number there are 36 transfers: 25 women and 11 men (19 of which had been at Bowdoin previously on exchange), and 33 students on exchange: 32 women and 1 man. The Class of 1976 now stands at 356: 271 men and 85 women. 57 Bowdoin students are away this semester: 30 are on the 12 college exchange, 23 are abroad, and 4 are on individualized or special projects.

On an open ballot (without prior nomination) Professor Settemire was elected to fill the unexpired two year term of Professor Mathis on the Committee on Committees. Elected to the Faculty Affairs Committee were Professors Mayo, Shipman and Whiteside, Associate Professors Ambrose and Potholm, Assistant Professors Anderson and Bland. Professor Chittim was elected as Faculty Representative to the Governing Board.

There being no further business it was voted to adjourn. The next Faculty Meeting will be this Monday, October 9.

for example, the following discussion of children and sex taken from his book, "Is Sex Necessary":

So many children have come to me and said, "What shall I tell my parents about sex?" My answer is always the same: "Tell them the truth. If the subject is approached in a tactful way, it should be no more embarrassing to teaching a parent about sex than to teach him about personal pronouns. And it should be less discouraging.

It is exactly this type of comicality that is sprinkled throughout the four skits comprising "A Thurber Carnival." In the first, we discover General Grant drunk on the morning of Lee's surrender at Appomatox, while the second has two intellectual pendants comparing Shakespeare's "Macbeth" to a Mickey Spillane who-done-it, stating that Macbeth was framed, and it was actually MacDuff who murdered Duncan. The third skit is a satire of plagiarism, with three butch league editors revamping

classic works of poetry so they can sell fast and cheap on the literary market. So, Poe's "The Raven" becomes laced with an anti-war message:

"Quoth the Raven No more war."

The final piece, a take off on Little Red Riding Hood, has the wolf as a 1950's greaser, who, after being foiled in the end, states: "They don't make little girls like they used to anymore."

All of this is extremely witty on paper, but, since the satiric bite of Thurber essentially lies in his literary style, much of his humor is lost when translated to the stage, and herein rests the main problem of this recent production. The adaptation and staging of the sketches is just too self-consciously stiff to resemble the author's gleeful irreverence, and therefore the events at hand turn into light weight fluff. Still, John Mullin proves himself a likable zany playing the alcoholic Grant, Frank McEvoy is a delightful plagiarist, and John Humphreys shows tremendous versatility and comic skill in variety of roles, giving the best

performance in a curtain raiser that suffers from stylistic malnutrition.

Harold Pinter, considered one of the most controversial modern playwrights, uses the element of fear generated from an unknown source as the basis for many of his plays. In "The Birthday Party," a piano player named Stanley becomes terribly frightened when two men check into a boarding house where he is the sole lodger. Why should Stanley be so afraid of these men, and why, in the end, should the men take him away in a stage of catatonia to face some individual named Monty? We never do know, but still the taut sense of fear is there, for Pinter works in a dramatic mode that has been described by critics as "Maximum tension through minimum information." In "The Dumb Waiter," Pinter again uses this genre, as two hired killers wait for their next job in the basement of an old cafe. They argue about such triviality as whether it is proper to say "light the kettle," instead of "light the stove," while waiting to get their assignment that is sent down to

them in a creaky old dumb waiter. But there is a "double entendre" in the play's title, for not only does it refer to it, but to the fact that instead of sending down word to the killers, the dumb waiter is giving them orders for food, as if they were cooks in a restaurant. The murderers fear something is wrong, and the tension builds. Could the "organization" be unhappy with their work, and is it planning to kill them? We do not know what the "organization" is, or why the men should have cause to fear, but still the tension is there — tension that is fully realized in a devastating ending.

"The Dumb Waiter" is one of Pinter's earliest and best plays, and it is given a first rate performance by Geoffrey Nelson and Stevan Sylvester. As Gus and Ben, the two assassins, they etch their characterizations with tremendous skill, and complement each other beautifully. The powerful understatement of Pinter's style, integrated with two superior performances, make "The Dumb Waiter" a potent theatrical statement.

Student Paupers and Starving Faculty

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Season passes go on sale Oct. 14. That's also Oktoberfest complete with lots of Bier trinken! Student season pass is \$75 this year. Figure it out — that's only 10 skiing days!

Call or write
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"We cannot guarantee to any Bowdoin coed that she can walk around the college at four A.M. without danger." — Dean Nyhus

Crime: Students Are Victims, Victimizers

by DREW HART

Judging by the great percentage of students who come to Bowdoin each year from urban and suburban areas, one might make the assumption that a good number have selected the college for its congenial, ruralized atmosphere, as well as for its academic reputation. Indeed, there is very little smog in Brunswick; the area is devoid of excessive eyeshores or noise pollution. It is an idyllic place to spend four years of schooling, at least at face value.

Aesthetically appealing as the environment may seem, Bowdoin is still hampered by a few raw wounds. The school has a theft rate of epidemic proportions. Rapes and mugging have occurred on several occasions during the past few years. The sociological difficulties that have a stranglehold on inner city campuses are only visible here on a small scale, yet the problems still exist.

Dean Nyhus explained to this writer that there is a high degree of kleptomania running rampant at the college. Last year, the Dean's office was flooded with complaints of robbery; stereos, records, typewriters and bicycles were among the many valuables that had been stolen from dormitory rooms. No action can be taken by the administration in most cases; it is usually impossible to gather as to who is responsible. "We'd all like to believe that the thieves are bad Indians from off the campus," he says, "but gradually, we have come to the unhappy conclusion that students are ripping off students." The Dean has made various

recommendations to students who are interested in retaining their personal property. Rooms should always be kept locked. Students should not keep large sums of money in their dorms. It is advisable to take special precautions on 'big' weekends, where activity in dorms is especially frenzied. In addition, the student should question strangers who enter the dorm as to who they are visiting. If the

but this is used primarily to ward off hostile dogs. "The college doesn't want a police force," he said. "Town police are brought in for concerts and football games. But ordinarily, there is not much problem." The squad is in itself adequate for routine evenings. They have all been deputized by the Brunswick Chief of Police, but do not operate in the same capacity as regular officers.

This is the extent to which Bowdoin has equipped itself for protection. Other colleges are relatively more prepared for emergencies; Bates, for instance, has a uniformed group of security officers. It depends a great deal upon the location of a school; Bowdoin's remoteness makes the need for extensive surveillance rather small. The chances of being accosted on the campus grounds are slim. But, several attacks on students have taken place in the past. "We can not guarantee to any Bowdoin coed that she can walk around the college at four A.M. without danger. It would be absolutely irresponsible to say that the campus is completely safe," Dean Nyhus says.

"... a small security patrol ... does not carry guns ..."

"mace is used primarily to ward off hostile dogs."

visitors produces no definite response, he should be asked to leave. While all of this advice probably sounds unduly paranoid and un hospitable, it is the only way that theft can be avoided.

Bowdoin maintains a small security patrol which sends out two men to guard the grounds and buildings each night. In addition, the college has a car which prowls around the campus streets. The team of men who comprise this force are equipped with two way radio systems. Mr. Whalin, the head of the security squad, reported that it does not carry guns. They do bring along mace,

From all the available information gathered on this subject, it might be said in conclusion that the criminal elements of our society are present in small degrees at Bowdoin. While it is not necessary to worry extensively about the dangers of our college, it would probably be wise to keep the given realities in mind when frolicking about. And so, ... (At this point, the writer was bound and gagged and carried from his room to a car waiting outside the Moulton Union.)



Official surreptitiously-snapped Secret Police photo shows seditious senior slipping in the old screwdriver in sordid attempt at burglary.

Orient/F.B.I.

PIRG Representing Citizenry Of Maine

by KEN SANTAGATA

Every time Ralph Nader speaks on a college campus — or anywhere — his audience asks: What can we do about pollution and consumer injustice? How can students and other citizens work to get things done in their communities and states? One answer in this state is the newly formed Maine PIRG (Public Interest Research Group).

Maine PIRG was founded under the guidance of Nader's Citizens Action Group by a group of students representing Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, Nassau, the Portland-Gorham and Orono campuses of the University of Maine and its law school.

Maine PIRG was founded on the premise that Maine has more problems than it should tolerate and more solutions than it uses. The problems are multiple: pollution of the state's major rivers and harbors; land expropriation; skyrocketing fuel and electricity rates etc. The lack of solution to these problems is endemic to our "initiatory democracy." Large industrial and power companies are permanent institutions. They depend on no one leader or shareholder and will continue to operate long after every present employee has retired. They maintain lobbying organizations which present their views on certain issues to governmental committees and utility boards. To some extent this is how it should be. Industry uses its power to influence the decision making process.

Unfortunately for the Maine citizen, there is no permanent full time interest group representing him. Some people suggest that it is the role of each citizen to face up to the burdens and liberations of citizenship. However few Maine citizens have the time or the expertise to carry this burden. And there is no individual or organization willing to finance a

"full time professional citizen." A full time citizen, like his industrial counterpart, would represent the views of his interest group through the political process. He would be independently based, working through institutions to improve and reshape them to be more responsive to the public interest.

This is the goal of the Maine PIRG: to provide full-time professional advocates and able organizers recruited by and representing students as citizens. It could have an enormous, constructive impact on Maine society. There are active working PIRGs in all of the New England states. Maine PIRG is the fledgling of New England but holds all the potential that each of the others is fulfilling daily.

The various New England PIRGs were organized at college campuses and each in the same way. The Student Body petitions the administration to collect a fee from each student (usually \$3.00 per semester) as a part of the college bill. This fund if collected at Maine's major colleges and its university would total \$40,000 a year (approximately the same amount collected by the Vermont PIRG). This fund would be used by a student steering committee to higher full time professionals akin to Ralph Nader. These professionals are generally 'a bargain. Nader has a list of 800 professionals (e.g. Harvard Law grads with 5 years litigation experience) begging for the opportunity to work for five or six thousand dollars a year. They would lobby much in the same fashion as described above.

This drive for a firmly rooted initiatory democracy is basic to all democratic participations and institutions. For each of us at Bowdoin it rests on conviction, work, and a willingness to sacrifice normal indulgences for the opportunity to come to grips as never before with the requisites of a just society.



Psycho-prophylaxis And Pregnancy

(Continued From Page One) twenty to twenty five pounds should be gained by the mother during pregnancy.

Dr. Cunningham concluded her explanation of pregnancy with the comment, "The whole thing about pregnancy is to deliver a good, healthy and normal child." She added a few words about abnormalities, explaining that the right time for a woman to become pregnant is in her twenties. The ovary is subject to an aging process and because of this, the chances of having an abnormal baby increase with the age of the mother.

Dr. Cunningham then said a few words about childbirth in an introduction of the film. Labor and delivery are "a stress period for mother and the baby," she said.

The film, entitled "Journey with a Friend," was an uneasy mélange of "schmaltzy" and moving scenes. A middle-aged pregnant woman narrated her

experience of pregnancy and the Lamazz childbirth method. The Lamazz method was first used in the U.S.S.R. and was brought to France in 1951 by Dr. Lamazz. The method involves "psycho-prophylaxis" or, as it was described by the narrator, "mind-prevention" of pain. Positive conditioning reconditions the mother to expect labour contractions and to respond to them with breathing patterns and relaxation.

Unfortunately, the film seemed to be a piece of propaganda concerned with convincing womankind of the joys of pregnancy and childbirth. The pregnant mother, dressed in an Indian print dress was shown cooing over her impending blessed event while making a salad and knitting. The role of the husband, as Lamazz tutor who reminds his wife to relax and breathe, was presented in such a way as to demean the wife, who,

eyes glazed, lay, passively obeying his command: "Left shoulder, right leg," said the husband. The wife responded and the husband offers generous praise: "That's better."

The actual childbirth scene saved the film from being a repulsive, ridiculous document. The audience watched, totally absorbed while the woman lay, fully conscious, waiting for her child to be born. When she pushed, the audience pushed with her, and when the baby's head emerged, there was an audible sigh of relief. The woman and the Lamazz method deserved a round of applause, for she did not scream or grimace once.

Unfortunately, Dr. Cunningham brought the audience out of their hypnotic trance at the end of the program by explaining that the Lamazz method is intimately related to the Pavlov conditioning process, and by admitting that "They have pain."



'Keepers Of The House' Expound

(Continued From Page One)

may be artificially inflated due to the fact that several proctors seemed to be aware of an impending visit from a member of the Orient staff.

Last year there was also considerable debate as to the manner in which the proctors were chosen. Last spring proctors were selected by the Office of the Dean of Students from a list of recommendations prepared by the Student Council. Any individual wishing the office had the opportunity to register his name with the council. The determination of this list, the "recommendations," appeared to be the main element of controversy.

Since last spring undertones of dissent as to the "political nature of the job" have been generated by the student body. According to Gilbert Lewis, selection is based "more or less on who you know on the Council and what they think of you as a person."

Larry Blacher considers the selection process "completely unfair." Mr. Blacher regards the proctorship selection process as "a giant campus popularity contest consisting of Bowdoin's charisma people." Mr. Blacher feels that the selection process should be taken out of the hands of the Student Council and authority obligated to Dean Nyhus and the financial aid officer Mr. Moulton.

Alvin Hall stated that "it's all in who you know and the majority of proctors have definite political connections." He observed that it is actually not the proctors themselves but the inherent absurdity of

the office itself.

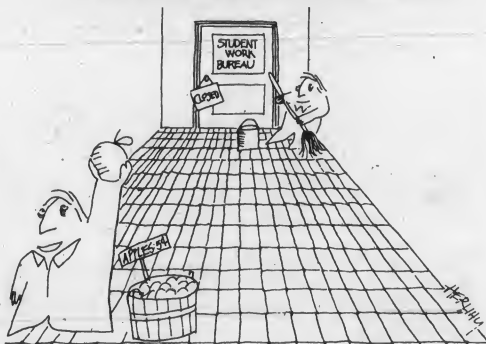
Jed Lyons, whose original comments on the selection process were unfit for publication (as determined by the Brunswick Publishing Company), stated that the Student Council "has no more right to choose proctors than any other body." The Vice President of the Council suggested that it should be removed from the hands of the student organization and proctorships determined by random lottery. Mr. Lyons also said that the list when sent to the Dean of Students was approved in a virtual "rubber stamp deal."

Dean Nyhus however refused to call the approval of the recommendations a "rubber stamp deal" and noted that his office reserves the right to make revisions in cases of financial need. When asked about requiring need as a prerequisite for the proctorships, the Dean commented that he was unwilling to turn the proctorships into a financial aid device noting that "what we expect" of the proctors is too important to lower qualifications for the sole purpose of financial need." Mr. Nyhus also made it very clear that he was personally willing to listen to any suggestions concerning alternative selection plans. When asked his opinion concerning the political nature of the office, the Dean of Students replied that "both I and the Council agree that one of the qualifications be participation in a broad range of campus activities." When asked whether the Deans Office should have the sole power in awarding proctorships, Mr. Nyhus

commented that although the selection process is in many ways not perfect, it is not fair to say that the Student Council closed its eyes in the debate over its role in the selection process last spring.

Concerning the aspects of "implied patronage" and "campus popularity contest" in proctor selection, Johan Segerdahl stated that "... just because the chosen proctors are close to the members of the Student Council does not immediately imply that the system is a poor one. If a Council member knows a prospective proctor, it seems to me that he is in a position to judge whether or not that person is responsible enough to accept the duties." Mr. Segerdahl also asserted that he is personally in favor of a system whereby the proctors are chosen without political overtones and that this year's Council should be working in that direction.

Indeed, although by far a burning issue in the hearts and minds of the Bowdoin community, one cannot help but observe that the proctorship concept is worth some degree of evaluation come the spring. With the general tightening of the college budget and economic conditions in general, keeping in mind the six hundred dollar room credits, one can only hope the issue at hand continues to be investigated. As the Student Council President told the freshman: what the student body wants, the student body shall get!



Inside The Student Work Bureau

(Continued From Page Three)

a "referral center" where students can obtain information around the campus. It should be noted that the Bureau is not a placement agency but simply an information center.

The Bureau's functions are varied. Aside from distributing application questionnaires and maintaining a file of all students seeking jobs, it contacts the college's various departments to keep tabs on the number of jobs available. In a few weeks the SWB will draw up an inventory of jobs taken, and who fills them.

The kinds of jobs the Bureau handles are numerous, ranging from math grading to campus tours. Information about odd jobs such as raking leaves, roofing, and off-campus jobs such as working in a pizza parlor or in a drug abuse center can also be obtained there. As for summer jobs, the only comment was: "We tried." Last year the Bureau sent out letters to alumni requesting contacts, but received a poor response. Consequently, the experiment met with "negligible success."

All in all, the Student Work Bureau runs a haphazard operation. "We know too little about students," explained Priscilla Paton, '72, who works behind the Bureau's desk in the Union. "It is particularly hard to determine if a student really needs a job. 'One student's need,' she went on, 'might be for money to buy textbooks, whereas another's might be money for keeping the gas tank of his car full.'"

There are other problems. The financial pinch is felt in the budgets of all the departments and did not fail to leave its mark on student employment. Cuts occur as more students than ever before are applying for jobs. In addition, nearly 80% of the total number of jobs open to students are already snatched up by upperclassmen before freshmen even set foot on campus.

Is it fair? One must, as always, consider the alternatives. In order for a job allotment system to be equitable, argued Priscilla Paton it would have to be run through a central bureau which would handle ALL applications for jobs.

The present bureau with its staff of two simply does not have sufficient manpower. A central bureau would require a full-time staff. But the pool of jobs at Bowdoin is hardly large enough to justify such a system. In her words, "The present system may not be the fairest, but it works."

The library is one of the campus's heaviest employers, hiring about 25 students every year. Five of these jobs, however, come under the jurisdiction of the Work-Study Program, leaving 20 for the student body at large.

Mr. Aaron Weissman, in charge of circulation and student hiring, stated three major criterion used to select workers: "First, we take into account previous experience, and the quality of work done. Second, if the student is new, we attempt to hire on the basis of need, which is determined by consultation with the Financial Aid office. Third, personal experience with people; their need may not be high, but they work well."

Competition for work at the library is stiff, with about 54 applicants to fill the 20 places. The jobs themselves vary, and \$1.85 an hour for ten hours a week is the average pay-time scale. On weekends, when the library is totally student run, employees receive \$2.15 an hour for the heavier work load. Also, at the end of a semester, people are hired on an emergency basis to handle the rush of incoming books.

Mr. Weissman commented on the fairness of employment policy and procedure, saying, "Sometimes the students who need it the most aren't persistent enough." "But," he added, "up until this year, certainly in the past, everyone who wanted a job got one, here, or elsewhere on campus."



It's Oktoberfest in the Hyde-Coleman quad as the trio above clearly shows.

Orient/Benson

Hyde, Coleman: Pizza In Our Time

by STEVE MAIDMAN

After almost a decade and a half of perpetual warfare between Hyde and Coleman Halls, Monday night marked the first time the two residence units parted, in the words of one of its sponsors, "... in peace and tranquility." The beer and pizza bust was held in the first floor of South Hyde after a mild but ever crowd-pleasing mini-battle between the opposing groups. Last weeks all out war concluded with Hyde victorious and Coleman's first floor lavatory

more, or less "washed out."

Hosted by proctors Johan Segerdahl, Tom Hoerner, and Jed Lyons, the event attracted over a hundred members of the college community each contributing a dollar to meet the expense of one hundred and twenty pizzas and two kegs of beer.

Commenting on the affairs metaphysical significance, Lyons compared the affair to "... two cosmic forces, like two ships in the night, drifting and finally colliding with each other." Mr. Lyons, the financial underwriter

of the affair, noted that this would indeed be a "... pivotal year in Hyde-Coleman relations."

One respected member of the Hyde family related that his only complaint was the lack of pepperoni pizza. In any case, as the promoters of the get-together indeed hope, the event marked the beginning of a lessening of tension between the two dorms and the final burial of a long lasting, yet in recent times an exceedingly dangerous, Bowdoin tradition. With the advent of the snow season, time will only tell.

Aesthetic Granules

Red Sands 'Brush' Walkways

by EVELYN MILLER
Dedicated to Fred Cusick

Intellectuals enjoy theorizing. Recently a problem was posed to the campus by Grounds and Buildings in the form of a coating of bright red sand, spread like a red carpet before the entrance of the Moulton Union. Opinions concerning the motives behind the project were varied; however, two theories prevailed. One group, the exotics, claimed that a wealthy, eccentric alumni requested that a royal covering be placed before the Union in preparation for his yearly entrance on James Bowdoin Day. The other faction, the "Klutzes" asserted that the abrasive red material was spread to protect members of the Bowdoin Community from the ice that will soon cover the red sand.

Today, the supervisor of the venture, Mr. John F. Brush, superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, proved the theories were founded in speculation and cleared up any misunderstandings. According to Mr. Brush, the red sand, technically known as "red slate granules" are there for

aesthetic reasons. "Bowdoin does many things differently than other colleges, believing that there is always a better way," he said. "One of these differences is readily seen in its regard for aesthetics. Whereas some campuses just grew, 'topsy,' Bowdoin has evolved from master plans succeeded by revised master plans through the generations. It is important to Bowdoin men that certain time honored traditions are retained while searching for ways of keeping ahead of the times."

It seems that one of the "time honored traditions" to which Mr. Brush/referred is the red sand. Around 1957 the question of adding more colour to the campus arose. The College was not then willing to go to the expense of planting and maintaining large flower beds, therefore the college landscape architect masterminded the red sand scheme.

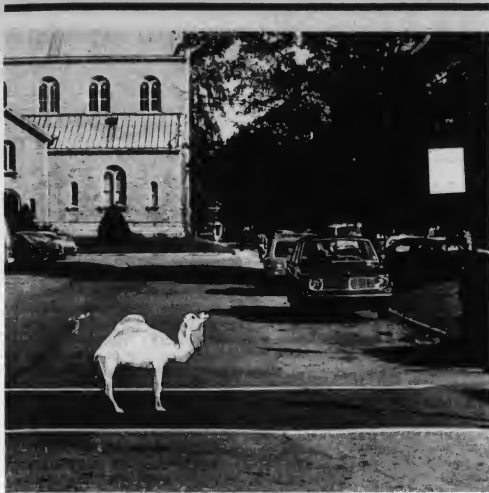
With the intention of unifying the campus, the red brick buildings were connected with crimson colored walks in place of the traditional blacktop, which eventually turns dusty gray

brown. The experiment was pioneered between Hyde and Coleman and the vestige of the project, a pale red color, is still visible today. The landscape architect did not fare as well. He is no longer in the employ of the College.

"A lot of the campus was done," explained Mr. Brush. "It was all part of a total program."

The current extension of the chery colored path before the Union is due to the need for a periodic resurfacing. Cost is not a deterrent factor for the paths need a sealing now and then and instead of dusting the walk with commonplace black powder, the rarer red is used.

Mr. Brush summed up the principles behind the red resurfacing of the College. "If you eliminate the aesthetic and traditional you have only a learning center," he said. "I hope Bowdoin is something more than that."



Rather than merely criticizing such dubious fruits of master planning as "The Red Sands of Bowdoin", the *Orient* commissioned a \$1 million Master Plan of its own so as to transform white elephants into more pragmatic beasts. One result, shown schematically above, will be submitted to John "cost is not a deterrent factor" Brush of Buildings and Grounds for approval this week.

Frosh Soccer

(Continued From Page Ten)

Whitcomb notched his second goal on a play set up by left winger Sibley. In the second half the Frosh Cubs dominated play by outshooting their opponents 24 to 3. Bridgton made good use of their shots by scoring two goals and thereby moving into a 3-2 lead. Rich Johnson kept "Bicker's Booters" in the game by scoring with twenty-five seconds remaining in the game.

In the first overtime period neither team was able to score although Bowdoin applied great pressure. In the second overtime period the winning goal was scored by Mike Whitcomb. This goal completed Mike's "hat-trick" and put the game on ice for the Frosh.

The Freshmen have demonstrated great skill and team play in their first two games. Coach Bicknell and his boys realize that the schedule is going to get tougher but they feel that if they maintain their present style of play they will have a successful season.

Soccer Edged

(Continued From Page Ten)

Springfield full-back was called for pushing in the penalty-area. Asmerom took the penalty kick and placed the ball out of reach of the goalies grasping hands.

The next five minutes, characterized by flaring tempers by both teams resulted in a deadlock. Time ran out on the Bears and Springfield jubilantly left the field with a 3-2 victory.

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SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS

An American Tragedy

Bears Get Smashed

Techmen Trounce Gridders 21-0

by FRED HONOLD

The story behind Bowdoin's opening game loss to Worcester Polytechnic Institute by a score of 0-21 was due in good part to 8 turnovers by our offense — five fumbles and three interceptions. For WPI it was their first win of the season after having lost to Union College the prior week.

Both teams were scoreless in the first quarter and it looked as if the

half might "close out" at such an impass. Bowdoin's offense had marched to the WPI 10 yd. line but then ran out of momentum and downs. So with a few minutes left in the half WPI took over the ball and went 90 yds. for the first TD of the game. The score came on a 25 yd. pass from WPI quarterback Mike Ball to end Jim Buell. Buell grabbed the pass between two Bowdoin

defensesmen in the end zone with 28 seconds left in the half. Bob Aubrey then-kicked his first of three PAT's for the afternoon.

In the third quarter Bowdoin fumbled on the 17 yd. line (our own unfortunately) and with 4:25 remaining in this third period Quarterback Ball ran four yards to add the second touchdown of the day.

Five minutes into the final quarter the story was much the same. With a fumble on our 46 yd. line, WPI's offense went the 46 yds. in nine plays to up the final score to 21-0. The touchdown occurred on a six yd. pass from Ball to halfback Gary Schwartz.

Late in the fourth quarter Bowdoin Quarterback Ed Grady began to have a hot streak, with four complete passes in a row. Grady's first two passes went 17 and 13 yds., both to Sophomore end Leo Dunn. Then Grady tossed his third pass to Freshman flanker Pat McManus for 17 yds. only to come back to Dunn on the next pass for 21 yds. The snafu came on the next play when a fifth pass was intercepted on the one yd. line. So close but yet so far.

Grady was 9 for 14 for the 108 in the pass game (64%) with 108 yds. and two interceptions. Sophomore QB Bob Kubacki, who saw some action in the first half, completed two passes out of seven attempts (29%), gaining 12 yds. with one interception. Leo Dunn led the pass receivers with three catches for 43 yds. while Junior Dave Workman also nabbed three aerials for 27 yds.

Junior Halfback Joe Bonasera gained 25 yds. for the day — 2.8 yds. per carry. He did Sophomore fullback Dave Caras who had a 2.3 yd. rushing average.

In comparison, Bowdoin rushed for 80 yds., passed 120 yds. for a total of 200 yds.; WPI rushed for 208 yds. while passing for 96 yds., a total offense of 304 yds. Bowdoin's problem was not that the offense was unable to move the ball — with all the turnovers, five fumbles and three interceptions, they didn't have a chance to prove what they could do. Come this week against Wesleyan (Away at 1:30), the team stands a good chance for a win if the offense holds onto the ball long enough to begin clicking.

Now, Some Good News

by FENTONI AND HURTIN

The Freshmen Soccer Squad has looked impressive thus far this season by defeating North Yamouth Academy 3-0 and by squeezing out a 4-3 overtime victory over Bridgton Academy. This team, which early in the season relied on the individual skill of some of its players, has now developed into a cohesive team unit thanks to Coach Ray Bicknell's intelligent use of personnel. The original squad of twenty-eight players has now diminished to eighteen players which forces Coach Bicknell to do a lot of juggling with players from position to position. The only person who is really assured of a starting position is Dan Carpenter, who is the only goalie on the team.

In the first game of the season against N.Y.A. the Fresh

experienced the usual first game jitters in the first half and managed to score only one goal. In the second half "Bickner's Booters" settled down and controlled play, scoring two more goals. One was Mike Whitcomb's second penalty kick and another was a strong scoring shot by Wes Ridgeway. Danny Carpenter played a strong game in the goal and got his first shut-out of his two-week career.

On Saturday, September 30 the Freshmen faced a strong Bridgton Academy team. Coach Bicknell designed a special defense to hold back Bridgton's two skillful inside forwards. Bowdoin drew first blood early in the first half when Whitcomb drilled a penalty shot past the dazzled Bridgton net-minder. At the end of the first half Bowdoin held a 2-1 lead as (Please Turn to Page Nine)



by BLYTHE SNABLE

Don't lament the "loneliness of the long distance runner." Deke Talbot, Bowdoin's cross country captain, occupies his mind with some curious and entertaining thoughts as he lopes along the course each Fall.

Deke came up to Bowdoin from his home in Machias, Maine over the summer to become acquainted with the Olympic track team as it trained here before departing for Munich. Perhaps the most thrilling and inspiring experience he had was running with the Marathon gold medalist, Frank Shorter. Deke volunteered that Shorter has been his personal hero for some five years — both as Mt. Hermon alumni as well as distance runners.

Other Olympic notables mentioned by Deke were shot putter George Woods and middle distance man Steve Prefontaine. Brian Oldfield, one of Woods' fellow shotputters, really "got into the Brunswick scene, eating Dunkin' Donuts and talking with the Townies." But Prefontaine was described as an intense, reserved person who concentrated more on the quality of his running performance than on socializing with the local folks. Summarizing his contact with the Olympic Team, Deke remarked, "Inevitably, the thought entered my mind that I would like to compete in the Olympics. But realistically, I just don't have the necessary natural ability."

Deke's interests aren't limited to the sports world. As one of Bowdoin's "oldest living undergraduates" he had much to say about the college's changing image. When asked to comment on Dickie Moll's admissions policy, Deke said, "I can't say anything terribly definite about admissions, it all sounds perennial. From time immemorial people have thought that there were an incredible number of a-holes in the class ahead and behind of their own. But there sure are a lot of people with obnoxious "pizzazz" running around this place."

Deke has seen the fraternity system at Bowdoin undergo some radical changes since he dropped at Psi U freshman year. He feels that "there is a certain time when you should be clamish, or foolish for lack of a better word." The validity of the frat's orientation programs lies in the underlying idea of bringing the freshmen together and helping to assimilate them into the college scene. Deke recalled the "playful mysticism" which characterized his Psi U initiation . . . "people descending upon us donning bed sheets and making supplications to the Psi U flaming owl (PUFO)."

Now, Deke remarked, the orientation process has been toned down considerably and everyone is a full brother the moment he walks in the door of Psi U. When asked to comment on Psi U's female president, Deke stated that he doesn't object to Ms. Geller's ascendance to the post. In fact, "I find it quite amusing — I have a perverted sense of humor."

Speaking of fraternities in general, Deke expressed the opinion that past a certain point, excessive fraternity clamishness can be harmful; "It's sad — not disgusting or pathetic — that some seniors are still really into fraternity life. I feel that it is too limiting. When the interviewer inquired as to whether Deke would object to the above statement appearing in print he replied, "Go ahead and print it, damn it!"

Certainly the infamous topic of coeducation has not escaped Deke's scrutiny. "It's not a disaster. But guys find it hard to adjust to having girls around all the time. When women are around too much you don't take them out and do obvious things to them." (Regretably, Deke didn't choose to elaborate upon the closing words of that statement.) He went on to say that the guys tend to look at the girls more matter of factly when they are constantly visible — and he feels that this is constructive.

Deke is a religion major, obviously a good choice on his part as he is a subscriber to the "Elephant Cult". In a brief description of the cult's tenets he said, "The elephant is the ultimate being who resides by the river of p--- and d--- . . . the highest is in the lowest." When Deke indicated that he doesn't take this elephant worship with complete seriousness he quickly added, "My disciples would trample me if they knew that I took it all with a grain of salt." So, no further information was offered regarding the Elephant Cult.

Deke said that many little kids mistook him for an Olympic athlete this summer and requested his autograph. Perhaps someday his autograph will be sought after legitimately — probably not for excellence in running, but possibly for opening the eyes of the world to the glories of the mystical Elephant Cult.

Heartbreaker

Soccer Edged 3-2

by D. E. Reeves

Bowdoin's 3-2 loss to Springfield brought disappointment and hope for this year's soccer team. The disappointment was apparent because a defeat of fifth ranked Springfield would have pushed the Bears into the rankings. The hope for a successful season also became a reality because in the two games this season the Bears have opponents cognizant of the fact that Bowdoin has one of the top teams in New England.

Springfield controlled the ball for much of the first half and threatened to score on numerous occasions. Despite the constant pressure, Goalie Ken Chenault and his defense continued to foil the

Springfield offense. However, midway through the first half a Springfield Chief took a shot which caromed off Chenault's hands and was followed up by an alert teammate, making the score 1-0.

The Bears finally took the offensive and demonstrated the high calibre soccer of which they are capable of playing. The line, led by Asmerom, Assoumou, and Cesar fluidly moved the ball and kept the Springfield defense off balance. With five minutes remaining in the half, Martin Assoumou received a clearance kick on the right wing and charged down-field against the full-back. He easily dribbled by his first opponent and then rifled a shot into the left hand corner of the net to tie the score at 1-1 at the end of the half.

Both teams emerged from the half-time break, offensively minded and determined to play aggressive defense. This pattern continued for fifteen minutes and was suddenly interrupted when a Chief forward took a high shot on goal. Chenault jumped high and punched the ball out but a Springfield inside intercepted the save and headed into the goal. Moments later Springfield attacked once again and scored on a play identical to that of their second goal.

The score stood at 3-1 but the Bears refused to succumb to the two-goal deficit. The Bowdoin defense of Rosa, Knight, Sexton, Westlake, Macomber, Sampsidis, and McCarthy continually fed the Bear front line. With five minutes remaining in the contest a (Please Turn to Page Nine)

PoGowomen Win Tennis

by DEBBIE SWISS

University of Maine Portland at Gorham blew the girls' tennis team off the courts at Tuesday's away game. The Bowdoin team was no match for the experienced U.M.P.G. tennis jocks. Several of the Maine girls are ranked among the top players in the state. No sets were won by Bowdoin except for a single win by the doubles team of Robin Shiras and Blythe Snable. The score for their match was 4-6, 6-3, 4-6.

Coach Reid mentioned that though the matches were a disaster for Bowdoin, he was able to see where the girls' weaknesses lie. Kathy DeLois and Debbie Robertson, with losses of 6-0, 7-5 and 6-1, 6-0 respectively, faced very strong opponents. Kathy's weakness was in her forehand on approach shots to the net. Debbie needs to practice hustling her opponent.

Kris Raines and Joanne Golden were defeated in a very slow-moving doubles match ending in a 6-4, 6-1 loss. Coach Reid pointed out that the doubles teams need to develop a definite strategy. If Kris can steady her shots and Joanne improve her backhand, this doubles team will be strong.

In the Shiras-Snable doubles match, Blythe's shots got away from her and were not kept in play. Their steady opponents forced them to be on the defensive.

On October 12 the girls will face a strong Colby team on Colby ground. The grudge match of the season will be on October 25 at Westbrook. Last year the coeds creamed the Brookies and are fired for a repeat performance.



Orient/Clayton
 "Speedy" Medeiros, Patti Leonard, and Pam Arnos back their way up the lower slopes of Mt. Katahdin. Twenty minutes further along the trail, they found themselves completely enveloped by clouds.

For The Second Time

Katahdin Trip Ends In Vain

by DREW HART

Apparently, there is a conflict of interests at large. For the second consecutive year, the annual attempt of the Bowdoin Outing Club to attain the summit of Mt. Katahdin has been thwarted by adverse weather conditions. The majority of those enthusiasts who ventured up to Baxter State Park last weekend were stopped in the midst of their endeavor by heavy fog, rain, and high winds. It might be suggested at this point that these conditions are not especially conducive to good views, or to mountain climbing in general.

Last year's expedition had reached the timberline on the peak before turning back. As a result of ice and snow, that party of sportsmen did not consider themselves sufficiently equipped

to continue the climb. Forced to return home in defeat, the hikers were relegated to making the concession that the mountain had been too difficult to conquer.

Certain members of that trip had resolved to go back to Katahdin again; although there may have been a tendency among some to cast aside such illogical notions, several fearless souls remained unaffected by their initial setback. Among these was that seasoned adventurer, Eric Weis. Eric seems, to the average observer, to be saddled with the peculiar delusion that one can see things from the summit of Mt. Katahdin, given propitious weather conditions. And so, a second trip was organized. The special appeal of this particular expedition was in the fact that one team of climbers would be

going across the Knife Edge. For reference's sake, the Knife Edge is a topographical absurdity on the eastern shoulder of Katahdin, a 150 foot long ridge which ranges from 3 to 15 feet in width. On both sides of this ridge, the mountain walls drop some 1,500 feet down in nearly vertical fashion. It is a true catwalk, one of the most novel and characterizing features of any mountain in the Eastern United States.

Thirty people signed up initially for participation in this trip, all of whom were bursting with enthusiasm. But as conflicts arose, among them heavy work loads and a bad weather forecast, half of the would-be conquerors dropped out; this left as a remnant only the 15 oddest
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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOL. CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1972

NUMBER 4

Research Groups Offer Valuable Services

PARC Is Important To Maine Business

by PETER PIZZI

If next time you enter Hubbard Hall to pay a visit to the Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum and you turn right instead of left, you will run not into a Museum in memory of Byrd's excursions to Antarctica, but rather into Bowdoin's Public Affairs Research Center. PARC, established in September of 1966, through a merger of two research bureaus concentrating on municipal government and economics separately, is Maine's answer to the Rand Corporation or the Brookings Institution. The modest and almost unnoticeable accommodations are like the tip of an iceberg, processing and possessing a wealth of statistics and facts upon which the Maine business community has come to depend.

Headed by economist Carl E. Veazie, PARC's staff includes a few secretaries and approximately fifteen specialists in government, economics, sociology, computer

technology and other fields useful in business and industrial planning. The investigations undertaken by PARC deal with "economic conditions, community government, regional development, and public administration," as its brochure states. Those who contract PARC to do the research range from business and government interests to foundations and private individuals. Besides taking advantage of the college's computer center and library, PARC often draws its researchers from the ranks of the faculty.

The Research Center, in addition to the special commissioned reports which are produced every few months depending on the depth of investigation requested, compiles a quarterly pamphlet called *Maine Business Indicators*. This publication usually gives a synopsis of a recent PARC report along with the Maine Business Index, which includes a graph and an analysis. These two types of

services to the business community have established PARC's unique role in Maine as a research and information center. The staff and the 6,000 volume library in Hubbard hall also are available to answer specific requests for information about socio-economic conditions in Maine, valuable to businesses, government offices and other organizations.

Some of the latest reports completed by PARC include an *Inventory and Analysis of Housing and the Economy of the Kennebec Valley*, population projections for the state of Maine (compiled by ex-Bowdoin professor Hanis), and one entitled *Characteristics of Aging in Maine*.

A publication to be released within a few weeks which will be of interest to the college community and to the residents of Brunswick focuses upon the economic impact of Bowdoin College on the town of Brunswick. According to Mr. Veazie, this will assess the importance to the town's economy of the purchases of students and those who are employed by Bowdoin, the taxes paid, the extent to which visitors to the college enhance local business profits, and other factors attributable to the college's presence.

In a report issued last month, PARC announced that its Maine Business Index fell slightly from June to July. The arresting implication involved in this statistic is that it was the first drop recorded since July of 1971 and followed ten consecutive all-time highs. Part of this Mr. Veazie accords to the bad weather which hit Maine during this period.

This, then, is what the Bowdoin Public Affairs Research Center is all about. Though perhaps its findings may not be of too great an interest to the average Bowdoin student, its importance and function to Maine's business community is worthy of recognition.



PIRG: A Tool For Change

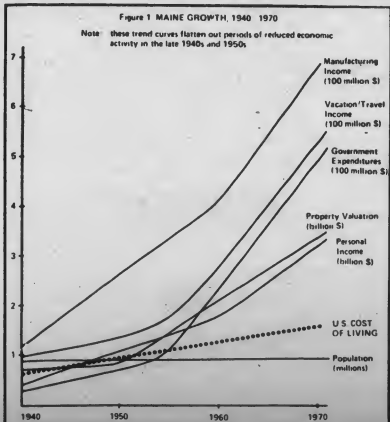
by RICHARD CREW

Ralph Nader's Public Interest Research Groups (PIRG) were the subject of a talk given by Donald Ross, a Nader associate, in the Senior Center last Tuesday night. In his talk, which lasted about an hour, Mr. Ross described the structure of the PIRGs, their methods, and the possibility of establishing one of them at Bowdoin.

The PIRGs were designed to combine the resources of a college or university with the knowledge and experience of a team of professional lawyers. A typical PIRG might consist of fourteen full-time lawyers, doctors, and other technical experts, and five hundred or more students working part-time. The control of the organization and the activities

it takes on are the responsibility of the students alone. The PIRGs are involved in a great variety of activities, from fighting the pollution of a local river, to uncovering and bringing legal action on racial and sexual discrimination and corruption in government. The Vermont PIRG is about to start two lobbies concerning land use and sexual discrimination. Other PIRGs have taken action against dishonest advertising and the lack of public representation in state and local committees.

Nader and his associates conceived the PIRG as a method of giving the public the "tools of change." Nader feels that a mere election is not enough to reform the government, and therefore
 (Please Turn to Page 7)



The Allagash Group

Non-ROTC Military

Rangers Descend Steep Cliff

by STEVE MAIDMAN

The Bowdoin Rangers completed their first outing on Friday October 6 with instruction in rappelling in a quarry in Topham, Maine. The purpose of the Ranger Program which is affiliated with the Department of Military Science at the college is to provide actual field instruction in wilderness survival, compass work, map reading, and the various techniques of the art of combat.

For those not familiar with the program, rappelling is the technique of descending steep heights through the use of a double rope. Last week's junket included instruction in the basic techniques and actual rappelling down a fifty foot cliff in the quarry. The group was instructed by Captain Ralph T. Shaw, Professor of Military Science and an airborne-qualified Army Ranger, and Senior Jeff Babb, a graduate of the Army's Ranger School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

•The Bowdoin Rangers is open

to any member of the college community; females are also encouraged to join and play an active role in the organization's functions. Last year, two coeds participated in the group's activities. The program this year is headed by seniors Jeff Babb and Harry Simmeth. Junior Larry Pizzi is the group's operations officer.

Other activities planned for the year include an introduction to small unit battle drill, field communications, orienteering, snow shoeing, land and mountain navigation, and a general course in wilderness survival. Last year, eighteen Bowdoin students attended a weekend at the Navy's Cold Weather Survival School in Rangeley, Maine. The group spent two days in the extreme cold after completing formal classroom instruction in the basics of cold weather survival. The center is run by the Navy for training its downed pilots.

The completely student run program has to this date

twenty-four individuals on its rosters including eight non-ROTC students. According to Mr. Babb, the quality of this year's operations will be determined entirely by the involved students. The only requirement for membership outside of a parental liability release is that the individuals planning to remain in the program must attend at least two out of three outings each month. The events are scheduled for Friday afternoons from three until the conclusion of the day's activities.

According to Babb, the greatest advantage of the program is "getting out on Friday afternoons away from the books and into the woods." Commenting on the para-military nature of the organization, Mr. Babb stated that the program provides the non-ROTC student with an orientation to the standard operating procedures of the Army at the squad level.

Babb also asserted that one of

the more subtle purposes of the program is to give "... the kids in the college a chance to view the ROTC Program and its officers in an informal manner." He did, however, wish to make explicit the fact that the Ranger Program at Bowdoin is not a recruiting vehicle for the college's military science program.

Operations Officer Larry Pizzi noted that the Bowdoin Ranger Program is "... the big opportunity for the non-ROTC student to attend the excellent Naval Survival School at Rangeley." Mr. Pizzi also asserted that the "one big thing that scares off a lot of kids is the Ranger's affiliation with the ROTC." Mr. Pizzi stated that the military science program's relation to the Rangers is that of one of

providing leadership and equipment.

When asked as to why all of the leadership positions were held by ROTC students, Mr. Pizzi commented that "with proper participation, the organization will hold elections for all of the group's leadership positions."

Anyone interested in learning more about the Bowdoin Rangers is invited to contact either Larry Pizzi at extension 510, Jeff Babb at extension 400, or Harry Simmeth at extension 464. For the individual who is interested in acquiring a background in the fundamentals of wilderness survival or in just getting out into the woods and back to nature, the Ranger Program provides opportunities which are indeed worth considering.

Troupe Offers Odd Routines

by JOHN HUMPHREYS

The performance by the Dan Wagoner dance group should be considered unique in the sense that what was done was totally unexpected. The audience greeted the performances with mixed emotions, and many of them were not good. But what saved the dancers was the fact that the dancers themselves enjoyed

Dance Review

everything that they did. There are five women and one man, Mr. Wagoner, in the company. The girls did most of the dancing.

I attended Mr. Wagoner's master dance class, the day prior to the performance, and it was a fairly rigorous workout. He had us working for an hour and a half straight and the class included lots of running and jumping.

The first number of the program was entitled "July 13." It was an odd mixture of 'music' and dance and the 'music' consisted of machine gun fire, firecrackers, bombs, and other explosive noises. However, the sound track was not continuous, and there seemed to be little relation of music to the dance. In the interludes of battle sounds, the setting looked like a gymnastics meet. The dancers were breathing hard and sweating. I felt that it was difficult for the audience to adjust to the performance, as there was no barrier between themselves and the stage.

The second routine seemed to be more to everyone's liking. However, it suffered from excessive length as did the first one. It neither began nor ended with any music, but the main part of the dance was accompanied by a piece by Purcell. The movements were good, but they were too repetitive.

"Changing Your Mine" was the name and the theme of the third piece.

From stage left, a man entered, dressed in jeans and a work shirt, and placed a pair of glasses on his nose. He then pulled a newspaper out of a wastebasket, sat downstage, and proceeded to read out loud all the numbers he found on the page. "Five, six, nineteen seventy-two, two hundred seventy-six million, three hundred eighty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety-one, five point five," and so on. While he is doing this, the dancers came on stage doing a routine. Now and then, they would stop what they were doing and take a rest. Then they would start doing another

exercise. The reader decides after awhile to read some of the stories in the paper. The scene resembled a rainy Saturday afternoon, listening to the radio, and thinking of things to do with yourself.

The scene then turns to an Indian "stud" and his princess, running around in the forest, discovering each other and the mysteries of their surroundings. Again the dancing was very physical, and sensual. It was much too long and began to get tedious. I was getting bored. The final scene was especially peculiar. Mr. Wagoner came out and, after going through some movements and not knowing how to proceed, he conversed with the reader and pondered the reality of "changing your mind." They walked off the stage continuing their conversation.

The last routine dealt with "dancing theater." It was called "Cows and Ruin." The dancers carried in a large wash tub and Mr. Wagoner proceeded to wash his feet. He dried them and danced around to a hillbilly fiddle piece. The group then carried the tub downstage and all proceeded to jump in, one at a time, making as large a splash as possible. After that they rolled around on the floor and did a jig to country music. Then Wagoner carried a girl onto the stage while she was sitting in a chair. Out of the box he pulled four boards, two balls of yarn, a pair of ballet shoes, a

corset, and an American flag. He proceeded to bind her legs with the splints and the yarn and wrap the corset around her waist. He strapped on the shoes, and stood her like a manikin, against the chair at the back of the stage. There he proceeded to place in her hand the American flag. He disappeared and returned with an extension cord. He plugged it in and the flag began to wave. As she stood there with a faint smile on her face the company did a slow dance to Tammy Wynette singing, "Dear Uncle Sam, You stole my man..." he made his point. It made the audience laugh.

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Student Manages Congressional Campaign

by JOE HERLIHY

Voters of Maine's first congressional district are seeing a good deal of Robert Porteous, Republican candidate for congress and member of Bowdoin College's class of 1946, due to the hard work of a younger Bowdoin student, Richard Mastain, '74. Mastain is the "field director" for Porteous's campaign. This job involves the organization of volunteer work within the district's one hundred and seventy-five towns, including Brunswick.

Porteous by some of Monks' workers. Monks campaign, although ending in a defeat, "added life to the Republican party in Maine", according to Mastain.

Mastain sees Porteous's campaign as important to the revitalization of the party. As field director for the campaign he is deeply involved in this newly found vitality. "Some of the towns I visit (Troy, for example) have never seen anyone who has anything to do with a congressional campaign."

that officials are responsible to them and to their desires. It is time for elected officials to realize that their primary responsibilities are not to themselves but to their constituency." This would certainly be a new image for the Republican party.

Many of Porteous's campaign ideas attempt to reflect a new party image. For instance, he plans to spend part of his staff allotment to maintain a "mobile Congressional office". This would be a van moving from town to town in order to focus on

alleged ineffectiveness of incumbent Peter Kyros. Porteous's literature contains these phrases: "Unlike your present Congressman, Bob Porteous supports..." and "Your present Congressman didn't bother..."

It is well known that incumbents are hard men to beat in an election. Even so, Mastain is confident that his candidate will win. "It will help to be on the same ticket as Margaret Chase Smith and Richard M. Nixon", he stated.

BSRP 'Can't Do Much To Help The President'

by TIM POOR

The relationship between the Nixon administration and the American college student has not been a characteristically close one. The president's conception of youth seems to range somewhere between the Ohio State football team and Eddie Cox; his characterization of student protestors as "bums" did not win him any friends among college and university liberals. Yet there are a large number of students supporting the president's reelection, represented in part by campus organizations such as the one here at Bowdoin.

Like "Bowdoin Students for McGovern," "Bowdoin Students for the Reelection of the President" (BSRP) is a small (20-30) group of students primarily involved in canvassing and convincing that undecided portion of the electorate to yield to their point of view. Unlike the McGovern organization, however, the students working for the reelection of Mr. Nixon are closely tied to their party organization and are focusing upon state and local contests rather than strictly concerning themselves with the presidential race. Whereas McGovern forces are concentrating primarily on the student vote, the Republican youths have been canvassing other areas of the state for local candidates as well as for Mr. Nixon.

Such a concentration is due in part to the large lead in the polls presently held by the president and to a feeling of helplessness on the part of the organization. "We can't really do too much to help Nixon," states George Bartell, '73, chairman of BSRP and president of the Young Republicans. Thus the two groups are working with the Cohen and Porteous congressional campaigns, though coordination with student campaign leaders has not been good.



congressman Porteous!

because...

Mastain first became active in Maine's Republican party during the last primary elections. He worked for Robert Monks, Margaret Chase Smith's most threatening challenger to date. "I heard Monks speak and afterwards told him that I wanted to find out how a campaign was run", said Mastain, explaining how he became involved in that campaign. After Smith's victory Mastain was recommended to Bob

Porteous's, then, is one of the first extensive Republican campaigns in Maine for a great while.

Mastain hopes that the Republican party's new vitality will be accompanied by a new party character and image. "The Republican party is a party that has to change", he said. "The idea that the government is a big complex thing that hides in Washington has got to change; it's just not right. Voters must realize

individual town needs. In fact, the van has already been bought and will be put into use before the election. "We expect to win," said Mastain.

Other important issues in the campaign are drug education, extension of fishing boundaries, and the "need" for financial aid to industry for assistance in meeting pollution standards.

Still, the issue that seems central to the campaign is the

Porteous is not new to the political life. Vice president to the Porteous, Mitchell and Brauns department store, he served in the State Senate from 1958 to 1964, spent four years on the State's Executive Council, and was the Finance Chairman for Maine from 1958 to 1970.

How does the political and academic life mix for Mastain; "At least it will be over in a few weeks.", he said.

Katahdin Washout Dampens Climbers' Spirit

(Continued From Page One)

people still intent upon making the climb.

Friday rolled about, and the sky was blue in Brunswick, and as a result, 5 cars journeyed northwards to Baxter State Park. This writer and his cohorts passed the duration of the three and one-half hour trip by pulling such stunts as tying up and gagging one passenger and putting bandannas and hats on the others for the benefit of tumpike toll collectors. When we arrived at the park gate, Katahdin was surrounded by a mass of clouds; the attendant said, "Take a good look at it; that's the last time you may see it!" Undaunted by such pessimism, our

group traveled several miles up a dirt road to Avalanche Campground, where we staked our tents for the night. Across the road from our site was an expedition of equally venerable outdoorsmen, the Boy Scouts of America.

The stars were out that night; everyone conjectured that it might be a nice day on Saturday. However, when we arose the following morning, no one was particularly surprised to see grey clouds blanketing the area. The party ate a scanty breakfast and packed up the cars. We then drove to Roaring Brook campground; the trail we had chosen to follow up the mountain began here. We checked in with the local ranger; he said that it was safe to climb

our selected route, but for some reason he laughed at us all the same.

The team began its ascent, and immediately there was a parting of the ways, some people's pace being faster than that of others. For the first mile and a half, the conditions were delightful. This weekend was about the peak of fall foliage for the region, and so the color was especially beautiful. About an hour after we had started out, the trail led up into the clouds. From here on, the visibility became poorer, the wind strengthened, and the humidity increased. As we gained elevation, the temperature began to drop, making for atmospheric qualities that were somewhat clammy. Eventually, the members of the party began to don sweaters, windbreakers, and gloves for protection against the elements.

The air was so moist at 4,500 feet that one might have discerned it to be raining, even though it wasn't. As time passed, we grew cold and damp; such weather drains one's energy a great deal. It soon became a situation where one was tired out, but too cold to stop moving.

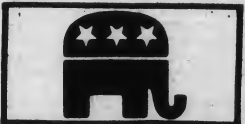
The trail was largely above timberline, and led up a rock-strewn ridge to a sub-peak of Katahdin known as Pamela. The majority of our party came as far as this spot and then descended via another trail. At this elevation on last Saturday, the visibility allowed one to look out to a vast horizon, which was about 15 feet away. Several ambitious souls, including this writer, continued on the trail to the summit for about another 300 yards. From this final vantage point we could see the Knife Edge, which looked

like a stone walkway of some sort. Needless to say, there was nothing on either side of it besides endless expanses of clouds.

It was about now that it began to rain, and the whole group began the descent down to the campground. The entire atmosphere was aptly described by one participant, who claimed to have "Lake Michigan in one boot and Lake Superior in the other". The group hurried back to their respective cars so as to escape the cold rain. Two hikers, Glenn Brodie and Peter Stebinger, missed breaking a trail record on one leg of the stretch by a mere six minutes, so anxious were they for shelter.

Originally the Outing Club had intended to spend two nights at the base of the mountain, but upon arrival at Roaring Brook campground, all opted to go home to Brunswick, desirous of heated rooms and dry clothes. Leftover camping food was cooked atop the Senior Center Saturday night, as we nursed our sore legs.

The next morning brought several members of the expedition to the infirmary with tight chests and mild fevers. This writer, whose boots are still soggy three days after the trip, can attest to the fact that there is a worthwhile reason for climbing Katahdin; it is the most spectacular place in the East on a clear day. I climbed it two summers ago on a day that was absolutely perfect. Just knowing from past experience what is available there, masochistic and self-abusive as it may sound, makes every trip there worthwhile. However, if I were an unlightened veteran like Eric Weis, I might not be so sure...



As for the polls, Bartell is not convinced that Mr. Nixon's lead will hold. "I can't conceive of anyone winning the presidency by that much," he commented, although he does feel that the president will win reelection.

Although the organization is not presently canvassing the student body, Bartell feels that there has been an "incredible change" in student opinion since the strike of 1970 and is "heartened" by student response to the Nixon campaign.

He believes that Mr. Nixon's strongest "plus" has been his record on foreign policy, particularly with regard to the journeys to Peking and Moscow. He feels that Senator McGovern has "overreacted" to the Vietnam war and sees a danger in the "isolationism" which might result from a direct pullout of troops from Indochina.

Domestically, Bartell admits Mr. Nixon has not accomplished a great deal, although he attributes this to the Democratic majority in Congress ("What can he do?").

The Watergate and ITT scandals "have got to hurt him (Nixon) some," he comments, noting, however, that the President's lead in the polls has remained essentially constant.

This Bartell takes to be a sign of apathy on the part of the voters, a concern also voiced by the leader of the McGovern student organization here. "There just isn't any excitement," the Republican sighed; "The public just doesn't seem to care."

(Next week: the first of two Orient student polls)

STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Of the fifty petitions issued by the Moulton Union Information Desk for Student Council Elections, thirty-two were returned. The competition is toughest in North Winthrop, with six people seeking the representative position; South Maine, with five, and four from South Appletton. Three people are running from both South Moore and North Appletton; two from West Coleman. In all these cases the proctors will distribute these ballots today.

The residents of Baxter House, Burnett House, Copeland House, Kellogg House, North and South Hyde, South Winthrop, North Moore, and East Coleman will have no choice in the matter. Not enough interest was shown to make it a contest, i.e. one petition apiece.

The Senior Center House Committee will conduct their elections in the Center. They decided that representation will be done by floors, with one Councilor per two floors. Because there are 13 floors, it was determined by lottery that the ninth floor would have a unique representative. Thirty-one boarders of the center are aspiring to seven positions.

"Off campus" ballots will be in the mailboxes by Monday, October 16. They should be returned to the Student Council mailbox at the Moulton Union Information Desk. There are seven people running.

AUTUMN WONDER

"Ladies and gentlemen, please look to your right. From here we can see the blazing glory of two of Bowdoin's more extroverted elms, both made possible through generous gifts from members of Bowdoin's class of 1823. Straight ahead is Massachusetts Hall, full-laced with crimson foliage. Soon after the school was first founded it was discovered that students were making use of these vines to escape from their rooms in the early hours of the morning. Only a solemn promise from all the students prevented them from being ripped out.

"And now let us walk ahead, looking to the left. Notice the gregarious squirrels engrossed in their search for acorns, manna to their empty cheeks. Only the flocks of melodious birds in their southbound formation can match the squirrels' zeal. And beneath us swirl the ever-changing leaves, a luxurious carpet with which to soothe the burning feet of summer. Do not forget to sniff the air; do you detect the smoky fragrance of burning leaves? And do not miss the opportunity to hear the sweet strains of the birds, the gentle whisper of the wind, the echo of the chapel chimes. Though they remain green, do not ignore the noble pines, for they are a reminder of the warm, gay summer months ('semper laetantes').

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is the splendor and beauty that is autumn; her generous gifts are all about you."

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII Friday, October 13, 1972 Number 4

Wake Up!

Probably the greatest electoral irony of our age is the fact that at the very moment when 18-21 year-olds have been given the vote they are least disposed to enter either the Republican or Democratic campaign in great numbers. Many more have already decided not to vote. The indecisiveness of McGovern and the hedging of his early platform statements embossed against the perfidy of President Nixon make for facile denunciations of the responsibility to vote only if your political outlook is jejune enough to suppose that the nation owns all voters a supremely satisfying choice every fourth November.

The right to vote is not so much a choice as an expedient. Politicians who rant about the need for voter registration know apathy to be as useful a wedge as enthusiasm. When disenchantment with the voting process itself becomes so inflated so as to decrease the aggregate number of voters throughout the country any given campaign has a commensurate decrease in the size of the plurality it has to marshal. How are elected officials, even in this time of public interest lobbying and "constituent revolts" to respect the demands of their district if the percentage of turnout they need to regain office is deflated by voter apathy?

That is the clarion issue in these weeks preceding the election itself. If voters, and particularly the newly enfranchised 18-21 class, sound the tocsin on electoral politics on the basis of an uninspiring choice this time around, the deterioration of electoral procedure itself will seem to many a logical and very desirable last step!

Crass alarmism? Surely, you rejoinder, this is no time for eleventh hour prophecies. That metaphor will always be deceptive when applied to any serious reservations of any given time for the simple fact that democracy, no matter how you wince when it's discussed in abstractions, is always at the eleventh hour by definition. All days "try men souls," irrespective of the headlines; free institutions in their strongest mettle remain precarious. Our only unique opportunity this November is what we establish by precedent; a boycott of the polling booths will declare that we prefer our institutions to rest on the very border of precariousness.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Breeding the Bowdoin Strain

October 11, 1972

To The Editor:

In response to the recent controversy regarding the Hyde-Coleman fights, we are compelled, as guardians of the house of Hyde, to defend this time-honored tradition against the onslaught of puerile self-righteousness. Few people realize the extent to which this harmless rivalry has altered the course of history in this country, indeed, in the world-at-large.

Had Franklin Pierce not been nurtured in the spirit of peaceful reconciliation while residing in 1 Hyde, could he possibly have negotiated the famous "Gadsden Treaty" of 1853 between Mexico and the U.S.? And without the insights gained by observing the hostilities outside of his room in Coleman Hall, could Hawthorne have plumbed the depths of human nature and written so magnificently about the doctrine of original sin as he did in *The House of Seven Gables*. Finally, had Robert Peary not overcome a severe case of acrophobia while scaling the walls of Coleman Hall during a freshmen skirmish, would the flag of our nation be waving proudly at the North Pole today? As Mr. Jeffrey D. Wilson says, we think not.

Instead, we maintain that participation in the

Hyde-Coleman wars is essential to the growth of strong Bowdoin men who will one day contribute to the cultural and intellectual life of our society.

Sincerely,
Jed Lyons, '74
Tom Hoerner, '74
Hyde Proctors

'Elephant's Message'

October 10, 1972

To The Editor:

I hereby express regret for my foolish statement in your October 9 issue that I took Elephant worship "with a grain of salt." My fellow disciples have, quite rightly, trampled me. Of course I take the Truth seriously; I was afraid that Bowdoin was not ready for the Elephant's Message, and I chickened out. Now I realize that Bowdoin is ready. But I am not a leader, I am the least of the Disciples.

By the way, Mr. Lyons portrayed an Elephant patch on my right shoulder, while it is actually on my left shoulder. And he has placed the word "GOP" underneath the Elephant. What does "GOP" mean, anyway?

— Deka Talbot, '74

50 Years Ago

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

September 27, 1922:

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things."

But talking never seems to get us very far. The poor oysters in the celebrated poem above quoted never found it very profitable. Let's talk a little about one thing at a time, and then have some action.

One of the most pressing problems facing the College this year is the improvement of the scholastic accomplishments of the undergraduates. Last year saw a definite decline. More warnings were issued than ever before, and more men flunked courses. The general average of the highest ranking group was less than the lowest of the year before. We must come back, and come back strong. It is vital to the College and to ourselves, for our reputation is that of the College.

There is one means for improving the scholarship which has long been advocated, and never tried here. It has proved itself of value elsewhere, and is in force in nearly every institution of learning that has fraternities in the country. That means is deferred initiations.

By deferred initiations is meant holding the initiations after a sufficient period of time has elapsed to allow the scholastic work of the pledges to be judged. In Bowdoin that would mean after the first or second warnings. Then by rule, no man could be initiated who was in danger of flunking a course.

This method would be of distinct benefit to the College, to the fraternities and to the individuals. It would compel the pledge to work hard. He would know that unless he passed his courses, he could not become a fraternity man. Now he is sure of the pin, whether he stays in college six weeks or four years. He sees nothing to force him to work, and most of

100 Years Ago

THE ORIENT.

October 7, 1872:

With the difficulty of providing rooms in the college buildings for the increased number of students at Bowdoin, the question of the dormitory system, its advantages and disadvantages, has received a new importance among us.

Rumor declares that even the Faculty are divided in opinion, some claiming that larger accommodations should at once be provided by the erection of a new dormitory, others judging it the better plan to adopt the *laissez faire* theory and permit the newcomers to find apartments in the village, away from the college grounds.

For ourselves, entering Bowdoin at a time when there were many more rooms than were required for use, and when every student expected and was expected to room in one or another of the dormitories, we may be prejudiced in favor of the life that has proved so agreeable and with which are so closely interwoven the golden threads of our college reminiscences. Yet perhaps the very consciousness of prejudice may lead us to give all possible weight to the reasons alleged against it.

First for the advantages of the dormitory system. By it students are brought more closely in contact than they otherwise would be. Each learns to know his neighbor's virtues, and if at the same time he gains a knowledge of his neighbor's vices it can hardly be counted an objection, since it not only

the new men need some definite goal to work for. His fraternity brothers, being anxious to initiate him, would see that he did work.

This would help the College because fewer warnings would be issued and in general higher marks would be the rule. It would help the fraternities, because they would be more sure of keeping their men for four years, and in less danger of being disgraced in the eyes of their sister chapters by losing initiated members. It would help the individual pledge because he would get a good start, which is three-quarters of the battle, and he would probably obtain higher marks all through his course.

The arguments against this step seem to be that it would keep the Freshmen stirred up for a longer period of time than is desirable, that it might increase the number of cases of pledge-breaking, that it would increase the length of time which would elapse before the new men become active and vitally interested in the fraternity, and that all interfraternity rules and agreements lead to trouble.

The first argument is trivial, for if the upperclassmen are interested in getting a good delegation, they will be forced to see to it that their Freshmen make good in their studies. Bowdoin sees little hazing that interferes with studies, and that would not be increased.

The second argument is likewise without foundation. Bowdoin is not a College where men break pledges lightly, and if a pledge is broken, it is very fortunate that the fraternity and the individual discover that they are not suited to each other before irremediable steps have been taken.

The third argument, that it would increase the time that would elapse before the new men would become active and vitally interested in the

(Please Turn to Page Five)

affords him a better opportunity for reforming them by example, and that honest, confidential advice which is given and taken nowhere else so kindly as here, but it also teaches him tolerance for a brother's weakness, and a deeper faith in the sterling worth of human nature when once its depths are sounded, because he can but find a vast treasure of good in every one of those fellow-students whom he daily meets. Of how many a classmate do we say truly, that despite the indolence or folly that has been allowed to tarnish the keen blade of his intellectual efforts, "he has a good heart, and is generous to a fault!" Such men as this, whose very good traits are their worst enemies, give foundation to all the exaggerated stories current of college immorality, and we have known an immense amount of missionary work done among them in a quiet way by the familiar intercourse of the dormitories, where one has only to step across the entry to make a call. Indeed, we know of cases where a friendly five-minute call has promoted the cause of "vital godliness" more than any organized operation could have done.

Moreover there are worse faults than those of thoughtlessness and recklessness, and whenever a student, puffed up with ideas of his own importance, vain with a pride for which there is no visible foundation, or egotistical with the praises of

(Please Turn to Page Five)

50 Years Ago:

(Continued From Page Four)

fraternity, is not strong enough to be seriously considered. It would lengthen the time by only a few weeks, not more than a month at any rate. It would seem, also, to the meekest observer, that such a stand on the part of the fraternity would increase the pledge's respect of the organization he wishes to join, rather than diminish it.

Lastly, it is right to be suspicious of interfraternity agreements, for we all know of the great trouble that these have led to in many, many places. But we are confusing rushing agreements with initiation agreements when we throw up our hands in horror at the mention of interfraternity relations. Rushing agreements invariably lead to bad-feeling, and dishonest methods, but it is greatly to be doubted that in any college deferred initiations have had such results. We already agree on a date for initiations. Why not set it later?

Last year the fraternities were asking to state their stand on this matter, but no one ever knew how their other fraternity than his own stood, and the Student Council gave out no publicity about the matter. As far as can be found out, a majority of the fraternities were in favor of deferring the initiations. Why not have some definite action, and give it publicity? Is any fraternity afraid of standing behind its views?

Let's stop talking before we are eaten as the oysters were.

100 Years Ago:

(Continued From Page Four)

the country district whose only representative he is, comes into the dormitory, he finds himself in a mill of opinion, whose wheels immediately begin to work away upon the rough edges of his faults, and before he is himself aware of the fact, grinds them "exceeding small," bringing to the surface the firm,

finer points of character.

Now for the disadvantages. In the process of elimination alluded to, an amount of roughness is thrown out, and is apt to create more or less disorder in college society. It seems to take a student one year to get rid of his asinine qualities, and a second year to clear himself from a disposition of bully; and if the class that follows his own is not in the dormitories at the same time with himself he has not much opportunity for making barbarous attacks upon it, and the general college peace is improved. The bullying is an evil, and that it is in a great measure prevented when the Freshmen room out of college is proved by the comparative order of this and last year.

Again, neatness in his surroundings is certainly a desirable object for a young man in that cub condition when his habits, mental and physical, are being licked into shape; and as in Bowdoin the power given is in the proportion of one underpaid woman to sixteen constantly used rooms, the result cannot be the acme of cleanliness. Man is a lazy animal at best, and with small encouragement he becomes a slovenly one.

It is claimed also by the opponents of the dormitory system that more study can be done in retired lodgings than in the midst of college bustle and disturbance. Agreed, if quiet is necessary to scholastic attainments! But habit soon counteracts what little inconvenience is at first experienced in learning a lesson while one's room is full, and the ability thus gained of concentrating one's thoughts under trying circumstances is in itself a valuable acquisition.

His amount of study, however, depends upon the student's will, and cannot be gauged by his residence in or out of college. And it seems to us that those home feelings which bind graduates so strongly and warmly to their Alma Mater, must suffer in exact proportion to the desertion of the dormitory system, which has cultivated and fostered them.

"Kappa Thug?"

AKS Headed for Armageddon

by LEONARD LOTHSTEIN

The attitudes in the following article were not written under penalty of death, nor was I threatened with bodily harm or damage to personal property. This interview with Alpha Kappa Sigma is legitimate.

Alpha Kappa Sigma, Bowdoin's "infamous" fraternity, has probably been assaulted with very notorious epithet, ranging from the hordes of Genghis Khan to the Brunswick Municipal Zoo. In an effort to seek the truth about Bowdoin's last all-male fraternity, an interview was arranged to dispell or confirm rumors and to publicize the thoughts of the men inside Kappa Sig.

The first question asked of the brothers concerned one of Kappa Sigma's distinguishing characteristics; its all-male membership. One senior house member thought that the atmosphere was much more relaxed and conversation was more informal. One difference of opinion arose when one brother stated that a "sizeable fraction" in the house would like girls as members. He was supported in thought by his roommate, who nodded his head obliviously. The other platform felt that Kappa Sig, on the whole, was opposed to female membership. The house might be headed toward Armageddon in the near future.

This line of questioning concerning coeds inevitably leads to the query of whether it was advantageous for Bowdoin to be coed. Again, opinions contrasted. One view was that co-education was a handicap and that he was "just as happy when it was entirely male". On the other end of the spectrum, one senior thought that the girls were an asset to the college, although the coeds are receiving favorable treatment from the administration. But he stressed that this special concern may be necessary at the present time.

The primary question still remains: Is Alpha Kappa Sigma deserving of such derogatory nicknames as "Kappa Thug, Kappa Pig, and the "Animal House"? The members of Kappa Sig think not. They feel that

although the house is jockish and that the brothers have performed a few diabolical deeds in their time, people take a much too simplistic view of the house. It was said that a few of the brothers are animalistic, but that there are fraternities on campus which are much more savage. One notable comment was that many of the brothers rather enjoyed the nicknames and do not feel overly anxious to squelch the rumors. Another interviewed brother nonchalantly said, "we're jocks".

The house members did change to a somewhat more serious tone when asked about mistreatment of freshmen coeds during rotational eating. Consensus of the interviewed believed that the coeds came to Kappa Sig with preconceived notions about the house and that the allegations of mistreatment was in the least an exaggeration and mostly sheer fantasy. One brother replied, though, that mistreatment could have occurred, but this did not have the sanction of the house.

Orientation and initiation at Kappa Sig has been portrayed as being as brutal as the Black Hole of Calcutta and as being a massacre the magnitude of the Little Big Horn. The brothers admitted that their orientation procedures are probably the roughest on campus, although the most arduous orientation at Bowdoin would be extremely mild on other college campuses. Kappa Sig claims that this "brutality" draws the pledges together, thus creating, as one brother put it, "a state of independence and interdependence". The house also attributes the close-knit relationship of all the fraternity brothers within a house to their orientation program.

Alpha Kappa Sigma considers itself misunderstood. The brothers feel that generally Kappa Sig is not given the full credit it deserves. They stated that the "narrow-minded" people who propagate these rumors and the people who hear them but do not quite believe the stories should visit Kappa Sig and see what the brothers are really like. They will be glad to have you for dinner.

Listen To This . . .

T. Rex: Satisfying Progressive Rock

by JOHN LeSAUVAGE

I think it would be unfortunate to just pass over T. Rex's new album, "The Slider," by immediately relegating it to that pantheion of musical talent which usually winds up being the background music during parties or, worse yet, played in record stores to help squeeze out that extra dollar. I suppose even good groups suffer such a fate, but I'm afraid T. Rex will not be paid even that much attention. They are being too easily passed off as just another slick, up-to-date musical rip-off geared toward the pubescent taste of all those little cuties who have all that spendable money. If you merely buy "The Slider" to be entertained, well then I can assure you it will entertain. There are of course more important reasons to listen to T. Rex. Entertainment value is fine; T. Rex however can satisfy one's taste in progressive rock. God knows how worried record company executives would rapidly become if all of a sudden Americans began to exhibit some taste in their choice of music. I suppose a lot of self-labeled, "right-on performers" and recording artists (need I mention CS&N) would be also upset on a directly proportional scale to the decline of sales of their records. Let them be content to feel themselves safe, as American taste in music, or for that matter anything, is hard-pressed to be refined when there is so much money to be spent. Well anyway, back to T. Rex.

Marc Bolan, leader of T. Rex, has according to some critics, displaced Mick Jagger as the musical leader of the teeny-bopper set. Immediately such a statement is bound to alienate those who feel somehow above all that. Needless to say it is a completely misleading statement on both Bolan and the music he writes and performs. As a song writer Bolan seems to reflect an intense understanding of early rock and roll motifs which have made a significant comeback in recent popular music. There are some groups which seem to regard a sort of "back to the roots" as a necessary element in creating new directions in rock music. The best

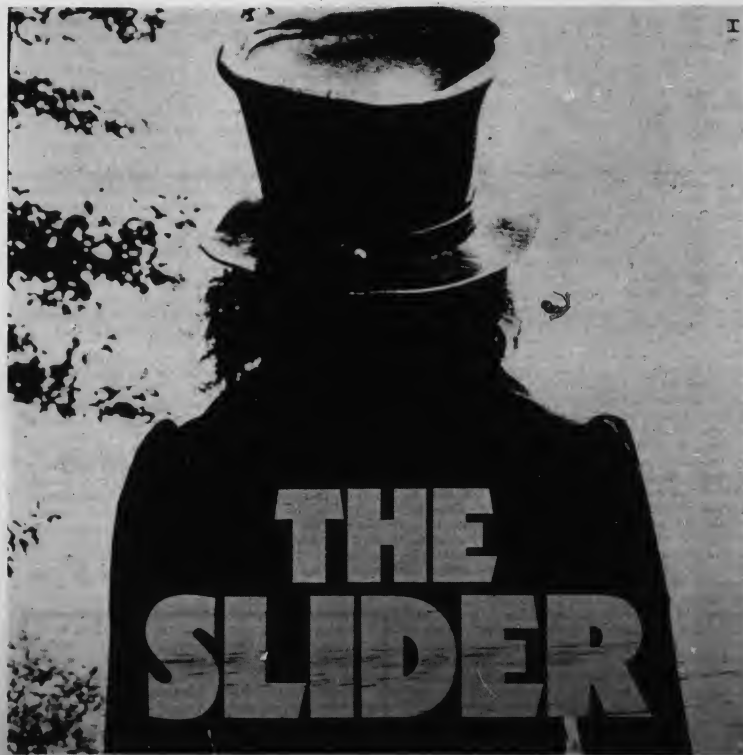
example of this treatment is I feel the J. Geils Band, a group which took great trouble, before they began to make recordings or perform, to learn and perfect these motifs and incorporate them into their music. Bolan somehow is able to use these fundamentals of rock and roll to achieve a very distinctive, powerful and progressive sound.

There have been a few recording artists in the past who have received little recognition by the general rock and roll audience, but who have lastingly influenced the trend of popular music. Without any pretention to direct comparison, Marc Bolan can be classified in the ranks of recording artists who have followed the example of Lou Reed of the Velvet Underground. Bolan's music is lighter without doubt, but it still moves with the same sense of depravity which characterizes Reed. The depravity of which I speak is not meant to sound as though it is a negative force in Bolan's music, but is a powerful aspect in Bolan expression of narcotic sexuality. At the same time Bolan is laughing at his treatment. Nothing really important enough over which to get all worked up and become deadly serious. There are many artists who start to believe too seriously in what they are saying and quickly become deathly boring.

As far as practical matters are concerned, Bolan displays a distinctive flair for the guitar following the school of great English guitarists such as Page, Clapton, Beck etc. Bolan carries the vocal lead on all the songs, but is aided at times by Mickey Finn who plays the hand percussion Congas. Mark Volman, ex of the Turtles, ex of the Mothers and presently in Phlorescent Leach & Eddy is also featured on a few songs and adds significantly to the Bolan style. The record is intended to be taken as a whole. It should be played straight through to see how the whole T. Rex effect feels. Unfortunately for the group, the few songs which have been played on the radio have not at all reflected the groups true talent. The music played has been taken out of

context and consequently strongly supports their bubble-gum image.

To be honest I'm pessimistic that T. Rex will receive the popular acceptance in America that they have received in their native England. Yet they are definitely a group to follow, if for no other reason than to see in what direction rock seems to be heading. They are above all a group to be listened to — not just heard.





Orient/Clayton

Ad Man Becomes Gadfly

John Cole's Continuing Saga

by RINK BUCK

John Cole unabashedly employs the cliché, "you must simply believe in what you're doing, and be willing to accept the consequences." This maxim is safest when "what you believe in" does not owe unyielding homage to absolute doctrine or prescribed consistency. Cole's "success" (he avoids the term himself) as editor and gadfly is attributable in large part — contrary to the soft-spoken anti-establishment profile ascribed to him by many people in Maine — to his willingness to venture into thorny issues with what was once a more esteemed disposition — pliant liberalism.

That constant, the biddability of an inchoate idea or challenge, has followed Cole's trek from a New York advertising and public relations executive to editor of a small Maine weekly. In the early fifties, long before executive disenchantment with that harried metropolis became an exodus, Cole abandoned a promising career in Manhattan and removed himself to the far reaches of Long Island to take up commercial fishing. He spent seven years plying the waters of Long Island Sound and beyond with varied results, earning enough to live on but never convinced that commercial fishing would provide a viable, permanent livelihood. Cole sustained his interest in journalism composing articles and fiction, most of which were published in various magazines, including *Esquire*. He began looking for a location and a paper along the New England coast where he could devote himself to full-time journalism and still remain close to what he feels has been another constant in his life, proximity to the water, the coast. His move to the *Kennebunk Star* sixteen years ago was a "designed decision"; the coast of Maine surpassed the southern states, the Gulf coast, or the Northwest in its appeal. The *Kennebunk Star* post was a penetration into the corner of the profession Cole was most interested in, but, spreading responsibilities and income with a partner prompted him to search for another position within Maine. This brought him to Brunswick as editor of the *Brunswick Record*, then Maine's largest weekly.

From his earliest days in Maine Cole had always toyed with the idea of a *Maine Times*, a weekly that would devote itself to topical issues affecting the state, concerns of more abiding interest and research than a weekly news synopsis. He broached this idea to a Portland paper, suggesting a weekly supplement to their Sunday edition. It became clear though, by 1965-67, that Cole would have to launch his weekly on his own, with an independent company.

Many experienced journalists, both within and outside of Maine, cautioned Cole against founding a modestly financed paper in as uncertain a market as the state of Maine. Cole and his publisher, Peter Cox, who had previously worked for Cole at the *Star* went ahead with their plans, projecting a 10,000 break-even figure. (The *Times'* circulation today is a hedge above 16,000). Cole likes to illustrate the anomalous nature of technology by pointing out that while his paper would soon be labeled a pervasive foe of industrial waste and corporate irresponsibility, innovations by IBM and Minnesota Mining in printing processes removed many of the financial risks that a low-circulation paper would have had to anticipate a few years before. Cole sees no irony in this; his is not a doctrinaire anti-corporate stance: "The fact that publishing costs in the last fifteen years have decreased by 90% for a paper with a circulation like ours demonstrates what our system could do and will do once it decides to." He points out that he is often assailed by both sides of the environment dispute. When a corporation has done the right

thing Cole has not hesitated to compliment it, exposing himself to the charge that he's soft on corporations. He does not see this as a "systems" problem but a "value" problem.

Cole and Cox did not found their weekly with the intention that it would become a continuously published white paper for liberal causes in the state of Maine. They sought to identify those areas that most vitally affected the people of Maine, the question of land use and resource allocation was far and away the single most important issue on that docket. This cast the paper from its inception in an environmentalist profile at a time when the issue became a matter of national sympathy. This fiber in the editorial policy reached its height in the March 3rd, 1972 issue, entitled "Is Maine's Past Maine's Future?" Under the subtitle "The most important town since Eden" Cole fashioned a model of a "post-industrial community" that would reduce waste and "depletion of resources to a minimum, testing the efficacies of zero-growth economics. The utilization of solar energy, recycled wastes, self-sustaining food supply, public transport, low-cost communications and minimum energy housing units were among the proposals forwarded in the article.

For his consistent attempts to formulate alternatives to the waste economy, including Cole's opposition to the war in Vietnam, Cole is willing to accept "any labels anybody wants to put on me," realizing that as labels they cannot effectively hinder someone "who wants to accomplish something." His goals are essentially practical; while he believes in the inevitability of the zero-growth economy, he also feels that it would be disastrous to the future discussion and implementation of zero-growth if its advocacy became ideologically bound.

Cole has tried in as measured a style as possible to practice his own dictates. He built his new house from used lumber, designed it for minimum expenditure of electricity, insulated with styrofoam which, when combined with wood-stove heating provides a replenishable resource, and structured the exterior so that the bi-annual American rite of house painting will be dispensed with. "I'm not a fanatic or a purist," he insists; perhaps no more ecologically sounder a structure was built since the aborigines — but Cole also points out that his utility bills will be close to nothing.

Cole's other interest at the moment is the Allagash Group, an outgrowth of his interests in the issues raised by the *Maine Times*. The Allagash Group prepares research papers on developmental problems in the state. Most recently they published *A Maine Manifest* and a study of the Maine coast. Cole will continue in his capacity as a director and fund raiser for the organization and sighs plaintively over the amount of time demanded to keep a small non-profit group solvent. Now that his home is built and his paper continuing without major interruption, Cole would like to devote more time to a book-length investigation of his zero-growth proposals. More sighs; discovering the time to promote his individual projects may prove the more elusive gamble.

SENIORS:
Fulbright Applications for
Study Abroad,
Deadline, October 20

Morality Or Contraception; A Necessary Contradiction?

by EVELYN MILLER

"Problems of morality with regard to contraception and abortion," the third of Bowdoin's sex lectures, was dealt with by a panel of representatives of various groups, who, Dean Nyhus said, "Held a variety of viewpoints." As the program progressed, however, it became obvious to the listeners that there was an unexpected consensus of opinion among the panelists on many important facets of the issue. The panel included Father Kenneth Rancourt, the Bowdoin Newman chaplain, Dwight Wilson, student and leader of campus Quaker services, Dorothy Moore, a faculty member at the University of Maine, and the Reverend Maurice Cogg, minister of the Unitarian-Universalist Church of Brunswick.

Father Rancourt was the first to speak. Surprisingly, he did not adhere to the conservative position put forth by the Vatican, but instead emphasized his personal belief that "a moral act is one which enhances life." He admitted that "The Catholic position is strict," but added that it is also "somewhat open to other ramifications." He stressed that the Catholic Church believes "human life is sacred and must be respected as such." He described this belief as one of the "very few absolutes" in the Catholic Church.

Father Rancourt said that the Catholic Church's firm position against abortion raises a number of questions. "If life is so sacred within the womb, is it less sacred outside of the womb?" he pondered.

Concerning birth control, Father Rancourt admitted that there was a difference between the positions of Rome and Catholic theologians. Rome still speaks of "birth control" while many Catholic theologians use the more positive term "family planning." The Catholic Church is moving away from "legislative morality" and much "more responsibility is being placed on the individual," said Father Rancourt. "I remain open to more precise medical knowledge on the fetus," he concluded, "When people ask me about the problem of birth control, I say 'What problem?'"

Next, Dwight Wilson presented the Quaker point of view. "To us, the world is a church," he said. "There is no one who can speak for Quakers. We have no hard line

on anything. We have a presupposition that there is God in every individual." "If God is in everyone," Dwight continued, "God speaks in everyone." Dwight explained that when a person makes a decision through prayer, the decision cannot be challenged. "God may say, 'What you need is an abortion.' He might say to another one, 'No — no abortion.' We cannot say to someone you are wrong. No hard line can be drawn on anything." Dwight concluded, "We must respect life," he added.

Speaking as a woman, Dorothy Moore described her presentation as "a personal and feminist point of view," but she was not a radical. She presented "facts, figures, myths, and fears about abortions and birth control."

Ms. Moore repeatedly stressed that anti-abortion legislation repeal would force no one to have an abortion. "Legalized abortion will not infringe on Roman Catholic and Protestant rights, while the present situation infringes on the rights of non-Catholics and non-Fundamentalists."

Ms. Moore pointed out that "better sex education could eliminate the need for abortion" but added that at the present time, even the most effective contraceptive device has a failure rate of one and a half to three percent. Thus, if just married women were using contraceptives, there would still be three hundred and fifty thousand to seven hundred thousand unplanned pregnancies in a year.

Ms. Moore brought up the argument that the child abuse syndrome is related to our laws to "compulsory pregnancy." She also reflected on the preoccupation with the sanctity of life where abortion is concerned, and the general disregard for human life when connected with war or auto fatalities. Ms. Moore ended her talk with a personal statement: "Woman must have control over her own body. No woman ought to be forced to become an unwilling breeding machine to satisfy the beliefs or prejudices others hold about religion or a woman's role in society."

Reverend Maurice Cobb, who spoke last, referred to Dwight Wilson's comment that the Quaker "Church is the world," saying that the Unitarian church "includes anyone who comes." The Reverend explained that the Unitarian-Universalist Church has "no hard and fast line." "The supreme worth of persons is one value we would try to emphasize," he said. He stressed the view point that a problem pregnancy is not a matter of theory, but a practical problem which has to be solved. Although all considerations have to be pondered, the Reverend said that people have to make their decisions not only on basis of positive values, but on the basis of "the least of all the evils." The Reverend then presented "a table of contents" of considerations which could form the basis for discussion in small groups after the presentation.

The presentation was enlightening although the format of the program prevented any real clashes. Even Dean Nyhus's provocative questions caused little in the way of discussion. One question concerning birth defects and abortion did elicit a difference of opinion between Father Rancourt and Ms. Moore. Father Rancourt felt that "it is better to live than not live at all." He believed that the community would support a child who was defective and help him achieve productivity. Ms. Moore responded by admitting that children with birth defects definitely have a right to be alive but added that "the issue is whether the woman and man (Please Turn to Page 7)

The
Quill
Will Now
Review
Your
Poetry
and
Prose

Exies Top Frosh By 29-13 Score

by DAVID GRANT
A fired-up Bowdoin freshmen squad gave a powerful, well-balanced Exeter team quite a battle last Saturday, but Randy Lombardo's running proved the differences as Exeter defeated the Polar Bears 29-13.

Exeter struck first, capitalizing on an intercepted pass that gave them possession deep in Bowdoin territory. From the fourteen yard line, Randy Lombardo scooted into the end zone for the first of three touchdowns that he was to score. Exeter increased their lead to 14-0 as Jim Soule, brother of Phillip Soule, Bowdoin's fine wrestling coach, plunged over from the four yard line.

But the Polar Bears were not about to give up yet. A fumble recovery gave Bowdoin the ball on the Exeter forty yard line. From there, the Polar Bears marched in for their first touchdown, with Scott Blackburn scoring on a twelve yard jaunt. Dana Laliberte's kick made the score 14-7 at halftime.

Exeter scored the critical touchdown of the game in the third quarter when Tim Brothers tossed a 25 yard pass to Lombardo. A two-point conversion gave Exeter a fifteen point lead as the fourth quarter began. Then Lombardo scored his third TD of the game on a 34 yard run; Exeter thus had an insurmountable 29-7 lead. Tom DeLois' one yard plunge narrowed the margin, but it wasn't enough.

Bowdoin fans can take heart from this game, however, as the freshmen played as a cohesive unit on both offense and defense for the first time this year. They should be ready to jolt North Yarmouth Academy on Oct. 13.

Water Polo

by PETE LOGIN

Last weekend, Bowdoin's waterpolo squad went up against some of the strongest and finest playing waterpolo teams in New England at the M.I.T. Waterpolo Tournament.

Handicapped somewhat in that only three members of last year's squad — Rick "Legs" Haudel, Tom Costin and John Mullin — have returned to the team, the small, ten-man Bowdoin squad fared surprisingly well against the much larger and more experienced waterpolo teams of Harvard, Brown, Northeastern, and M.I.T., though the Bears lost all four games.

In their first game Friday night against Harvard, the Bears were hopelessly outmatched against the powerhouse which last year was the number one waterpolo team in New England. The Bowdoin defense, though aggressive, could not contain the tide of the Crimson offensive. Rick Rendall in the goal offered substantial resistance. Costin, Haudel, Wells Grogan, and Pete Cooper on offense outwitted the Harvard defense several times to score, but Harvard easily defeated the Bears 20-6.

Later on Friday night, the Bears met Brown in the M.I.T. pool in what proved to be one of the closest and most exciting games played all weekend. The score between the two teams never differed by more than a point throughout the greater portion of the game, as each squad maintained strong offenses and defenses. Brown, however, scoring two consecutive goals in the remaining minute of the game, was able to edge the Bears out 14-12.

Saturday afternoon, the Bears first faced Northeastern, which, with its immense squad was able to substitute frequently and consequently wore the Bowdoin team out by the end of the second quarter. The Bears consequently were held to their half time score and Northeastern won 21-4.

The final game Saturday afternoon against M.I.T. saw a very poor performance by the Bowdoin team. M.I.T. was able to utilize the Bear's fatigue and lack of substitutes to beat them 9-2, though there was some argument as to the score over the results of a Bowdoin penalty shot.

Nader Group Organizes In Maine

(Continued From Page One)

public participation in government goes far beyond just casting a vote for a political candidate. On the other hand, Nader feels that demonstrations and violence are often completely ineffectual. The PIRGs provide a way of affecting reform and moving towards Nader's two major goals: To increase citizen participation in government (which also means establishing more freedom of information) and increasing the accountability of the government and business.

The first PIRG was started last year in Minnesota; there are now PIRGs in twelve states. Nader has little trouble finding volunteers, although Mr. Ross said they were having trouble finding technical experts of good ability who are willing to work seventy or eighty hours a week at a very small salary. Such long hours are typical of those who work for Nader full-time. In a job interview Nader will very often look the applicant straight in the face and ask him how well he works after the hundredth hour of the week. If the applicant turns white, he may be rejected immediately.

Volunteers are not restricted to students; some professors and non-students have become involved. At this time a Maine PIRG is in the making. Mr. Ross said that the PIRG would not affect the tax situation of Bowdoin College, or the tempers of its alumni. When asked what the PIRG was likely to do when it started, he replied, "Whatever the students in it decide to do." A little later he added, "I hear you have this lovely river just outside of town."

Frosh Cubs Cop Tie, 4-4

by FENTONI and HURTIN

The Freshmen Soccer Squad remains undefeated after three games as they tied the University of Maine 4-4. The cold and windy weather seemed to affect both team's play as it was a sloppy game from beginning to end. The referee was as bad as the weather, missing many calls which would have been to Bowdoin's advantage. An example of this was U.M.O.'s fourth goal, scored when a University of Maine player pulled an out-of-bounds ball back in bounds and blasted an unexpected shot past unprepared net minder Dan Carpenter.

The Polar Bears came roaring out in the first half and took a quick 1-0 lead when Harper Sibley scored after a goal mouth scramble. This lead looked like it might hold until U. of M. put two quick goals past the usually stalwart Bowdoin defense. Near the end of the first half Mike Whitcomb scored on an assist

from fellow inside Rick Johnson to make the score 2-2.

Prospects for the second half looked good indeed as "Bicker's Booters" enjoyed the serene forty mile per hour breeze at their backs. Despite this advantage the Frosh had a hard time controlling play due to poor trapping and sloppy passing which the players attributed partially to the slippery field. Bowdoin scored the first goal of the second half, though, when Rick Johnson put one home from in close. This lead did not hold long as U.M.O. put two goals by Dan Carpenter. The Frosh once again tied it up in the last minute in dramatic fashion when right winger J. Crandall punched one past the University of Maine goalie. This tied it up 4-4 and for the second straight game the Polar Cubs were faced with overtime. The two overtime periods went scoreless as the two exhausted teams were unable to crack the respective defenses.

Critic at Large

Drama Deserves Euthenasia

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

While sitting through "The Creation of the World and Other Business," Arthur Miller's new play (now on pre-Broadway tryout in Boston), a strand of dialogue from the film; "The Producers," came back to me. In it, two showmen are putting on what appears to be the greatest theatrical bomb of all time. One of them asks:

"Will this play close on the first night?"

"First night!", the other replies. This play is so terrible it'll close on page 19."

These lines are a grimly realistic statement on an unfortunate evening spent in the theater watching one of the true artists of American drama prostitute himself.

Arthur Miller's plays have always been praised for their gritty realism. In "Death of a Salesman," we witness the shattering breakdown of a man who has failed at everything, while "The Crucible" examines truth, and how one man, trapped in the terror of the Salem witch hunts, died for it. In these works, Miller weaves events and characterizations into a brilliant counterpoint, making us feel both moved by the situations the playwright has painted, and exhilarated by the craftsmanship that has caused our emotions to be stirred. But, alas, in "The

Creation of the World..." Miller attempts satiric fantasy with disastrous results. In this supposedly comic view of the book of Genesis, God is portrayed as a grandfatherly figure who spruces up his Biblical rhetoric with such ecclesiastical terms as "son of a Bitch" and "schmuck." Adam acts like a borscht belt comedian, and Lucifer, a sly, caustic cynic. What could have been a stinging satire on a very funny event, the creation of the human race, has been turned into the lowest ebb of Las Vegas humor, with purportedly "meaningful" overtones. For wit, Miller gives us — "If God had wanted us to live in wind storms, he would have put our eyes in our armpits," while Adam's first words upon seeing Eve are: "Ya wanna play volleyball?" With such profound dialogue, one watches "The Creation of the World..." waiting for Armageddon.

Following suit with the general mediocrity of the written text is a series of atrocious performances by the actors involved. Stephen Elliot, playing God, achieves new levels in bombast, stalking around stage as if he were a demented Leprachaun. Mr. Elliot must learn the virtues of simplicity and restraint in order for his acting technique to be a successful one. Bob Dishy's performance as Cain is an exercise in futility; an acting job done without any style or emotional makeup, while Susan Batson as Eve, constantly butchers her dialogue. Diction becomes addiction for Miss Batson. Only Hal Holbrook escapes the curse of banality by realizing a characterization, in the role of Lucifer, but he is only a small blessing in a play deserved of theatrical euthenasia.

Abortion Discussed

(Continued From Page 6)

want to bring the child into the world." "It's all well and good to talk about the community but practically speaking it is the family who has to bear the cross," she said.

The differences in the opinions of the four members of the panel seemed to be technical or semantic. All of the members agreed that human life should be respected, and eventually all stated or implied that ultimately the choice of whether or not to have an abortion or use a method of birth control should be left up to the individual. Although various forms of guidance can be made available to the woman or couple who must decide, no one answer is possible, for, as Father Rancourt stated, "You cannot legislate morality."

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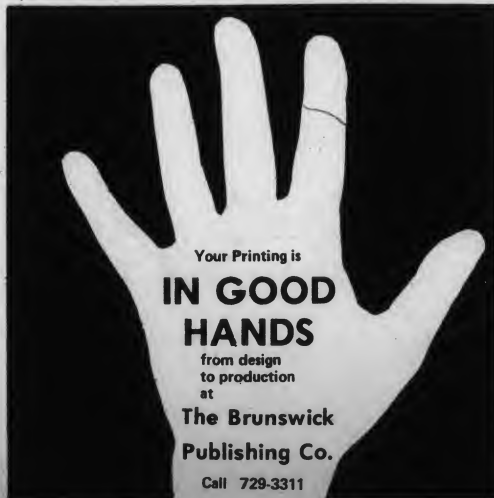
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SPORTS

The Athletic Supporter

Country Jeff Begin



by BLYTHE SNABLE

A lone football shoe sat drying upon the window sill . . . an American flag "like the kind you read about" drooped from the wall with Teddy Roosevelt's portrait peering between the stripes . . . a gargantuan television set was the focal point of the room . . . and there he sat, "Country Jeff Begin" (variously known as Beegs and Skinhead), nestled in the corner expounding upon life at Bowdoin.

Jeff's major interest at this time of the year as it is during any other time of the year is football. He remarked that the Bowdoin team is light and fast and indicated that the poor showings of the past two Saturdays were largely due to the muddy, slow playing surface. Beegs has been a starter for two years and presently shares fullbacking duties with sophomore Dave Caras. Jeff claimed that "the Bears are in a good position to pull off upsets in facing undefeated Amherst and Williams. We may well play the role of the Spoilers."

Jeff had only the highest praise for the Bowdoin alumni and student spectators. He reminisced "Even in our 55-0 loss to Williams last fall the fans kept cheering right through the fourth quarter." (But it was on the wrong side of the field, Jeff!) He further mentioned that Bowdoin stands to lose a lot in the future there aren't enough players to continue intercollegiate football. "I WISH DICK MOLL WOULD ADMIT MORE FOOTBALL PLAYERS. After all we are doing quite well academically." Jeff also said, "What could be better on a Saturday afternoon in the Fall than grooving to the football game, getting drunk with your buddies in the stands, and having a great time?"

At this point in the interview, Jeff's roommate John "Dorsky the Doorman" Doran emerged from a "smoke-filled room." When asked to comment on life with Beegs in 10-A, he said, "Jim (?) is a good guy . . . he has nice fish and a BIG television set." With that he stumbled back into the room from whence he came . . .

Speaking of the fraternities, Jeff predicted that more will die off, leaving four or five strong houses on campus. Skinhead, a Chi Psi, stated that he has fully enjoyed membership at the Lodge — "We're a diversified group, not all Jocks like the Betas or tools like the (now defunct) Sigma Nu's."

Beegs spoke favorably of the social life at Bowdoin. In his opinion women being on campus is a decided improvement over the "all male days." "After all, there's not a hell of a lot to do in Brunswick, Maine." Furthermore Skinhead remarked, "There is a good atmosphere at Bowdoin. It accommodates both drinkers and dope smokers. On weekends (why not weekdays, too?) people can go to a cocktail party, go up to their rooms and smoke up some dope, and then come back to drink some more — it's great!" (Jeff admits to being "straight as an arrow on dope, but I drink like a fish.") "Earthy" Jeff went on to say that Bowdoin is more flexible socially than schools in the Boston area where the students just sit around in rooms filled with "freaky stuff" and get stoned.

Beegs' comments on Bowdoin admissions were quite full of insight. He thinks that Bowdoin may have gone overboard in admitting eccentrics. Granted, we need violin players, chess buffs, and radicals; however, the admissions people shouldn't turn their backs on the conventionally well-rounded students — for in fact they are the essential strength and backbone of the College. HEAR! HEAR!

Outside of his Bowdoin activities, Jeff enjoys hunting and fishing (for what? — Why did J.F. call him hands?) Skinhead beamed, "Maine has won me over, I'm never going back to Massachusetts." Beegs' enthusiasm for Maine and Bowdoin is refreshing; he delights in every facet of college life: "The kids, the professors, I love them all!" Jeff concluded the interview by saying, as he gazed solemnly at the blank television screen, that he doesn't feel mentally prepared to graduate. He is anxious about the future as his direction is as yet uncertain. But Country Jeff has been an asset to Bowdoin and the future will undoubtedly hold much for him. He may become a comedian (who else tells knock-knock jokes in the huddle?) or may break into college administration (I spent an hour with him at lunch before I realized that he wasn't Dean Nyhus.). The "earthman" has far to go . . .

Booters Comeback To Win

by D. E. REEVES

Amidst "the mud and rain of October 7" the Bowdoin Soccer Team was defeated by fourth ranked Wesleyan in double overtime by the score of 2-1.

The Bears did not waste time in getting on the scoreboard. After five minutes of play Bowdoin took a direct kick and after much confusion in front of The Cardinal goal Sophomore Scot Minor came up with the ball and shot it into the net.

Bowdoin continued to apply heavy offensive pressure. The Bear backfield continuously fed the line who then went on attack downfield. Despite the fine passing and good movement the Polar Bear line was obviously hampered by the flooded field and the inches of mud in front of the goal.

The second half began with Bowdoin still leading 1-0. During the next thirty-five minutes neither team could claim an edge to the flow of play. The offenses of each team engineered fine drives but were inevitably halted by poor field conditions and fine defenses. During this stretch of play great plays were made Bowdoin's goalie Bob Baker and the Cardinal goalie who both managed to maintain their balance and to hold onto the treacherously slippery ball.

With ten minutes remaining in the game the tempo of play was altered. The Bear defense had trouble clearing the ball and the Cardinals promptly began to take the offensive. With seven minutes remaining in the contest Wesleyan scored on a short shot in front of Bowdoin's goal, consequently

setting the stage for an overtime.

Wide open soccer characterized the first extra period. Both teams cleared the ball well but neither could gain enough momentum for a concerted offensive. The score remained tied at the end of the first overtime.

The second overtime started and it appeared as though the Bears would walk away with a victory. Constant pressure and hard shots characterized Bowdoin's play during the first few minutes of play. However, the Wesleyan goalie rose to the occasion and made numerous acrobatic saves. The Cardinals rallied behind him and went on the attack. They charged down field and a Wesleyan forward took a forty-foot which skidded into the goal, giving the Cardinals a 2-1 victory.

The Bowdoin Soccer Team emerged from two crushing defeats to beat the tough University of Maine team by the score of 1-0.

As in the Wesleyan struggle the elements took their toll on the flow of play. In the first half U.M.O. had the wind in their favor and consequently had little trouble clearing the ball out of their defensive area. On the other hand the Bears were forced to kick into a strong wind which naturally hampered their passes to the awaiting offensive line.

Because of these conditions Maine was able to apply constant pressure on the Bear defense. Refusing to wilt, the Bears repelled the myriad attacks. Bowdoin pugnaciously held fast until their offense could get a chance to move with the wind. Halfbacks Rosa, Sexton, and Knight; Fullbacks Macomber, Sampsidis, McCarthy, and Westlake, and Goalie Bob Baker preserved the 0-0 deadlock.

The second half was identical to the first half except with the roles reversed. The Bear line of Milnor, Bekele, Amerom, and Brown proved to be a strong offensive threat. However, just as the first half, the defense refused to yield.

With fifteen minutes remaining in the game Bekele received a pass and controlled the ball in the right hand corner of the penalty area. There was no one to pass to so he was forced to take the long shot. Gezu perfectly placed the shot over the outstretched hands of the charging Maine goalie.

Wesleyan Wishbone Able; Polar Bears Downed, 22-6

by FRED HONOLD

In the steady driving rain last Saturday, Bowdoin's Varsity Football Team lost to Wesleyan's wishbone triple offense by a score of 22-6. The game set Bowdoin at an 0-2 record thus far this season, a loss which, with a 6-6 tie at halftime, looked like a possible win.

For Wesleyan it was Steve Sadoway and Tom O'Brien, two strong halfbacks, who gained consistently in the mud. Sadoway rushed 17 times for 114 yards, while O'Brien netted 133 yards in 22 carries.

Sadoway scored the first touchdown of the game, in the first period, carrying the ball across the goal line on the fifth pycnouth from quarterback Tom Gilsomino. The score was a culmination of an eight play drive which began on Wesleyan's own 35 yard line. An attempted rush for two extra points was stopped short.

Bowdoin's lone score came in the second period when the Bears took possession at the Wesleyan two. The Bear's advantageous field position came about when punter Bill Gustis, reaching for a low snap from the center on

fourth down, half-slipped and touched his knee to the ground. Though Gustis managed to get off his kick, the officials gave Bowdoin the ball at the two.

It wasn't until four plays later that Bowdoin finally scored. Senior halfback Joe Bonasera was handed the ball four times until he finally made it into the end zone. Dick Bates' kick on the extra point try was blocked.

The second half was all Wesleyan's as Bowdoin seemingly could neither advance the ball or halt Wesleyan's wishbone attack. In the third quarter the Cardinals moved 68 yards from the opening kickoff in 11 plays, in six minutes. The score came on a 10 yard look-in pass from Gilsomino to end Tom Kokarz. Tom O'Brien rushed for the extra points to set the score at 14-6.

Then in the final quarter Wesleyan traveled 65 yards in seven plays as quarterback Gilsomino crossed the goal line on a two yard run. Sadoway added the two extra points on a run to end the game at 22-6.

This Saturday Bowdoin has its first home game against Amherst at 1:30. The turnout for Homecoming weekend should be good. Amherst as of now is undefeated.



Orient/Clayton

The Field Hockey Team has been the bright light of Bowdoin's athletic realm. They have beaten their Maine rivals, Colby and Bates, in their first two games by the score of 1-0.

Consumer Activism

PIRG Is Immediate Campus Success



by JOHN MEDEIROS

In a display of student support unequalled on the Bowdoin campus in recent years, the Maine Public Interest Research Group (PIRG) petition received the signatures of 65 percent of the student body in the first day of petitioning.

The petition, which proposes the formation of a Ralph Nader-style research, lobbying and publicity organization by Maine college students, is being circulated by a group of interested Bowdoin students following a speech last Wednesday by Don Ross, head of Nader's Citizen Action Group (see the Orient October 13).

The proposed organization would be student controlled and student funded, the latter by means of an optional fee of \$3 per semester, which would be collected by the College through an agreement with Maine PIRG. This method of organization, described by Nader in his book

Action for Change, is similar to the one used to establish PIRGs in 12 other states.

Members of the organizing committee were enthusiastic about the high response rate. Ken Santagata, a senior and one of the organizers, noted that the petitioning drive was brought to an abrupt halt by the onset of Homecoming weekend, but said petitioning would continue until every student had been given an opportunity to examine the petition and sign it if he wishes.

Santagata said organizing campaigns were in various stages at other campuses around the state, including Bates, Colby, Nasson and the University of Maine. To the best of his knowledge, however, Bowdoin is the farthest along. When petitioning is complete, he said, discussions will begin with the College about the collection of the financing fee. When funds for the project are assured, he went on, the search for a full-time director will begin.

The concerns of the Maine PIRG group will be primarily consumerist and environmentalist in orientation, Santagata said, although he stressed that priorities for the organization will be determined by students from all

participating campuses through the yet-to-be-established Board of Directors.

Consumerism and environmentalism have been the concerns of most of the PIRGs presently in existence. The Oregon PIRG did a study of automobile advertising come-ons in which a certain car model would be advertised at a low, low price. When customers inquired, that particular model was "sold

wife visited a car dealership and were shown a model almost \$400 more expensive than the one advertised, he filed a bill in the Oregon legislature to outlaw the practice.

Closer to home, the Western Massachusetts PIRG recently filed suit against that state's utility companies, alleging that their rate structures are discriminatory. The Massachusetts attorney general has joined in that suit — on the side of the PIRG.

And in Vermont, the VPIRG group issued a report, publicized in the *Burlington Free Press*, that soon became an issue in that state's election campaign. The report found a conspiracy among the state's bottling companies to use political influence to have a new statute outlawing no-return bottles repealed in the near future.

The Bowdoin organizing committee believes that same sort of thing can easily be done in Maine — where, as an example, at certain times of the day it costs a resident of Brunswick more to place a telephone call to certain parts of the same state than to call California, where the Androscoggin River has been declared one of the nation's ten most polluted streams; where

large corporations are buying up huge chunks of land at dirt-cheap prices in anticipation of a Maine development boom, and where utility firms construct huge new generating plants without fully considering the environmental impact such plants may have.

But all this must await the PIRG's organization, Santagata said, and the first step is finishing the petition drive. He encouraged potential volunteers or signers to contact him in 11A, Senior Center. Bowdoin has started the ball rolling, he said; now it's only a question of keeping up the momentum.



out," but the dealer always had another "deal" ready, although the price of this one was usually substantially higher. After much PIRG urging, the Oregon attorney general was persuaded to personally investigate the situation, and after he and his



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Capital Campaign Inaugurated

by RINK BUCK

President Howell inaugurated the 175th Anniversary Campaign on Saturday at the Alumni Day luncheon with the theme, "The purpose is people." Intended to generate \$14.5 million by 1975 and a total figure of \$38 million within ten years the campaign declares that in effect, after the completion of the Art Center and new dormitories, the resources of the college will be devoted to demands other than brick and mortar expansion.

The specific breakdown of just how the projected figure will be spent consists of ten major areas, ranging from financial aid and faculty support through to research and program development and campus improvement.

To avoid an admissions policy that is forced to discriminate on the basis of ability to pay fees and not on qualification, the campaign announcement calls for a three year boost in the scholarship endowment to \$3 million with a ten year goal of \$9 million. This final figure should offset an anticipated \$200,000 annual deficit in scholarship funds at present trends. In faculty salaries the college, frankly conceding that "Bowdoin's competitive salary position has been declining," hopes to raise \$4 million in endowment funds by 1975 and \$16 million over the decade in order to compete more favorably with the pentagonal schools, who already offer their faculty members an average annual compensation that is \$2,550 greater than Bowdoin's. The same figure for the Ivy League Colleges is \$4,000. Citing the need for greater faculty

research funds where again, "Bowdoin has lagged behind its peers," the announcement plans an eventual increase in endowment to \$3 million so that the annual yield for research funds will reach \$50,000.

The goal for the library over a ten year period is \$2,430,000 which includes an endowed librarianship position with a fund of \$750,000, an increase in the acquisition fund and funds for the completion of the microfilm

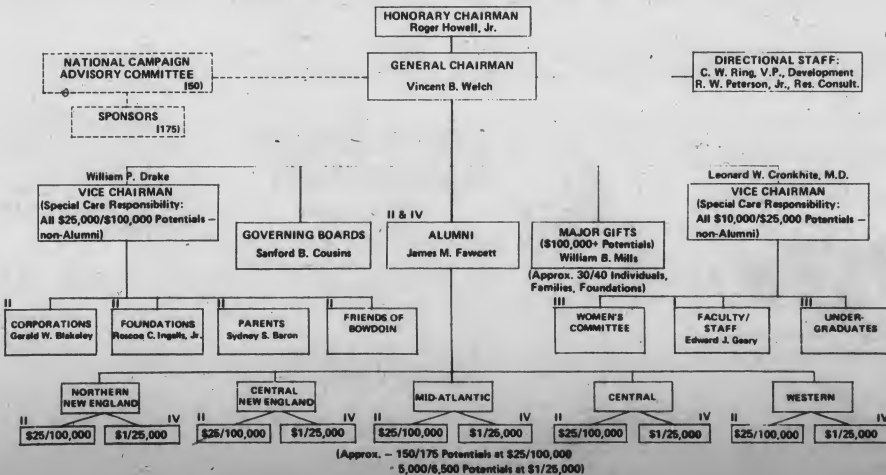
section. The ten year goals of the other respective areas are \$1,500,000 for Arts and Sciences equipment; \$1.8 million is needed for the arts center with a matching ten year figure for maintenance; \$1.25 million for living facilities and campus development — including preservation and replacement of trees.

With its relative modesty in areas of expansion and items extraneous to academic programs,

the announcement reflects a tendency dominant in President Howell's convocation address and indeed in the temper of the entire college community — an educational variant of containment. After the solvency of the early and mid-sixties, the mild stimulus towards educational revamping and expansion of the present administration and the activism of students who left the campus for work-study and exchange programs in greater

numbers than ever before, the college is now anxious to compete with other schools in the manner it has traditionally stressed — the offering of a competent liberal arts program without excessive embellishment or detours. There are only so many offerings a small college can provide adequately for — many of these by their very nature cannot be molded into "relevancy" without so altering their curriculum as to offer mere (Please Turn to Page Eleven)

BOWDOIN COLLEGE 175TH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN PROGRAM
ORGANIZATION CHART — NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE



'Pleased' With Campus Atmosphere

Korea Vet Appointed To Direct ROTC



Lieutenant Colonel Donald C. Almy, Bowdoin ROTC, ponders the "view from the helm."

by STEVE MAIDMAN
Bowdoin's department of military science over the years has gone through several complete overhauls, especially in terms of its leadership. The latest command addition to the college's ROTC is Lieutenant Colonel Donald C. Almy, the new director of the Military Science program. A '54 graduate of the University of Rhode Island, Colonel Almy obtained his masters degree from George Washington University in International Commerce. His most recent position was as a deputy post commander of the second infantry division in Korea. From 1961 through 1964, the Colonel was associated with the ROTC program at the University of Rhode Island as an Assistant Professor of Military Science teaching primarily the basic course. Colonel Almy was nominated by the Department of the Army to President Roger Howell and was accepted after a personal interview. Although the Director

of Military Science is considered a full member of the faculty and attends all faculty meetings, most of his connections with the college administration and the faculty is through the student-faculty committee on Military Affairs, chaired by Professor John Ambrose of the Classics Department. The Colonel noted that "... we try to get to most of the activities on campus and we like to feel that we are a part of the campus community rather than outsiders." Commenting on some of his goals for the military science curriculum, Colonel Almy noted that "Bowdoin offers a fine program" and at this point is carrying on the established program of former ROTC director, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Kattar. The Colonel did state that one of the ultimate goals of the program is the eventual restoration of academic credit to ROTC courses by "trying to enrich the courses so that in the eyes of the faculty and

students they will be worthy of credit." Concerning the atmosphere at Bowdoin ROTC, the Colonel noted that most of his recent acquaintance with the Army's ROTC program had been through the various news medias and that he had expected a more hostile atmosphere; stating that he was pleased "... with the attitudes of the students and faculty of an acceptance of the ROTC program on campus, at least for the time being." When asked about the use of the phrase "at least for the time being," the Colonel responded that if the President decides to go ahead with an all volunteer army, "all levels of the Army will have to take a whole new look at ROTC," and "the campus administrations will have to take a look to see what form the program is going to take." When questioned about the possibility of ROTC being eliminated from Bowdoin, Lt. Colonel Almy observed that "it would not be on the part of the administration — only if the product being graduated became of any less quality or if the number produced became so low as it would become economically unfeasible to run the program." Concerning the effect of a volunteer army and the subsequent ending of the draft on the Bowdoin ROTC program, the Colonel noted that "one of the major incentives to enter the ROTC is primarily the fact that the program is the only means of guaranteeing that a draft age individual can complete his education without being pulled into the service." Colonel Almy also asserted that if the threat of the draft is removed, its effect on the program will have to be offset by offering additional incentives, such as more scholarships. On the possibility of females enrolling in the ROTC program, Colonel Almy stated that at ten selected colleges and universities

across the country, the Army ROTC program is open to interested coeds, and that after the trial period has been evaluated and the results accepted by the Department of the Army, many ROTC programs will open their doors to females; women will then be able to avail themselves of the program's scholarship opportunities. The Colonel added that he would personally like to see the ROTC program at Bowdoin completely open to females. He also stated that at the present time, the Bowdoin Ranger program sponsored by the Department of Military Science is available to women. Commenting on some of the program's special offerings, Lt. Colonel Almy stated that he is planning on using members of the History Department to enrich the military history course during the sophomore year of ROTC. The Military Science department will also offer a senior center seminar this spring entitled "The Military Today. Tomorrow?" considering the future of the military in the United States. The seminar, open to the entire college community, will be led by Majors O'Brien and Spencer. Colonel Almy also wished to add that the ROTC will again offer a series of lectures by distinguished speakers on various areas of interest to the entire college community. On the second of November, Lyman Lemnitzer, former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe of all NATO forces, has been invited as one of the guest speakers. When questioned as to comments by various students as to the "Mickey Mouse" nature of certain aspects of the ROTC program, especially the drills, the Colonel stated that compared to when he took the course in the fifties, "the program has been drastically overhauled, enriched and most of the so called "Mickey

Mouse" which did exist, removed." As for the drills, Lt. Colonel Almy said that one of their main purposes is to show "the guy how to wear the uniform and how to move from point A to point B in an orderly manner. The Colonel added that "I personally dislike drill" but "there is a bare minimum that we must have in order to maintain order and any semblance of a military unit. It is not our intention to make a crack drill team out of the entire battalion." The Colonel also responded that the various procedures followed at the drill sessions are necessary to the Juniors attending the summer ROTC encampment in order to have a background for their various leadership positions. When asked about the quality of the officers produced by the ROTC program in general, Bowdoin ROTC in particular, Colonel Almy observed that the "Bowdoin ROTC graduates always measure up as compared to their peer groups when on active duty." The new Director of Military Science stated that there is a diversity of students in the program in-general, including a president of a fraternity, class officers, captains of athletic teams, and other students in various positions of leadership on campus. Colonel Almy also noted that he had recently seen former Director of Military Science Lt. Colonel Richard Kattar and said that "Colonel Kattar missed the ROTC detachment, campus life, and the many friends that he had made at the college." Colonel Kattar is presently attending the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. Colonel Almy also added that the former head of Bowdoin ROTC had consented to come back to Bowdoin, and present a lecture in the ROTC Senior Center Seminar later this spring.

Environmental Program In Bahamas

CORNING, N. Y. — Undergraduate field courses and independent study in environmental studies to be held January through May on San Salvador Island in the Bahamas will be open to students from Bowdoin College. An upstate New York consortium, the College Center of the Finger Lakes, headquartered in Corning, is sponsoring the studies on San Salvador for the second year. CCFL is operating its Bahamian campus on invitation of the Bahamian Government. According to a spokesman, students should work out their choice of studies through the appropriate campus office. Application forms are available at the CCFL headquarters in Corning. Studies are scheduled for each of four blocks of time — January, February, March, and April-May. Students may enroll for one

month, a sequence of months or for the complete semester on San Salvador. Charter flights will leave Fort Lauderdale. An all-encompassing fee for tuition, room and board, and instructional costs will be \$360 for the four-week courses and \$420 for the six-week courses. Students will be housed at former U. S. Naval facilities located at Grahams Harbour on the 12-mile long island. All the studies in January will be field courses. They are marine zoology, a demographic survey, community health survey, and art research and study.

Offered in February will be two field courses — tropical botany and historical archaeology. To be run in March will be three field courses. They are marine geology, prehistorical archaeology, and cultural anthropology. Studies will be held for six weeks in April-May.

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Orient/Clayton

Hidden Preoccupations Here At Bowdoin

by JOHN HAMPTON and SUMNER GERARD

Clubs
Bowdoin has a number of student clubs and activities that don't receive the attention given to WBOR, or the *Orient*. Who knows, for instance, how the Debating Society is doing this year? That particular activity probably receives more publicity in hometown newspapers than it does on campus. Here are a few lesser-known student activities and their plans for the coming year.

Chess Club
Gamemasters revel at the Bowdoin-Brunswick Chess Club, which meets every Monday night at 7:00 p.m. in Lancaster Lounge. A ladder system is employed for club ranking and is the determining factor controlling who will play in any one of the 10-inter-club tournaments. Club dues are free for students; all others, 25 cents. Other surprises are upcoming. For instance, a special one-day four-round "tornado" competition will be held on November 12. The only charge is a \$1.59 entry fee.

Chorale
The singing groups have also attracted large numbers this year. The *Chorale*, the largest group on

of Sills. Twelve debaters hope to share the glory this year.

Debating coach Mr. William Bennet estimates that the top three debaters spend a staggering ten hours per week in preparation for tournaments. The others, however, only spend two to three hours plus time spent at tournaments, which are held every weekend. Mr. Bennet invites a small number to tryout at the beginning of the year, but the club is open to anyone willing to work hard. However, about 80% of those who do try out, says Mr. Bennet, drop out after the first few weeks.

Glee Club
Unlike the *Chorale* the *Glee Club* is a select audition group this year and numbers twenty-seven members. Its first performance will be this Saturday, James Bowdoin Day. Other concerts will be given on December 12 in the chapel and April 29. During spring vacation the *Glee Club* will tour New York State.

Last Wednesday another exclusive group appeared at Baxter house — the *Medibempsters*. A tradition at Bowdoin since the late 1930's, this augmented double quartet (nine singers) will make its usual

Assorted Polar Diversions For The Desperate Hours

by RICHARD CREW

One of the more important questions facing each Bowdoin student is, "What can I do around here for fun?" The writer, interested in his sanity and that of his fellow students, has investigated this problem extensively. There are a number of things to do at the Moulton Union, besides eating, and several students were honest enough to say what they did on and off campus for entertainment. So, if you are considering having a little fun in the future, here you are.

Unless you think you can get a real thrill in the cafeteria or the men's room, the only places left on the bottom floor of the Union are the Television Room and the Game Room. On very special occasions, such as the airing of *Love Story* a few weeks ago, the television is taken out of the television room and placed in the main lounge or on the information desk. There are some students who spend their entire four years at this college playing pool, football, or table tennis in the Game Room. To lure even more people into the Game Room the Moulton Union committee has planned a freshman pool tournament to take place soon, and intends to start football and table tennis tournaments some time this year.

In the Lancaster Lounge, on the main floor, are held the weekly meetings of the Bath-Brunswick-Bowdoin Chess Club. The club, which consists mainly of Bowdoin students, meets every Monday night from 7:00 to 11:30, with an occasional tournament on Sunday afternoon. Contract Bridge tournaments are also held in the Lancaster Lounge, about once every two weeks. There is a twenty-five cent admission fee, and prizes for the winners. For the first time Master Points are being given to participants.

The Sex Education lectures and similar events are held in the Main Lounge. There is also a piano there, and almost always someone

is banging away on it, to the eternal annoyance of the Orient office upstairs.

All of this is very fine, but when students were asked what they did for amusement, the results were particularly depressing. Many said, "Nothing"; others replied, "Gee, you got me there," and not a few replied "Drinking." But as necessity is the mother of invention, many students have devised their own entertainments. Some listen to the organ students practicing in the Chapel, while others, less interested in music, count the number of stars on the ceiling (the current estimate stands at 1,173 stars). Others enjoy singing at the top of their lungs in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union. One student said that, of all the available activities, there were two he enjoyed above all others; the first was leaving, and the second was practicing witchcraft at 5:30 in the morning (this, apparently, is the time at which the victim is most susceptible). If anyone else has any suggestions, they are requested to send this writer a letter, care of the Orient.

As for the local movies, critic-at-large Doug Kennedy has said that entrusting yourself to Brunswick's offering of movies involves as little risk as taking a water-skiing lesson in Haiphong Harbor. Although there appears to be little else in Brunswick, one landmark is worthy of note. Go down Federal Street to the Stowe House, and inside, near the information desk, you will find Benjie's Bar. Choose any student on campus, and the odds are that you will have found him there at least once. It has been said of Benjie, the bartender from the West Indies, that he has seen more of the students than many teachers have. If you are especially lucky he will sing an old song, in a perfect imitation of Bing Crosby, just before he closes the bar at midnight. It is a small wonder, then, that the College plans to house some students at the Stowe House in the future.

campus, is 60 to 75 members strong. On December 10 the *Chorale* will team up with the orchestra to present Poulenc's *Gloria*. On Easter Sunday they will sing the Passion and Resurrection sections of Handel's *Messiah*. Traditionally open to all students and faculty, the group will welcome any newcomers. The time investment involved is about two hours per week.

Debating Society
On the strictly verbal side, the Debating Society has made a fine, if little publicized, showing this year in the two meets held to date. It won second place at a tournament at Tufts. Last year the team ran short on room in its trophy case in the basement

rounds of the fraternities, and may make appearances off-campus.

International Club
The International Club included about 25 members when it met last week in the Senior Center to consider its agenda for the coming year. Activities suggested include films, parties, discussion groups, a foreign food sale, and a radio show. The first get-together sponsored by the club will be a sherry reception this weekend in the Mitchell room, and will be open to members, both actual and prospective members. The club, itself, is open to all students and charges no dues. According to club (Please Turn to Page Eight)

Gourmet At Large

Hell's Kitchen Revisited

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

Brunswick is not just a town of tall pines and quaint New England architecture — yes, Virginia, Brunswick has a good old fashioned seedy section. One night, at 1:30 a.m., pile into your motorized vehicle, and drive down Route 1 — the true soul of this dynamic metropolis. Go past Emil's Used Car Lot, past the Bowdoin Drive-In, past an endless array of MacDonald's and Howard Johnson's, until you see twelve Mack trucks lined up in front of some greasy spoon. Park, and enter the aluminum portals of the Miss Brunswick Diner, where psychodramas are nightly acted out on a stage of stomach churning pepper steaks, and sandwiches consisting of cream cheese and nuts.

Spending a night at the Miss Brunswick is worth a semester spent in Bowdoin's sociology department. The decor of this emporium of "haute cuisine" looks as though it was put together from the Plaid Stamp catalogue. Over the counter, next to plastic toothpicks and copies of "The Maine Sportsman" which are both up for sale, stands two samples of the "superb" wit that the Miss Brunswick espouses. One states: "For instant service — come back tomorrow." and the other, also in the true spirit of jocularity, reads: "Increase your facial value — smile." As I sat

down, rubbing petrified ketchup off my chair that appeared to have been first deposited during the Antideluvian period, I noticed the menu on the wall having a culinary treat entitled "French Fried Pot." Three truck drivers stormed through the door, and as they sat down at the counter, I overheard one say, "Ya know, my Eloise, she don't put out anymore." As they rambled on in an intellectual analysis of the bowling score, I turned to the jukebox and music for an escape. Flipping through the varied offerings the Miss Brunswick's music library possessed, I noticed one opus entitled "Harry Hippie" by Bobby Womack and Peace, "So Long Mama" by Rick Nelson, and that great work of historical importance, "The Jersey Bounce" performed by the infamous Enoch Light and the Light Brigade. As the door swung open (Ah yes, the door of humanity!), a woman with an eye patch pushed herself in, and I began to fear for the worst. But then, to save my general opinion of human nature (or something like it), our waitress approached our table, and then emoting the same sentiments that Leopold Bloom had upon first sighting Molly, she purred: "What da yer want." After taking our order, (I chose a splendid repast entitled "The Trucker's Special.") she

(Please Turn to Page Five)



EDITORIAL

Americans never remain silent for long. There is a political heritage rooted in the conviction that Government is to be democratically elected by the people; that the government is given a four-year mandate on Election Day to direct the course of the nation, and that its policies "stand trial", in effect, for four years. Americans believe that each administration should have its chance, under the Constitution and under the laws made in accordance with that Constitution. When it fails, the electorate reserves the right to deny a renewal of the mandate to govern. It does not do so in a very emotional way or a very "exciting" way. The political process works best for us without the noise, the tension, the fear, and the anger that forces other nations to make sweeping decisions that bring dictators into power "to make the trains run on time."

So while the current presidential campaign is low-keyed, there is no reason to assume that this indicates indifference, or a silent mandate for four more years of Richard Nixon. We believe there is a silent but powerful wind of sentiment at large that may just choose to quietly deny that mandate this November. We believe that the Republicans have failed America and have put its very Constitution in jeopardy, and have tried to hide all of this from the American people. We believe, however, that America cannot be fooled.

MR. NIXON'S WAR

The Republican platform presents an image of four Republican administrative years in glittering rhetoric reminiscent of the simplistic "full dinner pail" generalities of the McKinley and Hoover campaigns. The Nixon administration has attempted to lull America into a second Gilded Age; an age of parades, drum-beating, flag waving, White House Guards dressed in grotesque Hapsburg paraphernalia, straw hat campaigning with carefully organized cheering squads, lavish and surreptitious financing of campaigns by monopolistic corporations, and espionage attempts that match the sordid operations of the late nineteenth century Pinkerton Agency in crudeness. Yet the elephant parade of 1972, like those before, obscures the "other" side of the picture, and tramples unsolved problems beneath a superficial layer of dusty slogans shouting that "prosperity is just around the corner" and "the War is over."

We remember the seamy side of this Republican administration. We remember the attempts to stifle the press. We remember the invasion of Cambodia, the murders at Kent and Jackson State, the President watching television football during a mass antiwar march on the capitol. We know the facts and figures: 15,232 dead Americans in Vietnam since January 1, 1969; 110,688 wounded; 537,153 dead Vietnamese; 21,400,507 sorties over Vietnam; 4,000 tons of bombs dropped each day; 3,529 aircraft lost; \$54.5 billion spent on the Indochina adventure; all of this since Mr.

A McGovern Manifest

Nixon took office, and there will be more to come if the Republican parade trumpets back into the White House for four more years. Seven pages of the Republican platform are devoted to issues of military "defense," which the administration now prices at more than \$80 billion per year.

Read the figures again and then listen to the Republican platform being read in Miami this summer: "Historians may well regard these years as a golden age of American diplomacy." Will parties in Peking and Moscow and dubious diplomatic "plusses" such as the negotiation of controversial wheat deals (swindles?) be cynically "balanced" against the monstrous moral, physical, emotional, and fiscal debit of Indochina?

President Eisenhower once said that "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." \$16 million dollars goes each day to salvage "honor" in Indochina, and it is more the "honor" of one man in Washington and a handful of criminal, corrupt gangsters in Saigon than the honor of our nation.

It does not go to rescue our POW's. Mrs. Valerie Kushner, an outspoken POW wife, commented on October 11 that "the POW's have been abandoned and exploited. They have been cruelly used by the Republican Administration and long ago were deserted by their Commander-in-Chief . . . And yet the war continues, not for the benefit of the POW's, but for the benefit of a few corrupt politicians in Saigon."

THE REPUBLICAN FAILURE

We emphasize the Indochina issue because it lies at the heart of the Nixon administration's domestic failures. The \$54.5 billion wasted on warfare would have:

- Brought all of America's 25.5 million poor above the poverty line (\$11.4 billion)
- Eliminated hunger in the United States (\$4.5 billion annually)
- Paid for the construction of the Washington Metro subway system (\$3 billion)
- Constructed 36,000 low-cost houses (\$1 billion)
- Financed all unfunded applications for HUD water and sewer grants (\$14 billion)
- Constructed 500 new high schools (\$8 billion)
- Met the hospital needs of urban areas (\$18 billion)
- Expedited the rebuilding of blighted urban areas (\$3 billion)

All of this has not been done; instead, Mr. Nixon has waged an absurd and costly war. Four and a half years ago Richard Nixon said, "We cannot continue four more years of leadership that has failed to win the peace abroad and at home . . . When the strongest nation in the world is bogged down for four years against a fourth-rate military power in Vietnam and no end is in sight . . . then it's time for a new leadership . . . Those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance."

We agree, and call for the defeat of the Nixon Administration and a repudiation of what it stands for at the polls on Election Day. We call for the election of Senator George McGovern to the Presidency.

MCGOVERN'S ALTERNATIVES

The now unfashionable idea of national guilt ought to be revived. Its rebirth could produce an understanding of the practical- and colossal-implications of the issues of the 1972 campaign.

From his initial 1963 senate speech opposing an increase in "advisors" in a then unknown peninsula in Southeast Asia, to his proposed military budget of 1972, Senator McGovern has refused to indulge in the sham that has become *de rigeur* in official foreign policy pronouncements. McGovern's reductions in military spending would amount to \$33 billion over the next three years including a decrease in the total armed forces by 500,000 troops, withdrawal of forces from South Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and South Korea and cancellation of all but research on the Safeguard ABM system. In an arena where the size and expense of an armed force increases by the same degree as its effectiveness decreases, the canard that "America has never lost a war" ought to be scrapped. In fact, the United States has already lost; in name, claiming victory for the joint ARVN-US forces can only appear as folly when half a million lives have been lost in that tiny country since President Nixon assumed office.

While the President has vetoed nine bills totalling \$54 billion for programs ranging from health, education, veteran rehabilitation, urban reconstruction and political control legislation, McGovern formulated and submitted three major bills on tax reform, National Income Insurance and Corporate Depletion Allowances. Aside from the war a hidden but major contributing factor to inflation has been the administration's duplicity on tax reform and combined welfare and social security payments. Personal tax revenues have increased since

EDITORIAL

1968 only a half of one percent in Federal Tax Revenue; corporate tax revenues have actually decreased by six percentage points, while Social Security tax receipts have risen by a full ten percentage points during the same period.

This places the burden of taxes on the wage-earning and salaried employees to a disproportionate degree; those who can least afford percentage increases in contributions to the tax revenue are asked at the same time to practice austerities under the "new Economic Program" on a par with corporations. Senator McGovern advocates an increase in taxation on those income brackets that can best handle more severe levies - and in any case will have to if the erosion in real personal incomes continues unabated. Asking the moderately or marginally affluent to support the bulk of the government's revenue can only perpetuate inflation by encouraging the two classes to demand - and agitate - for higher wage agreements. We believe McGovern's tax proposals would avert this tug of war that will persist so long as tax reform is avoided.

SPECTRE OF SURVEILLANCE

No issue seems further from the immediate interests of "Middle America" than the question of proliferated means and its sibling - the spectre of proliferated liberties and electronic surveillance. These are the favored paranoia of intellectuals and news editors; the "guy on the street" isn't shaken by a Watergate affair when his pressing concern is this week's mortgage payment. So the argument runs. Nothing could be further from the truth. The administration's "strict constructionist" appointments to the Supreme Court, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the D.C. Crime Bill and the administration's insouciance to serious charges of organized espionage by minions of the "Committee to Re-elect the President" will all rebound to the citizenry at large given sufficient time.

Increased utilization of computerized data banks for credit reference and police records, laws that favor grand sweeps by enforcement agencies of bystanders or passers-by of a public demonstration and censorship of news journals' files and reporters' portfolios will all contribute to an enveloping disrespect for constitutional protections cherished in this nation for over 180 years - an abnegation of values that will hamper citizens of any status. Standing "left" or "right" of this question from a civil libertarian perspective is not quite what is at stake: no man is fit to lead a nation whose capacity to thwart civil liberties has never been so imminent, who has so consistently defied both the letter and the spirit of the constitution and the Bill of Rights.

On these and other issues Senator McGovern has not avoided clarifying - and revising - his positions in an unequivocal fashion as possible. He has pledged a \$10 billion fiscal outlay for public service employment and conversion planning for displaced workers in military and aerospace related industries. His proposals for consumer protection encompass creation of a strengthened independent consumer protection agency as well as a Truth-in-Advertising measures.

Senator McGovern favors increased federal spending for education and health and he would redirect funds from our disastrous Indochina policy into legislation that would guarantee the right of all Americans to equal education and access to a National Health Insurance Plan. On the labor front, the Senator supports greater safety precautions for workers in all industries, equitable minimum wage laws that redress the imbalances caused by inflation, and pension programs supervised so that they become more than tax-evasion schemes for corrupt national union executive committees or tax avoidance schemes for corporations.

"COME HOME, AMERICA"

There is, last of all, the question of trust. We cannot believe that an administration that has perpetuated for four years the carnage it inherited from the previous administration can be seriously committed to the betterment of its own people if its willing to impose so irrevocable a fate on the people of a distant, still very much unknown and misunderstood land. A vote for the present administration is a mandate for the waste and deferment that has already blighted our future, it is a vote against the resilience and determination of a nation to restore itself and its image to a world already too complacent and too irresponsive to the demands for change upon which survival rests. Senator McGovern, on the other hand, can return us to a nation that defends the integrity and industriousness of its institutions without the gnawing fear of hypocrisy and self-doubt. Divested of the glitter and the gimmicky, no longer imbued with the aura of stratagem and deviousness, the White House will become the locus of national and world esteem it has all but lost in the past four years.

-MARK SILVERSTEIN
-RINK BUCK

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Libby Challenges Lord: Bursar Versus Miser

by PETER PIZZI

Thomas M. Libby, the college bursar announced early this week his intention to seek the at-large seat on the Brunswick Town Council and thus will oppose Richard A. Lord, who ran last year for the other at-large slot, but was defeated by William McKeen. Mr. Lord, a rigorous and diehard fiscal and political conservative, had made his decision to run known to the community at the time of his defeat last December and has been drumming up support through his social and professional contacts within Brunswick ever since.

Mr. Libby stated that he had compiled the necessary petitions and applications sometime ago. Apparently, though he gave no indication of this, his decision to run would have been affected had other individuals in the community decided to oppose Lord.

Both men have had wide experience with Brunswick town politics and know each other well from their frequent and numerous encounters which find them on opposite sides of issues. Lord held the office of Town Selectman from 1968-69 and was a member of the first town council (after the new charter was devised) from 1969-70. Mr. Libby also served on that first town council and has held the offices of Town Manager, Superintendent of the Brunswick Sewer District, Selectman and Director of the Brunswick Housing Authority.

Mr. Lord, an attorney in Brunswick, and generally "acknowledged" to be a vigorous member of the John Birch Society, holds that the central issue of the campaign is the "moral conflict", in his words, which would arise should Mr. Libby hold both the post of Town Councilman and Bursar of the college. According to Lord, an example of this conflict occurred when Libby went before the Town Planning Board, members of which he appointed, to propose the building of two new college dorms. Lord believes that a majority of members from the college community on any Brunswick governing board is an over-representation of what he calls the "private sector" of Brunswick. Libby, Mr. Lord contends, has never been in the "public sector" because he has always worked for the college or the "private sector". "He has not worked within the free-enterprise system the way I have," says Mr. Lord, obviously proud of his law practice. Lord also accuses Libby of being confined in his knowledge of the Brunswick population to the "more affluent" sector. "I am in contact with all different types of the people in Brunswick," Lord claims.

Mr. Libby plans on no campaign in the formal sense and is certain that the people of Brunswick are

adequately familiar with his views and his character from his years in public service to make an intelligent decision on election day.

Lord's political persuasion can be characterized by the adage "Government that governs least, governs best." A fiscal conservative of the highest order, he deplores all spending based on long term borrowing, all governmentally financed housing and all government programs in general, except for those which help finance sewage treatment plants and highways. One of his most singular proposals is to eliminate the tax exemption status of colleges, schools, hospitals, and churches. Realizing that a state statute guarantees such exemption, Lord, two years ago, proposed to the Town Council that it go before the State to have the statute repealed.

Of his past voting record, Lord says, "I could have taken the easy way out the last four years, as some of my colleagues have done, and voted 'yes' on money items that came before the council, but my thoughts have been on the future generations who will have to pay the piper." As a result of this conviction, Lord's role in town politics is viewed by many as having been consistently negative, voting down most, if not all, programs. As William McKeen said during last year's campaign, "If you are elderly, he (Lord) voted against your housing. . . . If you are poverty stricken, he led the war against the poverty program. Mr. Lord has voted against every educational issue that has come up."

Mr. Libby, in the realm of municipal expenditures, maintains that "the long term solution . . . to maintaining the services we need without any crippling tax increase . . . must come from the state and federal governments." He lists education and public safety at the top of his priorities for Brunswick with business and industrial development also vital. "Housing and help for the poor are essentials; we should participate in programs designed to eliminate the causes of poverty in Brunswick, continue to work for needed low-income housing and seek to eliminate or upgrade existing sub-standard housing." Mr. Lord, on the other end of the political spectrum, vehemently opposes such efforts.

When queried as to his membership in the John Birch Society, Lord smiled broadly, obviously relishing the question, and said "Why should it matter? It doesn't matter if a person in office is a Catholic or in the Rotary Club, does it?" Refusing to confirm or deny membership in the ultra-rightist group, Lord admitted, "I'm glad to hear the rumor is still circulating. I like to keep the college jumping!"

50 Years Ago

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

OCTOBER 18, 1922: It is a perennially regretted fact that the men who do not belong to fraternities excel those who do in scholastic standing. Almost invariably when the standing of the various groups is published the non-fraternity men lead, and when some of those men organize a local, as happened here recently, the men who are still non-fraternity men are still the leaders. This would lead one to think that there is something fundamentally wrong with our fraternity system here at Bowdoin.

It is useless to say that such is the case wherever there are fraternities. A recent article in the Brown "Daily Herald" shows that at Brown the non-fraternity men last semester stood in the ninth place among nineteen fraternities, and that the general average of the non-fraternity men was below the average of all the fraternity men. Brown has evidently something that we haven't. It is very hard to get at the heart of the matter, but a little consideration may help.

For one thing, Brown has deferred initiations. The advantages of this system have been set forth in this column so recently that it would be folly to repeat them now. But that is a point worth considering.

Another thing is that here at Bowdoin very little importance is placed upon scholastic honors. It is not possible for an outsider to compare this with Brown, but a glance at our own situation shows us at once that the fraternities do not seriously aim for scholastic achievement. Many of them may talk, but inasmuch as athletic and social honors are esteemed far more than Phi Beta Kappa keys, the fraternities can scarcely be blamed for working first of all for those things. Recently a green Freshman was sent all over the campus from house to house in search of "the key to Phi Beta Kappa." Could he have been similarly fooled concerning a "B"? Phi Beta Kappa is not sufficiently known and its honor too little esteemed.

If we may be allowed to digress, let us consider the reasons for this. The most obvious reason is not the character of its members but the inactivity of the chapter. When we look over the list of members of the Alpha of Maine we find that a few of them are "greasy grinds", but only a few. Some of the men are always active in many things. In the list of the Phi Beta Kappas from the Class of 1922 we find that in practically every case the members were all-around men. It included the editor-in-chief of the "Orient", the editor-in-chief of the "Bugle", one of the best track men in College, the leader of the Glee Club, members of the debating team, winners of

various prizes, and members of various class societies. And in years past it has been so, too.

But the Alpha of Maine is dead as far as undergraduates go. It meets once a year, and then merely to initiate new members. That meeting is held at Commencement, when no undergraduates are around. The Seniors who are initiated never have a chance to wear their keys on the campus, and few of the undergraduates could even name them. Their names are published once in the "Orient", once in the Catalogue and once in the "Bugle". Beyond that they have no recognition. Is it any wonder that the average student thinks little about Phi Beta Kappa? There are but very few Juniors elected to membership, and they never act as a body.

Remedies for this situation could be the holding of several meetings of the chapter during the year, the arranging of open meetings, and the holding of the initiation during the second semester instead of at Commencement. If the chapter were active the undergraduates would realize that it existed. If the initiation were held during the college year as it is at so many places, the honor would be recognized far more generally.

It is but natural that interfraternity rivalry in the matter of scholarship should be less keen than is the case with athletics. Scholastic work is long and laborious, and there is no glamor about it as there is about a track meet, for instance. There is no cheering section, no highly colored suit to wear. But if a little more such rivalry could be introduced, things would be changed here.

Another reason for the better showing of the non-fraternity man, is that as a rule he does not go out for other activities. Most Phi Beta Kappa men are fraternity men, but the average of fraternity men is lower than that of the men outside. Few Bowdoin men who do not belong to fraternities make any effort to enter any college activity. This is probably the real key to the situation. Once a fraternity is started the men start the mad race to excel all the other chapters on the campus in the honors that seem important in the eyes of the Bowdoin collegian.

The only new practical suggestion that can arise from this survey, is that Phi Beta Kappa become active again and thus rise in importance in the eyes of the undergraduates so that the fraternities will compete for this honor as they do for other honors.

The best suggestion was the one made several weeks ago, that we try deferred initiations.

100 Years Ago

THE ORIENT.

OCTOBER 21, 1872: On the world's great battle ground there is an unending contest of ideas. Opinions nowhere agree, and their possessors do not seem to desire that they should.

Now, although each man's mode of thought differs from every other man's, yet all the multitudinous differences can be brought into two general classes, the Conservative and Radical. These are the two armies that have fought, are still fighting, and always will contend so long as there are opportunities for change and desires for permanency. It is not for us to say which of the two classes is in the right, for according to our definition, we ourselves are partisans. Nor could we decide if we would.

Should we incline to the side of the Conservative, the other will point to unprogressive nations and unprogressive men, and then to the great deeds wrought for God and humanity by those restless minds that are always striving for new and better methods. Almost convinced, we pause to hear what the Conservative may say. He pictures before us the dangers of revolution and change, brings abundant proofs to show that reforms, so called, move in circles, and we are sure to come to his own sober standpoint at last. Baffled and confused we leave them both, and try to think out the problem for ourselves. The words, "Reforms move in circles," ring in our ears, and we look to our old and trusty teacher, History, and ask if it is so. Look first, we cry, upon the Rights of Man, are they not now respected as never before? Is not the near approach to equality that now exists a thing entirely new? We glance over the written page, and as we read, sentiments strangely familiar meet our eyes, the sayings of old philosophers, the customs of the early days, and we confess that Jefferson only revived an old idea when he said, "All men are created free and equal."

But in literature, insist we, there must be originality. This, at least, has pursued the straight path of progress. We compare Homer and Milton, Cicero and Butler, Plato and Porter, until the reluctant acknowledgment is forced from us that

original thought was exhausted long ago, and now we do but repeat.

Even modern science pursues a path that other feet have trod. Hundreds of years before Copernicus and Galileo, men held to the same principles of astronomy that we do today. Doyle taught the doctrine of conservation of forces two hundred years before it was lately re-discovered.

Yet the Radicals and Conservatives have fought over all the ground. Each position has been lost and won more than once; and still, whether advancing or retreating, they have only moved round and round! But if it is so, the spiral, an ever-widening circle, is that in which they move. If we hold positions that others have occupied before us, we also have learned the strong and the weak points of those positions. Doyle had the right idea of the properties of matter, perhaps, but he did not understand them so clearly as we do.

If benefits have resulted from the constant warfare of Radicalism and Conservatism, they are due to each alike, for the one has wrought and the other has retained.

The college curriculum at the present time is one of the sources of dispute, and here the same old lines are drawn. To the one party it is a sufficient cause for retaining the old courses, that their grandfathers pursued the same, while to the other this is reason enough for change. Science and Classics are in turn extolled and deprecated.

We are glad to see it. We do not dread the results of agitation. The best will win, but it will not be a lasting victory, for the standard is changing always. The advocates of change must show that Science is of more practical value than language as a means of education, and then they must keep it so.

Thus the struggle goes on unceasing, in college, church and world. Victory and defeat, right and wrong, too, change from side to side. The principles are antagonistic, yet they work finally in union like the sower and the reaper, and neither milstones that together grind the wheat. Then press on, Radical! Hold fast, Conservative! Let the contest be waged temperately and conscientiously, and good will result.

For The Meal That Lingers

(Continued From Page Three)

greeted a patron who proceeded to take out his false teeth and wash them in the water she had set in front of him.

Our meal arrived, and much to my supreme amazement, was of extraordinary standards; cuisine that caused me to feel pangs of homesickness for Chock Full O'Nuts back in New York City. Jed Lyons, Orient cartoonist, Hyde proctor, and free lance degenerate, who accompanied me to this shangri-la of food, had similar feelings, stating, "The BLT's are of the highest order. It's just too damn bad they can't vote for Bill Cohen." After indulging myself, I retired to the Miss

Brunswick's bathroom, which is an experience in itself. As spacious as a phone booth, the john, with its atmospheric walls of cracked plaster, and espousals of literary brilliance reminiscent of passages in "Tristram Shandy," reminds one both of a trough for horses, and the guest room at Alpha Kappa Sigma. Soon though, I departed, leaving the Miss Brunswick and my dreams of glory behind. I stepped out into the Maine night, and somewhere in the distance, a dog was barking. Yes friends, a night at the Miss Brunswick not only restored my faith in humanity, but changed the texture of my stomach as well.



RAH!



R

GO BEARS



"REMEMBER . . ."

**Alumni Weekend:
Excitement
Sports
Entertainment
Old Friends**

Photography by
Wayne Clayton



GOTCHA



SWALLOW (WHO?)



HALFTIME



YOU WILL ENJOY



"EXCUSE ME"



What are they DOING?

Poll Shows McGovern Ahead

Class	George McGovern	Richard Nixon	Undecided
TOTAL	61%	24%	15%
1973	58%	31%	11%
1974	58%	33%	9%
1975	66%	20%	14%
1976	61%	15%	24%

Orient Releases Poll

by TIM POOR
AND KAREN SCHROEDER

In keeping with the popular trend, the Orient releases the first of two student polls with regard to the November presidential election. One hundred and two students were interviewed at random, roughly twenty-five from each class.

Although no poll can be completely accurate, it is evident that George McGovern holds a commanding campus lead in the presidential race. Individual classes seem to be agreed as to

their choice, though there can be seen a slightly greater percentage of Nixon supporters in the upper classes.

Most Nixon supporters when confronted with the question, responded simply, "Nixon," while McGovern backers tended to respond in a lengthier fashion. Replies ranged from "McGovern — right on!" to "Well, I guess he's the lesser of two evils." Many students gave strong denunciations of President Nixon but could not say that they were definitely voting for Senator McGovern.

Closet Republicanism Scrutinized

by SAM ZION

Question: What do you make of the political situation on the campus?
Answer: I didn't know there was one.

Once upon a time, political activism at Bowdoin could be detected without the use of a magnifying glass. Only a few months ago, in reaction to the mining of North Vietnamese harbors, indignant members of this student body appealed to newly elected Student Council President Greg Leary to hold a special session of the Council so that they could air their protests. By calling a public meeting, allowing protesters to address the council and ultimately, by asking the Council members to vote by role call rather than by secret ballot, Leary engineered the hesitant council's squeaky 8-7 vote in favor of endorsing a moratorium.

Recently Greg commented on the endorsement: "At the time I thought it was important for the Student Council to be responsive to the wishes of the student body.

The purpose of the roll call vote was to enable the students to know how their individual reps were voting." Leary has not said whether or not he favors the endorsement of McGovern. My impressions are purely guesswork. Over the summer Leary received a letter from Senator McGovern addressed to the Presidents of College Student Councils across the country asking for their support in registering young voters. In an adroit political move, he took this opportunity to sound out the council members by mail on their feelings about endorsing a Presidential candidate as well as registering campus voters. All the members who responded favored registering voters but every single one balked at endorsing any candidate. They believed that the Council could not move in that direction without losing its tax exemption (which is the same as saying that it could not move that way and continue to function). Six refrained from commenting on who they would endorse if it came to a decision while four supported McGovern. Nobody supported Nixon. One came out against Nixon and two came out against McGovern. Does Leary believe that the legal problems which caused the members to balk could be overcome? Does he think that a properly worded statement would not jeopardize the Council's tax exempt status? If so, the sentiments of the

conservative council must have told him that the endorsement of McGovern would have to wait till a new Council could be elected. Now the October elections have taken place and the ballots have been counted.

A ten year capital fund raising drive is about to be kicked off. Informed sources suggest that if Leary decides to act on the endorsement issue, he will arouse the anger of some powerful, supposedly nonpartisan college officials. Before deciding whether or not to try to bring the endorsement issue to the Student Council for action, Leary will have to evaluate student opinion as well as partisan political activity.

Does support for an endorsement of McGovern exist among the students and their political leaders? Nixon and McGovern supporters tend to overestimate popular support for their candidates. The Republicans have never had it so good. All of a sudden they are respectable and it has gone to their polls. One student spoke of a poll that his friend took which established ten to one support for Nixon. The Democrats are also over-confident. Their two to one estimate of support — derived from canvassing activities — has suffered from a strange phenomenon which I like to refer to as "closet Republicanism". There are a lot of people around who say they are voting for McGovern but who intend to vote for Nixon on November Seventh.

To remedy this problem, I did a little polling of my own. Sunday afternoon, October 15th, between the hours of 1:30-5:00 in the afternoon, I called fifty different extensions randomly but without repeating any numbers and spoke to whoever picked up the phone:

"Hi, I'm conducting a poll. This will only take a few seconds O.K.? Do you intend to vote? For whom do you intend to vote?" The results of this poll destroyed the widely held belief that Bowdoin students are apathetic. No one failed to cooperate. Eight percent of Bowdoin Students will not vote. This figure is high but not as large as many suspect. Seventy-two percent have made up their minds on how they will vote. That leaves only twenty percent undecided. Bowdoin students are not very active politically but they are not indifferent either. McGovern led Nixon: 42% to 30%. Some symptoms suggest that many Nixon supporters are dissuadable. I kept wondering if I was going deaf until I grew accustomed to the whispers of a number of the Nixon supporters. One male guessed correctly that I recognized his voice and insisted on getting a friend to take his place — a blatant case of "closet Republicanism".

Activists for McGovern have a tight grip on the situation here. The Young Democrats led by Bob Isaacson and the Young Republicans led by George Bartel have forfeited leadership roles on the campus partisan political scene. Isaacson cites the lack of funds available for true political

activism on campus as responsible for his decision to campaign for Congressional candidates in coordination with local Democratic party organizers off campus. YD and YR funds provided by the college are not available for political campaigning. Isaacson and other members of the YDs double as McGovern canvassers. George Bartel has the State Republican organization behind him and has already drawn 25 dollars. He says that more is available where that came from if he needs it but says that the YRs will focus on local congressional races. The McGovernites, who consist of 27 hard core workers led by Kevin Wagner, constitute the only potentially powerful force on campus. They have been canvassing since September. These members are dedicated, united and sober. This is a winning combination. At the last meeting I sat in and overheard one McGovernite grumbling something about not having enough time for "these things". I gave him a nudge and asked him why he bothered to come. He looked at me quizzically and said quizzically, "I'm talking about my classes." The McGovernites are hurting financially. Bartel has made a crucial mistake by not exploiting this weakness. This could have caused grave problems for the McGovern supporters on a campus that defines equal political opportunity as the ability to shell out 25 dollars a shot for a room in the Moulton Union. Now it's too late. A flourish of expensive campaigning would turn people off at this late date. At the same time, it takes weeks to organize an effective canvassing campaign.

The tranquility of the last few months has hurt George McGovern. If Bowdoin students are not apathetic, why aren't they more active politically? Mary Blunt had this to say: "The Bowdoin campus is so small and being politically aggressive is a good way to make enemies. Who needs enemies?" I don't agree that the intimateness of the campus is significant. During my poll I also asked the following question: Are you aware of the existence of any minority or ethnic group on this campus which feels compelled to vote for George McGovern? Only fourteen percent replied affirmatively. All pointed to the Blacks. Meanwhile, informed sources at Afro Am predict that Blacks will turn out very heavily in support of McGovern. I was asked to dispel the myth that Am persuades its members to vote in a prescribed manner. Study groups take place but no endorsements are sought. Members are encouraged to come to their own decisions. There is obviously a severe lack of communication on this "small" campus. By staying home Bowdoin students are supporting the re-election of Richard Nixon. Mark Silverstein is probably correct in suggesting that generally speaking, "we are the victims of our own middle class values." We have something comfortable to fall back on when the going gets rough. There is nothing compelling us to stand up and protest. Our civil liberties are not being crushed on our doorsteps. There is no shortage of food. No bombs are falling on our homes. . . People are so involved in getting their own heads together that they've literally forgotten about the heads that are rolling in other parts of the world."

As Mark Silverstein put it: "It's gloomy. McGovern is way ahead of his time but we're only postponing the day on which we will have to reorder our priorities." The sons and daughters of Bowdoin are unlikely to give much of an endorsement to change this year.

STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS 1972-1973

NORTH APPLETON	DEBBIE SWISS
SOUTH APPLETON	ANDY ALISBERG AND MARIO BROSSI (TIE) (TO BE DETERMINED BY RUN-OFF)
EAST COLEMAN	THOMAS DeMARIA
WEST COLEMAN	JOHN COLLINS
NORTH HYDE	TOM HOERNER
SOUTH HYDE	BOB SIGEL
NORTH MAINE	ELLEN SIEBERT
SOUTH MAINE	BOB KRACHMAN
NORTH MOORE	TO BE DETERMINED FROM BALLOT COUNT
SOUTH MOORE	GEORGE HASKIOTS
NORTH WINTHROP	MERV SMITH
SOUTH WINTHROP	GILL LEWIS
BAXTER	BOB BARDWELL
BURNETT	HELOISE BLOXSOUM
COPELAND	ALLISON COOPER
KELLOGG	TED BERKINSHAW
SENIOR CENTER	
Floors 3, 4	MARK STRAUSS
Floors 5, 6	NANCY ALFORD
Floors 7, 8	TIE—CHUCK REDMAN AND PAUL MEADOWS (RUN-OFF)
Floor 9	CLAIRE BEVERAGE
Floors 10, 11	DELBERT FORTNEY
Floors 12, 13	JOHN REDMAN
Floors 14, 15	STEVE BURLOCK
TD—ROBERT ROZUMEK	KAPPA SIGMA—JIM BOWIE
PSI U—JOHN HUMPHREYS	CHI PSI—DREW ELINOFF
ZETA—DOUG RILEY	ARU—LARRY BLACHER
DELTA SIGMA—JIM POLIANITES	BETA, DEKE—TO BE DETERMINED
OFF CAMPUS: RESULTS TO BE ANNOUNCED MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1972	

More Bowdoin Societies

(Continued From Page Three)

tremendous amount of time: 4 three-hour rehearsals per week. Mr. Ray Rutan, the club's faculty advisor and director of *King Lear* says he tries to keep tryouts as open as possible. He hopes that this will be a "building year" so far as audiences are concerned.

Modern Dance

Those interested in blending art with athletics will find that a Modern Dance group of about 16 women and five men (they come and go) meets in the Sargent Gymnasium four times a week for rigorous exercise sessions. Open to anyone interested in performing or simply in getting in shape, the classes require no previous experience. They are run informally and attendance is not strict. The dancers president Ilmar Oran, its purpose is essentially social; but beyond that, it aims at encouraging an interchange of ideas, and at helping foreign students at Bowdoin to settle in.

Mask and Gown

The class of '76 has brought new interest and talent to the performing arts. Tryouts for the Mask and Gown's major production jumped from 17 last year for *King John* to 54 this fall for *King Lear*. The total number of participants in the dramatic society fluctuates but is probably over 100. Before the major performance of *King Lear* on November 17, 18, 19 in Pickard Theater, the Mask and Gown will present two student-directed plays in the experimental theater: Pirandello's *The Vice* on November 3, 4, 5 directed by Mark Lechner, and McNally's *Next* directed by Douglas Kennedy, in preparation for these performances, actors put in a

will begin soon to train for a performance as yet undisclosed. Participation in the dance group involves about 4½ hours a week and at present does not count for credit.

Young Democrats and Young Republicans

On the political side, there are two major clubs, the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans. The Democratic group, chaired by Bob Isaacson, plans to work for two Maine candidates, Mr. William Hathaway who is running for the US Senate, and Mr. David Graham, an incumbent state senator. His activities include leafleting, canvassing and initiating a general drive to get out the vote for these men. Senator McGovern, it appears, has a special organization independent of this group. If you are curious about them, call Kevin Wagner.

George Bartel's Young Republicans are working along the same lines. They plan local drives for state officials and are already manning the local Republican Headquarters at night. Post election activities will include visiting state conventions and attracting an outside speaker. George is also in charge of a separate group, The Committee to Re-elect the President. Their function is self-evident.

Yoga

Readers of the *Thymes* will remember hearing about that other bodily discipline — Kundalini Yoga. Yoga enjoys unprecedented popularity this fall, with a total of about forty students taking part in daily sessions of exercises and meditation. Classes are structured, but attendance is informal. The local class is sponsored by a national organization called 3HO. 3HO charges no dues, but welcomes contributions. If interested in joining, see Daniel or Donna on the top floor of Sargent Gymnasium.

Major Production On Colby Campus

Colby College presents Tom Stoppard's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead." The presentation by "Power and Wig" will be on Friday and Saturday nights, November 10 and 11 at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are \$1.50.

"The View Is Really Quite Nice"

Mere Point Example of Maine Rocky Coast

by DREW HART

The question at stake here is merely one of public service. Is there a Mere Point Beach or is such a locality nonexistent? According to a resident of Mere Point, a peninsula which juts out into Casco Bay in the vicinity of Bowdoin, there is no beach.

A group of students went down to the point last weekend, most of them subscribers to the belief that indeed, a beach exists, and secondly, that it is a nice place to go to on a sunny afternoon. It was somewhat of a rude shock then, when we were confronted with a conflicting viewpoint, after driving all the way down Maine Street and Mere Point Road.

"I've lived here all my life", the woman said, "and I've never seen a beach here." Mere Point is private property owned by several families. Many of the homes on

the peninsula are basically for summer vacation purposes. However, a few people seem to live there all year round. When we ventured inside the gate, we chanced upon a woman who was standing in front of her house. The expedition leader, the inimitable Glenn Brodie, asked directions to the beach. When she explained that no such place was to be found, the entire entourage assailed this writer.

"Drew" Tom Chauncey asked, "why did you say there was a beach?" I explained that I had thought one existed, whereupon the resident intervened again, maintaining that there was no such place. We thanked her and then continued further into the property. The road led out to the tip of the point, where we stopped the car. Following a path for a few feet, we emerged onto a

bank which descended to the rocky shoreline. This field of rock slabs is Mere Point Beach. While it is not a particularly comfortable place to lie in the sun, it does provide an interesting view out through the "Islands of Casco Bay" to the ocean.

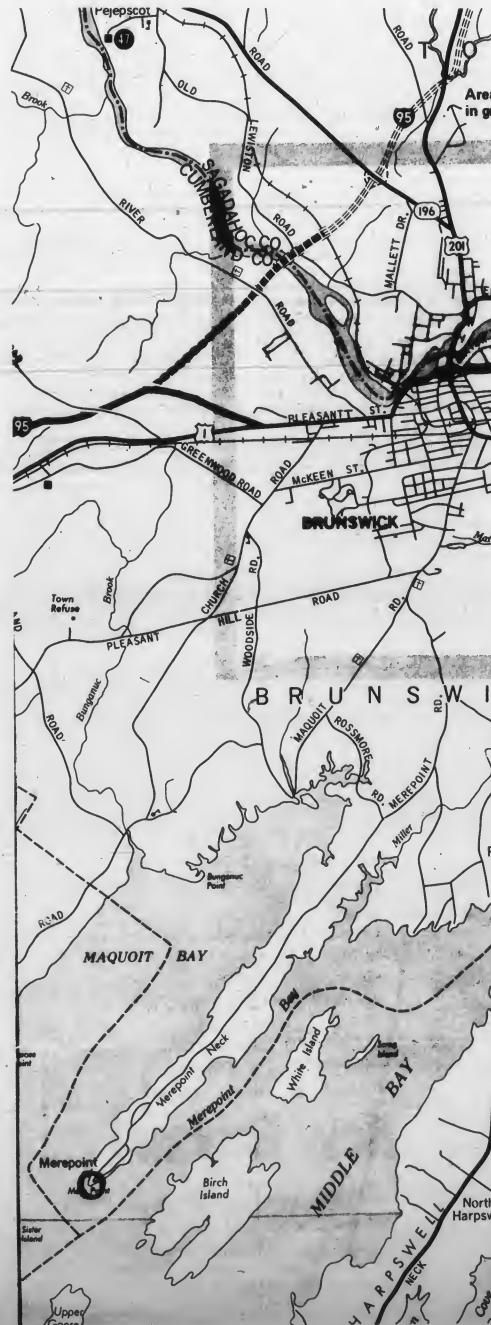
The shoreline is a floor of small sedimentary rocks interspersed with very coarse sand. Barnacles cling to the rocks, and kelp and seaweed have washed up here. Because the 'beach' is of an area of maybe a hundred square feet, it certainly does not constitute a place for recreation; possibly one might find diversion in skipping stones across the water. On the west side of the beach there is a

small promontory; it is here that the point juts out to its farthest extent. On this little ridge are several grassy areas, which might make nice picnic spots, providing one is not overly concerned with the wind. On the day of our visit to the point, the wind was of gale force, blowing us about the shore as it came from the west.

From Mere Point one can see the big islands of Casco Bay, among them Great Chebeague and the Cousins Islands; several smaller ones dot the horizon as well. Between these, views out to sea are afforded. If one was to sail straight out from the peninsula, one would eventually land somewhere in the vicinity of

Boston, and not in England, as might be assumed. The view is really quite nice.

It is left to the reader to determine for himself what that strip of land at the end of Mere Point actually is. It does not stand in this writer's mind as a beach, at least in the traditional sense; perhaps to a Maine resident it is such. Yet it is an enjoyable place to visit on a clear day, and will give you a feel for the rugged coastline of this region. If a visitor should happen to meet a middle-aged lady with grey hair and average height when traveling to the point, it would be advisable to wave and drive on by.



We want your body. (And mind) (And vote)

The Presidential election is on November 7.
We want Senator George McGovern to win it.
He Can.

It's up to you.

Elections are not won by magic.

They're won by bodies — people who get out and ring doorbells. Who canvass the entire voting population to see where the work has to be done. And who do the missionary work of converting or reinforcing the votes. The work isn't unpleasant . . . just hard.

We need people who can work in offices, who can type, who can work with the press.

Call us right now and tell us you're joining hundreds of others in Maine who are working to elect a President.

President McGovern.

We can't afford to wait another four years.

Portland 772-5408 Orono 866-3290 Augusta 622-4731 Waterville 873-2662 Lewiston -784-2106

Brunswick 725-7410 Bangor 947-0547 Presque Isle 764-0332 Farmington 778-4992

McGovern Shriver '72

President
McGovern
'72

99 Western Ave., Augusta, Me. 04330

The warm body's not available . . . here's \$_____ towards the cost of the project.

Name _____

Address _____

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lovely Troy

October 16, 1972

To The Editor:

I thank the Orient staff for mentioning Troy, Maine in the article about Porteous' congressional campaign. Now, as I tell people the location of my home, I no longer feel that I am making up a town to hide a shady past. Troy is a rustic and quiet, though uneventful, place to visit - provided that one does not miss it as one drives through. However, my appreciation should not imply that Porteous will get my vote.

Sincerely,
Priscilla Paton '74

Take It Away, Celeste . . .

October 17, 1972

To The Editor:

The following quote was taken from a Dartmouth-published magazine about last semester's rush (they rush freshmen only during second semester), this is for all those freshmen who thought that their initiation was a bit absurd.

"Somewhere under 50 percent of the student body are presently (fraternity) members, but there is no frat jock per se. There are subdued houses where the more studious are known to live, and then there are the houses which uphold the fine tradition of fun-loving frats everywhere. One particularly inventive house staged a now-famous recognition night, this past spring. An appreciative coed audience was on hand to see the pledges paraded one by one, covered by a blanket from the waist up and naked from the waist down. Of course the trick was to recognize the pledges by the shape of their knees."

Celeste Johnson, '75

The Truth Will Out

October 15, 1972

To The Editor:

Re last week's article on the Outing Club trip to Mount Katahdin, I should like to register my objections to the fantastic lies, half-truths, and malicious slanders levelled against my person by one Mr. Drew Hart.

First, I have good reason to believe that Mr. Hart is afflicted with a malady commonly known as cranial atrophication. This illness is quite prevalent among "rugged outdoorsmen" who continually imbibe excess amounts of rotgut Liebfraumlich, and who proceed to climb to dizzying elevations in the foulest climates imaginable. Among the many and varied symptoms of cranial atrophication is an abnormal inclination to memorize long passages of material. Mr. Hart's recitation of *Don Quixote* *Crush That Dwarf, Hand Me Those Pliers* (a tolerably good show, at that!) around the campfire, indicates that the disease is well into its advanced stages. As yet, I am unhappy to report, no cure has been found for this unfortunate condition.

Second, as befits any "seasoned adventurer," I shall intrepidly continue to pursue the goal of Baxter Peak. Undaunted in spirit, and unwavering in hope, I shall sally forth upon the slopes of Katahdin until the summit is reached. The proud Bowdoin tradition of Peary and MacMillan shall not die!

Finally, I heartily concur with Mr. Hart on one observation made in the piece: he is indeed a masochist!

Fearlessly yours,
Eric M. Weis '73

Fearless Fosdick Replies . . .

To The Editor:

"Katahdin Trip Ends In Vain," an article that appeared in last Friday's Orient was both interesting and descriptive, but unfortunately incomplete. I

regret that Mr. Hart did not contact members of the Deke and ARU expeditions which also attempted to scale the mountain on the weekend of October 6-8. In the interests of superior journalism (interests, I presume, that are consistent with those of the Orient Editors) the author might have researched his material more carefully. In so doing, he would have discovered that Kevin Buisri did, in fact, attain the summit ("the view wasn't any better, though," he noted), that the Deke party stayed and survived Saturday night, and that no less than three different ascents of the mountain were attempted. On Saturday the mountain was literally crawling with intrepid Bowdoin people and friends, who were treated to the best weather in the state (no rain until noon!) and spectacular views that lasted up to ten seconds.

I could recount our own triumphs and disasters in detail, but only wish to mention that Pat ("the Goat") Trahan managed to light a cigar at 4,800 feet. His reasoning was "I found a place where the wind wouldn't blow out the match; what else could I do?" Pat is the first person I ever knew who climbed a mountain of any size in a London Fog raincoat. As for disasters, I know them well; in my official capacity as honorary scoutmaster of the Deke trip I was awarded the guilt for each and every one of them (while being absolutely faultless, of course). Accounts of collapsing tents, tree stumps that glowed in the dark, soggy clothes, failing Svea stoves, girl friends lost on the way to find an outhouse and "Old Duke Very Superior" red wine for breakfast will no doubt find their way into stories told to future grandchildren. Ritz crackers, peanut butter and aerosol cheese affirm the belief that food cooked outdoors tastes much better. Such stories form a foundation for any successful trip; by Sunday we had confirmed to each other that we were "tough!" Anyone can stay home and watch TV; possibly he will experience unforgettable times in doing so. It is more likely, however, that he will find them in abundance when he goes mountain climbing. I don't doubt that I can be accused of justifying myself for driving four hours into the hinterland for the purpose of exhausting myself and friends. A good story or two will always quell the louder taunts of stay-at-home skeptics, and I do not question their sanity. I, however, would rather that normal people stay at home, laugh, and litter campus bar rooms. Those of us who brave the woods would agree with me.

Enough personal virulence and brouhaha. It was not the purpose of this writing. In the July 17 issue of *Sports Illustrated*, an undeniably august periodical, there appeared an article written by one Bill Gilbert called "Pack Up Your Troubles," which denounces camping in general and pleasure camping in particular. I commend it, as Professor Goehagan might, to everyone's attention, and would like to quote a small passage for the benefit of those who smirked or laughed outright when 30-odd wet and bedraggled hikers returned to campus on October 8:

"The whole thrust of human activity, a principal and persistent goal of mankind, has been to escape the cave, the igloo, the tepee, the bare earth and the raw elements.

"Such notions are notably contrary to a large body of contemporary thought and behavior. Camping, ostensibly for pleasure, has become leisure-time activity, and outfitting recreational campers nowadays is a very big business. Rather than disproving the premise that camping itself is a wretched mess, this situation reflects our talent for self-delusion."

Mr. Gilbert is a natural history writer who spends considerable time camping involuntarily, "just as, say, professional basketball players have to spend a lot of time in airport lobbies..." He may be factually correct, but one cannot suspect he chose the wrong career profession. Members of Deke, ARU and the Outing Club who braved 30 mph winds and machine-gun velocity sleet to climb Mt. Katahdin two weeks ago may not be able to justify the unreasonable urges that caused them to do so, but that's all right. We had fun.

Sincerely,
Ben Bensen '74

Students, Alumni Intoxicated By Homecoming Celebration

by LEONARD LOTHSTEIN

If ever Bacchus deserved a day of remembrance, it was surely Homecoming. A crisp Autumn weekend mixed with an atmosphere of friendly reunion, and in the evenings, the aromas of spirits, provided the necessary ingredients for a truly enjoyable Homecoming weekend.

Many of the weekend events occurred at the fraternities. Friday, most houses enjoyed cocktails in the late afternoon and a banquet in the evening for alumni and guests of the brothers.

Then came the concert, or rather a vain attempt at one. The group was "Swallow," a band which did not go down well with the student body. In fact, the mildest criticism of the concert was spoken by one ABU brother, who vehemently stated, "It s-ked!" The only cheering words concerning the concert were delivered by Psi U, whose members claimed to be the only people dancing at the concert. Congratulations.

After the "marathon" performance, which ended at about nine-thirty, it was back to the frats to open the bottles and kegs. ARU had their notorious "open bar," which coincided with the alumni meeting at the house. The ensuing party wore on until one-thirty. Naturally, at Psi U they "sang and played piano and danced till early morning," while at Delta Sigma, those with enough sense to avoid a hayride in North Windham. A fire was lit in the Zeta Psi fireplace to warm the house, while beer warmed the stomachs of those who dared to play "Thumper."

The eyes of Saturday witnessed the downfall of Bowdoin's football and soccer teams, and of a keg of beer at the hands of Kappa Sig at Whittier Field. Bowdoin's eleven were also outplayed by the Bowdoin Precision Marching Band, who, while performing "A Tribute to Nothing in Particular," outclassed even the mammoth band of Ohio State University.

After the football game, where else but to return to the ferments of the grapes. Chi Psi devoured vast amounts of hot cider punch, while the Kappa Sigs, still not

satisfied with just a keg, washed down the afternoon's defeat with wine punch.

Saturday evening dinner consisted, at most houses, of a buffet, an inexpensive dining pleasure which left the houses just slightly in the red.

Saturday night, the "last trumpet" sounded and the holocaust commenced. Zeta Psi and Delta Sigma united to produce one of the unique events of the fall; the "fifties revival" party with Orno Bob. The attire of the evening would have made James Dean turn in his leather jacket and chinos as the Zeta and Delta Sig greasers partook in a wild twisting and jitterbugging orgy. The brothers at TD, confirming their already questionable reputation, claimed to have cavorted naked in front of the girls in the house. That still did not help. Beta, which was, as usual, wall-to-wall Brookies, entertained with a band until one a.m. and then resumed with the house band. But one Beta brother adamantly stated that "Beta maintained an intellectual atmosphere for which it is famous", which is fine if the college awards degrees in hockey. At Kappa Sig, one brother, when asked if anything unusual occurred Saturday night, replied, "everybody was gettin' soused, is that unusual?"

Inebriated alumni kept Psi U alive 'till three with their musical rendition of everything, which was immediately followed by a pumpkin fight.

Sunday! Ah, Recovery Sunday. The chapel bells were lined with cotton. The aftermath was felt at Psi U when, according to totally unreliable sources, Kitty Silver gave birth to a 15 pound pumpkin while another was aborted with a butter knife. Delta Sigma nearly succeeded in demolishing their oriental rugs when their popcorn caught on fire.

By the time the students, alumni, and guests at Bowdoin regained their senses, the sad realization that homecoming was over was evident. Stowe Travel resembled a scene from "Peyton Place", while cars with hands waving out the windows departed from the campus, hoping to return again soon.

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Ghoulish Warrens

General Hubbard: Gothic Legacy

by JOSEPH HERLIHY

The library, that rock upon which a small New England liberal arts college is built, has never lived in its own monument at Bowdoin College. No venerable, permanent shrine marks its place. Hubbard Hall, had it been our first and last library building, would have fit the role well. Yet, the fact of the matter is this: Hubbard Hall was Bowdoin's fourth library. Our library has never been at home.

The books, like everything else at the beginning, were kept in Massachusetts Hall. Then, in 1805, they were packed up and moved to the second floor of the then just constructed chapel. This building was a plain wooden structure of two stories built by Samuel Melcher of Topsham; it no longer stands. The library occupied the second floor. Due to a stove fire that was unattended at night, it occupied the room rather nervously for forty-three years.

In 1848 the present chapel was built, and the books moved to what is now Banister Hall. Although they were relieved to get out of a fire trap, they were getting sick of churches. Banister Hall did not help much, for at the time it was lit by one stained glass window that could not be opened. In addition, in order to fit all the volumes it was necessary to install nine galleries right up to the ceiling. Since the average height of Bowdoin students was then much shorter than now, and since hot air has always been known to rise on the Bowdoin campus the books up by the ceiling were ignored and overheated.

On April 22, 1900 General Thomas Hubbard, '57, announced to everyone's relief that he would give the library a home of its own. It was finished in 1902 at twice the cost the General expected to pay. It was then decided that the building be called Hubbard Hall.

A tour of Hubbard Hall is now in order. Before entering look at the exterior of the building. According to Hatch's *History of Bowdoin College*, the building is constructed of Harvard (ha!) brick, Indiana limestone, and Maine granite, in imitation of Oxford's Magdalen College. Bowdoin campus is fortunate to have just one fine example of the "Collegiate Gothic" style; most schools have a "Collegiate Gothic" curse. Ours is a "Neo-Georgian" curse.

Enter the vestibule through the front doors. There are plaques to the right and left. One is a tribute to Thomas and Sybil Hubbard. The other is some mumbling inscription in praise of the book containing the following unattributed verse:

"He who reads and reads and does not what

he knows is one that ploughs and ploughs and never sows."

A touching disclaimer. Ascend the short flight of stairs. You are now standing in a large hall, once the home of the circulation desk. The hall was originally larger but now offices of the Economics department are in the back. To your right is the Public Affairs Research Center; to your left is the famous polar bear museum. Not to be missed are the paintings of Tom and Sybil and a younger H. R. Brown.

As you begin to climb the large flight of stairs you will be met by an impressive grandfather clock. This, a gift of Judge Putman's widow, was bought at Shreve, Crump and Lowe.

Continue up the stairs until you reach a second large hall. The experience of being stared at by all of Bowdoin's past presidents is one of the tour's most inspirational moments. They are all here except, of course, Roger Howell. President Chamberlain's Napoleonic gesture and the hauntingly ugly portrait of President Coles are worth close examination. So too the bizarre floor lamps made out of replicas of some kind of classical tablewear. This hall remains as it was when Hubbard Hall was the library of Bowdoin College. To the left and right were reading rooms; these rooms are now art studios.

The tour is not complete without taking a good long stare into the Bliss Room. This, off the corridor to the right, houses a collection of books on art in fine bindings donated to the college complete with the furnishings of

Capital Campaign

(Continued From Page One)

tokens. It is in these areas that the college must reassert itself. This is not so much a bid for retrenchment as it is a stand for survival. The reluctance of federal and state governments to proffer support, inflation that has withered operating margins as well as percentage increases in alumni giving and disenchantment with change that washes away substance as it ushers in appeal make President Howell's pronouncement one of expediency as clearly as it is an echo of the historian made administrator. "... We must not relinquish our role as conservator of the historic strengths which are the foundation of the Bowdoin education," will remain a byword for the outstanding reason that to choose any greater deviation from the orthodox priorities of the school would court erosion of all facilities as they now exist.

the New York apartment in which they were kept: Venetian blinds, oriental rugs, and red velvet lamp shades.

Off the left corridor is a narrow staircase that leads to an empty upper room. This room until last year was used to store projects done by students in Architecture courses: It is a kind of architectural graveyard. (One ambitious student had planned a monorail terminal for downtown Brunswick.) The room has a

number of locked doors.

One of the doors leads to the upper story of the tower containing, according to Hatch, relics of the Abbot family of Farmington and New York. The other doors let on into the safters of the east and west wings of the buildings. Here live some of Brunswicks most self assured pigeons; open the door and walk in - they won't even blink.

The stacks, of course, are off limits. At present they are still full

of books of the Dewey collection. Some are in the process of being recatalogued; others of no great current interest will remain there in storage to be recatalogued if asked for by students. Hubbard Hall's stacks have room for two hundred thousand volumes and will someday become a working part of Bowdoin's library once again.

I am sure the lonely gargoyle of the tower has not escaped your attention.



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SPORTS

Alumni View Two Bear Losses

Bears Scourged

by D. E. REEVES

On October 14, before a large Homecoming crowd, the Bears were defeated 3-0 by the tough Amherst Lord Jeffs. Bowdoin entered the game hoping to defeat one of the top ranked teams in New England. However, due to a few key injuries to Martin Assoumou and Girma Asmerom and Amherst's superior play in the first half, the Bears record moved under the five hundred mark.

The game began and Amherst wasted no time in attacking the Bear defense. Confident and precise passing marked the Jeffs' play. The Bear defense was able to hold; however their numerous clearance kicks were being intercepted by the aggressive Lord Jeffs and promptly sent back into Bowdoin's territory. As indicated

detected a hand ball on a Bowdoin defensive man. The Jeffs were awarded a penalty kick, scored, and pushed their lead to 3-0 at the half-time break.

After the half-time intermission the Bears snapped out of their doldrums and aggressively attacked the Amherst defense. The line of Asmerom, Milnor, Hoeng, Cesar, and Brown made passes which they had not in the first half. They consistently beat the Amherst defense but were abruptly halted by fine saves by the Jeff goalie. The defense, anchored by Sexton, Rosa, Macomber, and Sampsidis, supplied the line with pin-point passes and thwarted every Amherst attack.

The second half was a stalemate and the Jeffs left the field, victorious.



Bowdoin carrier being tackled by Amherst defense during the 35-13 Bear loss. The Bear's offense is gaining more strength with each game and the team feels confident that they can upset Williams this weekend.



Co-Captain Billy Sexton battling with Amherst's offensive forward Orient/Clayton during the Homecoming contest.

by the score Bowdoin could not get an offense generated. During the half the Bears, though controlling the ball well for the first few passes, were not able to make the last big pass which possibly could have set the stage for a goal.

The Lord Jeffs took the lead after five minutes of play. One of their halfbacks lofted the ball in to the penalty area and after some confusion in front of the goal an inside forward kicked the ball into the net to give Amherst a 1-0 lead. The Lord Jeffs continued applying their pressure and scored on a fluke shot which hung up in the air and was misjudged by

goalie Bob Baker. The last score of the game came after a scuffle in the penalty in which the referee

The Bears' record now stands at 2-3. Despite Bowdoin's sub five-hundred record the Bears have demonstrated that they are worthy of recognition. At the beginning of the season Bowdoin was not mentioned on the New England Coaches Poll. However, after defeating sixth ranked Tufts and losing by close scores to high-ranked Springfield and Wesleyan, the Bears have been at the threshold of entering the top ten list. Last week the Bears were eleventh in votes given out by coaches.

Field Hockey Sweeps Three

by DEBBIE SWISS

Though several of Bowdoin's athletic teams have not been faring well this year, the field hockey team is not part of this trend. As of Wednesday, they remain one of the two undefeated teams on campus, along with the freshman soccer team. Under the very able direction of Mrs. Mortimer LaPointe, the team has won its games against Bates J.V., Colby varsity, and Morse High School. Mrs. LaPointe commented on the strength of the team by saying: "It is a very well-balanced team that has to rely on the abilities of one another."

Margy Burns, a center, scored the winning goal against Bates J.V. to make the final score a 1-0 win. Left half, Celeste Johnson scored the single point in Bowdoin's win over Colby. The team had little difficulty defeating Morse High School, 9-0. The team scorers were Debbie Stranges (2 goals), Mary Cissel (2), Debbie Duffy (1), Mary Pyden (1), Patsy Ahrens (1), Emily Schroeder (1), and Margy Burns (1).

Mrs. LaPointe commented: "Every girl who is out for field hockey is outstanding. In order to build strong players I need somebody pushing for a starting position, so the more that come

out, the more outstanding the team. Last year we had an average of eight girls out on the field and we lost our only game. This year we average eighteen girls a practice and that makes them work harder. Thirty at every practice would be ideal."

The coach went on to say that she has complete faith in the Bowdoin women to play a great game in what has been built up to be THE match of the season: an away game at Westbrook on October 25. Team members noted that some Brookies have insinuated that the game is a grudge match. Beth Kelly and Jennifer Brewster commented: "They're out to kill us, but it's not a grudge match on our part because we'll naturally beat them anyway."

Kitty Silver added: "We do not have any personal animosities toward the Westbrook women. We want to go in this game as in any other game with a healthy competitive attitude. I'd like the Westbrook women to know that their hostilities toward the Bowdoin field hockey team should really be directed toward the Bowdoin men, because that is where their problem lies."

Celeste Johnson made the most optimistic statement about the game when she suggested: "Most

of the girls are hoping that there will be a keg waiting for them after the game for a victory celebration." Mrs. LaPointe feels that "the Bowdoin women have a great attitude toward the game. They playto win. Since none of us plan to go into this game any differently, there should be no problems."

The team starters and positions are as follows: Laura Wigglesworth (goalie), Beth Kelly (right full), Debbie Mann (left full), Jennifer Brewster (right half), Debbie Stranges (center half), Celeste Johnson (left half), Mary Cissel (right wing), Sue Roy (right inner), Margy Burns (center), Kitty Silver (left wing), Mary Peden (left wing). Back-ups include: Wendy Felliston, Sue Davis, Stephanie Monaghan, Debbie Sistare, Mamie Lum, Debbie Duffy, Ann Price, Patsy Ahrens, Emily Schroeder, Sue Sterns, Sue Westlake.

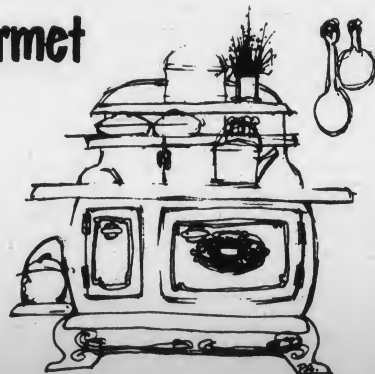
The toughest game of the year comes after Westbrook, when the team travels to Bates on October 30 to face the varsity team, who have been the state champs for the past few years. Bowdoin's field hockey players are in great condition and are optimistic about their chances to change Bates' status.

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Maine's infamous contribution to the ecology crisis, The Androscoggin, which is now banned to waders.

Say, "Go Home"

Board Denies Student Vote

by TIM POOR

Twenty to thirty Bowdoin students have been denied registration in Brunswick for failure to meet necessary residence requirements. Out of state students have been strongly advised by the Brunswick election board to register in their home states and to vote by absentee ballot. They have been told that unless they hold or have plans to hold a local job, own a car registered in Maine, or have lived here for one and one half to two years, chances are "99 out of 100" that they will be denied registration.

This stands in direct contradiction with Maine state law, which provides for a three month local residency requirement. The law now in effect in Maine states that a person may register and vote locally if that individual is a US

citizen, 2) will be at least 18 years of age on the date of the upcoming election, and 3) has a "good faith intention to remain indefinitely" in the town or city in which he or she wishes to register to vote.

It is this latter requirement which has provided the means for local election boards such as the one in Brunswick to bar students from registering. According to the order of Maine's Federal District Court in *Conti vs. Gorham Board of Registrars...*

"...under Maine law, local Registrars and Boards of Registration should not place students in any better or any worse position than non-students when making a determination as to whether voting residence has been established." Thus, state authorities in Augusta have directed the Brunswick Board of Elections that Bowdoin students should be regarded as a "neutral factor" when considering requests for voter registration.

Though courts in New

Hampshire and other states have ruled this requirement unconstitutional, it remains largely in effect in Maine.

The Maine Civil Liberties Union prepared to file suit this summer on behalf of a dormitory student at UMPG when, at the last moment, the town of Gorham (Please Turn to Page Six)

of our involvement in the war and of the military in general, though, differs substantially from this presumption. Yarmolinsky contends that the voice of the military in the formulation of foreign policy is a negative one, with the size and pervasiveness of the institution as the paramount factor determining its influence. Currently teaching at the University of Massachusetts in Boston, Yarmolinsky has held numerous and varied posts in both the military and civilian branches of American government and has been deeply involved in the shaping of foreign policy through the fifties and early sixties.

Using the Vietnam War as a paradigm of his thesis, Yarmolinsky argues that the role

Visit To Androscoggin Results In Frustration

by DREW HART

The river was the father. Now, the river is the son. As it flows southeastward from upper New Hampshire, there is a change in its texture. By the time it arrives in Brunswick, a complete turnabout in the consistency of the water has been effected. What was once pure and opalescent is now tainted; the water spills over the dam under the Topsham bridge in an algal-brown cataract, laden with choking pollutants. In Brunswick, the river is the son.

The state of Maine owes a great deal to the Androscoggin River. The waterway has nurtured several of the state's cities and towns; it is responsible for many of the industrial operations which feed and clothe the population. Towns such as Rumford, Livermore Falls, Lewiston, Auburn, and Brunswick have grown upon its banks; it is needless to say that these

afternoon, as was last Tuesday, he or she might go down to the walkway on the Topsham bridge. This is the easiest way I have yet found here to feed a depression. In the event that the visitor arrives at the bridge without the blues, this is the most sure-fire way to contract a case.

A system of spillways and dams have been erected at this location, all of which enable the Auerbach Shoe Company to maintain its factory beside the river. Watching the waters as they flow past the dilapidated brick buildings, one feels intense pangs of nausea. Yellowish-white islands of foam float serenely along. Shimmering oil slicks coat the surface; the unnatural blotches reflect sickly purple and blue petroleum excesses. Such impurities collect further downstream; the shoreline is extended by a lather addition as the river rounds the bend.

I do not know the nature of the



communities would not thrive in the fashion that they do without its presence. Curiously, none of these towns seem to feel any obligation to repay the river that has provided their subsistence for all these years. Remuneration to the Androscoggin appears to be nothing more than a most offensive slap in the face, at least in the eyes of those who inhabit its shores.

If a student at Bowdoin College has the blues on some dismal

pollutants which foul the Androscoggin; I am not familiar with the chemical compositions. Nor am I capable of the laboratory work which might determine the danger in these substances. I merely know that certain components of the river do not belong there. When a three inch thick deposit of sawdust is found on a riverbank, such as the one I discovered while prowling around the grounds of the (Please Turn to Page Five)

Adam Yarmolinsky Scrutinizes The Washington War Machine

by PETER PIZZI

"The most important political, social, and moral condition in America today is that the Vietnam War is still going on." Most would have expected Adam Yarmolinsky, in his lecture on the Military Establishment last Wednesday, to expand on this opening statement by depicting the relentless and incontestable control of the military establishment over United States foreign policy. His interpretation of our involvement in the war and of the military in general, though, differs substantially from this presumption. Yarmolinsky contends that the voice of the military in the formulation of foreign policy is a negative one, with the size and pervasiveness of the institution as the paramount factor determining its influence.

Currently teaching at the University of Massachusetts in Boston, Yarmolinsky has held numerous and varied posts in both the military and civilian branches of American government and has been deeply involved in the shaping of foreign policy through the fifties and early sixties.

Using the Vietnam War as a paradigm of his thesis, Yarmolinsky argues that the role

of the military establishment has consistently been one not of leadership but of an auxiliary, that its active control and influence has been far less than the degree feared by many Americans. In 1954, according to Yarmolinsky, the Joint Chiefs of Staff suggested to President Eisenhower that only nuclear weapons could satisfactorily consummate the battle of Dien Bien Phu, an obviously unacceptable alternative. In 1968, their demand for two hundred and sixth thousand additional troops alerted President Johnson to the extensive nature of the commitment needed to salvage some vestige of victory in the war. This alternative, too, was prohibitive largely due to tide of public opinion and, thus, from that time on, the United States has pursued a policy of extrication through de-escalation and Vietnamization. The point Yarmolinsky stressed is that in both instances, the military establishment's advice went unheeded, and we were led down the path to war by civilian and political leadership. In the Dominican Republic, Lebanon, and Korea, as in Vietnam, America's military power was



ADAM YARMOLINSKY

deployed not in the manner prescribed by the actual heads of the military, but according to the prerequisites of each situation as identified by America's political leadership.

If the military does, in fact, play a negative role, why then do most Americans view it as the principle formulator and executor (Continued From Page One)

Student Council Revitalized

STUDENT COUNCIL MINUTES
October 24, 1972

1. The first meeting of the newly elected Student Council was held at 7:00 PM in the Lancaster Lounge on October 24th. The following members were not present: George Clifford, Del Fortney, John Humphreys, Jed Lyons, Chip Nylen, Bob Sigel, and Merv Smith.
2. The Governing Boards Reports were given by David Wheeler (Trustees) and Johan Segerdahl (Overseers). Details are on file in the Council Office.
3. The Policy and Executive Committee Reports were given by Ken Santagata and David Wheeler respectively.
4. A motion was made and passed that a Communications Committee be formed to oversee the members of the

Student-Faculty and Governing Boards Committees. The members are to be selected from the Student Council and the Student Body - nominations will be made at the next Student Council Meeting. Nominations are to be approved by the Council. Membership of the committee shall be six. (27-1-2)

5. Mitch Glazier gave the Curriculum, Education and Policy Report on the New Graduation Requirements.

6. Celeste Johnson raised the question of female sports acquiring varsity status on the Bowdoin campus. She was referred to the Committee on Athletics.

7. The meeting adjourned at 8:00 PM.

Staff "On The Road"

Applications Rise After Vigorous Recruitment



by STEVE MAIDMAN

These days, one can hardly fail to notice the vast increase in the number of "sub-freshmen" touring this campus, each considering the possibility of spending four years up in the Maine woods as students in the collective entity known as Bowdoin College.

According to Richard W. Moll, Director of Admissions, the number of students applying to Bowdoin continues to rise, with early decision applications alone twenty to twenty-five percent ahead of this same time last year, while on-campus interviews are presently being scheduled far into December. "I'm surprised by it," Mr. Moll frankly admitted. "I continue to hear about private college applicant pools declining and I felt sure our own applications would decline or level off." The Director added that because of this, the admissions office has been recruiting hard this fall and "... to our great surprise, applications again appear to be increasing."

Since September's opening of school across the country, members of the Bowdoin admissions team have visited such diverse geographic locations as Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Louisville, Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and Nashville, aside from the various public secondary institutions in New England. Mr. Moll, as of last week, has personally visited fourteen Maine high schools, twenty-nine greater New York City schools, and thirty to forty primarily mid-western secondary institutions. The Director of Admissions also attended a three day convention in Texas where he delivered a speech to approximately seven hundred members of the Association of College Admissions Counselors

entitled "Skipping the SAT's." For those interested, the copyrighted address will appear in the Winter issue of the College Board Review.

When questioned as to why members of the staff have been out on the road to such geographically diverse localities as Oklahoma City, the Director of Admissions commented that it is in a large part an effort to make Bowdoin a national college, and if Bowdoin is to be a national school, "... we'll want to be there." Obviously the returns from Oklahoma City," Mr. Moll added, "are not as great as from the Greater Boston area."

Concerning the expenses incurred in such nationwide recruiting, the Director of Admissions commented that this year's travel budget amounted to close to ten thousand dollars. Moll also observed that this year there was a significant cut in the funds allocated to the Office of Admissions and that this tends to place "a heavier workload on us as the applicant pool continues to increase. We're working with the same staff as we had three years ago when we had one hundred percent fewer applicants."

On the various activities of the members of the admissions staff on the road, the Director observed that "our number one mission is to befriend guidance counselors and brief and update them on Bowdoin. Other purposes of the trips include informing alumni involved in interviewing about the "new" Bowdoin and meeting prospective candidates.

This year, according to Moll, between one-third and one-half of the new class will be admitted by Early Decision with a class of approximately the same size as the Class of '76, including approximately the same number of women. The Director of Admissions added that according to the new edition of the Cass and Birnbaum *Comparative Guide to the Colleges*, Bowdoin has attained the new classification of "among the most selective in the country."

When questioned on the various "pressures and influences" applied to the Office of Admissions in general, and to the Director in particular, Mr. Moll stated that pressures come in different forms, "... people tend to lobby for their own thing, ranging from a group of girls last year who actively lobbied for a field hockey goalie to the well-organized alumni from Seattle who want their town and state to be represented."

Concerning alumni pressures, Moll commented that some alumni are quite interested in the college's athletic record especially in football and hockey, noting that "a lot of alumni are back-seat

quarterbacks, instructing us on the ways of constructing a winning team."

"On the whole, however, Bowdoin alumni," according to the Director of Admissions, "are extremely balanced and objective regarding the structure of the student body. Our alumni are clearly an asset to the recruitment cause."

Mr. Moll also added that certain faculty members, concerned with dwindling numbers of students in their respective academic departments, actively lobby and "speak with appropriate force to their own interests." The Director continued, noting that the more "muted" voice of the student lobby is also felt in Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall, observing that the various members of the college community speak on behalf of their own schools and towns with

"considerable verve regarding romantic interests and relatives."

Mr. Moll stated that time will tell what the class really is and "at the moment, I hear from faculty and students alike that the Class of '76 is the spunkiest ever." Moll added that he has already heard rumors of freshmen dropping fifth courses and of freshmen "anxiously trying to uncover the ground rules that allow upperclassmen to get away with so little work."

The Director of Admissions added that the Class of '76 came in twenty to twenty-five above target with no individuals taken from the waiting list. Moll noted that this year's yield, the percentage of admissions who chose to matriculate, was at least ten percentage points higher than the preceding class. The Director added that Harvard and Dartmouth were Bowdoin's

biggest competitors in terms of overlapping admissions.

Mr. Moll also stated that he was willing to run his fireside chat entitled "Everything You Ever Wanted to Know about Bowdoin Admissions - But Were Afraid to Ask" again this year if there is sufficient interest.

Concluding, Mr. Moll stated "that it is clear to me that Bowdoin's sun continues to rise with high school students, parents, and counselors." According to the Director of Admissions, "somehow, the word has filtered down to the high schools that people, on the whole are "happy" at Bowdoin. When that rumor changes, I trust our applicant pool will quickly decline. At the moment, we're very "in" and as competitive for admission as any college I know of."

Brooklyn Music Man ASCAPed

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) announced today that Professor Elliott S. Schwartz of the Bowdoin College Department of Music has been selected as a winner of an ASCAP Award for the 1972-73 year.

It was the seventh consecutive ASCAP Award for Professor Schwartz, a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1964 and an internationally known composer whose works have been performed by many of the leading orchestras and chamber groups in this country and abroad.

"In making grants such as this," said Stanley Adams, President of ASCAP, "we are glad to join with Bowdoin College in supporting the growth and development of our nation's musical future." Mr. Adams said the awards, determined by a panel of distinguished music authorities, "reflect our continuing commitment to assist and encourage writers of serious music."

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, told Mr. Adams the College is honored that Professor Schwartz is once again an ASCAP Award recipient. President Howell also congratulated Professor Schwartz "on the continued recognition of your work and ability."

Professor Schwartz spent the 1971-72 academic year on a sabbatic leave in England, where he lectured on new American music, including his own works. He also presented an hour-long British Broadcasting Corp. program on American electronic music, including a performance of his "Music for Prince Albert" for piano and two tapes.

His third book, "Electronic Music: A Listener's Guide", is scheduled for publication early next year. Professor Schwartz has also written numerous articles for a variety of scholarly journals. A biographical essay on him will be included in the sixth edition of "Grove's Dictionary of Music and

Musicians."

He is to be a guest composer and performer at the "Electronic Music Plus" festival in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10-12 and is currently composing a new work commissioned by the New Jersey Band Assn. for a Jan. 10 premiere. Another new Schwartz composition for piano and electronic synthesizer will be premiered at the Monday Evening Concerts series in Los Angeles Jan. 22.

In early February Professor Schwartz will have a week's "residency" with the Rhode Island Philharmonic and the Providence, R.I., schools, sponsored by the Rhode Island State Arts Council in conjunction with the Philharmonic's performance of the composer's "Magic Music" for piano and orchestra.

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Professor Schwartz holds A.B., A.M., and Ed.D. degrees from Columbia University. He is a former member of the Columbia and University of Massachusetts faculties.

The Revolutionary's Newspaper

There is only one Guardian, the independent, radical newsweekly that is the voice of a growing, principled American left. The Guardian provides extensive coverage of international and national events with a perceptive Marxist analysis. This coverage is forthrightly partisan—to the interests of the working class, to the struggles of national minorities in the US, and to the liberation movements of women, GIs, migrant workers and other oppressed groups in this country. The Guardian is likewise partisan to and provides accurate and exclusive reports on national liberation struggles throughout the world—from Ireland and Angola to Indochina and Chile.

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Large Investment Required

Grad School Admissions Costly, Trying

by RICHARD CREW

Some of this year's seniors, particularly those in pre-med and pre-law, will be investing huge amounts of time, money, and activity gaining entrance to graduate schools. Pre-med and pre-law students will also run up against great competition, for there are very few places in these schools compared to the number of qualified applicants. Those who are able to get in and through medical or law school will find that the prospects are very good, as there will be a rising demand for doctors and lawyers in the next few years.

The cost of applications, testing, and traveling to interviews are a particularly painful part of the application process. The Medical College Admissions Test, the Law School Admission Test, and the Graduate Record Exams cost from ten to thirty-five dollars, not including a slight fee to send the test results to medical and law schools. But the major part of the cost is in the application and travel costs. Each application requires a fee of

approximately twenty dollars. Since the typical pre-law student applies to six or eight graduate schools, and the typical medical student applies to a dozen medical schools (as many as twenty, sometimes), the total cost of just the applications may well run over a hundred dollars. Saul Greenfield, a pre-med student, has applied to eighteen medical schools for a total cost of 350 dollars. The cost does not often run so high for law students, as they will in general apply to fewer schools.

Both pre-med and law schools have "centralized application services" which ease the application process. These are the American Medical Colleges Application Service (AMCAS) and the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). The former cooperates with 70 out of the 113 medical schools in the country, while 122 law schools (out of the 144 approved by the American Bar Association) participate in the latter. In both systems the applicant fills out one application form and sends it to the

application service, which sends the application and a transcript to the schools the applicant has designated. The fee required by AMCAS for each school (essentially an application fee) is usually less than the application fee for non-AMCAS schools.

The Law School Data Assembly Service gives each applicant a rating based on test results, the application, and the applicant's transcript. The rating is given in the form of two numbers: one describing the test results, and the other describing the school record.

Most medical schools require an interview for admission to the school, so medical students may spend great amounts of money traveling to the medical schools for interviews. Medical schools use the interview as the first step in the weeding-out process; they will invite for an interview only those students that they find interesting. Medical schools consider the interview as a time for "mutual evaluation," and feel that it is necessary for the student to have his interview at the school

itself, in order that the student may evaluate the school for himself. More consideration is given to the students who have been interviewed at the school, since it shows, at least to the admissions officers, that the student is greatly interested in that particular school. These, then, are the main reasons why the student must travel to the medical schools to which he is applying.

Law schools place less weight on the interview, and more weight on the test scores and undergraduate record. In marginal cases, the law school will also place consideration on the quality of the applicant's college, the trend of his grades, work experience, and letters of recommendation. One reason why medical schools place such consideration on the interview (in addition, of course, to the undergraduate record and the test results) is that the medical schools are looking for a certain type of personality. In medical practice, so much depends on the personality and bearing of the

physician. The easiest way to evaluate the character of the applicant is holding an interview. Medical schools the total time of the interview may be as long as four hours; the applicant spends half of this time with the admissions committee and the remainder of the time with a committee of students. The interview is conducted in an informal manner (during lunch, say) so that the admissions committee may get to know the student better.

Saul Greenfield has spent about 250 dollars in travelling expenses alone, and expects to spend another hundred before the year is out. At this time there is little financial aid covering application costs and none for traveling expenses. In the case of an exceptionally needy student, or one from certain minorities, the application fee may be waived. The Financial Aid Office will occasionally recommend, on behalf of some student, that the application fee be waived, but there is little else it can do to ease the cost of applying. There are, however, several scholarships for graduate school tuition.

What else does graduate school admission cost? Says Dr. James Moulton, "Emotion, frustration, time." One fact which must enter the mind of nearly every pre-med student is the extreme shortage of available places in medical schools. Last year there were thirty-nine thousand well-qualified students competing for only thirteen thousand places. Of the many suggestions for increasing the number of available places, the most common is to increase the enrollment of the existing schools. The Dean of Admissions at Georgetown Medical School defends this as preferable to building new schools, because "Before a new medical school starts to contribute to the physician pool, there is a gap of probably eight to ten years." At any rate, the shortage of positions too often leads to feelings of competition and paranoia among pre-med students. Says Samuel Goldhaber, a writer for *Science* magazine: "The tense atmosphere that exists in many science courses provides a backdrop for inconsideration of fellow students and, at its ugliest, manifestations of academic dishonesty." This may not be the case at Bowdoin, but it is a dangerous condition at some major universities.

For all the difficulties of getting into medical or law school, there are a surprising number of opportunities for the medical or law school graduate. Since so few students are able to enter these graduate schools, there are only a small number that graduate from these schools each year. The low supply of graduates increases the need for physicians and lawyers.



The clearest choice for a generation

So McGovern can't win, eh? Where have you heard that before? In the primaries last Spring, that's where.

But you fooled the political experts and rewrote the history books. You provided the manpower and womanpower for the largest, smoothest, toughest vote-canvassing operation this country had ever seen.

Now it's time to do it again. And the job this Fall is even more important. For the choice between Nixon and McGovern is the clearest choice voters have had for a generation.

McGovern has opposed the bombing of Indochina, while Nixon has been inflicting the explosive equivalent of 7 Hiroshima atom bombs a month on that already devastated area.

Nixon believes in putting people out of work in order to hold down prices. His policies have put 2 million more people out of work. McGovern believes that there should be a job for everyone who wants to work, with the U.S. Gov-

ernment itself as the employer of last resort.

Nixon started his campaign with \$20 million in secret money. McGovern's campaign is financed almost entirely by contributions of \$5 to \$25 from the people.

Nixon has nominated conservatives and mediocrities to the United States Supreme Court. One or two more Nixon appointments if he is re-elected, and you'll live with a heavy-handed Nixon court for the rest of your life. McGovern has pledged to appoint a woman and members of racial and ethnic minorities, and will appoint highly qualified liberals.

Ralph Nader says the Nixon

Administration is "the most corrupt in our history." The late Robert Kennedy called George McGovern "the most decent man in the Senate."

McGovern wants the millionaires and the large corporations to start paying their fair share of taxes. Nixon wants to maintain the status quo.

Get an absentee ballot if you need one. Get some money together to help us make get-out-the-vote phone calls. And get together with your local McGovern Committee to find out how you can help.

You started this campaign. It's up to you to finish it.

Send money while there's still time! Help us buy get-out-the-vote phone calls.

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YES, I want to help get out the vote for George McGovern. Enclosed is my contribution of:

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Hoehn-Robertson Win Mixed Troubles Tournament

The finals of Bowdoin's first mixed doubles tournament saw Ricky Raybin and Sue Hayward meet Bobby Hoehn and Debbie Robertson in a close contest last Sunday. The match lasted three sets, with each player carrying his/her own weight. So much tension built up that it became visible, as for example, one of the more emotional participants could be seen throwing the racquet over the net because of a lost point. The point that finally put the Hoehn-Robertson team over the top, the last point of the third set, was a series of long rallies which ended with a shot in the net by Raybin-Hayward. The final score: 4-6, 7-5, 7-6.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII Friday, October 27, 1972 Number 6

50 Years Ago

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT



If what happens at Bowdoin College on the night of October 31 has any connections with the original customs of Halloween observance, it would take a great work of scholarship to make the connections clear. What happens at the college is this: ARU does something faintly blasphemous to a pumpkin; the Senior Center has a costume party; the Debate Council sponsors horror films; and, of course, pumpkins fall off roofs and out of windows onto sidewalks. Is this tradition? Not exactly.

Even the pumpkin which most people consider one of the most important Halloween symbols was introduced as a part of the Halloween observance by Americans. Instead, the turnip is the more venerable Halloween symbol, having been introduced long before by the people of Scotland. And, what have films and parties to do with this holiday, a celebration of the changing season? Very, very little.

Here are some ancient customs which Bowdoin students wanting more authentic celebrations should keep in mind. Halloween is the most favorite day in the year for practicing divination. In many countries young people got together for games in which the name, occupation, and hair color of their future spouse was divined. The holiday was also marked by renewal of laws and the placating of the supernatural powers controlling the processes of nature. Apple bobbing games were used to determine who would have good luck during the year. In ancient Ireland Halloween was the day on which, that country's general assembly was held. Let the Bowdoin student who celebrates by reaching for a drink beware of the meaninglessness of his gesture. So, too, the clown who throws a pumpkin out of the window.

—Joe Herlihy

OCTOBER 25, 1922: The professions which Bowdoin graduates have entered since the first class was graduated in 1806, down to the 117th Commencement, in 1922, have been carefully studied and the accompanying chart compiled by Albert W. Tolman, Jr., of the class of 1925.

Today business is making enormous demands for our college graduates. A century ago only four percent of all Bowdoin men were in business. The rest were in the "learned professions," as they were called then, — law, medicine and ministry.

A glance at the chart shows clearly that in these 117 years, law has been the leading profession, with a percentage of 27.7. Teaching comes a close second with 25.6, while business lays claim to third place with its 15.3 percent. Next come the ministry with 10 percent; medicine with 9 percent; and journalism with 3.4 percent. Miscellaneous professions, which included engineering, civil service, army and navy, mount up to 10 percent, an equal amount to the ministry.

Law, although it leads, has varied more than any of the other professions. During the period from 1811 to 1815, 54 percent of Bowdoin's graduates became lawyers; while a century later from 1911 to 1921, only two percent entered law. During the first ten years of the life of the college, law took a greater percentage of men than any other profession has since claimed. The present low percentage of law is probably accounted for by the fact that business is taking more and more men every year.

Teaching will probably in a few years be the leading profession, of Bowdoin graduates for it is only one percent behind law which is on the decline, while teaching is one of the staidest professions. Teaching proved to be most popular in the period between 1866 and 1870, taking 46 percent of Bowdoin's men.

Business has showed a marked increase over the other professions, since for the last 20 years it has taken more men than any of the other professions. During the last six years it has claimed 44 percent of the graduates. This percentage is greater than the sum of all the other percentages of the classified professions for that period of time. In the period from 1836 to 1840, business proved least interesting to Bowdoin men, as only four percent of the men who graduated during that period entered the now prominent profession.

100 Years Ago

THE ORIENT.

NOVEMBER 4, 1872: Since the establishment of The Orient there seems to have been either a misapprehension on the part of the students of its design, or else a general apathy in regard to its interest. The advantages of the paper are real and manifold, but they depend directly upon its tone and character. We apprehend it to have been established as an exponent of the thoughts and opinions of the students, as well as for affording the Alumni an easy means of learning what is transpiring about the walls of their Alma Mater.

We have received numerous letters encouraging and complimenting its production, and believe that The Orient has, in the main, been creditable to the College. From time to time it has received articles from Alumni, Professors, and students that have given it a good stand with other college papers. For these contributions our sincere thanks are due; but they are far too few, especially those from students. It is this which leads us to think sufficient interest is not felt in the paper in College.

If the whole work of writing and compiling has to be done by the editorial corps, in addition to their regular college work, as in some instances has been done, it often must be done hastily, and, therefore, with probability of detriment to the merit of the paper as a literary production. Besides, those happy (?) individuals, the editors, are robbed piecemeal of their time, so that the advantages accruing to them are reduced to a minimum.

As the columns of the paper are open for the discussion of all matters of interest in regard to the College, we think there can be no better way for the expression of the public opinion of the College than by such discussion in its columns.

Reforms may be urged by students in regard to the doings of the College, in a courteous, manly style, that would be an example to many of our reformers whose efforts, by means of the press of the land, are characterized to such an extent by wailing and malediction. Some of the changes that have recently taken place in these latter days of Bowdoin are fertile subjects of comment in daily conversation. Why should not our readers know how these changes are regarded by undergraduates?

Let any who would urge any measure in the interest of the College, do so through its columns. One can express his own ideas better than another can do it for him. The benefit to the student from thus occasionally writing an article that will be subjected to the criticism of the public is incalculable. The Orient may thus become a means of the highest literary development. We believe there is talent in Bowdoin today as good as that of

former days, to which her renown is largely due. We wish an expression of this, that the paper may in some sense represent the College in a literary point of view, which, as we have said, is not likely to be done for obvious reasons, when all the work is left to few. If the paper, then is to continue its existence, we think it is a duty, that, as students, you owe your Alma Mater, that your paper should rank among the first; and this can be done only by your hearty co-operation. Otherwise we would suggest that a larger number be chosen upon the editorial corps, or that the Icelandic custom be adopted, of publishing a paper only when sufficient matter of interest has accumulated to fill it.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Senior class this term, at the amount of their time that has been taken by the military. It may seem somewhat reasonable when it is considered that the study of the technicalities of such a book as Mahan's Outpost has crowded Mental and Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics into our next two terms. We understand that this chair, which was last year so ably filled by Prof. Chadbourne, now President of Williams, has not been provided for. The matter was left in the hands of a committee, at last Commencement. If, as it is said, the establishment of the military department at present is only an experiment, we hope before it is fully established, the question be considered, if it is best to extend the drill into Senior year? Our Senior studies remaining the same as before, the time that has hitherto been given to a broader course of reading than in the previous years of the course is sadly invaded.

During the period between 1831 and 1835 ministry had its greatest percentage, 27. In the first 34 years of the life of the College, ministry was a fair second. At the end of this period, however, the ministry began to lose and teaching began to gain until it had second place. Just after the Civil War business took a jump and ministry was forced into fourth place. Ever since that time ministry has gone on with an average of about four percent.

Medicine is one of the steady professions. In making out the figures, only graduates from the College have been considered, so that these statistics do not include men from the Bowdoin Medical School unless they have been graduates from the College. During the period from 1811 to 1815 medicine was at its height, being 16 percent. From 1911 to 1915 it was at it slowest, being two percent.

Publishing and journalism reached its highest point in the period between 1886 and 1890, when it had eight percent. It is difficult to say when it was at its lowest ebb because it never showed any very great variations; however during the periods from 1841 to 1850 and from 1911 to 1915 it had only one percent.

The unclassified professions have had an unusually large percentage during the last few years, partly due to the fact that many of the men are in graduate schools, and partly due to the fact that quite a few have gone into comparatively new fields such as electrical engineering. The men who have not as yet been heard from were also classed as in the unclassified professions.

From the class of 1921, 44 percent entered some form of business, while only 10 percent entered the professions. Large corporations, particularly the financial houses, recognize the quick grasp a college graduate has for both detail and general principle, and seek to obtain from the leading colleges, and universities of the country the brightest men of each graduating class. The inducement of business, the quicker and generally larger returns, the greater freedom, no doubt, all serve to turn college graduates from the professions.

With law still holding the lead, with teaching gaining steadily, and with business taking nearly one-half of the Class of 1921, it will be of utmost interest to follow the fluctuation of professions which Bowdoin graduates will enter in the future.

MASQUE AND GOWN

Bowdoin's lively theatrical troupe, will be back onstage on November 4 and 5 at 8 p.m. as they present their monthly double bill of one act plays. This month's offerings are Luigi Pirandello's "The Vise", directed by Mark Lechner, and Terrence McNally's "Next", directed by Douglas Kennedy. Admission to the plays, which will be held in the Experimental Theater in Memorial Hall, is free, and tickets can be obtained for either performance at the Information Desk of Moulton Union as of Tuesday, October 31. The theater only seats one hundred, so move with great haste to get your monthly dose of Bowdoin culture.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Intellectual Contingent Speaks

October 22, 1972

To the Editor:

Having read last week's issue of the Orient, I was appalled to find within a photograph depicting four rookies engaged in a Class C battle at the Foosball table. Perhaps it was the wording of the caption which was the source of my great distress: "... Bowdoin's league-leading 'Governor Jims'". There are others who share my sentiments whose presence at the table will soon be made known (although already officially established in the Class A world of Foos). I find it very hard to understand how there can be such a blatant disregard for the true Foosball greats such as Team Brunswick, The Greek National Team, and other supple-wristed gentlemen who hail from such distinguished ports as Lima, Peru; Somerville, New Jersey; Westboro, Massachusetts; and Fresno, California. Will we allow such disrespect to continue? The boys and I think not. This type of attitude reeks of insubordination of the highest order, and will be quelled. Sic'em Atticus.

We remain,
Hardly Anonymous,
Mark R. Murray '75
Peter J. Hyszcak '75
Dennis Leveris '75
James A. Miles Jr. '75
Daniel Cesar '74
Curt Ham '75
Richard A. Bromfield '74

Perfectly Clear

October 25, 1972

To The Editor:

Your last issue contained some inaccuracies which I would like to correct. I am referring to two items in particular: Sam Zion's article on Republicanism and your endorsement of Senator McGovern.

Mr. Zion made some very unfair allegations as to some sort of "blank check" I possess for obtaining campaign finances. I have never "drawn 25 dollars" from the state committee, nor did I ever tell Mr. Zion that I did. Furthermore, I do not have guaranteed access to any money for the Nixon campaign.

In his article Mr. Zion demonstrated a lack of political knowledge of the Bowdoin campus. Lavish spending of money in behalf of President Nixon would have turned off most Bowdoin students. People here are only going to be convinced by logical arguments rather than by money. All of the YRs welcome opportunities to freely exchange ideas with interested students.

I must also disagree with Mr. Zion's use of the word "apathy". If he will look it up he will see that, evidenced by the small amount of political activism on campus, student apathy is at least as strong as ever.

Finally, I would like to point out a few things regarding your editorial. It is incorrect to claim that the "wasted" 54 billion dollars you speak of would have been enough to solve the many problems mentioned. Eliminating poverty alone would cost well over 54 billion dollars if one uses the 6500 dollar minimum income standard used by Senator McGovern.

Probably the worst fault I find in your editorial is the apparent belief that only you are capable of deciding what is best for the country. You are certainly entitled to your opinions, but this attitude breeds detachment from political realities. I have talked with many people in recent months. They do not want the revival of the idea of national guilt; they do not want higher taxes; and they support the increased emphasis on the prevention of crime. President Nixon's position on these and other issues make his reelection inevitable.

George D. Bartell, '73
President
Bowdoin College Young Republicans

In Defense of 'Glop'

October 24, 1972

To the Editor:

Douglas Kennedy's article on Miss Brunswick Diner, *Hells Kitchen Revisited* persuaded us to venture into Brunswick's "good old-fashioned seedy section" to sample that "haute cuisine" he seems to have discovered. His directions to the diner, however, left something to be desired. Searching for that "endless array of MacDonald's and Howard Johnson's" was futile, for we know of no place in Brunswick where you find Hojos and MacDonalds together, let alone an endless array of them. So instead we looked for those "twelve mac trucks lined up in front of some greasy spoon." No luck. Finally, though, we found Miss Brunswick Diner, and yes, Virginia, here is what we found.

We found what to the best of our knowledge was no more than an ordinary diner. True, it was hardly worthy of enthusiastic praise; but neither was it deserving of Mr. Kennedy's cynical remarks, however amusing they were intended to be. Besides, most of us here at Bowdoin have neither the time nor the interest to worry about the size or cleanliness of some restaurant's john.

Unfortunately, cynicism often betrays a superficial view of things. We suggest that if Mr. Kennedy were to spend the whole night at the diner (and one of us has, washing dishes), he might not have been so condescending. We suggest that we might all profit from trying to understand, instead of ridiculing, the people who frequent Miss Brunswick's. We hope that the article does not reflect, even in a spirit of jocularity, the attitude of many Bowdoin students.

Sincerely,
Dave Reid '75
Summer Gerard '76
John Hampton '76

David Erhart — dishwasher at Miss Brunswick's

Waugh's the Matter?

October 24, 1972

To the Editor:

Upon reading Leonard Lothstein's article on Homecoming weekend, I became extremely upset about a totally unsubstantiated and insulting reference to the happenings at the TD House. In his article Mr. Lothstein said, "The brothers at TD, conforming to their, already questionable reputation, claimed to have cavorted naked in front of the girls in the house." It is obvious that Lothstein spent little or no time during the weekend at the TD House. It seems as though he wrote his "observation" solely as a filler between the occurrences at the Delta Sig and Beta houses.

The reason I am incensed over this statement is that I spent nearly my whole weekend at TD and no such action as Lothstein describes occurred while I was there. (I stayed until about two a.m. both Friday and Saturday nights.) I have celebrated ten "big weekends" at the TD house since my freshman year and not once has such action occurred. I have seen TD resurge from near-folding to a place of prominence among the fraternities. I do not appreciate some naive freshman slandering and demeaning the house's good name with a few strokes of a pen. I do believe that the brothers of TD deserve an open apology for this scathing remark.

I would kindly appreciate if Leonard Lothstein, in his future articles, investigate rumors in a more thorough manner lest he produce more equivocal statements.

As an afternote I would like to inform Mr. Lothstein that the idea of the "fifties revival" party with Omo Bob originated last Campus Chest Weekend at the TD house. I say this only to add to Mr. Lothstein's limited knowledge of Bowdoin social life and in no way do I intend to slight the good names of Zeta and Delta Sig who I am sure enjoyed "greasing up" tremendously.

Sincerely,
John V. Ward, Jr., '73



DANCER, by Pat Johnson

Old Man River



(Continued From Page One)

Auerbach Shoe Company, it is a fair supposition to make that such a sediment has not always been there. When one sees small particles of oil emanating from a brick wall situated on the shoreline and floating out upon the river, he is bound to consider its origin. If one should notice a pool of foam covering the water directly beneath of the aforementioned factory, he is probably going to make certain associations.

It is not my intent to indict anyone in particular. The pollution of the Androscooggin begins in Berlin, New Hampshire, where a paper mill blackens both river and sky. From there southwards, the poisoning is cumulative; in Brunswick we see the grand climax of this murder. Thousands of excellent reasons, I am sure, can attest to the fact that the river is among the ten most polluted in the United States. But I have no need to ponder all these dubious contributions to the

Androscooggin's state of being. I can understand everything in an afternoon's walk.

See for yourself. Go down to the shore somewhere in the vicinity of Brunswick some time. Follow the pipes of the Brunswick sewage plant down to the horrible stench of its outlet on the river where a sickly yellow-grey cloud disperses in the water as it flows out into the stream. Notice the cornerstone on a disheveled building of the Auerbach Shoe Company, which is dated '1920', and wonder what sort of anti-pollution devices are contained within such an ancient establishment. Sit on the Topsham bridge and watch the yellow suds amass and disperse in their amoebic way. Do virtually anything you wish; every excursion to the Androscooggin should yield the same reaction. And when you return to Bowdoin, sit back quietly somewhere. Figure out which was created first; the river or the town.

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Even Nixon Isn't Always Funny

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

George S. Kaufman, in one of his more sane moments, once states, "Satire is what closes on Saturday night." Richard Milhous Nixon, thirty-seventh President of the United States, is a character who has received, and is aptly deserving of satiric barbs; yet, there comes a point when the satire attains hyperbole, and the humor mildews. Emile D'Antonio's jocular documentary, "Millhouse: A White Comedy," screened by the Maine Citizen for McGovern on Tuesday, October 24) attempts such stylized wit, and inevitably falls apart in its vain attempt to regurgitate every "Tricky Dicky" line in the comedic book.

D'Antonio has been recognized as a superb artist of the documentary film. His cinema verite study of the Joe McCarthy "Witch hunt," "Point of Order," has been acclaimed as one of the best non-fictional works of the American cinema. In "Millhouse," however, D'Antonio shifts away from his piercing well-honed study of a governmental phenomenon, American politics of fear in action (so brilliantly achieved in the study of the senator from Wisconsin), and instead, strives for broad comedy through a jigsaw puzzle editing of Nixon's most blatantly ridiculous moments. Here, in full unadulterated view, is the infamous Checkers speech, Nixon's repulsive blackballing of Alger Hiss, the "you won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore" press conference, and many other classics of the Nixon repertoire. Upon viewing this footage, one fully realizes that our President is the crafty, double tongued politician he has always been made out to be — a true governmental "I Pagallaci." D'Antonio, instead of letting this grimly realistic film speak for

itself, attempts over-stylized comicality, and, hence, leads his work down the road to disintegration. For example, during the documentary footage of Nixon's trip as Vice President to Latin America, during which he had feces thrown at him by angry mobs, D'Antonio soundtracks the sequence with the "Chiquita Banana" jingle. When Nixon, upon accepting the nomination for President at the 1968 convention, states "Let's win this one for Ike," the director switches over to an old film clip from "Knut Rockne — All American," with Pat O'Brien coaching the Notre Dame football team, and espousing "Let's win this one for the Gipper" — and so it goes.

Even though one gets impatient with D'Antonio's "zap comic" wit, there still are many moments of intelligence and true humor. An interview with Joe McGinnis, author of "The Selling of the President," provides an insight to the disgusting aspects of political campaigning, as he relates the story of how a nearly dead Dwight Eisenhower was made to submit to being filmed for a

television endorsement of Nixon, while Jack Anderson, in typical muckraking style, points out the corruption behind the President. But, it is the sequences in which Nixon appears as his natural self (untampered by the director's editing) that the true comic thrust of the film is achieved, for it is the man himself, not D'Antonio's dogmatic humor and style, that makes "Millhouse" any resemblance of a satire.

Voting Hassles

(Continued From Page One)
agreed to register the student and all others similarly situated. More recently, MCLU volunteer attorneys have helped students in Orono successfully to negotiate their right to vote with the officials of that town. But, unless negotiations are successful in other Maine towns, MCLU may go to court again.

Though registration officially ended yesterday in Brunswick, students who have questions concerning their situation can contact the MCLU, 142 High Street, room 411, Portland, Maine 04101, telephone 207-774-5444.



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Moral Aspects Stressed At Final Sex Seminar

by EVELYN MILLER

Instead of resembling a chapter from Dr. Reuben's book, or from *Psychopathia Sexualis*, Bowdoin's last in a series of sex lectures, "All you wanted to know about sex (But have not yet found out) proved to be surprisingly genteel and concerned mainly with moral and psychological questions.

The size of the group, consisting of Dr. Anderson, Dr. Hanley, Mrs. Boyden, Dr. Cowing, thirteen students, and Dean Nyhus was ideal for discussion of questions raised by the first five lectures. A brief tense period of silence followed Dr. Cowing's introduction, but then the questions began to flow with ease. A question concerning new and better methods of birth control was answered by Dr. Hanley who explained that there was not really anything more effective and safer on the contraceptive horizon. Dr. Cowing added that a pill for males was still in the experimental phase. "Any ingestion of alcohol throws it off," he said. Another method of birth control dependent on the

male, the golden valve "is still highly theoretical," explained Dr. Hanley. "You'd have to be very careful about a hand on the faucet," quipped Dr. Cowing.

The discussion then took a less biological tone when a student queried whether young people are now "more informed, confused, have more sexual problems — is all of the exposure better for us?" Dr. Cowing answered that the present college generation is more informed yet is more confused. "The Journal of Sexual Behavior would indicate that there are more problems," Dr. Hanley felt that students were no better informed, for there is a lot "of misinformation around." The panel then discussed various myths about widely used methods of birth control. Dr. Cowing cited the example of the rubber condom which is nearly one hundred per cent effective when properly used. Dr. Anderson gave two case histories concerning unfortunate side effects of the pill. The first concerned a nineteen-year-old girl who had a minor chest discomfort and a pulse of 120. Her cardiogram

indicated the "characteristic pattern for blood clots in the lung." The girl had multiple small pulmonary embolisms and suffered real heart strain. The other patient developed a simple case of phlebitis which responded to discontinuance of the pill.

The question of "how much we ask of the individual and how much we leave to the doctor" was raised by Mrs. Boyden. "In a way, asking for birth control prescription is assuming an adult role," she said. "Other than the medical it is not fair to ask the doctor to be our religious or moral advisor, yet I can understand that a lot of people come with those questions." Dr. Hanley replied that a lot of people do "use the physician as a sounding board."

The discussion then concentrated on Dr. Cowing's question: "To what extent is a person of sixteen responsible for the decisions she'll have to make at thirty, forty, or fifty? To what extent does the culture set up prohibitions for safeguard of the person?" "One ought to make the kinds of decisions which leave a number of options open to you," said Dr. Cowing. Dr. Hanley cited the case of "a twenty-one-year-old who wanted a vasectomy," as an example of someone who was limiting his options for the future. "Sexual promiscuity is another example of not keeping your options open," said Dr. Hanley. Dr. Cowing cited the high incidence of venereal disease, which can cause serious complications if not detected early.

A student's question concerning a "May-September love affair" was tactfully met by Dr. Cowing's statement that "The quality of sexual experience is directly related to the quality of emotional attachment, the depth of emotional attachment."

Dr. Hanley drastically changed the tone of the discussion by taking the offensive with the question "What about dirty movies?" A student who worked in a local movie theatre commented that the majority of viewers of X-rated movies were men over forty. In reply Dr. Hanley drew an analogy between football and sex: "Football isn't much fun after forty; it's more fun to sit and watch it." The group then loosened up and discussed the expected, sensitive areas of homosexuality and masturbation.



The Student Union Committee is presenting *The Wild Bunch*, starring William Holden and Ernest Borgnine, on Friday, November 3, at seven and nine P.M. The film will be shown in Sills Auditorium. Admission is one dollar.

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Listen To This

by DAN SHAPIRO

There is an unfortunate lack of comedy writers these days. If it weren't for Woody Allen and Albert Brooks I don't know who we'd laugh at. It's hard enough getting through nowadays at least we might be able to chuckle.

To our relief now come comic musicians Randy Newman and Martin Mull.

Good old Randy Newman. He's been around for quite a while, but is just getting big attention. His one "hit" was "Mama Told Me Not to Come," done primarily by Three Dog Night, but his songs have also been recorded and performed by Ella Fitzgerald, Alan Price, and Harry Nilsson (a full album's worth - "Nilsson

Newman and Mull: Scherzos Anyone?

Sings Newman"). But now Randy Newman's very own album (his third) "Sail Away" is emerging into the spotlight.

Newman's dry, wry wit and piano playing have brought about some fantastic songs - who else but Randy Newman could write a song about the African slave trade ("Sail Away")? Or a tribute to Cleveland and the Cuyahoga River (one of the nation's most polluted streams):

Cleveland, city of light, city of magic
Cleveland, city of light you're calling me...
Burn on, big river burn on

The dry, voice, the strained rhyme, the odd lyrics - all are enjoyable, and typically Newman. One of his all-time best is "Political Science," today's

answer to poor international relations:

No one likes us - I don't know why
We may not be perfect, but heaven knows we try
But all around even our old friends put us down

Let's drop the big one and see what happens
Asia's crowded and Europe's too old
Africa is far too hot
And Canada's too cold

And South America stole our name
Let's drop the big one
There'll be no one left to blame us...
Boom goes London and boom France
More room for you and more room for me

And every city the whole world around
Will just be another American town...

Another side of Randy Newman is his ironic frankness. In "Lonely at the Top" he details the life of a big, successful recording artist:

Listen to the band they're playing just for me
Listen to the people paying just for me...

Listen all you fools out there
Go on and love me - I don't care
Oh, it's lonely at the top

We are getting different songs - funny yet truthful songs. The album closes with one of the most powerful pieces ever written, "God's Song (That's Why I Love Mankind)":

Man means nothing, he means less to me
Than the lowliest cactus flower
Or the humblest Yucca tree
He chases round this desert
Cause he thinks that's where I'll be
That's why I love mankind

Water Polo

(Continued From Page Ten)
blocked by a strong Bowdoin defense, managed to score only five times to leave the half time score at 10 to 5.

During the second half, the Bears picked up on their offensive and extended their already substantial lead with goals by Costin (2 goals), Haudel (1), Cooper (2), Riley (2), Grogan (3) and Roberts (2). The BC squad was no match for the powerful Bear team, and the Bears went on to take the game 22 to 10.

I recoil in horror from the foulness of these
From the squalor, and the filth, and the misery
How we laugh up here in heaven at the prayer you offer me
That's why I love mankind
I burn down your cities - how blind must you be
I take from you your children and you say how blessed are we
You all must be crazy to put your faith in me
That's why I love mankind - you really need me -
That's why I love mankind--

After that, here's hoping for more Randy Newman LP's.

Meanwhile, some weird guy by the name of Martin Mull appeared this summer. Martin Mull is the guy who wants to be a cool, big-drinking lover, but whose body won't let him. He's the lovable loser - with some awfully funny songs about it.

First, there's "Ventriloquist Love," in which the lover's mate never moves her lips when they kiss. Then there's "Loser's Samba" where the hangover triumphs; "Partly Marion," in which an aging unmarried girl

loses two fingers in a washing machine mangle; (you better wave bye-bye with the three remaining); and "Margie the Midget," in which Marty marries a dwarf "just as tall as a rose and three dozen wide" - they "go walking hand and ankle."

Mull's kooky, absurd humor holds up well both on album and in person. His voice is reminiscent of Newman's - a bit raspy, always straining for the note. And he backs it up well with fine music, with performers on piano, organ, all woodwinds and brass, strings, and whistling. Marty is a good musical parodist. For example, "Hors D'Oeuve" is a twin to the theme from "A Man and a Woman", using the same chords, the same easy piano (like the kind you hear in a dark bar), and strings. The lyrics are romantic, but for the ending:
It's so hard to say au revoir
So let's just say hors d'oeuvre

Listen to Randy Newman and Martin Mull sometime when you're a little down. Laugh - it's okay.

Adam Yarmolinski Speaks

(Please Turn to Page Eight)

establishment's policy making role, Yarmolinski stated that the most vital factor in favor of acceptance of the military's alternative is again the size and capabilities of the military machinery. Because of its enormity and accessibility to the actual policy formulators; the military's solutions are usually the most available, the simplest, and the most expedient, as opposed to the alternatives posed, for example, by the State Department. It provides, in Yarmolinski's terms, a "ready solution" to crises which continually appear on the horizon of world politics. "The military always gets there first," quipped Yarmolinski.

Only in the question and answer period after the actual lecture did Yarmolinski put forth any suggestions of means to confine military influence. "The direction," he said, "must come from the executive branch and that's the closest I'll come to a political endorsement." Later, though, in response to another question, he gave his support to McGovern's defense proposals, saying that they had been largely misconstrued and were, in his opinion, sensible and feasible outbacks which would actually enhance the security of America's defense posture by placing more emphasis on ground combat troops.

Year after year, these allocations are increased, according to Yarmolinski, due to the "coincidence of interest" between Congressmen and defense contractors, whose mutual need prohibits any serious reordering of priorities.

Misconceptions which Americans have of the military establishment's role in the foreign policy machinery also arise from those viewpoints expounded by extreme and highly vocal militarists - generals, retired officers, and other military spokesmen - who cling to obsolete dogmas, and persist in fostering the delusions of the Cold War.

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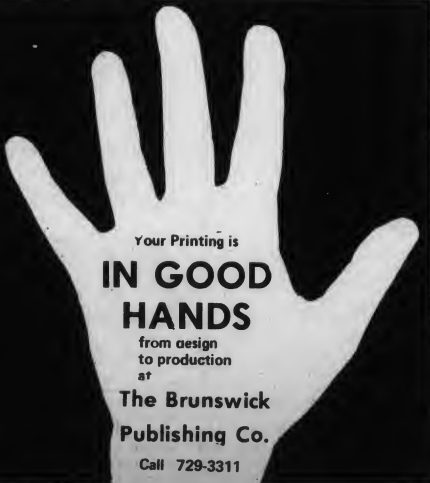
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A William's Ephman charging toward the goal during the Parent's Weekend game. Orient/Clayton

Kickers Trim Trinity, Then Lose

by D. E. REEVES

On October 18 the Polar Bears defeated Trinity College, 3-2, in a closely contested struggle. The Bear's bench strength was depleted during this game because of key injuries to Girma Asmeron, Martin Assoumou, and Ted Westlake. However, despite this lack of man-power the well-conditioned Bears recorded their third victory.

During the opening moments of the game the Bear offensive line attacked the Trinity defense, with Daniel Cesar and Peter Brown teaming up for fine plays. After fifteen minutes of play the Bears were awarded a corner kick. Donny Hoeng crossed the ball into the penalty area to Co-Captain Joe Rosa who headed the ball past the Trinity goalie to push the Bears to a 1-0 lead.

Not losing their poise after Bowdoin's quick score, Trinity came back to score five minutes later. A Trinity forward dribbled down the right sideline and centered the ball to his inside forward who tied the game 1-1 on a well placed shot.

The Bears wasted little time in regaining the lead. Daniel Cesar, on a solo attack, dribbled through the Trinity defense and drilled a low shot by the goalie to give the Bears a one goal margin.

Even play continued with each team playing fine defense and precise, confident offense. Minutes before the end of the half a Trinity forward lofted a pass over the center of the field. The awaiting inside forward trapped the ball, beat one of the full-backs, and placed the ball into the Bear's net to tie the score 2-2 as the first half ended.

The second half began and the Polar Bears began to move the ball into the Trinity penalty area. Minutes after the intermission the referee awarded the Bears a penalty kick because a Trinity backfield man had touched the ball. Donny Hoeng took the shot but missed. The Bears continued to attack the Trinity goal and began to wear out the opposition's defense.

With fifteen minutes remaining in the game the referee once again spotted an infraction in the Trinity penalty area and promptly awarded the Bears another free shot. Gezu Bekele stepped up to the ball and shot it by the Trinity goalie for the winning goal.

The Bowdoin defense of Sampsidis, Macomber, McCarthy, Sexton, Knight, Rosa, and Hubbard preserved the one goal margin by continually repelling the potential Trinity scoring threats.

On October 21 the Bowdoin Soccer Team came out on the short end of a 1-0 score against the Ephmen of Williams College. The game, played before a

'Parent's Weekend crowd, was an exciting one which pitted two evenly matched teams against each other.

Because of the lax refereeing the game soon after the opening whistle evolved into a physical free-for-all in which surprisingly few penalties were called.

From the beginning of the game it became apparent that it would be a defensive contest. The Ephmen offense immediately attacked the Bowdoin goal but the stalwart Bear defense continually foiled these encroachments. The halfbacks, Rosa, Sexton, Knight, and Hubbard, met their adversaries at mid-field and frustrated the potentially strong Williams offense. Behind the halfbacks was the hardnose line of McCarthy, Macomber, and Sampsidis, who successfully protected goalie, Ken Chennault. Though the defenses of each team were strong, neither forward line could mount strong scoring threats. However, during

Profs Squashed

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The Varsity Squash Team clobbered the faculty 6-4 Monday night in their first unofficial match of the season.

Bobby Hoehn, the number one player on the team, definitely showed tremendous skill in his match against M. Curtis, with a final score of 3-0. Later, Bobby thrashed it out against wrestling coach Phil Soule in an extremely fast paced match in which Bobby had the lead. Hoehn commented the next day that it was great time playing with Coach Soule because of the strength with which he hit the ball.

Bob Carroll, the number two man on the team, defeated H. White, and Steve Felker was victorious against hockey coach Sid Watson.

Phil Soule was again seen thrashing on the courts, but this time he walked off with a 3-0 victory over Bob Revers. This was the first win of the night for the faculty. Barry Cobb was also defeated by J. Granger, 3-0.

Harry Warren managed to take two games from A. Hess in their match, but the varsity was again the victor, 3-2.

S. Simonten, who is new on the team this year, was defeated by Mr. Espenshade while on the next court Bob Krachman defeated T. Cornell, 3-0.

M. LaPointe played W. Burke in a close match which ended in a varsity win. The last match, but an important one for the faculty, was J. Fensterstock's defeat against T. Green 3-1.

If this event is any indication of the coming season, Coach Reid should have a strong and winning team.

the first half the Ephmen did have a slight edge in shots on goal.

The score remained tied until there were ten minutes remaining in the half. The Ephmen were awarded a direct penalty kick on the left side of the field, about forty yards from the Bear goal. The Williams left half-back lofted a kick into the Bowdoin penalty area to his inside forward who accurately headed the ball into Bowdoin's net for the score which proved to be the slim margin of victory.

During the second half the Bear's offense got on track and were successful in keeping Williams' defense off balance. The backfield fed the line of Milnor, Asmeron, Bekele, Cesar, and Hoeng who then charged against Williams. However, just as in the first half the defenses of each team remained strong and neither team was able to score.

The final five minutes of the game proved to be the most exciting. Trailing by one goal, the Bears moved up field to prevent the ball from leaving Williams' half of the field. The strategy worked and Bowdoin's offense applied pressure for the remainder of the game. Daniel Cesar came closest to scoring on a twenty-yard shot which to the disappointment of the Bears caromed off of the cross-bar.

The equality of the two teams became evident in the number of shots taken; Williams took thirteen while Bowdoin took twelve.

The Ephmen left the field with a 1-0 victory to complete the "Little Three" victories over Bowdoin's Bears.

Punt!

Football Vermischt

by FRED HONOLD

To those students, alumni, and parents who gathered round the past two weekends to watch Bowdoin's Football Bears writhe groundward in solemn yet dispassionate defeat, it must have been a disheartening blow. It was the fourth week running, alas, that the Bears emerged at games end on the short side of the score. And in the past two weeks, no redemption appeared within sight. On October 14 Coach Jim Lentz's Bears fumbled a 35-13 decision to the Lord Jeff's of Amherst before an Alumni Day capacity crowd of 3,500; the following week, though gaining twice as much ground yardage, the Bears again "wound up on the short end" by a score of 35-7 before a Parents Weekend crowd of 3,500.

The losses need not be belabored.

Against Amherst . . . the Lord Jeff's fumbled on the first play of the game with cornerback Maurice Butler recovering the fumble for Bowdoin. Within nine plays Bowdoin had crossed the goalline for the first score of the game, Grady McManus on a four yard pass. The conversion kick was wide, and the score 6-0.

Then Amherst got their hands on the ball and off they went. In nine plays they went 72 yards for a TD. The kick was a success, 6-7. Again they got the ball, again in the seemingly traditional nine plays they crossed the goalline, and again they scored the extra point, 6-14.

The second period came and Amherst was still going. Bowdoin fumbled; Amherst recovered and had to score. 6-21. Bowdoin took the next kick off for a touchdown on a 57 yard march in 13 plays.

The score came on a five yard run by sophomore quarterback Kubacki. Bates made the extra point, 13-21.

Yet Amherst proved persistent. With only 17 seconds remaining on the clock, Amherst upped the score to 13 - 28. And so the disparity grew. By the end of the third period Amherst had set the final score at 13 - 35.

Last week against the Ephmen of Williams the story, unfortunately, was not much different, though Bowdoin was again the first to score in the game. Late in the first quarter Bowdoin scored on a scintillating 57 yard sideline run by Steve Felchino on a punt return. Steve Elias, who missed on 27 and 29 yard field goal attempts during the game, kicked the extra point that ended Bowdoin's scoring. Williams tied the score a few minutes later with an 11 yard touchdown pass and went on to pile up 21 points in the second period, adding one touchdown in each of the last two quarters.

Somehow, the Williams statistics do not match the defeat. While Bowdoin had 15 first downs with 212 yards in 56 rushes, Williams had 20 first downs with 350 yards in 64 rushes. The Bears completed seven of 25 passes for 47 yards suffering two interceptions; Williams completed five of 13 aerials for 76 yards with one interception. For Bowdoin Caras gained 110 yards in 26 carries, Kubacki gained 37 yards in nine carries, freshman DeLois went 27 yards in 7 carries, Bonasera 17 yards in 3 carries, and Dunn 21 yards in seven carries.

Tomorrow Bowdoin faces undefeated Colby.



Sophomore Quarterback Bob Kubacki eluding defenders and turning the corner for more yardage. Orient/Clayton

Almost Undefeated

Booters Boot For Good Record

by FENTONI AND HURFIN

The Freshmen Soccer Team utilizing their tight defense and strong offense has raised their record to 4-0-1 by defeating Hebron 6-1 and the Colby J.V.'s 1-0. This 4-0-1 record assures "Bicker's Booters" of a winning record with only three games remaining, against Exeter, Colby, and the University of Maine. The Freshmen have already tied U.M.O. and beaten Colby, so prospects look favorable indeed for a superlative record.

On October 13 the Freshmen traveled to Hebron Academy for what was thought to be a tough encounter. There admittedly was some grumbling about having an away game the day before Homecoming, but as one member succinctly put it, "What the

??\$, everybody knows, nobody will date a freshman anyway." Back to the game. It really was a he-he-ho-ho laughter as the Frosh pumped home four first period goals before acting Coach Butt "yanked" his regulars. Mike "Hat-Trick" Whitcomb got just that and Rick Johnson, Harper Sibley, Andy Stamp each tallied once. Hebron picked up their goal on a disputed penalty kick. The team returned to Bowdoin, to the waiting arms of non-existing dates.

The Colby game, however, was a horse of a different color. The first half featured tough, hard soccer with both teams failing to convert any of the numerous good opportunities. This trend continued through the third quarter and it lasted until Rick Johnson blasted a shot into the

upper left corner of the net. The Polar Cubs hung on to this slim lead and once again savored the thrill of victory as Colby headed northward in the agony of defeat.

There were several individual standouts for Bowdoin. Dan Carpenter posted his second shutout of his brief career and the halfback line of Steve Bois, Wes Ridgeway, and Jerry Bridge was impressive. The fullback line centered by "little" Davy Herter also sparkled, holding off the kicks of the White Mules.

Coach Bicknell and his chargers are obviously hoping for an undefeated season. The remaining three games will definitely test the Frosh, but if they maintain their style of play they will surely be a team of destiny and become legends in their own time at Bowdoin College.

SPORTS



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SPORTS

Athletic Supporter

"Baba Joe" Beta



by BLYTHE SNABLE

Next time you're roaming the campus on a rainy Maine day, if you spot Joe "Baba" Rosa donning a neon-yellow baseball cap (visor pulled low on his forehead to keep the drops from trickling onto his glasses) bear in mind that he might well be the person who could dispel the ugly Beta image from your mind...

Dressed in a purple T-shirt and playing with a hockey stick (wrong sport, Joe), Baba related his rather unique background. Joe was born in the Azores and came to the United States when he was eight years of age. Noting that adjustment is easy in the early years, Joe recalled that he picked up English quickly and was promoted from the first to fourth grade in the space of one year. He mentioned that while he has been thoroughly Americanized, the transition has been more difficult for his parents, who had been farmers in Portugal.

While attending high school in Bristol, Rhode Island, Joe played football until he was injured sophomore year. At that point he switched to soccer, which has since proven to be his athletic forte. When asked how he came to decide upon Bowdoin, Joe responded that Dick Boyden (of the Eyewitness Admissions Team) visited Rhode Island and encouraged him to consider spending four years amidst the pines. Eventually Joe narrowed down his collegiate prospects to Roanoke and Bowdoin — and much to the delight of the soccer coach, he opted for the Maine woods.

This is Joe's fourth season playing soccer for the Bears, and presently he and Billy Sexton are co-captains of the team. The calibre of Baba's play has improved consistently and his soccer skills are now of the "Varsity strain". Joe is disappointed in the team's record thus far, the slate standing at 3-4. He remarked that three of the four losses were by one goal to teams ranked high in the New England polls. Joe predicts that Bowdoin will sweep the final five contests of the season, all of which are to be played against Maine opponents. In analyzing the Bears, Joe said that the Ethiopian team members play a slower, more controlled breed of soccer — their game is characterized by finesse. In contrast, the Americans run hard, kick long, and concentrate on power. Joe sees a shift from the American style of play to the European short, slow passing game as the key to Bowdoin's future soccer success.

Moving on from the world of sports, Joe and I discussed at length the slander (libel?) which is so readily dumped on the Beta House. Our conversation revealed a number of misconceptions about what has traditionally been referred to as the "Animal House". Undermining this negative image, Joe mentioned the annual "Urchin Party" sponsored by the Betas. Before Christmas each year, the Men from McKean Street invite children from poverty-stricken areas of Brunswick to the House for a party. They give the kids gifts, play games, and generally show them a good time. Joe went on to say, "We hold a Beta Tea annually. We invite townspeople and faculty members to the House just to talk and get to know them. That way the neighbors are more tolerant of us as the year progresses..."

We also talked about the stereotyping of Bowdoin fraternities. Rush bulletins tend to emphasize the well-rounded nature of the "Brotherly Body", be it true or not. Joe indicated that this misrepresentation is both unfair and unnecessary: "Beta is, in fact, a Jock House. There is no reason to deny it." If individuals entertain the same interests and enjoy similar life styles, why shouldn't they form a fraternal organization which is structured around these priorities?

After spending some time in 13-A while interviewing Joe, I am convinced that the Betas are a dynamic and refreshing bunch. In the living room, Dick Carlland, Mark Ambrose, Billy Sexton, and John Tausig were deeply involved in a spirited game of "Sorry" — the guys were having a great time screaming, joking around, and relaxing. The loyalty among the Beta brothers is clearly evident, as are the strong ties of friendship. Joe offered, "Beta has been the most enjoyable aspect of my Bowdoin experience." This sincerity and devotion to the fraternity is not to be laughed off, for aren't the friendships formed during these four years the most valuable fruits of college?

Joe is a history major and, as seems to be the case with 90% of the Senior Class, has no definite plans for next year. At some point in the future, Bristol Joe Rosa would like to coach soccer on the high school level. But at the moment he is concentrating on savoring every aspect of his final year in Maine: "Bowdoin is like Heaven or something..." (The words of a "Beta Animal"?)

Runners Boast MI Champs

by LEO GOON

The unheralded Bowdoin Cross-Country team buried heavily favored Bates as well as entrants U Maine and Colby as they sped to the top four places in the Maine Intercollegiate, held on the Brunswick Golf Course, Saturday of Parents' Weekend. A huge crowd, according to Cross-Country spectatorship standards, watched all of the visiting big name runners fall behind as the Polar Bears rose to the challenge and took charge. A prediction by the press, "Bates should be the favorite, leaving Bowdoin and U Maine to battle it out for second place," should have been a reasonable one, seeing as how four-time winner, defending champ Bates had lost only one member of the team through graduation; Maine was always strong, being such a big school, and though Bowdoin was sporting an undefeated record, they had come in last in the previous year's State Meet, and had not as yet met any real competition, not accounting for the fact that most of their runners were "inexperienced" freshmen. Even before the race had started, things were looking grim for the Polar Bears. One of their top men, the free-spirited Jock Collins, had fallen victim to pneumonia. In addition, one of the outstanding crop of freshmen, Fred Carey, had pulled a rib muscle which made him a question mark instead of the reliable seventh man which he was. These were serious blows to the hopes of the team to win the States, and it looked like coach Sabasteanski would have to wait another year before his young charges would win the first State

CC Title in Bowdoin history. So the Bears went into Saturday's moon showdown with only a faint hope of coming out on top, much less second.

But as the records show, the Bears took an unprecedented top four places, unheard of in State Meet competition, and especially surprising against such a strong team as Bates. As it turned out, it was a good thing that Bowdoin took all four top spots, as the next six were all taken by Bates.

Billy Wilson, outstanding last year even as a freshman, led the Bowdoin contingent home with a fantastic 25:59.8 clocking, completely obliterating the old course but in the manner of true sportsmanship, urged the Bowdoin runners on. Being tired of seeing but in the manner of true sportsmanship, urged the Bowdoin runners on. Being tired of seeing Bates win the title year on end for the last four years, he encouraged Bowdoin runners as they passed; to "Kill Bates, kill Bates."

Junior Fred Davis and freshman Mike Allan kicked home, also under the old record, with times of 26:26 and 26:27, respectively. And the pride of Cony High in Augusta, Jeff Sanborn, came through in the clutch to take fourth with 26:36. All three of these Bears were expecting to see a maroon uniform flash by in the last mile in the form of Bates' Emerson, who possesses a "wicked" finishing kick. But Emerson never showed, fading to seventh, as he, like the other visitors, was simply awed by the sight of Bowdoin black shirts way up ahead, and were never a serious challenge to the leading Polar Bear

runners.

Up to this point, the meet still had not been decided, even though Bates had brought in all of their top five runners (only the numbers of the top five men are totaled, — low score wins); the fifth man from Bowdoin had not come in. This fifth man would be the deciding factor. Before, the team's fifth man had been either Sanborn or Collins, but now with Jock gone, freshman Peter Benoit would have to carry the hopes of the Polar Bears. Still bearing the scars of the Torch Race the week before, Peter ran a gutsy race to come through in style with 13th. This gave Bowdoin a surprisingly low score of 23, compared to the normally winning total of 35 for Bates. U Maine finished a distant third with 73, and as expected, Colby was last with 113.

Bowdoin has had the fastest squad in history, not to mention it being one of the largest in recent years. Men who would have been top men in the past now have to settle for supporting roles. Some of these are Joe LaPann, Leo Goon, and Ken Grant, all freshmen, sophomore Hank Lange, and veterans Wayne Gardiner and Captain Dike Talbot. But with depth like this, Bowdoin looks as though it will go a long way in the future. And could you just imagine, if Jock Collins had been running, the Bears would have had a perfect score of 15! Not bad for a team which was not counted in the last issue of the "Orient" as being one of the undefeated teams on campus, Miss Swiss.

Polo Bears Get 2

by PETER LOGAN

In their only two home games of the year, the Bowdoin water polo squad recently put on an impressive show for Bowdoin fans as they easily defeated the University of New Hampshire on Wednesday evening, October 18, 22 to 14, and overwhelmed the Boston College team the following Sunday afternoon, October 22, by a score of 22 to 10.

In the first game against the UNH swimmers, the Polar Bears showed good form throughout the first half. Strong performances by Tom Costin (4 goals), Rick "Legs" Haudel (4), Pete Cooper (2) and Wells Grogan (1) put the Bears into an early lead within the first few minutes of the game.

Backed by the capable Bowdoin defense of John Mullin, Chuck Riley, Mark Malcolmian and Lee Roberts, who were able to hold back the UNH offense with relative ease, Bowdoin held UNH to only 4 goals in the first half to leave the half time score at Bowdoin-16, UNH-4.

Clearly though, one of Bowdoin's strong points this season is the addition of freshman Rick Rendall to the Bear goal. In every game in which he has played thus far, he has shown impressive ability, and has been an important asset to the Bears.

The second half saw a slightly sloppier Bowdoin team in action, weakened somewhat by a switch in Bowdoin goalies as Rendall (2 goals) took over an offensive position. The Bears were able to maintain their lead, strengthened with goals by Costin (3 goals), Haudel (1), Grogan (2), Cooper (2), and Roberts (1), to leave the final score at 22 to 14.

In their second home game versus BC, the Bears again played a fine game, though this game was comparatively rougher than that against UNH. In the first half the Bears jumped into the lead led by Costin (4 goals), Haudel (2), Roberts (2), Cooper (1), and Malcolmian (1). The BC team, (Please Turn to Page Eight)

Coed Jocks Cop Two Wins Off Lesser Brookie Teams

by DEBBIE SWISS

Wednesday afternoon two of Bowdoin's athletic teams played their toughest psychological matches of the season on Westbrook territory. The Bowdoin field hockey jocks pulverized Westbrook's team 2-0 while the Polar Bear's tennis team defeated the Brookies 3-2. The field hockey team had a good practice for the match during their tough 3-2 win over UMPCG on Tuesday. Goals were scored in that game by Margy Burns (2 goals) and Debbie Mann.

The Brookies' field hockey team began their warm-up session by dancing to Oldies music blaring from the dormitories. Their "dancing" continued during the game as Bowdoin's Kathy Peden scored a goal in the first half. In the second half, Margy Burns made her goal while the Westbrook goalie was drawn completely out of the cage. The entire game was rather brutal and the rough field conditions certainly did not help matters. In the first half the Brookies drew blood from goalie Laura Wigglesworth, but with a five-minute break and a little ice, Laura was back to keep the game scoreless for Westbrook.

At times the action on the sidelines was as exciting as the action on the field. A large DKE contingent rooted for the coeds throughout the game. Norman Johnston commented: "Bowdoin made some outstanding defensive shots. It was a hard-fought game because the Bowdoin girls are infringing on traditional Brookie territory." A group of Psi Upsilon brought along a taper keg but the Bowdoin girls never had the chance to indulge.

Bob Turner made the comment: "The coeds are better thrashers

while the Brookies are good runners." At times the Brookies went to extremes in thrashing. At one point, three opponents trampled over Celeste Johnson in front of the goal cage. A member of the Bowdoin team commented: "We were trying to play a game and they were trying to kill."

As the game progressed so did its roughness. After some Brookies provided half time entertainment by dancing to music on the field, the coeds were more fired than ever to keep their cool and win the game. Capt. Beth Kelly played a particularly strong game in both halves. There were several quick passes from Mary Cissel to Kathy Peden and Mary's endurance was exhibited as the single Brookie did not get past her in the game. Mrs. LaPointe remarked: "The entire team is playing VERY hard."

Though most of the spectators watched the field hockey match, the tennis courts were also in active use. Robin Shiras and Debbie Robertson outplayed their opponents in singles matches and each won with scores of 10-1. Heloise Bloxson and Ellen Bloomfield won their doubles match 6-0, 7-2. In Kathy DeLois' game, there were some good base line rallies but Kathy's opponent had some good passing shots to defeat her 7-6, 6-3. The doubles team of Joanne Golden and Kris Raines lost 6-1, 6-2 to two players who had strong net games.

When the games were over, a large Brookie crowd headed dejectedly back to their dorms probably to remove the "Beat Bowdoin" and "Go You Brookies" signs. Dana Strong had commented: "Bowdoin's going to show you Brookies who wears the pants in this game." Needless to say, the coeds retain this status.

Students To Vote In Maine

Augusta, November 1, 1972 (UPI): The Secretary of State of Maine advised local registrars today to allow any student, 18 or older, to register to vote in next Tuesday's presidential election, whether the student is a Maine resident or not. Deputy Secretary of State Peter M. Damborg said special ballots will be printed and distributed to polling places for distribution to the 18-year-olds who have been previously denied registration. Said Damborg, "This might be right or wrong. But we would rather advise our election officials of this than deprive one single student of the right to vote."

Registration offices in all Maine communities with more than 2,500 residents have closed as of

any student not currently registered to vote may apply through the Brunswick Board of Elections to register for a special Presidential and Vice-Presidential ballot on Monday, November 6, from 1-4 p.m. at the Municipal Building, at 28 Federal Street in Brunswick. All students who are not registered are eligible, but students are required to present their Bowdoin I.D. card and sign an

affidavit claiming that they have neither registered nor received an absentee ballot elsewhere. Upon completing the application, the student will be eligible to vote on Tuesday, November 7, in the District 2 Gate in the Recreation Building at 30 Federal Street.

Any further questions? Contact Kevin Wagner ext. 457.

and cannot accept new registrations until election day. Damborg said, "In my judgment any student will be able to register election day, even those who have been previously refused."

Secretary of State Joseph T. Edgar told newsmen that his office cannot order the registrars to register all students. But if they don't, he added, "They run the risk of court action."

Damborg said the decision to allow the students to vote was based on the new voting rights act and a recent federal court decision that convened in New Hampshire.

Damborg said the decision will likely result in "mass confusion." He advised registrars to keep separate voter lists for those

students voting only for president and vice president.

He said students who live in Maine but register in their college communities under the new advisory will only be allowed to vote in the presidential race. Those previously registered in their home communities will still be able to vote in all races.

The ruling does not affect non-students who were 18 before the registration deadline.

It is estimated that there are about 16 thousand students at the University of Maine, another 87 hundred at private colleges, and an additional four thousand at such other institutions as vocational or nursing schools.

The total student population is put at nearly 29 thousand.



Bad Trip

ABC's Of Journal 'Z'

by MARK SILVERSTEIN
"Z," the twenty-sixth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. "Z," a quarterly journal concerned "specifically with the problems of college and university life."

Contemporary Thought was not a recognized University Activity. The Forum was told, however, that it could seek space in a departmental office.

If anything seems to be in short supply these days, it certainly doesn't seem to be scholarly journals. In fact, from first impressions gathered at a college library, one is led to believe that any group of academics so inclined has paper, press and funds for publication at its fingertips.

September 16, 1971 - Office space was offered to the Forum by the director of Communications Skills of the NIU Department of English.

The Forum For Contemporary Thought, which publishes "Z," has had a conspiracy of silence at its back.

September 19, 1971 - the offer was withdrawn due to "pressure from administrative sources."

Ask LeRoy Young, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Forum and member of the "Z" editorial board. In the "short-deck" game of launching a publication he has found that a large mid-western university, private foundations, the Post Office Department and the Internal Revenue Service do not deal from a full deck.

September 22, 1971 - a request for printing and duplicating services on a paid basis was denied.

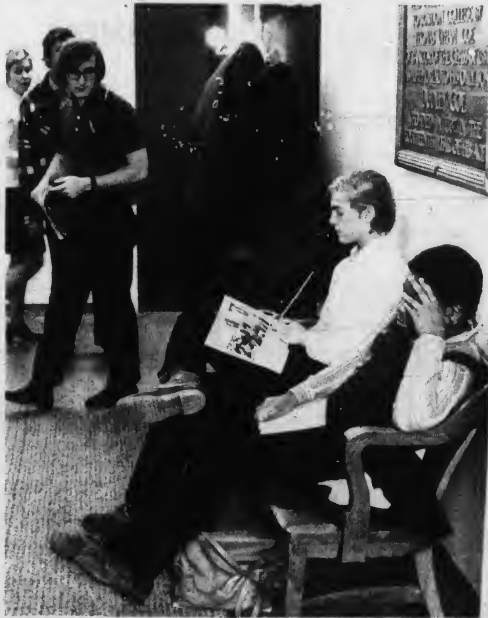
The saga of "Z" and the Forum For Contemporary Thought began in March, 1971, when the Forum was granted a charter in the State of Illinois under that state's "General Not For Profit Corporation Act." You can read the original charter, after you read this unbelievable story, in the DeKalb County Courthouse in Sycamore, Illinois. In DeKalb itself you will find NIU, Northern Illinois University (23,000 students, 1,500 faculty, 3-5,000 staff, administrators, cooks, bakers, accountants, deans, departmental chairmen, grounds-keepers, regents, nurses, researchers, dormitory advisers, vice presidents, etc.) where "Z" attempted to found a base in 1971. Lee Young was the director of the NIU Upward Bound Program at the time.

December 2, 1971 - A request for rental of a meeting room in the NIU University Center for selection of a Governors' Board of the Forum was denied by NIU.

December 3, 1971 - the Forum, now located in an office owned by a local church, received a bomb threat in the mail, postmarked November 28, 1971.

December 20, 1971 - Finished copy for the first issue was delivered to the Supervisor of the University Printing and Duplicating Office. It was agreed, finally, that "Z" would be printed by January 31, 1972.

January 5, 1972 - Forum discovered, after inquiring into the possibilities of making a change in one of the articles, that the entire layout for "Z" had been "moved" into the Administration Building. Also, the printing job would not be done until the full cost of the job - (Please Turn to Page Six)



Orient/Clayton

Infirmary patrons wait for the friendly men in the clean white coats.

Infirmary In Pursuit Of Bodily Afflictions

by RICHARD CREW

Dudley Coe Memorial Infirmary - to find it, look down the long driveway between the Moulton Union and the Sargent Gymnasium. Built in 1916, the Infirmary is the gift of Thomas Upham Coe, M.D., in memory of his son, who died at the age of fourteen. Each day forty to eighty students will walk in with some ailment or request, and the infirmary is prepared to give everything from immunization shots, routine physicals, and prescriptions for birth control pills to minor forms of surgery.

Both Dr. Hanley and Dr. Anderson are at the infirmary during the morning, and although they will usually have left by late afternoon there is at least one nurse on duty twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. This is especially important this time of the year, for the period from the September to November is the time when most students seem to get sick. The reason is that they

have not yet built up a resistance to the various viruses and infections carried by their fellow students, who come from different parts of the country and therefore carry vastly different sorts of germs. This year is remarkable for a minor but definite increase in respiratory infections - from bronchitis to several cases of full-blown pneumonia.

The infirmary has enough staff and bed space to handle the load of students, although the doctors find the amount of space in the waiting and examination rooms insufficient. It is exasperating for a student to spend a half hour or so waiting his turn in line when all he wants is a throat lozenge or some aspirin. The infirmary was built in a time when much fewer students used it every day. Dr. Anderson relates the following surprising fact: back in the 1950's, when the student body size was about the same as it is (Please Turn to Page Six)

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOL. CII



Maine Land Use Group Meets in Augusta

by RINK BUCK

Last Friday another in a series of Maine Land Trust meetings was held in Augusta. Known as the Sam Ely Community Land Trust, after an eighteenth century land reform advocate, the group has met informally since April, has recently incorporated itself and will hold its first convention in East Vassalboro on November 4th.

The group is a loosely oriented sampling of alternative life style advocates, small landholding farmer representatives, fisherman cooperatives, legal aid lawyers and concerned citizens. Their goals are still at a fragmentary stage of formulation but generally they intend to transfer from private ownership to "trustery" a holding of land - 1,000 acres is the most frequently mentioned size for a start - and then plan to work the land on a communitarian, power-dispersed-to-the-people basis. The trust, which includes Bowdoin's alternative politics indefatigable, John Rensenbrink, point to the Kibbutzim in Israel and a land trust in Georgia as their models. The Georgia venture is closer to home and already functional in a familiar legal and economic context. As well, Bob Swann, nationally known land reform luminary, co-founder of the Georgia group and director of the International Independence Institute of Ashby, Massachusetts, has been instrumental in the preliminary meetings of Maine. The institute's recently published "Land Trust Guide" is probably the most comprehensive manual on common-land trustery since Owen crossed the brine with his utilitarian mission - and will become the practical and scriptural guide for the Maine group.

The format for land reform proceeds from the acquisition of a large land parcel through bond sales, donations or common

pooling of funds to the establishment of a board of officers, to be chosen by the convention in East Vassalboro, who will establish by-laws and goals for the community, eventually leasing the land to homesteaders or extended bodies who intend to work the land communally. There is bound to be some confusion at the outset until some consensus is reached over just how contending groups within the trust will share responsibilities and - if any - profits. But the emphasis will essentially be agrarian, small-plot, and ecological.

Represented at the conference Friday were members of the Land Use Regulation Council, the Sam Ely Trust, the Center for Community Economic Development of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Bob Swann, John Rensenbrink, John Newton, a community organizer from Lisbon, six members of the Pine Tree Legal Aid, two members from the Franklin County OEO, a researcher from the Smithsonian who is completing a study of the Maine coast, a member of a commune near Skowhegan, a coastal forester and an organizer from the Fisheries Development Commission. This roster itself indicates an initial pitfall, however unavoidable. Contending needs and aspirations were evident: the Pine Tree Legal Aid members stated outright that their interests were pragmatic and immediate; long range quasi-utopianism was of little appeal to native small farmers or fisherman. The Land Trust, commune, and Community Economic Development people voiced a predisposition to experiment and initiate after the fashion of the Oneida, Bethel and Owenite models, divested of any denominational or religious provisions. It is not yet clear whether the Maine group will initiate its trustery with either contingent in preponderance; any

lasting cooperativity has few chances of survival or impact of it wanders too far afield of the ethos or issues already affecting small landholders in Maine, conservative by temperament and inclined towards the amenities they haven't yet attained rather than adherence to a zero-growth, alternative life style ethic.

Errant and visionary soundings are already evident in the Sam Ely group's first publication, *The Maine Land Advocate*, and in an article on the group's early formation that appeared in the July 7 issue of the *Maine Times*. In the *Maine Times* article, following a discussion on the American Indian and Israeli land-use conceptions, the article proceeds: "The concepts of land non-ownership held by the American Indians are very much a reality in some very real places; and in none of these places has the kind of chaos occurred which most Americans might imagine if they were told there could no longer be any such thing as land ownership involving rights of exclusive use." John Rensenbrink writes in the *Land Advocate's* first issue: "The land trust and the idea of trustery assume that all natural resources (land, atmosphere, water, natural forests, minerals of the earth) belong to us all, and that we are to use these resources carefully, with thanks, and with consideration for future generations. What comes into existence as a result of human labor is property - all else is trustery."

These assumptions posit a model of man that may be attainable where the locale is a partitioned acreage in the

mid-eastern desert and the shared experience of the founders is the ethnic cohesion, sense of purpose and willingness for individual self-denial wrought from the persecution and displacement of fascism, Stalinism, and a world war. In its American variant, this model will find its appeal limited to the disaffected of the counter-cultural and reformist left - those who can hardly claim economic or social privations - and whose political views are mistrusted and misunderstood by elements in the society who have suffered the worst socio-economic inequities. This is particularly so in the rural hideboundocracies of Downeast Maine where independence and self-reliance were elevated to the level of cardinal virtues precisely because they permitted the holding of

land in a geographically isolated, stark, sub-arctic environment. Not to despair though - this same cultural isolation could protect any communal oriented experiment by the very inaccessibility it would provide. But the model that might appeal to the displaced farmer would make more concessions to the Lockean property and profit ethic than many of the college-bred elites would like to abide with; this, then, is the pinch the land trust will soon find itself confronted with. Eventually, continuation of the trust may demand exclusion of one or the other concept, or one or the other adherents - not a blanket critique this, but a foreseeable logjam the Sam Ely group has already and must continue to place on the top of its list of considerations.

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for
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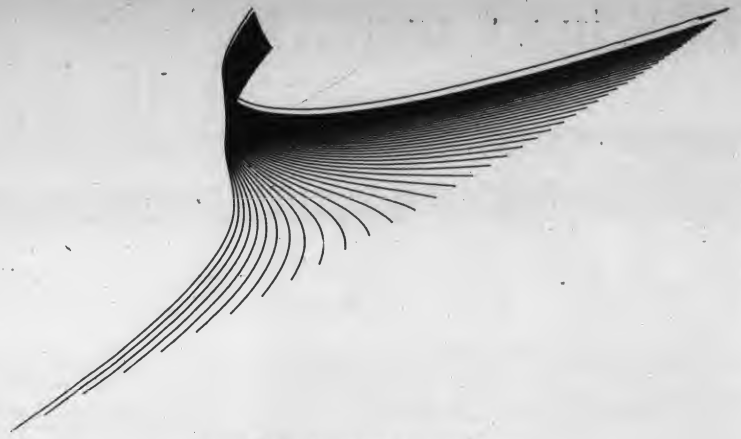
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Saturday Evening

Hassled SUC Presents Sebastian

Mention the Student Union Committee on campus these days, and the most frequent response is "What the hell are they doing anyway?"

A dance, among other things. Therefore, the Committee presents this summary of its activities, so you know what we have been doing.

For the past three months the Committee has been plagued with more bad luck than in the past three years. Last May, the Committee voted unanimously to present Donny Hathaway for Homecoming this Fall. Donny Hathaway agreed, and contracts were sent and signed by both parties. Preparations went smoothly throughout the summer.

He cancelled the week before classes began, because of medical reasons. After a bit of scrambling the Committee decided upon a package of Boz Scags and David Blue. Again, all preparations went well. On September 22, Boz Scags cancelled due to a better offer in Boston. The Committee then drew up a priority list with Curtis Mayfield as first choice. It was later found that he had been booked while the Committee was meeting. The only alternative, at that late date, was to offer Swallow as a free concert with the promise of a larger concert on November 11, Tufts Weekend. Swallow came, performed, and left, almost unnoticed.

In the meantime, the small concert program of which four are

planned, started poorly with the cancellation of the Con Fullum Blues Band outdoor concert. They were later scheduled for October 28. The concert was successful and all those who attended seemed to enjoy themselves.

The planning for the November 11 concert was limited to a small number of available groups, again due to the time limitation. War was tentatively signed to perform, but the group refused to make a firm commitment. War sent a definite "no" on October 25. At this time, the Committee was looking for name groups who had recent cancellations and could play on November 11. Deep Purple was one of these available groups, and the decision was to book them. Unfortunately, Deep Purple had been signed in Buffalo two hours before our agent could contact the band. During the Deep Purple debacle, other Committee members were independently pursuing a booking with the Delfonics. When it was found that Deep Purple was unavailable, the Delfonics agreed to play. On October 30, the Delfonics cancelled to play for a better offer in New York. The same connections offered, instead, Mandrill and Kool and the Gang. That same day, John Sebastian became available for November 11. The Committee voted, for financial and practical reasons, to have John Sebastian or no concert. As of this writing, John Sebastian and his opening act will be appearing at 8:00 p.m. on November 11 in the Morrell Gymnasium. We anticipate no further problems (knock on wood!)

Tickets are available to Bowdoin students from their fraternity representatives or at the Moulton Union Information Desk at \$2.50 with I.D. Tickets will be \$3.50 for non-Bowdoin people (available at Macbean's) and \$4.00 for everyone at the door. Students are advised to buy tickets early because a sell-out is anticipated.



John Sebastian

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

50 Years Ago

Volume CII

Monday, November 6, 1972

Number 7

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT



"Wouldn't mind a bit if they sat out the election"

"Right On. Four more years and we can even eat the holes out of the Swiss cheese."

"We Are Not Helpless"

Tomorrow is Election Day and the Orient trusts that you have either made an attempt to vote via absentee ballot or that you will vote directly in your home town or in Brunswick.

We use the term "made an attempt" in reference to the absentee method of voting because some of the local boards have made it exceedingly difficult for students to exercise their suffrage. Confusing and discouraging state regulations involving seals and reseals of notary publics, oaths and more oaths, delays in mailing, and even non-mailing of ballots have made absentee voters rather unenthusiastic about doing their thing.

These voters should truck on down to the polls in Brunswick tomorrow to exercise their right to vote in the Presidential Elections (see UPI release, page one). Be sure that you have not already voted because, while the infamous Mayor Curley of Boston used to encourage the masses to "vote early and often" such an act now carries with it ominous penalties. Bring your Bowdoin I.D. If the local registrar tells you that you cannot register on election day, remind the registrar that Maine's Secretary of State has spoken these words: "Any student will be able to register election day, even those who have been previously refused."

Floreat Vox Populari. Sat Nam.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."

NOVEMBER 1, 1922⁶²—from year to year the day of the fraternity initiations has been growing more and more to be the fall old home day for the alumni, rivalling even commencement in its attraction. This year will be no exception, and at least three hundred old Bowdoin men will be on the campus next Saturday to renew their fraternal ties. To them the "Orient" extends a sincere welcome in behalf of the College.

Bowdoin is and always has been a fraternity college. While no fraternity was founded on its campus, some of its chapters date back to the beginnings of their respective organizations. A very large percentage of the men in college belong and the best of feeling exists between the various chapters as a rule. The system is very valuable to Bowdoin, and while it has its weak points, they can be remedied.

The fraternity system has now completed nearly a century of activity, more than that in the case of Phi Beta Kappa. How changed the idea of the founders has become! Started as literary societies, the fraternities grew into great intercollegiate organizations, and for years spread doctrines of rivalry and strife. It was not so long ago that any methods were considered right in rushing, that slander of other fraternities was "the thing," that non-fraternity men were "barbarians." But those days, thank Heaven, have passed, and fraternities are realizing that they have definite purposes to fulfill, and are striving to fulfill them. The day when the fraternity was a selfish organization, working for its own ends solely, is passed. Chapters realize that they must be an active influence for good in the colleges. Each chapter realizes that it must be not only as good as the other fraternities in the college, but as good as the other chapters of its own fraternity.

To the men who will be initiated next Saturday, a word of advice is timely. The fraternities all stand for the highest ideals, and if every member even approached those ideals in his daily life, he, his fraternity, and his college would be the better. The

fraternity can be a means of great inspiration, a means of great broadening, and a means of forming the pleasantest and most valuable associations that it is a man's privilege to form. Try in your fraternal life to keep ever before you the standards upon which the fraternity rests, strive to make your chapter the best in Bowdoin, and the best in your national organization, and try to make your fraternity an active influence in Bowdoin life.

One gets out of a thing just what he puts in. Enter your fraternity in the right spirit, and give your best to it, and it will repay you many times. Consider it lightly, and do no work for it, and it is worthless and a needless expense upon your parents.

The annual subject for complaint has arisen again. Of course we could not get by a year without some student pilfering reserved books from the library. For the benefit of the Freshmen who may be ignorant of the rules, we will repeat the old arguments. Those upperclassmen who have not been moved by previous condemnations are beyond hope.

The point is this. For the benefit of the students of Bowdoin College, the College Library, which is located in Hubbard Hall, reserves a certain list of books for each course. These are for outside reading, and each man is supposed to have a chance to read them. This is to save his buying many expensive volumes. A man may take any book out over night, for his convenience, but must return it at eight-thirty the next morning.

It would seem clear to the lowest moron that if a book is not in the library, it cannot be used by many men. But many such morons take the books out by stealth, and the rest of the class finks quizzes. Then everyone begins to use profanity.

What a lot of foolishness this is! A little effort, a very little thought, a grain of common sense would prevent it all. No man who is guilty of taking out and keeping reserved books is fit to be in an institution of higher learning, and should be dealt with as summarily as those who crib in exams are.

100 Years Ago

THE ORIENT.

NOVEMBER 18, 1872: Reading history according to a strict and methodically arranged plan, may be of benefit to some, but to others it becomes either a waste of time or a positive injury. For while here and there one seems born for the study of history, his discourse full of historical facts, his mind a trustworthy table of dates, who can give offhand the plan of Hannibal's battles and with equal ease disclose the dry details of European cabinet intrigue from the time when cabinets first were formed, yet there are multitudes who after weeks of systematic reading cannot tell whether Julius Caesar was contemporary with Marius or lived B.C. or A.D.; or in which grand campaign of Napoleon's, Austerlitz was fought, and who are entirely afloat when reference is made to great events in our own political history. It is this class to which a regular course of historical reading is simply a waste of time.

Again, very many have a decided distaste for the study of history and yet with conscientious perseverance devote a certain time each day to reading it up "from a sense of duty." When these have labored through Hume, Thiers, Gibbon and a dozen other standard writers, they know exactly as much of history, and no more, than when they commenced their work. The man who had substantial boards, richly embossed and elegantly titled, put up in his library instead of the volumes they represented, was wiser far than they. For he saved money and secured beauty in his library, did not subject his brain to a useless and weary strain, and, until his clever artifice was accidentally exposed, possessed the credit of being a well-informed reader. While these unfortunates, familiar, after all their reading hours, only with the titles of the books that they detest, find that a "sense of duty" brings with it no power to memorize papers as bitter to their mental as quinine to their physical taste, and, therefore, have not even the satisfaction of being able to apply and use the knowledge they had flattered themselves their perseverance would acquire. To them the history reading has proved an injury, for the very effort it has cost has created a dislike for all solid reading, and not infrequently for all literature. A sad mistake it is to suppose we can remember the contents of a book in which we have not the slightest interest, and which we only try to read at all because it is a standard and one with which "every intelligent person ought to be acquainted."

But a man must draw information from some source or other, he must know what has been done, and is now doing, in the world, and where shall he obtain it if not from standard histories?

There is a substitute, one that has often received "the greater condemnation" and been "anathema maranatha" in the eyes of very worthy people, but in whose defense I shall venture to break a spear today. I mean the novel.

If we have no taste for so-called solid writings, we can do without them much better than one would at first suppose, if we adopt a judicious course of novels in their place. Think, for a moment, how almost unconsciously our minds are tinged with famous fictions. How much of our theology and our ideas of heavenly things is Miltonian rather than Biblical? How greatly do we owe our understanding of early English history, manners, morals, customs, nay, even speech and thought, to the plays of Shakespeare and the novels of Scott? Far more valuable than the ability of rightly dating battles and important crises, is the power to comprehend the progress of ideas among the peoples, to learn the secret springs of policy and thought that have urged anterior races onward in social revolutions. And for this where can we find a better field than in the pages of the novel?

For the novel is a picture of society, the number of its editions proportioned to the truth with which it "holds the mirror up to nature." And we can read historical novels like those of Miss Mulhbach, for instance, not only without harm to ourselves, but with an unflinching interest that guarantees our memory of the age and events which they portray. Man has ever been the fittest study for mankind, and in our lively appreciation of the character of Frederick or Napoleon we gain, without effort, a knowledge of contemporaneous history, and become familiar with the talented *coterie* at Sans Souci, and with the brilliant military household of the great Emperor. In this way may the historical novels replace the drier histories, but even without claiming historical worth, novels instruct us in the real workings of the volcano we call society, and are no mean levers for removing social and State evils. How have French novels exposed the follies and crimes of the Second Empire, even when safety required the author to assume a fictitious name! What a stir have "Gin'sy's Baby" and "The Battle of Dorking" caused in egotistical England within a year! We in the United States are as yet a young people, and with republican freedom prefer, in general, to ventilate our grievances in Lyceums and lecture rooms, but can any one doubt the tremendous influence exerted by "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and novels of kindred tone, in exciting the people on both sides of Mason and Dixon's Line?

There are novels of injurious tendency. Since printing was invented there always have been and there always will be such, but they are easily shunned. The respectable journals and magazines condemn them, and there is always a corps of earnest novelists whose works are above suspicion. Let us, then, acknowledge the power of novels in forming thought and spreading ideas, seek to read the standard authors, and learn to place the sentiment which is shocked at the very mention of novel reading in its proper place — among the errors, of a puritanical severity.



Cecil Rhodes

Rhodes Scholarships Unite English Speaking Countries

by EVELYN MILLER

One of the most highly coveted graduate fellowships are the Rhodes Scholarships, established under the seventh will of Cecil Rhodes, a South African mining magnate who took an Oxford degree after making his first millions. Rhodes' will, written in 1899, set up two groups of Scholarships, one for British colonies and another for the United States, in the words of Rhodes, "to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English speaking peoples throughout the world and to encourage in the students from the United States of North America... an attachment to the country from which they have sprung without, I hope, with drawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth."

Rhodes died in 1902, and the first Rhodes Scholars, from South Africa, arrived in Oxford in 1903. Since 1904, there have been annual elections of scholars in Commonwealth countries and the United States. Thirty-two Scholars are chosen from the United States each year. Applicants must be male, unmarried U.S. citizens, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four of at least Junior standing at a college or university.

The qualifications Rhodes suggested for a Rhodes Scholar are scholastic ability, force of character combined with unselfishness and concern for one's fellows, exhibition of leadership, and physical vigor as demonstrated by success in sports. Rhodes did not intend that men who were "merely bookworms" should receive the scholarship; instead he was interested in the potential leaders, "the best men for the world's fight." Selection committees are cautioned not to search for a "typical Rhodes Scholar" for there should be no such person.

The stipulations concerning marriage and athletics derive from Rhodes' desire that the participating young men live on the Oxford campus for at least a year and partake of the social life of their college. However Rhodes' original guidelines were modified

to allow students to marry after the first year of studies and, according to Roger Howell, himself a former Rhodes Scholar, athletics "are not terribly important" now.

The selection procedure is divided into a series of steps. First, the candidate must be selected by his own college or university on the basis of his academic record, a statement of a thousand words outlining his proposed program of study at Oxford, and on an interview. Those candidates chosen by the college then continue in state competition. The candidate may enter state competition in either his home state or the state of his college or university. The state committee, made up of six former Rhodes Scholars with a non-Rhodes scholar as chairman, chooses two nominees to present to the district committee. The United States is divided into eight districts of six or seven states each. The district committee chooses four Rhodes Scholars from the twelve or fourteen nominees who come before it.

Recently, much concern has been expressed over the fact that very few Black students have been selected as Rhodes Scholars. "The proportion of Black Rhodes Scholars has been pretty low," says President Howell. An article in the January 17, 1972 *Chronicle of Higher Education* presents the statistics. Of 1600 American Rhodes Scholars, fifteen have been Black. Five Blacks were selected in 1971, three in 1970, and two in 1969. Although Rhodes specifically stipulated that "no student shall be qualified or disqualified for election on account of race or religious opinions," U.S. selection committees, until the recent civil rights reforms, saw future leaders as overwhelmingly white. Before 1960, only one black American became a Rhodes Scholar.

Understandably, among Blacks, there are mixed feelings concerning the Rhodes program. Many Blacks are disinterested in the scholarship because the Cecil Rhodes' mining enterprises, which even today employ Blacks at only subsistence wages.

Although American selection (Please Turn to Page Seven)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sikspak-LBJ faction

A Letter to President Nixon From Joe Sikspak
Dear President,

I, Joe Sikspak, American, take pen in hand to put a bug in your ear.

I decided not to vote for George McGovern. It's on account of him promising to end the war in Viet Nam. To be perfectly candid, like you like to say, I was going to. But then I got to talking to myself. Seems like we voted for Lyndon Johnson because he promised to end the war. Then we voted for Dick Nixon because he promised to end the war. And now people want to vote for George McGovern because he's promising to end the war. Trouble is, folks keep wanting to bring in a new man to do the job.

You promised four years ago to end that dumbhead war. When it comes to ending the war, you've got four years' experience at it. And here people want to bring in a new guy who's never worked the job for a day. I've heard people say your job doesn't sound that hard, but if ending the war were simple, one of our Presidents would have ended it long ago. Look at all the things you've learned about ending the war, thanks to your four years experience at it. Like holding public talks and secret talks, and offering public deals and secret deals, and making public secret talks about public deals. It isn't easy.

You've learned all about incursions and blockages and protective retaliation strikes and putting out peace feelers and taking in peace feelers and who to send where to talk to who about what. It's amazing what you've learned about ending the war in only four short years. If only they'd give you another four years on the job, and you'd be the most

experienced president we ever had at ending the war.

I've heard people say, "What about his promise to end it?" But I know that's another thing in your favor 'cause you never did say when.

Well, after thinking it over, Mr. President, I'm not voting for McGovern. To end a war like this, you need the man with the most first-hand experience. So I'm voting for Lyndon Johnson. He had five years at it.

Truly yours,
Joe Sikspak, American
(Jock Collins '74)

Lothstein's TD Riposte

October 29, 1972

To the Editor:

It is true that I spent no time at the TD house during Homecoming. Therefore, it was necessary for me to interview the brothers of the house who were present that weekend to find out exactly what occurred at TD. One brother, when asked, "Did anything distinctive happen at TD?" informed me that a few of the brothers closed the doors and windows and ran around naked in front of some coeds who were present. This event was later verified by another source within TD.

I thus claim that my comments on the occurrences at TD are substantiated and that the groundless libel concerning my article was merely the product of a vindictive student who could possibly have been personally offended at the statement in controversy.

I shall never apologize!

Adamantly,
Leonard Lothstein '76



The Bowdoin Band: "Shows of an unorthodox nature"

Orient/Ayers

Nut House Freed At Half-Time

by LEONARD LOTHSTEIN

It is sometimes said that the unusual attracts much more attention than the quality. No more true is that fact than at Bowdoin College, where within the campus is contained an oddity which rivals the "Nut House" in Belfast, Maine; the Bowdoin Precision Drinking, Munching, Bunching, Scrunching, and occasionally Marching Band. Though it is a depression year for the Bowdoin football team, it is well worth the trek to Whittier Field to enjoy the antics of these ludicrous virtuosos.

Composing shows of an unorthodox nature at first appears to be of great stress on the imagination, "But not so", as one band member explained, "The key to a successful half-time show is to follow certain goals and priorities:

1. The shows must be absolutely unique. 2. One must seek the absurd. 3. Learn to become more,

dependent on funny ideas than good music. 4. Try to catch people's eyes (or ears) on the way to the bathroom at half-time by appearing as anything but a marching band."

So far, the band has adhered to their doctrines religiously.

As imaginative as the band is, occasionally some ideas never leave the drawing board for various reasons (state obscenity laws, pressure from ethnic groups, and death threats). Among these defunct shows are "urinating on the field", "A Tribute to Imperialism", "A Tribute to the Physically Handicapped", and other ideas which would have meant the end of the Bowdoin Marching Band.

One cardinal rule usually followed by the show planners is that poor taste be omitted from the program. But they feel that a show void of these two themes would not attract a crowd.

It should be said here that the marching band is not solely a

collection of clowns. The members are good musicians for the most part. But, as one performer stated, "The members become so engrossed in being ridiculous that it often hides their true talent."

According to an upper echelon member of the band, the members, like those of a professional football team, follow stringent training regulations to maintain the quality of their performance. These rules are:

1. Wearing uniforms at all public appearances. 2. 8:00 curfews on the night before a performance. 3. Prohibition of alcoholic consumption during the "Star Spangled Banner". 4. Severe punishment for derogatory remarks about John Philip Sousa.

So there it is, the secret to stardom, as told by the people who have had more success than Amtrak. For the band, if music be the food of love, contraceptive would be obsolete.

IRS, Post Office Shucking Constitution

(Continued From Page One)

\$1,247 — had been paid in full with the NIU Bursar.

January 6, 1972 — Forum officers met with the President of NIU and demanded that he "get (his) goddamn people off (Forum's) back." The President admitted that no 100 percent deposits had ever been demanded for any other campus printing job. He added that he "welcomed 'Z' being published, particularly since it did not involve university funds."

January 17, 1972 — At an interview with the Internal Revenue Service district office in Chicago, Forum representatives were told by a Revenue Officer that, "We have to be very careful in granting of exemptions to organizations that we don't know too much about. From the materials in your file we know that students are involved in your organization . . . Put yourself in our place. Suppose we granted exemption to an organization that had student involvement and those students turned out to be SDS or Weathermen. The public would not understand why IRS had done such a thing and it would be an embarrassment for the department."

All of this occurred before a single issue of "Z" had even been published. The first issue, incidentally, contains photo identifications of all the contributors, with short resumes of each. The articles bear such subversive titles as "Equal Educational Opportunity," by Bernard C. Watson, Professor and Chairman of Urban Education at Temple University, and "In

Search Of Sanity," by Robert A. Bell, Instructor in Communications Skills, Northern Illinois University. It all sends horrid little Kafkaesque images flashing through the mind.

"Z" has since relocated to Bowdoin College, and Lee Young has been working to keep it alive. Lee is also a visiting lecturer in Economics and Afro-American Studies at Bowdoin.

The main obstacle to smooth operation since the NIU debacle has been a funds vacuum. The Forum sought to raise \$15,000 through the philanthropic foundation circuit and its experience confirmed the thesis set forth by Thomas C. Reeves in *Foundations Under Fire*:

"The influence of the rich philanthropy focuses on the established institution, and tends to maintain the status quo. It is rare, indeed, that major donations are made to encourage basic changes or even the minor dislocation of any aspect of established society."

Lee Young described the Forum's own experience with the philanthropists in "Travelling the Foundation Road":

"In search for funds we had to consider going to foundations for support. The idea itself was frightening; better to stand on highways or in the subway hustling 'Z' at a buck apiece than go to them for money. After all, hadn't we said in our statement of purpose that 'Z' was going to provide the best possible criticism of the practices and aims of the modern university? Translated, doesn't that mean that we intend to 'rock the boat' somewhat? And

we're going to them for money? Incredible. . . . we selected forty Illinois-based foundations, screening fairly close on whether our purpose fitted their corporate philanthropy. We mailed "Z" to the forty with a cover letter. That was the biggest mistake among the few hundred already made."

Many of the foundations claimed that they never received either the letter or the copy of "Z". Thirty-one of the forty never replied. Of those nine that did reply, none requested subscriptions to "Z". Not one check for ten dollars from a pool of philanthropic goodies worth \$56,481,358.

Some of the responses were coldly detached. For example, there was the following message from the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges: "The copy you sent us has not been retained because we thought it was 'complimentary.' If you wish to bill us for it, please forward an invoice." Lee Young replied to the letter on October 26, 1972: "The deep-down gut reason I'm writing this is a sense of futility. You said 'Z' was in the garbage can — but if we can't get a response from the AAJC except that we should bill you if we want to get paid for copy, it all just seems to miss the point. This is the kind of thing that students are bitterly vocal about — that their ideas and concepts for participation and wanting to belong are cavalierly dismissed or worse, given token paternalistic acceptance."

Then there was the letter from Samuel R. Rosenthal, President of the "D and R Fund" in Chicago,

which had about \$4,150,967 to give away.

"Dear Mr. Young: I have your letter of October 12th. I did not want to keep the copy of Journal Z which I had not requested. Nevertheless, in order that you may not suffer out of pocket for your mailing I enclose my check for the requested (sic) amount."

The check was made out for \$1.38.

Lee replied to the philanthropist,

"Your letter, its tone, and the mailing of the \$1.38 check can only be viewed as representing an arrogance of power so evident throughout the country . . . We shan't long forget what you did even though we still ask why."

One is led to suspect that "Z" was blatantly offensive, subversive, or vile. It is, in fact, otherwise. It was highly praised by the Presidents of several colleges, among them, President Marshak of the City College of New York, President Brown of the State University of New York at Brockport, the President of Howard University, the Chancellor of the University of California at San Diego. "Z" was praised by the American Institute of Architects, the American Bankers Association, and The Brunswick Foundation, Inc. The American Library Association displayed "Z" in the "Office for Intellectual Freedom" exhibit in Chicago, June 25-July 1, 1972.

The problems with the Internal Revenue Service have been cleared up, at least as far as one can tell; on April 18, the District Director of IRA, Roger C. Beck, wrote to the Forum that "Based on information supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your Application for recognition of exemption, we have determined that you are exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code."

And yet the Post Office declared on June 20, 1972, after the IRS statement had been issued, that, for the Forum, "the subject application to mail third

class matter at the special rates of postage as a nonprofit organization should be denied. This organization is in the nature of a citizen's improvement association (!) and this type of organization may not qualify for nonprofit status."

This statement was transmitted by Leo M. Webb "for George K. Walker, Postmaster, Boston Postal Services Center," to Floyd M. Wright, Postmaster of Brunswick, Maine.

Paragraph 134.53 of the Postal Service Manual excludes from the nonprofit categories, including "Educational," under which "Z" clearly should be classified, the following organizations, which clearly are totally unrelated to "Z": "Automobile clubs, business leagues, chambers of commerce, citizens' and civic improvement associations, individuals, municipal, county or state governmental bodies, mutual insurance associations, political organizations, service clubs such as Civitan, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimist and Rotary, social and hobby clubs, associations of rural electric cooperatives, and trade associations."

The Post Office statement is now under appeal.

"Z" hopes to have its second issue out in the very near future and it is anticipated that Bowdoin will provide for it an atmosphere conducive to scholarly pursuits. It is probably an honor for Bowdoin to have received this refugee from the stifling atmosphere of a large midwestern university and the sleazy world of the tax-evading philanderers, where intellectual pursuit is reduced to big business, where secret files are, apparently, kept on personae non grata, where no one can be sure if he or she is saying, writing, or thinking "the right thing."

Nevertheless, the story of "Z" is, simply, unbelievable and, incredibly enough, it is true. If it were told to you by a stranger sitting on the bus, you'd say that he was, perhaps, slightly paranoid. You might utter that old line, "it can't happen here!"



Orient/Clayton

Infirmary Battles Worms, Germs

(Continued From Page One)

today (twelve hundred students then), there were only fifteen out patients a day, compared to the current average of sixty. Dr. Anderson interprets this as showing that students are much more concerned about their health than they were twenty years ago.

The students are also quite able to get themselves injured. Last year the most prominent cause of this was athletics, which overshadowed all other causes combined by a factor of two to one: 603 to 326 exactly. Varsity football takes the prize with 104 injuries, while freshman and touch football had only 52 and 53 respectively. In other sports, such as basketball and hockey, the varsity teams ranked equal with the freshman and fraternity teams. Other sports include

weight lifting, five injuries; tennis, six; soccer, sixty; squash, twenty-five; rugby, five; and golf, two. Injuries not associated with athletics include twenty-one animal bites (laboratory rats, dogs, etc.), fifteen burns, four stings, and eight cases of frostbite. Insofar as just plain disease is concerned, last year there were three cases of chicken pox, three of German measles, fifteen of mononucleosis, two of hepatitis, one of malaria, and one tapeworm.

In cases of emergency, the infirmary is prepared to perform minor operations, such as an appendectomy, or to refer the patient to some qualified hospital. The infirmary is itself a licensed private hospital, and one of the least expensive in the country — twenty dollars a day — and the board is the best on campus. Several students have requested to

eat there regularly. The infirmary generally prefers to notify the parents of a student of an operation (this occasionally involves a telephone call to, say, Tokyo), as well as certain other things, but since the age of majority in Maine is now eighteen there is no longer any legal obligation.

Operations are generally covered by the school insurance, and the students may obtain free things such as aspirin, cold pills, and physicals. The student must pay, however, for any long-term medication, such as treatment for acne or epilepsy, since these can not be fitted into the infirmary budget. In the case of allergy shots, the student must pay for the serum, but the shots themselves are free of charge. Birth control pills are not given, although prescriptions for them are.



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Our Recreational Mojave:

Wind Sand And Stars

by DREW HART

"Just beyond you lies
A desert 'neath the blue Maine
skies
A desert 'neath the forest green
To believe, it must be seen!"
With all the rains and winters
mows
This desert still grows and grows
So stop awhile and be our guest
From your journey have a rest."
— inscription on a sign

If one is to take the above verse and couple it with the glaring yellow and black signs that litter Route 95 in the vicinity of Freeport, he will probably dismiss the attraction to which these advertisements pertain as merely another tourist trap. Granted, such a supposition is easily justifiable; when I consider the onslaught of vacationland diversions such as those which permeate upstate New York and New England, I do not think favorable thoughts. The greater majority of tourist traps cater to the lesser intellect of the six-year-old. It is he who drags the family to Frontier Town, to Storyland, and to Jungle Village. After experiencing two or three of these generally mindless recreational parks, the average adult is prone to consider both sanity and pocketbook and avoid any future such excursions. Hence the disregard among members of the Bowdoin community for our own tourist mecca, the Desert of Maine.

A Monday afternoon in late October is not the most propitious time to visit the Desert; the lack of people makes it difficult to obtain the true perspective of the area. Several of us ventured down to Freeport that day out of utter curiosity. While it is true that the admission fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents discourages the average Bowdoin student, we had resolved to ignore the prohibitive cost of the trip.

The desert is surrounded by wooden fences which fend off any attempts to enter without charge. When the legitimate visitor arrives, he is routed through a building which houses the ticket booth. In the best strategic tradition of American values, the gift shop is located in the same room; when the tourist retraces his steps at the close of his walk, he will be confronted with various high-quality paraphernalia; among the samplings are to be found balsam pillows, artsy glasses and plates, and other similar fare. We found the official Desert of Maine ashtrays and matchbooks absolutely irresistible.

Let us now cast aside such trivialities so as to ponder the worth of the actual attraction itself. Surprisingly enough, the grounds of the park are quite interesting. The desert is the result of agricultural development that

took place some one hundred years ago. A local family cleared the timber from this area in order to farm it. When the trees were removed, the topsoil, consisting of a rich black humus, was deprived of its foundation and eventually eroded away. The farm was then abandoned; the underlying soil beneath the fertile surface was of sand, a remainder deposited during the Ice Age by a glacier. As the wind lay the ground bare, it dispersed the sand, causing it to spread until it encroached upon the woods around the area. In many cases, trees were covered; the desert-like field grew to be a hundred feet deep.

As a result of the advancement of the sand, the visitor of today finds an area of considerable size containing all the traits of a desert. The sands are of an extremely fine consistency; it is easily blown about by the wind. One sees ripples in the dunes that are indicative of the wind patterns. Prevailing westerly winds have had a great effect on the desert. On the eastern side of the area, a huge drift has built up; trees next to it are only several feet higher and soon will be covered by the advancing dunes. Conversely, on the western side of the desert, the sands are at the same level as the woods which border them. Here, the winds have swept all but a small layer away; in these places the level of the sandy floor is too low to be exposed to the breezes, and algae and lichen signal reclamation of the land by the forests. Newly sprung pine trees are to be found growing on this side, where the process is already in effect. It is most probable to assume that as time passes, the desert will move gradually eastwards. Perhaps eventually, it may even advance out of the boundaries which currently designate the park's extent. The rate of shifting has been scientifically determined to be of about one foot's movement each year.

For anyone who has any sort of geological inclination, the excursion to the Desert of Maine should be a most worthwhile trip to make. As far as tourist traps go, I find the park to be an exception to the rule; what is contained within its confines is truly amazing. If for some inexplicable reason, you find one day that you are endowed with a dollar and a quarter, and can think of nothing to spend it on, it might be suggested that using these funds as admission fee at the Desert of Maine is a reasonably constructive way to invest your money. At the same time, I would warn all comers to leave the remainder of their bankrolls at home, particularly those who are prone to making purchases of Desert of Maine ashtrays. As we all know, one irresistible souvenir leads to another, and so falls the empire.

Semanticist at Large

Kennedy's Unabridged Lexicon A Child's Garden of Phraseology

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

S. I. Hayakawa would go back to being the court jester for Hirohito, and anthropologists investigating what remains of Brunswick, Maine an eon from now, will be both baffled and delighted as they discover the missing link in completing a full picture of what that ivory tower of academia, Bowdoin College, was actually like. Amid the rubble, buried by thousands of desks engraved with the permanent Greek letters for Beta Theta Pi, by several kegs of beer, and by a couple of Bowdoin students who had nervous breakdowns while trying to sit through the 1972 Homecoming Concert, will be one small piece of parchment with the following inscription on it: "Oh man, after tooling out at the libe, I went down and flamed at the Brook, where I got hurtin' buckaroo for this chick who was a real pissah."

The anthropologists will probably enter new states of desire, thinking they had unearthed a new linguistic system previously unknown. What is this dark semantical puzzle that only a student of advanced hieroglyphics can decipher? Promenade about the ivy and pines of Bowdoin, and carefully audit the epousals emoting from the lips of your conferees. Enter those dens of brotherhood, the fraternities, and attune yourself to the diction of its members. How many times is the term, "tooling" used in five minutes? Does a friend of yours annoyingly refer to "getting his doors blown off" in a course, and are you yourself beginning to refer to one of your classes as "the classic gut"? If so, you are fully immersed in the linguistic addiction known as Bowdoin college Phraseology.

Many new members of the college community seem fearful of this syntactical syndrome, and therefore, as a public service, this guide to mastering such an obscure language is being published. To give concise Websterian definitions to each of these phrases, I have assembled a distinguished panel of scholars to assist me in my intellectual pursuits. Included in this eminent group are: Larry Pizzi, Herbert Hoover, Professor of Rhetoric and Hygiene at the Alger Hiss College of Podiatry, Dave Cole, Associate Professor of Morality at Westbrook College and Mark Lee Silverstein, distinguished philosopher, and author of the book, "Schopenhauer on Five Dollars a Day." To these gentlemen, I am indebted in the preparation of my thesis. So you will not feel ostracized at the next all-campus "beer bust," here are the archetypal expressions, and their full connotative meanings, that the Bowdoin academe uses in passing:

Hurtin' buckaroo: Trying real hard, but not making it. Example — After thirty minutes of agonizingly inane conversation, you finally convince a Brookie to view your rare etchings in your dormitory enclave, only to discover when you have arrived at that location that she is the captain of Westbrook's roller derby team — then, you are really a "hurtin' buckaroo."

Tooling: Can also be "wicked tool" or "tooling out at the libe". A unique term for indulging in scholarly pursuits, usually in the confines of a carrel in the corridors of Hawthorne-Longfellow. A "wicked tool" is one who has the audacity to study during a weekend of universal frivolity.

Getting One's Doors Blown Off: This phrase has its derivation from football — "We're gonna go onta da field an' blow der doors off," but in its new collegiate translation, it grimly depicts failure in an academic endeavor. Example — "Gee, I thought Astronomy was a gut," is an infrequent statement made by some poor soul whose doors have truly been ripped away. The term can also mean taking an extraordinarily high pressured academic program. Example — "Bio-Chem major! Are you a masochist?," is a friendly warning that the next time you turn around, your doors may not be where they should be.

—faced: Getting drunk, usually on beer. This act achieves full glory during rush week and the big weekends when hordes of students indulge in an endless marathon of ale and fire water, finally ending up looking like walking advertisements for Alcoholics Anonymous. Beta terminology,

incidentally, for this art form they have projected to the nth degree is "wicked —faced."

Blowing Lunch: The next logical step after getting "—faced." A combination of varying liquors enter one's digestive system, at which point, the system (the purist it is) angrily shouts, "That frat beer is miserable, why couldn't you've gotten Heineken's?," and sends the liquid back from whence it came.

Brookies: Students at that matriarch of purity and virtue, Westbrook College. At a recent field hockey game, several students from this institution began a cheer, calling out the letters in their school's name. When they reached the "k," an extraordinarily perceptive Bowdoin student yelled to them, "Now try and remember what it spells."

Flaming: A profession, and soon to be a major at Bowdoin College. Flaming means all out partying of Dionysiac proportions. "Wicked flames" are those individuals, so highly intoxicated both with the atmosphere and liquid refreshment enveloping them, that they attempt such misguided actions as trying to dance with the Dean of Students, or attempting to carry on a conversation with the Franklin Pierce Reading Room at the library.

S—ring up to a prof: Polishing dat ole debble apple. **S—ring pond water:** Losing one's breath in an athletic contest. It also aptly describes going to see the night nurse at the infirmary for a sore throat, and being treated for tuberculosis.

Getting Your Bell Wrung: Also, "getting clocked." This, again, derives from contact sport, and usually connotes the meeting of your cranium with another object in an unpleasant fashion. It also denotes the action that occurs when a Bowdoin student attempts to pick up a townie who has a truck driver for a boyfriend.

Gut: One of the most infamous and important terms in Bowdoin phraseology. (Study this definition carefully — it will be on the final at the end of the term) A "gut" course is one in which a lady wrestler could pass with little or no effort. A "flaming gut" is one in which the same wrestler would not even have to attend a class, and could still come out at the end of the term with at least an honour.

A "Dual": A grade of "high honours." A familiar saying in relation to this term is "tool for duals."

Wombat: A student who constantly tools, yet gets bad grades.

Steam: A term that originated from the mouth of Charlie McGillivray, and passed down to future generations of Bowdoin intelligentsia. It literally means "nothing," and its full connotation can be found in the following mysterious strand of dialog that purportedly emerged from the throat of McGillivray:

"Hey Charlie, what's happening?"
"Steam."

Finally, the last part of our handy dandy guide deals with various names attached to certain offerings in the Bowdoin catalogue of courses:

Stars: Astronomy

Cowboys and Indians: Also known as "Trains" United States History in the 1850's.

Hammers and Nails: English 51's scenic design course.

Gunboats: Diplomatic Relations
"Boids": Ornithology
Nuts and Sluts: Deviate Psychology
Spies and Guys: Introduction to International Relations

Trash Cans: Environmental Science

There you have your basic introductory course in mastering the vernacular of the academic institution in which you are residing. Study it carefully, and if you feel you can accept the challenge, take the honours seminar, which requires auditing the locker room for the hockey team. After learning all the nuances of this vocabulary, search out some companions and impress them with your intellectual superiority by saying, "What a pissah! I gotta go tool out at the libe for a dual in Nuts and Sluts, but after that I'm gonna real flame, and get wicked —faced with some Brookies." Isn't that what college is all about?

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Rhodes Looks For Diversification

(Continued From Page Six)
committees are making progress in integrating the program, the Rhodes Scholarships are still tainted with racial discrimination. "The real issue," said President Howell, "concerns the scholarships for South Africa and Rhodesia — which has got the Trustees very much concerned." Before 1971, all Rhodes Scholars in the two countries had been white, due to the fact that the selection procedures are tied to all white universities. Limited, but significant progress is being made by the Rhodes Trustees in reforming the South African and Rhodesian selection procedures.

In 1971, the Rhodes Trustees announced the replacement of the South African Transvaal scholarship with one for the whole country, administered by a multi-racial selection committee and in January 1971, a Black student from Rhodesia won a scholarship.

Not only have Blacks been discriminated against, but women have and will continue to be excluded from the Rhodes Scholarship program. "The will itself is somewhat unambiguous about whether it should be had by men or women," explained President Howell. "The legal situation is that nothing much can

be done about it unless the will is changed. That can be done only by an act of Parliament." President Howell does not foresee Parliamentary action on this question in the near future.

To compensate for the exclusion of women at the undergraduate level, the Rhodes Fellowship, a graduate program for women, was initiated last year. The Fellowship program awards a grant of two years of study in one of the five colleges for women at Oxford to a limited number of United States women who are under thirty and have pursued advanced graduate studies in a field of study offered at Oxford.



ARU: The Annual Sacrifice of the Virgin Pumpkin.

Orient/AYers

Faculty Poll Pro-McGovern

by TIM POOR

Senator George McGovern holds a decisive lead over Richard Nixon with regard to a poll taken October 31 by the Orient. Of a total of twenty-eight responses, the Democrats received twenty votes to the President's four, with two undecided, one not voting, and one for "Vince Lombardi, now, more than ever."

Strong support for McGovern came from the economics and history departments, while Mr. Nixon received votes from the classics, religion, and government departments.

Polled as to "issues which you feel to be most pressing at this time," eighteen respondents cited the Vietnam War, sixteen "credibility in government" fifteen "welfare reform," and twelve each with respect to the economy, civil rights, and surplus defense spending. Lesser numbers noted law and order, and drug abuse as crucial. Surprisingly, only seven respondents felt education to be of major concern in the election.

As might be expected, faculty members seemed most concerned with areas relating to their departments. Members of the biology department frequently listed environmental problems as their concern, while economics professors commented on inflation and the need for welfare reform. Members of all departments and supporters of both Nixon and McGovern agreed as to the importance of the Indochina war, perhaps skeptical of recent overtures toward peace.

One professor cited the need for "moral leadership in the White House"; another emphasized what he felt to be "a lack of opportunity; a lack of emphasis on quality and productivity." Yet another felt that most of the issues listed on the survey could be classified into the areas of "(1.) Civil Liberties (i.e. maintaining an open society) and (2.) Inequalities," areas in which the respondent felt the "Nixon administration has been . . . a disaster."

Bookstore Defends Marketing Procedures

by STEVE MAIDMAN

With the next semester approaching, Bowdoin students will again have to contend with the biannual problem of the costs incurred in purchasing required texts. This year as in the past, many members of the college community will come to the conclusion while waiting patiently in line at the Moulton Union Bookstore's cash registers that they are more or less being genuinely "ripped off" in the name of profits by that euphorium owned and operated by the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College. This conclusion may not be entirely correct.

According to the manager of the Moulton Union Bookstore, Mr. Walter J. Szumowski, the store is operated "... in the best interests of the students and faculty as a service oriented organization." The manager noted that the process of textbook acquisition begins when faculty members submit their initial requests for the coming semester to his office for processing. Mr. Szumowski noted that his office has absolutely no control over the selection and number of books required for each respective course offered by the academic departments. Commenting on his relations with the faculty, the manager observed that the department members are fairly reliable on deadlines and that "a good working relationship is maintained."

When specifically questioned as to his opinion on whether or not faculty members "go overboard" on the number of books required, Mr. Szumowski added that "most faculty members are very conscious of the prices and have the best interests of the students and their pocketbooks at heart." Others, the manager contends, simply feel that the large number of required books are necessary to cover the material presented in their academic offerings.

Concerning pricing, Mr. Szumowski stated that the price of a book is determined by the publishers' list price. The store is eligible for a twenty percent discount and uses this profit margin or markup to cover the costs of running the store and to pay for the additional help required at the beginning of each term. According to Mr. Szumowski, the bookstore has not made a net profit in the last few years and he is "striving towards the break even point." The manager added that the twenty percent margin was necessary in order to maintain the financial solvency of the shop.

The director of the bookstore also wished to assert that there is no such thing as a quantity discount in the textbook trade. Therefore, whether the store

orders one or one thousand copies of a text is irrelevant and the same price appears on the invoice for each text. Mr. Szumowski also noted that one could not obtain a particular text at a lower price through another college bookstore. For example, a member of the college community cannot obtain a Samuelson Economics text for anything below the \$11.95 price charged by the M.U. shop. A little research and a conversation with an individual who attempted to purchase this same text at the Harvard Coop documented Mr. Szumowski's assertion, although one can save two percent by buying the book in Massachusetts rather than Maine.

Apparently, the absence of a quantity discount and its accompanying lower prices is consistent throughout the publishing industry. The Moulton Union Bookstore deals with over one hundred different publishers; the major ones in terms of volume include McGraw-Hill, Random House and Harper Row. Mr. Szumowski also added that representatives of the publishing houses regularly appear on campus with examination copies for members of the departments.

On the possibility of a used book cooperative, Mr. Szumowski noted that books will be bought back by the Moulton Union Bookstore at fifty percent the original price towards the end of this semester. The manager stated, however, that it is the policy of the store to buy back only those texts that will be used in courses offered the following semester and that "we must have this guarantee and direct authorization from the faculty."

"This year I'm expecting no problem in selling the used books and I'd like to get as many used editions as possible." When questioned on the policy concerning which books would be acceptable for the store, Mr. Szumowski noted that this arrangement is necessary due to the problems of changing text requirements and new editions. He did state, however, that the store management realizes the problem which has been persistent over the years and is "quite aware of the prices."

On the day to day operation of the store, the former manager of the Tufts University Bookstore noted that the various types of goods available for purchase have changed with the clientele. Over the past few years, Mr. Szumowski observed that the shop has cut down on the number of memorabilia items as sales and marketing trends have changed from the so called "rah rah" days of the college.

The bookstore will also be conducting periodic sales of

certain selected items. Presently, the bookstore is running a record sale and the shop will have a special sale on selected paperbacks at drastically reduced prices during the upcoming months.

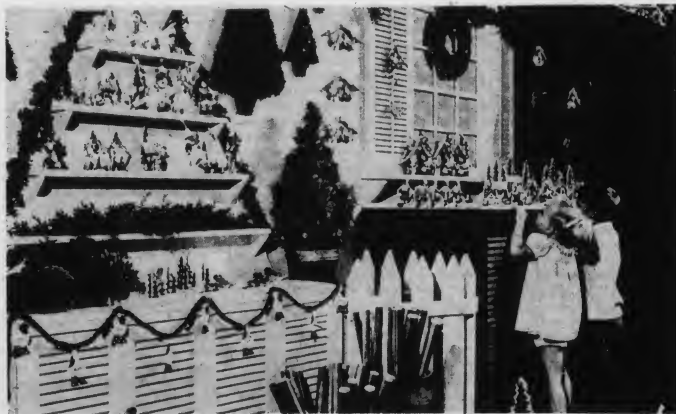
Bookstore personnel are obtained through the business office and through Mr. Libby while student help is coordinated through the student work bureau. Commenting on the staff of the store, Mr. Szumowski observed that all of the personnel are "dedicated people who have the best interests of the students in

mind." For those interested, the man to whom Mr. Szumowski is directly responsible for the operation of the bookstore is Mr. Wolcott A. Hokanson, Jr., Vice President for Administration and Finance.

On the problem of shoplifting, the manager noted that he assumes "ninety-nine and one hundredths percent of the individuals walking into the bookstore are honest people" although he does on occasion find an empty package hidden between the merchandise. Mr. Szumowski

added that as of last September, no discounts on store merchandise have been made to students or members of the staff and faculty of the college.

On the idea of a Student-Faculty Committee in an advisory function to the Moulton Union Bookstore, Mr. Szumowski added that such a committee was viable in the past although it has since ceased to exist. The manager added that the staff is always open to suggestions and that he personally tries to keep in touch with what the students want.



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Polo Bears Finish Season

by PETE LOGAN

Bowdoin's waterpolo squad ended their season last weekend, as the Bears journeyed south to MIT to meet the top university and college teams in New England at the 1972 New England Waterpolo Championships. Among the larger, stronger playing teams from Harvard, Brown, Northeastern, MIT, Exeter and Andover, Bowdoin's small,

still rather inexperienced, squad stood little chance of making the finals. Still, the Bears played impressively as Bowdoin faced Brown's powerful squad Friday night and met the preppies from Exeter the following afternoon.

Against Brown the Bears were up against the powerhouse which later met Harvard in the finals. Though Brown was superior to the Bowdoin squad in ball

handling, playing ability and team strength, the Bears easily played their most impressive game all season against them. Tom Costin, "Legs" Haudel, Pete Cooper and Pete Logan were in fine form on offense and managed to score four times in the first half and five in the second against an incredibly strong and tight Brown defense.

John Mullin, Mark Malconian, Lee Roberts, Chuck Riley, and Jim Farrar on Bowdoin defense, however, were a fairly equal match for Brown's offense, as the

Bears held them to six goals in the first half and seven in the second. The final score was a close Brown-13 Bowdoin-9.

Saturday afternoon the Bears went up against Exeter which earlier this season smashed the Bears 36-16. The Bowdoin squad was clearly weakened by the loss of Wells Grogan and Mark Malconian who had to return to Bowdoin for DEKE's initiation. Outmatched and outnumbered

from the beginning, the Bears played a losing game, but did so with typical Bowdoin vitality and determination. The Exeter defense held the Bears to only four goals throughout the game, foiling Costin's normally deadly accurate backhand again and again. And the preppie offense seemed at times too strong for the Bowdoin defense as Exeter scored nine times in the first half and seven in the second to finally defeat the Bears 16-4.

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Bicker's Booters Make It

by FENTONI and HURTIN

The Freshmen Soccer Team finished up this season in impressive fashion by rolling over Exeter, Colby, and University of Maine, to complete their undefeated record of 7-0-1. This is no surprise to anyone, including these reporters, who studied the Freshmen fierce brand of soccer which carried them through their toughest games. Much credit should be given to every player on the team who maintained their great spirit all season long. Credit also should go to Coach Ray Bicknell who backed his boys through thick and thin.

The Freshmen entered the Exeter game with a 4-0-1 record and realized that it would be the toughest of the season. The Frosh were able to overlook these vicious rumors which they heard about the infamous Exeter team and entered the game with just the right amount of confidence. The game was a thriller and at the end of the first half the score remained 0-0. "Bricker's Booters" were able to hold back Exeter with their more aggressive kick and run style. Bowdoin continued to force the action in the second half and it paid off as Rick Johnson blasted one home from just inside the penalty area. The tough Bowdoin defense, anchored by Tom Hertzig, who is in my Spanish class, was able to hold off the frustrated Exonians.

Next "Bricker's Booters" travelled to Colby to tangle with

the always dangerous White Mules. The Frosh garnered their first tally on a shot by Harper Sibley from in close. The White Mules seemed dazed by this opening onslaught and the Frosh merrily booted their way to a 3-1 victory. Other Bowdoin goals were scored Mike "H. T." Whitcomb and Steve Boyce, who scored for all his "hometown Honeys."

Thus the season came down to one game with the University of Maine, who the Frosh had tied earlier in the season, 4-4. The tension in the locker room before the game was so thick that as one observer put it, "you could cut it with a knife." The game opened with a quick goal once again by Harper Sibley. Bowdoin held the advantage for most of the first half, but U.M.O. was able to crack the ironclad defense for one disputed tauter. In the second half the Polar Cubs came roaring out and took the "upper foot." Mike Whitcomb appropriately got the winning goal as he hit mid-way through the second half. As usual the defense was superb with special credit going to Steve Bash, who returned from the injured list to spark the defense.

Maybe the most important aspect of the season is that this maybe a foreshadowing of Bowdoin soccer for years to come. Bowdoin's "Baby Booters" because of their undefeated season have risen from obscurity into Bowdoin's stream of Consciousness.

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SPORTS



Dick Cartland and Mike Macomber battle it out with the University of Maine's forward line. Orient/Clayton

Finishing Strong

Booters Tie For State Series

by D. E. REEVES

On October 26 Bowdoin's Soccer Team evened their record by defeating their Lewiston neighbors, Bates College, by the score of 3-2.

The Bears, coming off a defeat to Williams, were anxious to get back to their winning ways. They wasted little time in attacking the Bobcat defensive line. Moving the ball well, the line of Asmerom, Milnor, Howng, and Brown demonstrated that it would merely be a matter of time before they would tally. The defense, playing without the services of injured Co-captain Joe Rosa, of Sampsidis, Knight, Sexton, Macomber, McCarthy, and Cartland proved to be more than enough for the Bates forward line. The Bobcat line, possessing two seniors in the top ten, were consistently foiled by the Bear defense.

The Bears' offense continued to pressure Bates. With fourteen minutes left in the first half, Bowdoin broke into the scoring column. Donny Hoenig, from the right wing, centered the ball to Girma Asmerom who adeptly placed the ball into the net to record his third goal of the season. The clock ran out and the Bears left the field with a 1-0 halftime lead.

The second half was a copy of the first in that the Bears slowly began to break down the Bobcat defense just as the Bowdoin defense had demoralized the Bates' offense.

After nine minutes of this type of play a loose ball bounced out of the Bates' penalty area. An alert Bill Sexton beat the Bates full-back to the ball and passed to Asmerom who then beat one defender and scored to advance Bowdoin's lead to 2-0.

Moments later the surging Girma Asmerom received a pass from the backfield, dribbled through the Bates territory and scored his third goal to make the score 3-0.

The game was far from over because of the aggressive attacks Bates made during the last thirteen minutes of the game. With ten minutes left on the clock a Bobcat forward rocketed a ball passed Roger Selbert to make the score 3-1. Moments later Bates took a high shot on goal which was deflected and bounced around in front of the net. During this confusion one of the Bobcats gained control, shot the ball, and tallied Bates' second goal. The Polar Bear regulars re-entered the game, hopefully to quell the last minute surge of the Bobcats. Bates refused to give up. With four seconds remaining a Bates

inside forward drilled a shot toward the lower left hand corner of the net. Bowdoin goalie Ken Chennault came out of nowhere to make the save and to preserve the Polar Bears' 3-2 victory.

On October 28 Bowdoin made it three straight victories in the Maine State Series by defeating Colby College by the one-sided score of 5-2.

As in most of the Bear's games it took awhile for Bowdoin to score. Despite this tendency the Bear line demonstrated their superiority over the White Mule defense. After twenty minutes of a strong Bear offensive, Bowdoin scored. Donny Hoenig, playing right wing, controlled a deflection from his penalty area. He then sent a pass thirty yards downfield to Girma Asmerom who dribbled by two defenders and then placed a shot from five yards out into the right hand corner of the goal. The rest of the half remained scoreless. However the Bear line continued to wear out Colby's defense just as the tight, tough defense of Sexton, Rosa, Hubbard, Knight, Sampsidis, Macomber, and McCarthy kept the ball away from Goalie Ken Chennault.

The second half, as opposed to the first, showed the awesome scoring power of the Polar Bears. Moments after the beginning of the half senior right wing, Martin Assoumou centered a pass to the feet of Girma Asmerom who then effortlessly scored his second goal of the game. The Bears continued to surge. At 28:07 Daniel Cesar received a pass from the left wing. The Colby goalie stepped out of net to attempt a save. The alert Cesar shuffled a pass to his linemate, Gezu Bekele who scored to extend Bowdoin's lead to three goals.

The White Mule offense finally snapped out of its doldrums. Minutes after Bowdoin's third score Bounkas dribbled through Bowdoin's fullback line and drilled a shot past Bob Baker to make the score 3-1.

Not wanting Colby to get closer, the Bears once again took to the offensive. Donny Hoenig recorded his second assist of the game by lobbing a perfect pass to Gezu Bekele who then tallied again to bring Bowdoin's lead once again to three goals. Minutes later Asmerom dribbled the ball to the right of the goal mouth. He spotted Bill Sexton ten yards from the net and sent him a crisp pass. Sexton trapped and sent it sailing into the net. However, this happiness was soon dampened by a controversial off sides call. Despite this setback Sexton's hunger for a goal lingered. Four minutes later he tackled a Colby

forward, dribbled a few yards, and sent a shot sailing into the left side of the goal to make the score 5-1.

Colby scored one more inconsequential goal with seven minutes remaining in the game.

Statistics revealed Bowdoin's dominance over Colby. The Bears pummeled the Mule goal with twenty-six shots while Colby was limited to only 17 shots.

On October 31 Bowdoin's Soccer Team lost its chance to sweep the Maine Series because of a 2-1 set back at the hands of the Maine Black Bears.

During the first half the Polar Bears demonstrated fine play by keeping the ball in Maine's territory and by mercilessly sending fourteen shots at the Black Bear's goalie. Midway through the first half Bowdoin took a shot. The goalie made the save, however, was intimidated by a fierce surer by Sophomore left wing Seth Sprague. U.M.O.'s net keeper dropped the ball which was controlled by Gezu Bekele, who then scored. Play remained even for the rest of the half and the Polar Bears left the field at half-time with a 1-0 lead.

This trend of equal play continued for the opening moments of the second half. The Black Bears brought the ball into Bowdoin's penalty area where Rick Hubbard was called for pushing. U.M.O. was awarded a penalty shot which resulted in a score and in a 1-1 tie.

Minutes later, with Bowdoin still dazed by Maine's score, the Black Bears generated another scoring attack. A Maine forward dribbled down field, beat Center halfback Roy Knight and tallied to make the score 2-1.

It was after this goal that tempers began to flare on the field. A fight ensued after a Black Bear had spit on Gezu Bekele. The Maine player was ejected from the game. After this incident, a U.M.O. fullback walked up to Bekele and made a threatening remark. Bekele promptly hit his opponent in the mouth and knocked one of his teeth out.

Following this episode a some semblance of order was obtained and play resumed. Bowdoin, obviously spurred on by the mid-field rumble, dominated the last thirty minutes of play. In fact, U.M.O. was only able to cross the fifty yard line twice during this period. The line of Milnor, Asmerom, Assoumou, and Brown consistently broke through the Black Bear defense only to be halted by the numerous acrobatic saves made by the Maine goalie.

Colby Crops Bears 28-22; Fine Play Lifts Bear Spirits

by MIKE DONOVAN

In their fifth game of the season the Polar Bears came close to their first victory of the season. Playing against an undefeated football team, Bowdoin played exceptionally well for all four quarters and was still in the game with up to 40 seconds left to play. Colby scored first after a drive that was engineered mainly through the running of their half backs. However Joe Bonasera played an exciting game keeping Bowdoin's offense moving while Colby's offense was thwarted many times by a much improved Bowdoin defense. The first half ended with Bowdoin only losing 6-0.

In the third quarter Colby drove off the opening kickoff to score early, making the score 14-0. Yet Bowdoin came right back and drove 75 yards for their first score. The breaks did not come Bowdoin's way as on the next kickoff the Colby safetyman took the ball down the sidelines 80 yards for a touchdown. Again Bowdoin marched down the field to score another touchdown as Bob Kubaki matched what Bonasera had done earlier. On the ensuing kickoff Colby almost did it again as they ran for fifty yards. This set up another touchdown a few minutes later. Bowdoin could not be stopped that day and they kept pressing. Finally they scored again on a halfback option thrown to Bob Kubaki. This made the score 28-22. With ninety seconds left to play the defense forced Colby to punt and the Bears received the ball on their twenty. A beautiful pass from Kubaki to Bonasera put the ball at midfield. One first down later Kubaki again

went to the air with just forty seconds left. The receiver was again Joe Bonasera who caught the ball at the twelve yard line. However just as he caught the ball and gained possession he was hit tremendously hard by two Colby pass defenders. Joe could not hold on after the jarring blow and dropped the ball which Colby recovered. Colby then let the time run out and the final score was 28-22.

Field Hockey

by DEBBIE SWISS

Monday afternoon the girls field hockey team traveled to Lewiston with the intention of challenging Bates' varsity team, the Maine State Champs for the past several years and an undefeated team for thirty-four games. After the Bowdoin players were in uniform for the game, the Bates coach informed them that they would be playing only the junior varsity.

The Polar Bears were especially disappointed in light of the fact that it was the Bates coach who originally suggested the varsity match after Bowdoin's easy over Bates J.V.'s earlier in the season. The excuse given for the game's cancellation was that the Maine State Champs wanted to avoid further injuries before they began defending their title on Tuesday. The Bowdoin jocks were especially psyched for this match because they had previously defeated UMPG, a team which Bates could only tie in two attempts.

The Bowdoin team still performed well in their second game with the Bates J.V. Margy Burns, the leading goal-scorer for the season, and a very strong player, scored two goals in the first half and one in the second to bring Bowdoin a 3-0 win. The field was extremely muddy and uneven and both teams had a tough time keeping the ball moving. Eileen Sheedy remarked: "The match was a blood and guts effort to the end simply because of the field conditions." Right inner Sue Roy and left full Debbie Mann showed great stick work in keeping the ball moving for Bowdoin under poor conditions.

Though the field hockey Bears did not have the opportunity to play their toughest game of the season, they nevertheless retire their sticks as an undefeated team. Mrs. LaPointe mentioned that both starters and substitutes put a great deal of effort into the team. She expects a good season again next year as most of the players will be returning. If interest permits, there is the possibility of both a J.V. and varsity team next fall.

The girls' tennis team ended their season in a tie match with Bates. Because the Bowdoin team is used to hitting on clay, our players were at somewhat of a disadvantage on their opponents' hard-surfaced courts. Robin Shiras easily won her singles match 6-1, 6-1. She moved her opponent all over the court, playing a much steadier game with better placement. Robin and Joanne Golden showed greater consistency than the Bates doubles team to defeat them 6-1, 6-1.

She Hayward won her singles match in a drawn-out tie-breaker set. She and her partner Kris Raines did not fare as well in their doubles match. Kris and Sue both made some good shots but the Bates team played a steadier game to defeat them 6-3, 6-2. Katy Delois was overpowered by a player with a strong serve and deep shots to lose 6-2, 6-0.

Bears Placed 9th Seek Big Crowd For Bates Match

by LEO GOON

In their toughest competition of the year so far, the Polar Bears finished ninth against such top-flight schools as Providence, Springfield, and Central Connecticut, despite the fact that almost everyone ran below their capabilities. One exception to the rule was freshman Peter "Winky" Benoit, hailing from Cape Elizabeth and Cheverus High in Portland. Rumor has it that he actually graduated in his junior year, and then slept through his senior year, during which he turned in a 4:28 mile. Fellow freshman Mike Allan also ran respectably while leading the Bears home with 27th.

So even though Bowdoin finished ninth, they did this without Fred Davis, who had been bested only by Billy Wilson in prior competitions. A point of interest to note is that Fred, a Delta Sigma, is the only non-TD in the top seven of this undefeated squad.

Bowdoin runs its first home dual meet against Amherst on Friday, the 3rd, and though it would be encouraging to see spectators at the Brunswick Golf Course, the big meet that they will wish they had the home crowd for will be the away meet at Bates on the 8th. The Bates coach, Slovenski, was quoted in a newspaper article that "they wanted to prove that they were every bit as good as Bowdoin in the next three weeks" (after the Maine States upset). But the Polar Bears out on the course would feel better knowing that there are Bowdoinites watching them prove that Slovenski is wrong.

Assaults, Break-Ins, Strain Campus Security



Escher/Ballantine Books

by JOHN HAMPTON
and
SUMNER GERARD

Violent crime, usually associated with city universities and urban living, has recently reared its ugly head here at Bowdoin. During the past few weeks, a series of vicious incidents have occurred on or near the campus creating an atmosphere of fear and apprehensiveness among the students.

Two weeks ago a girl from Brunswick was raped by a man who followed her down Maine Street from the vicinity of Psi U. Last Friday, a coed was also raped on the grounds of that same fraternity. The next night, a vandal climbed into an open window of the Admissions Office and on the way out smashed a large pane of glass with a fire extinguisher, and just this past Monday a student was clubbed over the head in his room in Baxter House. This outbreak of crime and a rash of wild rumors have caused many to question the effectiveness of Bowdoin's security force.

Security precautions at Bowdoin have been minimal at best. Up to last week, two unarmed, plain-clothes men patrolled the campus at night in a radio-equipped truck which doubles as a vehicle for the Grounds and Buildings department during the day. Since the incidents began, one man has been placed on night watch at Burnett House. In case of trouble these men have immediate contact by shortwave radio with the Brunswick police department. Also, though not hired specifically for security reasons, a "firewatch" of half a dozen men patrols the campus nightly, providing additional protection to students. The firewatch does not have access to short-wave radio, but the police by telephone if trouble develops.

Recent events have shown that this system is inadequate. To explain why more hasn't been done to improve security, Paul Nyhus, Dean of Students, recalled that a few years ago a consulting firm submitted a proposal to the college which called for an addition of five men to the campus patrol. The proposal also

suggested that certain areas on campus be mapped out for intensive surveillance. The proposal was dropped, but as it turned out, neither of the two serious assaults on students in the last decade, a beating several years ago and the rape this year, would have been prevented by the additional coverage suggested in the report.

Security on campus has increased periodically in the past. To stem the outbreak of thefts on "big nights" last spring, students were hired to guard the entrances of all the dormitories during concerts and sports events. No suspects were turned away but the student watchmen did serve as a deterrent to would-be intruders, despite the fact that a spot check revealed that on one occasion, 25% of the entrances were unmanned. This added measure has been abandoned since there are few reports of pilferage this fall.

Complete coverage is not realistically feasible, said Dean Nyhus. To patrol every nook and cranny of the campus, he estimates would require 25 to 30 men. Aside from creating an unwelcome "policed" atmosphere, a large force would be expensive to maintain. Bowdoin is simply not prepared to spend as high a proportion of its budget on policing its campus as does an urban college such as Harvard, which maintains a police force rivaling that of Cambridge itself.

Yet if here, as elsewhere, the "climate of violence" continues to spread, it is obvious that more of the budget will have to be devoted to security. This would necessitate, claimed Dean Nyhus, either a hike in tuition or a readjustment of spending priorities at the expense of purely "educational" allotments.

Meanwhile, he said, the college must work toward the solution of that perennial problem: how best to apply the man power already available, and how to increase manpower with the least cost. He also suggested interim solution such as student patrols, escorts for women from the library, and a survey of the lighting around fraternities.

"Put Away Your Cudgels!" Maudlin Romance Scoffed

by RINK BUCK

No one ever came to Bowdoin out of passion for Brunswick, or the relative ease of life in Maine, but it's always a nice excuse once they get here to be able to say, "I wanted to be able to get away from it all." Well then, what is the "it all" we've all gotten away from? The wailing sirens, the shoddy, costly, inhospitable eating places, the tier upon propinquitous tier, the littered streets trodden to a rubbish-pulp that everyone knows to avoid after midnight?

Bowdoin hasn't escaped these "it alls" as everyone knows, as this week's spate of violence indicates. A number of students have taken to crossing the campus at night with a cudgel stuffed beneath their coats. Others refuse to venture out after eleven, and if then, only for short scampers between buildings. Rumors and claims to sightings of the variously described culprit have reached the distorted stage when everyone knows at least five "incontrovertible" versions. Literary types are commending to all and sundry Dostoevsky's *The Possessed* as the best manual on

be given a "key" if he or she chose to risk a late outing. Windows and individual room doors ought to be locked — many students still fail to check that. On the more raucous weekends — this one to be exact — fraternities might want to screen just who they let in and what they let them out with; a good number of heists occur when the only response a vandal or thief anticipates is the feeble resistance of an inebriated undergraduate.

Lastly, the rumor-mongering needs to be squelched. Ripples of violence have, like the weather, an invisible prompting hand and usually subside when the peak of community fear and preoccupation is highest. There is, after all, an element of Sophocles in all this; the greater visibility we grant to the augurist the more frequent the actual visitation of shocking events.

Point of View

the seething undertones of violence in sub-arctic, provincial towns. (When all descriptions of the elusive felon are whittled down to one sketch, he takes on a striking resemblance to Fedka.) Criminological conjecturing has become as common as in-group chess news was this summer, or hockey lingo will become next week. Grumbings about inadequate police surveillance and poor lighting on campus have become jargonistic.

The fact is, if the reports of the various incidents are analyzed with an ounce of detachment, they appear to be unrelated. The melodrama and the maudlin romance ought to be dispelled, and more reasonable precautions instituted. On the campus itself, no amount of lighting or surveillance is going to discourage an assailant or vandal with deliberate intentions. At the smaller dorms and fraternities, lockups after eleven could be inaugurated; each resident could



Administration windows, smashed last Saturday night.

Orient/Clayton

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Senior Center Council Report

Retention Of Seminar Program Recommended

November 13, 1972

At the March 13, 1972 Faculty meeting, the Senior Center Council Report to the Faculty was accepted, but the Faculty instructed the Council to review the seminar program and "report again to the Faculty as early as possible next year."

In carrying out its charge from the Faculty, the Council has carefully reviewed its report of March, 1972. In the process all Faculty members were invited to submit their views to the Council. The Council has received and discussed the responses, met with the spring, 1972 seminar instructors for a lengthy discussion of the issues, solicited the views of all students who took seminars in 1971-72, and made a comparative statistical study of grades in seminars and grades in other courses in the College. In the interests of brevity, the student survey results and the grade study are not included in this report, but they are available to faculty members on request.

After its reconsideration of the matter, the Council reaffirms its belief that the Senior Center Seminar program is of considerable value to the College. In this regard we would make the following points: Senior Center Seminars are approved for only one semester at a time. Since they are not courses in a regular department and their enrollment is limited, the program gives the College curriculum a flexibility which 1) allows it to be more responsive to concerns and interests expressed by Bowdoin students and faculty, even those which might not occupy a permanent place in the curriculum; 2) provides a testing ground for departments and

individual members of the Faculty to try courses which might later become part of the regular curriculum; 3) permits the College to increase its course offerings at relatively low cost, without permanently increasing the size of its Faculty, by accepting seminar proposals from qualified people not presently on the College staff and non-teaching members of the Bowdoin community. Before such a proposal is approved, it is carefully scrutinized by the Council, and the department(s) most closely concerned are consulted.

The Council also carefully considered the suggestion that Senior Center Seminars should be approved by the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee (CEP), and not by the Senior Center Council alone. Since the Dean of the Faculty and the Director of the Senior Center sit on both the Council and the CEP, there is adequate opportunity for communication between the two committees on matters of common concern, and the Council probably has more time to scrutinize seminar proposals than does the already-overburdened CEP. In light of this, the Council believes that it should continue to make the final decisions about seminars. In any event, the CEP is charged with approval of courses on a long term basis, and any regular departmental offering growing out of a Senior Center Seminar would first have to go to the CEP.

The Council recognizes that small seminars are costly in terms of teaching time. Although we are aware that some people feel that advanced departmental seminars should take precedence over seminars with no prerequisites if

the College cannot offer both, we believe that it is important for the College to continue to offer seminar-type courses both to non-majors and to advanced majors in departments. However, the present seminar program does not prevent departments from offering small advanced courses. In the spring semester of 1972, 52% of the courses in the College which were neither Independent Studies nor Senior Center Seminars enrolled 15 or fewer students. Hence the seminars are by no means the only small courses currently available at the College. If this situation changes, as may be likely in view of increased enrollment, the Council is prepared to re-evaluate the seminars in light of the new enrollment patterns.

The Faculty discussion last March indicated that there has been some misunderstanding about the role of the Senior Center Seminar program in educational innovation at Bowdoin. The Council has not meant to imply that innovation at Bowdoin should be confined to the seminar program. However, at Bowdoin as at every other college, there is a gap between the theoretical possibilities for educational innovation and the practical opportunities to try new things. The flexibility of the seminar program offers an excellent opportunity to explore new topics and methods. It is the Council's intention to continue to encourage faculty members to use the seminars as vehicles for experimentation.

At the March, 1972 Faculty meeting, concern was expressed over whether grading in Senior Center Seminars was more lenient than was the case elsewhere in the

curriculum. A survey of the data does not bear this out. In fact, seminars are graded about on the same basis as are other small courses in the curriculum.

For the record the Council records here a number of other changes implemented in the program since its inception: Enrollment in seminars is no longer limited to seniors. Seniors are given priority in seminar registration, and underclassmen are enrolled only if a seminar is not filled with seniors, and then only with the consent of the instructor. The Council no longer expects each department to contribute a seminar every year. Instead, the number of seminars offered depends on the amount of faculty and student interest. A seminar need not be organized in the traditional "three-phase" way. When an instructor feels it would be more effective, a seminar may meet at a time other than designated seminar meeting nights and in places other than the Senior Center. Seminars are not required to exclude majors in the field. And, finally, some seminars may have prerequisites.

Other features of the seminar program have not changed: Seminar enrollment is limited to about 15 students.

Interdepartmental and non-departmental seminars are encouraged by the Council. A seminar counts as one of the 32 courses required for graduation. A seminar may be counted as one course of a regular teaching load. Department chairmen are consulted about a faculty member's availability to do a seminar. Some instructors continue to offer seminars in addition to their regular teaching loads. The Council continues to encourage the offering of seminars which involve considerable independent study on the part of the students taking them, which allow students to explore areas of their own interest as much as possible, and which encourage student use of background obtained in previous courses. These aspects of the seminars will continue to be emphasized.

The Senior Center Council

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Viking Lecture

Bath's 'Norse' Coded Stones A Hoax

by JOSEPH HERLIHY

In his *New Yorker* article of February 5, 1972 Calvin Tyllin stated the obvious: "There are no trained runologists in Maine," he wrote. On November 3 Maine got the next best thing, Einar Haugen, professor of Scandinavian Languages at Harvard University. Mr. Haugen delivered this year's Alfred A. Golz Lecture; his topic was "The Vikings in North America."

Just who discovered America? What European got here first? Anybody under the age of thirty-five will answer, "The Viking explorers." Anyone over that age will probably say, "In fourteen hundred ninety-two Columbus sailed the ocean blue." The fact of the matter is this: anyone who answers "Christopher Columbus" is most likely wrong.

Ancient Norse manuscripts describe Viking attempts to settle in North America centuries before the Nina, Pinta and the Santa Maria set their sails. These manuscripts are written forms of oral traditions, and are not without traces of folklore. Yet, not being without strong traces of what by experts is considered reliable history, they are, still today, the most convincing body of proof for the Viking discovery of America.

The average American won't be satisfied, however, until strong archeological evidence of ancient Viking presence is found. This is amusing when one remembers that Columbus himself did not leave behind any tangible evidence of his rediscovery: no one is the least bit hesitant in believing his story.

Where there is controversy there are crackpots, and more crackpots. Indeed, Mr. Haugen's talk could have been called "The Viking Discovery: Crackpots in North America." Archeological evidence of the Norwegian explorers has been claimed to have been found in such unlikely spots as Oklahoma and Minnesota and in as nearby a spot as Popham Beach, Bath.

The discovery of three stones inscribed with runic letters makes an interesting story. In the June of 1971 Walter Elliot, a part-time carpenter and amateur archeologist now living in Quincy, Massachusetts, found the stones by the banks of the Morse River, near where it empties into the Atlantic at Popham Beach. After Elliot showed them to the curator of the Bath Marine Museum, the battle to have them authenticated

began. The curator suggested that they be taken to the Peabody Museum at Harvard. What happened there is not clear: Elliot claims no one would give him any time; officials at the Peabody Museum claim that Elliot wanted them authenticated over the telephone. In short, the stones were not authenticated at the Peabody Museum.

Elliot finally did have them authenticated, by Dr. O. G. Landvert of Glendale, California. The opinions of Dr. Landvert should be taken with a grain of salt, however, for he thinks that all the runic inscriptions in North America are authentic, even the one in Oklahoma. Dr. Landvert, it should be noted, holds his doctorate in Physics and is an amateur runologist.

Yet there were even more complications. Elliot found the stones on property belonging to the State of Maine. Of course, the state wanted them. Elliot, of course, did not want to give them back. A minor rift occurred and the only result was this: Elliot put the stones back where he found them "for," as he wrote in a telegram to the State Park and Recreation Commission, "some other fool to find."

Such an action started negotiations between Elliot and the attorney general's office. The assistant attorney general returned with a sad report: Elliot would consider returning only one of the three stones, and only if the state would 1) promise not to let the stones leave the state, except for exhibition; 2) bring in a team of archeologists to excavate the

sight; 3) buy him a new car; 4) give him one thousand dollars. No one was very happy about the whole affair, especially the attorney general, who started legal action.

Elliot did in the end return the stones to the Bath Marine Museum, but only after a private person provided him with forty-five hundred dollars. Mr. Elliot seems to be a Bobby Fischer of archeologists.

The stones were then sent to a scholar capable of determining their authenticity, Dr. Einar Haugen. Dr. Haugen first announced his opinion of the stones at Friday's lecture. They are, he claims, fake. Why?

The reason Dr. Haugen gave seems quite simple. The stones found at Popham Beach contain two non-runic symbols which appear in one other inscription, the controversial Kensington Stone, "discovered" in Minnesota at the end of the last century. In addition, the stones found at Popham Beach contain only a few real words found also on the Kensington Stone. Since the Kensington Stone has been shown to be fake time and time again, it is clear that the stones are a deliberate hoax played by some person who is acquainted with the Kensington Stone.

This sort of thing is happening all the time in every state that can, claims to be the birthplace of America, every ethnic group that can claim to be the first to reach the new world. They are usually well motivated. According to Dr. Haugen, this is all indicative of Americans' pride in and curiosity for their country's history.

Lecturer Notes Decline In U.S. Foreign Role

by STEVE MAIDMAN

On Thursday evening, November 2, Dr. Zygmun Nagorski, Director of Meetings for the Council of Foreign Relations, Inc. of New York City, was the featured speaker in The ROTC lecture series on the topic of "Changing Patterns of European-American Relations." Dr. Nagorski appeared in the first of six lectures sponsored by the Bowdoin Department of Military Science in cooperation with the National Strategy Information Center.

A native of Poland, Dr. Nagorski served in 1945 as a correspondent in Germany, a staff member of the *Chattanooga (Tennessee) Times*, and Editor in Chief of the Foreign News Service from 1950 to 1956. The ROTC-sponsored speaker later served in the United States Government Foreign Service and in his more recent activities, Dr. Nagorski conducted a study of the development of the Vietnamese economy under wartime conditions.

Speaking to approximately fifty members of the college community, Dr. Nagorski began the lecture by noting that American world leadership is coming to an end "for reasons which are our own fault." The diplomatic expert observed that the decline in world positions in terms of leadership happened to the Romans and to the Greeks, and that it is happening to the United States today. Dr. Nagorski stated that the kind of relationship which we will have with the rest of the world for the remainder of this century, the position of leadership which we assume, will be determined by ourselves and whether or not the European community will want American leadership in the years to come.

The former Foreign Service officer also stated that the newly reorganized European Economic Community will also have important ramifications for America and "it will hurt where it hurts the most — the pocketbook." American investments and new attitudes toward European unity will also, according to Dr. Nagorski, have important effects on the relations between the continent and the United States.

On matters of defense, a topic inherently in the minds of many in attendance at the lecture held in Smith Auditorium, Dr. Nagorski felt that the American nuclear "umbrella" has permitted the Europeans to enjoy a much higher standard of living than would be possible if the members of the European community had to provide for their own defense.

The speaker also added that the threat of Soviet attack is no longer there.

Describing his recent talks with low-level members of the Communist party in Italy, Dr. Nagorski stated that most working class people in Italy agree that they do not have to worry about the threat of Communist aggression because they feel "America will never let it happen."

On the issue of American troop reductions in Europe, Dr. Nagorski stated that the question is a function of our own attitudes and position, and added that "Americans just don't want to get involved." The foreign policy expert stated that the mood in this country is against any form of involvement. "I don't think the people and the President would permit involvement. This is the price we are paying for the Vietnam War." The speaker did note, however, that regardless of which candidate is elected to the office of President, the level of American troops in Europe will go down.

Dr. Nagorski also observed that we are entering a period where we are moving back in international leadership, and that in the future, other countries will have to take action to fill the leadership vacuum. Examples, according to Dr. Nagorski, include the recent reunification movement between North and South Korea and the actions of the State of Israel.

Concerning the "Salt Talks", Dr. Nagorski stated that he considers the talks to be "a mission on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union to limit nuclear weapons" due to our lack of ability "to destroy each other" and "not for reasons of parity in the stockpiles of nuclear weapons maintained by both super-powers."

Concerning realism in contemporary American diplomacy, Dr. Nagorski stated that compared with his generation, he "was afraid that the luxury of ignorance is no longer permissible for today's generation." Dr. Nagorski, in his obviously well-organized address observed that he is not at all sure whether there will be enough concern for domestic issues, once the war is over, and stated several cases to document his remarks.

The entire lecture cannot be viewed as anything less than a stimulating and honest response to the questions concerning the future role of American relations with the European nations. It is a shame that many members of the college community, for various reasons, did not take advantage of this opportunity to hear an individual who is clearly an expert in his field.

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Volume CII

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Number 8



So what's all the flurry over campus security? A few years back, if the administration had armed and expanded the security police staff, students would have been crying, "fascist state." Now we're at a crisis and we're wondering why the college is patrolled only by two elderly men equipped with a walkie-talkie and a flashlight. Questions concerning their effectability, training, and legal status naturally arise. Questions, which, ironically in a big city context stem from charges of police brutality.

But we're here in nice rural Bowdoin-Brunswick, where students should be able to feel comfortable walking from their dorms to the union or the library after the sun sets. Let's sacrifice a little of the aesthetic charm of this small college campus in favor of a few lights. Let's not look at our pocketbooks and shake our heads when we talk of expanding the campus police force. Let's get some good, well-trained younger men and arm them with at least some weapons of self-defense. Perhaps students could fill the role.

Is tighter security the answer to our problems? Communication is a basic problem. With unconfirmed rumors come speculation and imagination, the cornerstones of fear. Are we over-reacting to the events of the past week? Ask any of the residents of Psi U, the Baxter House, or the Burnett House. They would say no. Facts are facts; and, the person or persons responsible for the recent activities is still "at large."

In an age when man can land on the moon, it would seem that Bowdoin Grounds and Buildings could reset the chapel bells to Central Standard Time.

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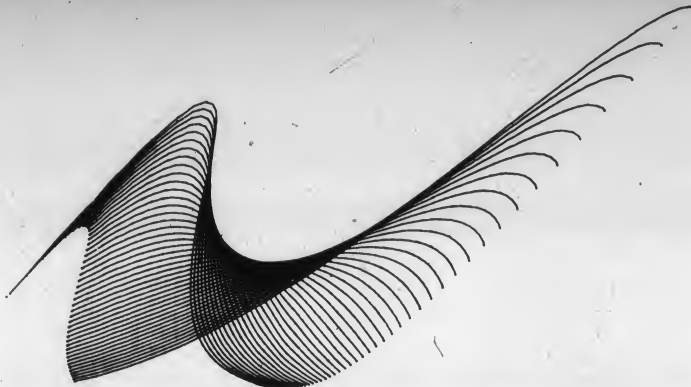
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HUMMINGBIRD by Andy DeGanahl and Pat Johnson

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trivia, Anyone?

November 7, 1972

To The Editor:

As we struggle through this work-a-day world of ours, lettuce paws to reflect and pay tribute to the many obscure but brilliant men who, through their myriad philanthropic contributions to society, please, have put us where we are today. These various inventors, pragmatists, meteoric geniuses, and culinary experts deserve a special recognition for their admirable but often neglected work.

Consider, for example, the immediateness of the role that the cow-catcher plays in our lives. But how many amongst us associate this functional creation with its inventor, the flashbot Isaac Dripps? How many more are aware that the abounding genius of this man is also responsible for guacamole salad? Precious few, I am certain.

Place yourself in this situation: you walk into the kitchen, open a drawer, take out the omnipresent roll of cellophane, wrap up that special pineapple upside-down cake that won first prize at the county fair last year, return the cellophane to the drawer, place the cake lovingly on the refrigerator shelf, and scurry off to do the housework. Stop! What's wrong? You took that cellophane for granted, didn't you? Cellophane was invented in 1908 by Jacques Brandenburger. I'm sure you'll be a little less callous next time with that knowledge.

Ron Schlebotnick. Ring any bells? Probably not, yet I'm sure that every American has read the comic strip Peanuts at some time in his or her life. As Charlie Brown will testify, for all the Mickey Mantle baseball cards in the world, there's an equal number of Ron Schlebotnick, New York Mets, batting average: .045. A necessary roll to fill in today's

world, but receiving nowhere near the recognition it deserves.

These are only a few examples, and better known ones at that. Think of the countless other sacred items whose inventors have slipped into the darkest morass of obscurity through no other fault than the indifference of today's society (please). Ascots, phlebotomy, bedroom slippers, mojo filters, styrofoam, bean-dip, these only begin to scrape the surface. A sorry commentary on these times in which we live. If these issues are as meaningful to you as they are to me, I'd like to know about it. Please send any information you may have to help stamp out obscurity to:

Bowdoin Trivia Squad
c/o Perry White (editor, The Daily Planet)
Appleton Trivia Quad (3rd floor south)
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine 04011

We need your help in the never ending crusade against obscurity.

The Orient is now accepting classified advertisements at a rate of twenty-five cents a line. A minimum of two lines must be submitted.

To place an ad,
call Andrea H. Kass, ext. 387.

"Reigning Chicken Soup"

by JOCK COLLINS

Herewith is another chapter in that classic work of anthropology, "Strange Sex Rites Among the Senile Savages." Unfortunately, this chapter deals not with sex, but with the wierd customs of these primitive people when it comes to choosing a leader.

As in many backward cultures, the Senile choose their leader through Trial by Ordeal. The Ordeal is held once every four years. What distinguishes it from those of other stone-age societies is its interminable length. For it begins before the vernal equinox and only culminates a full ten months later on the day after the first new moon in November.

By a process still not fully understood by anthropologists, two candidates for Tribal Leader are selected. One is usually the Old Leader who, though he has already proven himself in the last Trial by Ordeal, must undergo the exhausting test all over again. Moreover, he is required to say he is looking forward to it with pleasure.

The Ordeal then begins. Each candidate must run around in circles for 20 hours a day, touching as many other natives as he can. Apparently these superstitious savages believe a candidate magically acquires

power from touching his fellows. For the more natives he touches, the more his prestige grows.

He is followed everywhere by dozens of fanatical devotees, all banging drums, clanging cymbals and chanting meaningless slogans such as "Two Papayas in Every Pot," and "Big Deal!" This noisy procession appears designed to ward off evil spirits.

While Running Around in Circles tests the candidates leg muscles, Exotic Food Eating tests his constitution. He must taste daily to imbibe the strangest concoctions the savages can prepare. And woe betide the candidate who, after forcing down a handful of burned toad livers, doesn't smile and declare the most delicious dish that ever passed his lips.

Even the candidates eyebrow muscles are subjected to the grueling requirements of The Ordeal. Several times each day, he must pause to stare sincerely into a circle of glass supported by two sticks. The sincerity of his expression while Glass Eye Staring is carefully judged by all the other natives and seemingly carries great weight.

Meanwhile, his lungpower is evaluated through the Ordeal of (Please Turn to Page Six)



Going Strong

Volunteer Service Organization Aids Community

by JOHN HAMPTON AND SUMNER GERARD

Early this fall various volunteer groups on campus publicized their activities to attract participants for the coming year. Now that the semester is well underway, we can get a good idea of the specific function that each organization performs for the community. The Volunteer Service Project Clearinghouse, centered in Sills Hall (106), directs interested students to anyone of six programs including: Big Brother, Pineland, Bowdoin Undergraduate Teachers, Tutorial, Evergreen Senior Citizens, and the Brunswick Convalescent Center. Two other major projects not handled by Mrs. Pierson of the VSP but deserving of note are Bermuda North and the Moodyville program.

Big Brother/Big Sister Program
The Big Brother/Big Sister program is designed to provide an adult companion for children who lack such a relationship. Deceased parents, no brothers and sisters, military duty or jobs keeping parents away from home are the primary causes of such a situation. "It's a problem," said Program Director Barrett Cobb, "We still have a need for more College Students. There are six grade schools in Brunswick and a large number of kids would really appreciate this service." Presently, there are 40 Bowdoin students involved.

Activities include tutoring, sports, outings or whatever the two decide they's like to do. On the group level, parties like the one this past Halloween, and other get togethers help keep all those involved in closer contact.

Pineland Project
Opportunities for Bowdoin students to work with the mentally retarded are provided by the Pineland Project.

Through the program, volunteers (Numbering 35), do such things as infirmary work, and supervise athletic events at the Hospitals' facilities at Pownal, Maine. Also, students are engaged in the Federally funded "HIP" program which prepares patients for jobs outside the Hospital.

Ron Kimball, the student Coordinator, is enthusiastic about the project and its popularity. "It is more than just a specific area," he said, "its a way of really getting involved with people."

The Bowdoin-Brunswick Tutorial Program

The Bowdoin-Brunswick Tutorial Program provides high school students in the area with aid and counseling on a one-to-one basis with a Bowdoin student. The weaknesses of a high schooler are matched with the strengths of a tutor and the two get together once a week to discuss any problems in studies that may have arisen.

Although 60 people have expressed interest in the program, this number is expected to drop to 30 because one half of the sign-ups are proficient in the humanities, and the major demand lies in the sciences, math and foreign languages.

The first marking period at the High School has ended and students needing help will be receiving tutors in about one week.

Brunswick Senior Citizens Evergreen Club

The senior citizens of Brunswick can congregate at the Evergreen Club which is located on Maine Street near the Topsham Bridge. Students, led by Kenneth Baker, go to the Club and provide friendship and conversation for the members. Stiff competition in games of cribbage, checkers and shuffle board is always available for any takers.

Music, too, is important and "students who can play instruments of any sort are cordially invited" said Baker, as is anyone skilled in crafts such as sewing, woodcarving, or painting.

Elderly people on a tight budget don't always get to public functions as often as they'd like, so the Club sponsors activities including clam bakes, and trips to lectures and concerts.



"The main thing that we do," stated Baker, "is blend in and show them that we care and are interested in what they are doing."

Brunswick Convalescent Center

Ms. Dana A. Dinwiddie heads a small group of Bowdoin students who visit the residents of the Brunswick Convalescent Center on Wednesdays. "What you do," explained Dana, "depends entirely on the person or people you visit."

Most of the residents are incapacitated to a degree. Those who are not bedridden cannot go out unaccompanied, so the volunteers sometimes take them out on a drive or an errand. The others find entertainment as best they can in volunteer-directed games and craft workshops. They would all welcome more students to take them out for a stroll around the grounds, to write letters for them, or to read to them.

Bowdoin Undergraduate Teaching

Over thirty Bowdoin students have been interviewed for volunteer jobs in the Brunswick and Topsham schools. Primarily, volunteers work as teacher's aides. One student, for instance, goes to the Jordan Acres Free School twice a week for 2 1/2 hours. First, he takes a spelling group of four or five. During recess he organizes games with what limited resources the school has (three balls), and afterwards tutors in math.

In the past, the Bowdoin Undergraduate Teaching Program was restricted to seniors with aspirations toward a teaching career. Now, however, it is open to anyone with a yen for "working with children." It remains to date completely divorced from the Education Department and offers no credit.

There is a definite need for male volunteers, because the fathers of many of the children are away from home six months out of the year, and many of the elementary school teachers are women. Places are still open for those interested.

Bermuda North

Most Bowdoin students will undoubtedly remember the attractive, though somewhat cryptic, pamphlet of photographs and red-inked captions which described a project called *Bermuda North IV*. This project, while not generally considered one of the Volunteer Service Projects, is probably the most ambitious undertaking of its kind by students here. Starting one week into the second semester, thirteen teams of two males and one female each will travel in succession to Princeton, Maine to "broaden educational and cultural horizons" of approximately 140 Passamaquoddy Indian children, kindergarten-aged to seventh-graders.

The teams are chosen in the fall by a select group of students who

have already worked on the project. During November, the thirty-nine chosen will attend weekly orientation sessions in which they will receive elementary language instruction. In addition, Father Davis, former Newman Chaplain and former coordinator of the project, will discuss with them cultural differences and ways to cope with situations that have, in the past, proved difficult. In past years orientation has included talks by tribal leaders, and by the nuns who teach in the Princeton schools. Orientation is considered so important that teams will be required to attend review sessions during the winter.

To further prepare teams, advisors called "resource aides" who come from Bowdoin and environs and are particularly competent in handicrafts, sports, or cooking, instruct volunteers in these skills.

Each team stays at the Peter Dana Point Reservation for five days. What each is expected to do is described explicitly in a 107 page log drawn up during the summer to provide continuity to the program.

Generally, the volunteer serves as a teacher's aide-tutor in the morning and in the afternoon supervises games, athletics, art and home economics classes, music groups. After dinner workshops are conducted in various handicrafts in the Parish Hall, the most popular being wood and leather working.

When asked whether he thought the project really is "broadening educational and cultural horizons," one participant in the program questioned the amount the individual teams accomplished. One week, he felt, was too short a time to feel one had left a lasting mark, although he did form lasting personal attachments. Furthermore, he thought that it was unfair to new teams, that members of other teams should come back to visit, distracting the kids and stealing the show, as it were. But he and most participants in the program seemed to feel that project as a whole, its slight "taint" of White-Fatherdom and its favoritism aside, is a definite success.

Moodyville

Another project which is not considered part of the Volunteer Services Program is the fraternity-based (DKE) Moodyville project. It has been renamed the *Deke Recreational Program* because the children taking part in it are no longer all from the shabby "tar paper shack" Moodyville area, but from all over Brunswick including the comparatively posh housing development on Perryman Drive. Working in conjunction with Longfellow School, Deke will invite to the house one afternoon a week a group of 20 to 25 elementary school children who

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Bowdoin Students and Faculty voting on Tuesday. The Orient poll predicted a strong McGovern bloc from the campus; apparently, what's good for Bowdoin isn't for the nation.



Orient/Ayers

Burrell: 'Cool Cookin' Anti-Critic At Large

by DWIGHT L. WILSON
I have no desire to come down on anyone's music. So this column will only feature those jazz albums I feel are worth buying. If I don't like it I won't waste my time writing about it. Besides, you personally may think it's hip. For the most part these reviews are for the non-musician. Since I play nothing but the stereo I am not competent to criticize technique. I only know what I like and what I dislike.

Kenny Burrell: "Cool Cookin'" This is a double record album which claims to be no more than a compilation of several previously-released albums as well as a few new sides. This cross section of Burrell's cookin' is some of the most exciting jazz guitar available. Kenny is a recognized master and the new album is an

is originating on this jam but the Jones boys carry the weight.

"How Could You Do a Thing Like This To Me?" This is a singing blues filled with good humor. Since Bill Henderson co-authored the tune the listener anticipates good-time music and he is not disappointed. The impeccable Roy Haynes plays drum support with excellent taste and his solo is right on time.

"Merry Christmas Baby." All I could think was, "Wow, let me go back home." This is a down home blues that comes through funky-mello as a cello. This is certainly one of the highlights of a superior album. I'm dreamin' of a Black Christmas.

"Hot Bossa." A Burrell original that features Richard Wyands on the piano that definitely amounts to the best group effort in the

One Act Plays Fill Culture Gap

by DREW HART

In the event that one should choose to attend college in Brunswick, Maine, it is extremely logical that he or she has decided to forfeit virtually all semblances of culture, and has instead opted for the aesthetics of a semi-rural campus. Realistically speaking, when one comes to grips with the types of musical and cinematic availabilities here at Bowdoin, one comes to grips with very little indeed. As a New Yorker who feels pangs of homesickness each Sunday when the Arts and Leisure section of the New York Times arrives, I get frustrated when films like "Willard" are presented at school; it seems that such offerings are indicative of what the student body wants to see. This is unfortunate, at least from my standpoint. For those who share my sentiments, there are few saving graces.

However, several organizations here are conscious of the need for culture at Bowdoin; currently riding high on my list of worthy contributors are the Afro-Am Center, for presenting the fabulous "Battle of Algiers" this past weekend, and the Masque & Gown, which offered forth its second set of one-act plays last Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Two pieces were produced at Pickard Theater; the works being "The Vise" by Pirandello, and "Next", by Terence McNally. The first of these plays is an intense drama set in Sicily at the turn of the century. The story revolves around a well-to-do Italian, his wife, and his lawyer. Pirandello has created an adulterous situation here; as a result, the play is of a very tense and serious mood.

A great deal of difficulty hampered this particular production of "The Vise"; it is

basically attributable to a failure to capture the atmosphere of the work. The actors seemed to convey an unnatural melodramatic air, or else they suffered from lack of expression. Drama, far more than comedy, is extremely hard to act effectively. The performer must not overplay his designated role, nor must he ignore the serious aspects of it; it is very hard to find the comfortable medium, where tension is utilized naturally. And so, in this particular situation, where one character was breathing heavily ten minutes after his entrance it was overexertion that created a loss of credibility.

While watching "The Vise", I underwent several changes of opinion. Initially, I was evaluating it as melodrama. As the hyperanxiety mounted, I then conjectured that it might be a melodramatic farce. I finally realized that it really was just a gross misinterpretation of a dramatic work. Such problems are intrinsic to amateur productions, and the entire cast deserves credit for their efforts - despite the entanglements.

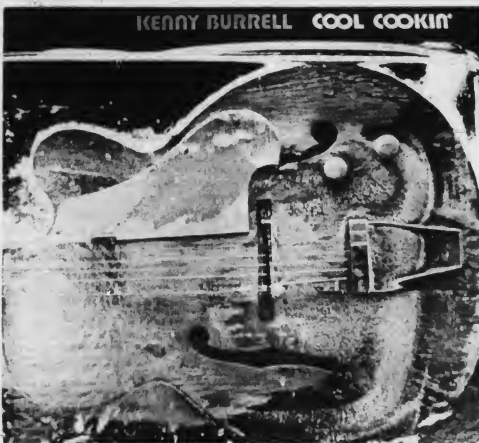
The second play presented on the bill was a tremendous success. I find it especially aggravating that the director of this production, Douglas Kennedy, was able to put together such a superbly competent performance; the slanderous remarks that this same character ladles all over the Bowdoin Orient in regards to other endeavors kindle a wish in almost every reader to have one of his own ventures destroyed. Unfortunately, anyone who saw "Next" will have to concede, begrudging as it may be, that this rendition of Terence McNally's tragicomedy was excellent.

Set in an Army induction center, the piece involves a

confrontation between a hard-boiled female examiner, played with icy skill by Kitty Silver, and a wimpy-middle-aged man, characterized by John Humphreys in flawless fashion. The two actors are engaged in a hilarious laugh-per-line dialogue in which the inductee tries to prove his inelegibility.

While such slapstick, despite its originality, soon becomes tedious, it is to author McNally's credit that he is able to alter the whole tone of the play midway through its course and instill some significance into it. "Next", after fluttering about comically for fifteen minutes, lapses into a soliloquy which pokes most forcefully at the inhumane and bureaucratic aspects of the military. John Humphreys, as a neurotic and stifled individual, probes the questions at hand with the perceptive enthusiasm of a professional. The power of his performance is especially evident in the pivotal moments of the play; when, in the course of his interrogation, he is asked to explain his obligations to family and country, he matter-of-factly answers: "To be there."

"Next" was one of the most satisfying amateur stagings I have ever attended; the production was, and shall remain, a high point in this year's performances at Pickard Theater. Doug Kennedy, who I am all too familiar with, has been making suggestions as to what should be included in my evaluation of it. I have ignored his advice; it is against my principles to be awayed by the consensus of a play's director. Anyway, I am saying essentially the same things about his accomplishment that he might have said. Indeed, the only casualty at the end of "Next" was the audience.



essential addition to any serious jazz collection. Since there are twenty sides I'll only highlight some of the better jams.

"My Favorite Things." This is a dynamic rendition of a song made famous in the jazz world by Coltrane. Kenny shares with us some of the best guitar music imaginable. Burrell's solos are montages of beauty. I saw visions of my wife and child, chittlins and candied yams, fresh snow hanging heavy on the trees and myself opening a gift box of new albums. You'll see what you want to see.

"Arm in Arm." This side begins with Hank Jones on piano backed by his brother Elvin on drums. Their sensitive interplay gives witness to a bond of love. Burrell

album. "Suzy" is a lesson in movement through improvisation. Burrell once more is fly and Wyands in unbelievable. I gained tremendous respect for Wyands in unbelievable. I gained tremendous respect for Wyands during this album. Haynes drives both Burrell and Wyands like a made man. This Suzy must be a hot mama.

"Go Where I Send Thee." This is a very churchy jam. It reminds you of the choir back home where they try to blow all Saturday night's sins out the stained glass window. Burrell swings just as hard - it is doubtful that any other guitarist can swing harder without reverting to cliches.

Senilese Anthropology

(Continued From Page Four)

Promise Making. Ten times a day, each candidate must stand on a rock and vie with the other in Making Promises - such as, "I promise a full moon every night," or "I promise it will rain chicken soup."

One would think the Old Leader would be handicapped by the nonsensical, unkeepable Promises he made in the last Ordeal. But obviously these primitive savages are awed solely by the grandeur of the Promises. None are expected to be kept.

At last, Selection Day dawns. After ten months of noise and clamor, the natives have come, of course, to loathe both candidates. So the two are tied to posts in the

village clearing. Each native picks up a rock ("One Man, One Rock" is the rule) and heaves it at the head of the candidate he loathes most. The survivor is declared Tribal Leader.

From all this one sees immediately that the Senilese have been led for untold generations by those with the strongest legs, stomachs, eyebrows, lungs, and the thickest skulls. It is little wonder the tribe has remained in the stone age.

But help is on the way. Even now a team of Peace Corps volunteers is preparing to go among the Senilese, teach these primitive savages modern political theory, and thus bring them the blessings of democracy.

Added Volunteer Services

(Continued From Page Five) are having "adjustment difficulties." Activities at the house are simple, including raking leaves and jumping in the piles, drawing, coloring, visiting the top of the senior center, etc. "It is just a time for the kids to blow off steam," explained Bob Kubacki, who has been active in the

program for two years. Also, a Christmas party with gifts donated by the Bowdoin faculty will be given, and before the snow, perhaps a cookout will be arranged.

This year the program will be open to volunteers outside Deke, but will continue to be run by members of the house.



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X-Country Team; 10-0

Trample Bobcats, Next Stop N.Y.

by LEO GOON

For the first time ever in Bowdoin College history, the Polar Bear Cross-Country team has finished undefeated, with a 10-0 record. Ending the season with the toughest competition of the year, the Bears travelled to Lewiston for a run of Bates' sloppy 4.8 mile course. Coming from another largely untested win, this time at home against a highly-ranked Amherst unit, the Bears were still wary of the ever-dangerous, pack-running Bobcats. For the first time in four years, Bates had lost the Maine State Meet. So determination and enthusiasm was evident in their locker rooms, as signs announced the Bates-Bowdoin showdown, and also out on the course, where about 100 spectators cheered in vain to the blaring background music of the "William Tell Overture" being played over the P.A. system. But nothing could slow or distract the Bears, as the consistently outstanding top men showed their speed and strength once again by taking 5 of the top 7 places, to much of the crowd's disappointment. As is becoming more and more the pattern these days, Billy Wilson again won the race, this time nearly breaking the old course record of 24:00, despite not being forced to kick in. His time of 24:03 was far ahead of his chief threat, John Emerson, who was runner-up, 15 seconds behind. This result was not totally unexpected, as these two were pre-race favorites for each team. But now the real battle which would determine the outcome of

the meet was taking shape. Who would get in first, pairs of Bears, or a pack of Bobcats? So since now was a time where men who performed best under pressure would have to come through, Fred Davis and Mike Allen did just that, finishing only 9 seconds behind Emerson, and only 2 seconds apart. Bill Thornhill of Bates finished fifth, and now, guts would tell. For the last mile, three Bobcats chased two Bears. If the Bears came in first, Bowdoin would win easily, but if these three men in pursuit outkicked them, then Bowdoin would lose 27-28, and the courageous efforts of the top three Bears would be in vain. But then Jeff Sanborn put on the rockets and began catching "Winky" Benoit, who woke up, and followed Jeff in for a 6-7 finish, and the meet, with Bates men only 4, 6, and 7 seconds behind! Everybody knew this race would be blood and guts, but they could never have imagined the tension and suspense. Bowdoin's sixth man was Fred Carey, who broke into the next large pack with 14th, just edging a Bates man by 1 second. Deke Talbot was the seventh man this race, with 17th, and Wayne Gardiner ran exceptionally well for 18th. Joe LaPann, Hank Lange, Leo Goon, and Ken Grant were 19th through 23rd, and Art Baker was 25th to fill out the rankings. So far this season, Peter Benoit has performed his best in big meets, as proven by his finishes here, at the Maine States, and at the Easterns. Hopefully, he will be able to continue his performances

at the biggest event on the Eastern coast, the ICAAs. The top seven team members will travel to New York to run at Van Cortland Park against the best schools in the East. Even if they do not place in the top ten, which would be incredible, the experience that they would gain from such a race would prove invaluable to the returning men next year, who will have to defend their title as Maine State Champions. This meet finally marked the end of the long Cross-Country domination of Bates in the State of Maine, and, even more important, marked the start of a new dynasty, which will hopefully last at least as long as the previous one, if not longer.

Chessers Mate League

by JIM QUIRK

Five Bowdoin undergraduates led the Brunswick Chess Club team to its first Maine Chess League victory ever in a match played in Moulton Union recently. The quintet, made up of Erik Pearson, Mike Morgan, Evan Al-Chokhachy, Dave Gruenbaum, and Jacques Sciammas manned half of the boards for the local team and went undefeated, notching three wins and two draws in the 6½-3½ triumph. Brunswick started quickly; after a draw between Chris Hill and Lewiston's Bruce Ince, wins by Bill Edwards and Sciammas ran the score to 2½-½. There followed a draw between Pearson and Ken Cox on first board and a win by Mike Eldridge, widening the gap to 4-1, where matters stood for quite some time. While Brunswick

needed only 1½ points in the remaining five games, it was in precisely these matchups that the Lewiston team had its best chances, and there was real doubt that the home team could secure the needed point and a half. The tension was broken when Gruenbaum and Morgan, each playing a pawn down, pressed persistent counterattacks, Gruenbaum netting a valuable draw and Morgan converting a fine positional attack into an insurmountable material advantage to clinch the match. Al-Chokhachy also turned in a win, and Lewiston's Lew Ince and Toni Aliberti scored points at the expense of Dick Zamore and Ray Duval. The win evened Brunswick's record at 1-1, after a 5-1 loss to league champion Bangor in the season's opener.

Powerful TD Gridders Beat Beta

by DEBBIE SWISS

During the inter-frat football season, the Beta house has averaged 60 points a game. Wednesday afternoon, the Beta's fell a mere 58 points below their standard in a 12-2 loss to T.D. The T.D.'s become this year's inter-frat champs in their win over a team that has only lost one other game in the past five years. Commenting on the Beta upset, John Tausig, a good rusher, stated: "We let the T.D.'s win because our house couldn't afford a keg this year. We're letting the T.D.'s have the victory celebration so we can mooch off them." He went on to say: "We really weren't sure the game counted." Bernie Quinlan, in a moment of humble sportsmanship, mentioned

that as quarterback he accepts full responsibility for the team's loss. He and Lou Tripaldi both mentioned their intention to come back as post graduates for next year's match. T.D.'s superb defense completely dominated the whole game. Brad Cummings, having his usual fine passing day, put T.D. ahead 6-0 in a pass to John "DeVries" Curtiss in the first quarter. Marty Ridge, Rocky DeRice (affectionately called "the little animal" by his brothers), and Danny Cline formed the dazzling defensive line with Scott Curtiss, Tom Getchell, and Bob Rozumek in the defensive backfield. Scott fought for the ball to make two spectacular interceptions while Tom made

two and Bob snared one. Paul "the professor" Lambrecht, Bob "bulldog" Gorman, and Steve Bash were among the star offensive players. Beta's weak offense did not improve in the second half, but the Beta's gained two points on a defensive safety as Brad Cummings was tagged in the end zone on an attempted pass. The Beta's may have been at somewhat of a disadvantage because Freddy Ahern, their leading point scorer, could not play in the game. Al Bascom and Lou Tripaldi fought particularly hard for Beta but could not prevent T.D.'s second touchdown in the first minute of the third quarter made on another great pass from Cummings to DeVries.

Athletic Supporter . . .

(Continued From Page Eight)

swimming season it snowballs . . . skilled swimmers are attracted to the college and a strong team becomes self-perpetuating." The first meet of the season is an away contest against Springfield, always a swimming powerhouse. John mentioned that he could not remember the last time Springfield lost at home. Despite the intimidating reputation of Springfield, John doesn't have a defeatist attitude: "I don't discount the possibility of beating them." Closing our swimming discussion Hardass theorized that "It may hurt the Bowdoin swimmers that the team isn't rah, rah boola-boola. That type of spirit can create enough of a psychological edge in tough competition to produce a win. But I personally am not that hard-core." John is a TD, remaining relatively active in the House even though he is a senior. "I have a strong allegiance to TD . . . when I was a freshman only six guys dropped and the fraternity was on the verge of folding. We tooled to make it a good house and it made a comeback. This year we had the best rush on campus." Hiyo went on to say that TD has a national cross-section of brothers. "It's interesting to have contacts with people from varied backgrounds. There are guys from all walks of life. Coming from Charlestown I wanted more variety than just a bunch of jocks from the Boston area." John's laudation of TD was cut short with the entrance of 3-D's token Chi Psi, Ryan O'Neal. The dear was drowning his sorrows (he lost his wife recently - strange disease of the blood) with a late night repast of cheese and crackers. When he offered the weary interviewer and interviewee some cheese John refused saying, "I'm not a connoisseur of fancy stuff" (Hickory Smoked Cheese, John?). I inquired about the other denizens of the suite and was told that John had wanted to have a "joint" interview with Bemis, the hardest working tool on campus, but unfortunately he was engrossed in an educational television program. Wax-man, a reformed hippy now espousing upper-middle class values, was also absent. But I did meet Buckwheat ("a Pig named Luigi"), the fifth resident of 3-D, and the only individual in the Center who appreciates Larry Pinette's parsley. Buckie is the sole intellectual of the group; they he (she, it) "can digest both the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times in one day." Returning to the more serious matters at hand, Hiyo and I spoke of his future plans. He will be going to Dentistry School next fall - with a smile that wide he should be an asset to the profession. As my bedtime approached we ended the interview and John resumed studying for a Biology exam with the determination and intellectual curiosity which is the most salient feature of his character. 3-D isn't condemned . . . YET.

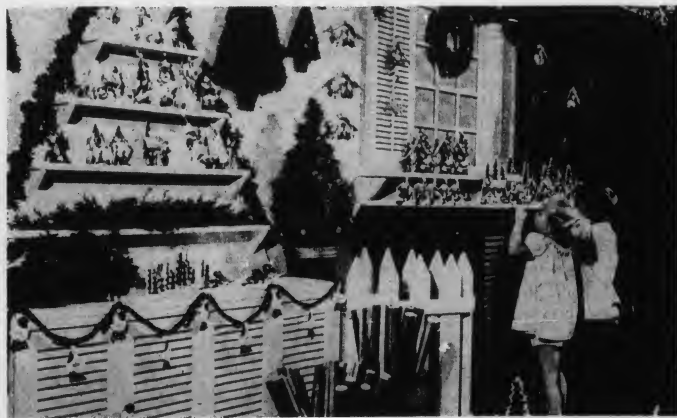
TENNIS . . .

(Continued From Page Eight)

Saturday they were faced with two teams from Bates in the finals, who were seeded number one. The first set the twins had the edge with a 6-3 win, but Bowdoin got it all together and won the second set 6-4. The third

set was one both Kathy and Robin will not forget for their opponents led 5-1 and on the road to a Bates victory when the Bowdoin team put on the pressure and won four match points which resulted in a 7-6 victory for Kathy and Robin.

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SPORTS



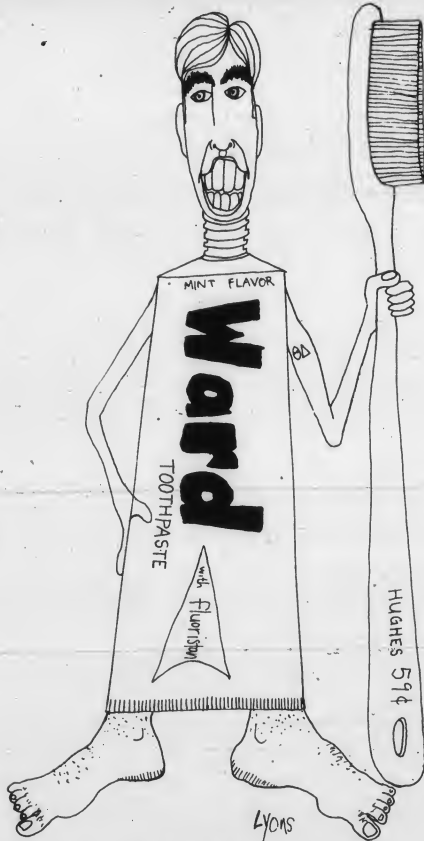
THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS

Athletic Supporter

Hiyo



by BLYTHE SNABLE

Who's that guy peering from 3-D Zoo, blue eyes glued to high-power binoculars, checking out the alcoves of the dining room to the tunes of "Leadbelly"? A hint may be discerned from the suite decor (a dozen dirty, but esthetically valuable naval flags that look — and smell — "like they did when they served our country") which indicates an intense love of the open sea and the mother of her salty swells. WATER. Yes fans, the scene is indeed the humble dwelling of John "Hardass" Ward, one of "Charmin' Charlie's" swimmers . . .

The interview was an interesting one — Hiyo had prepared an array of costumes for the occasion. In keeping with the athletic facet of his character John initially sported a Bowdoin varsity sweater; but he was quite uncomfortable as such "Boola-Boola" attire defiles his essentially degenerate image. Casting off the sweater and fleeing to his room, John soon returned disguised as a "New England Preppie", but again it just wasn't "cricket". Finally he settled on the familiar green sweater and corduroy pants and submitted to the interviewer — Oh, you do have dirty minds, my readers — for questioning.

We eased into the interview by reconstructing John's last experience of a similar nature: "It was the summer of 1971 . . . I was walking down Commonwealth Avenue in Boston wearing my TD t-shirt. A guy from the *Sunday Advertiser* stopped me and asked if I went to BU. Expecting a question about the war or something I said 'Yes', let him take my picture, and consented to be interviewed. It turned out to be a poll on reactions to male oral contraceptives." Assuring John that I would avoid such controversial issues (He's such a shy little fella) we talked about swimming . . .

Hiyo said that where he grew up in Charlestown, kids either played hockey or swam: "I couldn't afford hockey equipment, the Boys Club gave out free bathing suits, so I swam." Hardass swam for the Boston Latin School team as a lad. His impressive motivation is evidenced in the fact that he only practiced with the team once in four years; John chose to work on his own — "Now don't make me sound like a self-made man, for Christ's Sake. I'm not into being BMOC or a Big Jock that all the girls flock after . . . I swim because I enjoy it."

John's first contact with Bowdoin swimming came when he visited the campus as a High School senior: "Charlie Butt was the person who most impressed me when I first came up here. It was exam time and I didn't get a formal tour, so Charlie showed me around." Now in his fourth year swimming for Bowdoin Hiyo, a breaststroker (hmmm), holds the distinguished title of "The Other Senior". At the end of last year there were six members of the Class of 1973 on the team. Now the co-captains "Legs" Haudel and Tom Costin "Super Scrub", and John are left.

John predicts that the team will be quite successful this season; it could be the best in years. He is very quick to praise the freshman talent and foresees a tremendous future as the Class of 1976 matures over the next four years. Hiyo remarked, "Once a school has a good

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Bears Blitz Bobcats; 37-10

by FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's seemingly sure win against Bates was in jeopardy last Saturday at game halftime with a 10-10 tie. It wasn't until the second half that the Bears were able to open up the game with a 37-10 effort. Coach Lentz's football gridders now sport a 1-5 record.

Bates received the ball on the kick-off. Rather than keep the ball on the ground with a conservative running game, and having nothing to lose (after losing 26 of their last 27 games), they pulled the proverbial razzle-dazzle flea flicker (if that's what it's called). On the first play of the game the Bates quarterback flipped the ball laterally to the Bates flanker who dropped back and looped a long "bomb" to the tight end who was running down the opposite side of the field. This was a 60-yard play which put Bates deep in Bowdoin territory on the 15 yard line. A few plays later the Bates halfback was over for the touchdown and the PAT was good to make the score 7-0.

Then action went back and forth on the field till on fourth down Bates dropped back to punt and Bowdoin defenseman Sunny Tufts broke through the line to block the kick. Two points for the safety put the score at 7-2.

On the safety kick, Joe Bonasera took the ball and ran it back to the Bates 30 yard line. Soon after, quarterback Bob Kubacki connected with tight end Joe Byrd on a five-yard pass to set the score at 8-7. Kubacki ran for the extra point and Bowdoin led 10-7.

In the second quarter the only score was a 35-yard field goal by Bates' kicker to tie the score at halftime, 10-10.

Then, at halftime, that was when all the action really began. While the Bowdoin Precision Marching band staggered out onto the field, attaining more harmonious orchestrated heights, displaying their vast variety of musical wonders from Tchaikowsky's 1812 Overture to the Mickey Mouse Theme Song, Bowdoin's Cheering Squad shouted on. And while the show proceeded onward, the star in the halftime circus had to be the Dancing Bowdoin Bear, whom, or so rumor has it, was feeling no pain. In weeks past such campus notables as Thomas Earl Hoerner and Jeff Miller have modeled Bowdoin's woolly white Bear costume. But this week it was John Danaheer formerly known as Harry VanDer Meer. Bates' Bobcat had taken a swing at the Dancing Danaheer, but Danaheer, taking no chances, shot a quick right and floored the Bobcat with no questions asked. Not even Ed Sullivan would have thought of such a skit for his show. So Danaheer's boxing record stands at 1-0. Next week he hopes to remain undefeated against the Tuft's Elephant.

Bowdoin took the opening half kickoff, and following a series of plays Bob Kubacki pitched out to Joe Bonasera who ran in for Bowdoin's second touchdown, this one from three yards out. With the extra point it was 17-10.

The defense held against Bates on the succeeding series of downs, during which Bates missed on a 10-yard field goal attempt.

In the fourth quarter on a third and six situation Bob Kubacki launched a 52-yard pass to Steve Fulchino for Bowdoin's third touchdown. The score, following extra point, stood at 24-10.

Bowdoin's defense held strong again, and Steve Fulchino, who never seems to tire, ran the punt back for a nice return. Kubacki kept this drive to the ground except for a pass to Wingback Jeff Begin who drove to the two yard

line for a first down. Kubacki walked across the goal line on the following play on a quarterback sneak. The score, again with another successful extra point by Steve Elias, was upped to 31-10.

The last TD of the game came on an eight-yard run by Leo

Dunn. Dick Bates was unsuccessful on the extra point, and the final score rested at 37-10.

Bowdoin's last game of the season will be HOME this Saturday against Tufts. This final game of the season could be a good match.

7-5 Season Record

Booters Win Twice

by D.E. REEVES

On Saturday November 4 The Bears brought their record to 6-5 by defeating Bates College in double overtime by the score of 3-2.

Girma Asmerom, who has increased his goal production tremendously in the last few games, tallied all three of his team's goals.

His first goal, an unassisted play, came at the nine minute mark of the first half. However, with two minutes left in the period Bates' Pat McInerney scored unassisted to tie the game. The half ended with a 1-1 deadlock.

Bates came out after the intermission and took the lead after eighteen minutes of play. However Asmerom could not be stopped and scored another unassisted goal to tie the game. The score was dead-locked at the final whistle, setting the stage for the overtime period.

The first overtime showed egen play in which neither team was able to break away and score. The Bears wasted little time during the second period to gain their one goal margin of victory. After three minutes of play, Left Wing Seth Sprague sent a pass to Girma Asmerom who blasted the ball into the Colby net.

On November 8 the Bowdoin Soccer Team completed their 1972 campaign with a 2-0 victory over the White Mules of Colby College.

Because of key injuries to many key players, among them Rosa, Westlake, Macomber, and Asmerom, Coach Butt had to fall back on his capable underclassmen.

During the first half play was just about even, with perhaps the Polar Bears having a slight edge on

shots on goal. As indicated by the score the defense, as all season long, performed admirably. The fullback line of Dan McCarthy, Nick Sampaidis and Dick Cartland repelled the few attacks which Colby could generate. The halfback line led by Co-captain Billy Sexton and Roy Knight consistently played outstanding defense and supplied pinpoint passes to the awaiting forward line.

However, it was not until the second half before the forward line could organize steady attacks. During this half the line of Sprague, Assoumou, Brown, Milnor, Bekele, and Santangelo showed the fine depth of this year's squad. For the entire period this line kept waves of shots flying at the Colby goalie.

Midway into the half Bowdoin combined for a score. Fullback Nick Sampaidis dribbled the ball past the mid-field line and passed to Martin Assoumou who faked out a few defensive men and then shot. The goalie got his hands on the ball but it slipped through and trickled into the goal to give the Bears a 1-0 lead.

Fifteen minutes later Martin Assoumou tallied his second goal. He received a pass and rocketed it toward the goal. The ball hit the crossbar and caromed into the goal.

Bowdoin maintained their two-goal edge and terminated their successful season with a 7-5 record.

The Bowdoin Polar Bears may have their first chance in a few years to enter the Small College E.C.A.C. Soccer Tournament. The teams which are in the tourney are Amherst and Middlebury. However, the remaining two spots will be decided between Bowdoin, Williams, and Wesleyan.



Team scoring leader, Girma Asmerom, lines up a corner kick during a recent game.

Racqueteers Tops In Maine

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The doubles team of Kathy DeLois and Robin Shiras set the stage at Colby College in the Women's Intercollegiate Tournament November 3-4, and are honored to be the first women's team from Bowdoin to hold the State title, proving that

Bowdoin is still number one.

In the first round the girls met second seeded Hilda Hinds and Kathy McClament of UMPG defeating the team 7-5, 3-6, 7-6. They swept by in the second round 6-2, 6-3 defeating UMO's Sue Smith and Lynn Swindall.

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Ex Cleveland Mayor Doubts Chances of Cities

Stokes On Cities, A Curse On All Our Houses



Carl Stokes Speaks At The Senior Center

Orient/Prescott

by EVELYN MILLER

"Black Control of the Cities: A Blessing or a Curse" was supposed to be the subject of an Afro-Am sponsored lecture given by Carl Stokes, former mayor of Cleveland who is presently a television anchorman for NBC news in New York City.

Mr. Stokes' change in occupations was reflected by his critical rather than constructive attitude. He began his remarks with a few disparaging lines about Maine and then started to deal with the topic of the speech, saying "I think I can dispose of the subject of the lecture quickly." Mr. Stokes did exactly that because instead of dealing with black control of the cities, he dealt with the problems cities now face. "Would you want to preside over something or would you want to preside over nothing?" he asked. He maintained that the question of who controls the cities is insignificant because of their decay. "It is a curse on all our houses," he said.

Before Mr. Stokes elaborated on the curse, he spoke of the way the race issue manifested itself in the national election. Mr. Stokes pointed out that although both Presidential candidates took a firm stand against quotas in Federal hiring, they were creating a "phony issue" because there are no quotas in Federal hiring. The other race issue of which Stokes

spoke was busing. Mr. Stokes said that all the furor over busing was "extraordinary," for "transportation was tied to education in this country from the very beginning of schools."

Stokes then ended his brief digression and returned to the issue of the cities, which he described as "the locked-in exclusive preserve of the poor, the discriminated against, the powerless." Because of this and because of the rising costs of new services demanded of city government, cities find themselves unable to maintain city government at its previous level. Stokes cited Fiorello LaGuardia who never had to cope with the problems of housing, mass transportation, and ecology. "He had the snow plowed, he had the garbage picked up, and he rode on a fire engine to fires of any importance," said Stokes.

Stokes dealt with strikes of municipal employees, rising costs and diminishing quality of education, and freeway construction as drains on the resources of the inner city. "This all comes down bearing on the cities in such a way that today you have the situation, whether it be a black mayor or a white mayor... where they are literally studying the law as to how a city declares bankruptcy. As this keeps going, cities and the men who preside over them find themselves (Please Turn to Page Six)



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1972

NUMBER 9

Faculty Meeting Brief, Adjournment Applauded

by FRED HONOLD

Guiness's book of world records may well have a new entry for its files: the meeting of the Bowdoin College Faculty lasted for all of 22 minutes last Monday.

After calling the meeting to order, President Roger Howell reported that important steps toward decisions would be made during the course of the year "as to what is necessary to increase co-education here on campus to a total of 1250 in two years." Howell noted that such decisions are complicated by many factors, facilities being a prime example. "This question," Howell went on to say (referring to coeducation), "involves all constituencies associated with Bowdoin." Thus President Howell is forming a Commission comprised of 3 members of the Governing Boards, 3 Faculty members, 2 Administration members, 3 Student members, and 3 Alumni Council members.

Howell will ask the Presidential Commission for a report by May. He sees the Ad Hoc Committee on Coeducation (a Student-Faculty Committee) as playing an "important and major role" in this task. Howell concluded his comments by saying that, "All should feel free to raise problems or possible solutions to the problems in regard to coeducation."

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason stated that "administrative action" had been taken regarding the Freshman football team. With two games remaining in the season —

Bridgton Academy and the University of Maine — and with only 22 members comprising the team, half of whom were halfbacks, the team was disbanded though the Freshmen continued to practice with the Varsity. This action was taken on the recommendation of Doctor Hanley, the team physician, and Athletic Director Coombs. Freshmen had been playing on a Varsity level since the beginning of the season due to lack of numbers and depth on the varsity level.

Greason's other comment to the Faculty concerned the Donor Blood Bank being sponsored by the Fraternity Presidents Council. Both Students and Faculty are urged to sign up at the Moulton Union.

Following Greason's remarks, College Provost and Dean of the Faculty Olin Robison said that progress was being made with the Art Institute Facility. The Architect is working with the Administration, and that plans are in the extended stage of working drawings. The sketches are on display in Robison's office.

Robison also announced that Dick West, the Director of the Walker Art Museum has resigned.

On Committee Reports, the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee's Report was accepted. Four new courses have been added to the Curriculum: Biology 38 — Advanced Physiology and Pharmacology, Art 32 — African and Afro-American Art, Geology 26 —

(Please Turn to Page Three)



Collins of Leicester

Grand Circuit To Lyceum Age

by RINK BUCK

While a subcontinent in Asia, tribal kingdoms in Africa, desert citadels in the Middle East and archipelagos in the Far East were bracing themselves for the introduction of British colonialism, the former colonies in North America were clamoring for a less onerous export — the trans-Atlantic passage of culture and brains. A less studied and pressing history than that of Victorian colonialism, the Lyceum age evinces similar master-servant ambivalences all the same. Trollope, Thackeray, Dickens, Arnold, Conan Doyle, Wilde and Bonny Doyle all lectured in America. Some of them returned for a second tour — between 1835 and 1890.

Usually a subject exclusive to biographers and diary fanatics, Professor Phillip Collins of the

University of Leicester delivered an address as informative on the cultural life of the young nation as it was entertaining. Culturally, America, in the mid to late nineteenth century, was presided over by the theologian-poet-philosopher Pharaohs — arbiters usually affiliated with church or college — whose conception of entertainment was edification, culture as conversion. Celebrities from abroad provided an anodyne to this divine staple — it is no wonder they were lionized in a country whose major cities had little or no theatre and only the excited appetite for outside culture stimulated by better libraries. Less impressed with indigenous cultural achievements than with what they might gin from luminaries abroad, popular American audiences were both

eclectic and curious.

For the Englishman the immediate rewards were financial. By 1870 major figures like Thackeray and Dickens could command a \$1,000 fee for an evening of recitation; railroads and proliferating local lyceums conspired to make a winter's tour through New England and the Midwest sufficiently lucrative to sustain the lecturer in relative comfort for four or five years on his return home. Today, we readily associate higher lecture fees "with American institutions due to our colossal economy. Why then, a century ago, when England was the wealthiest nation, would Thackeray find America the most welcome trope where he could "agglomerate dollars with rapidity"? After all, England had her provincial (Please Turn to Page Five)

Guest Lecture

Strife In Northern Ireland; "One Knee Or Two"?

by TIM POOR

Say you want to prove your manhood and skill. First, you steal a milk truck and murder the two drivers. Then, you drive it to the outside of a crowded movie theatre in downtown Belfast. You place a bomb inside the truck, then go inside the theatre and pull the fire alarm.

A highly interesting and theatrical lecture concerning the recent struggles in Northern Ireland was delivered Thursday, November 9, in Wentworth Hall by Dr. Andrew J. Milnor, Professor of Political Science at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Milnor's animated and inspired delivery was at once informative and enlightening, a result of research gathered over a period of twenty-two weeks in England and Northern Ireland. Unfortunately, his rapid manner of speaking, while preventing those in the audience from sleeping, also prevented adequate reflection on his numerous theses.

A 1957 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of

North Carolina, Professor Milnor was awarded his Ph.D. degree at Duke University in 1962. He taught at Boston University from 1962 to 1966 and at Cornell from 1966 until this year, when he joined the Kentucky faculty.

Professor Milnor is the author of three books: *Elections and Political Stability*, published in 1969; *Comparative Politics: Parties*, also published in 1969; and *Groups and Change in American Politics*, published this year. He has also written numerous articles, several of them on Northern Ireland, and is working on a fourth book, *The House of Commons, 1959 to 1970*.

Since 1968, Professor Milnor has been a consultant to the federal Office of Economic Opportunity, the United Auto Workers, and the United Steelworkers. He has also served as a consultant to the New York Association of City and Regional Planning.

Dr. Milnor began his dissertation by noting that the historian must not be devoid of

sympathy for the events which he reports. Indeed, throughout his lecture, an attitude of sympathy, if tinged with cynicism, was taken toward the violence which has been characteristic of the troubles in Northern Ireland.

Ulster is a particular part of Northern Ireland; when counties were being delineated, three counties were left out, counties which were 75% Catholic in population (facetiously referred to by Dr. Milnor as a "coincidence").

A conquered province, Ulster has been invaded many times, in each instance "rolling with the punch." Civilized by the English ("they moved in the Scots") in the 17th and 18th centuries, the predominantly Presbyterian population became the basis for what is now Northern Ireland.

Religion in Northern Ireland is "far more than whether you go down on one knee or two;" it is a social category. Citizens are "indoctrinated" from youth, as there exist few areas in which members adhering to the different religions live. Protestants attend public schools whereas Catholics attend (inferior) parochial schools. Employment is not integrated, as trades and industries are separated on the basis of religion. One shipyard employing 20,000 workers had four hundred Catholics, all employed in menial areas, such as janitorial work. The linen industry is an example of a predominantly Catholic trade.

Housing is controlled by local Protestant-dominated boards; assignment to living units is by sect. One ward in Londonderry is

90% Catholic; others are virtually all-Protestant. One 19-year-old secretary to a Protestant politician was assigned to a particular housing unit despite the fact that the first man on the priority list was a Catholic with seven children.

There is a definite political implication with regard to religious segregation in Northern Ireland. In 1929, there occurred a "truly great gerrymander" which aided the segregation process. These lines were not changed until 1969. Districts are designed so that Protestants can maximize their influence. Some districts are politically dominated by Catholics, others by Protestants, yet only a few districts have any semblance of competition between the sects. The political parties are also segregated; the Unionist party is dominated by Protestants and the Nationalist party is predominantly controlled by Catholics.

Dr. Milnor did not strike so much at the Protestant domination of political and social life in Northern Ireland as he did at the aloof, snobbish attitude that has been taken by the English toward the difficulties in Northern Ireland. With the emergence of a high degree of affluence in England, English citizens are beginning to "see life as a Schlitz commercial," becoming isolated from the problems and conflict in Northern Ireland.

Indeed, Dr. Milnor feels that the problems in Northern Ireland are "all London's fault." The English government is perhaps in the best

position to solve the problems but refuses to do so, as "those people are on the other side of the channel" and are just "having a bit of a rough go."

Unemployment rates have been skyrocketing in Northern Ireland due in part to an American decline in need for Irish (Catholic) textiles. The shipbuilding (Protestant) industry has also been declining, resulting in massive layoffs of workers.

As a result of the drastic decline in employment, social changes have also taken place in Northern Ireland. Much of the population has migrated from the farms to the cities, in the hope of a brighter future, an aspiration which seldom is realized. The cities of Londonderry and Belfast are thus increasing in Catholic population, resulting in the creation of "forward-looking ghettos." While Catholic marriages are on the rise, the number of marriages outside the church are decreasing, leading to a hypothesis that increased religious fervor leading to a hypothesis that increased religious fervor combined with the increased concentration of population in urban areas has led to an increase in conflict.

Though new industry has been coming into the cities, it has been of a light, "sophisticated" variety, employing machines and doing little but creating false hopes for the unemployed. An "appearance of change" is being created by the large amount of social capital and an ensuing increase in social services such as education, health care, and job compensation.

The problem, then, is that of how to convince those in power to throw away their control of the government. Government is set up to protect one sector of society and it responds by adopting the norms of that sector. The protected sector thus expects the government to act toward it in a certain way - if the government does not, the sector will not only respond unfavorably to the government but more important, it will take a bitter attitude toward the beneficiaries of such a policy. Thus the government in Northern Ireland is faced with the problem of recognizing the rights of the Catholic minority while having to contend with an angry Protestant majority.

Unfortunately, that government has responded to the problems of Northern Ireland through its own structural faults. There exist twenty-nine Protestant constituencies and eleven Catholic constituencies, each of which is becoming polarized toward the extremes as a result of the lack of political competition. The resulting legislature is thus extremely unstable.

The system is therefore being forced to handle problems with which it was not originally designed to cope. Issues of economic development and minority rights have come to the forefront in a society dominated by a largely unresponsive and ineffective government.

"It is the paradox of our time that affluence is the solvent of the of the 'welfare State,' a state perhaps inconsistent with themes of intolerance which have pervaded Northern Ireland for so long; it is 'a case of modern industrial society coming to grips with class subordination.'"

Ironically, much of the ensuing violence has occurred not as a result of direct religious conflict, but of factionalism within the Irish Republican Army. In order to resolve internal difficulties, segments of the IRA have often resorted to astonishingly malicious acts of violence simply in order to "prove their manhood." A result is the death of hundreds of innocent men, women and children from hidden milktruck bombs. A bit of a rough go, isn't it?

STEREO COMPONENTS

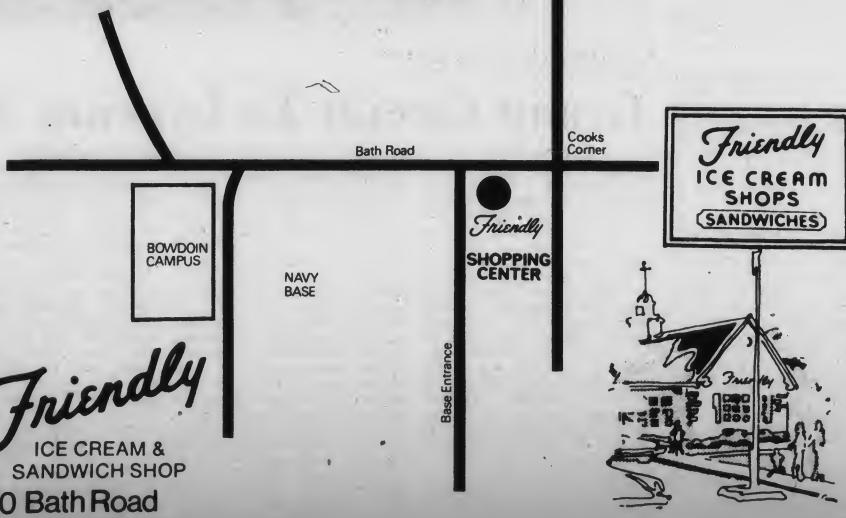
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how to find friendly's in brunswick





As an alert fire marshal looks on, John Sebastian and friends play for a sell-out crowd of three thousand in the Morrell Gymnasium on November 11. Profits are estimated at \$2,000. Slated next for the concert hall is Sha Na Na, on December 9. The Student Union Committee's priority list for the Winters' concert is 1) Steve Wonder, 2) Curtis Mayfield, 3) Loggins and Messina, and 4) John McLaughlin and the Manhattans Orchestra. The list is in large part a result of an increased pressure on the SUC put forth by the Black community at Bowdoin.

Orient/Ayers

**THE ORIENT'S FIRST ANNUAL TRIVIA CONTEST:
WILL THE REAL VERA HRUBA RALSTON PLEASE STAND UP?**

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY
with STEVE MAIDMAN

In the course of his scholarly pursuits in the ivory tower, the Bowdoin academite ponders many serious discourses of study, out of which many questions of an intellectual nature arise. Such concepts as "How does Hegel's theory of the universe apply to hockey?" and "Of what relevance is it that Proust worked for the phone company?" are discussed and thoroughly analyzed during the first several weeks of the scholar's educational experience in Brunswick. But, as the year moves along and the student's mind, having survived his virginal all-campus beer bust, and a probing discussion of the philosophical nature of "In Da Gadda Vida" with a Westbrook student slowly warps, new questions of imperative relevance are asked. As he emotes intellectualizations with his associates in the hallowed halls of Bowdoin College, the student begins to explore such topics as "Why did Ozzie and Harriet sleep in separate beds?" "Who played Lumpy's father on 'Leave It To Beaver'?" and "In what movie did Carmen Miranda sing 'Flying Down To Rio'?" Yes, trivia becomes an important aspect of one's collegiate experience.

Many new indications of interest in this field of study have emerged over the entire campus. The third floor of Appleton Hall renamed itself Trivia Square in a ceremony on All Hallow's Eve that included the dedication of the Clark Kent Memorial Phonebooth, in a ritual that was reminiscent of a meeting of the Knights of Columbus. A trivia society has been formed within the college community, and it is rumored that initiation into this elusive and highly selective organization includes being made to watch reruns of "My Three Sons" for five straight hours. In a further development, many members of the student body are petitioning the Recording Committee for a major in this field of endeavor, with a course in "Existentialism and Roy Rogers," and "Sky King and His Relationship to Astronomy." Following suit with this trend, the *Orient* is sponsoring the first annual Trivia Contest in the hopes of satisfying the intellectual cravings that the Bowdoin student body is so famous for. Included in this test of the extend to which one's mind can fill itself with garbage are questions of an extraordinarily difficult nature. Beware! Only the true experts in the trivial field should attempt this examination of their comprehensive knowledge in this discipline — for all others, it will prove to be an emotionally traumatic experience, and will have the adverse effect of driving them back to their work for Physics 17.

For those courageous enough to indulge in this contest, the following instructions should be carefully studied. Answer as many questions as possible on the entry blank, and then submit the blank to the Moulton Union Information Desk before 12:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 22. A distinguished panel of judges (namely the two authors of this article) will review the entries, and their decision on the winners, along with the answers to the questions, will be announced in the December 1 issue of the *Orient*. To the winners, the following prizes will be awarded:

- First Prize: Fifteen back issues of DC Comics, an all expenses paid vacation to Bath, Maine, and a special guest appearance on "Let's Make A Deal."
- Second Prize: Dinner with Critic-at-Large Douglas Kennedy at the Miss Brunswick Diner.
- Third Prize: Dinner with *Orient* satirist Leonard Lothstein at Theta Delta Chi, where they will eat you both.

THE FIRST BOWDOIN ORIENT TRIVIA CONTEST

1. What did Humphrey Bogart call "The Maltese Falcon"?
 2. What was Citizen Kane's last words?
 3. Who played the leading male role in King Kong?
 4. Who said "Play it again, Sam" in "Casablanca"?
 5. W. C. Fields to Charlie McCarthy — "Charlie my boy, let's go down to the lumber yard and you can ride piggyback on the buzz-saw." Who was Charlie McCarthy?
 6. Who said the following: "I'll meet you under the moon. Ah yes, you and the moon — you wear a necktie so I can tell you apart."
 7. Name the two stars of that infamous classic, "How to Stuff a Wild Bikini."
 8. How did James Bond like his martini?
 9. In what movie did the song "White Christmas" appear, and who sang it?
 10. Who were the three Chipmunks?
 11. What did Beaver on "Leave It to Beaver" call his father?
 12. Name three of Top Cat's sidekicks.
 13. What was the name of Sky King's plane?
 14. What were the names of Lucy's neighbors?
 15. What were the names of the original three sons on "My Three Sons"?
 16. Where did Harriet Beecher Stowe lose her virginity on the Bowdoin campus?
 17. In what movie did Hayley Mills first get kissed?
 18. How many DeSotos were manufactured in 1961?
 19. What was the first 45rpm record?
 20. In the field of law, what distinguished Franklin Pierce from all other Presidents?
 21. What is the official title of the Round-Robin Handball Tournament in Flatbush, New York?
 22. What N.Y. Mets player had the most baseball cards printed of himself?
 23. When did cars get amber signal lights?
 24. Who was Super Boy's friend that knew his identity?
 25. True or false: Ricky Nelson wore false eyelashes?
- Name _____
Address _____
Extension _____

Bermuda North Holds Orientation

by DEBBIE SWISS

For the past three Wednesdays, Bermuda North V has held its orientation meetings in the basement of St. Paul's Church. Reverend John P. Davis has been giving the introductory talks this year though he has been separated from the project by his transfer to the University of Maine at Orono. Though Father Davis in his words is "not an expert on Indian affairs," he has worked with Bermuda North since its beginnings five years ago and has come to know well the friendly Passamaquoddy of the Dana Point Reservation.

The Passamaquoddy people have had a peaceful history with hunting and fishing as their chief vocations. The tribe once owned most of what is now the state of Maine, but yielded the land to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the understanding that in return Massachusetts would provide permanent sustenance for the Indians. Funds allocated for this purpose were transferred from the Commonwealth when Maine became a state. Since then, the state of Maine has consistently treated the Indians unfairly with no recognition of previous treaties. As of the present, the

Indian trust fund has been almost totally depleted by the state with little regard for the needs of the Indians.

In light of the extreme hurt that the white man has inflicted upon the Indians, Father Davis stressed: "We do not go there to push our culture and values on the Indians. They have been hurt greatly in the past and therefore are very much attuned to do-goodism." He went on to say that if our project had not been successful, we certainly would not have been allowed back on the reservation by the Indians.

The surface goals of Bermuda North revolve around imparting skills to the children to develop talents and resources that are available to them. The deeper and more challenging goal is to help the children build confidence and develop a positive self-image. Commenting on involvement in the project, Father Davis mentioned that it is a general consensus of participants that they received much more than they possibly could have given.

Beginning January 28, the teams of two males and one female will trav' just south of Calais for one-week stays on the reservation. The reason for two males on the team is not an

indication of male chauvinism; it merely meets the needs of the culture for adult male figures.

The recreation program again this year receives the most emphasis of any of the project's facets. The tribe has requested this because once the school day is over, the children can only look forward to boredom. Bermuda North's program is based on both the children's needs and the teams' talents. To allow for greater individual development, the children will be divided into smaller groups this year than in previous years.

This year's teams and the order in which they will visit the reservation are as follows: Liddy Berry, Steve Scheer, Scott Diddel, Dave Lynch, Mary Anna Bates, Tom Sullivan, Ellen Baxter, Dave MacAdam, Mike Morse, Mary Cisel, John Garrett, Bob Harvey; Ron Bentley, Sally Hall, Erik Mason; Bill Heckel, Andrea Kraft, Sky Clark; Eric Wise, Emily Flouton, Steve Garon; Clare Beverage, Fred Laire, Wells Grogan; George Sheldon, Amy Pearlmuter, Bill Hauerzman; James Lecuire, Dan deLeiris, Ron Krom; Peter Pizzi, Jane Lanphear, Dana Bourgeois; Joe Nolting, Debbie Mann, Davis Hartwell; Bob Bardwell, Debbie Swiss, and Bruce Johnson.

Other members of project include: Patti Leonard, Henry Bristol, Diane Hooker, Joe Tracy, Lynn Gelzheiser, Sally Dunlap, Dianne McElhiney, Marc Linecome, Kate Murphy, Andy Stamp, Jane Seagrave, Kent Creamer, Jane Potter, Carl Wilder, David Dickson, Steve Collins, and Charlie Thalheimer.

**U.S. Mail Truck Explodes
All First Class Mail Saved**

by LINDA BALDWIN

Johnny Bowdoin will probably be receiving his "Dear John" letter from his girlfriend, but maybe not a sampling of his mother's cookies if they were both mailed mid-week last week. The reason for this is a minor mail tragedy that occurred early last Friday morning.

On route from Portland to the communities of Freeport, Brunswick, Topsham and Bath, a mail truck collided with a passenger car, also travelling North on Route 95. Both vehicles ignited as a gas tank exploded. Destroyed were some pieces of parcel post and circulars, although the Post Office officials indicated that no first class mail was burned.

Apparently, the first class mail, bound and stored in heavy canvas

sacks, was placed back on the cab where the fire occurred. Some pieces, however, according to Assistant Postmaster of Brunswick, Charles Gamache, suffered a little dampness from fireman's hoses and a slight sooty smell. The delivery of this portion of the mail was delayed, but should be in the mailboxes by now.

The authorities are still not sure how much mail was actually lost, but the Portland Post Office, that is handling this case, estimates thirty sacks. Unless packages and letters are insured or registered, there are no records. Mr. Minot, Head of the Bowdoin Mailroom, suggests that if an individual or department is expecting something important, he should contact the sender to determine mailing information concerning date and location.

Brevity Is The Seat Of Wisdom

(Continued From Page One)
Geomorphology, and Government 24 — Latin, American Politics. The Senior Center Council's report to the Faculty, also approved and accepted, "reaffirmed its belief, that the Senior Center Seminar program is of considerable value to the College." The Council noted that Seminars Center Council report had been accepted, Jim Ward, a member of the aforementioned Council and the Director of the Senior Center commented on the *Orient*

printing of the Senior Center Council's report (November 10, page two). Ward said that the Report was an "internal document of the Committee," and that it should not have been printed until it was accepted by the Faculty and made public.

Ward, during his comments, said that he had talked with the editor of the *Orient* Mark Silverstein, on this matter, and that Silverstein said he had found the Senior Center Council Report on the Information Desk of the Moulton Union and needed "filler" or

"copy" for the paper. Ward cautioned that such reports, considering the openness with which the Student-Faculty Committee's operate, should be kept within the Committee until they are made official and open documents at the Faculty Meeting.

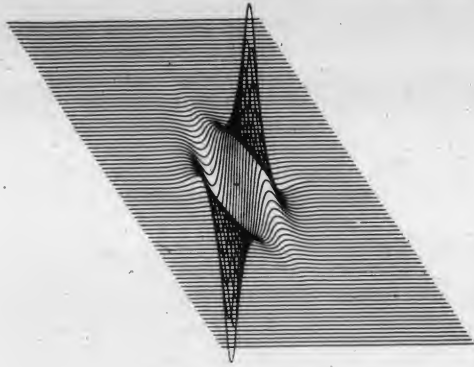
With no further business, Professor Abrahamson moved for adjournment. The Faculty approved his motion with a round of applause, the meeting having been concluded with such amazing swiftness and directness.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII

Friday, November 17, 1972

Number 9



ASA 1-A by Pat Johnson

The Editor of the Orient took some flak *in absentia* this week at the meeting of the Bowdoin College Faculty due to a mixup involving the Senior Center Report, published last week in the Orient. Apparently the report was a secret internal document not meant for publication. But the explanation given to the Faculty by Senior Center Director Dr. James Ward — that the paper needed “filler” — seemed to shift the responsibility for the “leak” of the report onto the shoulders of the Orient editor rather than onto the shoulders of the person — probably a member of the Faculty Committee — who inadvertently left a copy of the report on the Moulton Union front desk.

The report was not published because the Orient needed a “scoop.” It was left lying among such un-secret documents as the Bowdoin Thymes, the Portland Press-Herald, and the college calendars. It appeared to be a fairly important document, and a public one at that. Other material was removed from page two last week in order to permit its publication.

Actually, all hell has not broken loose as a result of the “leak,” and most readers no doubt bypassed the report in order to read more “catchy” articles. We might conclude in retrospect that such reports should be publicized since only the very interested tend to read them with attention. Yet beyond this, we might also say that students on the whole have a right to know what’s going on behind the closed doors when the subjects discussed concern their curriculum and their activities. Not even the Orient was given the slightest bit of information concerning the nature of the secret Faculty deliberations on the Senior Center seminars.

The Orient believes that intelligent discussion, hopefully involving concerned students, hopefully to be at least reported on to the campus by the Student Council, of issues BEFORE decisions are made, should be the rule. Issuing *Pronunciamentos* following secret deliberations on academic matters should be a rarely used formula. Although the latest fad in partiés is “back to the fifties,” it would be a tremendous loss if educational institutions pursue or decide to return to 1950’s style decision making and erase the crucial reforms of the 1960’s, the first of which was Mario Savio’s victory over censorship at Berkeley.

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The Inexorable Malthus

Horlick Deplores Dog Explosion

by JOCK COLLINS

The League for Planned Litters held an acute emergency session to warn the Nation once again of the gravest threat it faces: The Dog Explosion. The grim facts were laid on the line by Dr. Paul Horlick, author of “The Dog Bomb” and other frightening best-sellers. In 1932, Dr. Horlick, said, there were fewer than one million dogs in America. Today, there are close to 50 million. Thus, under the inexorable dictates of The Malthusian Law of population growth, he said, the country will be forced to support the burden of 1.3 trillion dogs by the year 2000.

“There is absolutely no reason why a couple should selfishly have an unplanned puppy.” The safest and most reliable method of avoiding an unplanned dog, he said, was the Pill. The Pill is actually an allergy pill. Taken once a day by either spouse it induces an allergy to dogs that makes having one impossible. For Catholics, Dr. Horlick advocates The Rhythm Method. When an unplanned dog appears on the doorstep, he said, the Catholic couple should pick it up and— one, two, three! — leave it into the neighbor’s bushes. As for children too young for the Pill, Dr. Horlick feels strongly that

“there is absolutely no reason why a couple should selfishly have an unplanned puppy.”

“In dogs?” inquired an elderly lady in the front row.

“Them, too,” agreed Dr. Horlick.

As head of Zero Dog Population, an all-out do-good group, Dr. Horlick advocates that city dwellers limit themselves to 0.0 dogs per family. He said most couples had dogs as the result of “yielding to a sudden urge without taking adequate precautions.”

“Don’t curb your dog,” he said, “curb your desire for one.” Dr. Horlick cited three typical cases



“The City of New York alone,” he said, “already had 600,000 dogs who deposit an estimated 50,000 tons of dog deposits on the sidewalks annually. How long can the island of Manhattan support this burden?”

“By the year 2000, according to every reliable projection, we city

of why couples have unplanned dogs: (1) They pass a pet store window and are carried away by passion. (2) They feel having a dog may save their marriage. (3) A dog follows their child home usually at the end of a rope.

“With modern advances in contraception,” he said sternly,

every responsible parent should spray his youngster from head to toe with Dog-B-Gone before sending him out to play.

In summation, Dr. Horlick called on every American to sublimate his or her paternal or maternal feelings toward dogs and have a baby instead.

Centralization; Key to Campus Dining

by DREW HART

When one feels pangs of hunger resounding inside his stomach, the most logical reaction is instinctive; it is time to find something to consume. With no greater ado, the individual saunters hypnotically from his place of residence to a source of food; some place that will appease his gastronomic inclinations, if only halfheartedly. At Bowdoin, one half-crazed and famished student, thoroughly spent after passing an afternoon reading between the lines of a sociology textbook, will travel to his respective eating place. If he is of a fraternal nature, he may walk over to his house and tear ferociously at huge hunks of meat. Conversely, if he is of a more reclusive character, he will head in the direction of the Moulton Union or the Senior Center and tear ferociously at huge hunks of meat.

It is extremely simple to take the meal that one inhales so frantically for granted. A stomach tremor that is registering highly on the Richter scale is not a great deal of fun; one merely accepts the food offered to him and does not consider its origin. Where did the ground beef that constitutes a major part of any El Toro burger come from? Who is responsible for all those tubes of sugar on the table?

First, it would be advisable to look at some facts. Each day, the college’s eating services collectively prepare about four thousand meals. Because this type of institution must function on such a large scale, extensive planning is necessary; it stands to reason that the food is not being purchased at the local A & P. Massive shipments of various edibles, which together comprise

the menu, must be delivered to the college and stored.

There is a warehouse which keeps the kitchens of Bowdoin College supplied. From this storage space emanates the food that the members of the college community consume. The building, located off campus, is the place where all edibles arrive; here, they are stored until there is a need for them. The employees of the warehouse then deliver the food to the various dining centers.

I went to visit this arsenal recently; my first and most vivid impression was one of amazement. It certainly is not commonplace, after all, to see an entire wall lined with stacked crates of Kellogg’s Raisin Bran. Nor is it everyday that one encounters 96,000 tubes of sugar in the same room. It is a most unusual place indeed, until one begins to think in terms of the actual volume that these people are dealing with. Within a month or so, virtually everything that I gaped at in that warehouse will be gone, replaced with new substitutes.

The college warehouse provides several services, all of which are directly related to the addictive habit of eating. It first obtains a list of desired foods from the college kitchens. After compiling this enormous errant list, Mr. Curtis, the manager, selects the distributors of various products and orders large quantities at wholesale prices. The goods are delivered to the warehouse, where they are stored in certain areas according to their type. Three refrigeration rooms, each one as large as a typical apartment on campus, store the college’s meat, dairy products, vegetables and frozen foods. Perishable items

such as these are bought regularly; meat, for example, is only ordered one week in advance of its consumption. The rest of the building houses racks upon racks of flour, cereal, canned goods, and other non-perishables. Such foods may be kept indefinitely; thus, they are bought in tremendous quantities and are available for use when needed. A large truck carries the foods to the kitchens on campus when the time comes for their consumption.

When arriving at the warehouse, some of the edibles may undergo transformation; facilities within the building allow for the making of ground beef, and several butchers carve up large sides of pork and beef into smaller portions. The walls of the warehouse are decorated with carving charts. While this probably does not sound like the most artsy ornamentation available, the charts serve a very functional purpose. Whether the pork chops that have been eaten at Bowdoin looked like pork chops or not, it is my pleasure to tell you that they were the real thing.

There is a self-sufficient feeling to this whole operation that impresses the visitor. Mr. Curtis insisted that Bowdoin was among the first academic institutions to sponsor a facility like this; because it saves money and makes dining services more efficient, many other colleges have adapted similar programs.

In the event that the reader is experiencing seismic eruptions as a result of starvation at this point, it might be recommended that he or she should try to envision what it would be like to take inventory on cartons of cereal all day long. That sort of work might be just the thing to make an intense hunger subside involuntarily.

Recommended For Consumption

“Wildflower”; Lush Solitude With The One

by DWIGHT L. WILSON

In this, my second weekly column, I am going to review two diverse but equally together albums. The first, “Wild Flower,” by Hubert Laws is excellent material for the jazz novice because Laws chooses to be light and airy in his flute playing.

This isn't new Yardbird himself ever recorded with strings at least once. Fortunately, the strings rarely impede the happenings so you purists don't have to be afraid of this album. As usual I will limit my comments to those jams which moved me.

“Wild Flower.” This flower is

rights marching against all that is wrong with this jive world. Like a Zulu dancer, Laws glides agilely through the melody and almost miraculously the violins give a pleasant flavor to music from the Old Country. From his seat in Paradise, Trane must be smiling. Laws has done justice to the master.

“Ashanti.” We take another trip to Mother Africa — with violins! Tarzan is in pain. The violins are doing the carrying and the Black Music Man, the leader. Jazz proves he is the Bwana of the jazz flute. We all know our African brothers have soul, but Laws' extended solo half way through shows that our Ashanti brothers can get down to East Coast Funk.

“Yoruba.” This is the single jam on the album that has a conventional jazz setting — minus violins. Chick Corea, Gary Burton, Ron Carter, Bernard Purdie, Mongo Santamaria, Airtio Morcira, Warren Smith, and Joe Chambers join Laws in an excursion that, despite the title sounds more Latin than African. I won't insult you by reminding you that Latin music is a grandchild of Africa, but I will say even though the title could be improved the music needs no changes. The work of Corea, piano, and Carter, bass, shows a beautiful empathy behind Laws. Bernard Purdie's use of cymbals is also on time. Laws sounds very exotic and probably due to the driving rhythm section, plls out all the stops.

about to wear this one out. Every jam here is a highlight.

“Attica Blues.” Vocalist Henry Hull is a born hell raiser. The two girls behind him are also fully in control of the situation. The rhythm section, especially Gerald Jemmott on fender bass, is swift and funky as a mosquito's tweet. Kiame Zawadi offers a fantastic trombone solo. There are a thousand things happening, but it all holds together naturally. Either the vibes at this session were 100% selfless or there were years of rehearsing.

“Steam Parts 1 & 2.” Dig this: a black waltz! Joe Wilson's mellow voice vocalizes Shepp's lyrics. Wilson reaches for the sky and who should he find there but Archie and Marion Brown. Archie is skating soulfully through the center of your mind and Marion's flute is gliding through a Georgia (USA) waltz. Shepp is now without a doubt one of the world's best soprano players. For years his tenor playing has been on top with that of Rollins, Sanders and Gordon.

“Invocation To Mr. Parker.” This is a duet between Marion and the incomparable Jimmy Garrison. Garrison's bass work is among the best on albums. Any aspiring bassist should dig this jam. Marion is playing what

sounds like a hundred different instruments simply listed as “flute and percussion.” Come on, we know better than that! He was playing my mind too! Which reminds me . . . sit down and listen to this album.

“Blues for George Jackson.” The brass entree is good and funky like Mama's collar greens and cornbread. Roy Burrowe's trumpet playing is refreshing when so many dudes are trying to sound like Miles. Marion takes a brief solo on alto and manages to say in a few moments what most alto players cannot say in a few days. He leaves you longing for more but then we all know the way to the nearest record store. Shepp plays a particularly inspired tenor solo and the entire package leaves you with the feeling that Brother George can never be forgotten.

“Ballad For a Child.” Hull comes back to serenade us. The strings led by the amazing violinist LeRoy Jenkins give Hull a lush setting and Shepp comes in to sing a black lullaby to all the world's beautiful babies. This is one of the first songs I played for my two-week-old (then two-days-old). All beautiful babies need to begin life with the proper cultural setting; black as the most sensuous hour of the night.



Orient/Ayers

Those who caught Laws on the “California Concert” album and dug his rendition of *Fire and Rain* know that Hubert can blow the heavy avant garde sound whenever he chooses. Laws, like most of today's jazz greats is not a man to be type-casted. The second album in this week's column is Archie Shapp's dynamite “Attica Blues.” This album has universal appeal even though the jazz veteran will in particular have his mind blown.

Laws: “Wild Flower”

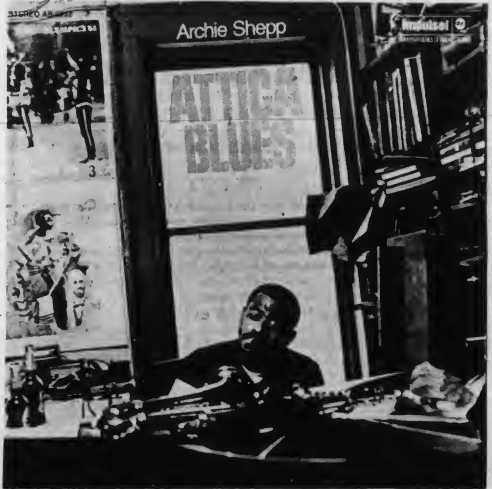
This was probably Hubert Laws' last album for Atlantic before signing with C.T.I. Laws is backed by strings on five of the six cuts.

will only in the sense that it grows without human cultivation. Laws paints a soft, elegant tone picture of a solitary flower too lovely to be possessed, too beautiful to be ignored. The effect of “Wild Flower” is that one has a feeling of being in a lush green solitude in a meditative union with the One. The finesse-filled technique of Laws is displayed beautifully here.

“Equinox.” John Coltrane's search for a sun-filled balance in an out-of-wack world is treated boldly by Laws. As in Trane's Atlantic version of “Equinox,” I see a procession of towering black

Shapp: “Attica Blues”

After listening to this album for the umpteenth time I know I have to break with tradition. Without waiting a thousand years I have to pronounce this album a classic. That's right a classic! A more fly album you will not find. Along with Mingus' “Let My Children Hear Music” Archie Shapp's “Attica Blues” is at the head of the class of '72. Shapp uses thirty-one musicians and five vocalists. Tighter arrangements, more complete empathy or more dynamic soloists you will not find. Looking for the ideal Christmas present? This is it. You can even give me another one; I'm



Orient/Ayers

Victorian Lectures — More Authentic

(Continued From Page One)

outposts, equally devoid of theatre and cultural stimulation. In large part, Professor Collins suggests, America's unique universal free education animated both the interest and the numbers that justified what were then unheard of lecture fees. Democracy's darling — the diffusion of educational institutions — provided recompense for an intellectual elite who would have shuddered had England proposed so rapid a levelling process among her own populace. Many of the staid lecturers, glancing down from their podium, noted that “this Yankee passion for lectures” included day laborers, mechanics, factory girls and clerks who filled the lecture halls to stifling capacities on their return from work. In their common, soiled clothes, they mixed with the patrician lace and corset, their avidity for letters and learning no less arduous. Lecturers had their own reasons for remarking on such an audience — the presence of the lower caste was either the ultimate defense or the ultimate derision of the American experience, depending on the predisposition of the lecturer when he boarded ship at Southampton.

the gradations of local social strata — often dominated by women. But the local societies did not merely seek to ape forensic modes from abroad. The superciliousness, arid recitation, gesture-less delivery, “effortless superiority” and sometimes amateur presentations that characterized many of the visitors miffed whole audiences at times. During the same era, periodic evangelical thunderings and burlesque freak shows were attracting Americans by the tribe; the appeal of foreign lectures ought to be understood as one segment of America's still undefined cultural pastimes.

“The respectable killing of an evening that might otherwise have been killed less respectably,” was arranged in Boston by James Redpath and in New York by General Pond. Entire itineraries were arranged beforehand by these agents, promising a packaged agenda and remuneration many Englishmen, despite their compunctions over

vouchsafing their wisdom to “colonials”, found impossible to turn down. Dickens practiced a parsimony as pronounced as Wilde's hedonism; the raconteur of London's lower depths returned home with a 20,000 pound balance while the creator of Dorian Grey — after drawing similar crowds for similar fees — sailed home penniless. Apparently visiting lecturers behaved much as they would have at home — when Matthew Arnold was subjected to the beggars opera hilarity of the Jersey City Aesthetic Club (now replaced by an athletic club of the same city) — he walked out.

Cum Sammy Davis, Jr., Rod McKuen, Rolling Stones, Dick Cavett, Tom Jones — and the Great Books Club — Americans are no less bamboozled and swindled in their cultural miasma today; the nostalgia of “Victorian Englishmen on the American Lecture Circuit” — for all its pretenses and uncertainties — was at least and at once a measure more authentic and benign.

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Essentially, though, Americans had a greater appetite for popular culture. The exclusive Royal societies of Britain collected under one roof academics and accomplished laymen interested in a given discipline. The American lyciums were forums embodying

Stokes; Big City Dilemma Result of Suburban Flight

דרשה לישראל

(Continued From Page One)
 increasingly presiding over illness, decay, and deterioration," he said. Stokes placed the blame for the plight of the cities on the flight to the suburbs and the subsequent strengthening of suburban and rural interests in state and county government; he saw the solution in the greater involvement of the Federal government in urban affairs.

At the conclusion of his speech, Stokes returned to the issue of race. "If there is one thing that legislatures and voters all unite on it is on the issue of race," he said. Stokes considered race "America's number one domestic problem — an insoluble problem." Stokes stated that "America's great white liberals" have "finally reached the hard core of American racism." He compared Lindsay's reaction to the racial unrest in Harlem with his non-reaction to the recent furor in Canarsie. "Lindsay, who walked through Harlem to try to cool things did not walk through Canarsie," he pointed out.

It was in the question and answer period that Stokes' hopeless view of the situation was more clearly revealed. In answer to a student's question, "What can I or anybody do to help rectify the situation," Stokes elaborated on the potential role of the Federal government. Stokes maintained that the "antagonisms really are not racial but based on class." "People are worried about their income, their level of living," he said. "The only way to cut through these things is with a strong central government." However, Stokes felt that a strong Federal action could be a "double edged sword" for the Federal

government "could turn out to be a worse enemy than what the poor and the black now face." Stokes based this possibility on the assertion that the American voters vote on the basis of racial and class prejudice, and their elected officials really represent them.

Stokes suggested that "there has to be support and urging upon the President and Congress to take the leadership in promoting the opportunities needed to save the cities." However he criticized his own suggestion with the statement, "This is still simplistic."

When a student voiced the opinion that the only panacea seemed to be a change in the American people, Stokes answered "That's right." "One of the things you have to be is illogical to make sense out of this mess," he said. "The government cannot be truly representative because it represents fears and hostilities. For this purpose, the leadership has to do what the people, if given the chance, would not do."

It would seem that Stokes ultimately finds the problems now facing the American cities to be a result of the malfunction of democracy. What Stokes is saying, that the American government is controlled by white middle class racists, is probably true. However, Stokes' creation of a doomsday portrait of American society, and failure to provide anything but an admittedly simplistic solution does nothing, but condemn those inmates of American cities to an indeterminable sentence in an urban death row.



The Reverend John S. Grauel Orient/Prescott

by JUDY KLEINBERG
 On Monday November 13, the Bowdoin Jewish Organization sponsored a lecture concerning "Contemporary Jewish History and Israel". The speaker, Reverend John S. Grauel, had a somewhat strange set of loyalties and credentials for a Methodist minister. He attended Bangor Theological Seminary before World War II, and was active in the Freedom for India movement. By the end of World War II, he was found on a Jewish vessel with a crew of "41 captains and an admiral", Reverend Grauel. The system of authority was generally responded to by "mind your end of the ship and we will mind ours". The Reverend was also found on the renowned ship *Exodus*. He participated in the underground activity of the Brchai and the Hagganah. Today Reverend Grauel is pastor of an all black church in Monmouth, Maine. He will be moving to Israel permanently next year. "My future is there in terms of my work."

The trend of the lecture and the emotional tone intensified as the Reverend discussed the 'Jewish Problem' and the lack of concern today. He was distressed at the handling of this subject in the past election. For the salvation of Israel is equivalent to the salvation of the Jew." Next year in Jerusalem" is an integral part of the Torah (The Five Books of Moses.) He then defined the Israeli problem as Arab religious intolerance. The Reverend says this intolerance is the lack of

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

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Another high point in the Cross Country season, October 21, 1972: The Maine State Championship trophy. Orient/Ayers

RUNNERS FAST IN NYC

by LEO GOON

Last Sunday, under the shadow of the great Tufts football upset, the undefeated Polar Bear Varsity Cross-Country Team made the long 6-hour drive down to New York City to compete in its toughest race yet, the IC4A's College Division Meet. Approximately 265 of the best runners on the east coast started in this Monday afternoon race, representing 44 colleges. But the final results gave no indication whatsoever of the strength of this Bowdoin team, as the two supposedly best barriers, Billy Wilson and Fred Davis, failed to finish. Even so, with places of 33 — Mike Allan, 50 — Jeff Sanborn, 71 — Peter Benoit, 157 — Fred Carey, and 174 — Deke Talbot, the Bears did an admirable job, beating Bates, no less. Mike and Jeff simply had super races, running together 38th and 39th almost all the way, until just after a steep, dirt mountain four miles out on the 5.0 mile course. There, Mike pulled away to pick off a few more, and Jeff, completely

exhausted, managed to finish on pure guts, his kick having been lost on the big hill. Peter Benoit and Fred Carey both ran well, as shown by their placings, and most important of all, the experience gained here will prove invaluable next year.

But an unheralded senior ran quite a race in his last Bowdoin Cross-Country meet. Big Deke Talbot, captain for the past two years, was just fantastic, and ended up as the team's fifth man.

After the finish, though, the first three freshmen were especially disappointed, knowing that their top two men had dropped out. They had run far above anyone's expectations, and ended up their own (as they had figured to finish 100th to 225th to do well) only to finish in obscurity — because estimation of where Wilson and Davis would have finished would have put Bowdoin in 5th place! So Coach Sabe has reason to look forward to the possibility of competing in the NCAA College Division race next year, as Captain Talbot is his only loss through graduation.

Bonasera Leads Bowdoin Rushers

Joe Bonasera of Winchester, Mass., has wound up his Bowdoin College football career in a blaze of glory.

The senior halfback gained 157 yards in 24 carries last Saturday as Coach Jim Lentz's Polar Bears crushed Tufts 41-6, while setting two Bowdoin rushing records in their last game of the season.

Bonasera's performance gave him a total of 489 yards in 104 carries this year. Although an injury forced him to miss one of Bowdoin's seven games, Bonasera was the leading Bowdoin ground-gainer for the third consecutive season.

In his sophomore year he set a Bowdoin single-season rushing record of 678 yards in seven games. Last fall, although he was able to play in only four games, he was the team's leading ground-gainer with 380 yards.

Bowdoin, which ended its 1972 season with a 2-5 record, set two team rushing records against Tufts — most yards in a single game (413) and most carries in one game (77). The old records were 354 (set against Colby earlier this season) and 74 (established against Colby in 1950).

Bonasera, who scored four touchdowns this year, also returned eight kickoffs an average of 22.3 yards and caught four passes for 60 yards.

Fullback Dave Caras, a sophomore from Swampscott, Mass., gained 417 yards in 115 carries. Quarterback Bob Kubacki, a sophomore from Westlake, Ohio, netted 282 yards in 74 tries and was the team's leading scorer with 38 points. Freshman Tom DeLois of Brunswick gained 176 yards in 38 carries.

Kubacki completed 25 of 59 passes for 308 yards and two touchdowns while suffering six interceptions. Quarterback Ed Grady, a junior from Meriden, Conn., completed 21 of 46 passes for 217 yards and two touchdowns. He was intercepted five times.

The leading receivers were tight ends Dave Workman, a junior from Norwell, Mass., with eight catches for 87 yards and one

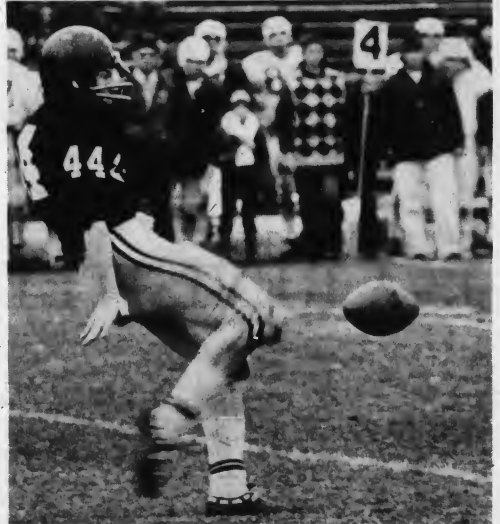
touchdown; and Joe Bird, a Melrose, Mass., junior, with seven receptions for 54 yards and a touchdown. Split end Steve Fulchino, a Milton, Mass., sophomore, made six catches for 95 yards and a touchdown.

Fulchino returned 15 punts an average of 16.9 yards and ran back one for a touchdown. He also returned seven kickoffs an average of 15.3 yards.

Caras punted 31 times for an

average of 34.2 yards.

Safety Steve Elias, a Cranston, R.I., junior, and sophomore cornerback Dan Vogt of Bethel, Me. each intercepted two passes, with additional interceptions turned in by defensive end Dave Tyrrell, a St. Petersburg, Fla., senior and captain of the squad; senior cornerback Howie Martin of Braintree, Mass.; and sophomore linebacker Ray Votto of Cranston, R.I.



Fullback Dave Caras gets off a quick kick against Tufts last Saturday. Orient/Ayers

Emotional Appeal Expounded

(Continued From Page Six) "Continual revelation" or the reexamination of law and values. Revelation, according to the Moslems, stopped with Mohammed. He concluded that there will not be peace for generations and he pleaded that the Jews must not delude themselves otherwise. Reverend Grauel then proceeded to cite several isolated examples of Jewish discrimination, within the last century. The progression eventually made its way to the establishment of the Jewish state of Israel.

In 1917, Britain promised the establishment of a Jewish State. The year 1948 was to see the area reduced to a strip ten miles wide. The remainder was to be "returned" to the Arabs. But the fact is also overlooked that these countries had also only recently been created by England through the Balfour Declaration. World War II created by millions of Jewish immigrants; 38 nations

refused to give them homes, and America invoked a quota system. Britain closed Palestine to the Jews by establishing blockades. On May 15, 1948 the State of Israel was declared. The Reverend Grauel claimed that "seven men with 56 rifles were able to hold off 3,000 attacking Arab troops".

Reverend Grauel described his personal experience in the 1948 war aboard the ship *Exodus*. The ship with its load of immigrants attempted to break the English blockade without armament. The ship was then attacked by five destroyers and a cruiser. The Reverend was unable to explain why the ship did not sink. The immigrants arrived at Haifa, on the Sabbath, only to be put back into prison camps.

In describing the rest of Contemporary Jewish History, Reverend Grauel concerned himself with two more wars: The war in 1956 on the Sinai Peninsula, provoked by world powers, and the Seven Day War in 1967.

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Tough Against Tufts

BEARS END WITH 41-6 BANG

by FRED HONOLD

Sometimes it seems that no matter what you do, nothing can go wrong. That's the way it was with Head Coach Jim Lentz's Football Bears last Saturday when they gave a 41-6 thrashing to Tufts in their seasonal finale.

Bowdoin scored in each period, a veritable romp in which the team set a single game rushing record of 413 yards which it had established two weeks earlier in the close tilt against Colby. As has been true in the last three games, Bowdoin depended on its running game for most of its power but utilized the pass and the threat of the pass to good advantage.

Sophomore quarterback Bob Kubacki scored two touchdowns, with Dave Caras '75, Joe Bonasera '73, Dave Workman '74, and Ed Grady '74 each adding a touchdown apiece. Bonasera netted 157 yards in 24 carries to close out his college career with his best performance of the season.

The Polar Bears took full advantage of seven Tufts turnovers while holding their own mistakes to a minimum. Although the team won only two of its seven games, it turned in fine performances in its last three contests and, with only ten seniors graduating in June, served notice Bowdoin's football squad will be heard from next fall.

The first score of the game was set up when Pat McManus '76 broke through the line and blocked a Tufts punt midway through the first period, giving Bowdoin the ball on the Jumbo's 49 yard line. Exactly four plays later Kubacki ran 31 yards for the touchdown.

Dick Bates '73 was later on the extra point kick but later kicked five straight conversions. The Tufts Jumbos threatened to score in the end of the quarter, but Steve Elias '74 recovered the ball in the end zone.

The Polar Bears then marched 80 yards for the second TD of the game. Bonasera scampered for 55 yards while Caras carried the ball over for the score on a three yard run that gave Bowdoin a 13-0 lead with 11:51 left in the half.

Ray Votto '75 cut short another Tufts drive with an interception, giving Bowdoin the ball on the Jumbo 41. Lentz's Bears scored in five plays, Bonasera going 34 yards on fourth down for the TD. 4:23 remained on the clock with Bowdoin ahead 20-0. Another Tufts threat late in the second period was quelled when Buckwheat '76 (otherwise known as Jonathan Chesterton), pounced on a Jumbo fumble at the Bowdoin six.

So much for the first half. Then came the second half.

Bowdoin drove 44 yards to a touchdown in third period, with the amazing Joe Bonasera gaining 28 yards in three carries while Kubacki took the ball the last three yards for the six points for the total to 27-0.

Early in the fourth quarter Tufts took to the air to march 80 yards for its only six points of the game, following a 30-yard missed field goal by Bates. The two point conversion try by Tufts failed.

But Bowdoin still had the momentum and it was impossible to stop the offense. Erik Mason '76 recovered Tufts' outside kick (one might think that Tufts had thought that they might out-think Lentz's eleven) at midfield. In 11 plays the Bears had again scored, the TD on an eight yard pass from Grady to Workman.

Two minutes later Rob Witsil '74 recovered a Tufts fumble on the T-15. Six plays and 16 yards later Grady had plowed across the line from three yards out.

Bonasera gained 157 yards in 24 carries and finished the season as

Bowdoin's leading ground gainer (489 yards) for the third consecutive year. Kubacki gained 77 yards in 16 tries and Tom DeLois '76 contributed 73 yards in 12 carries. Kubacki completed four of nine passes for 62 yards and Grady completed two of three for 18 yards and a TD. Caras caught three aeriels for 53 yards in 14 carries. Elias turned in two pass interceptions and Votto one.

The top gainer was Bill Rittenhouse, 61 on 14 rushes. And now for the 79 year history wrap up. Since 1889 when Bowdoin first became initiates to the glorious gridiron — excluding 1943-1945 when Bowdoin fielded no team because of war — Bowdoin has won 273 games, lost 291 contests, and tied on 41 occasions. Against current

opponents Bowdoin has: WPI won 6 lost 3, Wesleyan 22-25-2, Amherst 12-37-2, Williams 12-29-5, Colby 47-29-8, Bates 42-26-7, and Tufts 27-42-2.

Well now football is over for the season. Coach Lentz has probably headed north to Moose country for some hunting. Coach Sid Watson has taken indoors to the hockey rink, Coach Boulder Soule is tutoring his prodigious proteges on the finer points of uninhinged doors, Coach Mort LaPointe has followed Watson to the rink to coach the freshman hockey players, and Cliff Webster . . . well we're not really sure what will become of Webby but rumor has it that he has retired to his oceanfront cottage where he can and probably will play bridge all night. And so on it goes.

Rah Rah Black And White

by LEONARD LOTHSTEIN

Though the quality of a football game depends primarily on the performance of the two teams doing battle, there are "little people" who enhance the pleasure of a day at the gridiron. The band, for instance, fills the twenty minute void between head-knockings, while the food vendors entertain the spectators with dazzling displays of culinary snafus. But the most vital component of the sideline contingent are the people with the "funny-looking" horns who tell the crowd what to say when the home team scores: the cheerleaders.

As with all Bowdoin activities, the cheerleaders are unique in their own right. They never practice or rehearse routines, for fear of resembling their high school counterparts. The

infrequent) gimic was bowing to the Polar Bear mascot after each Bowdoin touchdown, or Ross Kimball's innumerable pushups which equalled in number Bowdoin's score after each Polar Bear touchdown, and finally, the opportunity for little children to scream and dance along with the cheerleaders on the track.

If not physically demanding, the cheerleader's life at Whittier Field is often a depressing situation, for the success of the cheerleading performance depends upon the success of the football team. Many times the cheerleader's presence on the field was futile. At some games, rallying cheers for the Bowdoin team was like recruiting gamblers to bet on a lame horse.

But there is hope and salvation



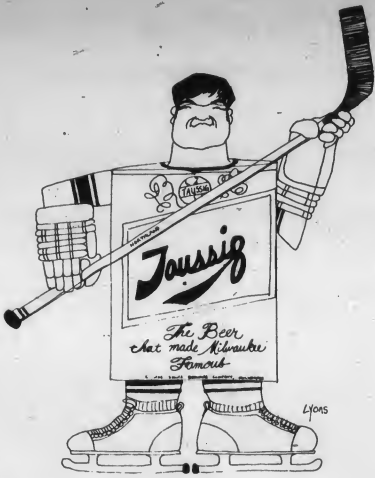
Freshman Cheerleader Sue Stearns rests on fellow Beta John Curry after a strenuous cheer and a few whiskey sours. Orient/Clayton

cheerleaders depend mostly on the atmosphere of the fans (which is generally about 60 proof) rather than their own gymnastic talents, but on some occasions, dependence included the demon rum for one or two of the cheerleaders to help warm the vocal cords on those cold, rainy afternoons.

Even though the cheerleaders prefer spontaneity as opposed to prepared routines, there are some stunts which were regular at every football game. One noticeable (though at times

in the fraternities. It is a relief for the cheerleaders, stimulating for the football players, and enjoyable to the fans to see and hear one house pitted against another in constructive verbal competition. Next year, the cheerleaders hope to exploit this situation by instituting inter-fraternity cheering, with first prize being, of course, a keg.

Though their importance has diminished over the years, is there really football without cheerleaders?



Athletic Supporter

13-A REVISITED

by BLYTHE SNABLE

I'll try not to be prejudiced — it shouldn't affect my journalistic objectivity that there is a urinal in the living room and a roll of toilet paper on the pole lamp. A strange pot rests on the stained rug, half-filled with an ominous liquid, red foam islets dotting the surface . . . it's four-day-old punch, so they say, none too popular judging from the leavings. For you recipe fans here's the concoction: three gallons of "Scanko" beers, V-8 Juice, tabasco sauce, Cold Duck, Burgundy Wine, "Black Opal Australian Whiskey", Kool-Aid, powdered Daiquiri Mix, and various other unmentionable liquids — the punch, for finest flavor, was mixed with Hutch's cane (the replacement for Patcho's mung sneakers of yore.) The Winter Sports Season finds me once again in 13-A of the Senior Center — John Tsausig is the man of the hour . . . "Bull" (famous for his portrait on the Schlitz Malt Liqueur Label), along with Dicky Donovan, is co-captain of the Polar Bear Hockey Team for the 1972-73 Season. The agile defenseman (Boy, can he handle that stick . . .) predicts another fine campaign this year: "Defensively we're equal to last year's team despite the loss of Coley King, John Vignerone is an exceptional defenseman who capably 'fills the hole'. Sozanski will be in the goal, with two talented back-up men. The lines are short on speed, but Sid hopes to compensate for this lack of speed with rugged conditioning. One major drawback is that the team hasn't its usual depth."

John remarked that his position as co-captain is more honorary than functional in nature: "I just get to talk to the refs. But since I'm usually in the penalty box it doesn't make much difference." Yes, as I recall, John never hesitated to exchange "pleasantries" with the refs last season.

The toughest opponents the Bears will face this year, according to Bull, are University of Vermont, U-Mass, Boston College, Dartmouth, and St. Anselm's — a newcomer to the upper stratum of New England hockey. The team scrimmages Boston University this evening. B.U. has a formidable reputation, which intimidated the Bowdoin ice men as they went down to an embarrassing 1-0-1 defeat in a pre-season game last November. "The first period or so our guys were just watching them (the B.U. Team) play. By the time we settled down in the final period we were too tired to do well. B.U. just kept going — at that point in the season, they had been skating a month longer than us, an obvious advantage." Bull went on to say that if ever the Bears have had a chance to beat B.U., this is the year as they have lost several skilled players to the prodraft. On Wednesday the Bowdoin hockey team travels to Boston again to face what may well be a Harvard club of National Championship calibre.

On the lighter side of hockey, John commented that "Flynnie has elected himself 'Social Chairman' again this year . . . another self-appointment." When I inquired what Flynnie's activities are in that capacity, Bull contemplated for a moment and then said that out of deference for Sid "his duties should remain unspecified." (But readers, the secret may well be revealed in the near future as I plan to write a three-part series for the Orient entitled "Flynn's Sins".)

Although John is frequently seen carousing with a young lady with the unlikely name of "Andy", he hasn't overlooked the coed situation at Bowdoin. Bull is not exceedingly enthusiastic about coeducation: "It's not as bad as I thought it would be; my expectations were horrible. This year I don't know many freshman women, but I do know a lot of the girls in the Center. I like most of the ones who were here last year — perhaps because since they stayed it means that they like Bowdoin and Bowdoin, likes them." This strain of conversation naturally led to a brief look at my favorite dumping ground, Bowdoin admissions.

"The admissions policy should be changed to allow more normal good students and athletes entrance to the College. We are losing so many potentially great Bowdoin people. The athletic teams, with the exception of hockey, are suffering — take a look at football and basketball, for instance. The individuals now being admitted aren't likely to hold the loyalty and devotion to Bowdoin in future years that have been distinctive characteristics of Bowdoin alumni in past years." This seems to be a common sentiment among the upperclassmen here. Maybe Bowdoin is trying to fit a mold which isn't necessarily true to its fundamental aims and values.

Although Mr. Dirt (seen the Mobil gas posters?) would "love to stand up here another four years", he has hopes of teaching and coaching hockey in a prep school. But the immediate future is far more intriguing. "Killer, Carls, Baba, Sexton, Flynnie, Ambrose, Baird and I are going to make a road trip; we're stopping at every brewery in America — or at least on the East Coast. The Budweiser Brewery in Merrimack is our first stop — we'll get a free bus tour and lunch." I mentioned that it sounded like quite a large group for one car — "We might rent a bus", was John's rejoinder. Can you imagine a busload of drunken Betas flitting from brewery to brewery tossing down "roadies" in between destinations?

GOOD FIRE!!!



BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME CII BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1972 NUMBER 10

New Investigation Released On Maine Absentee Firms

by RINK BUCK

The Center for Community Economic Development of Cambridge, Massachusetts has just released a new report designed to ferment discussion and debate on absentee industrial ownership in the State of Maine.

Maine's domination by absentee ownership has to be seen in the wider context of the control vested in the large corporations in the state. (All figures in the report represent 1969 figures) Of 118,000 employed in blue collar jobs in Maine approximately forty percent work for the top forty-three firms (employing 500 or more); the largest sixteen corporations (1,000 or more workers) employ another twenty-five percent of those involved in manufacturing.

Increased conglomeration and merging across the country has reached Maine; many good sized firms formerly owned locally are now controlled in New York, Boston or even Ohio. As well, some local corporations have voluntarily moved their executive offices out of state without losing control, while retaining their plants in Maine. This kind of absentee process — retention within the state of plant and equipment with executive control leaving the state — has increased in the past decade; all indications suggest it to be a continuing trend. The report indicates that the larger absentee firms are more prone to decrease employment in immediate response to adverse economic conditions in the country as a whole, but concedes



Liability Or Asset?

PARC Views Town-College Nexus

by PETER PIZZI

With the tax-exempt status of colleges and universities becoming an issue of increasing divisiveness and interest in the dialogue surrounding the problems of municipal finance, the administration of Bowdoin College decided about four months ago that new information on the economic relationship between the college and the Town of Brunswick should be accumulated. For this reason and with no greater ambition than merely to compose a relatively accurate depiction of this relationship, the college commissioned the Public Affairs Research Center, under director Carl E. Veazie, to conduct the research, the results of which were issued last Wednesday in a fifty-page report entitled "The Economic Impact of Bowdoin College on the Town of Brunswick." The report focuses on the economic impact of the college on local government (revenue received and services rendered by the Town), on local business, and on local individuals.

Within the first category, a deficit or burden to the Town of \$23,000 was attributed to the presence of the college. This estimate includes taxes paid by the college, fraternities, college employees, students in rented housing, and Brunswick firms involved in college-related sales, all adding up to \$268,000. Municipal-type services (tree and street maintenance and security on the campus) provided by the college totalled \$20,000. When these two figures are subtracted from the Operating Costs of Town Services to the College (fire and police protection, education etc.), a burden of \$23,000 to the Town results. The importance of this figure relative to other consequences due to the college's presence is greatly diminished when the data presented in the other two categories is considered. But the PARC study revealed that the total net value of college-related receipts to local business firms amounted to \$3,852,000, with the largest portion of the college-related spending carried out by college employees. Students accounted for \$755,000 worth of this spending, the college directly for \$435,000, and the employees and visitors to the college for the rest. College-related bank deposits

constitute about five percent of the total held by Brunswick banking and finance institutions and increase the lending power of local banks by \$1.2 million, according to the study.

The College employs 9.3% of Brunswick's 1970 civilian employment or 632 persons, 462 of which are full-time personnel. The other 170 jobs are generated indirectly by the college's presence in local schools, business, and municipal government. The

personal income from these jobs attributable to the college totals \$4.6 million, or 10.4% of the personal income of the entire town, according to PARC approximations.

All these statistics and the many others published in the report indicate that the college acts as a substantial stimulant to the Brunswick economy and hardly functions as a drain on the Town's resources. The proportions of this (Please Turn to Page Seven).

Senior Seminars Provide Interdepartmental Studies

by JOSEPH HERLIHY

Registration forms for the Spring Semester Senior Center Seminars, distributed to all seniors earlier this week, were due to be turned in at the Center's reception desk at noon today.

All seminars which have not been filled to their limit of fifteen students by today will be opened to underclassmen this Monday. Non-seniors will register for the seminars on a first come-first served basis, no senior registering after today's deadline will be given priority over underclassmen.

Ten seminars are being offered. They are: "Greek Tragedy: Man's Relationship with God," with Mr. Ambrose; "The Study of

Languages" with Mr. Hodge; "A Study of the Works of Charles Dickens" with Mr. Ikeler; "South Africa: Pariah or Precursor?" with Mr. Potholm; "The Influence of Printing in Western Civilization" with Mr. Reed, Special Collections Librarian; "The Military Today! Tomorrow!" with Lt. Colonel Almy, Major O'Brien and Major Spencer; "Textbooks from a New Perspective" with Ms. Vladimiroff, Upward Bound Project Director; "You Can't Argue That Way" with Mr. Castell, Visiting Professor of Philosophy; "Dressing the Part: Use of Costume in the Theater" with Mr. LaCasse of the Physics department; and "The (Please Turn to Page Two)



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Of the top ninety-nine corporations — again according to size of work force — fifty-five have sufficient outside control to be called absentee. Absentee ownership is more frequent as the size of the firm increases, this is true even in those sectors of traditional local control — the shoe industry, textiles, food and woodworking — where indigenous firms predominate yet where the largest two or three concerns are absentee. In heavier and increased capital industries — pulp and paper, machinery and electrical, metals, rubber and plastics — ownership is almost exclusively controlled from out of state.

that local firms are not usually far behind in the layoffs. These and other evils of absentee ownership are only vaguely identified in the report; the alternatives available in the state of Maine in the foreseeable future are few and ineffectual at best.

With the exception of the monolithic control of the forest land and pulp industry by outside interests, domination one would have to be blind or illiterate not to have already noticed in this state, this report is so tentative in its conclusions and so conjectural in its alternatives that it will have scarcely the impact its sponsors (Please Turn to Page Six)

Library Exhibits Drafts Of Books By Bowdoin Emeriti

More than half a century has passed since Charles H. Livingston discovered a 16th century manuscript in a library in Paris, and Thomas C. Van Cleve began reading medieval history as a high school student in his father's library in Malden, Mo.

The two events, involving men who were later to join the Bowdoin College faculty for distinguished teaching careers, have culminated in a current exhibition at the College's Hawthorne-Longfellow Library.

Entitled "The Making of a Book: Livingston and Van Cleve", the exhibit was arranged by Dr. Richard B. Reed, the College's Special Collections Librarian, in conjunction with the recent

publication of two books stemming from those incidents more than 50 years ago.

The books featured in the display, which will continue through December, are "The Emperor Frederick II of Hohenstaufen: Immutator Mundi" (Translator of the World) by Van Cleve, who is Thomas Brackett Reed Professor of History and Political Science, Emeritus, and "Les Cent Nouvelles de Philippe de Vigneulle", a compilation of tales from a French manuscript by the late Professor Livingston, who held the Bowdoin chair of Longfellow Professor of Romance Languages.

(Please Turn to Page Three)



Paul Bennett decorates The Tree

Orient / A700

Offers Aetic of ofrofation course

by STEVE MAIDMAN

Ever have the urge to spend an enjoyable weekend, three days and two nights out in the Maine woods with the mercury dropping from zero to thirteen below?

For those daring enough, Bowdoin's Military Science Department, in cooperation with the Naval Cold Weather Survival School, is offering to its ROTC students, and on a "space-available" basis to the college community, a special intensive course on winter survival.

The program, previously run at the Naval Survival School in Rangleley, Maine, will take place this year at the Brunswick Naval Air Station, according to Major Charles J. O'Brien of Bowdoin's ROTC Department. The course "...is among the best cold weather training available in the services."

The survival course offered to the ROTC students will be a special three-day version of the normal five-day sequence required of naval aviators flying in cold climates.

The program will begin on Friday afternoon, February 2, 1972 at the Naval Air Station with two to three hours of lectures and films on the basics of how to stay alive in a cold climate. Topics will include

protective clothing and other cold weather gear, war procurement, and medical care including a special detailed discussion for the Bowdoin students on the ways of preventing and handling cases of frostbite and related cold weather maladies. (Last year, several Bowdoin students returned to the College, with mild cases of frostbite.)

After a complete inspection of cold weather gear, courtesy of the Navy, the group, accompanied by members of Bowdoin's Military Science Department and cold weather experts from the Navy, will trek out of the training area and into the wilderness."

For those individuals not totally familiar with the real estate owned and operated by the United States Government in Brunswick, Maine, the Naval Base encompasses a vast uninhabited and undeveloped land mass, aside from its air operations facilities.

While out in the boonies, the Bowdoin students will be instructed in the art of setting snares, skinning animals, first aid, and in constructing shelters impervious to the freezing temperatures.

According to one respected member of the ROTC staff, one more or less "freezes to death." The organizers of the course also noted that the only

event that will stop the continuation of the program over the three-day period will be an outright blizzard.

The second day out in the woods, after a night in tents in the cold, will be marked by a cross-country snow-shoe navigation trip over several miles of terrain. After another night in the field, that is, if one survives the last one and the day's activities, the group will return to the Naval facilities and back to the warm, and needless to say, well-heated Bowdoin campus.

Last year's program received much popular acclaim and was so well done that other New England schools with ROTC departments considered the Bowdoin organization for space on the 1973 course. Major O'Brien observed that thus far, the University of Maine, the University of New Hampshire, and the University of Vermont have

inquired on the possibility of being included in the Bowdoin program.

Major O'Brien also observed that the instructors from the Naval Survival School particularly enjoy having Bowdoin students participate in their program due to the fact that the students are volunteers and demonstrate a high degree of enthusiasm in the course. The major also stated that the Naval program is specifically important for ROTC students in that the Brunswick program provides the basics for advanced studies in cold weather tactics and other topics which will be considered on the ROTC trip to Fort Devens, Massachusetts next semester.

Major O'Brien added, however, that the program will not be open to females due to the lack of facilities on the part of the Navy. The Major stressed that this was official Navy policy and not that

established by the Bowdoin Military Science Department. Non-ROTC members of the college community interested in the program may contact Major O'Brien at Rhodes Hall. The number of places open for non-ROTC students is limited and individual cases will be handled on a "space-available" basis. Parental permission forms are also required for the program and the program is absolutely free, the government picking up the tab.

According to several students who attended last year's session in Rangleley, Maine, all viewed the program as a fantastic success and an extremely enjoyable experience. For those interested in acquiring an expertise in the art of cold weather survival, the ROTC sponsored affair is a must, provided you can endure the below zero temperatures and being out in the middle of nowhere.

Seminars with Intriguing Names

(Continued From Page One) Mathematics of Interest" with Mr. Silver.

The descriptions of these Seminars considered together with the report of the Senior Center Council, published by the Orient on November 10, testify to the success of the program in fulfilling the college's need for interdepartmental courses, extradepartmental courses and an inexpensively expanded faculty.

Three of the seminars will bring in talent from outside the college faculty: Mr. Reed, Ms. Vladimiroff, Lt. Colonel Almy, Major O'Brien and Major Spencer.

Ms. Vladimiroff's Seminar will deal with the problems of grade school textbooks as destroyers of the self-image and values of poor

and minority group children. Students will examine current texts, "confront" people active in the field of children's textbooks, design texts and criticize their work in a group. Lt. Colonel Almy et alii will teach a seminar that will examine the military's structure and role, both present and future. This will have a three phase format, that is, as the course description reads, "three areas of endeavor". Students will be asked to write position papers.

Mr. Reed's seminar will study the effect that the development of printing techniques has had on Western Civilization. Students will use the Special Collection Library for a great deal of material. It will also have a three-phase format.

Mr. Castel's seminar, "You

Can't Argue That Way", wins first prize in the "Seminar with the Funniest Name" category and the "Seminar most carefully structured" category. The seminar proposes to examine common stumbling blocks met in attempting to prove or disprove a point. The course description includes a detailed meeting plan. One final prize could be given to Mr. LaCase for his seminar's unlikely combination of Physics professor and humanist topic, "The Use of Costume in the Theater." Students will design costume plots for various plays.

It has been said that the seminars have strange names. If they didn't, would it wonder if they provided Bowdoin students with opportunities for study outside the standard curriculum.

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The Bowdoin Courier



Coming and Going at the Brunswick Naval Air Station

(News Service)

No U-Boat Penetration Down East

Airbase A Threat To Enemy Subs

by JOHN HAMPTON, SUMNER GERARD
and JUDY KLEINBERG

How many students (excluding those in the Senior Center) are aware that but a few thousand yards from their warm, cozy dorms sprawls a 3,280 acre air base occupied by 3,000 sailors who are actively engaged in an around-the-clock antisubmarine patrol, utilizing the largest assemblage of P3a and P3b long-range, search and destroy aircraft on the Eastern Seaboard? Not many.

In fact, the sight of a low flying plane overhead or a glimpse of the "Main Gate" out by Cooks Corner is the only contact most of us have had with this large part of the Bath-Brunswick community. What a glaring lack of information and curiosity! The Public Relations Officers were eager to set us straight, however.

The basic objective of the base is to "counter the ever-increasing threat of enemy submarines." Called a single-mission operating base (as opposed to a training base), the Naval Air Station boasts six squadrons of long-range anti-submarine aircraft. Two of these squadrons are stationed abroad on a rotating basis. Each squadron spends only half of the year at the base.

Originally, the station was conceived as a base for in-shore and off-shore patrol squadrons. During World War II it served as a training camp for Canadian RAF pilots. Deactivated in 1947, the base was recommissioned four years later, in 1951, and assigned its present mission of antisubmarine warfare.

Navy Brunswick has secondary operations as well. Fleet Air Wing FIVE, for instance, is prepared for low-level bombing, rocketry, and air search and rescue operations. A more peaceful function is area weather forecasting. A 100-foot weather radar tower is part of the coastal network which detects hurricanes.

More than 3,000 Navy men and civilians are connected with the base today and of these, 1,800 live off the base. Many are housed with their families in Topsham, and in a special building development on Perryman Drive. Those who live on the base are sleeping in conventional barracks. In the past, plans have been made to remodel these barracks, but were set aside for lack of sufficient funds at the start of the

Vietnam War. As part of Admiral Zumwalt's efforts to "humanize" this branch of the armed services, a \$2 million contract has been drawn up to convert the barracks into dormitories similar to those here at Bowdoin.

The term "Navy men" also includes women, who are no longer referred to as "WAVES". The Navy women in Brunswick are housed along with the men in the BOQ (Bachelor Officers Quarters). The Public Relations officer hastened to add that the women's quarters are completely segregated, with separate entrances. Women in the Navy can be promoted to any rank and may participate on all levels of naval

When asked about drinking on the base, the officer replied that "most men drink a lot of coffee." He didn't think the problem was any greater than at Bowdoin or in civilian life as a whole. Young men go through a "stage" of "heavy drinking, swearing, and chasing girls." They try to blame it on the Navy, he explained, but it's only the result of "getting away from mama."

duty. There are even seven women in the flight training school, and some now serve on board ship. A senior officer who was present in the Public Affairs Department did not feel that wives resented the presence of women aboard ships. "After all, it is the same as serving with women on the base or any civilian job," he said.

A Navy man for 25 years, the officer was glad to give us his personal views about Navy life. He was proud of his vocation and claimed that "generally it is the Navy man who is most involved in his community." "The next step after playing baseball with your son is becoming a little league coach," he went on. Sailors are allowed to take on part time jobs,

and many are presently serving as policemen and firemen. The relations between the base and the town are "the best in the country," he claimed.

Navy men, he said, are encouraged to fit into the community. For this reason, hair regulations have been relaxed. But he emphasized that "extreme side-burns, mutton chops, and pigtails are not allowed because they would stand out." Neatness is still the first consideration, and conformity is *de rigueur*.

Life at the base, we were told, is far from unpleasant. Starting base pay, not including housing and living allowances, is \$288 per month, more than enough to allow sailors to take part in the wide range of recreational activities available to them. During their time off, weekends plus 30 days leave a year, they can swim in the 75-foot swimming pool, bowl at the eight-lane bowling alley, work out in the gym or shoot pistols at Topsham, watch movies at their own theater, rent trailers and spend the night camping at Pleasant Pond, ski the area in Maine at special discounted prices, play intersquadron sports. The list goes on, making the "Bowdoin Country Club" look pale by comparison. The rationale behind such extensive diversion is simple: "keep the Navy man and his family happy so he will stay longer in the Navy."

If the recreational facilities on the base are magnificent, the social life for unmarried men is limited. There are three clubs on the base, one for officers, one for chief petty officers, and one for enlisted men. Each is run democratically by a committee which meets monthly and submits proposals to the commanding officer, who has the final say. These clubs, or messes as they are called, are essentially dining and entertainment facilities. The Enlisted Men's Club, for example, has a dining room, a dance floor, and two bars. A band comes every week, and from time to time, a Soul Night is held. The food is reputedly excellent, even the "baked Alaakan for 2,500." But these attractions fail to keep men on the base during weekends; they leave for the more exciting possibilities offered by Lewiston and Boston.

Livingston And Van Cleve: Works In Progress Shown

(Continued From Page One)

The exhibition is designed to show the successive steps a scholarly work goes through before it reaches final publication.

Speaking of his book, Professor Van Cleve said, "My interest in Frederick II of Hohenstaufen dates back so far that it is difficult to say when it began. I can say, however, that there have been several occasions when my interest has been greatly stimulated."

Among these he recalls: reading medieval history as a high school student in his father's library; discussing the Crusades in seminars during graduate school at the University of Wisconsin; a rest period behind the front lines in France during World War I, in which he read a well-worn found copy of a biography of Frederick's chief notary and clerk; and overseas assignment during World War II to places in Europe and the Middle East where Frederick's impact was felt during the Crusades. By this time his interest in Frederick II was firmly established.

The exhibit displays samples of each step in the preparation of the book. There are specimen copies of the rough draft, 300,000 words in length and written in longhand, plus three typewritten copies in the process of shortening the text and footnotes. Also shown are galley proofs before and after correction, page proofs, and maps, including both the author's drawings and the cartographer's finished work.

Livingston's book began with his discovery of the sixteenth-century manuscript in 1920 in the Paris library of Madame Olry, a French bibliophile. The manuscript was known to have been in the library of a French nobleman, but the library was dispersed in 1850, and the subsequent whereabouts of the work was unknown. Professor Livingston was working on a complete edition of the text when he died suddenly in 1966. The work was completed after his death by his widow, Francoise R. Livingston, and Robert H. Ivy Jr. Between 1924 and 1966, Professor Livingston published numerous articles in scholarly journals based on several aspects of the Tales of Philippe de Vigneulle.

The exhibit contains a letter to Livingston from the Harvard College Library authorizing Livingston to offer the owner 3,500 francs for the manuscript. He finally succeeded in purchasing it for 5,000 francs in December of

1920, one year before he joined the Bowdoin faculty.

Included in the exhibit are the manuscript and fragments from it, the first transcript hand-written by Professor Livingston, several notebooks which he kept during his work, the second transcript of the manuscript in a loose-leaf binder, an index of proper names, from the manuscript, maps, and reviews of the work which appeared after its publication.

Professor Livingston, a Philadelphia native, was an active member of the Bowdoin faculty from 1921 until 1956. In 1945 he was named Longfellow Professor of Romance Languages. In February of 1959, "Romance Philology," the leading national quarterly in his field, honored him with a testimonial issue. He received his A.B. in 1910 from Harvard, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and his A.M. and Ph.D. in 1916 and 1920, respectively, both also from Harvard. He served as an Army officer in France during World War I.

Professor Livingston published two other books: "Gigliois, A French Arthurian Romance of the Thirteenth Century" and "Le Jongleur Gauthier Le Leu, Etude sur les Fabliaux." He served as chairman of the Bowdoin Faculty Library Committee, and was instrumental in establishing Bowdoin's outstanding French collection.

Professor Van Cleve was an active member of the Bowdoin faculty from 1915 to 1954. He received his A.B. from the University of Missouri in 1911, and his A.M. there in 1912. In 1921 he was awarded his Ph.D. by the University of Wisconsin. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Missouri. His research specialty has been the German Empire in the 12th and 13th centuries. His other published works include "Markward of Anweier and the Sicilian Regency" and many articles in "Speculum," the journal of medieval studies. He is author with several other scholars of "History of the Crusades."

He served as an Infantry Captain during World War I, and was an officer in the Military Intelligence Service during World War II. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of London, and has been a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Professor Van Cleve was recently honored by his colleagues in the Bowdoin History Department with a plaque commemorating the publication of his book on Frederick II.



Orvis/Clayton

Professor Thomas C. Van Cleve

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII

Friday, December 1, 1972

Number 10

Hairgrease And Cotillions

Sha Na Na, the nostalgic Presleyesque group, is scheduled to appear in the Morrell gymnasium next week — part of a continuing series of leather jacket-ducktail burlesque recalls to the halcyon days of Jimmy Dean. We have all — Orient editors can hardly be exempted — participated in the Saturday night Senior Center variations on the same record-hop theme. With tonight's jacket and tie cotillion and the general temper about campus as witness, one might conclude that Bowdoin is experiencing a post-undeclared war return to the womb slump not unlike its 1950's model.

Even the mid-term drop-outs have lost their pretensions to political and social commitment. Nobody has left to join a campaign or program, Kenniston's types have yielded to your standard Franny and Zooie motif; mental exhaustion, personal alienation, aimlessness, and self-conscious hedonism have again become more acceptable than idealism, peace, anti-poverty or civil rights.

'Four More Years' has subtitled scores of covers and editorial pages across the nation, evincing all the conflicts that a presidential father figure takes on as he settles down for a second term. We don't support Richard Nixon, we don't enjoy his benevolently likening us to children, we don't even like him personally. But we're willing to grant him our begrudging complacency — an insouciant toleration that grows from familiarity, almost the same way we accustom ourselves to an unsightly, not yet malignant wen. This itself is comforting; we will soon be inaugurating a commonly acceptable scapegoat, a catch-all we outwardly disdain and inwardly welcome — the turn inward again becomes both sociable and facile. After all, that is the sort of ennuï fathers are supposed to elicit; his dogged culpability allows us to pin any and all grievances on him with little attendant responsibility.

Clip-on-tie religion has come back as well. The paliative doctrines are not all of the smug Christian sort — Sat Nam, Zen, Yoga and Transcendental Meditation compete with the pentecostalists for your practice and your purse. Their influence is equally benign, your side-burned, shoulder length haired Jonah can return to the blubbered shelter of the whale's mouth chanting a mantra or quoting scripture with the same appealing salubrity. Religious revival has always had this search for ahimsa element, retrieving men wholesale from the brink of exhaustion when political ferment approaches a surfait.

The magnitude of the social deterioration has not altered, meanwhile; retrenchment and retreat from the major issues that affect the future will grab advantage while the guard is lowered. Foxtrotting to the perfumed soporifics of the Joe Dunn trio will not efface this fact. While the present mood of Bowdoin is couched in the recycled symbols of the fifties, we at the Orient wonder if cotillions and hairgrease represent a passing spate or a declaration of four years intent.

— RINK BUCK



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ward Clarifies Meeting Comments

November 28, 1972

To the Editor:

The editorial in the November 17 Orient indicates that you have missed the point I was trying to make in my comments at a recent faculty meeting. Since Fred Honold's report of that meeting was apparently garbled by the typesetter, I would like to use this means of reporting to your readers what I said.

What prompted my comments was the publication of the Senior Center Council report to the Faculty in the November 10 Orient. That issue appeared before the November 13 meeting at which the report was accepted by the Faculty. Your explanation was that you found the report at the Moulton Union information desk and that you did not think it was necessary to check with anyone before publishing it.

As I recall what I said at the faculty meeting, I agreed with you that the publication of this particular report caused no serious problems. However, the point I made was that we at Bowdoin have an informal, open system of governance in which both students and faculty participate, and that such a system cannot continue to exist unless everyone assumes his share of the responsibility for not abusing it. The situation with respect to faculty committee reports is not clear; some committees view their reports as public information once a final version has been adopted by the committee, while others prefer that their reports not be considered final until they have been accepted and approved by the Faculty. What I objected to was that you did not consult the Senior Center Council before publishing its report.

Considering the fact that the Orient is read by people outside the College, and that other newspapers use it as a source of information about campus activities, it is entirely possible that premature publication of committee discussions could inadvertently damage the College.

If we want to preserve the open atmosphere in which our decisions are made, and not spend an inordinate amount of our time and energies keeping internal discussions internal, all of us must observe the courtesy of consulting the committee chairman before committee deliberations are discussed outside the committee. This applies not only to student newspapermen, but also to committee members, both faculty and students. The alternative is a system in which certain committee discussions will be secret and private and in which all of us will lose the benefits of the relatively free and open discussion we have now.

Sincerely,
James E. Ward III
Director of the Senior Center

More Fifties-Phobia

November 28, 1972

To the Editor:

It is good to retreat from this campus — the institution itself and the people — once in a while to think about where this all should be heading and where it actually is going. For this reason going back home this Thanksgiving vacation was good for me as I hope it helped most of the students and faculty here. It gave me some time to think about what is going on while talking to friends who are attending other institutions of "higher learning."

My own frustrations (and those of a few friends) reached a zenith on November 7th; a tragic day for what it brought immediately but maybe a good day for the thoughts that it provoked in me. I needed to make many decisions the days following the "Tragic Tuesday" and I feel the need right now to construct. But first I must decide in my own mind what needs to be done, establish priorities and then decide where to put my energies to the best advantage.

O.K. — but look at this campus and answer one simple question . . . are we really falling back into the fifties? I enjoyed goofing on the old "rock 'n roll" for awhile but it is no longer a mock to many people here and it is being accepted lock, stock and barrel. The music is fine but we are losing a hell of a lot by falling back on it and emulating it. I've got no objections to its external symbols (I enjoy drinking beer too) but what that thought implies is very serious. It is a rut.

We have not come here to have a good time, do a bit of studying and fall helplessly into that machine waiting for us on the outside. It should not happen to us . . . but will it?

We, as students, should look at alternatives to that system out there. We can look at things more objectively and theoretically by being here. But we are not united as students and that is important for it has been proven that we do, when united, have the potential for change. How many of you even knew about the slaughter at Baton Rouge, nevertheless talked about it or felt some kind of brotherhood with the students there? What did the sixties come to? This comfortable life here at Bowdoin, free from cares, except for doing a few papers and deciding how to party come the weekend. Don't you feel too secure sitting on your — and letting things stand the way they are? Are you all that satisfied?

These are only rambling thoughts. Yet, I feel frustrated and have the need to search for alternatives. And I've got no definite solutions. I still have to decide what to do; where to put my energies. But let's not let this whole thing slide backwards. Can you see what I am saying? Is it possible to call this time the "New Construction Period?" Think about it! I hope it weighs heavily on your conscience. It will be a good sign if it does . . .

on a serious note,
Dave Ruccio '76

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Lear: A Modicum Study Of Hate

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

Algernon Swinburne, English poet and one of the Romantic critics, deemed "The Tragedy of King Lear", "the most elementary and primeval of Shakespeare's works... the greatest single achievement of Teutonic or Northern genius." Although it is not conceivably his best work, the Bard's tale of filial ingratitude and tragic fault is, in some ways, his most towering and sprawling work — a stunning study of hate lurking under the guise of love. In "Lear," we view the ingratitude of two daughters whom their father has prosperously endowed and the fidelity of the child he has wrongly exiled, and how one of the daughters whom Lear has strengthened by stripping himself, turns on him, inflicting shame, suffering, and finally madness. It is a monumental opus, and an extraordinarily ambitious project for any professional theater company, let alone Bowdoin's Masque and Gown. While one must praise this organization for remarkable theatrical valour in attempting such a staging, this production is a many-troubled one, lacking in ambience, characterization, and tonality.

More than any other work in the Shakespeare canon, there is a true sense of evil enveloping the action of "King Lear." Perniciousness is shown as an element of such tremendous ferocity and intensity that Thomas Shakespearean editor, Thomas Parrott, was brought to comment:

"Evil in 'King Lear' is naked and unshamed; it rages like some convulsion in nature... it is for this reason that Shakespeare has set the set of this symbolic

tragedy far back in a mythical age... it is as if the playwright had wished to show us here humanity in the raw, stripped of its veneer of civilization, unsoftened by the influence of a religion of pity.

This sense of ambience, which is so imperative for a proper interpretation of the play, is all but lost in this recent production. The expressionistic set which supposedly depicts Dark Ages Britain is a melange of surrealism and bad taste, with abstract swirls of paint covering the multi-level platforms on the stage floor, a huge fishnet which grotesquely acts as an entrance way at the back of the set, and the signs of the zodiac which are pretentiously placed over the audience in a vain attempt to remind us that we are in pagan times. The murky atmosphere of malevolence is non-existent with such a visual interpretation, and Andy DeGanahl's stark lighting further causes a lack of an aura of time and place. Such a grim setting requires appropriately hazy lighting to evoke a correct tonal image, but (save for Lear's mad scene in the heath, Kent's monologue while in the stocks, and the finale of the play which were technical coups) DeGanahl's lighting was inappropriately harsh, creating the feeling that one was watching Lear as if it was portrayed like a police lineup under floodlights, rather than in the opacity of medieval times.

The sorry lack of atmosphere in the physical production also extends itself to Ray Rutan's staging, and the characterizations etched by his actors. Mr. Rutan, in his direction of "Lear," made the unfortunate error of turning each scene into its own separate entity by blacking out the stage at its end, and, in the process, destroying the flowing sense of continuity that Shakespeare has imbued in his opus. With the Bard's work, it is proper directing technique to have the action of one scene begin immediately after the previous one has ended without any momentary journeys into darkness. It is through such staging that the true scope and fluidity of "King Lear" can be fully realized, but with continual blackouts, the play loses its continuum which builds into mounting tragedy, and takes on the appearance of blackout sketches, loosely linked together.

Still, the major overriding fault of this production is a general lack of emotional power. The impassioned human drama that gives the play its potent force did not really show itself, and instead, one encountered a dry, academic rendering of the work. When Lear is reunited with Cordelia, a scene of tremendous intensity, it is played with such calculation and frustrating lack of emotional color that one of Shakespeare's most brilliant verbal etchings, when Lear comes out of his madness to recognize his daughter, is skirted over in a businesslike fashion, totally void of the empathy it so needs:

You do me wrong to take me o' th' grave
Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead.

This general deficiency of poignance and agitated feelings roots itself in Steven Sylvester's controlled, but misinterpretive performance as the troubled King. Sylvester should be lauded for attacking such a complex and trying role, and for his skillful definition of Lear, the old man. One can genuinely feel Lear's many years — the stark white hair, the once-proud visage, now wrinkled and bugged, and the lame foot, but while successfully characterizing him as aged, Mr. Sylvester does not instill a sense of the dynamic power of Lear, the king. Much of the cogization that Lear is a king, and not just some befuddled old man, is missing, as well as his lamentable fault of being so absorbed in his own self-will that he is blinded to all the world but himself. Still,

Sylvester does give a well modulated performance, and is an absolutely electric in his damnation of Goneril ("Into her womb convey sterility! Dry up her organs of increase, and from her derogate body never spring a babe to honour her!"), and in his handling of Cordelia's death, which contains the emotional wallop that this talented actor unfortunately omitted from the rest of his interpretation.

The general aridity and wanting strength of this staging also plagued several other performances. David Bolduc, a first-rate actor with an agile command of Elizabethan prose, wrongly turned Edmund into a scheming roguish villain with an ironic air to him rather than portraying him as the villain Shakespeare created. Geoffrey Swaibe, in his first stage appearance, etched a mundane, unemotional Albany, yet he does show promise and will hopefully continue to act. Much of the same uninspiredness greatly affected Megan Carmichael's Cordelia. Although she is physically proper for the role by being gifted with an innocent air of beauty, Miss Carmichael had great difficulty in mastering Shakespearean diction, and lent an emotional malaprop to the heart of Lear's only faithful daughter. When in the last scene of Act Four, she re-encounters her father, now mad, the affection and empathy she should have for him is never brought out, and the pathos of the scene is lost. Contrasting Cordelia's general apathy is an overwrought interpretation of Cornwall by Landon Bowie. Performing as if he were the heavy in some cheap melodrama, Mr. Bowie took the character of Cornwall far beyond the realms of believability, turning his dialogue into grand opera, and supplying mannerisms more suitable for a villain from Verdi rather than an English Earl.

Even with such courageous, but flawed work, there were several illuminating characterizations that help to redeem the evening. As the two malicious sisters, Margaret Mullin and Allison Cooper personified well-honed evil, and in a series of smaller roles, Johann Segerdahl was a superior France, giving a beautifully crisp rendering of his role. Jeff Harding rendered a forthright, but skillful interpretation of the Gentleman, and Frank MacEvoy gave verve and life to the essentially thankless role of Oswald. Peter Bing showed intelligence and a true theatrical sense in his Fool, but the true laurels of the evening must go to Peter Avery for his marvelous portrayal of Kent, and Christopher Jackson as an absolutely dazzling Edgar. Avery, one of Masque and Gown's best actors, imbued Kent with a feeling of humanity and wistfulness, making him as ironic commentator on the sprawling tragedy unveiling itself around him. In his monologue, "Good King, that must approve the common saw..." he showed an excellent command of the language and was able to create an emotional reaction sorely needed in this production. Christopher Jackson, a freshman making his first, and hopefully not last, appearance in Bowdoin theater, gave a virtuoso performance, being able to accent both the frenzied actions of Edgar in his mad scene, his tremendous compassion upon discovering his father's blindness, and his wisdom in the final scene by making the following observation on the preceding lamentable events: I

The weight of this sad time we must obey:
Speak what we feel, not what we ought to say.
The oldest habit borne most; we that are young
Shall never see so much, nor live so long.

Both Avery and Jackson in their superb theatrical translations embodied the essential dynamic ingredients of stirring sentiment and potency which would have made this daring, but modicum "King Lear" a moving experience.



MERRY CHRISTMAS by "P" (with love).

Last week, we stated that the new Student Union priority list was "in large part a result of an increased pressure on the SUC put forth by the Black community at Bowdoin." Apparently, we were mistaken.

Ron Hale, member of SUC and Minister of Public Relations for the Afro-American Society contends that there was no such pressure and that, furthermore, the statement is an affront to the Black community. We are sorry if we have offended anyone; no malice was intended.

Perhaps "pressure" was the wrong word to use; "oboying" might have been a better choice. Twenty-three black students attended the meeting at which the list was made; all black students on the committee voted for the black groups chosen; the first and second names on the list were Stevie Wonder and Curtis Mayfield, two prominent black artists. The result is more than just coincidence; it is the result of a concerted effort by black students to achieve the musical representation to which they are duly entitled. That's all it was. It was not unreasonable or unprecedented; it was long overdue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Belman's Plaint

November 29, 1972

To the Editor:

I wish that I had second thoughts about what I have to say in this letter. It should be very hard for me to express it, but it isn't. I don't intend to put the blame for what the problems I am writing about on any person or group, blame only brings anger and hostility about and serves no constructive purpose.

This campus is one of the coldest, least open places I have ever been to. The individual, in spite of assurances to the contrary, is not the most important thing on campus. The most important thing on this campus is the machine that Bowdoin is. The machine that places people in little boxes that are the supports of our society. The students never question what they are doing, as long as that executive job is attained and the home in the suburbs is bought.

We are all numbered at Bowdoin. I happen to be number 9007.5. Beautiful, in a uniquely small college I have one more number to add to my draft, social security, and driver's license numbers. In addition I am known to the college community at large by my class and year. The respect I am accorded on this campus is tied not to who I am but how many years ago I was born and when I graduate. It's really fine to know that you're an individual.

Bowdoin is no utopia, not even approaching it, as the little blue booklet I was sent would have me believe. Utopia to me is a place where the individual is recognized not for what marks he received in a course, or how drunk or stoned he was last weekend, but for an emotional thinking person. The proper channels here give students no way of expressing themselves and discovering their own identity. Is it any wonder that a meat wagon runs almost every weekend and people are drunk each Friday and Saturday night? More meaningful ways of expressing individuality, encounter groups and sensitivity training sessions just do not exist at Bowdoin. Bowdoin channels energy that could create a feeling of love and harmony on campus into abuse of the self and others.

It is time to recognize that man is not just a thinking machine. If he were, the computer will be a good heir and man can crawl into a dark corner to die, a new Neanderthal man.

If all Bowdoin is is the cold world it seems to be to me, I cannot stay here. I used to think that college would be a beautiful place to get my thoughts together; it isn't. I cannot allow myself to have my senses blinded and to live within myself. The individual should come before the society!

I have expressed much anger in this letter; I hope that it can be taken positively. I cannot separate myself from what I feel and I do feel much anger

here at Bowdoin. Somehow, in some way, I feel that education should be a supplement to life, not a substitute for it.

Sincerely,
Dale Belman

Zimmerman No Brown Bagger

November 28, 1972

To The Editor:

This letter is about the food here at Bowdoin, but rather than complain about the quality or quantity, I should like to comment on the availability.

The catalogue for the 1972-73 school year euphemistically states on page vii, "November 27, Monday, Thanksgiving recess ends, 8:00 a.m." Now that is all very nice, but what are we, the students, supposed to do? Are we to arrive at 7:30 a.m. for breakfast from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, points west, or wherever it was that we weathered the vacation?

Who is kidding whom? Both the administration and the Central Dining Service knew that the vast majority of the students would be in residence by Sunday evening. Why it is that an evening meal could not have been served is beyond me, especially after getting an orange, a sandwich, and a brown paper bag the Wednesday that vacation started and have that called "lunch."

It is not that we cannot fend for ourselves if we are not provided for. More to the point, it is that we do pay a rather hefty board bill and every student that I have questioned so far misses more than the twelve free guest meals that he is allowed each semester.

So how about it? Why no evening meal last Sunday night?

Sincerely,
David C. Zimmerman '73

The Orient is now accepting classified advertisements at a rate of twenty-five cents a line. A minimum of two lines must be submitted.

To place an ad,
call Andrea H. Kass, ext. 387.

Spiritual and African Themes Dominate

Sanders Offers Message Of Peace, Hope

by BOB TERRELL

Jewels of Thought (Impulse Records)

Musicians: Pharaoh Sanders - TENOR SAX, CONTRABASS, REED, AFRICAN THUMB PIANO, ORCHESTRA CHIMES, PERCUSSION. Lonnie Smith - PIANO, AFRICAN FLUTE, AFRICAN THUMB PIANO, PERCUSSION. Leon Thomas - VOCAL, PERCUSSION, Richard Davis and Cecil McBee - BASSES, PERCUSSION, Idris Muhammad - DRUMS, PERCUSSION. Roy Haynes - DRUMS (Traditional African percussion instruments are used.)

Songs: I. Hum-Allah-Hum-Allah-Hum-Allah Music - Pharaoh Sanders and Lonnie Smith Jr. Lyrics - Amos Leon Thoms II. Sun in Aquarius (Part I) Music - Pharaoh Sanders and Lonnie Smith Jr. III. Sun in Aquarius (Part II)

Music - Pharaoh Sanders and Lonnie Smith Jr. IMPRESSIONS

(I) Hum-Allah: As I listen to this song it seems to have four stages of development and four ideas for the listener to understand. First it starts off as a very spiritual, even religious song where the singer sings the praises of Allah, who he describes as one who will bring peace to all men. I often picture a scene where people are gathered in a friendly atmosphere, sharing some common spiritual bond. Friendship, peace, and brotherhood are the major themes in this first section.

The song then moves into a phase where there is a great deal of excitement and expectation. The piano builds up in one sense that this is the calm before the storm, as it seems to speed up the song's tempo.

Then the sax breaks into a fierce, violent flurry, suggesting a great conflict or struggle of some sort. It even seems to suggest

human suffering by trying to imitate the sounds of people in pain.

Finally the sax, in a series of long notes, settles down to a peaceful, tranquil state and the song ends where it started, emphasizing peace for all men.

I think that the message the song delivered is that mankind must struggle and work to bring about peace and that peace should be the natural order of life. For Black people it suggests that freedom can only be obtained by struggle with the force of oppression and that in the end peace and freedom will be the victor. The singer makes clear that his concept of peace is not just for himself or a select few but that it is intended to be universal; peace and brotherhood for all mankind.

(II) Sun in Aquarius (Part One): This selection reminds me a great deal of Ancient Africa, especially in the days of the great empires like Ghana, Mali, and Songhay, with their famous commercial cities and intellectual centers. I picture an African city of those days, especially the market-place with the sights and sounds of African life. I picture caravans from neighboring countries crossing the Sahara desert seeking trade in the lands to the south. The music reminds me of this period in African history because it has a sound that is made by horns, drums, and gongs that are found in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

The last section of the song suggests a picture of an African sunrise as seen from the desert or a mountain top. The piano suggests the sun is rising to its apex at a slow rate, gradually bringing to life the earth below.

(III) Sun in Aquarius (Part Two): Here the song picks up where it left off in part one. The sun has reached its apex and once more half the world is full of life. (Yet at this point the piano shrill, constantly changing notes, suggests that the sea, with her never-ending waves is also a source of life, as eternal as the sun.) Life, human day-to-day activity begins again. Leon Thomas' voice reminds me of an African farmer leading a group in song as they work. The song seems to sweep you through a community, showing how everyone is working to provide for the tribe's existence. Pharaoh on the sax then completes the cycle by using low tones and notes to suggest the sun is setting and Leon's voice emphasized that the tempo of the community's life is slowing down, and people are beginning to relax as the day closes. There does not seem to be a deep message in this song, just a description of everyday life, put to music.

Karma

(Impulse Records)

Musicians: Pharaoh Sanders - TENOR SAX, Leon Thomas - VOCAL, PERCUSSION. Richard Davis - BASS, Julius Watkins - FRENCH HORN. James Spaulding - FLUTE. Reggie Workman - BASS. Lonnie Smith Jr. - PIANO. William Hart - DRUMS. Nathaniel Bettis - PERCUSSION. (I. This set of musicians play just side one, the song "The Creator Has a Master Plan", music by Pharaoh Sanders and the lyrics by Leon Thomas.) Musicians: Pharaoh Sanders - TENOR SAX, Leon Thomas - VOCAL, PERCUSSION. Lonnie Smith Jr. - PIANO. Frederick Waits - DRUMS. REGGIE WORKMAN - BASS. Ron Carter - BASS. Julius Watkins - FRENCH HORN. (II. This set of musicians play side two, the song "Colors", music by Pharaoh Sanders and the lyrics by Leon Thomas.)

IMPRESSIONS

(I) The Creator Has a Master Plan: Once again Pharaoh's music has taken a spiritual or religious turn. This song is strictly for meditation and again the major theme is peace for all mankind. I often think about my commitment to Black people, when I hear this song because it is a song of hope, a song to remind one that he can not give up on the ideals he believes in. I think of Brother Malcolm and all those who in the past have given their lives for the liberation of Black people.

The religious side is highly emphasized by the constant reference to the "Creator" in Leon Thomas' vocal and his "master plan, peace and happiness for every man." This song causes so much inner meditation that it depends on your mood, as to what impressions you will receive.

(III) Colors: This song is about

love and the thoughts a person would have if he were in love with someone else. I picture a person walking through large open fields, forests, near rivers, climbing mountains. As the lyrics of Leon Thomas suggest it is the colors and beauty of nature herself that would remind one of someone he loves. Leon also suggests that nature's wonder is an example of God's existence and his effects on the world around us.

Thembi

(Impulse Records)

Musicians: Pharaoh Sanders - SOPRANO AND TENOR SAX, BELLS, PERCUSSION. Michael White - VIOLIN, PERCUSSION. Lonnie Smith - PIANO. FENDER RHODES ELECTRIC PIANO. CLAVIER. PERCUSSION. Cecil McBee - BASS, FINGER CYMBALS, PERCUSSION. Clifford Jarvis - DRUMS, MARACAS BELLS, PERCUSSION. James Jordan - RING CYMBALS (only on Thembi) (I. All these musicians perform on side one playing Astral Traveling" by Lonnie Smith, "Red, Black, and Green" by Pharaoh Sanders, "Thembi" by Pharaoh Sanders.

Musicians: On side two "Love" is an unaccompanied bass solo by Cecil McBee. Pharaoh Sanders - TENOR SAX, ALTO FLUTE, KOTO, BRASS BELL, BAILOPHONE, MARACAS, COW HORN AND FIFES. Lonnie Smith - PIANO, RING CYMBALS, SHOUTS, BAILOPHONE. Cecil McBee - BASS, BIRD EFFECTS. Roy Haynes - DRUMS. James (Chief) Bey, Najid Shalazz, Anthony Wiley, and Nat Bettis - AFRICAN PERCUSSION.

(II. These artists perform on the last two songs of side two, "Morning Prayer" by Lonnie Smith and Pharaoh Sanders and "Bailophone Dance" by Pharaoh Sanders.

Corps To Accept 2500

If your major was in liberal arts or social sciences and you talked to a Peace Corps/Vista representative during the past couple of years, chances are you didn't get much encouragement.

Things have changed according to the representatives who will be on the Bowdoin campus December 6th and 7th. Coming to our campus will be two former Peace Corps Volunteers - Kathy Rick who served in Kenya and Muriel Cooke who was in the Philippines. On Wednesday, December 6th they will be available to talk to students about applying for Peace Corps and VISTA at the Senior Center and on Thursday in the Placement Office in Banister Hall. Time for both days: 9:00-4:00 (or as long as anyone is there!)

"For the past three years, the number of people with general majors had been shrinking," said Miss Rick who noted that before 1969 the Peace Corps Volunteer typically had a background in history, psychology, political science, fine arts, sociology, etc. Then Peace Corps and VISTA, to a lesser extent, began selecting fewer "generalists" and more people with specific degrees." Kathy says that there are about 2,500 openings this year for Seniors with general majors - they are the "AB Generalist".

Why the shift back to generalists?

The representatives claim that both domestic and overseas

programs have been re-valuated and a key finding was that Volunteers with general skills are needed.

For instance, a volunteer team on a project will go like this: one research horticulturalist to develop disease-resistant vegetables, and three people with liberal arts degrees to work with rural farmers in planting, caring for, and picking the new vegetables. Or, a lawyer to do court work and two generalists to work with community groups on a tenant-rights project.

"It's difficult for specialists to be effective without input from the kind of field, or case-work, that the generalist does and visa versa," claims Miss Cooke who added that a generalist's chance of acceptance improves markedly if they have had experience working with community groups, tutoring programs, Head Start, or a drug rehabilitation center.

Peace Corps needs graduates with the same degrees as VISTA and, additionally, has put increasing emphasis on finding volunteers with these backgrounds: French - Spanish - Math - Science - Agricultural degree. If you've lived on a farm or worked on one, you're a good candidate for a Peace Corps agricultural assignment, regardless of your current major!

The representatives will be here on December 6 and 7th: Wednesday at the Senior Center 9:00-4:00; Thursday - Placement Office in Banister Hall 9:00-4:00.

Research Results:

Paltry Alternatives

(Continued From Page One) hope for. Its' OEO funded speculative wisdom of fostering "community owned enterprises such as cooperatives, community development corporations and land trusts" does not offer long range assistance to the unemployed and underemployed in the state, most of whom would prefer a secure job and wage to the uncertain, theoretical community organization programs tacked on to the report.

Clearly, absentee ownership is less desirable than Maine-controlled firms with a deeper commitment to preservation of resources and environment, job security and retention of profits within the state. Where and when the local capital is going to appear is an unanswered question. Until then, workers in Maine are safer depending on Governor Curtis' luncheons for businessmen from New York to stoke some interest in the state's employment potential.

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2 needed for "watchdog committee"

One of the main problems that has concerned Greg Leary as President of the Student Council has been a "Communication Gap" that the Council has suffered because of a lack of knowledge as to the proceedings in the various Student-Faculty and Governing Boards Committees. The creation of the new Communication Committee is to insure that student members of the committees are fulfilling their responsibilities and are reporting back to the Student Council. What follows is an excerpt of a letter sent to Council members by President Leary:

When I was a candidate for President of the Student Council, my main concern was the "Communication Gap" that hindered the Council from functioning efficiently. The Student Council in the past has been a very ineffective and uninformed body with regard to the changes taking place at the college. One must understand that it is in the Student-Faculty and Governing Boards Committees where the changes, new goals and new ideas, are formulated.

Unfortunately the Student Council has been uninformed as to the proceedings in these various committees, and thus it has been "behind the times." I believe that the Student Council Communications Committee as structured above can overcome the "Communication Gap" problem; but only if this committee has a sufficient amount of power to exert pressure on the student members of the Student-Faculty and Governing Boards Committees. Only when students realize that they are subject to discipline will they live up to their responsibilities. I feel that the Student Council as a whole is too large to oversee the actions of these student committee members — hence the need for a small, but powerful Communications Committee. Again, the Council could override any decisions of the Committee by a majority vote.

STUDENT COUNCIL COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE
I. MEMBERSHIP
 That along with the Chairman

of the Committee, there would be five other Student Members. Three of these five students should be from the Student Council. Selection of the committee members from the Council should be made by the Council itself; non-council members to be selected by the regular procedure. All students selected for the Communications Committee may not serve if simultaneously serving on Student-Faculty or Governing Boards Committees.

II. PURPOSE
 The main purpose of this committee shall be to oversee and orient the members of the Student-Faculty and Governing Boards Committees.

III. POWER
 This committee shall have the power to remove students from Student-Faculty and Governing Boards Committees with five (5) votes necessary for removal. The Student Council may override the Communications Committee's decision to remove students from the Committees with a simple majority vote. The Student Council shall review any decision made by the Communications Committee to remove a student committee member. The reasons for removal as seen by the Communications Committee shall be presented to the Council at that time.....

The above is the structure as approved by the Student Council for the establishment of a Communications Committee of the Student Council on recommendation of the President of the Student Council at the November 9, 1972 Council meeting by a vote of 29-0-0.

Student Council Minutes

- November 14, 1972
1. At the November 14, 1972 Student Council Session, the following members were absent: Bob Bardwell, Steve Alcaine, Larry Blacher, Jim Bowie, Steve Burlick, John Collins, Allison Cooper, Drew Elinoff, Del Fortney, John LeSavage, Chip Nylen, and Chuck Redman. The Secretary-Treasurer was also absent; her duties were assumed by Nancy Alford.
 2. Selections for the Communications Committee will be made at the next Student Council Meeting. Johan Segerdahl will be chairman of this Committee.
 3. Bob Sigel reported on campus security. Details are on file in the Student Council Office. A motion was made and passed that

representatives from all forms take a poll to find out if residents wants locks added, removed or kept.

- (22-2-0)
4. Fred Honold reported on the recent Faculty Meeting, the third of this year. At that meeting the steps which must be taken to accommodate a larger student body over the next two years were discussed.
 5. The Student Union Committee Election procedures were reviewed. It was decided that any irregularities in the voting should be attended to by the SUC itself. It was suggested that the Student Council President examine the jurisdiction of the Council over the SUC and election procedure.
 6. The meeting adjourned at an unknown hour.

PARC Research Indicates College Benefits Brunswick

(Continued From Page One)
 boost to the Town's economy are such that the \$23,000 burden to the town mentioned above emerges as negligible. These conclusions though, are not stated in the report, for its purpose was merely to accumulate and present the data upon which others can base their judgements.
 Aside from these economic consequences of the presence of Bowdoin in Brunswick, the report also delineates the cultural or educational services furnished by the College for the residents of

the Town. It mentions the opportunities afforded the citizens to take courses, attend athletic contests, concerts, lectures, films, exhibitions, plays, and other events held on campus. Many students serve the community through the Voluntary Services programs or through participation in radio programs on WBOR. The college allows the public to use the recreational and athletic facilities on the campus while also providing space in the Moulton Union and elsewhere for meetings of various Brunswick civic organizations. The Computing Center, the PARC library and resources, and the College library also are available to the business, professional, and public sectors of the Brunswick community.

From the report's findings, then, it is difficult not to see the college as an asset to the community in light of the data discussed above. The college, the report mentioned, probably also raises property values in the town because it is attractive to many considering Brunswick as a place in which to locate.

But the question of the tax-exempt status of the college still remains, since the report made no attempt to correlate tax-exemption or taxability with the benefits received by the town from the college. The report examined the hypotheticals surrounding this vital issue but left the analysis isolated from the other impacts of the College on the government, business, and people of the community. Enormously informative and important in their "attempts to measure the overall impact of the College on the community", the researchers did not aspire to resolve the persistent conflict between those concerned with municipal finance and those concerned with financing higher education.

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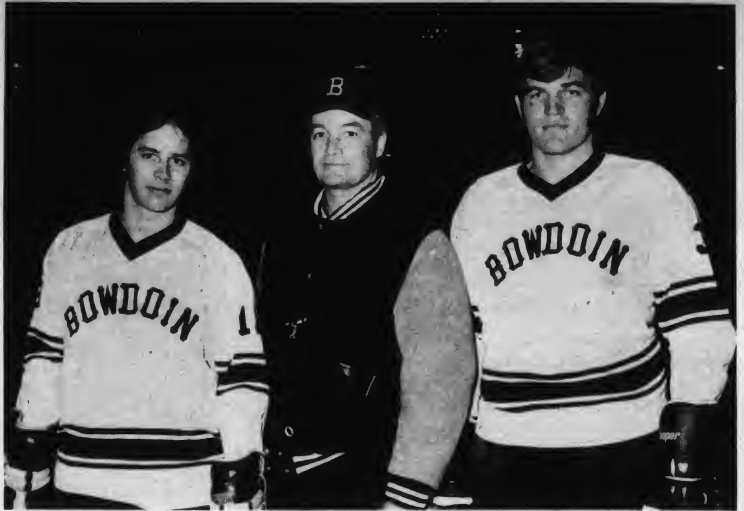
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The Athletic Supporter



The 1972-73 Bowdoin Hockey Team, captained by Dick Donovan and John Tausig, is optimistic that they can finish at the top of Division Two for the second straight year. The Bears were hit hard by graduation. However, the maturation of last years' players and the addition of a few fine Sophomores should provide the needed depth. In their first scrimmage against Northeastern, the Bears led for the first period. However, the skaters could not hold on and lost 7-1. In their scrimmage against the Harvard Crimson, Bowdoin was defeated by the score of 10-4. New England College was their next opponent, which they crushed 8-4. The regular season opens tomorrow night against Boston State at the Bowdoin Arena.



SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

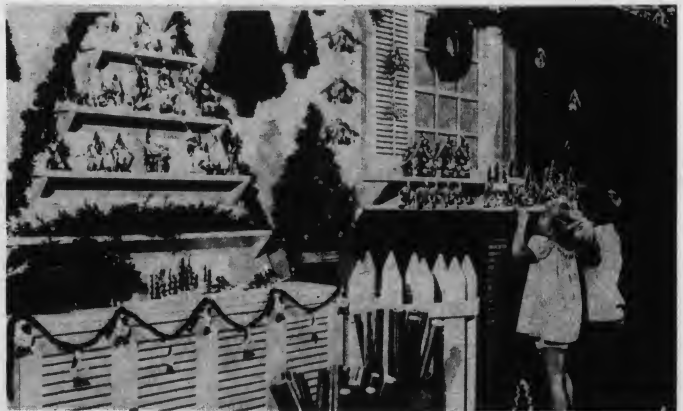
SPORTS

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Bibliomania

Illicit Library Borrowers Pose Problems

by STEVE MAIDMAN

Ever stroll into the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library and discover that those essential books, supposedly placed on reserve or otherwise available in the stacks just don't happen to be there? According to College

Librarians Arthur Monke and Aaron Weissman, the problem is not only a "pain in the neck" but can be a virtual catastrophe to the student in absolute need of specific material in order to prepare for an upcoming paper or exam.

At the conclusion of the last two academic years, a statistical count was undertaken of those books returned at the end of the semester but which had not been initially signed out by the respective "borrowers." In the Spring of 1971, it was discovered

that one out of every five editions returned was not listed in circulation according to the library's files. The Library's professional staff asserted that it is indeed difficult to determine if the missing volumes are actually ripped off or just "temporarily removed" from Hawthorne-Longfellow. Librarian Monke observed that books occasionally appear which have been missing for over a year, noting that this underlies the difficulty in obtaining any accurate count of the number of college holdings missing.

Reserve books present a particular headache. Reserve editions have been known to disappear at crucial moments, particularly before exams and papers. Especially limited volumes reserved for various large lecture sections offered by the academic departments have a tendency to disappear. Specific complaints have been lodged by library patrons due to unaccounted for and presumably missing reserve holdings of the sociology and religion departments.

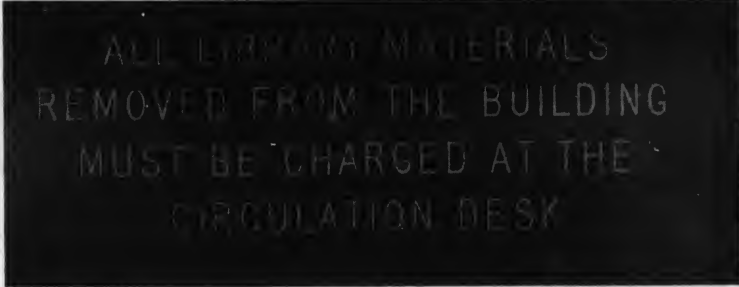
Mr. Monke notes that the problem is due to carelessness and thoughtlessness on the part of certain members of the Bowdoin

community. Mr. Weissman, Assistant Librarian and head of the circulation department, is convinced that there is no criminal intent on the part of the students involved, but that the usual rationale on the part of the violator is that of "Who else could be possibly interested in this book?"

Both librarians agreed that it is extremely difficult to apprehend a student in the process of removing unauthorized volumes from the library. "It's embarrassing" as Librarian Weissman put it, to have to ask a student if he checked out a book, especially when the vast majority abide by the relatively few rules of the establishment. Mr. Monke added that we generally have less of a problem than other college libraries, "but the situation is still not acceptable."

At the beginning of each academic year during registration Bowdoin students must sign a statement agreeing to abide by the rules and regulations set forth in the college's Honor Code. Although obviously, degrees of observance vary dramatically within the college community, the fact still remains that the use of

(Please Turn to Page Two)



Oriental/Asians

West Leaves For Art Museum In California

Richard V. West, Director and Curator of the Bowdoin College Museum of Art, announced today that he is resigning, effective Jan. 2, to accept an appointment as Director of the E.B. Crocker Art Gallery in Sacramento, Calif. He became Curator of the Bowdoin Museum in 1967 and was named Director and Curator in 1969.

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, said "All of us at Bowdoin are sorry that Mr. West is leaving but pleased for him that he has been offered an attractive and challenging opportunity in California. During his five and one-half years at Bowdoin, Mr. West has performed outstanding service in several areas of campus life. He will take with him our sincere wishes for his continued success."

The Crocker Gallery, oldest museum west of the Mississippi, was opened in 1873 and given to the city of Sacramento in 1885 as a municipal museum. It has an excellent collection of Old Master drawings by Durer, Rubens and Van Dyke, as well as outstanding Flemish and German paintings.

A native of Prague, Czechoslovakia, Mr. West holds a B.A. degree from the University of California at Santa Barbara and was awarded an M.A. in Art History by the University of California at Berkeley. He also attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. Before coming to Bowdoin he completed a two-year Ford Foundation Museum Curatorial Program at the Cleveland Museum of Art and at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo, N.Y.

One of the most popular of the

Bowdoin exhibitions organized by Mr. West was the College's 1968 show entitled "Language of the Print", an exhibition of graphic art from the private collection of Donald H. Karshan. That show toured widely throughout the east and its catalogue was selected by Look Magazine as one of the ten best art books of the year.

Several other catalogues prepared by Mr. West for his Bowdoin exhibitions have drawn critical praise and have won various prizes. One of the most sought-after of his catalogues was the one published for "Hands to Work and Hearts to God", an exhibition of the Shaker tradition in Maine.

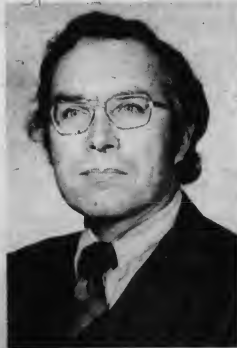
Mr. West organized a widely acclaimed exhibition entitled "Painters of the Section d'Or" for the Albright-Knox Gallery. That exhibition was sent throughout the United States and Canada by the Museum of Modern Art in New York and a similar show was held at Bowdoin in 1968. In connection with Bowdoin's Institute on "Black Africa: A New Beginning", Mr. West arranged an exhibition entitled "The Art of Sub-Sahara Africa".

He organized "Howard Warshaw: A Decade of Murals", an unique recent Bowdoin exhibition reviewing Mr. Warshaw's activities as a muralist for the last ten years.

Under Mr. West's direction, the Bowdoin Museum has expanded its Associates program and in recent years has organized a docent program, under which trained volunteers help student and adult groups touring the museum.

An accomplished musician, he has played the French horn in campus recitals, has performed as a guest artist with the Aeolian Chamber Players at Bowdoin and has played with various orchestras and chamber groups elsewhere, including the Portland (Me.) Symphony, the Vancouver (British Columbia) Symphony, the Santa Barbara Symphony and the Oakland Symphony.

During the summer of 1967 Mr. West toured Europe, visiting the great museums of England and the Continent. He returned to Europe in 1969 as the leader of a tour of Italy sponsored by the Bowdoin Alumni Association in conjunction with the College's Museum of Art. In the summer of 1971 he served as a Smithsonian Fellow and member of the staff of an archeological expedition which conducted an excavation in Yugoslavia at the site of the ancient Roman town of Sirmium.



Richard V. West, Art Museum Curator. Bowdoin News Service



Nizaralli Motani

Oriental/Asians

Lecturer Motani Tells Of Ugandan Asians

by TIM POOR

It seems that each part of the world has its own special minority against which it discriminates: the United States has her Blacks, Northern Ireland has her Catholics, and, according to Bowdoin visiting lecturer Nizaralli Motani, Uganda has her Asians. In his ROTC lecture of December 5, Mr. Motani described conditions in East Africa leading to the recent expulsion of him and other Asians from Uganda. Because of the many parallels between the discrimination against Asians and treatment of Jews, he titled his lecture "The Jews of East Africa."

Immigration of Asians to East Africa began by the first century A.D., when Indians began trading with Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Originally, the Asians were welcomed and given high positions in the social and economic structure of East Africa. The European segment of the population relied on Asians for many services, due to the immigrants' "thrifty and frugal" nature, a far cry from later charges of overpricing and exploitation.

The Asian population increased, and by the late 19th century Asians dominated trade. As the Asian population increased, British administrators began to use them as organizational tools, viewing East Africa as a future bastion of Indian interest. Because of their early position as "junior partners" of the British, the Asians have been termed "imperialists" and "exploiters" of black Africans.

The British administration envisioned a three-tiered social system in East Africa, consisting of the white ruling class, Asian craftsmen and shopkeepers, and black laborers. Such a plan was implemented, and by World War I, rigid separation was severely enforced.

Asians, encouraged by the British, began to form inward-looking communal groups, having few informal relations with others. Schools, hospitals, and other institutions were organized along communal lines.

Such an isolation spread myth and prejudice about the Asians, fomented by positions of Asians (Please Turn to Page Two)

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

NUMBER 11

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1972

VOLUME CII



Book "Pain In The Neck" Needs Effective Solution

(Continued From Page One) The library is covered under the act. According to the librarians many students do not realize or as this writer prefers to observe, ignore the fact, that the rules and regulations promulgated several years ago by the Student Judiciary Committee cover this aspect of college life. The problem, as Mr. Weissman views it, is still having to face the Bowdoin student and inform him or her that the specific volume is missing.

The problem of books being ripped off from the library can be analyzed in terms of the college's total security mess. Various means of insuring library security are available on the open market today. One such system, probably the ultimate, in library security, includes placing miniature electronic wafers in every volume in the collection and special "detectors" at the main entrance. When an individual attempted to walk off with a book either knowingly or inadvertently, the library staff would know about it.

According to Monke, such a super-system would cost at least initially fifty thousand dollars plus an additional ten thousand dollar a year rental fee. The librarians noted that with the ten thousand dollar rental fee alone, twelve hundred new editions could be purchased for Hawthorne-Longfellow. Problem would also be incurred in sealing off windows, air conditioning ducts, and other "insecure" areas. Those individuals "fired up" over such a super-system can obtain additional details from the advertisements appearing regularly in *College Management*, along with other fantastic ideas on the ways and means of protecting the total college community from the forces of evil. On the serious side, however, both Librarians agreed that the cost of such a sophisticated system, readily available if the college desired, would be prohibitive. By cost-benefit analysis alone, according to Mr. Monke, such measures just do not pay. "... the marginal cost just does not match the marginal benefit; we're hoping to make people aware of the problem."

The professional staff of Hawthorne-Longfellow both stated that they were unaware of any individuals coming into the library with the express purpose of stealing books. Both agreed, however, that the Bowdoin College Library is extremely vulnerable to individuals traveling across the country to various college libraries and ripping off rare editions, recalling incidents that have occurred at various other libraries with collections on the same level as Hawthorne-Longfellow.

the problems of security regarding Hawthorne-Longfellow's special rare books collections, Monke noted that the library is not protected by a perimeter security system, although the Walker Art Museum is covered by such a system. The Librarians added that the rare books are fairly secure and have never really presented a problem. Monke noted, however, that back in the 1930's several rare pamphlets from the college's special collections were stolen.

On the possibility that the present circulation system encourages rather than discourages students from temporarily "borrowing" the college's holdings simply to avoid filling out numerous slips of paper, it was unanimously agreed by the librarians that the present system is probably the most effective system at such a low price. The library staff, however, is investigating the possibility of eventually taking advantage of the college's half-million dollar computer system for cataloguing purposes. When questioned on the possibility of tying in the library's circulation control system with the P.D.P.-10, it was felt that the cost would again be prohibitive.

Both librarians agreed that the quickest and cheapest way to avert the problem of missing editions is for the library pay on to notify the professional staff of any titles which seem to be missing; a student who finds himself unable to locate a particular book should persist. "People should know that they have the right to ask for the book," commented Librarian Weissman. Mr. Weissman added that at least when the staff is aware of the missing editions, they can attempt to obtain copies from nearby schools or order new volumes, that is, if the book is still in print.

When asked if such loss is covered by the college as "insurable risk" the Librarians replied in the negative, observing that whenever a library operates under the policy of open stacks, "... that's when the problems begin."

In any case, a little respect for the rights of others in terms of library use is indeed in order. Although the present situation is nowhere near the security problem faced by other similar college libraries, the blatant disregard demonstrated by certain members of the college community toward the academic rights of fellow students is nothing less than disgusting. As one student noted, "ripping off books from a library is immoral." Perhaps next time, certain individuals will think twice before concealing or simply strolling out the doors of Hawthorne-Longfellow with unsigned-out material. Only time will tell.

Curriculum Committee Report To Be Released In January

by RINK BUCK

Although most of its members are reluctant to divulge any specifics, the curriculum committee plans to submit a report to the faculty on January 9th that is intended to be prodding, if not controversial. The three student members of the committee, Greg Leary, Mitch Glazier and Fred Honold will submit a dissenting opinion with the report.

The report will include suggestions for revamping the distribution requirements, although committee members quickly point out that their proposals are not at all similar to any past system. The old system, abolished in 1969, required students to take certain courses in their freshman and sophomore years, regardless of their major, assuring the cherished "broad exposure" of a liberal arts education. At the time, many faculty members - particularly those in required disciplines - feared that abandoning the system of requirements would decrease enrollment in certain courses to such a degree that the disciplines would decline to token offerings. Still others - and there was no absence of required course professors here either - welcomed the chance to voluntarily jettison the small balance of poorly

motivated students a required course necessarily accumulated. What has actually occurred in the past three years is surprising to some; no appreciable loss to any department - excepting perhaps the Mathematics Department - has been seen, although it can be gaudied that increased enrollment has played its part in filling places.

What the forthcoming report will suggest is maximum limits in any given department or area - arts and humanities, social science or sciences - in the curriculum. Members suggest to me that this article is premature - they will not discuss any given number, but they point out that that very few students will be affected, the committee is primarily concerned with the few abuses within the college where students have taken advantage of complete freedom of choice and specialized themselves clear away from even a modicum "exposure."

There does seem to be a

consensus within the faculty that at least some of the goals of liberal education have slipped in the absence of a stated distribution policy on the part of the college. Of course, the real issue will revolve around the actual number proposed by the committee's report, and how that number is broken down and applied to particular departments and areas. The Orient does intend a follow-up on this article when the report is released, but it cannot be amiss to suggest that students consider now just how they feel about their course spread so they more adequately respond to the report in January.

The report will be submitted to the faculty meeting immediately following the "vacation" perhaps to be voted on by the following meeting in January. A public meeting will be held on the report in between its release and voting before the faculty, students will have a chance to raise objections then.

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A Last Time Cotillion Brings Back Old Style

by EVELYN MILLER

Bowdoin College opened the winter social season last Friday night with its first annual Christmas Cotillion, held on the first floor of Wentworth Hall. The Common Room was graced by a ceiling high Christmas tree and couples warmed themselves and chatted before a roaring fire. In the dining room, the Joe Dunn Trio, formerly Lubo Bananas and his Island Bunch, played such perennial favorites as "Lara's Theme" and "White Christmas," and a refreshments table, laden with popcorn, crackers, and refreshingly mild whisky sours was set up in the Mitchell Room.

Among the early arrivals at the gala were Greg Warwick and his date Betsy. The attractive blonde Betsy wore a red blouse and a long plaid skirt and the couple looked fetching as they spun around the room to the strains of "The Hawaiian Wedding Song."

Everyone was surprised and pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pinette at the affair. Mr. Pinette had shed his usual white trousers and coat and appeared dashing in a dark dress suit. Of course, the bubbly Jo-Ann Chrisman was there, accompanied by the equally effervescent Speedy Q. Medeiros. Jo-Ann was charming in a long light brown Indian print dress and said, "Quelle partie!"

A newcomer to Bowdoin, Mr. John Landers, son of the noble Ann Landers, participated enthusiastically in the festivities with his date Barb. Barb, a student at Bates College, looked cute as a button in a long, low-cut pink print dress.

Possibly the most attractive girl there was the demure Amy Carney, who wore a long backless powder blue knit dress and pearls. She was accompanied by Mr. Matt Fortado, formerly of the Orient staff.

The most elegantly dressed girl at the Cotillion was Miss Andrea Kass who wore a deep red Dior original. Miss Kass was accompanied by Mr. Al Tanita, better known as Zat, who wore a



hat. Had there been an Arthur Murray Ballroom dancing prize, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pulsifer would have carried it off easily. The couple could have been mistaken for undergraduates as they waltzed, jitterbugged, tangoed, and finally led the wild conga line that threaded its way around the crowded room. Mrs. Pulsifer positively glowed in a long dress with a purple bodice and a green and purple skirt. When asked what he thought of the scene Dick Pulsifer replied enthusiastically, "Wow!"

Of course, no Bowdoin affair

would be complete without the Misses Blythe Snable and Linda Baldwin. Blythe looked unusually sombre, but lovely, in a long black dress with white sleeves, and Linda wore a daring but charming short, low-cut, black and print cocktail dress. The pair stayed on after midnight to dance before the fire to the strains of "Stormy Weather" and "Moon River," played by Hiliard Goldfarb, who rivalled Peter Duchin in his skill and verve at the piano.

It was agreed by all that such a party had never before and would probably never again be seen by the Bowdoin community.



Omo Bob: Philosophy Of The Greasy Fifties

by JOHN HAMPTON and SUMNER GERARD

Are we really slipping back into the fifties? The question is being posed more or less seriously here at Bowdoin, as record-hops, greaser dances, skirts, and Omo Bob's Rock n' Roll show gain popularity on campus. Letters to the editor and editorials in the Orient decry post-election complacency and suggest that political activism will give way to that apathetic hedonism we associate with the fifties. One gets the picture of the Bowdoin student, such a flaming radical during the sixties, resigning himself after a squawk of disapproval at the election returns, to the dismal fate of spending his time cruisin' for burgers with his girl in a '55 Chevy.

AT THE CENTER OF THE "back to the fifties movement" is Bob Kaynor, or Omo Bob as he is known by those who listen to his Thursday night Rock n' Roll show on WBOR. The name Omo Bob is taken from Zap Comix no. 2. Bob's show, with its funky music, lively gimmicks such as call-in games and personal dedications of songs, and a generally greasy atmosphere, is probably the most popular on the air. The record hops he has run at several fraternities have received no less acclaim.

Omo is a graduate of Trinity college, where he was active in the SDS and got his start as a DJ. Now an assistant manager of dining at Grants, Bob was articulate and eager to talk about

group-oriented, and now it seems to be reemerging.

"It's an easy role to slide into: 'You just play the part and you don't have to question who you are.' Such a stereotype is not necessarily undesirable, he felt, but can actually serve as a common denominator which enables people to get together and have a good time.

The best times this year, he feels, have been at his famous 'Omo greaser parties,' especially at TD. He is particularly fond of these appearances, because he "enjoys watching people have a good time." Although he was unable to explain exactly why the TD party was so special, he did say "some of the greatest people on campus are at TD." (Well, Neny?)

Not a "greaser at heart," Bob told us that last spring he had been falling into the role so deeply that he could see his relationships with other people becoming narrow and superficial. "I had an image to protect, and once you start protecting an image you stop growing. I don't think you should ever stop growing." Partly due to an effort to be free of the image he felt he had been building up last spring, and partly because of financial difficulties, Bob will be giving away his prize '55 Chevy at the Sha Na Na concert tomorrow to whomever can write the most convincing essay on "Why I Want A '55 Chevy."

Bob had much to say about Bowdoin which should comfort disillusioned freshmen. He praised the "energy" of the people he has



All Chevys by Ayers



Omo Bob at his perch at BOR

his experiences at Bowdoin. He attributed the popularity of his record hops to the quality of the music he plays, which he described as "the most danceable music in the world." He did not, however, feel any particular nostalgia for early Rock n' Roll, he said, since he was too young at the time to remember it well.

Why would a senior in high school in 1966 become interested in the bygone era of the fifties? There is, he explained, a real excitement, a "mystique" about the fifties. "In the fifties there was a whole ideal about being cool. You had you and you had your chick." This ideal, he went on, was lost during the sixties as social life became more

met here, and pointed out that the world out there has a lot less spark than Bowdoin does. "Bowdoin is a really fine place, and the people here have been good to me. I have no way to repay the college or BOR." But one might say that he has already repaid us. For he has carried on the traditions of the not-so-forgotten fifties, traditions embodied in a statement from Life magazine which the Bugles of that decade were fond of quoting. . . . "All the Northeast offers no gayer, jollier parties than the house parties at Bowdoin." What more is there to give those who do not feel compelled to bear the merciless weight of the academic world on their shoulders?



BOWDOIN ORIENT

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A Chanukah Carol



by MARK SILVERSTEIN

At this time of the year it is always dark before four and the night has run a good part of its course when I arrive in Brooklyn, New York after a seven hour jaunt along the highways of New England and Westchester County. It is a long trip but it has become a routine one, with a single stop along the way at one of the Massachusetts Turnpike's notorious wayfarers' rests.

Brooklyn is the end of the line, at least for one 1963 Chevy and a tired Orient editor. Both of us roll into the borough while it sleeps. Manhattan swings all night, but Brooklyn sags out early during the winter. The conglomeration of small towns and ethnic communities shares a common opinion of winter nights.

Brooklyn streets take a beating from the wind during the winter. The houses are arranged in row fashion on either side of the street, and the wind roars in between, scattering the pages of The Daily News, The New York Times, and even an edition or two of Crawdaddy, and wrapping them around lampposts and telephone poles. In the playgrounds, where sunshine patriots meet for the continuing combat of the Minsk-Pinsk handball doubles, where anonymous kings of the numbered and alphabetized streets spray their love and hate and verbal self portraits on concrete walls, where asphalt soldiers sometimes fight it out for the possession of turf, the mercury lamps glow in the night upon a cold stillness. In shopping center after dreary shopping center, the blessings of

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The Goat Of The Magi

By RINK BUCK

An amputee can always risk the wildest eccentricity without being dismissed as a crank. My old man must have been a bit crazed anyhow, when he lost his leg at the bottom end of a three-thousand foot plummet during World War II. His quirks and outre pastimes — seemingly out of character in the stuffy town he chose to raise his brood in — became not excusable but expectable. His nub was his stub, then; as the thousand-odd Bowdoin community plans its holidays, it might want to take its model from a grandee of the slightly dazed but not demented school.

While neighbors and friends were cluttering their verandahs and doorways with the godless kitsch of luminescent Santa Claus and mail order wreath, Buck was swooning under an inspiration culled from the very hiatus twixt B.C. and A.D. The Bethlehem creche, having countless plastic imitators, had yet to be reproduced — to his recollection — au natural.

Why not take that barnyard menagerie behind the house, a polyglot collection including one goat, four score chickens, a half dozen sheep, a Shetland with foal, a gobbler or two, many Black Angus heifers, one Assyrian ass, and the most dung-encrusted hogs collected in one sty since Mr. Armour decided that, each morning, all American families ought to have a rind of bacon with their breakfast — and corral them all into a live creche.

Avec fracas, round about mid-December, bellowing and moaning, the advent procession from barnyard to front lawn would begin. The nativity, replete with Italianesque portables of Virgin, Joseph, the three wise men, shepherds and the mangled plastic Jesus would have been fenced in weeks before, leaving only the clipping of the gobbler and chicken wings to be completed before the entire collection could be coerced into staying with the troupe till New Years. This last series of amputations brought howls of protest from the A.S.P.C.A., but, since the gobblers and hens usually found their way to the dinner table before the season was out, when we did finally get taken to court, by then the evidence had been consumed and the case was thrown out by an addled judge.

Our pre-Revolution farmhouse was on a busy road; Christmas shoppers passing to and from town would stop, park, and cluster for a closer look-see. Standing in the snow, jostling each other with that finesse all Americans manage this time of year, parents would prop their children up and identify each animal, by name and by sound, which each child would dutifully repeat — by name and sound — until a cacophony of mimicked and real bleatings, gobbles, yelps, brays, Merry Christmases and frightened infant wails created such a din that our only neighbor would begin to complain — by Christmas Eve he'd give up and join the raucous vigil.

This went on for a number of years. We grew accustomed — after the first few years — and even began to depend on — the regulars. One red-haired lad from town had a passion for goats. With any choice of the Shetlands from the creche, stalls full of horses in the barn — when the snow was good, from dawn to dusk, we always had the team hitched to the sleigh — why this red-headed kid preferred the spiny back of

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An Opinion

No Escape From Reality

by ERIC WEIS

Last week's *Hairgrease* and *Coliffions* editorial, and Dave Ruccio's "Fifties Phobia" letter are very interesting examples of a common fallacy found in and around college campuses these days — namely that the phenomenon of apathy and retreat from political involvement are relatively new developments on the American sociopolitical scene. This notion could hardly be farther from the truth, as any foray beyond the walls of our benign ivory tower is likely to show. In fact, I would argue that this "apathy" has a solid foundation in the historical experience of the American people, since the Revolution and before, and that non-involvement is actually in the mainstream of general political participation.

No escape from reality is involved here; rather, there has been a shift in the reality-focus among members of the academic community, away from political involvement, towards more personal and immediate concerns. We worry less about the Vietnam war now than about getting into graduate school; the graduate school crunch intrudes on our lives more than the draft problem of recent years, and we react accordingly. We think less of national policy-making as an effective force for change, turning to local and private means of exerting leverage on the political system. Critics of this process equate pursuits of personal agendas with loss of interest in social and political change, levelling almost puritanical charges at those who choose to enjoy fifties-based nostalgia. If not seriously in error, this viewpoint at very least is an extreme exaggeration of the real situation, extracting tenuous conclusions from questionable assumptions, and using ridiculously trivial examples like Sha Na Na to support assertions of the rise of apathy.

For those who have been fortunate enough to interrupt their collegiate education and depart the tower's premises long enough to get a glimpse of the outside world, the following ideas are very apparent. First, most Americans are not deeply concerned with the national political process. They are more interested in seeing to it the kids have new winter coats, or that the favorite local supermarket doesn't increase its prices too fast. Indeed, not many people know the real substance of the Phase II wage-price guidelines, or how to apply them and seek correction of

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The Bowdoin College Glee Club will present its traditional Christmas Concert Dec. 12 in the Bowdoin Chapel.

The public is cordially invited to attend the annual program, which will be presented at 5 p.m. and repeated at 7:30.

For many years the concert — one of the highlights of the College's Christmas season — was held in the Walker Art Building. A few years ago a second performance was added because of limited seating and increasing attendance. The College decided to change the location to the Bowdoin Chapel this year because of the continuing popularity of the concert.

The 28-voice Glee Club, directed by Professor Donald G. Caldwell, will offer a program including works by Palestrina, Poulenc, Warlock and Sveslinsk. The audience will be invited to join in the singing of traditional Christmas Carols.

As he has done for many years, Professor Athem P. Daggett of Bowdoin will read the Christmas Scripture.



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Spiritual Intercourse

December 4, 1972

To the Editor:

Last week's editorial page and letters to the editor were excellent and varied comments on our age today. It is like what one person said about Ecclesiastes as a person living between an age dying and an age yet unborn. I think that many can share that frustration. Here are my thoughts as well.

The fifties, we feel, were not concerned with meaning. The sixties were bombarded with meaning and, for me, culminated in a peak during the Spring of 1970. I was a senior here then. It was my feeling then, and still is, that the issues of Cambodia and Kent State were tangential to the real questions being asked. My friends saw that they were important and I am proud to say that the college community did as well. The key issue was where does real authority or real meaning ultimately lie? That Spring emotions and feelings sprang up from every member of the community as if they had been repressed or dormant for so long. Some looked for ultimate meaning to come from the political institution. Some looked to the educational institution. Some looked to the church institution, and some decided ultimate meaning had never been challenged. The significant point was that everyone had to react to a situation that the world had so rudely thrown onto us.

The year afterwards, Kingman Brewster, President of Yale described the mood on campus as one of an "eerie tranquility." I attended a meeting that year at Yale, held in Woolsey Hall, in protest of the invasion into Laos. I left half way through the meeting because of the sickening sameness of "Peace and Pigs" theme — the theme which now was witnessed by a mood of disillusionment. I was disillusioned, frustrated, and sad. The political institution had not changed anything. The educational institutions had not changed anything. The church institutions had not changed anything, and those who said in the Spring of '70 that ultimate meaning had never been challenged, turned my frustration to anger as they now said with a demonic innocence: "I told you it was all - - - - - ." That evening I looked around and the only thing that seemed to make any sense was my gut feeling of nothingness. I thought to myself, "well, perhaps that is a start."

I have spent a long time reflecting on that experience and tried to understand its meaning. Reading the Orient and placing it in the light of my shared disillusionment, it occurred to me that when you use meaning then you don't have meaning. We looked to the institutions to change things to be meaningful. We wanted those institutions to make flesh the truths they are supposed to have embodied. But it didn't happen. The result was that people believed that that gut feeling of nothingness, or meaninglessness, is the meaning. The search instead turns from meaning and turns to spontaneity, joy, sincerity, goodness, equality, innocence, ecstasy, comfort, nostalgia. While these are all attributes of real meaning, so too, are control, sorrow, insincerity, evil, inequality, callousness, the dull, the uncomfortable, a wanting to find home in the future rather than the past, as we do in nostalgia.

Our utilitarian attitude which asked, how can I change meaning, or how can I use meaning, is the attitude which ignored meaning in the fifties, raped it in the sixties, and is now trying to make love to its bastard in the seventies. This can only prolong the agony and labor pains of real meaning.

For me God is meaning as I know Him through Christ. Faith in that meaning has no utilitarian benefit. It does not make me a better person than anyone else. It does not make me a stronger person than anyone else. It does not make me a holier person than anyone else, even though it is tempting to believe that. In fact, it does not change me one bit. I still have my red hair, my bowed leg, and my horny body. All that it does is let me survive in a meaningful way, which is the only way one survives anyway.

Real questions, religious questions, are survival

questions: Can Man survive? Can I survive? We begin to answer those questions by accepting those gut feelings of nothingness or meaninglessness or death, as real feelings. When we can experience the death of false hopes and false illusion, our slate is wiped clean, our soul is made virgin. It is then, and only then, that we can have spiritual intercourse, to become pregnant with meaning, and conceive of a spirit to make flesh in our life, our time, and our deeds the birth of a new age and the birth of our new lives like Mary did in Bethlehem two thousand years ago.

Merry Christmas
Richard D. Barr '70

Obnoxious Pizzazz

December 5, 1972

To the Editor:

Dale Belman most certainly should have second thoughts about the contents of his letter published in your most recent issue (12/1/72). Mr. Belman's "Plaint" is perhaps the most invalid and non-constructive collection of negative human value judgments I have ever read. I can quite honestly say, with a clear conscience, that I have no sympathy whatever for our enlightened young saviour, but rather I feel an almost uncontrollable sentiment of contempt. However, I myself am in a quandary as to whom I should blame — the young Mr. Belman or the highly innovative Mr. Moll.

Mr. Belman appears to be suffering from that traumatic experience of lack of attention and doting to which he was most probably accustomed while living at home and attending his local high school. I think it would be very wise for Mr. Belman to realize that the world has ceased to revolve around him alone, if in fact it ever did. Our young victim of disillusion should also realize that his self-righteous and condescending attitude is hardly conducive to a utopia encouraging individuality, warmth, and openness. His generalizations follow the same course as most other generalizations — wrong or at least misleading. If Mr. Belman is such a pure, righteous individual with some secret knowledge of the end and aim of life's tale, why is it that he condemns the rest of the campus for faults most of them don't even possess, rather than accept them as other human beings who have also a right (no less significant than his) to formulate their own philosophy on life and their own goals? You may wish to spend the rest of your life creating a feeling of love and harmony in some meadow somewhere far from the "cold world", but others of us may wish to create that very same feeling in a manner far different from yours inside the "cold world." Do we have your sanction, dear sir?

As for Mr. Moll, one cannot see more clearly the folly of his "pizzazzazz" policy anywhere other than in the contents of Mr. Belman's letter. If Mr. Moll persists upon seeking such charming, warm, and sensitive students, perhaps those of us who do not live up to Mr. Belman's standards should pack up our bags and leave, so that he and his companions can build their own little utopia right here on the Bowdoin campus. Apparently their right to Bowdoin's undivided attention is justified by a mandate far superior to ours.

Sincerely,
Ross A. Kimball '74

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PUFO

Bill Cohen's Long Walk

by JED LYONS

When Bill Cohen announced his candidacy for the second district Congressional seat in early February of this year, the state Republican organization responded apprehensively. While some town committeemen applauded Cohen's initiative, many more disapproved of what appeared to be a youthful display of bravado. Lack of experience in public office, political anonymity, and a last name fraught with prejudicial connotations, were three major factors cited in an effort to discourage the thirty-two year old Bangor Mayor's candidacy. Throughout the course of the primary campaign, and again during the seven months from June nineteenth to November seventh, Cohen remained the underdog in two contests involving veteran state political figures Abbott Greene and Elmer Violette. Although Republicans across the state are joyfully eating their words of malcontent these days, the reasons behind Cohen's success largely remain a mystery. How did a Jewish-Irish Unitarian Republican return his Congressional district to the G.O.P. fold for the first time in eight years?

The Cohen "machine" as it was jokingly known to the staff people, represented a group of twelve salaried workers, almost all of whom were of college age. In January, Cohen had approached his Bowdoin classmate and fraternity brother, Professor Christian P. Potholm of Bowdoin's department of government, and asked him to serve as campaign manager. Potholm agreed, and by mid-March thirty Bowdoin students had begun to canvass the lower Androscoggin County area with nominating petitions. From these humble beginnings emerged a district-wide corps of high-school and college age volunteers which continued to multiply all the way up to the day of the general election. Out of this expansive force of young people came eight of the twelve paid staff

members. Except for the two out-of-state students, everyone who began in March stayed on until November. No mean feat, given the vast ideological differences represented in their politics. Potholm had managed to weld together a melange of workers which included two Illinois Democrats, one Massachusetts Democrat, a former "Teen-age Republican" state chairman and a campaign manager who had written speeches for McCarthy in 1968.

The greatest obstacle to the campaign's success was Cohen's anonymity. As a high-school and college all-state basketball player he had achieved a limited amount of recognition. Similarly, his two years as assistant Penobscot County attorney and mayoral term in Bangor had vaguely familiarized him with the local public. Nonetheless, across the district, more people had heard of Jud Strunk than Bill Cohen. Primary opponent Abbott Greene, a TWA pilot from Washington County, had established state-wide visibility two years earlier in his unsuccessful primary bid against Republican senatorial candidate, Neil Bishop. In order to increase Cohen's name recognition, Potholm and political consultant Mike Harkins decided to concentrate the campaign's energies and resources on billboards, television commercials, newspaper advertising in the town "weeklies", and door-to-door canvassing. The thrust of this four-point program, right down to the small-case lettering on every piece of campaigning literature, was to dispell the age-old myth which celebrates the Democratic party as the only party of the people.

Unlike many Republican candidates of the past, Cohen is young, attractive, liberal, and rooted in a working class background (his father still works eighteen hours a day in his bakery). The five minute television commercials that were broadcast on Bangor and Portland stations stressed these points, carefully avoiding the supercilious

rhetoric that plagues so many political advertisements. Anything that smacked of pretentiousness and paternalism, such as vague promises to help people to help themselves, was discarded and replaced by a simple commitment from Bill to do his best for the districts. Weekly newspaper ads portrayed the candidate listening to old people, mill workers, students, and members of minority groups; the emphasis was on listening, not talking. Hundreds of high school and college students flooded the larger communities in the district with buttons, bumper stickers, posters, and brochures. In Lewiston alone, an average of eight Bowdoin students a day canvassed the streets during April and May. And for those unbelievers who still doubted Cohen's winning potential, there was the Republican state convention in Augusta where, reminiscent of the Kennedy years, the convention hall echoed with the cheers of college students marching up and down the aisles waving Cohen banners.

Maine's second congressional district is the largest east of the Mississippi and bringing the primary campaign into such a huge territory cost an astronomical amount. The results of the election, however, justified the heavy spending which had helped to introduce Bill Cohen to the second district. By emphasizing his energy and individuality, his unwillingness to adhere strictly to party lines, Cohen upset a popular conservative politician in Abbott Greene. The same disillusionment with big government that had catapulted mavericks like George McGovern and George Wallace into national politics has brought voters to the polls to vote for a new man and a new image for the Republican party. Cohen received 57% of the vote and carried all but two of the nine counties in the district.

Possibly the single most important factor in the campaign's success in the general election was the 550-mile walk from the New Hampshire border west of Bethel to the Canadian border at Fort Kent. From June nineteenth to September second, Cohen hiked an average of eighteen miles a day, stopping at dusk to spend the night at the homes of residents along the route. Flanked by two cars carrying signs to identify him, Cohen veined across the state, hitting many of the major towns in the district. Although a few derisive remarks were addressed to him regarding his motives in taking on such an arduous task, the vast majority of people were open and eager to chat with a congressional candidate who had bothered to walk all that way to come see them. Mill and shoe workers in towns such as Rumford and Lewiston were surprisingly receptive to Cohen's easy, low-key approach. Wearing a denim work-shirt and khaki pants he added a whole new dimension



Congressman-Elect Cohen: "Mr. Wheaties?"

to the traditional Republican image.

Although several other senatorial and congressional candidates had trekked across their states prior to the Cohen walk, the idea was still considered a novelty and it generated considerable publicity for the campaign. Pictures of Bill shaking hands with local merchants appeared in weekly newspapers and television cameras followed him down the highways in Bethel, Lewiston, Bangor, Presque Isle and Fort Kent. On the first day of the walk, June nineteenth, it was raining miserably and only one newsman braved the elements to witness what the staff considered an historic occasion. As it turned out, the absence of reporters was a blessing in disguise; Bill was delayed by weather conditions and the few cars that did pass by, most of which bore Canadian license plates, mistook Chris Potholm, conspicuously clad in bright Bermuda shorts and a striped surfer shirt, to be "Bill Cohen", (as the signs on the cars proclaimed), and his tattered band of Mansonesque gypsies.

The walk was full of humorous incidents: people mistaking Bill for Bob Richards, of "Wheaties" fame, who walked from coast to coast in a commercialized plug for cereal and physical fitness; the parade in Smyrna Mills where the horse Bill was riding bolted for home and carried him a quarter of a mile before it was finally brought to a halt in a daring horsebreak rescue attempt; and

the evening in Houlton where Bill and an aide campaigned from car-to-car during a showing of "Box-Car Bertha" at the Borderland Drive-In Theatre. Another aspect of the walk that was not quite so humorous were the triple layer blisters Bill managed to nurse throughout the duration of the walks. The only other physical effect was a net gain of seventeen pounds put on from eating all the complimentary ice cream cones and lavish home-cooked meals.

State Senator Elmer Violette is an able legislator with a thirty year record of public office in northern Aroostook County. Understandably, the Violette organization chose "experience" as the key word in selling Elmer, and a lack thereof as the key expression in opposing Bill. Although issues such as unemployment, public power, and drug abuse masqueraded as the focal points of the campaign, the overriding emphasis was on the images of the two men. While everyone seemed to agree that they were both "nice" guys, few people could associate the veteran state politician with the energetic young mayor. As the months wore on, the campaigning reached a more and more subjective level; Confrontations between Violette and Cohen became dialogues between abstractions such as age, and youth and experience and innocence. To many voters, Violette represented tight bureaucratic control and "big" government, whereas Cohen represented individual initiative and a return to a more localized form of government.

Capitalizing on the inroads made during the walk, Potholm and Harkins pushed hard to establish Cohen's reputation as "the man the people found". Massive canvassing drives delivered a new brochure to every home in every major town, in the district. In Lewiston, where over 80% of the population is Democratic and many voters are of French-Canadian descent, exact copies of the brochure were printed in French and distributed throughout the community. Weekend "Blitz" canvasses were particularly effective in exhibiting the strength and enthusiasm of the organization. By ignoring the traditional wisdom which advised

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Critic at Large

The Ten Best Films Of 1972

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

In a year in which the cinema has sported a superb adaptation of a Kurt Vonnegut novel, a remarkable human document on the invasion of France by the Germans, and a story of a sexually unsatisfied girl who discovers her clitoris in her throat, one is bound to comment on the tremendous heterogeneity in works put forth by filmmakers during 1972. Past years have seen certain definitive trends in their cinematic opuses: 1969, found a tremendous rash of student revolution films of the "Getting Straight," "Strawberry Statement" variety — movies attempting to capitalize on the ivory tower insurrections occurring in American academia, while the saccharine "Love Story" caused a brief reversal of filmic trends, plunging cinema back into the romanticism of the 40's. This recent twelve-month period sports no such discernible patterns, excepting the harsh reality that 1972's films, save for several noble works, imbued themselves with a mediocrity unseen in recent annals. Out of the 300 plus films released during this year (Of which I have seen half of them), one can think of thirty worthy of any attention, and out of this select group, ten can be deemed truly superior works; films that make all the other long hours of imprisoning oneself in an atmosphere of cinematic dreck seem worthwhile. These ten best films of 1972 combined the best elements of the art form that is the motion picture, retaining one's faith for the medium. They are listed below, alphabetically:

THE CANDIDATE: Cinema in recent times has overlooked one of the most theatrical aspects of American society-politics. This film attempts such an examination with extraordinarily fine results. Called by many political observers, "The most realistic view of an American campaign ever translated onto celluloid," "The Candidate" examines, in semi-documentary style, the quest of a young Californian lawyer (well-played by Robert Redford) for the Senate. Well honed in its wit and observations, the film points out the Machiavellian aspects of American government with an excellent sense of naturalism and style.

CHLOE IN THE AFTERNOON: French director Eric Rohmer's last in his series of "Six Moral Tales" (My Night at Maud's, "Claire's Knee", etc.) is a superb study of the Parisian bourgeoisie and workaday world, revolving around a story of a cool young businessman, devoted to wife and child, who is attracted to a cool, calculated manipulator of men. Finely acted, and quite engrossing, Rohmer's fine eye for details and masterful use of the spoken word make "Chloe in the Afternoon" into an intelligent cinematic experience.

DELIVERANCE: Adapted from James Dickey's acclaimed novel, "Deliverance" examines four members of the American middle class, who shuck their suburban lifestyles for one weekend, taking a canoe trip down an unexplored river. Visually superb and frighteningly graphic, "Deliverance" speaks of the American male's need to break away from the societal bonds that trap him in his modicum existence, and the psychological pressure of having to prove one's virility. Jon Voight, Burt Reynolds, Ned Beatty, and Ronny Cox create one of the best acting ensembles of this year in a frightening view of human nature.

FRENZY: After many years of dwelling in that den of artistic mediocrity, Hollywood, Alfred Hitchcock has finally returned back to England, making his best film since "Psycho." In the grand

Hitchcockian manner, reminiscent of such earlier films as "The Lady Vanishes," and "The Thirty-nine Steps," "Frenzy" is marked by meticulous plotting, well-wetched characterizations, a true sense of ambience, and a sharp wit, making the essentially elementary plot of murderer-on-the-run into an engrossing thriller.

THE GARDEN OF THE FINZI CONTINIS: Vittorio DeSica's finest film in years is a painful study of the Italian-Jewish aristocracy coming under the oppression of Nazi Germany. DeSica has directed this beautiful work in a free flowing, lyrical style, creating a pastel lushness to the visual imagery of the film, and contrasting such pulchritude with the horror of fascist anti-Semitism. A most powerful experience, showing the tremendous emotional force that cinema can provide.

J. W. COOP: Actor Cliff Robertson makes his directing debut and stars in this study of the anachronistic American cowboy in modern society. J. W. Coop is a rodeo star who, having just been released from prison, faces a country that has mutated during the ten years he has been a societal misfit. Attempting to make a comeback on the rodeo circuit, Coop is a metaphor for the simple individual trying to integrate himself in a country that has become all too complex and modernized. Marvelously understated, "J. W. Coop" has a true understanding of its subject matter, and the marvelous quality of making the viewer perceive the atmosphere of the neoteric West.

THE KING OF MARVIN GARDENS: Bob Rafelson, who directed the very fine "Five Easy Pieces" two years back, examines one aspect of the American dream in this enigmatic study of two brothers set in Atlantic City. Marvin Gardens, of course, is one of the highest-priced properties in Monopoly, and a simile for the materialistic fantasy that everyone wants to fulfill. In "Marvin Gardens," the relationship between two siblings, one a radio monopolist, cum philosopher, and the other a scheming Atlantic City rogue who wants his "Marvin Gardens," is explored in a surreal style. Although the film lapses into incoherence, it weaves an exotic web of a fantasy world being invaded by reality that is worthy of getting tangled up in.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE-FIVE: Filmmic translations of novels are usually flawed and misinterpretative ones. "Slaughterhouse-Five" breaks such tradition by giving a first rate rendering of Kurt Vonnegut's account of free flowing movement through time. Billy Pilgrim's experiences "from time to time to time" are brilliantly portrayed through George Roy Hill's exuberant and free form direction which catches the fluidity of Vonnegut's work.

THE SORROW AND THE PITY: Marcel Ophüls's monumental four and a half hour documentary on the Nazi occupation of France is a remarkable collage of events past and present, of incredibly deep probing and realizations of the effects war has, not only on the French character, but also on all of humanity.

STRAW DOGS: Sam Peckinpah's paen to the violence that resides in all human character shows a young mathematician being forced out his sobriety into ferocity in order to protect all he stands for. Though one may not believe in Peckinpah's theory that violence is an expression of one's virility, one must admire his filmic artistry — his phenomenal camerawork and editing, the employment of musical score to add to the eerie ambience, and his graphic display of violence all help create the nightmarish atmosphere which envelops "Straw Dogs."



THE TUNNEL by Roger Hough

Johnny Got His Gun Vivid Anti-War Study

by JOHN HAMPTON

Dalton Trumbo's tragedy *Johnny Got His Gun*, though overdone in spots, made its anti-war statement vividly and with effectiveness as a book, and now had done it again as a film.

Most of the action takes place in the mind of Joe Bonham, a disabled World War I-veteran, played masterfully by Tim Bottoms. Deposited in a forgotten utility closet and written off as

"unfeeling as the dead", this quadruple amputee with no eyes, ears, nose or lower jaw can only think about his past and attempt to understand his position in time and space.

The obvious physical limitations imposed by such a situation was more than adequately overcome. All of time present is screened in black and white while flashbacks into Joe's youth as well as his symbolic dreams are in color. The hero's voice is amplified above those of the hospital staff allowing the audience to hear both tracks at once. This technique almost forces us to suffer the ironic horror of this young man's plight.

With no sensory inputs except a few patches of exposed skin that catch the sunlight, Joe's mind returned to earlier days. Memories of his girl friend, the loss of his father's prize fishing pole and evenings with a prostitute-friend, for example, provided lighter subject matter to relieve the tension. But, if some of the scenes are humorous, they only make us hurt more when the camera refocuses on the living remains of Joe.

Trumbo, however, is not satisfied to let the film rest on a singular level but uses Joe's fanciful dreams as springboard for a grander comment on the nature of leadership and war. These allegorical fantasies are laden with symbols that, through their very depth, create a dichotomy between our sympathetic feeling for Joe, on the one hand, and Trumbo's desire to philosophize vis-a-vis overdone scenes featuring the glass wagon, Jesus Christ (Donald Sutherland) and the cross factory, etc., on the other.

Basically, these frills are not necessary and they dilute the simple power of the film's early attention to one amputee's predicament. It is easy to forgive his preachings as such slippage looms small in the wake of the fearful and terrifying situation he created as his message's vehicle. Clearly Trumbo's goal was to shock his audience into shameful penance for the per versions our war create. The introduction to the 1970 edition of *Johnny Got His Gun* says: "... exactly how many hundreds or thousands of the dead-while-living does that give us? We don't know. We don't ask. We turn away from them; we avert the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, face. Why should I look, it wasn't my fault, was it? It was, of course, but no matter. Time presses. Death waits even for us. We have a dream to pursue, the whitest white hope of them all, and we must follow and find it before the light fades."

"So long, losers. God bless. Take care. We'll be seeing you." QED?

The Chest Fund Contributes Toward Pineland

by ROY KIMBALL
for The Pineland Hospital

Friday morning, November 25th was a memorable occasion for the Pineland Hospital and Training Center in Pownal, Maine. The highlighted event was a presentation to Pineland's new superintendent, Dr. Conrad P. Wurtz, of a check for six hundred (\$600.) from Bowdoin's Campus Chest Fund. Mrs. Georgette Payeur, Director of Pineland's Volunteer Services, was present at the presentation.

Pineland was until last year Maine's only residential facility for retarded persons of all ages. This year's contribution is one of several disbursed from the Bowdoin Campus Chest Fund. Grant Gehring, Ext. 469, can fill you in on the others.

This year's contribution will buy a washer and dryer for the Children's Psychiatric Hospital, also located at Pineland; one large stereo unit and six AM/FM radios for the several residential halls at Pineland. In view of the fact that this money was generated in campus activities and that we currently have some fifty (50) college and high school students traveling a total of four hundred (400) miles to spend one hundred and sixty (160) hours each week at Pineland, it is no surprise to hear rumored that the radios will be tuned to Bowdoin's own WBOR. Who knows but with this kind of musical interest the people at Pineland may soon be sporting their own radio station.

Any body "up" for "chuckin' and jiving" at Pineland? In all seriousness, any people interested in learning how they can become involved at Pineland are urged to contact our other co-ordinator, Larry Blacher at 729-9587, Mr. Pierson of the Education Department, or myself, Roy T. Kimball at 725-7397. That "T." stands for "thank you" from me and all of the people at Pineland.

Cohen: 'Victory Of An Idea'

(Continued From Page Six)

Republican candidates to write-off such Democratic strongholds as Androscoggin County, Oxford County, and the St. John River Valley in northern Aroostook, Cohen was able to build on the rapport he had established with Democrats during the walk. He spent an average of a day a week in Lewiston touring shoe shops, visiting with merchants, speaking to the local service organizations, and attempting to overcome the stigma attached to Republicans in that city. On one occasion, he donned a bathing suit with other local candidates and swam thirty lengths in the YWCA swimming pool for a local scholarship drive; hardly an orthodox way for a Republican candidate to behave.

In the general election, as in the primary, the campaign stuck to grass roots tactics: phone calling "independent" voters in the larger cities; distributing hand-outs at mill gates; pushing Bill to visit every community in the district; mailing brochures to villages in isolated parts of the state. Again, there was heavy concentration on

weekly newspapers; rather than shoot for the big front-page splash in the dailies, short articles and polaroid snap-shots were sent to the weeklies. Violette spent considerably more money on television advertising, particularly in the Bangor area, than Cohen did. What little money was spent was primarily invested in Portland television in order to reach Oxford and Androscoggin County viewers. Finally, on October thirtieth and thirty-first, Cohen traveled across the entire state via airplane, helicopter, and automobile and held small press conferences in every major town.

Before the returns started coming in on election day, most people in the district were unwilling to choose a winner. Even the "Lisbon Post", which serves a predominantly Democratic area in southern Androscoggin County, was wary of picking Violette to win in Lisbon, where Hathaway had pulled a landslide in 1970. The final returns, Cohen — 54%, Violette — 46%, surprised everyone but the staff people: back in June, campaign manager

Potholm had predicted a 55%-45% victory in the campaign handbook. The biggest blow to the Democrats came in Oxford; and Androscoggin Counties where the traditional Democratic margin was cut substantially from what it was in 1970. In that year, Hathaway received 24,143 votes in Androscoggin County, compared to Connor's 5,513. Two years later, Cohen received 16,644 votes and Violette was held to 21,868 — a net gain of 10,087 votes in two years time.

Underestimating Cohen's strength, the Democrats took certain areas for granted and allowed Cohen the necessary time to dig in with his large volunteer force. Relying on close community contact, the Cohen "machine" managed to bring the candidate's message into voters' living rooms. "It was the victory not of a man", as Cohen said election night, "but of an idea." That may sound corny, but to the hundreds of people who worked on the campaign, politics in the state of Maine has recovered a certain amount of the credibility it had lost in recent years.

The Revolutionary's Newspaper

There is only one Guardian, the independent, radical newsweekly that is the voice of a growing, principled American left. The Guardian provides extensive coverage of international and national events with a perceptive Marxist analysis. This coverage is forthrightly partisan—to the interests of the working class, to the struggles of national minorities in the US, and to the liberation movements of women, GIs, migrant workers and other oppressed groups in this country. The Guardian is likewise partisan to and provides accurate and exclusive reports on national liberation struggles throughout the world—from Ireland and Angola to Indochina and Chile.

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(Good Times/FPS/CPS) — The Russian magazine "Soviet Youth" from Riga has described a new movement among Russian Youth marked by "wierdly dressed bands with neck rings, sunglasses and disgusting names such as 'the frogs' or 'the savages'."

Another paper said that the new youth are "constantly on the move, refusing to disclose their names or using pseudonyms." The official Soviet youth daily expressed "shock at the ringlets and beards sported by many Soviet youths . . . It is teeming everywhere with long hairs."

The "Christian Science Monitor" has reported a clandestine gathering of Soviet hippies in December in Vilnius, the capital of Soviet Lithuania.

The "Monitor" said that the local authorities called out the militia when they got wind of the congress but it ended before the heat could figure out exactly how to deal with it. The next such gathering is rumored to be in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia — like Lithuania, a region annexed by the USSR after WWII.

The Communists refuse to accept responsibility for the hippies. One establishment journal, "Sovietskaya Rossiya," tried to blame the West: "Hippiesism is a protest against the social structure and the traditions of the capitalist world. Under socialism there is no basis for hippiesism. Those who imitate hippies are our young people of low culture."

Council: Quiet Session

by EVELYN MILLER

Winter has set in at Bowdoin College and the Student Council seems to be the first body on campus to begin hibernation. Although attendance, according to president Greg Leary, is high, energy seems to be extremely low.

The meeting, held on Tuesday, December 5, began with the Council's acceptance of the report of the S.U.C. Election

Investigation Committee. The report, written by George Hasiotis, stated that irregularities were found in the administration of Student Union Committee Elections and that a re-election would be held.

The next item on the agenda involved a possible cooperation among Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, and the eight University of Maine campuses to be formed, to work towards amendment of the state liquor laws, which dictate that no bar can be operated on or within a specified distance from a campus. The Student Council voted strongly to join the cooperation.

Campus security was the next topic of discussion. It was decided to send a letter to the student body concerning security measures, such as locking doors, that should be taken by the students.

Next, Greg Leary announced that Steve Kaplan and Chris Hill had been elected from the student body to serve on the Communications Committee.

A lengthy discussion resulted when Bob Sigel introduced the subject of an escort system for the women students. Sigel explained that Dean Nyhus suggested that a recent Bowdoin graduate be hired to do the escorting from the Moulton Union, library, and Senior Center to any location on campus. A number of members of the Council expressed the opinion that students should be hired to perform the service. However, the Council voted to endorse Dean Nyhus' scheme for a trial period.

Before the close of the meeting, a member of the Student Life Committee informed the Council that the Committee and Dean Nyhus were working on the drafting of a new social code and brought one section of the draft to the attention of the Council. The section stated that the College could take disciplinary action against a student as a result of off campus activities. The Council was almost entirely in opposition to this section of the draft and passed a measure expressing its displeasure with the section.

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Pianist-Teacher William Eves Shares Capacities



Mr. William Eves Orient/Ayers

by JOSEPH HERLIHY

Applied Music courses are, for obvious and valid reasons, not touched upon in *Scate*. This would pose no problems for a potential piano, clarinet or even tuba student who wants to continue studying and is willing to work with whomever they can. But any student seized with a sudden urge to know what kind of teacher, Burchard Tainter, — for example — is, would find a glance at *Scate* fruitless. And, since applied music instructors teach a small number of students, there are no widespread misconceptions concerning them with which the curious might be satisfied.

Last week one of the most well known of all the Applied Music instructors, William Eves, gave a piano recital in Wentworth Hall. He could very well have been a new face to many there.

Mr. Eves has been an instructor in piano at Bowdoin since the inception of the Applied Music course in 1966. In fact, he had been teaching Bowdoin students before that time and had decided not to take any more, feeling that students considered their lessons less important than their work at the college.

The course began on a small scale, and for the first two years he had only three students. This semester thirty students registered for Applied Music in piano. Mr. Eves teaches eleven. As he envisions the course, it is "more than learning a few pieces; it includes learning philosophies and principals of music making."

Mr. Eves' teaching activities are not limited to Bowdoin; he is the piano teacher for many people living in the surrounding towns. This involves a fascinating gamut of students, ranging from grade school children to adults. Some, including two high school seniors about to audition at Rochester, are rewarding. On the other hand, the small, all-business

children who are apt to say, "I want you to know right now my mother is making me do this," and the child who, demonstrating his appreciation of the fine points of piano technique, said, "Now when do I pound this note?" — can be problems.

"With children it can be a matter of winning them over", said Mr. Eves, adding that the college students are "genuinely enthusiastic." Genuinely enthusiastic also is William Eves himself. For him teaching is most rewarding "when one sees the individuality of his students and of his challenges." Equally satisfied with advanced and elementary students, he finds helping a pupil improve to any level satisfying.

Mr. Eves' own training at the keyboard was assisted by some of the world's greatest pianists. At the age of twenty he studied at Fountainbleau, France, with Loise Talma and Nadia Boulanger. At Fountainbleau he met Robert Casadesu, who, later became one of his most important teachers both in France and this country. Eves also studied in Lausanne, Switzerland, with Alfred Cortot.

Classes with Cortot were held in an auditorium complete with spectators forbidden to applaud. After playing a piece a student might have heard one word, "bon", from Cortot. Did this format bother Eves? No.

"An audience will turn me on — this is why I call myself a musician."

By the time Mr. Eves began studying with master teachers he had already decided on a teaching career. Why? "I had been teaching since I was fourteen years old and knew that was what I wanted to do . . . and I haven't missed a year of teaching since."

Eves sees his role as a teacher clearly. "I must develop my capacities and offer them to my student," Mr. Eves considers both performing and teaching a matter of sharing.

A Chanukah Carol

(Continued From Page Four)

commercial civilization stare at the world from behind the windows of "burglar proof" shops. Only the Chinese restaurants and the delicatessens do a thriving business, among the insomniacs and the Johnny Carson-Late Late Show crowd.

This is the time of year they call the Christmas Season, but it is also called chanukah in Brooklyn and doubtless the name is still used in other parts of Eastern America where there are Jewish communities. In Hebrew Chanukah literally means "a dedicating," for the holiday commemorates the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem by the Maccabees following their victory over the Syrians. That was a long time ago, and it has also been a long time since I participated in the religious ritual of the holiday. Yet the holiday still leaves me with a visual impression of symbolic lights. Every December the candles (or orange light bulbs) or the menorah are lit by the Jewish people and the menorah is displayed conspicuously. In Flatbush the lights of the menorah contribute to a colorful panorama of lights that is spread out on each residential block, and the lights of the two religions blend very well. Incandescence is ecumenical.

One cannot help but be struck by this canopy of colored lights. Perhaps it may seem overdone, in a sort of commercial brilliance suggestive of neon signs. Yet the overall impression is festive. Perhaps Brooklyn is indeed the end of the earth, fit only for Brooklynese jokes and the mock satire of Thomas Wolfe who wrote that "only the dead know Brooklyn." In December, however, it should be seen, when its three million deck out the borough in wreaths and rows of lights.

Soon January will roll around and the dedication of December will be downed in hangovers, and then Brooklyn and every other town will go about its regular business. There will be no time for dedication because there is too much destroying and devastating to be done. There are windows in schools that need to be smashed, and there are persons to be assaulted, cars to be stolen, prices to be raised, dope to be peddled, gangs to fight and turf to fight over, and egos and hopes to be trampled upon. We will all read "Ex Vandals" scrawled on every hard surface; the words of the modern prof, the walls of the modern temples.

From Christmas we have "Joy to the world, Peace on earth, Good will to all men; from Chanukah, we have the lighting of eight candles, a dedicating; from the two religions we have a "festival of lights that shine as one; from a martyred President we have words of hope. "That the glow from this lamp may truly light the world." One need not be religious at all to feel that something is lost when the lights and the candles go out, when there is no longer a "dedicating," in Brooklyn, in Brunswick, in America-at-large.

The Goat Of The Magi

(Continued From Page Four)

a protesting goat I have no idea. But every year, and we would open the first window of the paper-baroque advent calendar by his request — he would step up to the fence and ask, "Mr. Buck, do you think I can have a ride on your goat?" His legs grew as fast as the goat grew old; my last year at home I remember the spectacle of a gangling carrot-top being dragged back and forth in front of the creche, his feet dragging in the snow, on the back of a plaintive billygoat who bleated testimony to the plight of any creature we ever owned — hell.

Then there were the commuters and businessmen. They would stop by on their way to work, stand before the live creche asking themselves why they hadn't thought of it first and how could they have populated it if they had, spending definitely their quietest and maybe their most pensive moments of the whole season — wondering why the Biblical story couldn't everywhere be made so visible and obvious.

There was also a truckdriver who once a month traversed the entire East Coast from Ft. Lauderdale to Buffalo, passing our place always on the 21st, in December that brought him North and home by Christmas Eve. He would stop, dog-tired and lonesome, and share — the creche-builder always had a ragamuffin or two to spare — some of Buck's children for a half hour or so while he sipped the coffee we brought him and commented on how the burro had aged or the Shetland foaled — passing with these glazed-nosed surrogates a prelude to his return in three days time. He would pull away in his van, promising to blast his air horns for the next eleven months on the 21st and to stop again before the creche the following December.

Fonder now than then, there was, of course, the drudgery involved with the creche. Hay, fodder, chicken mash and water had to be conveyed from bin and loft, from barn and brook, to the creche's aluminum feeders and trough. Both brook and trough would freeze over, necessitating the help of a conscripted shillelagh taken from the library wall. We would lug it and buckets to the brook, break the surface of the ice, spend the better part of an hour toting water, returning to house and hearth in time to squabble over breakfast. Endless pandemonium on Christmas morning: mediating 'tween thirsty, plaintive, frozen live creche and unopened presents was a call to faith no ordinary child ought to have been subjected to. Had the beasts been more passive and the presents larger, the choice would have been easier.

The creche had a benign patriarch (himself safe from the morning chores — as yet unstrapped to wooden leg) to thank for its Christmas morning feeding. Better a primal than a plastic relic then, you thousand odd.

Guest preacher at the 10:30 a.m. morning service next Sunday, December 10, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church will be Frederick C. Packard Jr., professor of public speaking emeritus of Harvard University, now a resident of East Haverhill.

Packard, who completed 48 years of teaching at Harvard in 1965, is a member of Harvard's class of 1920. In addition to teaching public speaking at Harvard College, Packard taught delivery of sermons and practical theology at the Harvard Divinity School.

The Rev. William DeA. White, rector of St. Paul's and Episcopal chaplain at Bowdoin, invites all interested undergraduates and others interested to attend the Sunday service at St. Paul's and coffee hour following at Codman House.

The service will include Advent music and lessons and Morning Prayer rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church.



Ruccio 'Debunked'

(Continued From Page Four) violations. Walk into any office, factory, or household, and the conversation is likely to revolve around the weather, the new town dog-leash law, the new car so-and-so purchased, or the church dance next Saturday night. Such is the disposition of the American people, and there is nothing new about it. For example, historians estimate that during the Revolution, fully one-third of the populace remained uncommitted in the struggle, the rest evenly divided between patriots and Tories. In a more recent context, voting turnout in Presidential elections has been quite low over the past 50 years or so — generally, only about 60% of the eligible electorate has bothered to vote for President in these contests.

So, the tendency towards "apathy" is neither new, nor confined to a narrow segment of the population. The critical qualifying assumptions that Buck and Ruccio mistakenly posit is that the apathy is extensive, and, as such, is likely to result in less social change of benevolent nature. They criticize the shift to more personal concerns on the basis that the political system of the United States is amenable to influence efforts on national scales, and that these efforts are more important than petty individual concerns.

I reject this view on three counts. First, the apathy is not extensive; it is limited to politicizing at the national level, distantly removed from the ebb and flow of daily action and life. Second, there is nothing petty about personal pursuits and goals. Third, it is not at all clear that social change will be affected for better or worse by the decline of activism among members of the academic community. The decision of where energies are best applied raised by Ruccio is valid. However, the conclusion that social change will be adversely affected does not automatically fall out of decline in nationally-oriented participation. For the time being, I think, many have written off the national political process and have decided to redirect their efforts to more immediate concerns, where results are likely to bear fruit in a more tangible and satisfying manner.

Why may social change remain unaffected? In the first place, the political system has not been very responsive to the activist protests of the 60's and 70's, the primary

example of this being the Vietnam war, which continues today, and has been wound down largely because of the military's inability to effectively combat highly-motivated guerilla revolutionaries, and also because of the drain of resources and subsequent economic problems visited on our heads by the war's costly prosecution. Then also, it must be noted that the decrease in activism is only a small addition to the total already present in the American mainstream. Finally, and most importantly, the shift in attention to more personal concerns may assert itself in the forms of increased concern with and dedication to studies and jobs. Conceivably, the availability of more motivated and better trained people will force the "system" to adopt new modes of social correction and policy implementation. The rise of private organizations such as John Gardiner's Common Cause, and the Nader-inspired Public Interest Research Groups, operating on a statewide basis, are good examples of this developing trend. In short, non-involvement on a national plane is being balanced and supplanted by involvement in more local and immediate processes, dealing with consumer issues, and other more tangible and substantive pursuits.

This summer, an elderly man of 84 talking about the Presidential election told me, "They don't change anything; they don't make any difference, no matter who you elect. It doesn't matter. Your family, that's what matters. . . . Enjoying life, being concerned with personally close issues does not preclude involvement, although certainly total apathy is not desirable. But the recent development of political disinterest and "apathy" is not new, and does not necessarily bode ill for American society.

More importantly, the enjoyment of nostalgia should not be confused with total non-involvement. The two are birds of a different feather, and at best, flock together for very brief periods. It is simply that participation is assuming different, and perhaps more effective, forms. In the meantime, there's no reason to abstain from nostalgic pleasures, whatever they may be. To link the questions of social change, student apathy, and Sha Na Na constitutes nothing more than nonsensical rumination.

"Scag"

Revolution and Theater

by DREW HART

Extremist viewpoints are usually of a self-indulgent nature. By departing from the mainstream in any area of human thought, one generally leaves behind the bulk of ideas that constitute an issue in order to reshape one minor concept. Revolutions have often been created on the basis of surface evaluations and flagrant idealism. In structuring a revolutionary ideology, a dissident may spend hours upon end trying to resolve the means by which something may be achieved. Often, an extreme faction may meander around trivialities for years without accomplishing anything.

The same principle is intrinsic to playwrighting. In the effort to resolve something, the writer must create a sequence of events within the structure of his play that will in some way lead to a climax. The viewer of the staging should be able to derive some message or attitude from the collective combination of the events and the result that these occurrences lead to. A play may be considered a failure if nothing is to be deduced from it.

Revolutionaries and playwrights have this common difficulty to deal with; they are both trying to order human behavior in original ways. When a writer tries to depict the incidents that precipitate revolution then, he is undertaking a project of massive dimensions. Trying to simulate life is difficult in itself; the attempt to simulate that which is a simulation already is even more ambitious. The play "Scag", which confronts these problems, was presented by the Afro-American Center at Pickard Theater this past weekend. It was, without question, an unfortunate presentation, largely because of failures within the script itself. The particular production did a fairly good job, if one takes into consideration the amateur nature of the play that was being performed.

"Scag" deals with malcontent factions of the black community in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The play focuses upon several men and their attempts to extricate

themselves from the social hole into which they have been cast. When the production, themselves from the social hole into which they have been cast. When the production opens, they are standing at a bus stop waiting to go to work. Through a brief passage, in which a white man assaults and is unconvincingly assuaged, we are supposed to sense the hostile atmosphere between the races. The basic theme of the play is then presented; a friend of the group enters and reports that the city, along with Washington D.C. and New York, is to be placed under a curfew. The reaction to this repressive move is instinctive; the characters resolve, without any further ado, that the only retaliation is one of violence. The writer has here attempted to portray the utter confusion of the ghetto. The inhabitants take action without thought under any circumstances; they are caught up in a whirlpool of idealism and rhetoric. These influences motivate them to action, yet they are unsure of the action that should be taken. Because the ghetto is fragmented by poverty, drugs, and other dissociating elements, the characters cannot organize any substantial resistance. As a result, the play meanders throughout its remainder touching upon the indecisive and schismatic aspects of the individuals.

These themes are almost completely muddled by the superficial treatment that they have been given. The viewer can hardly derive the feeling of a revolt from the events that take place. The script, which is banal and Anti-Semitic, does not allow the disintegrating factors to take much effect. Serious issues, such as that of the drug addiction problem that hinders the motivation of the lead male character, are hardly allowed to develop. The only reason that the feelings of disorder and confusion come across at all is because of the redundancy of the plot.

After attempting feebly to tend insight into the situation at hand, the play resolves its purpose in the final scene, where the rebellion is

suppressed in a park. The rioters are slaughtered by the police, thus showing the futility of their efforts. And yet, so little has occurred up to this point that one can scarcely explain such a brutal climax. It is a rather overscored finale, considering how vague the treatment of the difficulties leading up to it was.

Last weekend's rendition of this play was reasonably competent. The roles that are provided for the actors in this piece are sketchy; their lines are cliché-ridden and do not allow for much character development. Under such unenviable circumstances, several of the players fared pretty well. Jerry Carr was especially convincing in his performance as the group's instigator. Curline Parker, who played the lead female role and chief restraining force, left a powerful impression, despite the hindrance of her hyperemotional lines. Paul King, as the corrupting influence in the play, the pusher, was thoroughly entertaining.

This particular production was hampered by its special effects. Musical backgrounds were provided in many of the scenes in order to reinforce the dominating emotional quality; these did little for the play and left me with the impression that their purpose was to intensify feelings that weren't being conveyed adequately enough by the performers. The lighting was often out of synch with the action on stage; in addition, it was often too stark for the scenes which it illuminated. However, I did find the stroboscopic effect which was utilized during the final scene to be very conducive to the atmosphere. The Afro-American Center's performance of this play was good enough to indicate to me that if the group ever attempted to stage a well-written piece of theater, it would be a very capable production.



Ugandan-Motani Lecture

(Continued From Page One)

as shopkeepers and small businessmen. Mr. Motani speculated that it was the specific, visible act of Asians taking money from Africans that provided the backing for myths of black exploitation by Asians.

Mr. Motani defended all-Asian owned businesses by noting that 90 percent of all Asian-owned businesses were "family firms" and that there was "no room for outsiders."

After independence, Asians had the choice of becoming British or African citizens; they could "risk black rule and hope for equality" or become British citizens.

120,000 Asians became Ugandan citizens, others applied for British citizenship, and others became "stateless Asians," Asians whose applications for Ugandan

citizenship were not processed by the Africans.

Government leaders envisioned replacement of Asians with Africans over a long period of time, resulting in "equality for all." The pattern was upset in Uganda, however, when military leaders taking over the government decided to speed up the process, thus deporting thousands of Asians.

Although he would "take no sides," Mr. Motani obviously holds great animosity toward the Ugandan government, not for the replacement of Asians by Africans ("every country has obligations to take care of their own citizens first") but rather for the inhumane treatment of the "stateless" Asians, many of whom were unable to leave the country and at the same time unable to gain employment.

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Bowdoin Students examine Christmas Decorations at the Youth Development Center for Retarded Children at their Annual Christmas Fair on December 2, 1972. Funds went to purchasing needed materials and equipment for the Youth Development Center.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More Fifties

December 4, 1972

To the Editor:

I am writing this not so much in answer to Mr. Ruccio's letter of the last issue, but rather as a question to him. If you didn't happen to catch it, the major theme was, as he says, "one simple question . . . are we really falling back into the fifties?"

The question is one he has obviously already answered for himself, and he proceeds merrily on without substantive proof of this major point. Are we to assume that two rock and roll concerts are enough to constitute the "sliding backwards" about which he is so concerned? Oh, yes; he also mentions that he enjoys beer. I was unaware, Mr. Ruccio, that beer was a phenomenon of the fifties and not the seventies.

However, I am letting myself be sidetracked. I would like to direct Mr. Ruccio's question to himself to see how he would answer it. "What did the sixties come to?" In the opening part of his letter he refers to the slaughter at Baton Rouge. This, Mr. Ruccio, and Kent State, and others too numerous to mention, are what the sixties came to. Why is this a more perfect source of emulation than the music of the fifties?

What you are looking for is a way to be constructive. That is an integral desire of the student, and it is inherent in the definition of youth. But no one I know is trying to "ignore" the problem by going to a rock and roll concert. You are not the only one searching for priorities. But in that process, how is it that one searcher can advise so wisely what others should not do, and yet have no concrete direction of his own?

Bowdoin is not Baton Rouge. Precipitous change is (needless to say) not one of its strong points. However, the thinking individual does exist here. He, too, saw the slaughter at Baton Rouge, and he,

too, realized that something was wrong. Unlike you, however, he did not decide that continuing in the same direction would produce any more comforting results. Rather than comfort, assuming that there is a tremendous back slide to the fifties, I think he is searching in his own way for something better.

Can you remember that time, Mr. Ruccio? Nor can I. But I can remember that Baton Rouge would not have occurred in the fifties. I think I understand what you were saying (as you so implored us). However, I'd advise a closer look before you toss out an alternative reconstruction.

Sincerely,
Randy Buck

Peckenham's Complaint

December 5, 1972

To the Editor:

We have noticed that in the latest installment of his dramatic serialization of Roget's Thesaurus, Editor Buck has allowed his enlightened gaze to fall upon the Fifties Revival. But rather than moving to solve the problems of which this epibanalism is but a symptom, he indeed falls prey to that very nostalgia for which he excoriates his fellow students. Subtly, although no doubt with great sincerity, he invokes the four names of Involvement ("idealism, peace, anti-poverty and civil rights") and thereby establishes a focus of values that to any historically-minded person is none other than the Sixties Revival, *avant garde*. Those of us who endeavor to live always in the present and who have been living the seventies — for better or worse — for some years now, can only offer Mr. Buck the following refrain:

Historicism snags the unaware;
Oh, Rink, where are the Strikes of yesteryear?
Sincerely,
T. Peckenham, '73

Bear Facts

Go You Bears

By D.E. REEVES

Support of teams — What is this spirit which pervades the Bowdoin Campus and transforms the quiet, non-athletic person into a raving, at times maniacal fan? To what can it be attributed? A lack of anything better to do? A true loyalty? Or possibly to some artificial stimulant (the demon rum)? The days of athlete-worship are over and have been replaced by an appreciation of more "relevant" issues. This idolatry is not present at Bowdoin, yet this college has been able to balance social awareness with a close identification with its teams.

Whatever this intangible spirit is, one can be assured that it is present on our campus.

One outstanding example of this "school spirit" was last year's hockey game 'fire' at the University of Massachusetts. Hoards of Bear fans, oblivious of a blizzard, travelled to the Amherst rink to view "their" team. The Bowdoin fans entered the arena, with bulging coats and proceeded to drown out the feeble support given to the University of Massachusetts. During this game the only sound which could be recognized was the sonorous booming of that chant of — "GO YOU BEARS."

Another example of this loyal following was this past fall at the Colby football game at Waterville. Throngs of students once again hopped into their cars and took the trip to an opponent's turf.

However, one need not travel to the University of Massachusetts or to Waterville to witness this phenomenon. The hockey season opener was a typical night at the Bowdoin Arena. The rush to the rink, the abundance of large coats, the tactics used in getting past the guards are preliminary activities. The national anthem is the only quiet part of the evening and then the game begins. The thunderous cheering and the endless banging of the aluminum foot boards can be heard throughout the night.

Yes, one need only go to any Bowdoin game to become aware of this fan support.

This atmosphere is not present in all schools, much to the disappointment of many. A friend of mine, a fine basketball player would not play at a large Boston School because, he said, "No one cares, all the jocks are looked down on." In a New York City school in which just about all athletics have been eliminated there seems to be an intangible air of coldness and apathy among the students.

Though by no means a panacea for social evils, athletics at Bowdoin does foster a friendly atmosphere. In short, it provides an outlet, a common interest for the students, the faculty, and the administration.

To which of the three alternatives can this "spirit" be attributed? The support is surely not out of boredom or a lack of anything better to do. On the contrary, it is a "social end" in itself. Its origin can be found in the presence of a very real and important part of campus life — a true loyalty. Oh yes, not to mention a little help from that third choice.

Dominate Heavy Weight Class

Matmen Come Back, Tie

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

Coach Soule's grapplers met a strong W.P.I. Team last Saturday in the first wrestling meet of the season.

The team was down 21-3 in the beginning when Brian Kennedy thrashed it out with his opponent in the 118 lb. class for the big victory of the day. Last year Brian tied his opponent but pulled through Saturday with a 7-2 victory.

The team was hurting in the first period until they swept

through to the 167 lb. weight class when Tommy Darin pinned his opponent. Shortly thereafter Hank Bristol and Carson Meehan decided their opponents.

Mark Nickerson's match certainly was the most exciting. He skillfully pinned his opponent and gave the team 16 points to tie the meet at 21-21.

This Saturday the team is at home in a quadrangular meet competing against Amherst, Connecticut, and the University of Maine.

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NOTICE

Clint Hagan will have a further announcement regarding youth fares to Europe in next week's Orient. Recent announcement is to be disregarded.

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SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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SPORTS



Athletic Supporter

Hogman

by BLYTHE SNABLE

Larry Pinette's roast beef sandwiches provided the fuel as Peter "Hogman" Healey, a self-avowed male chauvinist pig (Pun unintended), offered a brief look into his life at Bowdoin over a leisurely lunch. Peter, a letterman in football and both indoor and outdoor track, freely outlined the background of his rather peculiar nickname . . .

"The hog is the ugliest, vilest, smelliest, dirtiest, (and any other base superlative that pops into one's mind) creature in existence. An interior lineman is uglier, viler, smellier, and dirtier than a hog; and it is the consensus that I'm uglier than the ugliest lineman — hence I was ordained the Original "Hogman." The cult seems to be growing (It may well soon rival the Elephant Cult) as Peter went on to relate: "The football team has its own Hog Sect — Quahog, Dave Barker; Skinhog, Chris Skinner; Warthog, Doug Smallwood; Bullhog, Brian Barron; and Gianthog, Dave Totman." Certainly Peter is an able leader. Let's hear it for the hogs and then press on.

Peter was a shotputter in high school, but he had no intention of participating in track on the college level. One day when Peter was working out, Coach Sabasteanski told him he was a weightman. "Sabe introduced me to the 35-pound weight. It is a beautiful event — a three turn pirouette with an explosive release. I have been captivated by the event and have spent a good deal of time trying to improve my weight throwing." While the weight is Peter's event during the indoor track season, in the spring he turns to the hammer. "I enjoy the hammer more than the weight. I can throw it farther and it requires finesse more so than pure muscle as is the case with the weight." Hogman has done well for himself; he placed second in the state, sixth in the Easterns, seventh in the New England, and ninth in the Nationals in hammer competition. His goal is now to close in on the Bowdoin hammer record before graduation in June.

Peter's definition of a jock does not include the qualities of reckless abandon and animalistic perversion. In fact he considers himself a jock: "I use sports as an outlet. Participation in sports is a means of releasing frustrations, developing body control, and getting to know oneself. You constantly compete against yourself and that is the ultimate competition — attempting to discover your potential and realize it fully." After leaving Bowdoin Peter plans to continue throwing the hammer in organized competition and will pursue sailing, swimming, and skiing recreationally.

Peter didn't hesitate to candidly express his sentiments about the opposite sex . . . "Women should know their place — in basket weaving courses or working as waitresses. Most ladies are wasting their time in college although I do respect the few that do desire careers. Women in general should go to secretarial or pottery schools where they can learn limited skills that will get them through until they get married. As for the girls at Bowdoin I'd say that it's wonderful to look around the dining room and see the beaming little faces of our lovely coeds." Well, Peter it's also nice to see your pretty little face sparkling through the blaze masses of overworked tools in the Senior Center dining room.

Peter contends that were he to re-live his Bowdoin years he wouldn't change many of his priorities; he would spend the same amount of time studying, "jocking out", etc. that he has over the past four years. "The best years of my life are tied up in this place. I'm sure that I'll be able to say that without reservation thirty years from now, too. I just want to make sure the school is here thirty years from now . . . Bowdoin has done a complete about-face recently from ultra-Right to moderate Left. The school is bending over backwards to keep progressing toward the Left; I think it should slow down and redefine its goals. But I do like the 'new' Bowdoin, even if it is very different from the college that I entered four years ago. I only hope that the school is aware of where it's going for its present direction might dictate the college's destruction if it isn't tempered somewhat."

Hogman's Bowdoin career has not been an uneventful one. Although he has matured into a confident and composed young man, Peter recalled his unabashed escapades of yore. Sophomore year he made his mark at Westbrook College when he went running through a dorm in the middle of the night with the Housemother hot in pursuit. To look at him today one would never know that he succumbed to the conventional youthful pranks which waylay many a boy on the road to manhood, or in Peter's case — "Swinehood".

Skaters Take Opener; 6-4

by FRED HONOLD

For Bowdoin it was a 6-4 first game win over Boston State last Saturday night before a near capacity crowd. The unstoppable Peter Flynn accounted for half of Bowdoin's scoring, with his first hat trick for the season, and possibly his first hat trick ever.

Flynnie wasted no time as he hustled the defending Division Two regular season champions into a 2-0 lead within the first four and a half minutes of the opening period. The boys from Boston State could not close that gap, and as the game neared the end the action on the ice got quite brutal.

Other Bowdoin players who snuck in a puck here and there between the lamplighters of the amazing Flynnie's debut on ice for this 1972-73 season were Bernie Quinlan, Bernie Gallacher and Bill Shanahan. For the records, John Caccamo scored two times for Boston State, while Tom Lordon and Paul Fisher tallied the other two goals.

The game was only 1:08 gone when Peter caught the visitors' goalie out of the net to the right and calmly pushed the puck into the open net.

Not wanting renown for the easy goal, however, Flynnie came back some three minutes later and on a perfect pass from Bernie Gallacher slammed a shot past Brooks, the B.S. goalie.

There was no further action during the first period during which Sozanski had five saves, Brooks 11. One serious mishap occurred, however, when sophomore Jeff Baker was tripped hard into the boards when he was coming into the net all by himself. Baker suffered a shoulder separation and will be sidelined

for several weeks.

In the beginning of the middle period the big play for Bowdoin came when Chuckie Carrigan shattered a threatening two-on-one play by Boston State. Then just about midway through the period John Taussig cleared a pass down ice to Dick Donovan who deflected the puck goalward to Bernie Quinlan who skated over the Boston blue line untouched to take the shot that made the score 3-0, at 9:54.

Boston's Lordon passed Bowdoin goalie "Stonewall" Steve Sozanski by for a quick goal at 10:37 to put B.S. on the score board, 3-1. But Flynnie was not yet done with his heroics for the night as he upped Bowdoin's lead to 4-1 at 16:51 with an assist from Anderson and Gallacher. Sozanski saved five during the mid period, Brooks 15.

Then in the final period Caccamo cut Bowdoin's lead to 4-2 with a score within the

opening minutes. Gallacher came back for Bowdoin a few minutes later on a set-up by Flynn to raise the score to 5-2.

Yet from here on till the end the action became tumultuous, to say the least. Boston State's senior co-captain Brian Leahy received a pair of minor penalties and a misconduct for his resulting action. This was followed by a series of seven minor penalties, one major and one misconduct.

At 11:53 defenseman Billy Shanahan scored on a power play to finish Bowdoin's scoring at 6-2.

With Tony Leonardo out for a cross checking charge, Caccamo closed the gap to 6-3 at 16:48 on a power play. Fisher tightened the score to 6-4 with only 18 seconds remaining, once again with Bowdoin a man short on a Carrigan charging call.

In all there were 19 penalties in the Bowdoin-Boston State tilt; the Bears had nine of them.



Fred Ahern baffles a Boston State defender during last weekend's 6-4 victory.

Bears Defeated

Hoopsters Drop Two on Weekend

By FRED HONOLD

BOWDOIN — Bowdoin's basketball prospects for the year may have been dimmed this past weekend when the team dropped its second game of the early season on Saturday, in a close tilt against Amherst, 74-68. Coach Bicknell's Bears were up seven points at halftime 38-31, and with but 30 seconds remaining in the game, the Lord Jeffs were leading by only a single point. Yet, Amherst managed to win by six points.

On the Friday eve before the Amherst game, Bowdoin's five went down under a strong Williams squad, 91-68.

For Bowdoin, it was Frank Compagnone leading all scorers in the Amherst game with 31 points. Against the powerful Williams club, in which the five Ephem starters hit double digits, Kip Crowley scored 21 for Bowdoin.

In the first half of the Bowdoin-Amherst contest, the Polar Bears surged out in front. The swift attack was headed by senior co-captains Frank Compagnone and Crowley. Crowley trailed Compagnone's game total of 31 points with 17 of his own, while the Bears were aggressive in out-rebounding Amherst.

Bowdoin was hot in the first 20 minutes and showed it with their 38-31 halftime lead, but in the

closing minutes of the game they cooled. At the half-minute mark the Bears trailed 69-68, mainly due to Compagnone's flurry of accurate shots, in which he accounted for 13 of Bowdoin's last 15 points.

Moving in for the go-ahead basket, Amherst's Margulies was fouled. He made the first in a one-on-one foul situation. His second shot was wide, but was stuffed back in to put Amherst ahead by four, 72-68. This followed by another turnover, put the Lord Jeffs safely ahead for the victory.

Bowdoin was strong off the boards, out-rebounding Amherst 54-49, as Crowley pulled down 16 and Bob Jackson hauled down 12. Margulies headed Amherst with 13. Amherst's scoring was led by Farrell with 21, Margulies 15, Petrides 13 and Lavigne 12.

From the floor, Bowdoin hit on 27 of 80 shots, while Amherst was more consistent with fewer shots, 29 of 67.

Against Williams, 68 points was again the magic number which proved to be the obstacle for the Polar Bears, though on Friday Bowdoin lost by a 23-point margin.

Williams sported a towering height advantage, and their first five ran up steady point tallies — Small with 19, Patterson 12, Rosten 16, Bate 15 and Sheehy 12.

With 10 minutes left to go, Williams was up by 10 points, but in a quick flurry of action they scored 14 points to Bowdoin's two to put the game out of reach.

Following the first two games, Bowdoin is hitting 34 percent from the floor and 68 percent from the foul line, with 131 rebounds.

The next Bowdoin varsity basketball game will be home this Wednesday at 7:30 against the University of Maine.

Amherst (74)
Hixon (2), Small 3 (2), Petrides 6 (1), Cough 1 (1), Lavigne 4 (4), Farrell 9 (3), Margulies 6 (3), Considine.

Bowdoin (68)
Geier 2, Crowley 7 (3), Jackson 3 (2), Jones 1, Compagnone 11 (9), Goodwin 1, Redman 2, Thalheimer.

Half time: Bowdoin 38, Amherst 31

Williams (91)-
Small 5 (9), Patterson 6, Rosten 8, Bate 6 (3), Sheehy 6, Ellison 1 (1), Van Cisin, Miller 1, Parker 1, Creahan 1, Faimer 1, Lapaglia 2, Poorkum 1.

Bowdoin (68)
Geier 3, Crowley 7 (7), Jackson 1 (1), Jones 3, Compagnone 2 (4), Redman 2 (2), Vogy 1 (1), Thalheimer 1, Goodwin 1 (1), Kilkhorst (2), Mills, Hamilton 3, Brennan 1 (2).
Half time: Williams 45, Bowdoin 33.

SPECIAL EDITION

Report Of The Committee On Curriculum And Educational Policy



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1973

NUMBER 12

A House Divided

Faculty Meets, Discusses Report

by RINK BUCK

At the close of the Dec. 11th Faculty meeting Professor Whiteside complained that the monthly sessions had become perfunctory; that decision by committee and administration in the cause of efficiency was excluding the faculty from important deliberation on educational policy. If recent faculty meetings have been mute, this session, however great may be the doubt as to what it accomplished, was no exercise in silence.

After the minutes of the previous meeting and the Reports of the President, Dean and Provost had been dispensed with, Professor Long introduced two reports of the Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy. As printed in this week's Orient the first report was divided into a majority and minority opinion and was accepted for discussion. The second report, on the creation of a studio arts major at Bowdoin, was tabled for discussion at a later meeting. This first report, as promised by President Howell, has generated

concern and controversy: anyone who has read it will understand why. Following is the faculty's initial response to both the letter and the spirit of the report.

Professor Abrahamson began the discussion with a question on whether the CEP Committee favored the re-institution of major exams — written or oral. Informed they did not, he expressed his disappointment "at the risk of sounding dated," over the disappearance of that kind of testing.

Professor Whiteside asked why the committee, in its majority and minority reports, was split so decisively between its faculty and student members. Did this division reflect a "collision course" between student and faculty interests on the matter of distribution requirements? Professor Long replied that, while the student members had not been unanimous on each issue presented before the committee, "it just happened that they voted together," when the last tally on the committee report was taken. They then went on to write their own minority report.

Mr. Brogyanyi then read from a statement which he had obviously devoted some time to before the meeting. He labeled the report "too timid" and with comments that were implicative, expressed his concern for the "literacy of Bowdoin students." He favored stronger measures towards encouraging excellence in reading and writing skills than the report suggests.

Phil Beam asked, at the request of the members of the art department, why a limitation of four courses was put on the applied arts. Professor Long replied that there was "no sense of hostility towards arts as a discipline no more than creative writing in English as a discipline." The report singled out the arts for particular attention, continued Long, because the applied arts had no "unified major discipline" and were therefore unusual as curricular offerings. He cited the few numbers of students who abuse the present liberties of the system, many of whom take an excessive number of courses in the arts.

(Please Turn to Page Five)

Council Votes Down CEP Report; Discusses Practical Consequences

by JOHN HAMPTON

The student council has voted resoundingly to "reject in substance and principle" the majority report of the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee concerning graduation requirements.

The January 9 tally showed 28 in favor of the resolution and one against with no abstentions.

Majority Proposal

The committee issued two statements, one documenting the proposals of the ten faculty committee men, the other containing the dissenting opinion of the three student members. Fred Honold '74, gave a point-by-point review of the reports to the council, highlighting the primary areas of disagreement. The majority proposal includes:

- 1) A minimum of eight and a maximum of twelve courses to a major; more courses taken in the department are not credited.
- 2) Students are limited to four courses each in studio art, speech, theater, and creative writing, or twice out of sixteen altogether.
- 3) A student is allowed 24 courses in one division. (There are three divisions: the humanities, economics/law, and the math-sciences.)
- 4) Students can study away from Bowdoin for three semesters; one or two at another college.

5) Two independent study courses are offered to all students. More may be taken in one's major field after one has made the Dean's List for two semesters.

6) Students may receive up to four credits for summer school work.

Council Discussion

Discussion turned on these recommendations and the atmosphere of Lancaster Lounge was reminiscent of the Stamp Act Congress. "The CEP looks to limit the arts," said Honold, "The College plans to build a 1.8 million dollar art facility. If it's here, there should be a department to put in it. A limit to courses in art if you're not a major is not just."

In reference to the proposal behind the new proposal, he added, "We should work more for the faculty advisory program. Or is it naive on our part to assume the faculty are interested in the student's needs? There are so few abuses, rules are not necessary."

Contradictions Cited

Mark Strauss, '73, was distressed over the academic divisions. "The minority report makes more sense than the majority. They're saying you can drink here but you can't drink there." He went on, "If I hate physics and if I'm a mystic, I

don't want to have to take science."

Echoing these thoughts, Tom Hoerner, '74, felt, "If you don't let students take the courses they want to take, you will frustrate them. If they want more 'math-verbal' students, they should get the admissions office to change, not the present student body. The admissions department says one thing and the faculty means to do another."

Reassurance Given

Conscious of the fact that the council has no direct influence in policy making, President Greg Leary, '73, sought to reassure the group. "A lot of faculty members are concerned," he said, "a lot of faculty aren't sure whether they should just set up additional rules. The faculty respects student opinion and student concern."

"Our opinion won't make much difference," said Jed Lyons, '74. "We should get a hold of the professors threatened and make sure we have their support."

After the meeting had adjourned, Steve Maidman, a freshman who had listened to the discussion, summed up the consternation caused by the proposal in the lower classes. "Personally, I was amazed they should attempt such a thing. Every freshman who came here expected no requirements," he said. "It just isn't fair."

MAJORITY MINORITY REPORT REPORT

Report of the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee Graduation Requirements and Related Matters

January 8, 1973

"How small, of all that human hearts endure, That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!"

— S. Johnson

This report proposes a new set of policies and guidelines to govern graduation requirements and related matters. These recommendations are the result of discussions held by the Committee over the past two years, of a review of the programs of individual students and of varying departmental policies, and finally of experience with the use and abuse of present graduation requirements. It also reflects the Committee's sense of a need for greater order and coherence than has recently characterized the curriculum of the College.

The Liberal Arts

A liberal arts education, like the common good it seeks to serve and the individual fulfillment it promises, defies precise defining. Its breadth is supposed to distinguish it from professional training, and its depth in one field in fact it shares qualities of both. It invites a student to extend his concern and awareness beyond himself, and at the same time it lays claim to helping the student discover himself. It is a dispenser of discipline and an evoker of creativity. It is concerned with a knowledge of individual men and their worlds, and yet it examines and often champions those values which transcend individuals and their moments in time. Cynically viewed, it is a step to a reputable place in adult society; ideally seen, it is a picture of man and his accomplishments as they are against a vision of what they might be.

The descent from all things that the liberal arts profess to be to a world of requirements is traumatic. There is no tidy progression, because there is no system for equating a course with

(Please Turn to Page Three)

Minority Report of the Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy, Graduation Requirements and Other Matters

January 8, 1973

As the Minority members of the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee, we would like to submit this dissenting opinion, containing both agreements and disagreements with the Majority Report. We will follow, in Part I of this Minority Report, a point by point discussion paralleling the Majority Report (hereafter known as "The Report"). Included in Part I will be our comments and specific recommendations. In Part II, under the heading of our "General Philosophy", we will incorporate and extend our arguments on those areas where our disagreement with the Majority is more fundamental.

As an introduction, we should point out that we agree with the Majority's definition of the nature and purpose of a liberal arts education. However, if the College is to remain "a dispenser of discipline and an evoker of creativity" it could scarcely do more to frustrate these goals than to accept the Majority Report. There is a clear disjunction in the Majority Report between the opening section on the "Liberal Arts" and the section containing the Recommendations; while the laudable goal of broad exposure needs attention at Bowdoin the specific methods suggested by "The Report" will not effectively achieve that goal. We have discussed the ideas and concerns of the committee with a broad range of students, and offer these comments with both their interests and the interests of a college which has long been without a clear curriculum policy in mind.

Part I

Part I, Subsection A responds point by point to "Some Underlying Assumptions" of the Majority Report. We will quote those assumptions that we disagree with. For the

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII Friday, January 12, 1973 Number 12



Academic Sermonizing

The first response a reader has to the minority and majority reports of the CEP, independent of the contending philosophies contained in each, is, simply, that the students have done a better job than their teachers and deans. The majority report, with its sophomoric Sam Johnson quote and jejune section on the liberal arts-college is anachronistic and evasive at the same time. It pays homage to the undergraduate cult of committed ambiguity, posing goals that its specific recommendations have no intentions of fostering.

The minority report, repetitive in parts, at least displays the candor and depth one expects from the most important committee document submitted for consideration this academic year. Education is, first and last, an eminently practical affair. Educational philosophies tend to obscure practical matters, and, while no college can be without a ratio discipline, any philosophy that avoids or confuses the immediate practical issues is no philosophy at all. By this criterion, the minority report, particularly its closing sections, is a more balanced, sober assessment of just what issues should affect graduation requirements in the future.

We do not say this as agents of student opinion; there may be many students who find the majority report laudable. On the other hand, there is by no means a consensus among the faculty on this report. The CEP committee vote, where each of the faculty members voted in favor of the majority report — leaving the three student members to write their own minority document — does indicate that a broad range of faculty opinion was not consulted either in the appointment of the committee or in its deliberations. Monday's faculty meeting witnessed this lopsidedness. There is a logic, or a teleologic, in the choice of members of any committee; in this instance, the concurrence of opinion reflected in the membership of the committee appears intentional.

The majority report has the effect of a haloed preachment delivered before a cat-napping congregation who realize that the only variety of religious experience that matters is the

exchange within the confessional box. The pulpit up front has no real relation to how the sinners behave, want to behave or even should behave — they suffer the rhetoric each Sunday all the same.

The real issues, then, behind the academic sermonizing are, as Professor Whiteside began to enumerate, those that directly result from the fiscal position of the college: a fixed number of faculty; a tenure system that, as an antiquated professional trade-guild, does less than engender the undivided attention of young faculty members; limited course offerings; limited facilities in the arts; an advisory system that varies in effectiveness according to the commitment of professors and students; cut-backs in expenditures in all departments; and, for all its vaunted advantages, a provincial setting that does restrict the cultural and academic occasions that the college can provide.

Enough Bowdoin students and faculty members are what the college advertizes them to be, creative, committed to their disciplines, hard-working. They comprise an inventive and sizeable enough community to design programs around the limitations of the small school — without watering down those curricular offerings that do exist. This is precisely what has been happening at Bowdoin in the last decade; to this process the college's image to the world owes its credit. This must be allowed to continue.

Educational Effluents

There are those who, instead of inventing around the college's limitations have circumvented — overtaken the flexibilities of the present system. Desirous of a degree more than education, their numbers are found in any institution. They are the sort of student Bowdoin will attract in the future if it adopts the CEP report, only because they are the students willing to accept any curriculum, however meagre, that the college which accepted them offers. They are mediocre and a minority; educational history is littered with the accounts of moribund institutions that establish educational policy tailored to minorities and the mediocre.

At the height of Bowdoin's reputation as a school that combines a limited, sound curriculum with a broad range of supervised independent study options, when this reputation has persuaded many applicants to choose Bowdoin over larger universities, the CEP committee would people Brunswick with students willing to re-embrace what Bowdoin once was, an academy of limited, required offerings. The report, if anything, is an evoker of docility. Witnessing, in the character and interests of recent students, the results of the prudential decisions of the past five years, the college is flexed with timorous growing pains, afraid of what it may become. The pains are an assurance of growth and health, they are not symptoms. Bowdoin is becoming a college remarkable for its determination to make its own decisions independent of a national environment of featureless monotony. It can become this, if any "goal" needs be established, Bowdoin as its own master ought to be our aspiration. Any faculty member or administrator who doubts that Bowdoin can accomplish this end without eroding its reputation and diluting the quality of its offerings hasn't the integrity or confidence in his teaching ability required of his calling, and ought to be residing where more durable cradles are provided for those who falter under the same liberties where talent flourishes. The time has passed for importing these administrative props. Bowdoin is a choice, those who can't abide with free initiative, ought to share their compunctions with peers.

Bias Against The Arts

by TIM POOR

There seems to be a gripping fear on the part of some members of the faculty and administration — a fear that somehow, somewhere, sometime, a Bowdoin student is going to shilly "earn" his or her degree. Such fear is reflected in the biased, illogical majority report of the Committee on Educational Policy.

Inherent in the report is the belief that if a student takes an applied art or studio music course, he is not learning as much or working as hard as the student who indulges in "verbal or mathematical" studies. Not only is this wrong, it is an affront to those students presently pursuing music and art at Bowdoin.

In essence, the report states that a freshman entering Bowdoin with little knowledge or experience in the field of music or art cannot graduate with the full benefit of the entire music or art department; he or she will not be able to take more than a certain number of courses in that department. At the same time, you can be sure that the Admissions Department will be touting the wonders of the "fine arts" at Bowdoin, citing the coming 1.8 million dollar fine arts center.

Not surprisingly there is not a single representative from the art or music departments on the committee. Neither is there a representative from the class of 1975, 1976, or 1977; if there had been, it might have been pointed out that many members of these classes came to Bowdoin because they had been told there would be no distributional requirements of the kind that would be retroactively imposed upon them by the majority report.

The ultimate result of the majority report, if accepted, will be that fewer creative and talented students in the fine arts will come to Bowdoin. But they will not go to "conservatories," as the majority report would suggest; they will go to other liberal arts institutions that are truly progressive. Perhaps this is what the faculty wants. We think not.

Majority Report Appendix Academic Divisions

- I. Art, Classics, English
German, Music, Philosophy
Religion, Romance Languages
Russian, Speech
- II. Economics, Education
Government and Legal Studies
History, Sociology
- III. Biochemistry
Biology, Chemistry
Geology, Mathematics
Physics & Astronomy
Psychology

The following do not count toward division listings:

- Afro-American Studies
- Environmental Studies
- Senior Center Seminars

The Numbers Game

Lastly, seemingly a small point but the most pivotal one in the entire discussion. Just how pervasive are the abuses of the present system at Bowdoin? The two men whose position in the college identify them as people who know about such things, Deans Greason and Robison, either don't know or won't tell us; they base their objections to the status quo on exceptional cases. Mention was made at the faculty meeting of computer print-outs. This sounds very technical. We would like to see a breakdown on the abuses, in number and kind, before the faculty is asked to vote on the far-reaching proposals of the majority report.

Reluctantly, but strongly, we also urge the Deans to discuss the real motives behind their report, which include the fiscal limitations mentioned above. Educational policy ought not to be made on the basis of self-doubt, flummery or speculative metaphysics.

— RINK BUCK



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Majority Report, Continued

(Continued From Page One)

its effect. All academic subjects, in different ways, provide experience in the liberal arts. Even individual courses may differ from year to year to reflect the awareness and interests of the teachers or of the students. There is no way to program the process, and it is absurd to pretend there is.

To deny a universal program, however, is not to deny the validity of policies or practices which will at least spare a student from knowingly or unknowingly turning the undergraduate liberal arts curriculum into what it is not intended to be and by its nature cannot be. No single course or discipline or division of the curriculum should be confused with the whole. Ultimately it is the interrelatedness of the curricular offerings, their complementary nature and their tensions, that comprise much of what the College is about. In a sense, liberal education is the process of discovering and engaging intellectually this phenomenon. What follows is intended to further that end.

Some Underlying Assumptions

1. When the relatively extensive graduation requirements of the 50's and 60's were dropped in 1970, the faculty was not repudiating the educational ideal these requirements were intended to further. It was not even repudiating the idea of a form through which the individual student would engage the curriculum. Instead, the faculty was putting aside the remnant of a set of requirements which no longer seemed valid. In a period free of required courses and the attitudes engendered by compulsion, the faculty anticipated new policies would evolve to govern the selection of courses in a liberal arts curriculum.

2. The College cannot be all things to all people. It is an undergraduate liberal arts institution. Its basic academic resources are its faculty, its library, and its laboratories. Its offerings must be responsibly related to these resources. To say so is not to deny the value of other kinds of learning experiences. It is simply to state

what Bowdoin is and presumably chooses to be.

3. The College in admitting a student as a freshman or as a transfer student assumes that the student intends to pursue his education through the resources of this institution. Study away from campus on an individual basis or through the programs of other institutions may be justifiably viewed as an appropriate complement to educational opportunities here. It is reasonable to assume, though, that the emphasis will fall on the Bowdoin curriculum.

4. In the undergraduate liberal arts curriculum the returns to the student begin to diminish when he pursues at great length any single subject or area of interest. The limited resources of the institution and the design of departmental offerings within the context of the liberal arts preclude the values of a graduate or conservatory experience. Some sense of limits or moderations must govern a student's selection of courses.

5. The value of independent study has long been recognized at Bowdoin. The number of courses taken on this basis has expanded rapidly in recent years. Given the present and projected increase in students and the growing interest in independent study and given the static size of the faculty and its increased teaching load, either the number of independent study courses must be limited or the quality of supervision must suffer. The choice is easy, but any system of limitations ought to provide all students with some experience in independent study if they wish it while assuring the best students of additional opportunities for independent work at an advanced and honor level.

6. During the past one and a half years, a total of fifty-six students elected to carry a fifth course on a Pass-Fail basis. Of that number, seventeen dropped their fifth course, sixteen chose within six weeks to carry the course on a regularly graded basis, and twenty-three continued on a Pass-Fail basis. Of those continuing, several wished the basis could be changed after six weeks. This fall, only seven students registered for a fifth

course on a Pass-Fail basis. Given the limited extent of interest, the administrative work the program generates, and the complicated and puzzling transcript which results, the program cannot really be justified.

7. During the last few years, new courses in applied music, in studio art and photography, in theater, and in advanced speech have been added to the curriculum. Without denying the value of any one of these courses, the policy can be questioned which allows a student to select all of them. Were there a cohesive major which brought such courses into a stated relationship with one another and provided more advanced work than is presently possible, such concentration would be defensible. The present arrangement, however, provides for some students essentially a retreat from the more verbal and mathematical areas of the curriculum. For others, the offerings are expected to fill the role of a conservatory, art school, or drama workshop. The College must decide whether it wishes to create from these potential resources a demanding and appropriately selective major or whether it wishes to limit participation in much the same way limits might appropriately be placed on a regular major program at the undergraduate level. The latter seems the realistic alternative for the present.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered to be effective at registration for the fall of 1973. They would apply to members of the Class of 1975 and later. They would not apply to members of the Class of 1974. As is the case with all academic policies, students and advisers may request consideration for special arrangements whenever circumstances warrant them. It is assumed that the Recording Committee will be responsive to the problems of students currently in College whose options may be narrowed without sufficient warning by these proposed recommendations. For most students, however, the Committee anticipates no difficulties.

1. A student must meet the following requirements to graduate:

- thirty-two courses successfully passed b. completion of a major program c. two years of residence

2. In addition, the following educational policies govern a student's selection of courses:

- A minimum of eight courses and a maximum of twelve courses in one department constitute a major, the precise number within those limits to be determined by each department. Additional courses in a given department may be taken by a student, but they will not normally count toward graduation. By the same token, a student is limited to four courses in studio art, four in speech, four in theater, four in applied music, four in creative writing, and twelve in these areas collectively.

b. A student may take one or two majors.

c. A student may elect up to twenty-four courses for credit in one division. (See Appendix for the listing of courses by divisions for this purpose.)

d. A student may, with departmental and Recording Committee approval, take a total of three semesters of study away from Bowdoin as follows:

- One or two semesters of study away in a program of an accredited institution.
- One semester of study away under the supervision of the major department. A student pursuing study on such a basis pays regular tuition to Bowdoin College. His program, its method, objectives, and system for evaluation, must be approved in advance by his major department and the Recording Committee. The work is to be supervised on a regular basis by a committee composed of two members of the department and one faculty member from another

department. The credit received counts toward the limit of twelve courses in a major department.

e. A student, with departmental approval, may undertake one or two courses of independent study. Students who have been on the Dean's List for the previous two semesters may, with the approval of their major department and the Recording Committee, carry additional courses of independent study in their major. All independent study shall be evaluated by at least two members of the Faculty.

f. A student may normally receive up to a total of four course credits for study at approved summer schools.

g. A student may not expect credit for study undertaken while under suspension from Bowdoin for either academic or disciplinary reasons or while on leave of absence.

h. All Bowdoin courses will be graded High Honors, Honors, Pass, or Fail.

In concluding this report, the Committee is very much aware that the figures it offers to govern such matters as the maximum number of courses in a major or a division are simply efforts to define what seems reasonable. After much discussion, the Committee believes these figures are appropriate, at least for a beginning.

The final recommendation of this report is that the Committee review the operation of these requirements annually and report to the Faculty any changes which experience and further reflections suggest.

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Faculty Interviews: Shipman, Ward, Whiteside

by STEVE MAIDMAN

The question of what constitutes Bowdoin's educational philosophy and just who determines such policy, the educators or the educated, has come under discussion in recent days in various sections of the Bowdoin community. Three members of the Bowdoin faculty were among those who presented their respective viewpoints on the recent reports of the Committee on Educational Policy and its implications in general for the college community.

Supports Requirements
William D. Shipman, Professor of Economics, stated that the era of educational innovation at Bowdoin has not come to an end. "Why should a limitation on specialization mean the end of innovation?" he asked. According to the Professor, it is up to the college to decide what constitutes a "liberal" education, as the governing boards have generally left the determination of educational policy to the faculty for nearly two hundred years. "I think we need a policy which applies across the boards so that some students are not led into abusing the system. . . . The school is guilty of non-education if it permits an individual to take an unlimited number of courses in any one field."

On specific sections of the Majority Report, the economics professor pointed out that one of the key factors behind the section on summer courses is to take the

pressure off those departments which are being continuously asked to approve certain summer courses which in many cases they know nothing about.

On the possibility of a so-called "grandfather clause," or a clause in the final plan to exempt present members of the college community, Mr. Shipman stated that he might consider such a clause for those students who came to the college and feel that the ground rules were changed on them. "I feel very strongly, however, that those students looking for a trade school or conservatory type of education have come to the wrong place." Mr. Shipman added that the Admissions Office projects the liberal arts image but with perhaps too much emphasis on the educational freedom the student will have if he or she attends Bowdoin College, especially in the area of independent study. Professor Shipman said that he believes that the proposed Majority Report will probably not affect the admissions picture but he feels that there is a need for more information and data on the relationship between students who can pay their own way and their interests in the applied arts.

Academic Potholes

On the topic of independent study, Professor Shipman pointed out that those departments without sequential course patterns have "dug themselves into a pretty deep hole." He added that in his opinion, the number of

independent study projects is too high, noting also that graduate schools may tend to look with skepticism on grades that come with excessive numbers of independent study projects. In terms of the twenty-four course ceiling, Professor Shipman concluded that the proposed distribution requirements will not have the effect of reallocating students from various departments. Professor Shipman, chairman of the original committee which did away with general distribution requirements in the spring of 1966, stated that the original general requirements were abolished with the understanding that the specific requirements would remain. One by one, however, they were also abolished. The professor is a member of the Committee on Educational Policy and voted in favor of the Majority Report.

When questioned if he thought the recommendations of the Majority Report would be implemented, Professor Shipman stated that specifically, there would be some move to limit the number of independent study projects that an individual could carry during his academic career at Bowdoin and furthermore, some move to limit the degree of specialization.

Institutional Sins

James E. Ward III is also a member of the Committee on Educational Policy and voted in favor of the Majority Report. Professor Ward noted that he is in

favor of different parts of the Majority Report but voted with the committee. Commenting on the independent study clause in the report, the mathematics professor asked what happens when an individual professor is responsible for ten independent study projects, especially in terms of supervision. Noting the need to put the rules on independent study into context, Mr. Ward added that "some of the greatest sins in this institution are created in the name of independent study." Professor Ward considers the report "an attempt to establish a context or backdrop against which one can measure a lot of things; it is only partly a response to the problems."

Mr. Ward, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, noted that there are a lot of "misunderstandings" concerning the freedoms of the Bowdoin curriculum, one example being the expectation of independent study in the freshman year. "I do not think it is so much what we are saying, but what we are not saying," Mr. Ward added that he need a statement as a way of communicating what our view of a liberal arts education is.

When questioned on the present advisory system, Professor Ward stated that the advisory system is incapable of handling the situation by itself in absence of a general framework which the proposed system would provide.

Professor Ward stated that it is too early to say whether the

Majority Report will pass, but in the long run, the Professor feels it will.

William B. Whiteside, Chairman of the Department of History, stated that we must develop as much as possible an educational philosophy on what a liberal arts education is and what Bowdoin College is. "Having arrived at such a position, then all the details will fall into place; the admissions policy, distribution requirements, and the like. . . . Furthermore, I believe it is possible that our students and our faculty as presently constituted can arrive at such a consensus. It is in this connection that I am sorry that the present report shows a cleavage between the students and faculty."

Professor Whiteside noted that having read the Minority Report, "I believe that the three students are serious students and that we ought to consider their opinions." Whiteside added that he believes one of the reasons for the high number of independent study requests is that Bowdoin College offers a limited curriculum and that the college is attracting students who cannot satisfy their respective specialized interests within the present curriculum.

Mr. Whiteside also added that if the College restricts independent study, Bowdoin may be saying in effect to some of these students, "Don't come here," and the history professor noted that "the implication of this position may be harmful to Bowdoin."

Minority Report, Continued

(Continued From Page One)
assumptions that we agree with, please refer to the "Report."

Subsection A:

"Some Underlying Assumptions"
1) Agreed.

2) "The College cannot be all things to all people. It is an undergraduate liberal arts institution. Its basic academic resources are its faculty, its library, and its laboratories. Its offerings must be responsibly related to these resources. To say so is not to deny the value of other kinds of learning experiences. It is simply to state what Bowdoin is and presumably chooses to be."

By its obvious nature, we agree that a small college like Bowdoin can never become "all things to all people". All generalizations however, by their very vagueness, are easily open to misinterpretation. We move therefore that this section be clarified. The key sentence in this section is "Its basic academic resources are its faculty, its library, and its laboratories." We would append to this sentence the resources of "the student body" and "the art facilities." This is fundamental to our disagreement with the majority. We will return to this last point later; suffice it to say here that this underlying assumption affects the Art Department — particularly the studio arts, an area of increasing interest on the part of students and administration alike — in a unique way.

3) Agreed.

4) "In the undergraduate liberal arts curriculum the returns to the student begin to diminish when he pursues at great length any single subject or area of interest. The limited resources of the institution and the design of departmental offerings within the context of the liberal arts preclude the values of a graduate or conservatory experience. Some sense of limits of moderation must govern a student's selection of courses."

The danger of Bowdoin becoming a "conservatory" is precluded by the very limitations the College has imposed on its offerings in all the applied arts. Far from imputing this lack of depth in the fine arts to any motives on the part of the departments and faculty members involved, we would like to defend their right to work with students to the same depth as is currently allowed in other departments.

The "some sense of limits or moderation" phrase we regard as impugning the faculty advisory system. If "broad exposure" is to be achieved, and we think it should be, then advisors ought to be depended on to encourage, persuade, and even demand that the advisee branch out into areas that will enhance their major interest. Many faculty members will welcome the proposed reforms of "The Report" as a chance to shift responsibility from themselves to an established administrative limit. Insofar as this will reduce the advisory system to a token, we oppose the implications of this section. The Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee should be attempting to devise an alternative scheme that would strengthen the advisory system at Bowdoin, as many other colleges, in the face of abolishment of requirements, have already instituted.

5) "The value of independent study has long been recognized at Bowdoin. The number of courses taken on this basis has expanded rapidly in recent years. Given the present and projected increase in students and the growing interest in independent study and given the static size of the faculty and its increased teaching load, either the number of independent study courses must be limited or the quality of supervision must suffer. The choice is easy, but any system of limitations or priorities to provide all students with some experience in independent study if they wish it while assuring the best students additional opportunities for independent work at an advanced and honor level."

Again, this assumption will allow faculty members to rely on administrative limits instead of their assessment of a particular student's needs. Some may welcome this. While we realize

that some abuses of the independent study system have occurred, as an entire option in the curriculum the independent study program is a success. Corrective policy should not be made on the basis of a project's occasional weakness but rather on the basis of its overall strength. We are as concerned with the integrity of the college as anyone. We expect that professors will enter a failing grade whenever a student's work does not meet the standards established at its outset.

6) "During the past one and a half years, a total of fifty-six students elected to carry a fifth course on a Pass-Fail basis. Of that number, seventeen dropped their fifth course, sixteen chose within six weeks to carry the course on a regularly graded basis, and twenty-three continued on a Pass-Fail basis. Of those continuing, several wished to be based on a changed after six weeks. This fall, only seven students registered for a fifth course on a Pass-Fail basis. Give the limited extent of interest, the administrative work the program generates, and the complicated and puzzling transcript which results, the program cannot really be justified."

If this applies only to seven students, the caveat of "administrative work the program generates, and the complicated and puzzling transcript which results" is simply deceptive. We find it hard to believe that seven slightly unorthodox transcripts can cause any significant administrative difficulties. Since many Ivy League schools have five courses a semester programs, a similar Bowdoin transcript could hardly be a liability when sent on to graduate schools. The fact is, many students have never known that the fifth course pass/fail option exists at Bowdoin. If it were more openly publicized by the college, its numbers would certainly justify its retention.

7) "During the last few years, new courses in applied music, in studio art and photography, in theater, and in dance have been added to the curriculum. Without denying the value of any one of these courses, the policy can be questioned which allows a student to select all of them. Were there a cohesive major which brought such courses into a stated relationship with another, it would provide more advanced work than is presently possible, such concentration would be defensible. The present arrangement, however, provides for some students essentially a retreat from the more verbal and mathematical areas of the curriculum. For others, the offerings are expected to fill the role of a conservatory, art school, or drama workshop. The College must decide whether it wishes to create from these potential resources a demanding and appropriately selective major or whether it wishes to provide limited participation in much the same way limits might appropriately be placed on a regular major program at the undergraduate level. The latter seems the realistic alternative for the present."

We will later have a section on just how "The Report" applies to the arts at Bowdoin. The key sentence is the last one: "The latter (i.e., limit participation much the same way limits might appropriately be placed on a regular major program) seems the realistic alternative for the present." In fact, the recommendations of the Majority Report do not treat the arts as a regular major. Moreover, just how is the phrase "for the present" intended? The limits as proposed could very well set a precedent that remained administrative policy for years; this preempts and prejudices the proposals for a studio arts major now in the making by members of the art department.

Subsection B:

"Recommendations"

1 (a) Agreed.
 (b) Agreed.
 (c) "Two years of residence." We agree that any student receiving a Bowdoin degree should be in residence for a minimum of two years. However, the sequence of the two years can lead to confusion. There has been at least one instance where a student has spent his entire freshman and sophomore years at Bowdoin, left on an exchange program his junior

year, and when requesting permission to remain at the exchange institution for his senior year, has been asked to return to take advanced courses at the institution where he intends to take his degree. What is the policy then? Can these two years be any two non-consecutive years?

2 (a) "A minimum of eight courses and a maximum of twelve courses in one department, consisting of a major, a precise number within those limits to be determined by each department. Additional courses in a given department may be taken by a student, but they will not normally count toward graduation. By the same token, a student is limited to four courses in studio art, four in speech, four in theater, four in applied music, four in creative writing, and twelve in these areas collectively."

It is agreed by the minority that a minimum of eight courses should be the standardized bottom line for the number of courses required for a major. However, as an administrative policy of the college, we oppose any upper limit on the number of courses students may take in their major field. This should be a decision made on the departmental level where differences exclusive to each discipline could be reflected in any upper limit. Department members could decide among themselves and in consultation with students if and when exceptions ought to be made. In addition, we oppose what appears to us to be arbitrary limitations — the restriction of any student from more than four courses in any one of the applied arts. As well, we oppose the proposed collective limit of twelve in the fine arts.

2 (b) Agreed.
 (c) "A student may elect up to twenty-four courses for credit in one division. (See Appendix for the listing of courses by divisions for this year.)"

We do not feel that any limits within divisions ought to exist. Broad exposure is strongest where it is motivated by choice and/or consultation. We foresee that except that the Recording Committee and Administration will have to make to this rule will be so great as to cause excessive administrative attention and paperwork. One example: What will happen in the case of a student who by his or her senior year, has approached the twenty-four course limit only to discover that a visiting or new faculty member is conducting courses in his or her division not previously offered? Again we argue for departmental autonomy. Major departments should discourage students from over-exposure in one area.

2 (d) "All students may, with departmental and Recording Committee approval, take a total of three semesters of study away from Bowdoin as follows:

1. One or two semesters of study away in a program of an accredited institution.
 2. One semester of study away under the supervision of the major department. A student pursuing study on such a basis pays regular tuition to Bowdoin College. His program, its method, objectives, and system for evaluation, must be approved in advance by his major department and the Recording Committee. The work is to be supervised on a regular basis by a committee composed of two members of the department and one faculty member from another department. The credit received counts toward the limit of twelve courses in a major department."

An administrative loophole will arise here. If a student spends a year abroad and takes advantage of the additional semester of off-campus study, he will not have exhausted the two-year limit allowed him by recommendation 1 (c). If this same student does not enter Bowdoin with any Advanced Placement credits and does not take any summer courses, effectively he will be required to spend two and one-half years of residence (five semesters) at Bowdoin. One or the other recommendation ought to be amended to avoid this ambiguity and administrative difficulty.

2 (e) "A student, with departmental

approval, may undertake one or two courses of independent study. Students who have been on the Dean's List for the previous two semesters may, with the approval of their major department and the Recording Committee, carry additional courses of independent study in their major. All independent study shall be evaluated by at least two members of the Faculty."

We propose that no limitation be placed on the number of independent studies a student may take. This decision should be at the discretion of the major department. If a student requests an independent study outside his major area, permission should be granted on the basis of available time of the faculty member(s) and the degree to which the faculty member feels that the study is justified due to lack of course offerings. Here again, student-faculty consultation — not administrative limits — ought to be the arbiter for independent studies. We would expect, when time and overlapping course material are clear indications that an independent study is impossible or superfluous, that faculty members would ask students to put their request off for a semester or, when they do so, encourage the student to abandon the project. Faculty members who find themselves in high demand as mentors for independent studies might want to establish a reserve system, where students turned away for lack of time could be assured of a place the following semester. Evaluation by two faculty members should be optional. Where additional evaluation is beneficial, and if time allows, certainly it should be encouraged. Whereas many independent studies are initiated because of the mutual rapport between a student and a professor, and whereas independent studies probe deeper interests of a faculty member not always reflected in broader course offerings, we feel the two faculty member rider would increase, not decrease, faculty workload. Because many independent studies are taken up with a particular professor in light of his unique interest, an additional reader is unfeasible as well as inefficient. Vital to the Bowdoin educational philosophy has been the active encouragement of independent studies which help to compensate for limited course offerings. This active encouragement is an asset the college must energetically seek to protect.

2 (f) "A student may normally receive up to a total of four course credits for study at approved summer schools." Once again we see no rationale for a specific limit of four summer school courses. There are a number of outstanding summer academic programs (such as the Dartmouth Science Program) which enable a Bowdoin student to enhance his academic experience without losing a year away from the Bowdoin environment. Furthermore, some students choose to complete their undergraduate studies in two and one-half to three years by continuing their studies throughout the summer. These are usually exceptional students; to impose on them a limit of four course credits for summer work would in itself discourage academic pursuit.

2 (g) Agreed.

(h) "All Bowdoin courses will be graded High Honors, Honors, Pass, or Fail." For the reasons given earlier, we recommend that the fifth course pass/fail option be retained.

Part II

General Philosophy

One overriding element in the future of the college is so crucial here that we feel it ought to be given attention. As President Howell has indicated in his annual report, there will be no increase in the total number of faculty in the next four years. This fixed

number rests beneath any suggested curriculum changes, or in limits imposed on individual course allowances. This is a financial expedient beyond anyone's immediate control. We sympathize with the very real fiscal problems of the school and do not in any way suggest that this decision can or ought to be altered immediately. We do feel that the best should be made of an admittedly undesirable situation. However, course offerings and program flexibility, especially at a time of increased enrollment, ought to be preserved and encouraged, not impeded. Open encouragement on the part of the college as far as course flexibility and freedom to diversify is concerned will best be facilitated by strengthening of the advisory system, greater reliance on major department consultations, and the continuation of the diverse offerings of both the senior center seminars and visiting lecturers.

The relationship and definitions of motivation and study remain two very debatable qualities. Still, when all sources of fact and opinion have been heard, few can deny that a pronounced causal relationship between motivation and study exists in the agency of free choice. Any success a given course attains begins and ends with the devotion it engenders in its participants. The presence of even a handful of half-committed students makes for an unrewarding experience for faculty and student alike. Broad exposure must be justified in the mind of a student before he enters the classroom. This disposition can only be achieved by the measures suggested above, particularly by the influence of a concerned faculty member. Numerical limitations of any sort — even for the few who do abuse the freedom of the present system — are no Morrison's Pill. They only create further confusion and administrative problems.

The Majority Report singles out for specific limitation courses in the studio and fine arts. While the total figure of twelve courses is no less than the figure assigned to other major areas, it does break down to a limitation of four in each of the applied arts (drama, speech, studio art, and music). The college only offers four speech courses and two creative writing courses — they limit themselves. In each of the other three areas we feel that a limitation of four is both discriminatory and financially inconsistent. To spend \$1.8 million on a fine arts center that will be used by students who could only reasonably expect to reach intermediate studio skills contradicts every statement made by the Offices of the President and Provost regarding the expected benefits of an expanded fine arts program. We would rather see no money spent at all than to witness the construction of a facility that would guarantee the disappointment of students who had an introduction to a given studio art and were then forbidden from pursuing their interest to any meaningful depth. Even if a student enrolled in a studio art course in the same discipline for each of eight semesters at Bowdoin he would still have an additional twenty-four courses from which to choose. This limitation on the fine arts is inextricably related to admissions policy which stresses Bowdoin's fine arts program.

The real issue is whether studio art is considered a valid undergraduate discipline at Bowdoin. If the college has the confidence in the quality of its staff in these departments — which it should — then it will back up its declared intention of supporting the arts by encouraging students to pursue studio work to the same depth as any other major. We realize that studio and non-studio courses are not equitable to the "verbal or (Please Turn to Page Five)

Minority Report, Continued

(Continued From Page Four)

mathematical" disciplines. However, it is illogical to assume, as the Majority Report suggests, that students who participate in studio arts are necessarily "retreating" from mathematical or verbal skills. With all this in mind, even if greater numbers are attracted to studio arts, Bowdoin's chance of becoming a "conservatory," or the college's chances of becoming a "retreat" for students disinclined to verbal studies, are still very low.

In section 6 of "Underlying Assumptions" the Report speaks of the "administrative work" generated by the seven unorthodox fifth course transcripts now existent in the

college files. We find it difficult to imagine that, if these seven cause enough concern to gain notice in a Curriculum and Educational Policy report, then, administrative duties necessary to watchdog such things as:

- a) 1,250 transcripts for violations of the proposed four, twelve, and twenty-four curriculum limitations;
 - b) the three possible semesters away from campus;
 - c) the discrepancies of the 1(c) - 2(d) loophole;
 - d) the four course credit limit for summer work; and
- e) the verification by Dean's List cross-check for more than two independent studies, will not be colossal in comparison.

In summary we feel the need for these arbitrary limitations to encourage students to expand their course exposure is a direct outgrowth of the breakdown of the advisory system. In an atmosphere of indifference to a strong advisory system, it is not surprising that the college might want to impose course limitations. Basic to this minority report then is our recommendation that the advisory system be redesigned and given new vigor.

Finally, we want to stress that we are in agreement with the majority's basic objective which is concerned with revising the curricular structure to coalesce with Bowdoin's educational philosophy. Suffice it to say, its

proposals not only will create a great many administrative problems but also in general are contrary with Bowdoin's professed liberal arts objectives. For the college to remain a "dispenser of discipline and an evoker of creativity" we feel these objectives can best be attained if our recommendations are implemented. At a time when Bowdoin is undergoing a change in both size and composition of its student body, while at the same time the faculty size remains constant, we stress the need for curricular flexibility which will allow for responsiveness to the specific needs of the individual. Invaluable to Bowdoin's present educational outlook is this

concern for the individual student's academic needs and desires. Again we urge that this outlook be preserved.

While the laudable goal of broad exposure needs attention at Bowdoin, the specific methods suggested by the Majority Report will not effectively achieve that goal. Nevertheless, with the help of the faculty, student body, and administration, hopefully the Majority Report can be amended and clarified in a manner which will coalesce Bowdoin's curricular structure with Bowdoin's educational philosophy.

Gregory Leary '73
Mitch Glazier '73
Fred Honold '74

Faculty Debate Ensues

(Continued From Page One)

Paul Darling and John Howland asked just how great this number was, Darling suggested that, with the report, "we have a solution, but I'm not sure we have a problem yet."

Dean Gresson answered that "the problem is certainly not general" but went on to recount an exceptional case of a student who had taken a recording committee decision to the appeals committee and was allowed to finish his career at Bowdoin with his entire program in a very narrow area.

Professor Beckwith of the Music Department, with what was the most passionate and articulate delivery of the entire meeting, defended the arts program at Bowdoin and cautioned against both the specific proposals and implications of the CEP majority report. He pointed out that the Music Department carefully surveys requests for independent studies for students who are attempting to avoid the demands of the regular course offerings. He believes — and he added later that he had previously thought that the arts at Bowdoin needed no defense — that the "intellectual activity of the arts is as valid as mathematical and verbal skills." Beckwith also mentioned that the college has recently attracted some very exceptional students and the effect of this report would be "to scare them right off the campus."

Legislating Virtue

Nate Dane reported that the ceiling of twelve courses in a major would have deleterious effects on classics; he felt there was "no need to raise new barriers." To the contention that the literacy of Bowdoin students was inadequate he insisted that, "the kids coming through here today are more literate than when I pushed myself to my degree of literacy through Bowdoin."

John Howland spoke up again asking why the college had to "get back into the business of legislating virtue." He then pointed out, after several comments on the Sam Johnson quote that adorns the cover of the majority report, that the couplet was in fact taken from a poem by Goldsmith. Amidst laughter, Dean Gresson rejoined that, while the poem was Goldsmith's, the last twelve lines were Johnson's and he "thought that Johnson deserved credit for them."

The imperturbable Professor Whiteside, who was interrupted by a power failure and continued his talk without a pause, did not think, as the minority report recommended, that a strengthening of the advisory system was feasible. He shared with Professor Beckwith the belief that Bowdoin attracted certain superior students who would not remain if its liberal policies were abolished. In an attempt to get to the real issue behind the report, encouraging the faculty to grapple with just what the goals of the college are or ought to be, he asked a further question. "Why

are students abusing the system?"

The limited course offerings at a time of increased student enrollment with no commensurate increase in the number of faculty is a partial answer to the question. The varied backgrounds and experiences of recent students are another reason. While he did acknowledge the few abuses, Whiteside did not feel they warranted all the proposals in the CEP majority report. If the college is prepared to "curtail diversity," then they might adopt the report, if not, he doubted its usefulness.

Professor Moulton of the Biology Department had numerous questions, most of them centering on textual ambiguities in the report. He wondered if the CEP committee had considered some of the scheduling problems implementation of their proposals would cause and spoke of the increasing difficulty he finds in scheduling afternoon labs of three hour duration.

Frozen Faculty

Professor Hazelton, pointing to the "undesirable political-economy of the college" (i.e. limited funds, frozen faculty size, limited course offerings etc.) maintains that Bowdoin ought to be asking itself how it should respond to its particular problems and determine just what the goals of the institution are. The goal should be preserving the greatest amount of freedom under the present limited resources.

Tom Cornell, whose remarks ran a close second to Beckwith's for the depth of concern they evidenced, professed to speak for the future of the college in general, not exclusively as a member of the Art Department. The CEP report, he believed, "will have a massive detrimental effect" on the atmosphere of the college. The present environment at Bowdoin does better, than many to "nurture self-esteem and self-discipline." "Students are," Cornell stated, "the most important constituency of the college;" there should be a "benevolent tolerance of individual change." He went on to take particular exceptions in the rhetoric of the report.

Deciding that future discussions could take place at the public meetings the CEP plans to hold and at the February faculty meeting, the agenda proceeded to a report by Professor Butcher on the progress of the Committee on Environmental Studies. After his brief remarks, in which he stated that "the committee was proceeding with its plans satisfactorily, Dick Moll spoke of the interest outside the college in Bowdoin's environmental studies program. The unique location of the college made this program of particular moment to many high school and secondary school applicants with whom he had spoken. "There being no old or new business, the meeting was adjourned after a brief announcement by Professor Howland on a series of biology seminars.

A Statement On The Arts

by THOMAS CORNELL

Before going on leave for the second semester, I would like to use this vehicle to express appreciation to the Administration, the CEP and the students for the time and effort they have spent trying to give form to the growing interest in the Arts. No matter what dreams we have as individuals, we depend on Bowdoin as an Institution — even as a surrogate family. It has been educating for the Art Department to see the form of the Art Building progress as a corporate process under the objective supervision of Olin Robison, as much as we may disagree. The same process has been applied by the CEP to the development of the creative Visual Arts.

Equal Rights For Arts

There are many more dreams — perhaps a few may be considered and realized within the near future. One is to separate the arts from the languages and call them a fourth division of the curriculum. This would help in the administration and organization of all of the participating arts and problems of

mixed media. This would insure representation on the CEP by some members of the Arts. Perhaps we can encourage dance by awarding it the academic status that it receives at most institutions similar to Bowdoin. Perhaps we can show that there is sufficient interest among the students and the possibilities of professional occupation beyond Bowdoin so that we can increase the Arts Faculty as the College becomes larger. Then, the Arts will be able to prepare students for professional work at the same level of excellence as we do in the sciences and the humanities.

Constructive Criticism

The Great American Dream is to reach the stage of the "pursuit of happiness," and it is to the Arts that we can look for an example of this experience.

Those students who are staying at Bowdoin must begin to recognize that there has been some effort made on their behalf and any criticism made of the "Administration" should take constructive form. The Administration has reached a hand toward the students and an irresponsible "bad-mouthing" at

this point becomes childish dependency or neurotic catharsis.

Some of the constructive things that can be done are to make articulate criticisms of the CEP Report to interested Faculty, make concrete suggestions to departments and generally communicate your ideas.

Locus of Initiative

My own criticism of the CEP Report, other than its defensiveness about the Arts (basing its philosophy on extreme case analysis is amusing but we haven't seen the statistical analysis of the total picture), is that it is similar to Scott Palmer's notion that it takes the locus of initiative, discipline and responsibility from the student and places it "in loco parentis." In my opinion, educators should not be tempted by laws which might encourage authoritarianism — we our hands full becoming authorities and communicating what we know so that it can be received. Perhaps the most elegant way to encourage individual curricular breadth is to use John McKee's idea of a minor in a second division of the curriculum as a simple means of encountering other uses of the human mind.

President, Deans, Favor Report

by SG and JH

Often, the issues debated within educational institutions are assumed to be more clearcut than they really are. The present controversy over the Majority Report of the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee is no exception.

Judging from the immediate protests raised not only by students but by many faculty members as well, there has been a great deal of confusion concerning just what the majority report attempts to do, what problems it seeks to rectify, and what methods are recommended to confront these problems.

President Roger Howell, and Deans Paul Nyhus and A. LeRoy Gresson Jr., gave their views on some key points to help clear up confusion.

Liberal Arts

Ultimately, the entire debate over distribution requirements hinges on the much-banded-about yet fuzzy concept of "Liberal Arts Education". The administration's argument for requirements appears to be twofold. First, a liberal arts education implies a study of different disciplines. Unfortunately, the present lack of requirements has been abused by some students who have concentrated in one area of study at the expense of a broader education. Second, a liberal arts education should prepare students for life in the outside world. Concern was expressed that Bowdoin was graduating students who in Dean Nyhus' words, "aren't familiar with a scientific vocabulary and can't speak a foreign language.

Overspecialization

Although it is easy to point out individual cases where a student has specialized beyond all reason, one of the key questions all three agreed on was whether present abuse of the system was widespread enough to justify the measures suggested in the report. Said President Howell, "It will be incumbent on the majority on the CEP to demonstrate the existence of abuse."

On the other hand, Dean Gresson, one of the drafters of the report argued that the proposal would have validity even if there was no abuse, since it proposed only general guidelines and not specific requirements. The provisions of the report would affect very few students, he said.

Independent Study

Even though some of the most rewarding educational activity at Bowdoin has taken place in independent study, they all felt there had been some abuses of the option. Dean Nyhus mentioned that some projects were graded on the high side and that students took more than one independent study with the same advisor to get better grades. Although there have been abuses, Dean Nyhus feels the program is a valuable educational tool, needing only additional project supervision.

Advisor System

All three expressed concern over the effectiveness of the advisory system. Even though advisors can refuse to sign registration cards, the administration feels that with individual exceptions, they have not encouraged students strongly enough to branch out into different areas of study.

Strengthening the system as has been suggested by the minority report is next to impossible, implied President Howell. "I don't know of one which works well," he said.

Reaction to the minority report's suggestion that the number of courses a student may take in any one area be left to the discretion of the departments involved varied. The larger departments, they argued, are already pressed for time in their present advisory capacity for majors. Moreover, Dean Gresson felt, "Departments have demonstrated that they don't have much sense of constraint."

Art

The report has been interpreted by some as an attack on the arts program here at Bowdoin. The three were quick to emphasize that this was in no way the intention of the proposal, which instead reflects concern that the existing facilities are too limited to justify concentration in that area. If fund raising is successful and a new arts facility is constructed, restrictions on the number of art courses a student may take would be normalized.

What are the chances that the proposal in the majority report will be adopted? It is extremely unlikely, the three felt, that the report would stand intact. If amended, it stands a fair chance of passing or it could be diluted enough to raise objections from those members of the faculty who feel that it does not go far enough, thereby raising the possibility of defeat by coalition. But they were reluctant to make any predictions. In President Howell's words: "The faculty is a very unpredictable body."

Diversity, Distribution, And the 1972 Manpower Report

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

"Why all of a sudden?" was the question being asked by many students on campus during the past week as news of the distribution requirements proposal spread. Some individuals saw the proposal as just another indication of a "back to the fifties" movement in academe; another group viewed it as another indication of Bowdoin hypocrisy, and argued that the college was going to be hard pressed to reconcile the proposal with its soft-sell approach to prospective applicants and its emphasis upon Bowdoin's academic freedom. Several transfer students noted that they had "fled" to Bowdoin to escape, among other things, the distribution requirements of other colleges that had "interfered" with their desire to pursue work in the field of their major more intensively.

While the current proposal has its shortcomings, the idea of encouraging diversity among college students may not appear to be paternalistic or petty when one considers the shortcomings of narrow specialization or socialization in one particular field. One full chapter of the *Manpower Report of the President, 1972* concerned itself with problems of employment in the professions and among those who have received a higher education, and noted that narrow specialization was outdated in a time characterized by engineering layoffs and Ph.D. unemployment. While the conclusions of the *Manpower Reports*, may not have motivated the submission of a proposal on distribution requirements, they have made it "perfectly clear" that this is certainly the "right time" to discuss any subjects pertinent to the issue of diversity versus specialization.

If you entered the first grade in September, 1958 you were among the first of a generation of American students educated in the Sputnik era, "Back to the fifties" and other clichés notwithstanding, this academic generation was educated by, of, and for space age technology and its needs; among these needs was the skill of the Ph.D.

This is the Post-Sputnik Age. The effects of the end of the Sputnik era are being acutely felt in the academic community; college seniors speak of "Ph.D. glue" as they turn their attention from graduate school to business and law schools; tenure is hard to come by for aspiring faculty; engineers in the aerospace industries face unemployment or work in wholly unrelated fields.

Academe, as well as the world of goods and services, obeys the laws of supply and demand, and the lessons of Economics I courses have assumed a sudden relevancy to academics. What has happened can be explained by tracing the history of the glut of the academic job market. What lies ahead can be considered in the light of past trends. What colleges — and all of us — have to do about it is a question that we must answer in the immediate future. We know where, approximately, we should turn.

First, some history: the early 60's saw a continued growth in the employment of professional and technical workers that had begun in the 50's with a two-thirds rise in the total number of these workers. An additional 3.7 million of these workers were added to the labor force during the 60's and this boom was to a great extent the result of massive Government funding of research and development (R and D), defense production, education, and health. In the teaching profession, federal grants, especially those made under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 were greatly responsible for the marked reductions in teacher-student ratios through the hiring on state and municipal levels of 700,000

teaching personnel. Increased federal and state support for higher education made possible a doubling in enrollment at colleges and universities; members of lower income and minority groups found increased opportunities to pursue higher education and professional training. Draft deferment policy during the 60's was manpower training and development. Not until 1962 did the total number of degrees granted at all levels surpass the 1950 figure. In 1962, the President's Science Advisory Committee released a report entitled, "Meeting Manpower Needs In Science And Technology," which called for federally-supported programs to encourage graduate education in engineering, science, and mathematics, and a "target" of at least 7,500 doctorates and 20,000 M.S. degrees in these fields alone by 1970.

Those targets were met by 1968, and this achievement coincided with slowdowns in aerospace-related programs. Federal fellowships and traineeships were cut back in 1968 and by 1971-72, only 29,000 students held these, as opposed to 51,000 (1 out of 6 full-time graduate students) in 1967-68. Furthermore, the demand for elementary and secondary school teachers fell off with the end of the post-war "baby boom," and the growth of the school-age population stopped, at least for the time being. For professional and technical workers, degrees were awarded in ever greater numbers while employment levelled off. This, of course, resulted in the now legendary unemployment of Ph.D. engineers, up from 1.3 per cent in 1968 to 2.9 per cent in 1971. While far below the national overall unemployment rate of 6 per cent, this situation nevertheless represented "a failure to utilize and a consequent gradual erosion of knowledge and skills which Ph.D.'s spend years of their lives in acquiring," as well as "the waste of a social investment which has been estimated at about \$50,000 per individual with the Ph.D."

The 1972 *Manpower Report* devotes a full chapter to the problems of the higher-educated work force and offers several conclusions drawn from its study of the "Ph.D. glut." First, "it is hard to escape the conclusion that the tremendous expansion in graduate departments during the early and mid-1960's went beyond that currently required in many fields or likely to be needed in the coming decade." Second, "Those with doctorates have had difficulty finding positions in which they can really utilize their specialized training." Third, "In all probability, the general

scarcity of professional personnel and intense demand for college graduates which prevailed during most of the 1960's have come to more than a temporary end. The unique conjunction of demand and supply factors which produced this shortage situation will not recur in the foreseeable future (short of a major war or other national catastrophe involving full mobilization of the country's resources). Clearly it will continue to be necessary for college graduates to enter a wider range of jobs than they did prior to 1970."

The underutilization of Ph.D. skills remains an unsolved problem for this decade. Some 30,000 doctoral degrees were awarded in 1970, and projections for the number of degrees expected to be awarded in 1980 range as high as the U.S. Office of Education's figure of 64,000. Some research groups, among them the National Science Foundation, dispute such high projections. But these high projections are based upon the surge in undergraduate enrollment and the increased number of baccalaureate awards. 530,000 students received baccalaureates in 1965; one million such degrees are expected to be awarded in 1975.

A growth in higher education enrollment will in all likelihood compel colleges and universities to enlarge their faculties. This, however, "would require only about thirty per cent of the number of new doctorates projected for 1970-74 and a still lower projection (22 per cent) in the second half of the decade," according to Wolfie and Kidd ("The Future Market for Ph.D.'s, *Science*, August 27, 1971, pp. 784-793). In the 1960's, college teaching absorbed approximately fifty percent of all new Ph.D.'s. Clearly, then, the college teaching market is tightening. The birth rate decline that began in 1962 will mean a levelling-off in college enrollment beginning in the 1980's, and this will cut back further into the Ph.D. teaching market.

Assuming, however, that society will not reverse technological trends and return to a "state of nature," technological needs will exert a continuing demand for Ph.D. skills. While demand for Ph.D.'s in defense and aerospace-related industries has fallen off, there will be a demand for Ph.D.'s in other areas of public concern. These areas include urban renewal, ecological engineering, population-resources equilibrium, natural resource maintenance, public transportation and public health. Federal incentives in these areas would allow for increased utilization of doctorate skills in

these fields, and current domestic R and D appropriations indicate that such incentives will be provided. The process of shifting engineering priorities alone involves more than federal incentives, however; the nature of training must shift from 1960's parameters. "Moderation in further expansion of Ph.D. programs is in order," notes the *Manpower Report*. "Students need to be prepared not merely for research and teaching but for a wider range of positions." Scientists, engineers, and technicians shunted out of aerospace and defense jobs must be retrained, and the Technology Mobilization and Reemployment Program has been working on the problem since Spring, 1971.

There will be jobs for Ph.D.'s but the number and nature of these jobs depends upon national budget priorities, government and private efforts in domestically-oriented R and D programs and the willingness of educational institutions to provide, through long range planning, skill flexibility for their graduates. "Educational planning must...take account of the dynamic nature of this country's economy and technology and the consequent certainty that many professional workers will have to make occupational shifts — possibly several such shifts — in the course of their working lives."

The "assembly line" approach must give way to "more broadly based undergraduate and graduate education, including multidisciplinary programs, which will give students greater occupational flexibility." Undergraduate institutions, it is suggested, should offer skill development in new fields, such as environment and public services, so that trained personnel will be available for positions when these fields are opened by federal grants, private participation and general R and D trends. Public service occupations will offer lucrative opportunities to future Ph.D.'s. It is even stated that in the future, police force candidates may be required to attend an institution of higher education in order to become familiar with the many socio-economic and psychological problems they confront on the job. Allied medical services will offer new opportunities; some of the work performed currently by MD's or D.O.'s, such as ophthalmic nursing, anaesthetic work, and even the administration of antibiotics and injections, can be performed by trained personnel who are willing to perform supporting work but do not wish to seek a medical school education. Former military medical corpsmen can perform such work. To train these

supporting personnel, teaching personnel will be needed.

The recommendations of the report concern not only technical institutes but liberal arts colleges as well. Students can no longer afford to drift through college, unaware of the manpower situation, believing that they can always fall back on teaching as a career, believing that they can escape from the workaday world through a liberal arts education. Academic departments cannot continue to remain separated from each other, as the sciences are from the liberal arts, because the domestic needs of the nation require solutions that take a broad spectrum of factors into account; for example, the environmental lawyer will find a knowledge of science helpful, and the urban engineer could use the assistance of sociological skills or even a knowledge of art and architecture.

The undergraduate college, of course, is not a factory for technology and the *Manpower Report* does not mean to debunk the validity of a pure liberal arts educational experience for those who desire it. Quite to the contrary, it seems to imply that the liberal arts education will serve an important function in the future, and will see better days when R and D grants begin to flow more freely again. Rather than criticize intellectual skills, the appropriate focus of criticism is the development of narrow academics or technicians, and students with an unrealistic perception of the job market situation, societal needs, and skill utility. The objectives sought in the pursuance of a higher education should be long range, without disparaging the nature of any particular skill or the value of any particular knowledge. Distribution requirements are not the solution because they force a diversity, measured by a certain number of credits in a certain number of fields unrelated to one's major, that is not "marketable" in the future. More intensive academic counseling is needed. The student should be able to discover on his own the suitable combination of courses in various departments that will diversify his experience in a useful way; for example, the prelaw student might be encouraged to select courses outside of the history and government departments according to his particular interest (e.g. biology or chemistry for the environmental lawyer). But the option should be left to the student, whether that option is to take chemistry or biology or sociology or even to diversify. Diversity, after all, is not something that is spooned but rather, is self-motivated, as the desire to pursue a particular career is self-motivated.

"Bowdoin is seeking a well-rounded class of individuals who are proud of their individuality. In the extracurricular realm, the College is looking for accomplishment and depth in areas of particular talent rather than surface involvement in a wealth of activities. Bowdoin seeks the exceptional social conscience, the exceptional writer, the exceptional musician, the exceptional athlete — people who have demonstrated sufficient discipline to become accomplished in an activity which will benefit not only the college community but also the general society thereafter.

In summary, Bowdoin is selecting a class of students who share certain characteristics; drive, generous aptitude, and a genuine desire to learn. On the other hand, Bowdoin seeks a class of differences: students with different talents, of differing backgrounds, from different places, and with different points of view. The resulting class, the College hopes, is a stimulating set of individuals with a common pursuit: education and application."

— From the Bowdoin College Bulletin, 1972-73

"A tolerance of diversity exists at Bowdoin, and because it does, one cannot easily evoke an image of the typical Bowdoin student. Because it is a small college, this tolerance has not been based on a lack of concern for the individual but in the realization that each of us has the right to develop his distinctive talents and to pursue, with maximum allowable freedom, his unique interests.

Bowdoin is no Utopia, however. The sense of community that has existed could easily be lost. Insensitivity to individual needs does exist, just as certainly as do self-centered individuals who do not care about the community. But Bowdoin seeks to remain responsive and hence is willing to experiment even though it recognizes that experimentation often leads to unexpected and even, occasionally, undesired results."

— from about bowdoin, a publication of the college, 1972



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Athern P. Daggett: 1904-1973

Dr. Athern P. Daggett, who held the chair of William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Constitutional and International Law and Government at Bowdoin College and served as the College's Acting President from July of 1967 to December of 1968, died on Saturday, January 20, 1973.

Professor Daggett, a member of the Bowdoin faculty for more than 40 years, succumbed at the Maine Medical Center in Portland to injuries suffered Jan. 8 when he fell while walking up the steps outside Hubbard Hall, where his campus office was located. He was 69 Jan. 10.

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, issued the following statement:

"Everyone in the Bowdoin family is shocked and painfully saddened by the tragic death of Athern Daggett. He served the College and the community in so many ways with such tireless energy for so long that all feel a sense of irreparable loss. As I think of him as my teacher and colleague, as Department Chairman, and as Acting President, I am deeply conscious of what Bowdoin people everywhere owe to his wise and friendly counsel. No one loved this College more deeply than did Athern Daggett; his love gave warmth and inspiration to Bowdoin, and that example and love remain with us all."

A former Chairman of Bowdoin's Department of Government and Legal Studies, Dr. Daggett also served as Chairman of the Faculty Committee of Bowdoin's Senior Center Program and as Chairman of a faculty committee which conducted a self-study of the College's liberal arts education program some 20 years ago.

Professor Daggett, a widely-known speaker on educational and international problems, made many guest appearances before civic organizations, Bowdoin alumni clubs and other groups. He served for a time as faculty representative on the Bowdoin Alumni Council, which honored him in 1963 as the first recipient of its annual Faculty and Staff Award for "service and devotion to Bowdoin."

Bowdoin, from which he was graduated, awarded Professor Daggett an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1969. In that same year Brunswick presented him with a Distinguished Service Award in recognition of his outstanding work for many years as Chairman of the town's United Nations Day Activity Committee.

He was a former President of the New England Political Science Association, a former President of the Congregational Christian Conference of Maine, and a former President of the Bowdoin chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, a national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship.

A native of Springfield, Missouri, Professor Daggett graduated from high school there. He came east to attend Bowdoin, where his great-grandfather, Dr. Elijah Athern Daggett, had graduated in 1833 from the Maine Medical School, which was located at Bowdoin until it closed in 1921.

As an undergraduate Professor Daggett was prominent in debating and prize speaking contests and was an active member of Bowdoin's dramatic society, Masque and Gown. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa during his junior year and received his A.B. degree magna cum laude in 1925.

During the next two years he served as Instructor in English at Lafayette College. He entered the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in the fall of 1927, receiving his A.M. degree at Harvard in 1928 and his Ph.D. there in 1931.

In 1930, while still doing graduate work, he served as a summer school faculty member at the University of Maine in Oróno, then returned to Bowdoin briefly to teach History and Government during the fall semester. The following year he joined the faculty of Dartmouth College. In 1932 he taught at Randolph-Macon Woman's college in Virginia and in 1933 he became a full-time member of the Bowdoin faculty.



He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1936, Associate Professor in 1940 and full Professor in 1946. In 1951 the College's Governing Boards elected him to his endowed chair.

During 1948-49 Dr. Daggett was on leave of absence as Visiting Professor of International Relations at Brown University. He was a member of the summer school faculty at Columbia University in 1953.

A former member of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law, Dr. Daggett was also a member of the American Political Science Association and served as a member of regional selection committees for Woodrow

Wilson National Fellowship awards. He was the author of "The Regulation of Maritime Fisheries by Treaty", published in the American Journal of International Law, and of "Treaty Legislation in Canada" in the Canada Bar Review.

Dr. Daggett served for 20 years as a Trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary and was elected a Trustee Emeritus in 1972. He was a former Deacon of the First Parish Church in Brunswick, which he also served as Sunday School Treasurer and Moderator. In 1944 he was Chairman of Brunswick's Community War Chest Drive and in 1946-47 he was Moderator of the state's Congregational Christian Conference.

For many years Professor Daggett read the Christmas Scripture at Bowdoin's annual campus Christmas concerts.

At the last meeting of the Bowdoin faculty under Professor Daggett's leadership as Acting President, his colleagues gave him a rare standing ovation and unanimously adopted a resolution of gratitude in which they said he "brought grace and distinction to the performance of every duty" and conducted the faculty's meetings "with intellectual poise, tolerance and good humor."

Remarks by President Roger Howell, Jr.
Memorial Service for Athern Park Daggett
Bowdoin Chapel, 26 January 1973

On June 14, 1969, Bowdoin College honored itself in conferring an honorary doctor of laws degree upon Athern Daggett. The citation which I read upon that occasion is as follows:

ATHERN PARK DAGGETT, of the Class of 1925, William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Constitutional and International Law and Government, former Acting President of the College. A wise and patient teacher of generations of Bowdoin men, long-time chairman of the Department of Government and Legal Studies, you gallantly assumed the helm of leadership in a time of great difficulty and managed to prove that administrators can be wise, patient, tolerant, and successful all at the same time. A true son of Bowdoin and a shaper of its future, you have been not only a living manifestation of the importance of dedicated teaching in the classroom, but also a distinguished laborer in the rocky farmlands of college committees. Despite your youthful aberration in accepting appointments at Dartmouth and Randolph-Macon, you have always demonstrated that your first love is for your Alma Mater. Joyful teacher, wise counsellor, a senior statesman of this academic world, you have caused the true spirit of the liberal arts to shine through the complexities of Constitutional and International Law.

Two days later Athern wrote me this note: "Just a word to say how grateful I am for the College's generosity in according me the degree and how appreciative I am of your very heart-warming citation. It makes clear why it is that that degree means so much to me."

It has seemed to me that the most fitting tribute I can pay to Athern Daggett today is not to mourn his death but to celebrate his life. The most appropriate way to do that, I feel, is to use his own words — words that many of us gathered here today will

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Daggett, Senior Faculty Member, Dies

(Continued From Page One)

remember from having heard him deliver them himself. His own deep concerns, his sense of values, his vision of this college and of this country, are best understood in this way; his words deepen our sense of his abiding spirit. For example, at a Chapel talk on December 15, 1954 (my freshman year at Bowdoin), he spoke on the Bill of Rights, saying, "We are often likely, I think, to take those things with which we are most familiar for granted so that by practice that which is most familiar becomes in a sense that which we least know and understand. . . . The Bill of Rights may be a bill of particulars representing the accumulated political experience of our tradition, but it has underneath these particulars a solid foundation of respect for the individual. In the centuries-old debate between authority on the one side and the individual subject to authority on the other — a debate which is part of the crisis of our own time — in that debate the Bill of Rights takes one side — it says authority is not to be exercised against the individual save with adequate safeguards for that individual's integrity and with an adequate acknowledgment of his worth as an individual."

At the convocation at the opening of the College on September 24, 1968, Athern said, "These are days of deep divisions in the society of which we are a part. A college is especially sensitive to these divisions. Only through keeping the channels of communication open can it hope to continue to play its role. Its whole tradition stresses the role of protest and dissent in our free democratic society, but it is a role that must be kept within the limits of free discussion."

Speaking to the Brunswick Rotary Club in October of 1957, upon the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, he said, "Political institutions are no better than the men who make and operate them. The virtue of an institution does not lie solely in the wording of its constitution. Success of political units depends on how men have given meaning to the words of their constitutions from time to time as crises have arisen. Any political institution inevitably expresses the dominant opinion of those who control it. In the problem of bringing about law and order in a community, for example, the dominant factor is not coercion but consent."

In July of 1963, when notified that he had been chosen the first recipient of the Bowdoin Alumni Council's Alumni Award for Faculty and Staff, he wrote, "I can only say that I am deeply appreciative of the honor, and that I'm not unmindful of the responsibility of being the representative of that distinguished, able, and devoted group to whose contribution the Council is paying tribute in the establishment of the award."

Writing to members of the Governing Boards following the completion of his term

as Acting President, he said, "It was a great privilege to work with you, and it confirmed what I already knew, the great strength given the College by the time, energy, and devotion of its members, especially the Governing Boards."

Writing to the Faculty and Staff at the same time, he said, "KT and I are deeply appreciative of the many kindnesses shown us as we came to the conclusion of my period as Acting President. It has been a high privilege to serve as the College's presiding officer the past year and a half. Nothing could have contributed more to making it also a pleasure than the many courtesies you have shown us as we prepared to return to our faculty duties."

Speaking primarily to the members of the graduating Class of 1968 at a Baccalaureate service in the Chapel on the evening of May 23, 1968, Athern said, "Lord Balfour, the distinguished English politician and statesman, who was one-time Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, was once asked, 'What is it that is the secret of the success of British democracy?' and he replied, 'It is that we are so fundamentally one that we can safely afford to bicker.' Like a political democracy, an intellectual institution such as a college or a university is a community. Like a political democracy, it needs to thrash out its differences by public debate. Like a political democracy, the effectiveness and freedom with which it can do that depends on having assumptions on which there is general agreement. If our world of the colleges and universities is to recover its health, it must recover its sense of community, its sense of the possession of common purposes and values."

"The academic community is not a healthy community if it allows itself to become divided by function rather than united by purpose. The division fancied to exist between faculty and administration, the antagonism of interest often alleged to separate the classroom and the laboratory from the playing field and the gymnasium, the clash which many see between the Governing Boards on the one hand and faculties on the other, the differences of opinion often attributed to the students of yesterday, the alumni, and the students of today, the undergraduates — all of these, when they are real, contribute to the fragmenting of the broad common base of agreed interest and purposes on which meaningful debate can be conducted."

In that same Baccalaureate address Athern Daggett went on to say, "An academic community, by its nature a community composed of intelligent and articulate individuals, should be the community par excellence where issues are discussed and debated and where conclusions are arrived at after general consideration. This involves tolerance and humility, and respect for another's opinion, even though one may feel that often it is wrong, mistaken, or illogical."

It is deserving of its chance to convince, and if it is wrong, or mistaken, or illogical, then if there is perfectly free discussion and debate, it should be revealed for what it is. The absolute conviction of the truth, or justice, or righteousness of one's own position, can possibly go along with tolerance and humility, but it seldom does . . .

"There are seldom absolutes," he continued, "and for most of the problems that you face, there are few final solutions. I am here reminded of another of Lord Balfour's statements. I know most of you have heard me quote it before. But it seems to me to be so wise, it is worth repeating many times. 'Politics is the art of finding the compromises that postpone the crises that arise from insoluble problems.' That, it seems to me, defines not only the object of politics but our object. The immediate problems of our day, the great human problems, have no final answers, and each generation advances or falls back in its attempt to take hold of them and manage them. Let us be sure that ours advances them."

Nearly twenty years ago the final report of the Self-Study Committee, of which Athern was Chairman, contained this description of a teacher: "Within reasonable limits, the teacher must be in love with what he teaches, he must identify himself with the best interests and main purposes of the academic community of which he is a part, and he must have more than a professional concern or an impersonal interest in his students and his colleagues."

To this description, which Athern fitted so well, I would add that successful teaching involves far more than just competency in the subject matter. It involves great strength of character and reserves of human warmth and understanding. These were qualities which distinguished Athern Daggett. He had the ability to work with all students — to show to them the complexities of subject matter and at the same time to convey to them a sense of values and standards, those elusive qualities of a liberal education which can never be taught directly but which are learned by example and by inspiration.

And so, Athern, we salute you today, full of gratitude and thankfulness for your presence among us. We say "Hail," but not "Farewell," for you are still with us in spirit, in truth, in goodness, in patience, in kindness, and in precept and example. We remember, and will continue to remember, hearing you quote the motto inscribed across the top of the facade of the Harvard Law School — "Non sub homine, sed sub deo et lege" (Not under man, but under God and the Law).

"Joyful teacher, wise counsellor, a senior statesman of this academic world, you have caused the true spirit of the liberal arts to shine through the complexities of Constitutional and International law."

Art Center to Be Built When Funds Available

by RICH CREW

The new Bowdoin Art Center, to be built as soon as Bowdoin can get the money for it, has been the subject of much expectation and planning since the need for it was felt over a dozen years ago. The Art Center, which will be situated between the Walker Art Building and Searles Hall, will contain studio and instruction space, a three hundred seat auditorium, and an exhibition room. A very large basement, for a connection between the new building and the Walker Art Building is planned while a walkway passing through the building will allow one to talk

along the present pathway stretching from the Chapel to Maine Street. The Art Center will be devoted mainly to the visual arts, although it will be possible to give musical and theatrical presentations in the auditorium.

The need for a new Art Center was first seen thirteen years ago, just before the last financial campaign in 1960. In the years that followed this need became more pointed, but little was done until 1969, when the Committee on Art recommended that a committee composed of members of the Governing Boards and Faculty "be appointed to select an architect for the proposed new art building, and eventually to

oversee its construction," and that "once the architect is selected . . . the necessary authorization and appropriation be approved to enable the preparation of plans for the new building. The availability of actual architectural plans . . . would be helpful in raising the additional funds necessary for construction of the building." This committee was formed, but no architects were interviewed until April 1972; finally the Committee chose the firm of Edward L. Barnes, FAIA, of New York. It was originally intended that this committee, which was based in Boston, would oversee the construction of the Art Center, but as it makes little

sense to have a committee in Boston oversee the construction of a building in Maine, the committee was dissolved and a new "ad hoc Advisory Committee for a New Art Building" was formed for this purpose. The chairman of this committee is Dean Robison, who acts as the representative of President Howell.

When the Art Center is finally built, it will certainly be appreciated: Bowdoin has built nothing for the visual arts since 1893, when the Walker Art Building was built. With the present facilities Bowdoin has not been able to cope with the great

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Next to Dunkin' Donuts,
only one thing
tastes as fresh as it smells:



Dunkin' Donuts Coffee.



168 MAINE STREET

The Donut that's so good it
tastes as fresh as it smells.

Students, Administration Baffled

Hughes Fails Record Number, Flees Nation

by JOHN HAMPTON AND SUMNER GERARD

Bemused by the number of failures in Physics 17, the administration is in the process of unravelling the tangle created by Prof. William Hughes' rapid disappearance.

Although Dean Paul Nyhus said, "I think we'll be borrowing a peck of trouble if we release the grades early," general indications show that honors grades and failures both numbered nearly 30 out of a class of 132. The ratio of passes to failures was, in the words of Dean Greason, "unreasonably high."

"I can't really answer the students' questions," said Dean Nyhus, "but they are legitimate questions and I plan to conduct a review of the entire grading of freshmen."

Professor Hughes, the only man who can clarify the students' situation, is in England, his whereabouts therein unknown at the time this article went to press. "We are trying to get in touch with him, as there are various forms of transatlantic communication," added Dean Nyhus, "but it's difficult because he left without leaving an address."

Students who felt they were flunked unfairly are understandably worried about the F on their transcripts, but action on this will have to wait until the administration can get in touch with Professor Hughes and "see what seems sensible."

In reference to scholarship aid the dean stated, "We will not take any steps to prejudice a student's future here at Bowdoin..."

"We are lenient with freshmen," he continued. "They are protected in two respects: one, we extend caution in their favor and two, they are allowed three failures in their first semester."

The Chemistry Department is prepared to allow any student who failed Physics 17 to go on to Chemistry 18, the follow-up course in the pre-med sequence.

Concern, was also expressed within the Physics department. Said Professor Charles Wing, "Various members of the department have been consulted about the course," feeling that this was to "confirm the impression of the students" about the set-up of Physics 17 (i.e. the final exam accounted for 80% of the grade; the tests were

abnormally difficult, and the laboratories were harder than last year but counted little).

Counting a final so much was different from Professor Wing's own methods. "I wouldn't do it myself (give an 80% final). It has a bad psychological effect on the students. It is especially unfair to the student doing good work all year. For them to flunk because of the final is clearly unfair."

While members of the administration were reluctant to comment on Professor Hughes' handling of the course, many of the students in Physics 17 did not hesitate to offer their opinion. Predictably, many were bitter, especially those who feel they worked hard all semester only to receive a marginal P or an F on the final. Admittedly, all students were aware of the emphasis on the examination when they signed up for the course, but as one freshman explained, "Until exam period we just didn't believe it."

The major complaint, however, was not so much with Professor Hughes' harsh grading, but rather with the way he conducted the course as a whole, which, according to many, was more a "weeding out" operation than an introductory science course in a liberal arts curriculum. Reputedly annoyed that the class was so large this year, Professor Hughes effectively discouraged about a dozen students who dropped early. Those who remained in the course found little incentive in the extremely rapid coverage of the material, a difficulty in obtaining help either in class or out, and with the fact that the examinations will not even be handed back.

Although all his students agreed that Professor Hughes is "brilliant" in his field, many resented his "arrogant" approach to the course. Said one student, "He implied that we were the dumbest beings on earth; he demoralized students who weren't prepared to carry the full load of Physics 17. He was teaching the top five percent of the class..."

Although stringent graders rarely earn the unqualified affections of their students, there is cause for concern when outspoken and widespread objections are raised. Happily for the Physics 17 students involved, this will lead to a review of certain grading practices seen by some as "demoralizing" and "unfair."



After inexplicably failing a record number of students this year, once-popular Professor Will Hughes disappeared from Bowdoin. He is believed to have defected.

Leonard Baskin Exhibit Shown; U.S. Contemporary Graphic Art

by EVELYN MILLER

The current exhibition on the second floor of the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library is enough to make dogs howl or send shivers up the spine of a ghoul. On exhibit are the eerie, but excellent works of one of America's foremost graphic artists, Leonard Baskin, owner and founder of the Gehenna Press of Northampton, Massachusetts. The collection was placed on permanent loan to Bowdoin College by an anonymous donor, and will be on display in the library until March 10.

Baskin, a member of the Smith College Faculty, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey in 1922, and received his early education in a Yeshiva, a school for Orthodox Jews. He took courses at New York University's School of Architecture and Applied Arts from 1941 until 1943, and studied at the School of Fine Arts at Yale. His first experience with printing was at Yale where he printed a group of his own poems, "On a Pyre of Withered Roses," in the printing office of the Jonathan Edwards Quadrangle. As a student, Mr. Baskin received fellowships from the Tiffany and Guggenheim Foundations and graphic arts prizes from the Library of Congress, the Print Club of Philadelphia and the Brooklyn Museum. As a professional graphic artist, woodcutter, engraver and etcher, Baskin has received the Japanese Ohara Museum Prize, the international prize for engraving at the Sao Paulo Biennial in Brazil, the gold medal of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, and in 1962 he was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Baskin's works have been shown at many museums and institutions among which are the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Whitney Museum. In 1962, Bowdoin's Museum of Art held a Baskin exhibition; the catalogue of the exhibition, designed by Baskin, was selected as a Publisher's Choice for 1962. Leonard Baskin is also a sculptor of renown.

The works of the Gehenna Press on display, which constitute seventy to eighty percent of the total collection produced by the press, according to Dr. Richard Reed, Bowdoin's special collections librarian, are arranged in two

parts. (Incidentally, Gehenna is the name of the city dump in Jerusalem.) One case holds his *Wood Engravings of Leonard Baskin, 1948-1959*, a cumulative collection of Baskin's wood engravings presented in a limited edition of twenty-four in 1961. The collection of engravings begins with wood engravings taken from his second endeavor, *A Little Book of Natural History*. Wood engraving is an art which has been virtually revived in America by Leonard Baskin. He first gained notoriety from a series of woodcuts he did on six foot high wooden doors; the woodcuts in the exhibition range from the powerful and the grotesque to exquisitely delicate representations of nature.

One of the mottoes surrounding one of the earlier engravings is a line from Terence, "Nothing human is alien to me," and while viewing this exhibition, one feels that the quotation was truly a line from the heart. Baskin is definitely a humanist. He was the first person to do human figures in such anatomical detail in America. His figures, gloriously cloaked in nothing but their own nerves and sinews, seem not to be nude. His faces show anguish, coarseness, wisdom, pride. Portraits of William Blake, who is one of the heroes of Baskin, appear a number of times in the exhibition. Blake's influence is strong for Baskin was inspired to print when he learned that Blake was a printer.

The collection of *Wood Engravings* is extensive enough to admit a number of themes in Baskin's work. Throughout is a fascination with death. Many of the engravings are reminiscent of Biblical angels of death and a lurking malignancy underlies almost all of the works exhibited in this case. Death related symbols, the pomegranate, the raven, and the thistle, are used frequently and the pomegranate is the sign of the Gehenna Press. Two other themes which run through the art of Baskin, the Laureate and the story of Tobias, are represented in the collection.

AA marvelous, circular "Death of the Laureate," makes one want to stick a pin into this proud, puffed-up man, to speed his death and deflation. Possibly the most powerful engraving in the collection, "Tobias and the Angel," illustrates the Old

Testament story with a work complex in its detail and simple in its stark economy of motion.

In the second case, the lighter side of Leonard Baskin is revealed. The case contains an interesting melange of the fruits of the Gehenna Press: *The Little Book of Natural History*, *The Hart Crane Voyages*, *The Defense of Gracchus Babeuf*, illustrated by Bowdoin's Thomas Cornell, and the Press's last serious presentation, "Tiresias," by Alfred Lord Tennyson, are among the works in the case. The case also contains ephemera: invitations, bookplates, prospecti, and posters. When viewing the works of the Gehenna Press one is struck with the excellence of Baskin as a typographer and printer. Each work rivals the other in exquisiteness, and ingenuity. Choice of type, choice of paper, and placement of the word on the page indicate that Baskin is a relentless perfectionist who is not only concerned with ideas but with the presentation of artistic and literary endeavor. Two of Baskin's charming idiosyncrasies as a printer are obvious from the display. Baskin avoids the use of paragraphs, separating thoughts with a small red printer's flower.

He has also revived the Sixteenth Century typographic device of "sculpturing" the type of the last page of a work, so it will reach the bottom of the page. Both devices indicate his devotion to appearance of a page, his belief that a page should not be governed by convention and exhaustion of the supply of material, but should be a solid, conscious work. Baskin's wit and ingenuity are evident in his use of the printer's flower. With this small simple motif, he can create a sheet of complexity and grace, a title page which entices or a teasing bookplate.

Whether or not Baskin's work is "liked" is immaterial for his art and the works of the Gehenna Press can easily be appreciated for their power, complexity, and excellence of craftsmanship. Baskin's work is certainly a challenge and is worth more than a quick glance on the way to a book in the JA section of the library; it should be studied, savoured, and hopefully, frequently revisited.



Raven and pomegranate, one of the symbols of Baskin's Gehenna Press.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, February 2, 1973

Number 13

Wise Counsellor

There are two photographs of Athern Daggett in the Orient office. One is a "standard" formal portrait that has been printed and reprinted by various Bowdoin publications. The other photo is informal — we are told that it was taken extemporaneously and by an anonymous photographer — and has not been used recently. But it portrays Dr. Daggett as we wish to remember him; it brings back classroom memories of a wise but witty teacher who taught and loved generations of Bowdoin students about the subject he loved.

It was the spirit of the laws that Athern Daggett spoke of to his classes. Law, to be sure, is a serious discipline, a tool of government, "an evaluation of the interests of the political community", its vocabulary is weighted with the terms we learned in Government 7 and 30: "standing", "competence," "due diligence," "exhaustion of legal remedies," "time, place and circumstance," and "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable." Yet, it is more than just this, as Dr. Daggett made clear. It is a social science, indeed a humanity as much as it is a craft, concerned with the rights of man and peace among men. It is a structure which reflects man's noblest aspirations although it is limited by his mortal frailties. It functions best not with coercion but with consent. This humanist definition of law seemed to guide Dr. Daggett's approach to law in the classroom; it was behind his love for the subject.

We didn't quite fill up our Government 7 and 30 notebooks this term. In Government 7 we were about to move to the final topic — international peace. We never quite made it and perhaps that is symbolic. Dr. Daggett always entertained the hope that some time in the course of human events, nation would no longer lift up sword against nation. The greatest task before mankind remains to be accomplished. Many blank pages in the notebooks of history remain to be filled before we can turn back the cover and say, "well done."

As a teacher, it was not Dr. Daggett's purpose to close the book on law, or give us the answers to problems of international relations. What he did was to open the book and write the introduction. When we, his last students, evaluate our own contributions to law and peace many years hence and can honestly feel that they have done justice to that inspirational introduction, we will have honored Athern Daggett and the ideals he stood for.

— MARK SILVERSTEIN

Bricks

In the face of such events as the publication of the regressive CEP report, the staff of the Orient applauds C. Warren Ring for returning a measure of democracy to Bowdoin. Mr. Ring, Vice President for Development, has sought advice from the people in choosing the brick to be used in constructing the new Art Building to be built between the Walker Museum and Searles Hall. The Orient believes that this responsibility, one of the few presently offered students by the powers that be, ought to be accepted with the utmost seriousness.

After careful thought and considerable debate, the editors of the Orient believe that bricks No. 1 and No. 5 deserve the support of the student body. These bricks have pink, as opposed to white, mortar, and would complement not only the brick museum but Searles, which has been painted pink over its original yellow.

This is the opinion of the Orient but all students are urged to trot over to the Administration building and see the bricks, which are on display outside the Admissions Department. The choice is yours. If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



To The Editor:

History of the Round-Up introduction

A typical secondary school,
The one I went to,
Something to be tolerated,
Endured, that is how it was.
Recollections concur with truth,
There was a Music department there,
It was pretty feeble though.

1.

Look about the deserted square,
The wagon ruts here several days old,
In Salem town, the gabled homes bolted,
Sunblistered shutters keep out the cold.

The populus cloistered in fearridden rooms,
Twisting in contortions of despair,
Exhaustive dumbness, and the only sound,
Ripples on the pool of the dunking chair.

A sculptor flips sacred pages haphazardly,
Pedagogue stares at a rotting loom,
Torture for friends who had thought the wrong way
Normalcy! Someone may testify soon.

2.

Nuclear weapons are good for you,
As long as you keep up with the Jones',
One need not think of them in any other light,
Nothing should worry you.
But are we keeping up, wonders the man from Wisconsin,

Aren't the Jones' playing tricks,
Hiding their progress,
Infiltrating, gumming our works?

Yes, they are, they are,
The man from Wisconsin realizes,
They will bury our accomplishment,
Leave it at dockside,
And they will put to sea,
The wake of their boat will swamp us.
Standing on the pier dripping wet,
We'll sit on our duffs,
Accepting that?

Not so, says the man from Wisconsin,
Point of Order Mr. Chairman!
Rates are gnawing away at our groundwork,
Termites, too, I see them tunneling feverishly,
No no no, we cannot tolerate this.
And a vision came forth unto him,
That he, the man from Wisconsin,
Would fine-comb the house,
Expelling the chiselers as he found them.

Indeed, it would be a difficult job,
Bugs and rats are small, hard to see,
He would locate them though,
A man with a mission,

Born to succeed,
Just think how grateful people would be,
When the alien matter is finally routed out,
His heart swelled with greatness.

Later on, the musician opened the envelope,
The invitation, which summoned him to a hearing,
To him, it was totally incomprehensible.

3.

Out in the West, the cattlemen ride,
And the skies are not cloudy any day,
Tending the herds and roaming the lands,
Stopping wherever they may.

Buffalo meat, and hardtack they eat,
And they drink from the cold mountain streams,
Talking at night by a friendly campfire,
It's the life most folk just live in dreams!

But when round-up time comes, the going gets tough,
As they make sure no steer goes astray,
The most outstanding rule in a cattleman's life,
Is to keep the herd traveling the right way.

4.

When the time came,
The power had been amassed,
He now possessed it, it was vested in him.
It was time now, time to seize the opportunity,
Jackbooted men goosestepped out into the morning,
To collect that which they rightfully deserved,
Things that could hurt everyone, even them,
If used for unethical practices.

From the shelves of the land,
Clouds of printed knowledge were gathered,
Baled into drab grey trucks,
The jackbooted men shoveled them up,
Leaves ripped, mutilated,
The volumes disarranged, with broken backs,
Shipped into the city square,
Where a strange and forbidding mountain arose.

The mountain grew in time,
Becoming more ominous, more imposing,
Too great to be ignored.
He could not ignore, in spite of all his power,
It was frightening to watch that peak expand,
Sure as he was that it was wrong.

One night, he called forth his goosestepping aide,
An expert in pyrotechnics, the man was,
He told him to do away with the dread,
Slowly, the knowledge was licked and then consumed,
How it illuminated the skies,
The unnatural glow reflected the awe of everyone,
Heat made him feel so warm, as never before.

He shouted to his people, raising and stiffening his arm,
They mimicked him, affirming the trust,
Each man was of well-being that night,
As if good times were to ensue, maybe forever.
Yet for some inexplicable reason,
All the citizens knew down amidst themselves,
That no blaze would create such light and warmth,
Ever again.

5.

Curiously disoriented,
The wolf is baying at the sun.
In these parts, the wolf is rarely seen nowadays,
It is at once both comforting and distressing,
So wonderful that I actually see it,
Absurd that it is so confused,
A helplessly lost creature,
Pining for a big golden orb.

Out of inquisitiveness, I speak to the wolf,
Why has he forsaken his common sphere of attention,
Instead he attaches himself to the sun,
It is burning his eyes away,
I watch them fry,
What is responsible for this turn of events?

He refuses to alter his focus,
His scorched eyes unyielding,
He explains that the moon represents imagination,
Many books have lent him this belief,
One that he seems to dislike,
No longer will he view the moon, cry to it,
This he has decided, so he has acted.

I am bemused, asking why there is this distaste,
Abhorrence for the travels of the mind,
Can I tell you of art?
A value lies within this realm,
Something to substantiate your love for the rest,
For insight, judgement,
Wolf, would you like to hear?

He turns, at last, he turns,
Perhaps now he may understand,
A long moon begins, pitiful,
Emanating from a well-defined mouth,
He flinches and returns his gaze,
Running next, the wolf eying the sun,
Soon lost amidst the timber of this region.
Were I to chase him further into the forest,
I might never return,
Far more than the moon, that is frightening to me.

epilogue

A typical secondary college,
The one I went to,
Something to be tolerated,
Endured, that is how it was?
Recollections concur with truth,
There was a Music department there,
It was feeble though?

—written in the face of persecution
of the creative arts at Bowdoin
College, January 13, 1973.

Drew Hart
Class of 1976



Few freshmen escaped Physics 17 unscathed.

Sommer/Art In America

So Long A String Of F's . . .

By RINK BUCK

Associating a number of specific incidents, seemingly unrelated to one another, and viewing them as responses to a shared grievance, is always liable to the charge of doing injustice to the individuals, and the unique circumstances, involved. And, still, the surprising news from Physics 17 cannot help but elicit the response that Professor Hughes has attempted a drastic precedent in his class, which, if his example becomes at all representative, will accomplish what the already foundering CEP majority report has failed to do. That Professor Hughes is reportedly opposed to the CEP report does not diminish the tendency of his actions and the motives of the CEP to coalesce — objecting in principle, he may be attempting by fiat ends that even the CEP Committee was reluctant to state openly.

Surprising because Bowdoin has known the usually genial professor in a better fettle, not least in the anticong Astro 1. Not remembered as a man who readily tolerates the presence of even a minority of sluggish learners in his lab, admired for his exactitude, we still associate him with sobriety, balanced treatment, fairness. But this corpulent instructor has put on a lion's mane, determined to separate "the sheep from the goats".

The unusual conclusions of the course, are, in some part, due to its unusual conditions. Physics 17 registered and began with an enrollment closer to 150 than the 132 who made it — or thought they had made it — to the end of the semester. This high number reflected many trends, paramount among them the increased enrollment in the college, and was comprised of some students who did not intend to major in either pre-med or science. There is some question as to just why this last group of non-majors did not opt for Physics 11, an introductory course. It is to Professor Hughes' credit that he dissuaded a few obviously unqualified students from continuing the course while they still had time to meet the established drop date.

Hughes, exhibiting the sullenness of the highly intelligent for the not-so-intelligent, the unease that an over-enrolled course excites, and perhaps more, the phobia of a college teacher exercising his trade within an institution of loose or nonexistent

graduation requirements, released his combined discontent on the transcripts of thirty or more students. Now certainly in any course a small proportion of students deserve a failing grade. Just as certainly, it is the benign responsibility of an instructor to signal to a freshman or sophomore that he ought to consider a future outside pre-med or the sciences on the basis of poor aptitude or performance. This can be accomplished by a P grade, a succession of which no student can hope to continue with in the sciences. A failing grade stigmatizes an otherwise unblemished academic record, diminishes the regard a student and a college should justifiably have of themselves; and, when so long a string of F's blots the tote sheet sent to the registrar, it reprimands the professor involved more than it does his students, identifying him as a man disposed to throttling, not teaching.

Will certain professors exacerbate the straw-house issues raised by the CEP majority report by unleashing their dissatisfaction on students when they ought to be discovering ways of circumventing the liabilities imposed by the fiscal problems of the college? That constructive alternatives can be devised is already evident in the CEP minority report and the document published in today's Orient by Professors Beckwith, Butcher, Howland and McKee. But professor Hughes is "brilliant" it is said, and ought not be prevailed upon to suffer the inadequacies of second-rate students. Brilliant he may be; there never has been a casual relationship between "brilliance" and creativity; he has decidedly avoided, or proclaimed his suspension of, the latter in his execution of Physics 17. A way can be found to provide a course for the fifty out of one hundred and fifty whose preparation has not been superlative — without watering down the curriculum.

Since Professor Hughes has suspended discretion as well, especially so since the departure of both he and the Physics 17 exams for the anonymity of a London hotel; and, to demonstrate conclusively that student voices will not let such behavior pass unnoticed, we urge the Dean to suspend all registering of failing grades in Physics 17 until Professor Hughes can return to defend his measures. On notice then, is the word that no man is immune from the consequences of academic misrule, across the brine or not.

Boston Repertory Presents Shakespeare-In Violin Case

by DAVID COLE

There are many outstanding actors who have never done Shakespeare and have no wish to do so, being satisfied with doing only what they do well. Then there are others, especially in films and above all in television, who are actually embarrassed by their successes; they envy the "real" actors of the "legitimate stage" and dream of the day when they will do *Hamlet*.

A few make the attempt and a handful actually realize the dream. Richard Chamberlain fled to England after *Dr. Kildare* folded, and won a respectable reputation as a Shakespearean actor, notably in a capable performance as the Prince of Denmark. William Shatner also had some luck on stage, though he did not fare so well with the Bard (whose work he had toyed with before winning fame with *Star Trek*). And Robert Vaughn, now back doing a spy show on television (British television, and thus, presumably, more respectable) found time to play *Caesar* in Jason Robard's dreadful *Julius Caesar* (the second production of *Caesar* to reach Bowdoin that year).

The latest and most prestigious of this group is Al Pacino, a little-known singer who last year gave an award-winning performance as Michael Corleone in *The Godfather*. His portrayal of Mike, cold and evil below his smiling all-American appearance, Made Pacino rich as well as famous, and no one would have thought the less of him if he had spent the rest of his life doing *Godfather* parts II, III, IV, and V. But like Chamberlain, Shatner and Vaughn before him, Pacino wanted something else; the result has been the Theatre Company of Boston's *Richard III*.

STUDY OF EVIL

This has always been one of Shakespeare's most popular works. It is the story of Richard, the hump-backed Duke of Gloucester, whose deformed body was the outward sign of a deranged and devious mind. He knows no love: not for women, not for friends, not for family; he is strictly, horrendously evil. And as *Lear* has been called a study of hate, so can *Richard III* be called a study of evil and madness. The Duke himself equates deformation with depravity. "I, that am curtailed of this fair proportion/ Cheated of feature by dissembling Nature/ Deformed, unfinished, sent before my time . . . And that is so lamely and unfashionable! That dogs bark at me as I halt by them. . . / Have no delight to pass away the time/ Unless to spy my shadow in the sun/ And desert on mine own deformity./ And therefore, since I cannot prove a lover/ To entertain these fair well-spoken days/ I am determined to prove a villain/ And hate the idle pleasures of these days./ Plots have I laid. . ."

LAME PERFORMANCE

Richard is thoroughly hideous. There is no speech comparable to Shylock's "I am a Jew" discourse; no defense is made of the villain's crimes. Nonetheless, Richard can be engaging; he has a quick wit, and it is given special strength in the part because he plays constantly to the audience. On one occasion, Richard meets his brother George, Duke of Clarence, being led away to the Tower, and in the course of their conversation he makes several references to Mistress Shore, the King's

notorious lady friend. The embarrassed guard protests that he has nothing to do with such things, to which Richard replies: "Naught to do with Mistress Shore! I tell thee, fellow/ He that doth naught with her, excepting one/ Were best to do it secretly alone."

Pacino was at his strongest when evoking Richard's demented wit; the audience laughed, and Pacino laughed along with it. His limp alone almost saved the evening. But Pacino carried it too far. As the play goes on, as the madman gains power and blood begins to flow, Richard grows less engaging and more obviously a fiend. He fears that his friends will betray him, and his treatment of them causes the survivors to prove him right. In the end, friendless and alone, he is killed by the new pretender to the throne for which he had schemed.

Pacino, however, continued to be engaging, and when it was no longer possible he became simply strident. His death scene is similar to that of MacBeth in the Polanski production (and a annoyingly reminiscent of *West Side Story*); alone, defeated, but still fearless and vaguely superhuman, Richard is killed not by Richmond alone but by what appeared to be the entire rebel army. There is nothing pathetic about his death, and there should be; all that the audience knows in the end is that he wanted a horse but got killed.

TENNESSEE TUXEDO

Nonetheless, Pacino shows promise as a "real" actor, which is more than most would say for the members of the Theatre Company. The direction was atrocious. Presumably there is direction, as David Wheeler is listed on the program as the director, but watching the play one gets the impression that his was one of those minor roles that got cut. Pacino is allowed to use an accent that at times sounds like Tennessee Tuxedo doing a bad Winston Churchill, and is much better when he gives it up and just uses his normal, if un-Shakespearean, voice. The rest of the cast seems to have been left on its own. There are good moments: Penelope Allen was quite good as Anne, and her scene with Pacino over the corpse of Henry VI was brilliant. But the rest of the cast was simply mediocre — except to see Elizabeth, who was unbearable. Norman Ornellas was miscast as Hastings and as understudy to Pacino, and William Young, fair as the Lord Mayor, played Edward IV as though he were auditioning for *Miracle on 34th Street*.

UNDOUBTED TALENT

Richard is a powerful character, always the central figure. But *Richard III* is not a one-man show. Other characters, notably Anne, Buckingham and Clarence, are of major importance. But this production has been mounted as a Pacino tour-de-force; he is forced to carry the supporting cast, and he simply does not have the strength. He has a commanding stage presence, and an undoubted talent, but the man who two years ago was an unknown singer is in over his head, and he should not have to try to drag the other drowning ashore. The Theatre Group will make a bundle on this, but neither they nor Pacino will add much to their reputations. Pacino is a fine actor, and well-directed will have a glorious future. But for the present, this is one offer you might as well refuse.

Anyone interested in teaching and/or counseling math and science at Collins Brook Free School in Freeport Please call Dick Watson at 865-3385

(Four)

Faculty Members Reply To CEP Majority Report

We do not attempt here a detailed critique of the CEP report on this subject. We suggest instead — assuming the demonstrated need of additional requirements in the first place — an alternate approach which is both positive and simple and for which the underlying educational philosophy seems evident.

Suffice it to note about the CEP report that it proposes remedies to ills not clearly documented and that the remedies materialize as numerical formulas for which justification remains obscure. In particular, it appears that a chief concern of the CEP is overspecialization; yet the quota systems proposed only limit how much a student can work in a given area without necessarily encouraging him to learn very much about anything else. A second concern of the CEP seems a distrust of educational initiative outside our conventional (i.e., Colonial) classroom experience — a distrust presented largely in economic rather than educational terms, and we feel none too convincingly at that. It would seem better to facilitate desirable outside experiences rather than to condemn them. Bowdoin still being a small liberal arts college where the individual counts and the purpose is people. Sam Johnson may have had the last word on the subject: "People have nowadays," said he, "got a strange opinion that everything ought to

be taught by lectures. Now, I cannot see that lectures can do so much good as reading the books from which the lectures are taken." ***

We do share the concern implicit in the CEP report that the liberal arts tradition should not be eroded by inadvertence and that a liberal arts education, however defined, should reflect sufficient perspective and experience to allow the graduate wisely to consider his role in the wider society. If indeed overspecialization can be shown to be a pervasive problem, we suggest that an additional graduation requirement such as that proposed in (1) below gets at the heart of the matter in a simple yet flexible way. Items (2a) through (2d) reflect the present situation of leaving it to the department involved to make reasonable decisions on matters particular to that department and its discipline. We feel that adopting them as matters of policy might have a number of good effects.

(1) In addition to a major program, candidates must have completed a minor in a department or program outside their major division. Thus a student would be expected to become reasonably familiar with a field removed from his major,

something which seems more in harmony with the idea of a liberal education than simply taking introductory courses in any number of alien departments. Under this proposal, the departments would consider their course sequences in the context of a minor and would furnish the dean's office with a statement as to what might constitute a rational minor in their area, normally totalling, say, 5 course units. In addition, each department would designate one or more advisors to minors, who would work in concert with a given student and his major advisor in developing a program of study that makes sense overall. Among the incidental benefits of this proposal we see a strengthening of the advisor system, a re-examination of divisional boundaries, and a continuing departmental self-examination.

(2a) The choice and number of courses constituting a major should be determined by the department involved. All majors should allow a minor and at least 14 elective courses, which allows a scope comparable to the present one. This reflects the considerable disparities between departments as to pre-college preparation, breadth of departmental jurisdiction, and degree of interdepartmental cooperation.

Students could fulfill joint and double majors by choosing appropriate courses from the electives, and as always adjustments could be made on an individual basis.

(2b) The number of courses taken away from Bowdoin should be limited only as required by the major and minor programs. Students doing work away should have obtained prior approval from the dean and their departments and should expect on returning to present to the appropriate department justification for receiving credit. As noted above, a small college like Bowdoin should make the best possible use of outside resources, if only for economic reasons. Moreover, in view of Bowdoin's inactivity during the summer months, it would be unethical for the College to disallow credit for summer courses elsewhere since this would in effect forbid a student formal education during one quarter of the year.

(2c) Limitations on the number of courses in the studio arts, music, and theater as well as in language, laboratory science and

other executive areas are matters that should be determined by the departments concerned. The degree to which such practical learning is integral to the discipline in question is something the department best understands.

(2d.) The number of independent study courses a student may take should be determined by the department involved in concert with the student and his advisors. In some departments a student wishing to do advanced work has no choice but to do this as an independent study. It would be foolish to set arbitrary across-the-board limits which reflect neither interest nor availability of resources. If the CEP's fear is rather, as we suspect, the uneven quality of some independent studies; that problem remains unaffected by a quota system. However, we do think there is merit in the suggestion of having two readers for independent studies where this is possible.

R. Beckwith
S. Butcher
J. Howland
J. McKee

Wrestling Victory

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The wrestling team collected another set of doors last week defeating UNH 42-10, winning eight out of nine matches and a forfeit in the 134 lb. class. Rob Emmons decisioned his opponent in the 142 lb. class while Bill French out-pointed UNH's co-captain, Steve DeMaio (150 lb.), Tom Darrin (167 lb.), and Hank Bristol (177 lb.) all won by fall. Carson Meehan (190 lb.), Jay Van Tassel (126 lb.) pinned their opponents with Mark Nickerson winning by fall in the heavy weight class.

This meet sets the team at four wins, one loss and one tie. One of the best records so far in a winter sports this year. Saturday they meet MIT and a strong Springfield team at MIT, Feb. 3 in a triangular meet with Lowell Tech. and Tufts at home.

New Arts Center

(Continued From Page Two)

interest in the arts in the past few years. Marked improvements have been made in the arts facilities of such similar colleges as Trinity, Middlebury, and Colby, while at Bowdoin we are, in the words of C. Warren Ring, "not at all where we should be in the teaching of the arts."

Money for the construction will come from the 175th anniversary campaign. In the next three years the College plans to raise \$1,800,000 in construction funds, as well as \$200,000 of a \$1,800,000 endowment fund for the maintenance of the building.

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GO TO BERMUDA FOR FUN, SUN

by CRAIG JONES '74

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The college week program includes a Get Acquainted dance on Sunday at 9 p.m., College Day at the beach with lunch, Monday; Limbo Lunch on Tuesday; College Week cruise on Wednesday; a Free day for sightseeing, Thursday and a concert on Friday.

Stowe Travel is finalizing all arrangements, and we expect the total package to be from \$210 to \$220 to include air fare from Boston, hotel, breakfast and admission to all special college week activities.

Clint Hagan at Stowe and I are taking names of all interested students. As soon as the package rate is definitely final, we will contact every signed student individually. Clint promises to keep the over-all cost to the basic minimum rate possible, as he has done in years past.

As Stowe's "campus representative" along with Eric vander Luft '74, Bowdoin Tymes editor and Stowe's public relations man on campus, I urge you to contact Stowe Travel — the big travel agency at 9 Pleasant St. in downtown Brunswick — for quick and reliable answers to all your travel questions. Stowe, one of Maine's largest and oldest travel agencies, is a well known, reputable travel agency.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Open Education?

January 14, 1973

To The Editor:

As a freshman experiencing his first college level educational "crisis," I feel that perhaps I can delineate to the Bowdoin community my conception of the freshman point of view, if such a thing exists.

Our faculty seems to be striving for a former balance at Bowdoin, a balance between the traditional disciplines with accent on those disciplines traditionally accented. I have no doubt that this is a valid and sincere expression of concern for the present and future of this college, concern for the students and their futures. Our faculty and administration have succeeded in the past in preserving the essences of a thorough and well-rounded liberal education at Bowdoin, and the Majority Report is their hope for the preservation of that end. I think that it is clear that the supporters of the Majority Report are not merely clinging fastidiously to some vague idea of "the good old days."

I think that it is clear, too, that the supporters of the Minority Report are not interested in neglecting the long-standing goals of this college, or usurping the ideal of a well-rounded liberal education. The Minority Report, from this writer's position, seeks to avoid unnecessary restrictions and inhibiting guidelines while suggesting alternate means of preserving what is relevant to a consummate liberal education.

As a freshman I came to Bowdoin with impressions of Bowdoin's goals and the school's educational philosophy that apparently are distinctly dissimilar to those of portions of our faculty, administration, and possibly of many upper classmen and women. The literature I was mailed, and my brief tour of the campus, left me satisfied that Bowdoin could enable me to pursue a particular field to my satisfaction, limited only by the guidelines arranged by a particular department and a liberal dispersal philosophy. More important than this, though, was the feeling I sensed at Bowdoin, back in my senior year at high school. Here was a school which encouraged an open education, one whose restrictions and guidelines did not dampen the spirit inherent in working out a liberal education.

It could be that I was mistaken then, and was falsely impressed, or concocted a vision of Bowdoin which was pure fantasy, but I think not. Many freshmen are convinced that our admissions department is of one philosophy, and our faculty

(or a significant fraction thereof) is of another. Let me make clear that I do not wish to predict a face-off between any faction or factions here at Bowdoin. But, I believe that a number of freshmen are surprised at the disparity between what they thought Bowdoin was going to be like, and what it has evolved for them to be. Certainly this realization is not peculiar to freshmen at Bowdoin, but it is as valid as are the concerns of our faculty.

What must be kept foremost in our minds, as we stumble through exams, is that everyone concerned is working for the same end: sustaining quality in education at Bowdoin. We owe ourselves the respect due rational beings to determine our future. It is imperative that no person or group of persons should alienate any other person or persons. Let's not destroy our ends in efforts to attain them.

Sincerely,
Tom Little '76

CEP: Council Replies

When the Student Council voted resoundingly to "reject in substance and principle" the majority report of the CEP Committee, it was not only appalled at the specific proposals concerning graduation requirements, but dismayed at the disregard for the real issues that underlie both the majority and minority reports. We feel that the majority proposals are functioning as prescriptions that are devoid of examination of the true underlying problems in Bowdoin College. The time has come to stop tranquilizing ourselves and to begin to come to grips with the question of the direction of the college.

We are faced with the real issues of a growing student population that must seek its education from a fixed number of faculty; an advisory system the students view as essential but in its present form does not work for them; limited course offerings; limited facilities in the arts; and the negative impact on the students' individuality as a result of proposals such as those in the majority report. In short, Bowdoin must begin to ask how it should respond to these problems and still preserve the greatest amount of freedom.

We, the Student Council, strongly request that the Faculty charge the CEP Committee to consider and examine the real issues involved - those concerning the policy and direction of the College. Matters of importance such as these will not pass lightly on the Student Body, and it is our sincere hope that we will be listened to with respect.

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SKI CLINIC

The Bowdoin College Department of Physical Education announced that a free cross country skiing clinic will be held at the College on Sunday, Feb. 4. The public is cordially invited to attend and to participate in the clinic, which is designed for beginners.

The clinic schedule includes skiing and instruction on Bowdoin's Pickard Field at 1:30 p.m., and an equipment display and waxing demonstration by former Olympic skier Tom Upham in the Colbath Multi-Purpose Room of the College's Morrell Gymnasium at 7:30 p.m.

Skis, boots and poles will be available for use without charge by those who registered with Bowdoin's Department of Physical Education before Jan. 28. The equipment will be provided by the Ski Rack of Livermore Falls, Sky-Hy and

registration is necessary for skiers who have their own equipment. Upham, who is associated with Bass Sports, is a widely known Carrabasset Valley. No advance

ÚSEASA cross country coach who is currently Chairman of the Eastern Jumping Committee. He was a member of the U.S. Olympic Nordic team in 1968.

BEYOND THE ATHLETIC SUPPORTER

(Continued From Page Eight)

Scrumpled, and in her stocking feet dances around the room. And every night before she goes to bed, she lines her sneakers up against the wall, in case she's late for the next morning's eight o'clocker and she has to hoof it.

Finally the interview had ended and I, the great Joe

Abhorachi, hobbled from the room. My knees aren't knocking anymore, nor my teeth chattering, my head no longer twitching. And I may go back and see Blythe again. But since my eyes are blinking, my hands are trembling, I've got the hiccups and my bottle of Southern Comfort is empty it won't be long now.

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SPORTS



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SPORTS

Donovan, Flynn Lead Polar Bears Pucksters, 5-0-1, Seek Division Title

"One of the finest and fastest skaters I have ever coached." That is Coach Sid Watson's description of Co-Captain Dick Donovan, Bowdoin College's first line center who has established a new Bowdoin record of five for most goals scored in a single hockey game.

Donovan, who erased the old four-goal record shared by five members of previous Bowdoin teams, staged a dazzling skating display at the Bowdoin Arena January 16th as the Polar Bears blasted arch-rival Colby 13-3.

Almost lost in the crowd's excitement over Donovan's new record was a three-goal hat trick — his second this season — by Pete Flynn.

The win was Bowdoin's ninth consecutive victory over Colby and the 13 goals represented the highest score ever achieved by a Polar Bear squad against the Mules despite the fact that Watson emptied his bench in the third period.

However, Colby still holds the record for most goals scored in games between the two clubs. In the 1956-57 season Colby triumphed Bowdoin 14-2 and in 1958-59 the Mules crushed the Polar Bears by a 14-3 score.

The victory was the 32nd straight regular season Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division II (small college) home win for Bowdoin. The last time the Polar Bears lost a regular season Division II contest at home was in 1968, when they bowed to Colby 4-0.

Bowdoin, which has finished at the top of the Division II standings for four consecutive seasons, is undefeated thus far this season in Division II play with a record of five wins and one tie. Overall, the Polar Bears have a 6-2-2 record.

The Bowdoin squad will resume its schedule this weekend with Division II games at Norwich Feb. 2 and Vermont Feb. 3.

and crawled over to the teddy bear too. (My it sure was getting lonely in the corner all by myself.) So to keep the conversation going I asked her what her activities were here at Bowdoin.

Well, she went on for hours, but it seems among all else that she enjoys her post as secretary for Student Council Benevolent Dictator Greg Leary. It is in this position that she does her most productive work. Well there was the time that she partied first and then came to the Student Council Meeting. Or when Council debate raged hot and heavy she told knock knock jokes to the Honorable Leary.

But it is the other side of Blythe, the quiet side, that most people don't know about. Everyone has their private little pet idiosyncracies. And believe me, Snabe's got her's too. Usually after parties (or student council articles, which ever comes last) Spam trundles back to her room, takes her shoes off, puts some tunes of Bo Diddley on no relation to Bo (Please Turn to Page Seven)



Donovan, who last year established new Bowdoin single-season records for most assists (29) and most points (44), has a 1972-73 total of nine goals and 15 assists for 24 points.

Flynn has ten goals and four assists for 14 points, and Fred Ahern is 5-11-16. Other Bowdoin scoring leaders include Bernie Quinlan 6-8-14; and Chuck Condos who scored the winning goal in Bowdoin's recent 3-2 overtime win over Hamilton, 6-4-10.

The rest of the Bowdoin scoring has been accomplished by Charlie Carrigan, 4-5-9; Bruce Anderson

and defenseman Bill Shanahan, each 3-4-7; defenseman John Vigneron 1-6-7; Bernie Gallacher 2-4-6; John Curtiss 2-3-5; defenseman Tom Hoerner 1-3-4; defenseman Tony Leonardo 0-4-4; defenseman and Co-Capt. John Tausig 0-3-3; and Pete Briggs 1-1-2.

Bowdoin goalie Steve Sozanski second leading net-tender in the 37-team Division II, has allowed an average of three goals per game and goalie Fred Green who has appeared in two contests, has given up an average of only one goal per game.



BEYOND THE ATHLETIC SUPPORTER

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE AUTHOR HERSELF: BLIP SNABE

Hi there. Remember me. My name's Joe Abhorachi . . . I use to write for the Orient on occasion last year, and I'm the man of amazing athletic feats. If you've heard of it, I've seen it done. If you've seen it done, I've done it. Nothing's ever fazed me, or so I thought, until I got my last Orient assignment — to interview that campus luminary, that paragon of perfection, Miss Blythe Jean Snabe. But isn't she that famous columnist, the one who enjoys the pen more than the sword? Believe me folks, I've been a little nervous before, but this time I was outright afraid.

So it was with my knees knocking, my teeth chattering, my head twitching and a bottle of Southern Comfort in my back pocket that I went to interview Synthe Blable, I mean Snab Bible, I mean I mean . . . oh I don't even know what I mean.

A lone pink negligee hung draped upon the window latch, fluttering in the breeze . . . a red, white and blue bathing suit "like the kind you read about" drooped from the wall with Mark Spitz's portrait peering between the stripes . . . a gargantuan teddy bear was the focal point of the room . . . and there she sat "Blip the Snabe" Snabe, nestled in the corner, expounding on her views of life, liberty, and the pursuit of love.

The story begins in a small town in New Jersey, a town where almost anything can happen. The camera zooms into the local Rexall Drug Store. There snuggles Blythe, dreamy eyed, hypnotized by the symbol of male verility, the captain of the Basking Ridge Buckaneer's football team. His name is Bo

Scrumple. Blythe is all but visible beneath a pile of pom-poms. They have just won the All-State Cheerleading contest.

Four years later, the setting has shifted to Brunswick, Maine. The location is a booth at the Moulton Union. Nothing has changed, only the names; the scene is the same. Blythe slumps dreary eyed against the back wall across from one of the guides of the campus escort service. His name is Bo Scrumple. Blythe is all but visible beneath a pile of empty beer cans. The Graduate Record Exams had been held earlier that day.

Between Basking Ridge and Bowdoin, Blythe bounced around at Bryn Mawr (whatever that means-try pronouncing it backwards), an intellectual haven amid the Pennsylvania steel mills, where she pursued academia among other things. It was at this all-girl convent where Mother Snabe recalls the fond memories of those serene days.

As Blipper lit up another cigar and cuddled in the teddy bear's lap, she began to talk incessantly of her younger days at Bryn Mawr. A note of sadness begins to creep ever so faintly into her sing song voice as she reminisces about hher wild times, fond memories, good buddies and intense relationships that she left in the Pennsylvania foothills. Since coming to Bowdoin Blythe has longed to journey back, but the admissions office just won't let her leave. They love her too much. Blythe feels the same way.

Nervous myself, I asked Snabe for a cigar, lit it up,

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Physics Failures Get Reprieve

by J.H. and S.G.

Serious eleventh-hour negotiations via "transatlantic communications between the Deans' Office and Professor Hughes have temporarily dampened the hubbaloob over that freshman bugbear, Physics 17. The Deans' Office finally succeeded in getting in touch with Professor Hughes, now on sabbatical in England, and has issued a memo to the students in the course with some reassuring news about their standing.

Students who had done passing work all semester but failed the final examination, thereby failing the course, will receive a passing grade. Students with a P or H who feel that their grade was too low will have a chance to review the matter with Professor

Hughes when he returns in the fall.

This resolution, warned Dean Greason, should not be considered as "meddling" in grade distribution on the part of the administration, but represents a "rational decision" which he and Professor Hughes reached together.

The agreement to boost some of the grades in Physics 17 stands in open refutation of the all-or-nothing final exam approach to education on the freshman level. While "weeding out" must take place somewhere in the pre-med program, freshmen deserve the chance to get their balance before such cropping occurs. Prompt administrative action has provided that opportunity.

CEP Hearings Produce Opposition

by TIM POOR

Students and faculty members in the audience at the open hearings of the committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy voiced unanimous opposition to the committee's majority report. The hearings, held last Friday and Monday afternoons, produced intense emotion though little debate, as members of the committee majority seemed more intent upon listening to criticism and responding to questions rather than continually defending their position. Approximately one hundred students and faculty members attended each session.

Criticism of the majority report took three basic forms: 1) criticism of the philosophy of the report, 2) criticism of the specifics of the report, and 3) criticism of the procedure of the committee. Heavy criticism was also made of the advisory system, the strengthening of which many felt might be a better solution to existing problems than those posed by the committee.

Biology Professor James Moulton stated that the "free format" under which Bowdoin has operated for the past six years has resulted in a "pleasing atmosphere." He expressed apprehension of a "less pleasing drift toward an unhappier day" which might result if the majority report is adopted. He noted that, contrary to the implications of the report, students are not "naive or unqualified" and that they should be given "every opportunity" to make their own

decisions concerning course selection.

A transfer student stated that she came to Bowdoin because of the "respect for the individual" which she felt had heretofore been exhibited by the college. She said that the college from which she transferred has since abolished those limitations which would be imposed by the majority report.

One student, in reply to Professor Potholm's contention that the report simply proposed "innovations," said that the proposals "are not merely innovative, but reflect a change in the philosophy of the college." "What is needed," he continued, "is better communication, not more rules."

Professor Thomas Cornell of the art department felt that the committee is worried that "the individual will become too individual." He said that the college should become "more sensitive to the needs of the individual" and that it should not decide "how other people ought to behave." The report seemed to imply "a fear of enjoyment, particularly in the arts," he said.

Students and faculty also expressed skepticism with regard to the arbitrary nature of many facets of the report. The limitation of 24 courses in one academic division and 12 courses in an individual department was admitted to be more or less a random choice, said Dean Greason; "There is nothing magic about the numbers 12 or 24."

Professor Beckwith feared that the divisions themselves were

arbitrary, as different courses demand different limitations.

In what was perhaps the most emotional argument of the sessions, Professor Moulton expressed a growing "sense of

(Please Turn to Page Three)



Imminent Death of CEP Report

Brunswick Welfare Chief Notes Growing Problems

by SUE WILLCOX AND TERRY O'TOOLE

What Bowdoin student paying in the vicinity of \$4,700 yearly for an education at one of the finer small liberal arts schools on the east coast would suspect that the small coastal town in which that institution is located averaged a weekly paycheck estimated to be between one hundred and one hundred-twenty-five dollars, and last year spent \$85,000 alone on welfare recipients in that town?

The Brunswick Welfare office, describes Brunswick, a town with a population of some 18,000 residents, as "right up in the top three municipalities in Maine as far as welfare is concerned." It has a projected budget for 1973 exceeding last year's allocation by at least two thousand dollars.

Brunswick Welfare Director Ervin Joy, who has held the post for twenty-one years, sits in an office located at the Hiccox School on Pleasant Street which outside boasts a plaque revealing the age of the since-deserted building.

In the three rooms used primarily by the department, maintenance appears to be only a scant paint job; in one of these rooms sits Joy, behind what seems to be a fairly new desk and in a plush brown leather chair as contrasted to the other small wooden ones found there and outside in the "waiting room".

Joy describes the purpose of the office in Brunswick as meeting any immediate need to those who might need assistance in the town.

There are 160 welfare cases currently on file with the welfare office; approximately 100 of which are families, the other 60 being cases which fall under the category of single persons living in nursing/convalescent homes, and/or retired and living with insufficient incomes. Joy estimated that the department spent \$10,000 in January alone assisting local welfare recipients.

These figures include only some forty percent of the actual figure expended in Brunswick on welfare aid; for service to sixty percent of the recipients served in the town, Brunswick is reimbursed by either local towns or the State for recipients receiving aid in Brunswick but who have not lived here for five years.

Being "destitute" is what once qualified a person for welfare aid; the Brunswick Welfare office now uses the statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration, in an effort to distinguish appropriate needs.

For example: a weekly income

below \$38.46 for one person would constitute qualification for aid; for a family of two members the established amount is \$50; for a family of three the amount is \$63.46, and so forth to a family of seven members needing a weekly income of less than \$113.46 to qualify for assistance; for each additional member after seven \$600 a year is added to the amount.

What the Brunswick office does is supplement these incomes of residents and families "mainly because a family of five or six cannot live on a minimum wage income. We try to give them something," Joy says, "even if it's only twenty dollars a week."

Although the town of Brunswick handles the full amount of financial aid for residents of five years here, and is reimbursed in turn by other communities for the rest, Brunswick does have the benefit of some assistance from the Federal government, in particular, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). These

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Orient/Ayers

Students and faculty crowd Wentworth Hall at the open hearings of the committee on curriculum and educational policy. (See article, this page.)

VOL. CII



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FEBRUARY 9, 1973

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(Continued From Page One)

Notes," 21 April 1972), the Governing Boards Committee on Investments released a statement on the voting of proxies and other related topics. The statement notes that the Committee "... expects that, in the future, most proxies will customarily be cast in favor of management. Investment of College funds in a particular corporation is, after all, an expression of confidence in the management of that corporation. However, investment does not imply endorsement of all actions of that management. The Committee recognizes that, from time to time, there may be matters of overriding concern in the college community which obligate the Committee to consider alternate action."

To keep itself informed of opinion within the Bowdoin community, a special subcommittee composed of Professor Mayo, Charles Jones, III and the Treasurer of the College, Alden Sawyer, was formed to "be available to members of the Bowdoin College community or any of its constituents to receive expressions of concern on any matters under the responsibility of the Committee on Investments."

According to the 1972 Bowdoin

College Financial Report, Bowdoin's largest equity holding (stocks and convertibles) is with Eastman Kodak, with a market value of approximately 1.5 million dollars. The remaining members of the college's top ten holdings in order include International Business Machines, General Motors, Merck & Company, Du Pont, Corning Glass Works, Xerox, Burroughs, Connecticut, General Mortgage and Realty, and American Home Products. Other holdings range from Avon Products, Inc., to State of Israel Bonds. The entire list is available at the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library. For those interested, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company serves as the College's investment advisors while Price Waterhouse, infamously known for accurate tabulations of among other things, beauty pageants, is the President and Trustee's official auditors.

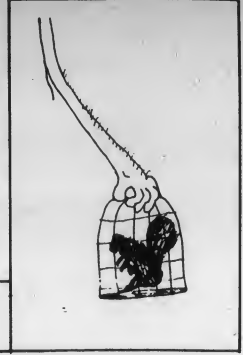
The man in charge of development for Bowdoin College is C. Warren Ring, a 1959 graduate of Hamilton College. A former brother of Theta Delta Chi, Bowdoin's Vice President for Development is the man in charge of Alumni relations, public relations and fund raising in-general. When asked if he considered himself Bowdoin's

number one fund raiser, Mr. Ring replied that he is in "development." Mr. Ring is also the individual in charge of the College's 175th Anniversary Campaign.

Mr. Ring has been long active in local politics, formerly as the Mayor of Brunswick (ie: Chairman of the Board of Selectmen.) The youthful Vice President for Development whose third floor Hawthorne-Longfellow office must be considered as one of the more exclusive on campus among the Bowdoin administrative hierarchy, is also a member of the Maine State Republican Committee. Mr. Ring is a 1970 graduate of the Institute for Educational Development, Harvard Business School and is hoping in the future to run a course in Educational Management and Development, a course which might indeed by

enlightening to say the least for many members of the Bowdoin community.

Bowdoin's Vice President for Development argues that more corporate support for liberal arts institutions should be rendered, noting that ninety per cent of "Corporate America's" middle management comes from liberal arts institutions like Bowdoin. Therefore, contends Mr. Ring, it is in the best interests of these organizations to help maintain high educational standards in these institutions, institutions which are the source of a high percentage of their future executives.



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Exxon And Dupont Bestow Grants

by STEVE MAIDMAN

Within the past two weeks, Bowdoin College has received two grants, twenty-five hundred and sixty-five hundred dollars each from the Exxon Education Foundation and the E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Company of Wilmington, Delaware. With the announcement of these gifts, the annual question of Bowdoin as the so-called "ethical investor" and the college's investment picture in general again comes up for close scrutiny and evaluation.

In a letter to T.L. Cairns, Chairman of Du Pont's Committee on Educational Aid, President Howell stated that "... Over the years, Bowdoin has benefited from Du Pont's Educational Aid program ... Both faculty and students are aware of the valuable support provided by your company and fully appreciate the opportunities made possible by your gifts." In another letter to Dr. Frederick Bolman, Executive Director of the Exxon Education Foundation, Dr. Howell commented that the gift has "particular meaning" and that he was personally grateful to the foundation for including Bowdoin in its program. According to a press release courteously supplied by the Bowdoin College News Service, total Exxon Educational Foundation grants to institutions of higher learning in the United States are expected to exceed 3.6 million for the current academic year.

According to C. Warren Ring, Bowdoin's Vice-President for Development, the Du Pont grants run in a five year cycle with Bowdoin and other similar educational institutions considered for the lucrative gifts. Ring also noted that the Exxon Educational Foundation is

separate from its parent corporation and that the college has been receiving grants from Exxon, formerly known as Esso, for the past fifteen to twenty years.

When questioned on Bowdoin's holdings in these two companies, the Vice President for Development responded with facts and figures, citing that as of June 30, 1972, the market value of Du Pont holdings by the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College amounted to nine hundred eighty-five thousand dollars, ranking number five in terms of the college's ten largest equity holdings. The college also has presently a market value of almost half a million dollars worth of Exxon holdings.

When questioned on the possibility of a "correlation" between stock holdings and gift giving by corporations, Mr. Ring stated that "... it would be unfortunate to try to draw any correlation between investment in a corporation by the college and support of the college by the same corporation." Ring added that in his opinion, there has never been any consideration of voting with or against management in terms of a corporation's gift support to the college.

The group that is responsible for managing Bowdoin's endowment funds the Committee on Investments of the Governing Boards, a nine man organization composed of seven members of the Governing Boards, a representative of the faculty, and finally, a member of the student body. The Committee's membership runs the corporate gamut including a retired Senior Vice President of Aetna, several bankers, a realtor, a lawyer, and the group's Chairman, the Senior Vice President of the State Street

Bank and Trust Company of Boston. Professor Dana Mayo of the Chemistry Department is the faculty representative and Charles Jones III represents the students' interests on the Committee on Investments of the Governing Boards.

Mr. Ring commented that there is no connection between voting proxies and financial support by a specific firm and that such a question has never and is never raised at the Committee's meetings. Ring noted that the Committee on Investments looks purely at the growth potential of a corporation and attempts to invest the funds in the most appropriate manner to "reflect the interests of the entire college community."

When asked whether, in his own opinion as Vice President for Development, corporate managers consider the institutional investments of the colleges and universities they support. Mr. Ring stated that usually the individuals who make the decisions regarding charitable gifts have no knowledge of a particular institution's investments. Furthermore, Ring contends that if the Orient were to make a poll of the membership of the Governing Boards Committee on Investments, the individuals on the committee would be unable to state whether a company in question was in fact supporting Bowdoin College.

Partly as a result of Orient-generated heat in the form of a series of articles concerning Bowdoin as a "responsible" institutional investor ("Conscience, Capital, And Bowdoin: Ralph Nader's 'Campaign GM'") 3 December 1971; "Consumer Advocate Group Seeks Bowdoin Proxy (Please Turn to Page Seven)

Judiciary Committee Rules On Honor Code Violation

by LINDA BALDWIN

The Student Judiciary Board is not a police force. It is responsible solely (1) for explaining the Honor System to each incoming class, and (2) for trying offenses which occur under the Honor System. As a result, few cases are reported to the officials and of these few many are settled "out of court." In this way, the Board can only act on issues brought to its attention or charges that are pressed by other students, the Deans, or faculty members, as was the case of January 31, 1973.

The student in question had violated the Honor Code by passing in the same paper for two courses. Noticing that a Religion paper might double for a Psychology course requirement, he proceeded without apparent knowledge of the allowability of this act. The defendant, although acknowledging a "well-protected ignorance," asked several colleagues if such things were permissible. They seemed to think that it was all right, one adding that he knew "a dozen people who were doing it." His advisors proved to be misinformed; perhaps they meant that these practices can usually be "gotten away with" as opposed to acceptable because of their legality. In any event, unfortunately, this time the professors involved happened to stumble upon this incongruity over coffee in the Moulton Union.

After the prosecutor, Dean LeRoy Greason, gave opening remarks - outlining the facts, submitting the two papers in evidence, and reviewing the Honor Code - the student spoke in his own defense. He claimed that he had not practiced any conscious deception and reminded the Board that in actuality he had only cheated in one course. Since the work for Religion was completed, he rationalized, his only offense concerned the duplication of a paper for Psychology. The Board wondered why neither of the professors had been consulted on the matter and expressed concern that these ideas and practices were so accepted and widespread.

The J-Board deliberated for about a half hour. Chairman Tom Costin called for "strict adherence to the Honor Code, in this way protecting the individual's rights as well as the community and the Honor System." Article I Section 3C of the Honor Code clearly states that "no academic work of any type submitted for one course may be submitted for credit in another course except with the explicit approval of both instructors." Printed in bold letters at the end of the Judiciary Board booklet is the phrase that "a violation of the Honor System committed in ignorance is not excusable." While, Article III Section 5 maintains that "the penalty for violation of the Honor System is normally dismissal from the college for a minimum of one semester." Although the Student Judiciary Board may reduce this penalty when extenuating circumstances warrant a reduction, many of the members referred to the case as "clearcut," clearly spelled out in the Honor Code manual.

The discussion centered around the various shades or levels of cheating. Was this offense equal to cheating on an exam or submitting a mail order term paper? A junior member of the Board sought to find a middle ground between the alternatives of one administrative "F" and dismissal. The case for two administrative "F's" could not be supported. Since no provision is made in the Code and none of the five members could suggest a proper penalty, the tendency was toward the stiffer sentence. The Administrative Committee of the Faculty upheld the decision later that afternoon.

The Honor System was adopted

in the spring of 1964. It depends a great deal on the attitudes of each individual of the college community and his willingness to support the Code. Is this still plausible in 1973? A Student Council Committee chaired by senior Kevin Tierney, in conjunction with the Student Judiciary Board, seeks to find this out. A first step is to give the honor code more exposure. The connection between the signing of the pledge in September and the activities of reading and exam period has evidently fallen by the wayside.

Advisory System Draws Criticism

(Continued From Page One)

frustration" at the lack of communication present during the writing of the majority report. He severely criticized the committee for not "sounding out the college community" beforehand. Professor Potholm replied that that was indeed what the committee was doing at the hearings, and that Professor Moulton's criticisms were unwarranted.

Defenses of the majority report came primarily from Dean Greason. He cited a need for "breadth as well as depth," noting that "most courses are not structured enough." He also said that enrollment in the arts has increased, facing a frozen faculty with possible overpopulation in those departments. As evidence for this contention, the Dean presented a series of charts outlining enrollment numbers in past years. As the number of students which would be presently affected by the proposed changes is so small (about twelve) that "the CEP report can only be considered reasonable," he argued.

In response to criticisms of limitations imposed upon independent study work by the report, Mr. Burroughs said that the frozen faculty size has made it impossible for programs of unlimited independent study to be undertaken.

Professor Potholm said, with characteristic timidity, that the report had not "gone far enough" and worried that "we are gathering ourselves in a box, ... resistant to any change."

Dean Greason denied charges that the committee is biased against the arts, citing a current studio arts proposal passed by the committee. The proposal has been under consideration by the committee for some time and was, some feel, rushed out to take the edge off the minority report.

The advisory system at Bowdoin was the subject of a great deal of criticism, though not all agreed that its strengthening would be possible or desirable. Whereas some students felt that it is "the advisor's job to advise, not just to sign the registration card," faculty members expressed doubts as to the direction of the system, citing a lack of constructive guidelines for the advisors.

The faculty is set to vote on the majority report Monday and all indications point to its defeat. President Howell, who in the hearings established his neutrality in the matter, stated his belief that it would be a "minor miracle" if the proposal was adopted unamended. A staunch supporter of the report was heard to have remarked after the second session "It doesn't have a chance of passing."

The proposal's eminent defeat was felt by all at the hearings, yet did not hamper the expression of intense emotion or rhetoric. A feeling that larger issues were at hand pervaded the hall; many students voiced a sense of despair, one senior stating that "It seems that we're moving backwards instead of forward, becoming regressive rather than progressive."

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII

Friday, February 9, 1973

Number 14

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Buying Proxies

Bowdoin seems to be receiving a sizeable number of corporate grants and gifts, as the latest notable contributions from Du Pont and Exxon demonstrate. The *Orient* congratulates the college on the receipt of this new revenue, and congratulates the donating enterprises which could not have found a more worthy recipient.

Concurrently, the *Orient* hopes that there are no strings attached to these gifts, no artificial ingredients, so to speak, which are not listed on the outside label. The *Orient* also hopes that corporate endowments to higher education are given in the full spirit of the liberal arts tradition, and that they are not lucrative institutional bribes to encourage substantial shareholders to vote their proxies with management.

Yes-Men

Unfortunately, Bowdoin's proxy vote policy reflects at best a complacent attitude toward issues of corporate ethics and shareholder responsibility and initiative; at worst, it demonstrates that the college's Committee on Investments has indeed been bought off. Its response to an uproar stemming from a policy of voting proxies routinely with management has been to set up a three-member subcommittee to "receive expressions of concern" from the college community and inform the Investment Committee of such concern. As a statement of September 15, 1972 put it, the subcommittee is a "simple device," a sounding board, powerless to insure that proxy voting will reflect more than managerial will. The custodial bank which handles the investment portfolio continues to conduct business (as usual) "on behalf of the college," or rather, on behalf of management. Like the Duma, the subcommittee can only "inform" the Czar and the Czar need not open his ears. As the Statement of September 15 states, "The Committee expects that, in the future, most proxies will customarily be cast in favor of management." Another statement, issued on October 12, 1972, states glibly that such a policy "is, after all, an expression of confidence in the management of the corporation." The *Orient* believes that the democratic voting process, per se, is not meant to be an exercise in expression of confidence, except in one-party systems, and sham ritual elections sponsored by dictators.

Simplistics

Even more dismaying is the attitude expressed by the student representative to the subcommittee on investments. His statement of September 20, 1972 revealed a shallow appreciation of the complexities of corporate decision-making, a disregard for consumer or environmental issues, and a lack of personal initiative to ascertain fully for himself the value of corporate ethics, or the credibility of the management position. The statement, submitted to the President of the Student Council, was a brief thank-you to the Investment Committee for so generously appointing a powerless student representative to a powerless subcommittee. That the Student Council accepted such a disgracefully brief and empty report says little for its own sense of urgency and initiative. But let the report speak for itself: "The Committee on Investments is made up almost exclusively of bankers and money men. So, as might be expected, the financial affairs of the College are entrusted to very capable men. Records of the investment portfolio indicate a wise and cautious handling of the College's money interests. The Committee is aware of the needs of the College, and therefore is constantly reexamining its fiscal position to meet these needs. Being a layman on such matters, very little critical comment can be made justifiably."

Hush Money?

Surely, Mr. Charles A. Jones III, the student representative, and his colleagues as well, read the *Orient* last April, when various unethical corporate practices were brought to the attention of the college community. Among these practices was the mislabelling of drugs marketed overseas by Merck pharmaceuticals. Surely if the evidence accumulated by environmental and consumer action groups has convinced courts and the Congress that management policy is not infallible and may even be negligent, it deserves a thorough examination by Bowdoin and its Investment Committee. Or have corporate gifts collectively bought them off? Do they fear that the faucets will run dry if proxies are not voted with management against proposals for uniform drug labelling, more stringent auto safety tests, removal of potentially carcinogenic additives from foodstuffs, safe children's toys, resource recycling, or even the breaking up of monster oligopolies? Should the question then be rephrased to ask, has Bowdoin been subtly blackmailed?

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CEP Report: "Progressive Reform"

February 2, 1973

To The Editor:

I am surprised at the course of the reactions to the CEP committee's proposed graduation requirements. The standard reaction has been to try to prevent the acceptance of these requirements at almost any price, without attempting to take advantage of the opportunity this affords to propose progressive reform. The Minority report accepts and follows the form of the Majority report, which emboldens a point by point discussion of the points in contention; but the advantage of an assessment of the situation from a different and opposing viewpoint is lost. And other efforts seem equally as timid and isolated: those favoring modified changes such as an additional graduation requirement of a minor in some subject appear to be attempting an appeasement of the interests behind the Majority report in order to keep it from being passed, rather than making their own assessments of the changes that are needed.

It should not be hard to make an argument for progressive changes; reading through the assumptions of the Majority report is enough of an indication of the narrowness of the College's recognition of educational activity. I have been unable to take a course because of what the College considers the lack of qualifications of my proposed instructor — there was no consideration of what I would learn. However, if I did the same work with one of the school's instructors, I could receive credit. The type of activity that can be pursued is clearly limited by the prejudices of those who hand out the academic permission slips. And even as timid a step forward as self-scheduled examinations was immediately withdrawn upon suspicion of increased cheating — apparently an indication that we can be trusted until something that is considered important is involved.

It seems that these are the only results that our administrative approach to education — typified by the proposals now circulating — can achieve. This is fine if you are only intent upon certifying people, an impression that is often easy to get, but it leaves much untouched in the way of educational opportunity.

There are many alternatives that could be tried, and at worst fail. Some proposals that could be considered include:

1) A non-major degree. It is somewhat presumptuous to assume that all valid pursuits can be condensed into one of the major programs provided here; also questionable is the premise that a student must concentrate in any one area.

2) a pass/no-credit "grading" system. For those who do not intend or want to use their performance in school as an indicator of their capabilities this would in effect only keep track of their gross progress toward a degree.

3) A willingness to try any sort of academic endeavor. This would open up such areas as student taught courses, and non-standard subjects, and hopefully eliminate the hassle associated with such attempts presently through Independent Study projects. This must include a reasonable evaluation and the spirit to keep trying despite failure; something not common here judging by the responses to Government 22 and self-scheduled exams.

In essence, the student should have complete control of the direction and execution of his education. This does not mean the abolition of the present academic establishment; just a realization that it is not suited for everyone, and shouldn't be enforced upon those who differ.

Finally, something might be said about the nature of the College. Its existence as a "Liberal Arts Institution" together with a traditional understanding of that phrase is used in the Majority report as a justification for the arbitrary structure of the school. Regardless of the history of a College it owes its form at any one point in time to its students, and not blind adherence to a formula. For many students the goals of education are much different than those espoused by the Majority report, and this change seems to be increasing with each new class — the College must change with the students it has attracted.

Sincerely,
Paul Vagnozzi '75

Honor Code

February 7, 1973

To The Editor:

This past week the Student Judiciary Board acted as a court to try an offense which occurred under the Honor System. The violation was clear-cut, presumably committed in ignorance, but not excusable. The penalty attached to the violation was severe, not from vindictiveness, but from a sense of loyalty to the truth.

The most disturbing consequence of this case was that it brought to light the fact that many members of this community do not "understand and agree to abide by the Honor System" as they systematically pledge each fall. In the midst of much belly-aching concerning the academic conduct of the campus only one case has been brought forth. It is sad but true that those who do the most belly-aching are the last to burp up any constructive action.

(Please Turn to Page Six)

CEP Moves To Push "Advancing" Academic Atmosphere A Step Back

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Given the vague, at times evasive, answers provided by the authors of the Majority Report during the past two open CEP meetings, it is difficult to clearly list the motivating factors behind issuance of the report. The committee members are ostensibly worried about the "liberal arts education" (the correct proportions of breadth and depth etc.), but since there are so very few students plummeting deeper than they should, and since a considerable number of faculty members see no inherent harm in divisional specialization, one wonders if the vaunted issue of a "liberal arts education" is not as false as Bowdoin's admissions office image.

Tempest In A Teapot

It is inconceivable that the committee spent two years formulating a proposal to remedy a non-existent ill — that of deep, but narrow graduates sullying the Bowdoin A.B. As the computer data indicate, there were barely a dozen members of each of the classes of '71 and '72 who "abused" the system. And as noted, that these two dozen abused anything is subject to debate.

There are probably, then, more concrete reasons behind the Majority Report. Wading through the turbid statements of the committee members, one can come to two tentative conclusions. The first is that the members of the committee are voicing an educationally conservative and paternalistic attitude and that they approached the current Bowdoin curriculum with *a priori* negative conceptions. It is obvious that regardless of any persuasive statistical evidence that could be presented, the committee would still disapprove of an unstructured curriculum. One cannot help thinking that since the committee arrived at its conclusions regarding alleged abuses without any statistical data, its members are leaning in certain directions.

Eat It Too

While they may object to the awkwardness of the old distribution system, they approve of its goals. Unfortunately one cannot possess and gorge on the proverbial cake simultaneously, so the committee has proposed the next best thing — distribution in disguise. This masked system evinces the antique philosophical bent of the committee: that,

unbelievable as it may seem, one is not liberally educated, if one concentrates in philosophy, religion and French literature, but needs a bit of history — to round him out; and that students are none too intelligent and are incapable of planning a cogent college curriculum without coercion.

The second conclusion stumbled upon in the murk is that for all Bowdoin's commitment to change and the fanfare that accompanied that commitment, the college is unwilling to transcend the traditional mold. The institution is refusing to yield to the very pressures it engendered. With the inauguration of a new admissions policy (pizzazz, "class of individuals" et al.) and the elimination of distribution requirements, there was the expectation that the traditional curricular offerings and their respective emphases in the Bowdoin catalogue would rapidly become obsolete. Without distribution mandates channelling students into specified directions and with new, often exotic, interests represented in the student body, a change in curricular emphasis would appear inevitable. And now that push has finally come to shove (as it were), Bowdoin is backing down.

Somnolent Mediocrity

Dean Gresson's constant reference to "traffic controls" is indicative of this refusal to change. Since students are no longer patronizing the established departments in conventional patterns and since it is much cheaper not to adjust to the new patterns (i.e. faculty redistribution and expansion), the committee has chosen to expedite the matter by reneging on the original commitment. The majority proposal would effectively stem curricular growth in new areas.

It seems odd that the college considers such austerity measures necessary while embarking on a capital campaign. It was thought that the campaign was begun to allow Bowdoin to support and expand its innovative educational program. Excellence is expensive and not nearly as convenient as the kind of somnolent mediocrity that the proposal would foster. Until the campaign fails, therefore, there is no compelling reason to artificially limit the college's horizons by the adoption of a regressive distribution system.

Recommended For Consumption

Black Jazz Productions Are Fly Fantasies

by DWIGHT L. WILSON

Today I'll give you a foretaste of nothing but the best. Randy Weston's "Blue Moses" will be served as your dinner and Charlie Mingus' "Let My Children Hear Music" will be dessert.

Weston: "Blue Moses"
In 1968 Randy Weston decided that he could do without American oppression. Since that decision he has been a resident of Morocco. For most of America the parting of one more black man was unfeared. However, there is a party of infiltrators residing in the U.S. known as "The Jazz Addicts". This subculture wept at the loss of an accomplished jazz pianist and composer. Weep no more, Randy hasn't moved back but he has recorded (I believe at least twice). Here are the first fruits complete with Freddie Hubbard, Hubert Laws, Grover Washington, Jr., Billy Cobham, and Ron Carter among others. I'll share impressions of three sides with you. Consider it a belated Thanksgiving gift.

Ifrane: The line notes inform us that Ifrane is a ski village located in the Atlas Mountains. Judging by the music a trip there would be a hundred fold improvement over staying here. This is the type of tune you sing to yourself when you're going to see your lover or leaving Bowdoin on vacation. Yeh, it's filled with great expectations but unlike the times I suggest you sing it, the expectations are always fulfilled, no matter how many times you listen. The introduction is full of hip drumming and brass. They give way to my favorite trumpeter and Hubbard is in fine form. Each of his solos on this album is fresh and radiates power. Billy Cobham's drumming is pure dynamite. I doubt if any drummer has improved as much in the last five years. Take note, ten years from now will find Cobham listed as one of the top two or three jazz drummers. Grover Washington is a surprise. There is no r and b here. Grover blows straight jazz and does not disgrace himself in heavy company. And Weston? What can I say of a man who drops notes like God dropping manna from heaven?

Ganawa (Blue Moses): Weston offers here an elegant painting of North African blues. This is the showpiece and everyone has room to speak his soul. Hubbard, always sounding like Freddie, swings hard and his up tempo playing chases away all my blues. Washington again shows his color. He literally wails and has no deficiency whatsoever in the category marked "inventiveness". Weston plays with tenderness but not nearly as often as I'd like to hear him. Why isn't he rated higher by the critics? Wait, here's a better question? Why do we need critics? Laws blows the alto flute to perfection and his superb lyricism shines brightly. If this is the flavor of the blues Moses had, I'll take a dose any day. Don Sebesky did the arrangement. How about a dime bag for Don.

Marakesh Blues: Madame Meddah begins this jam with a haunting vocal that sounds like an Arab wanderer. Weston's lead solo is graceful love music. Cobham comes on as though he is leading Chaka's army. Gen. Laws and Col. Washington urge the troops forward. Studio musician Romeo Penque gives an excellent account of himself on the oboe.

The arrangement is cohesive and there is superb blowing as well. Ron Carter finally gets to display his bass technique. It's a shame he wasn't featured more but his duet with Laws, near the end almost makes up for the oversight. The ensemble is pure force and activity. What a band this would make if it could be held together, but this is 1973, the age of the Superstar. The era of the Superintell fell victim to the bourgeois pace setters long ago.

Mingus: "Let My Children Hear Music"
Here we have the premier album of 1972. Call this a subjective judgment if you like, but there is no such thing as an objective lover of music. Teo Macero, a long time Mingus friend, has allowed the Angry Genius to express himself fully. As you may have guessed, this means there is little anger displayed in the music. Three things make this

title and bare your soul to the music. In sweeping tones the orchestra paints a picture of dancing and singing. Bobby Jones, the underrated Tenor saxophonist, gets most of the lead time. An unnamed pianist offers an exquisite but too brief solo. Snooky Young plays a solo straight out of the Swing Era that is fluid and swings even after the record ends. The anonymous drummer (Dennie Richmond)? Is fly. He is consistently audible, never in the way, always vital. Adagio Ma Non Troppo: What a beautiful piece of music! I suppose the title is Italian. The flute and classical guitarist gives the music a flavor that is unusual for Mingus. Charles McCracken plays a mello cello solo. I truly felt as though I were on a trip through the Italian Alps. This music would be great for a movie soundtrack about Attila the Hun, but with all the Michael Le Grands and Lalo Shaftrins, Mingus can forget it. This is midnight music — music for two knowledgeable people who know where to obtain further knowledge. Sit back and ravenously enjoy a musical suite from the planet Raven. Don't Be Afraid, The Clown's Afraid Too: Mingus makes use of sound effects in this black circus music. Snooky Young's trumpet leads the ensemble. Mingus calls this a "ten melody fugue." Maybe that's his way of saying it's ten tons of dynamite. The Genius himself finally solos. It evolves into a duet with flute. Anyone who has not yet become acquainted with The Bassist (forgive me, Ron Carter, Richard Davis and Ray Brown), will get the opportunity to further her or his consciousness. I love the brass dance at the end. Hobo Ho: This is a real tour de force. We all know how Mingus enjoys the gospel roots. He and Bobby Jones really do it together. Jones' full tone and Mingus' endless reserves of energy really make this funky piece stand out. Snooky uses the muted trumpet to get down. The entire ensemble is about the Father's business. I can see old black wanderers tired of powdered milk in exchange for justice. They are jitterbugging in the streets, echoing an era gone but always now. "The Chill of Death": Mingus is also a poet, at least he was when he wrote and composed the poem music to this jam in 1939. The flute takes you to the tenth dimension. The end of the poem is followed by an alto solo offered by a nameless virtuoso who is well acquainted with Charlie Parker and yet wise enough not to make a fool of himself by attempting emulation. This lyrical masterpiece is the most extended solo on the album. "The I of Hurricane Sue": Winds and crashing waters introduce this piece. The pianist plays raindrops that lead directly into the orchestra at full force, bringing Sue, who somehow reminds me more of a Sile Y is hung up on in my teens than a hurricane. She moves quickly, rhythmically and unsuspectingly (you guessed it, she took me to the cleaners). Bobby once more swings on along solo accompanied by crisp piano. Sue's "I" is meant but though she may be self-centered, she reveals enough of her womanhood to make you demand more. (Many thanks to Teo Macero for making this all possible and the chump who traded me this album for the Frank Sinatra album my beautiful but musically uncultured mother gave me for my 19th birthday.



music especially difficult to share. First, Mingus is my main man. Second, the dude that made out the cover omitted the names of three quarters of the band. Last, this music is so original that there is nothing with which to compare it. That means you can give it to your grandmother and if you hold her hand in assurance she will probably relate to it. That's right, this is miracle music. "The Shoes of the Fisherman's Wife Are Some Jive Ass Shippers": Mingus vets know that Mingus delights in pulling titles out of his — Forget the

Don Throws A Boomerang For Bowdoin Admissions

by JOSEPH HERLIHY
While this reporter was waiting to interview Donald Westfall, '72, on the various aspects of his Admissions Office job, one of its more unique aspects appeared in the waiting room. A young woman applicant just out of her interview shook the hand of the senior interviewer and said, "Thank you! And if you ever come to Westport please make sure to stop by!" As far as we know this is not a standard way of ending a college interview. Perhaps, however it is recommended in one of the many sick "underground" guides to college admission.

Button-Down Collar
To be sure, this does not happen too often. Westfall overheard the girl as he stepped out of an interviewing office and said, "How come I never get lines like that?" He later explained that

his image was a bit on the conservative side and pointed to his button-down collar. Still, he has had his share of flamboyant interviews that could hold their own in any Time article. One took the form of a boomerang toss on the quad with an applicant who just happened to have one with him. "I did it", Westfall added, "because I wanted to; I'd never thrown one before."

Amateur Hour

The typical interview is simply not the amateur hour Time would have us believe it is. During the summer months they are estimated to go for thirty minutes; an interviewer would normally handle ten of these. In the fall and winter most take forty minutes; eight per day is the work load. After five hours of interviewing anyone could be less than receptive to some eager

beaver trying to be cool with a Yo-Yo. "Sometimes you have to be stern." At the end of each a stern index card is filled with the interviewer's impressions.

Westfall's job is more than remembered. During the summer Westfall had the job of pairing freshman roommates. This task could best be described as finding the most acceptable excuse for matching people together. Indeed, towards the end the excuses became a bit flimsy; a few rooms on campus were filled astrologically. Don made a few good mistakes, one of which was to fill a triple with three freshmen all named Chris.

Seeing America

Even more drudgery came Westfall's way earlier this year. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul,

Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati: all thrilled to see him as a traveling salesman for Bowdoin College. His trip involved visiting four high schools a day telling students about a college of which they never heard. "What is Bowdoin like" and other equally impossible questions were flying everywhere. Westfall did his best to explain to hockey players, inner-city blacks, and girls what Bowdoin is. He also had to meet with alumni representatives in order to encourage them in their thankless share of the admissions work. "I was amazed by what great people our alumni are."

Westfall also began a study concerning the relationship of Bowdoin students' College Board scores to the students' acceptances to graduate schools. This was begun in the summer and had to be dropped due to the

heavy interview schedule. "It seemed very inconclusive anyway," Westfall stated.

Selling Bowdoin

Selling Bowdoin and listening to students selling themselves to Bowdoin make up only two-thirds of the admissions shebang. The third is the reading of the folders, the most tedious and time consuming part. This is a process of sifting and more sifting. All the applicant's application papers (this is what is meant by "folder") are read. Exceptionally qualified applications are set aside; set aside also are the exceptionally unqualified. It is with the remaining, relatively mediocre applications that the admissions staff becomes acquainted. Final decisions on these are made by a vote of the board.

Westfall's job has acquainted him with two classes, both 1976 and 1977, and his only regret is that he will not be able to follow through and see how these students' college careers work out. He can see the class of '76 in its freshman year, yet, although he knows this class' members by reading their folders while assigning roommates, he never was able to meet too many of them. He is, in fact, quite embarrassed by his lack of information on any of the class' members the minute he is introduced to one. Perhaps this little article can wash his conscience.

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Brunswick Welfare Recipients Face Problems

(Continued From Page One)

benefits include a federally operated Day Care center on Water Street, which children of families on welfare can attend with no charge; the Headstart program which provides breakfast and lunch to children, school being held from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; the WIN program, an incentive program for which any mother on welfare qualifies, training her for whatever "reasonable" job she might have aptitude qualifications, and moreover, helping to place her in a position upon graduation from the school, besides paying for transportation, a babysitter and an extra \$15 every two weeks while in the training session.

Under the auspices of Federal

housing, the Brunswick Housing Authority has built housing for residents over 65 years of age and convalescents or persons on insufficient pensions. There is also low-income housing constructed on Perryman Drive near Cooks Corner, for which there is a perpetual waiting list, and as they are federally funded, non-Brunswick residents cannot be restricted from residing there, although a large percentage of the housing does go to Brunswick residents.

"There are slum areas in Brunswick," Joy explained. "Thanks to the federal housing families can be taken out of the shacks they're living in." He added, though, that as families are removed from these "shacks",

these houses are not condemned, and consequently new families move into them; by not condemning them, he says, Brunswick is only "importing poverty" — "but then, where would these people live?"

Other programs not related to the Brunswick Welfare office but nevertheless benefiting Brunswick residents are Alcoholics Anonymous, a local drug rehabilitation center and an organization calling itself FISH, which provides transportation to those in need of it.

Also operated by the OEO is a dental clinic in Bath which serves children, aged 5 to 18, of families of Brunswick on welfare free of charge.

Being a locally operated

department, President Nixon's recent cutbacks in the area of public assistance will in no way affect the Brunswick outfit; what it will affect are the work incentive programs like WIN, and any State aid which, for example, supplemented incomes of persons and veterans in convalescent homes. Effective January first of this year, no person can receive aid over \$300 a month; this, Joy explained, will pose a new burden on the Brunswick office as the rent in most convalescent homes, including the one in Brunswick, runs in excess of \$400 monthly.

According to Joy, there is little, if any, verbal disapproval over the amount of funds allocated to the welfare department. Listening to Joy, one might be led to believe that there is no "censuring" at all in welfare in Brunswick.

"I've heard talk about it," he says, "but I don't know anything about it." He added, "All I know is what I read in the papers... On the local level, I don't know how one might go about it, as everything must be itemized on the budget."

Joy commented that most rural areas in Maine have no welfare departments and the assistance is governed by "unqualified and untrained" boards of selectmen.

"Families move into towns like Brunswick," he says, "because they know that Brunswick has a welfare department."

A state operated district office which was manned by a director (like himself) to serve several towns, or a county, would be more beneficial and more efficient in the long run, he suggested.

Traveling with "Rip"

THIS SPRING LET'S GO TO BERMUDA

by CRAIG JONES '74

BOWDOIN BERMUDA Week will be held from Sunday, March 25, through Saturday, March 31, with Bowdoin students flying a Delta jet from Boston Sunday, March 25 at 11:48 a.m., arriving in Bermuda at 2:30 p.m. The return jet via Delta Airlines will leave Bermuda on Saturday, March 31, at 3:30 p.m. arriving back in Boston at 4:27 p.m.

Bowdoin College has already been allotted 16 seats, all of which are now confirmed, and Clint Hagan, Stowe's vice president and director of international travel and group arrangements, expects to hear momentarily from Bermuda properties regarding special low student rates to include sleeping accommodations, breakfast and admission to all college week activities.

Thousands of college students from schools and universities all over the U.S. will be in Bermuda during March for College Weeks 1973. The last week of March is expected to be one of the biggest and most popular Bermuda College weeks in 1973.

Clint Hagan, who has coordinated Bowdoin Bermuda Week and student travel here since 1961, has asked me to assure you that the total package rate is not expected to exceed \$220 and he expects to keep the overall cost down to \$210. As soon as he gets a final rate from Bermuda, every student who has given us his name will be personally contacted with final details, which will mean, of course, a small deposit of \$25 to confirm the room reservations with Stowe.

So, on this next spring vacation, plan on joining us for Bowdoin Bermuda Week 1973. Bermuda is ready when you are. Give me your name or contact Clint if you have not already done so.

THIS SPRING you may want to fly instead to Florida, or such Caribbean escapes as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Jamaica, the Eastern Caribbean, the Dutch Islands, Nassau and the Bahamas. There are still youth fares in the states and to Europe, but not to most Caribbean points. Viki Tomko and Stowe's domestic staff will all assist you with your domestic flights, and you should reserve now with Clint for the Caribbean or Europe, this spring or for next summer.

TRANSATLANTIC YOUTH fares are still being sold at current rates, and Stowe has asked me to assure you there is nothing at all official to the word that there will be a cancellation of youth fares as of April 1. Clint is in close check with all the airlines involved and says that through the Bowdoin Tymes and the Bowdoin Orient, "You will be the first to know" if and when there are changes in these rates.

GREYHOUND BUSES still leave Stowe Travel, 9 Pleasant St., for Portland, Boston and New York City at 7:40 a.m. (some students are still "missing the bus" according to Stowe); 9:50 a.m.; 1:55 p.m. and 8:10 p.m. and tickets can always be purchased at Stowe prior to bus time.

SO WHETHER IT BE by air, by bus, by rail or even by ship, bring all your travel needs to Stowe Travel, Brunswick's biggest and oldest travel agency — then travel without care! The experience that Stowe has gained through 25 years serving hundreds of Bowdoin travelers, is now at your disposal.



"RIP" JONES '74
Bermuda Week Chairman

Guest Editorial

The CEP Report: Final Thoughts

TO: The Members of the Committee on Education Policy FROM: Richard A. Mersereau, Assistant Director of Admissions DATE: February 7, 1973

The majority report of the C.E.P. has frustrated my attempts to digest and do away with it forever. A document that raises issues so fundamental to the role and spirit of this college is not easily disposed of.

As a former student here during the days of heavy requirements, I find the case for reintroducing even the most liberal of specific restrictions repugnant, though at the same time I recognize the need for control of the few who would treat the progressive stance of the college as a license to avoid liberal arts.

Who is at fault here — students who desire an area overload or faculty advisors who will readily sign any course selections submitted by their advisees? Irrespective of the area considerations, an advisee should expect a careful review of his choices by his academic advisor. I don't think it too much to ask that an advisor or a major department refuse to sign a registration card if a student is, in their opinion, overweighting himself in one area or major to the detriment of his liberal education. A student's recourse is to appeal the decision to the Recording Committee, a procedure that will inevitably occur if the specific limitations are set. I don't see why advisors need more than a modest understanding of and commitment to the liberal arts to suggest that four art courses in one semester is most likely a departure from the intent of the college. If that understanding or

(Continued From Page Four)

There are several courses of action which may be taken if an individual witnesses a violation of the Honor Code. You may speak to the person involved, to the Dean of Students, or to a member of the Student Judiciary Board. You may also wish to discuss a proper course of action with your advisor, some other member of the faculty, or with your peers. It cannot be stressed enough that the Code is based upon a belief in the integrity of every student at Bowdoin. In this relationship, a violator of the Code betrays not only himself, but all other students who are united in this community. A witness to the violation should bear this fact in mind as he seeks the proper course to take.

The continued success of the Honor Code demands an awareness of its elements and a complete understanding of its nature. If it should prove ineffective, we students are responsible. Each individual should satisfy his own conscience that the principles of honor are upheld in accordance with the measures set forth. Such a compliance should assure the success of the Honor System. Therefore, we urge you to re-familiarize yourselves with the Code. As long as each individual is willing to accept his responsibility then the Honor Code will remain of positive value to the Bowdoin community.

Sincerely,
Tom Costin
Chairman, Student Judiciary Board

commitment is lacking, then the C.E.P. should introduce legislation that restricts faculty abuse of guidelines and not endorse the current proposal which, at least in spirit, points an incriminating finger at the student body who have, as a whole, operated quite successfully under the present system.

As an Admissions Officer, I have to view the proposal and its effect on Bowdoin also in terms of the outside world, a factor that is often neglected in campus-wide policy discussions at this introspective small college.

As more colleges expand their student bodies beyond the limits where a sense of individuality can exist within an identifiable community, and as more colleges succumb to the lure of graduate programs at the expense of undergraduate excellence, Bowdoin becomes more distinctive. As American technological society continues to accelerate its pace and fails to adequately respond to the concomitant impersonality of its major institutions, the thought of attending a college like Bowdoin becomes more attractive. We are, unfortunately, also distinctive in that we are one of the most expensive colleges in the country (though not the most expensive). The question then — are we distinctive enough to warrant the price tag?

I am fond of saying that Bowdoin's greatest strength is that it uses its small size to its fullest advantage, thereby offsetting the obvious drawbacks in curricular offerings compared to larger schools. For this reason, it is imperative that the advisor system be made to work.

As an additional proposal by the

majority report seeks to limit to two the number of independent studies a student can take without appealing to the Recording Committee. Though it is evident the faculty cannot be expected to O.K. every request for independent study, I again ask whether the restriction should be placed on the student or upon the faculty? Departments should have the power to set general limits upon the amount of independent study they can reasonably offer, with independent study loads of individual faculty varying in proportion to the teaching demands placed upon him during any one semester.

Although many agree that the direct effects of the proposed report are desirable the question remains — are they worth the cost? I guess my criticism of the majority report is geared more toward the way in which it will be perceived rather than toward the severity of the proposals, which are not unreasonable. But to a generation that demands and deserves a sense of individuality, specific limitations of seemingly mild proportion will be perceived as a breach of the college's faith in its student body. To the extent that Bowdoin appears unable to deal with students as individuals — in terms of distribution requirements or of independent study — we appear to be just another small liberal arts college. Only if faculty, administration, and students are willing to accept more wholeheartedly the responsibilities created by the progressive philosophy that governs this institution, will Bowdoin continue to maximize its advantages as a small, undergraduate, liberal arts college.

January 31, 1973

To The Editor:

I am asking your cooperation in publishing this letter so that I may reach the general student population.

I am attempting to accumulate some meaningful data for a serious study on American communes. To that end, I wish to reach as many communes as possible by mail and in some cases for personal interviews, if agreeable.

I will be grateful if students, graduate and undergraduate, who are living in communal situations, will write me indicating willingness to receive a questionnaire. Size of commune is unimportant; 3 or 4 people, up to any number.

Sincerely,
Mae T. Sperber
26 West 9th Street, 9E
New York, New York 10011



"This Is The City"

A Hard Days Night With The Brunswick Police

by SAM ZION

At 11 p.m., November 17, I set out in a patrol car with Sergeant Vermette of the Brunswick Police Department to observe the night shift. We responded to the following summonses:

11:36 p.m.: . . . Harpwell Road . . . indecent exposure . . . 12:30 a.m.: . . . Epilepsy . . . cruiser approaching Brunswick with victim . . . requests escort . . . approaching via Topsham Bridge . . .

2:00 a.m.: . . . Threatening communications . . . victim is a waitress . . . all-night restaurant . . .

6:57 a.m.: . . . Two deer trapped in a lot . . . Old Bath Road . . .

The "nut" escaped before we arrived. The epilepsy victim was guilty of carrying a driver's license. (A sudden attack at the wheel could have endangered the lives of other drivers and pedestrians). The waitress at the all-night restaurant was threatened by her husband. He had just returned from a tour of duty with the Navy. When he found out that his wife had been unfaithful, he got drunk and threatened to kill her. Later in the evening, he simmered down and decided to divorce her. The "buck stops" at the police station literally as well as figuratively. Two deer had mangled themselves on a steel fence in frenzied attempts to regain their freedom after wandering into an enclosed lot. They had to be destroyed.

Sergeant Vermette mentioned early in the night that his job was to "protect the lives and property" of a majority of the citizens of Brunswick from a "small percentage" of psychotics who he referred to as the "criminal element". Later, he explained that the unusual quiet for a weekend night could be attributed to Thanksgiving (which was only a week away). "Most citizens are saving up their money for Thanksgiving turkeys instead of buying booze." There is a contradiction in the two statements. It's not that the "criminal element" doesn't celebrate holidays. For example, they have been known to observe St. Valentine's Day. The

contradiction is that he referred to the majority's observance of this holiday as a cause of tranquility which suggests that Vermette spends most of his time protecting society from "respectable" citizens like you and me. In all fairness, despite the contradiction, Vermette's preoccupation with the "criminal element" is justified. Statistics warn that 3 out of 4 police who are killed, die at the hands of men with previous criminal records. In Brunswick last year there were five cases of assault and battery on police officers. It would be easy for "me" to ignore those cases in that they only accounted for less than two percent of the criminal offenses (which include hitch-hiking) and three-tenths of a percent of all offenses counting misdemeanors (which include leaving the scene of an accident).

Most offenses in Brunswick are traffic violations which can usually be pinned solely on the transgressor's irresponsibility but on this particular night, most of the offenders could be described more realistically as society's "victims" than "public enemies". One could see that national priorities are reflected in "crimes" on the local level. For example, we go out of our way to protect our property but we ignore the environment. There are lots of steel fences out on the Old Bath Road but you don't spot many deer. The epileptic was out of commission so I couldn't talk to him. What if he needed to drive to work? Society doesn't allot enough money to welfare recipients. I could sympathize with him if he maintained a license so that he could earn a living. The officer whose wife was unfaithful can hardly blame the Navy. Infidelity is very common these days among civilians as well as military people and there are salesmen who must be away a good part of the time whose wives don't play around. At the same time, the Navy doesn't exactly help to shore up declining morals. Our large "military" establishment is clearly exacting a price from America which can't be measured merely in dollars and

cents. The police are left to cure many of society's ills but they can only patch things up from day to day. They aren't equipped with permanent solutions.

When the shift ended at 7 a.m., Sergeant Vermette went home to get some rest. At 10 a.m., he was awakened by a phone call from the station asking him to direct traffic at MacDonald's at noon. Vermette stood out in front of that restaurant in the freezing cold for three hours: 12 p.m. to 3 p.m., "because it was a particularly busy day." At 11 p.m., he was back on patrol. Aside from supervising the night shift and directing traffic, the Sergeant's duties include: drug surveillance, skin diving (for wrecks, bodies, etc. in the Kennebec), and dog "agitating". As dog "agitator", Vermette dresses up in a special protective uniform. That's all. It's very simple. The dog "attendant" then orders the department's German Shepherd to attack . . . The object is to keep the expensive dog "mean" lest he lose his usefulness between bouts with the "criminal element". Vermette has to play "fall guy" for society. The thinking behind this must be that the "end justifies the means". Aside from those responsibilities he spends time taking courses at the University of Maine in Portland. Next semester, he'll be studying Constitutional Law so that he'll be better informed to defend the rights of suspected criminals!

Physical degradation and danger are only half of what Vermette has to put up with as society's "fall guy". The condescending and uncooperative attitude of most citizens towards police presents a heavy psychological burden. For example, we were near the all-night restaurant when we received the waitress' distress signal. Clark Kent wouldn't have had his tie off when Vermette entered the restaurant. He was greeted by a red-faced manager: "Where were you guys? What took you so long? If you can't do your job I'll call the State police!" We tried to get in touch with the woman's husband (who was reportedly staying at the Bachelor Officers' Quarters at the base) through the chief security officer. He wouldn't even ring the man's room for fear that he might be sleeping. We found out about the epilepsy patient's driver's license through his doctor who happened to be at the hospital at the time on another case. He told us that this was "privileged information" and that he couldn't intervene himself. I asked him why he bothered to tell the police if the information was privileged? He responded to this question with his true reasoning: "I don't want that guy to come after me. They're paid to do this. They're cops." I couldn't believe my ears. I couldn't help laughing when the Sergeant identified him as a "heart" specialist. I was amazed at the equanimity with which Vermette accepted criticism. He passed it off by saying that PR work comes with the job and mentioned that the man in the street is not the only one who has the impression that policemen are expendable. He related the following story: "I have never shot anyone and I've been on the force for twenty-three years. Not long ago, I came very close to shooting a man who went after Tommy (Officer Thomason) with a 12" butcher knife. This came out when the man was brought to trial. The judge asked me to join him in his chambers and told me never, never to use my gun. Lots of judges start off as defense lawyers and never stop thinking like the defense." I asked him how the judge's reprimand affected him: "I'll use my own judgement. If I have to use my gun, I will. I'd rather be tried by twelve than carried by six." The case would never get to the judge

because no grand jury would indict me."

The police don't let the pressure build up. They go nuts if they did. They let it out in a manner which may seem distasteful to a detached observer but which should be appreciated because it does not interfere with their work. "America — Love It Or Leave It" greets visitors to the station and flags adorn the locker room. This is just a gesture to combat the general attitude of society that the policeman is a rat. The spirit is one of true patriotism even if the wording taken literally has fascist overtones. The other outlet is to joke about the sources of their problems. One officer handed me a copy of a "Policeman's Philosophy" that he carried around in his wallet: "We must all remember that we pass down the road of life, together, making our own marks as we go. Speak well of any man, and every man, for we have made our mistakes as well as he. We should try to give much understanding and consideration to the man that does us dirty. Try not to think of him for what he really is — a dirty rotten, no-good, low slung son of a bitch." Another officer suggested that the only way to get a confession these days would be to dress up in a rabbit costume and attack the suspect with a night stick disguised as a carrot: "Who would believe him in court if he said he only confessed after being beaten by a six foot bunny rabbit wielding a three foot carrot?"

There are only a few significant factors in the crime scene that have changed in the last fifty years. The police have always been overworked and underpaid. During prohibition the Chief of Police was "Billy" Edwards. He was also (simultaneously) Fire Chief, Public Prosecutor, Sheriff's Deputy and Health Officer. His finances were so poor that he had to pay off his informants with samples of the liquor that he seized. The "criminal element" was around but was also short-handed consisting almost exclusively of one Gregory "Red" Griffin — bootlegger, armed robber and all-around miserable character. In one of their frequent run-ins Edwards and a fellow officer had to club Griffin into submission. The next day the Brunswick Record ran the following headline: "Vicious Attempt To Beat Up The Brunswick Police Department." In those simpler days, Edward's word was "law". Today police work is much more complicated. Six out of the seven officers on that November night were taking college courses (including one full-time student). The Bowdoin student body used to turn out in large numbers at local fires to cheer Edwards on as he fought the blaze. Between 1920-1930, five thousand students graduated from Bowdoin. This figure included only three students who had been arrested. Last year, Bowdoin students were responsible for

forty-nine or 3.4 percent of all the arrests and summonses in Brunswick!

Finding out about police work is very difficult. It doesn't matter who you ask. The policeman's concept of his role is just as misleading as the opinion of the average citizen. In the last analysis, I had to go and find out for myself.

(Continued From Page Eight)

Thurber, Lee Roberts, and Rick Rendall, all of the class of '76, to set a new school medley relay record at 3:47.47. Freshman Steve Potter now holds the Bowdoin pool record of 5:12 for the 500-yard and 1:52.8 for the 200-yard freestyle. Another new school time, 2:08.5, was set in the 200-yard backstroke by Dave Thurber. And the bookkeepers have been frantic keeping up with the "slew" of new freshmen records.

Diving for Bowdoin this year, Mark Santangelo (the only junior on the team) has shared the honors with freshman Ellen Shuman. She has managed to capture some second and third places to help out the Pool Bear effort. She is also the first girl to compete at the varsity level in swimming.

Depth is added to round out the squad by sophomores Jim Senesqua, Mark Hopwood, and Pat Trahan, and freshmen: Wells Grogan, Tom Formica, Jim Farrar, Chuck Riley, Jim Irish, Jeff Harding, and Doug White. Seniors Ralph Crowley and John Ward have swum occasionally and hope to be aided by classmate John Erickson, who has just started training after a semester away at Mount Holyoke College.



Sergeant Vermette of the Brunswick Police Department stalks the station before beginning his nightly beat.



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SPORTS

Bears Facts

For The Fun Of It

by D. E. REEVES

The issue of amateurism in collegiate athletics is one which has warranted much newsprint. Athletes in many institutions throughout the country not only receive tuition and room, but also spending money and cars. But a more important facet of this controversy is that many do not earn their degree. These factors raise a vital question: Is the purpose of a college to give an individual a locker and a field on which to "thrash" or is it responsible for supplying an education? Athletics are important and participants should be rewarded. However, pursuit of a degree should be the primary concern of the respective institutions and of the students.

Many athletes enter large universities and become quite satisfied in their pampered milieu. In many schools they live in dorms separated from other members of the student body and take special courses taught by professors who guarantee the prolongation of their athletic eligibility. By following these practices, many colleges have merely succeeded in creating sub-cultures of people who can compete on the field but not in the classroom. It would be absurd to propose that athletes cannot succeed in the classroom and it is safe to hazard a guess that most are more than capable. However, there is a percentage of participants who serve their four years in competition and then are coldly dismissed from school at the end of their respective seasons. One case which comes to mind is that of Pete Maravich who flunked out of Louisiana State University upon the termination of his senior basketball season. It seems more than coincidental that his grades became worthy of expulsion at that time. Many individuals are not as fortunate as Maravich, who without a degree became a millionaire at the age of twenty-three. The problem can be traced to two parties: The school administration which merely uses athletes and the athlete who accepts that type of "college life."

It is pleasing to see that Bowdoin and its competitors do not follow the practices of such "factories." That is, equal opportunities are given to all who wish to play on a team and the participants are not set apart by separate dormitories or by special academic requirements. Most important, participants take part, not for monetary compensation but for pure enjoyment.

For these reasons a successful season at Bowdoin or at other similar schools should be hailed more than a sixty-two game winning streak or more than high rankings in a national poll. Why? The answer is simple — the participants are students who happen to be athletes and not athletes, who are wrongly designated as students.



Bowdoin's Ken Chennault leaping during last week's meet in the cage.

Runners On The Move

by BILL LARSON

After its December 9th loss to Tufts in the opening meet of the Winter season, the Bowdoin Track team has rebounded for a couple of decisive victories. The latest was last Saturday's 61-48 win over M.I.T., a team that the Bowdoin squad had not defeated for several years.

Undoubtedly, much of the success the team is experiencing is due to the valuable corp of dedicated distance runners inherited from the Cross Country team, which went undefeated in its dual meet season and took the "States" (MIAA) Cross Country meet. In addition, Coach Sabasteanski has actively recruited new additions to the squad to fill in weak spots, such as the High Jump, and also to strengthen the Dash and shorter middle-distance runs.

The result has been a marked improvement in the team's performance, as new trackmen join the squad and other members work on their distances and times. The Tufts meet, which was lost by the relatively close score of 59-49, may well have been reversed if the Bowdoin team had been in the condition it now is. In the Jan. 6 Eastern Relays, held at Colby, the team looked good as runners Leo Dunn, Nick Sampsidis, Jeff Sanborn, and Mike Allan doubled in the Two Mile and Medley (1/4, 1/2, 3/4, and Mile) Relays, taking first and second respectively in the events.

Even better was the Colby-Maine Maritime — Bowdoin meet held in the Hyde Cage the following week. In that meet Bowdoin romped over both schools 88-47-2, outstripping by far pre-meet predictions by Coach Sabasteanski. The high point of that meet was Billy Wilson's 9:18.9 Two-Mile which shattered both the Bowdoin College and Hyde Cage records for that event.

In the meet last Saturday the going was tougher but Bowdoin stood up to the opposition. The Freshman Class dominated the winners' column with Mike Allan and Jeff Sanborn 1-2 in the Mile, Sanborn first in the 1,000, and both of them completing legs in the winning Two Mile Relay. Tom Getchell similarly won the 45 Yard Hurdles and ran in the winning Mile Relay. Also important were wins in the High Jump by newly-acquired John Bell, and the Two Mile by Billy Wilson, as well as Nick Sampsidis' anchor leg in the Mile Relay, the event that clinched the meet for Bowdoin.

This Saturday the Bowdoin squad travels to Colby and the State Meet, which consists of competition between Maine, Bates, Colby, and Bowdoin. Anything is possible, but the feeling in Hyde Cage is optimistic for a good showing by Bowdoin. LIKE TO SEE YOU THERE — Colby College, February 10, 1:00 P.M.



Coach Butt posing with a few members of this year's winning swim team.

by LINDA BALDWIN

The month of February will belong to the varsity swim team with four home meets on the schedule. Senior co-captain Tom Costin predicts that "we should take the rest of our contests." While Rick Haudel, the other co-captain, adds that he is sure that Bowdoin will place well in New England's in March. Tonight the swimmers will host Connecticut. Then, Amherst visits

on the 17th, followed by UNH on the 21st, and M.I.T. on February 24.

The record now registers five wins and two losses... but, this is deceiving. The victories were all by large margins, sometimes up to thirty points, whereas in the other meets the difference was very small. The so-called "easy" opponents were Colby, Maine, Tufts, Wesleyan, and Trinity. Bowdoin surprised Springfield in

its first match of the year with a strong squad, losing only in the final relay. The story was the same against Williams, ending 58-55. With just one more fast freestyler Coach Charlie Butt's swim team could have had an undefeated season.

The nucleus of the team has been the freshmen led ably by veteran senior Rick Haudel. "Legs" combined with Dave

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Skiers Hit The Top At Loaf

Ski action on the Maine front saw Bowdoin College take top Division II honors at last weekend's Maine State Invitational. Sugarloaf U.S.A. was the host area for the competition. In the Nordic events, Bowdoin's cross-country squad was paced by outstanding running by Joe Nolting and Bob Turner. Jumping, not regarded as a Bowdoin strong point, was cancelled due to unsafe snow conditions. Team alpinists, Kel Tyler and Ulf Pettersson found a good wax and skied on to top ten slalom finishes. The giant slalom run under conditions of fog and rain caused the Bears some problems. However, the Bowdoin team at that point had a

commanding lead over Colby, and three other Division II Teams. They were only managed to be beaten in the team results by the Division I entries of U. Maine, Bates, and Williams.

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Faculty Cold To New Graduation Requirements



by DAVID COLE

On Monday, February 12, a week after the second open meeting of the Committee on Educational Policy, Bowdoin's Faculty met in what some expected to be a showdown between academic conservatives and extreme individualists. The principles in the projected drama were all present, including the Committee members themselves (with the minority student group) and Professors Moulton, Cornell, and Emmert, all of whom had spoken from the floor at the open meetings a week before. Dean Greason, a less than optimistic supporter of the majority report, opened the meeting with a discussion on administrative action taken by the Recording Committee against students up for suspension. He concluded that while 1130 students were admitted in September, the student body now numbers 1129. He pointed this out, the Dean said, so that later "there may still be a recollection of a brief moment of triumph."

Divine Intervention however, hardly materialized. There was a definite feeling that people hoped to avoid the issue, or at least to avoid the need to decide it in an

aye-nay show of force. After some discussion of a proposed procedure for approaching the report, Provost Robison moved to refer the document back to the Committee. It was not, he explained, a tabling motion, as tabling is "tantamount to killing" and the Provost is a defender of the report. On the contrary, it was an attempt to keep the threatened report alive.

The motion passed, technically rescuing the report from a vote that looked hopeless. A forty minute period of discussion followed, with the faculty now serving as a "Committee of the Whole." The discussion was at first dominated by debate over the division of courses into three academic divisions: Sciences, the Social Sciences, and Potpourri (officially called "the Humanities;" it includes Art and Music, Modern Languages including English, Religion and Philosophy, and Classics. History is henceforth a social science.). Professor Dane, whose insight is traditionally matched by his brevity, called the division "dumb." Professor Silver, on the other hand, defended aspects of the division, such as the special separation of Afro-American studies, Environmental studies,

and Senior Seminars, which he felt tended to be "applied" in a very specific sort of way. Mr. McKee politely informed Mr. Silver that his view was "erroneous."

Guts Under Glass

The divisions debate proved to be going nowhere and discussion turned elsewhere. Mr. Darling suggested a system of "monitoring" to examine the reasons for the disproportionate growth of the number of students in certain departments, in order to determine which of these departments were popular for their simple excellence, and which were simply thought of as "guts."

Admissions policy briefly entered the discussion. There was a feeling, noted by Mr. Moll and Professor Beckwith, that the average Bowdoin student today is more talented than his counterpart of five or six years ago. These students, Beckwith believes, are looking for a true liberal arts education, and believe they have found it at Bowdoin. More individualist than students of the past, many students would not rather go to a professional school or to a conservatory, despite their tendency to concentrate at Bowdoin. Students

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Amherst Stays Single-Sex, Trustees Reject Coeducation

by JOHN HAMPTON

"... And it must be pointed out that single-sex colleges are often located within easy distance of institutions serving members of the opposite gender. Nevertheless, many feel that the less competitive social atmosphere of a one-sex college benefits the retiring or withdrawn boy or girl. Given time to mature, both intellectually and socially, many shy late-bloomers can avoid the trauma of becoming wall flowers." from *Anyone Can Go to College*, by Herbert B. Livesey.

In a surprise move on January 27 that overrode the advice of Amherst President John W. Ward and the Select Committee on Coeducation "the Trustees have decided that the recommendation for the adoption of coeducation at Amherst College should not now be approved," believing that coeducation "would be unfortunate for the future of the College if a decision were made by a sharply divided Board."

Since that time, groups in the Amherst Community have expressed their annoyance and dismay at the Board's decision not to decide. The Faculty plans to discuss a resolution that would request the Trustees to come to the campus and explain, in greater detail, the ramifications of their conclusion. Students have circulated petitions, stating: "We the undersigned, wish to indicate our strong support of President's Ward's recommendation that Amherst College become a liberal arts college for the education of men and women. We are in favor of coeducation at Amherst College as soon as possible."

"We respectfully urge the Board of Trustees of Amherst College to reconsider their recent decision." (Amherst Student, Feb. 5). No hard statistics on the number of signees are yet available but a survey done earlier in the fall by the college paper showed over

70% of the students in favor of coeducation at the institution.

Says member of the Select Committee Joan Dorman of Smith College in a *Student* article; "I'm bitterly disappointed. It was no decision at all. They are just looking for excuses. President Ward had the guts to put himself on the line; the Trustees don't."

The history of the idea for a coeducational Amherst goes back a long way but the movement picked up impetus when, in early 1970, Dr. Calvin Plimpton formed "The President's Advisory Committee on Long Range Planning". A subcommittee of that body drew up a recommendation suggesting that the College admit 300 women and increase of size of the institution to a 1,500 member student body.

President Ward found this report to be inadequate and formed a special "Select Committee" under his direction to probe the assets and liabilities of a coeducational situation at Amherst. Their report was released in the summer of 1972 and stood as evidence for the President's Recommendation on Coeducation, made public on October 28.

The Committee dealt with many factors that have an influence on the possibility of coeducation such as admissions, size, alumni, the Five-College cooperative, etc. The Committee sought not to propagandize for coeducation but to present "the range of issues which are implicated in the question whether Amherst College should become a liberal arts institution for men and women."

In asking for further study on the aforementioned aspects of the College's operation, the Board of

(Please Turn To Page Two)



Brunswick Dump: A Solid Waste Solution

by SUMNER GERARD

"What is wrong with the dump?" I was asked by a citizen of Brunswick. He felt that the Brunswick dump is a "lot better than most." And indeed it is, when one considers the 300 odd open-burning dumps spread across the state of Maine, many of which spread pollution into streams, ponds, lakes, and rivers, and especially when one considers the dirtiest and smelliest of them all — outside Portland — which is notorious for its run-away fires,

its stench, and its rats. To many of Brunswick's citizens the solid wastes disposal problem seems remote, much more remote than, say, the much more striking case of pollution in the Androscoggin River. But to the town's administrators garbage and how to get rid of it has become one of the most persistent headaches they have inherited from the public.

No Dumping

In accordance with the provisions of the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, dumping

will soon be prohibited. This spring the Maine legislature is expected to approve the following requirements which "will have direct bearing on Brunswick: 1) A solid waste disposal site must not be less than 300 feet from any classified body of water, 2) after June 1, 1974 open burning is prohibited, and 3) municipalities must present a timetable for eliminating open burning. A preliminary report was due on

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Coeducation Rejected By Amherst Trustees

(Continued From Page One)

Trustees seemed to question the adequacy of the analysis in this the second such report of its kind in two years. Rose Olver, a psychology professor and Committee member told a *Student* reporter that the data amassed was "a sufficiently complete and adequate basis on which to base a decision." Other Committee members felt that their efforts didn't receive the attention they warranted.

From the President's Recommendation on Coeducation come these words: "I recommend:

1. That Amherst College become a liberal arts college for the education of men and women;
2. That women be admitted as candidates for the degree at Amherst College as transfer students in the academic year 1974-1975; that women be admitted to the entering freshmen class in the fall of 1975;...
3. That, beginning with the year 1974-1975, the College expand gradually in size to approximately 1600 students."

The Trustees, upon rejecting the above, listed in their statement three post-decision tasks which "may bear upon coeducation in the future."

"First, the Trustees request the President to explore ways to strengthen inter-institutional relationships..."

"Second, the Trustees will, through consultation and deliberation, seek further information relevant information to the questions already referred to - size, student faculty ratios, finance. Five - College cooperation..."

"Third, the Trustees instruct the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and the Committee on Student Life to investigate the creation of and support for a campus social center..."

One of the few Amherst coeds told a *Student* reporter that she was aggravated by the placebo of the social center. "The fact of a social center being included in the coeducation is garbage. It's like they're trying to appease us with it."

The Admissions office too, seemed concerned over the refusal of coeducation. Director of Admissions Edward Wall expressed "great personal disappointment on my part with the decision." Mr. Wall said he wasn't sure if the decision would affect the number of applications; "We haven't felt it this year but we will watch very carefully to see the effect of the decision by monitoring any loss of acceptances and pinning down the precise cause."

In view of the Select Committee, of which Mr. Wall was a member, coeducation would eliminate that consideration. "If one introduces the possibility of coeducation, an immediate result appears: one almost... doubles the potential pool of qualified applicants. Amherst could increase by almost 100% its opportunities to remain a highly selective, intellectually superior College."

Bowdoin's own Admissions Director, Richard Moll, had two reactions to the decision. "Selfishly, I am delighted that Amherst is remaining unisex because it means my office won't have to compete with them for girls along with Williams and Dartmouth..."

"Second and unselfishly, I'm disappointed that they aren't coed. I've seen what women can do to improve the intellectual and 'atmospheric' quality of previously all-male institutions." Or as Mr. Moll chose to put it, "Bowdoin has less to fear with our decision to stay the way we are."

The Trustees action was taken out of consideration for the College's future. Says their report: "The concern is whether the change to coeducation might imperil the educational quality of Amherst College, not because of

the admission of women but because of changes required to make that possible, and whether Amherst in its special location near two excellent women's colleges might not yet achieve, in cooperation with them, the educational and social benefits of men learning and living together."

President Ward's report, released earlier than the Trustees', contains a sentence which stands in refutation of the previous statement; "... If the movement of students is generated because men and women are isolated where they are, then the better direction to take is to abandon that isolation so that educational and intellectual reasons become the basis of exchange among and between faculty and students in the different institutions."

In any event nothing is to be done unless the Board decides to reconsider their evaluation of the

recommendations and their decision not to risk anything because of internal dissent appears to make such an action unlikely. "Of course there isn't a clear majority position on the board," said trustee David Kirp to an Amherst *Student* reporter. "Opinions range from latent male chauvinism, to worries about money, student-faculty ratios, and size," he added.

Larry Gold '75, in a letter to the Amherst *Student*, wrote of the Trustees, "These men, far removed from the current realities of Amherst life, seem to have neither the conviction and forthrightness to be individually accountable for their actions, nor a respect for the students and faculty of the College as intelligent human beings with a stake in the matter."

It appears now, that unless the Board of Trustees of Amherst

College takes institutional sentiment to heart the social "late-bloomers" of this world will still have a place to hang their hats.

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ROTC Lecture

Delaney Detects Policy Transition

by PETER PIZZI

Accepting a system providing national security which may rely, as in the case of the big powers, on nuclear capability as a prerequisite for the persistence of a nation, Robert F. Delaney in his lecture Wednesday entitled "National Security and the Strategy of Deterrence," argued that the defense posture of the United States through the Cold War and until recently has been based primarily on "military" deterrence and not nearly enough on "diplomatic" deterrence. Mr. Delaney is currently at the Naval War College, which seems to have a monopoly on ROTC lectures, and has had wide experience in international business and politics through positions in Europe and Asia.

Conceding that the subject of his talk is often seen in a negative light by Americans due to the heated issues that surround it — enormously high costs, connotations of a vast military establishment, and cost overruns on various projects — Mr. Delaney sought to draw attention to another aspect or approach to deterrence beyond the technical and military items of weapons, research and deployment of new devices, the cost of maintaining an army and other problems. He stressed the notion of "diplomatic" deterrence, an aspect of national security which, though largely ignored in the fifties and sixties by American foreign policy formulators, provides much more rational, mature, and prudent alternatives.

In the Cold War, America immediately "squared off" with the Sino-Soviet bloc, assuming that only force would have any impact in our relationship with them. In effect, our disposition substituted "a measure of force" for the "possibilities available through diplomatic deterrence. We relied on the concept of a "balance of terror" which held

that if our stockpiles of nuclear weapons surpassed those of our enemies, they wouldn't dare to threaten us.

At the present moment, Delaney claims that the big powers are in a period of transition from a posture based almost exclusively on military deterrence to one relying increasingly on diplomatic deterrence. Americans are taking a new look at our Cold War disposition, finding it simplistic and unsuccessful, and, perhaps through achievements of the Nixon administration in foreign affairs, are willing to view the Russians and Chinese and the issue of nuclear weaponry in a more rational manner.

The change, in part, has been forced on Americans by the fact that America can no longer claim to have true superiority in nuclear capability but rather has been reduced to a position of "sufficiency", a term used by Laird, or perhaps merely parity.

Delaney points to an incident in the spring of 1962, where President Kennedy through cover channels alerted the Russians that their "failsafe" devices were inadequate, as the first time diplomatic deterrence was opted for by policy makers. We now have more official and sophisticated procedures underway such as the SALT talks, those on troop reductions in Europe, and the trips by the President to Russia and China, as encouraging examples of the international recognition of the need for diplomatic deterrence.

As an example of the transition in the American defense posture from the years of the Cold War, Delaney presented a scenario where Russia would, for internal reasons, blow New York City off the face of the earth and the United States would react not by ending all existence by "hitting the button" as they would have in 1955, but instead by "merely"

blowing Leningrad off the face of the earth, as an exchange, according to our more enlightened disposition of 1973.

A realistic view of national security cannot, in Delaney's opinion, portray total nuclear disarmament as a feasible alternative. Instead, and this is the direction in which the big powers are heading, the end such diplomatic ventures such as SALT can claim to have as their goal, is to lower the "threshold of terror," as phrased by Delaney, and to set ground rules avoiding a simplistic and belligerent attitude towards deterrence. Thus, we are identifying what is required for national security in an air of relative openness and unprecedented frankness. In addition, the notion of "overkill" is finished as a criterion for foreign policy.

The obstacles to be overcome in the process of attempts at diplomatic deterrence such as SALT are, as Delaney pointed out, enormous. The United States and Russia possess both a deeply embedded suspicion for one another, thus resulting often in gamesmanship and barriers which hinder progress.

An additional factor which complicates the mutual concessions of the big powers is the increasing chance that the smaller nations will acquire a nuclear capability. The crises which could arise, especially in instances of long standing, emotional disputes between nations like Egypt and Israel, should nuclear weapons become available, are obvious.

In conclusion, Delaney called for American foreign policy formulators and for the American public to define its national goals with precision and to recognize the validity of the goals of other nations.



Orient/Clayton

Robert F. Delaney lectures on the topic of national security.

Horror In Wentworth

by EVELYN MILLER

There was nary a skeptic in the record crowd that filled Wentworth Hall to overflowing to hear Ed and Lorraine Warren speak of ghosts and haunted houses. Those few doubters were doubtlessly converted after hearing the Warrens' convincing presentation. The Warrens, who describe themselves as being "deeply involved in the study of the para-normal and the supernatural" are now in their twenty-eighth year of research in this area. Ed is a "demonologist" and Lorraine a clairvoyant. Their interest in the supernatural and the occult goes back to their childhoods, for Ed had lived in haunted houses since the age of five and Lorraine described herself as having been sensitive to vibrations at an early age, and said that her parents repressed her tendencies. "I am a light trans-medium," she said. Both Warrens are artists and had painted numerous old houses. When Ed was asked to exhibit his paintings of haunted houses, the couple started lecturing and have been touring campuses ever since.

The program consisted of a slide show, a tape, and a lecture on one of the hundreds of cases of haunted houses that the Warrens have investigated. Lorraine stressed that there was "nothing unusual here"; the occurrences that would be related to the presentation were similar to everyday occurrences in many other homes. The home described was a two hundred-seventy year old house in North Woodstock, Connecticut that is inhabited by both human and inhuman spirits. Seven families have lived in the house recently and except for the first, the family interviewed on the tape, none of the occupants have been able to live in the house for longer than three months.

Mrs. Viner, the occupant interviewed by the Warrens, said that she first noticed that something unusual was occurring in the house when she heard noises on the third floor of the house. At first she thought that squirrels were causing the disturbance, but when she heard heavy footfalls she went to her bedroom and got a .22 revolver. Mr. Warren explained that the noises were caused by sound brought out through telepathy, and added that most hauntings occur between nine at night and four-thirty in the morning, the "psychic hours."

Another unusual occurrence was an explosion which made Mrs. Viner think that the oil burner had blown up. When she entered the room from which the sound had come she found it extremely cold, and the force of the explosion was so great that it had bent the lock on the door. Mr. Warren explained that the phenomenon was known as "psychic cold." A spirit had removed all the heat in the room to use it as energy for a further haunting.

(Please Turn to Page Ten)

Critic At Small

Bowdoin College Sponsors Aesthetic Weekend

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

In a rare, unbeknownst event, Bowdoin College retrieved itself from the depth of cultural miscreance that it usually discovers itself in during those sixty hour reprieves from academia, and attempted a flourishing artistic weekend. The events offered were indeed dualistic in nature, in that one could both satisfy his intellect by partaking of an evening of chamber music with the Portland Symphony String Quartet, only then to watch Jose Greco incessantly imbibe his heels on the stage of Pickard Theater, or satisfy his true college man image by viewing pornographic films in that den of progressive purity and virtue, the Zete house, drinking fermented barley and listening to muzak at the Senior Center, and recovering enough from the two previous experiences (or mistakes, if you believe in the Oscar Wilde dictum, "Experience is the name men give to their mistakes.") to listen to the phenomenal blue grass of Mac Wiseman in Smith Auditorium. Although smut, orgiastic celebrations of alcohol, all syncopated to the rhythms of home grown music, might provide one with a jocular release from the Protestant ethic that many students seem to abide by, Greco and the Portland Strings lent the college something it sorely needed — a true convert atmosphere.

Cat's Meow

Upon the thought of Portland having a symphony orchestra, one conjures up the image of second rate high school violinists, and retired municipal officials who used to play trumpet in the town

band; led by some elderly matriarch, all of whom combine to create aural imagery that would make Johann Strauss sound vaguely atonal. But this is a rather grand fallacy, for the Portland Symphony Orchestra, headed by Paul Vermet, and made up of very fine professionals from Boston and the New England area, is considered one of the better regional orchestras in existence. The string quartet, made up of the symphony's first chair men, pointed up the polished professionalism of the group in an exceptional concert given last Friday at the Senior Center.

In a program consisting of Mozart's Quartet No. 19, Jerry Bowder's First String Quartet, and Ernest Bloch's Quartet No. 2, the musicians, in the last two works, showed themselves to be superior translators of serious modern music. Still, their reading of the Mozart "Dissonant Quartet" (deemed so because the opening Adagio was considered harmonically irregular by the 18th Century classicists) was one of grace and clarity, giving the beautiful Andante Cantabile a well modulated, flowing performance, punctuating the Menuetto with the necessary light air, and lending the sweeping Molto Allegro marvelous vibrance and tone color. Although they all too often had aural problems with the higher notes in the piece, this was still a technically and aesthetically fine performance of the work.

The concert truly achieved an air of excitement with the Bowder String Quartet. This recent work, commissioned for and dedicated to the Portland Strings, was composed by a close friend of the

musicians who has attempted to characterize their personalities and playing styles in this marvelously eclectic opus. Beginning with a haunting recitative, notated as Tempo Rubato, Mr. Bowder builds his work through the disturbingly potent second movement, and finally, in the exciting Allegro Vivace, achieves a musical climax of exceptional virtuosity. As intended, this is a musical work of personality, and the talent of Mr. Bowder allow his composition to paint a highly detailed canvas of the string players with the brush strokes of a knowledgeable craftsman.

The final work, Ernest Bloch's 2nd Quartet, again showed the Portland musicians to be adept at interpreting contemporary works, this piece being in the twelve tone idiom. Twelve tone music, also referred to as, "atonality" connotes an opus that does not have a home key, allowing the composer to present the notes in any fashion he so desires. First employed by Arnold Schoenberg and his Viennese School, this musical syntax is only now gaining recognition as a viable form of composition after untold years of controversy, and Bloch's String Quartet is an impressive use of this style. Monothematic in construction, the opus presents a theme, and then continually develops it, with the final movement, Allegro Molto (passacaglia and fugue), a masterly creation of great scope. Beginning with a vibrant introduction; it then evolves into a passacaglia, with the continuing bass line performed by the cellist, only then to switch into a fugue

indirectly borrowed from Bach, and concluding with a tremendously forceful and rich finale. In both the Bowder and Bloch opuses, the Portland String Quartet, through their excellent understanding of the needed technical and harmonic elements in modern music, gave the works not only well honed readings, but added that aesthetic element which 20th Century works are accused of lacking, and molded their program into a rewarding musical experience.

Silver Boots

Jose Greco, that aging master of the flamenco dance, appeared with Nana Lorca and a company of Spanish dancers and musicians on Saturday night to a capacity house at Pickard Theater. Long past the oasis of middle age, Greco has still maintained a youthful veneer, and strode out onstage in a black silk shirt cut open to the waist, black silk tights that are tailored to look emaculating, and silver boots — hardly the most appropriate outfit for a man who has achieved middle age. However, as a master of his craft, Greco is, without reservation, the finest interpreter of flamenco now living, and Miss Lorca, although also feeling the effects of the calendar, is still a brilliant dancer. Although two hours of castinetes, pounding heel, and essentially repetitive Spanish music proved all too much for my taste, theirs was an exceptionally fine performance, rich in texture and ambience, and wonderfully received by an audience yearning for expanded artistic endeavors by Bowdoin College.

BOWDOIN ORIENT Yet Another View Of The CEP

Volume CII

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Number 14



“And Miles To Go . . .”

Now that the CEP majority report has been effectively defeated, it would not be wise for students and faculty members to assume a false sense of security. Regardless of the faults of the report itself, the actions of the committee have posed broader problems, problems which must be solved if student-faculty committees are to adequately serve the college.

First is the problem of representation. Despite the large number of faculty members voicing opposition to the proposals of the report, not one opposing faculty member is on the committee. Committees such as the CEP should represent a wide variety of educational views. Simply selecting members from a number of departments will not necessarily produce a diverse sampling of educational philosophies (although inclusion of representatives from the art and music departments would have helped). A good case might also be made for equal student representation on committees (such as CEP) which have a direct influence upon the activities of students. Certainly the educational policy of a college such as Bowdoin should be shaped equally by students, faculty, and administrators.

The problem of communications is one eloquently voiced by Professor Moulton at the first CEP hearing. Why were no students or faculty members outside the committee consulted *before* the report was written and prepared for the faculty? Why were no hearings held *before* the report was written? Professor Potholm and Dean Greason would have us believe that the hearings were substantial proof of the committee's desire to sound out the community; we are hard-pressed to believe that had it not been for the minority report and its ensuing publicity, the majority report would not have been silently voted on by the faculty. The report had supposedly been in the making for two years; it is more than coincidence that hearings were held only when students and members of the faculty began to stir.

Finally, the report signifies a growing trend against progressivism at Bowdoin. Rather than gazing wistfully into the past, the faculty and administration might do well to seek new alternatives to present educational problems. The defeat of the majority report should not be regarded as a great victory, but simply as the elimination of another stumbling block in the path of academic innovation.

by PAUL HAZELTON

“It is not that he does it well,” said Dr. Johnson observing the dog dancing on his hind legs, “but that he does it at all that is remarkable.”

That the Bowdoin faculty should consider curricular requirements, no one would claim is remarkable. That it does not do it well may simply mean that we are out of practice. It is a measure of how far out of condition we may be when we realize that it has taken more than two years to get the present report to the faculty and the community at large. For my part, I think it is a useful report; and I respect it for being essentially a pragmatic, modest response to a difficult and undefined situation. Its low level quantification seems a sensible way of skirting some of the larger disagreements of principle — and rhetoric — which have arisen in the years we have got out of practice.

The Present Situation: One way of looking at the present is to see that it is a free-elective system. We are trying to operate it in a period of expanding enrollment when for other reasons we have fixed the size of the faculty. It is a contradictory situation and probably has no precedent. When Eliot introduced free election at Harvard a hundred years ago one of its primary purposes was to force the expansion of the faculty and curriculum. In 1910, the year after Eliot retired, Harvard instituted a set of distribution requirements which slowed the process down and which, with some variations, lasted for fifty years. Except in very large universities, wholly free elective systems have probably been a characteristic only of periods of expansion like the 1960's.

If the number of faculty is fixed, if a tenure system exists, and there is to be free election, then the arithmetic of the Bowdoin curriculum is pretty easy. It is likely that some serious drifts will develop and I take it that that is what the CEP Report is about. The committee may be mistaken about the drift, but I do not find it difficult to imagine a faculty of three divisions, given the present conditions, which in a few years would look like this: one third of the departments, wholly staffed by tenured ranks and enrolling a small minority of students; another third enrolling the largest number and predominantly non-tenured; a final third of the faculty substantially offering vocational or professional and firmly sequential courses.

Off-Campus Credit: The present situation can be relieved — and disguised — by unlimited off-campus credit. But, at least, it seems to me that really this is living off our capital. The committee is right, I think, in seeking to limit it. Whatever reputation Bowdoin has, (its “image” may be something else and perhaps it can be manipulated in the short run) it is based upon work done at Bowdoin. It is not a matter of institutional vanity to insist on that, and, at these prices, to avoid becoming an academic credit broker. It is vanity of the worst kind if we are unable to accept the fact that a student, a good or interested student, might not find here all that he

wanted and so decide to transfer.

The Student Response: I can see no reason at all to expect that most students would initially accept the restrictions of the Report. Anything the Report proposes the students are now free to do. They can scarcely be expected to hand over their present options and accept the Report without some comment.

But it does seem to me that in our present situation student opinion takes on new significance. A fixed limit to faculty size is a powerful buttress to the *status quo*. We can expect tensions. We shall need them if all the lively elements of the College in recent years aren't to be lost. The obligation of a faculty in this situation is to remain sensitive to student pressures and to respond intelligently and imaginatively.

Other Responses: I find the Beckwith-Butcher-Howland-McKee prescription exactly the wrong medicine. It is based, I believe, on a faulty diagnosis. I intend no easy criticism of departmentalism, though I agree with Clark Kerr that it is a system which works best in graduate school and progressively less well as you move toward the bottom of higher education. But a proposal to make all the matters of the Report simply the concern of autonomous departments denies the fundamental assumption of a liberal arts college — one embodied in the idea of the CEP itself and precisely the matter it is asking the faculty as a body to confront.

A further comment is warranted: on the scale of Bowdoin College, it seems to me the instinct for autonomous departmental solutions is fundamental bureaucratic. It has little to do with autonomous scholarly inquiry. It has much more to do with what we are coming to recognize as that self-insulating professionalism which in the past decade revaged much of our national social and intellectual life. One definition of a liberal education in the present might be that it addresses itself to that problem.

The Advisor System: No one at the two open meetings of the CEP could fail to be impressed by student interest in and criticism of the advising system. It is not clear to me that the present system is our only possibility as the discussion seemed to indicate. Bowdoin might consider using advisory groups with varied membership which would meet between semesters. Using students, as one of them suggested, would help the present system. By mixing advisors in small groups we might make gains within the limits of the present system. Certainly it would be a mistake to expect every member of the faculty to be an effective advisor. It would be ever a greater error to select new members of the faculty with that as a primary qualification. But an equally great error, especially in the present situation, if for the faculty, and the administration, not to take the advisor system seriously.

(Editor's Note: Paul Hazelton is Professor of Education at Bowdoin College.)

Faculty Votes Down CEP Report

(Continued From Page One)

— at least in music — are simply better prepared when they arrive at Bowdoin than they used to be. Mr. Moll upheld this view, with one important exception. As secondary schools provide more depth in the arts and in science, he asserted, traditional disciplines — especially English — have suffered. Consequently freshmen arrive at Bowdoin with greater talents in some areas but actually, as Professor Potholm had said, unable to construct three English sentences. Moll urged a freshman English requirement.

Health Is Health

The Faculty then reflected briefly on the possibility that added emphasis on the arts might attract wealthier students (with the pressure on the financial aid office what it is, this is not so cynical as it sounds). Neither Moll nor Wallet Moulton had any idea. This went on, as noted above, for about forty minutes. Finally

student representative Greg Leary suggested, a little impatiently, that the students might not be able to understand why the faculty, after more than a month of discussion and open meetings, had not been able to “come to grips” with the CEP report. Mr. Potholm found himself “for the first time this year” in agreement with the student leader. He asked for a show of hands simply on the question of whether the faculty believes a problem exists — as the majority of the CEP believes. Professor Cornell then moved that “There is a problem.” It was decided instead to vote more or less on the first item of the procedure which had originally been abandoned at the beginning of the meeting: in effect, the question “Is there any need for a change?”

Elephant Hunt

The Faculty voted 34 to 24 that there was a need for a change. Then, having an hour ago avoided a vote on the report, President

Howell called for a vote on the question “Should this change take the form of graduation requirements along the lines of those suggested in the CEP report?” The Faculty voted 17 (“They're all Republicans!” Mr. Darling exclaimed) to 45 (presumably Democrats and independents) against.

The Faculty meeting may be summarized as follows: the Faculty agreed not to vote on the report; the faculty agreed that there were some problems with the present system; the faculty rejected the report anyway, and overwhelmingly at that. The report is still alive, technically, but it is highly unlikely that it will ever return in similar form. A reporter more sure of himself might suggest that the Provost's attempt to save the report had been frustrated by the President.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: The Faculty
FROM: Thomas D. Hopkins, Sub-Chairman for Undergraduate Research Fellowships, Faculty Research Committee
DATE: February 8, 1973

SUBJECT: Langbein Summer Research Grant

Members of the Faculty are invited to nominate candidates for the 1973 Edward E. Langbein Summer Research Grant. This \$750 grant, provided by the Bowdoin Fathers Association, is designed to enable a Bowdoin undergraduate or graduate to participate in summer research or advanced study directed towards his or her major field or life work. (See 1972-73 College Catalogue, p. 224.)

Nominations should be submitted through me to the Faculty Research Committee by March 20, 1973, in the form of a letter explaining why you believe your nominee should be considered for this award. A letter from the nominee describing the proposed summer project should accompany your letter.

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"You Don't Look 18 to Me"

An Epicure's Guide To The Good Life In Brunswick



Orient investigators sample the fare at a popular Brunswick tavern.

by DAVID COLE

The story is told that a nationally-known sexist magazine once did a survey of partying at the nation's colleges. Many familiar names made the top ten, but two schools were excluded entirely from the list as being "in a class by themselves": Dartmouth and Bowdoin. Perhaps the isolation tells on the student, perhaps the academic pressure. Quite possibly a strong influence was the all-male status both schools maintained at the time of the study. But whatever the reason, Bowdoin and beer — in other than moderate amounts have gone hand-in-hand through the pines of history.

This is all very well for the fanatical beer-drinker, the animal, the gut-taker and the poor. But what does Bowdoin offer the epicurean, the gentleman drunkard for whom reaching that state (as opposed to simply being there) is more than half the fun? There are people on campus who, for all their respect for the grain, recoil at the thought of getting "shigged" or "faced" or whatever it is those people do. Where are they to turn for a pleasant evening and early morning? At first inquiry, one is tempted to shrug his shoulders and suggest Boston. But Brunswick has her charms, and in this survey the Orient has set out to discover them. For the student who deserves it, this is the Orient guide to the fleshpots of Brunswick on \$5 a night.

The article excludes, with one exception, beer-joints, as well as fraternities, Senior Center suites, etc. The author's editor urged him to go to "Flynnie's room"; the suggestion was ignored. If you only drink beer, turn to the last page and read Snable's article; this is not for you. But if you enjoy anything from a whiskey and soda to a, God forbid, pink squirrel or flying grasshopper, read on MacDuff, and damned be him who first cries, "Hold, enough!"

As you leave the parking lot at Cinema I and II, cross the road and pull into the Holiday Inn. The nation's innkeeper offers the Brunswick resident the stillness and relative boredom of the Red Fox Tavern. Settle into one of the little black chairs surrounding the little black tables; a waitress will arrive to serve you. As you wait, swivel in your chair and take in the fox-hunting motif above the bar. With its dim red lighting and black, imitation-leather chairs the tavern is faintly reminiscent of Tequila A GoGo in Acapulco, but the resemblance does not go nearly far enough. Music is provided by a jukebox near the door, which offers all the songs

presently heard on AM radio. — My assistant and I ordered Bloody Marys and were disappointed to find them smothered by the Worcestershire sauce. A fair vodka gimlet and a middling Planter's Punch were necessary to erase this initial mistake from mouth and memory. Generally, the liquor is fair and the service acceptable, but the atmosphere is cold and rather plastic. We paid the waitress (\$1.15 a drink, moderate these days) and walked out into the freezing rain warmer within but spiritually frustrated.

For spiritual frustration, "steer in" to the Chuck Wagon, also at Cook's Corner. There's a bar, but ignore it and sit down in the dining room; the bar is often filled with local policemen said to have girlfriends there. They will give you nasty looks if you appear to be drunk, and later they will follow you outside and ask what you're doing with that shopping cart. This can spoil an evening.

Once safely in the dining room, hope for a waitress named JoAnn. Hope all you want, but you will probably get a joker who tells stupid stories ("We call it the upchuck wagon") and threatens to spill coffee on you. His name is unimportant; he looks goofy and is referred to as "Gomer."

The Chuck Wagon appeals to a very select crowd from the college, although the clientele are predominantly townfolk. Only a few can look a waiter in the eye and ask for a "Wyatt Earp and an order of lariats" with a straight face. Still, if that catches in your throat, don't eat; the drinks carry the traditional names. The service at the Chuck Wagon is occasionally slow but usually friendly — especially in the case of Gomer — and the bartendress is obliging. A friend of mine always has five cherries with his Tom Collins, and has yet to get an argument. However, she can be lazy. Once we drank at the Chuck Wagon three nights in a row without being carded; then somebody asked for a Margarita and she asked us for proof "because I'd rather not make one."

For entertainment you can listen to the jukebox (with such rare selections as "Popcorn", "The Lion Sleeps Tonight," and "You're So Vain") or watch the steaks burn on the open grill. If you eat, tip the cocktail waitress separately from the regular waitress (if you don't tip, go back to "Flynnie's room" where you belong). Admire the western scenery and buy a mint on your way out, as you pass the cashier.

Prices are as good as anywhere else.

For a long, long time, the discriminating Bowdoin drinker found well-mixed exotica together with a traditional college-bar atmosphere at the Stowe House. There have been some changes made. A new bar has been opened, tended by Mike Walsh '72, who has found a way to put a liberal education to good use. The room, newly renovated, is bare and has none of the warmth of the old place. Drinks have suffered in the transition too. Needless to say, it is not considered polite to ask for a "Benjie Special." Other drinks remain but they are not what they were. Planter's Punch, a masterpiece of the old regime, is weak and overcome by the grenadine. Beer nuts are served and there is no jukebox, but these secondary pleasures do not make up for other faults; nor do they justify the fairly high prices (\$1.25 for the Planter's Punch). Stowe House loyalists are advised to pass up the bar and drop over for lunch for a beer and a "Roger Hurler."

One last note on the Stowe

House: the crowd has changed with the bartender. Tom Edsel and Barry Browning have taken the place of Charlie Hayward and Carla Cherwinski. I make no normative judgement, but I suggest that the types are different. The reader may line up accordingly.

For all its changes, the Stowe House remains a meeting place for Bowdoin students. The drinker who wishes to escape from the company of his classmates is well advised to cruise downtown and drop in at Clare's Dolphin Room. This is almost exclusively a haunt of Brunswick residents. My assistant, his assistant, and I arrived around midnight. An inebriated member of the community was singing "Roll me over," and his neighbors were singing along. This could be annoying, but the service was prompt and friendly and the prices moderate (.95 vodka gimlet, \$1.50 Irish coffee). The underaged assistant-assistant was not carded, which got us off to a good start.

There is little to say about Clare's. It is inoffensive if one can avoid the sing-alongs, but it is

nothing special. For fun you can listen to the Wurlitzer and look at the pictures on the wall, which certainly are not scenes of Maine (my assistant suggested Alberta). It is normally a quiet place, and does not attract a particularly young crowd.

If you start out early and are looking for action, you might try the Howard Johnson's on Pleasant street. Then again you might not, and no one would think the less of you if you chose the second alternative. If you do, you will find the bar tucked away near the sanitary facilities. There is no place set aside for drinkers, so sit in a booth and watch the five-year-old next to you drop his Hojo Cola in your lap. If you're in a Hojo mood, you might try the *creme de menthe* frappe, which presumably comes in twenty-eight flavors. Otherwise choose something more traditional from their quite ample selection. Bacardi and Myers rum, Laird's applejack, and a total of thirty mixed drinks from Rob Roy to Pink Lady are available. Prices are better than most places, possibly because you certainly don't pay



Alumnus Mike Walsh, '72, tends bar at the Stowe House. "Who mys Bowdoin inn't a vocational institution?" he remarked.

Orient/Clayton

Recommended for Consumption

New True Blues Offerings: Tyner, Rollins

by DWIGHT L. WILSON

This week we will take a look at two genuinely superior albums. The first is fronted by pianist McCoy Tyner and the second is the latest date by Sonny Rollins, the legendary tenor saxophonist.

Tyner: "Song For My Lady"

McCoy Tyner made his name while playing with the Master himself. McCoy played with J. C. on such dates as "My Favorite Things" and "Equinox". A lesser man could be well content with the stature gained on those 1960 dates, but Tyner has gone on to become one of the top five pianists in the world of jazz. In this album, recorded within the past two months, Tyner is joined by Charles Tolliver, Flugelhorn, Mike White, violin and Mtume, congas and percussion. Of course his regular quartet of Sonny Fortune, reeds, Calvin Hill, bass, and Alphonse Mouzon, bass, are with him but Tolliver, White, and Mtume augment the Tyner Quartet on two numbers. Tyner composed four of the jams. They are the superior cuts and it is these four that I will review as *impressario*, not critic.

Native Song: Hill leads with a strong exhibition of bass strumming. White follows sounding as mellow as he did on his now famous "John Coltrane Was Here". By the way, the theme is very Tranian. Fortune here plays flute and has a time playing music reminiscent of the old country. Sonny is developing into quite a virtuoso on flute. He swings through three choruses and gives way to White who reappears briefly as he lays groundwork for Tyner's offering of the best solo on the album. It is laced with images of graceful African dancers and leaping gazelles. Tyner's playing is awesome and his writing fits my prejudice "to a T". He writes much better for soloists than ensemble and since the soloists can all blow I can dig where he's coming from.

Song For My Lady: Fortune playing a very lyrical soprano line duets with Tyner at the outset. Tyner taking over playing dynamic riffs full of joy and love. You must listen to Hill and Mouzon's foundation. This is a very empathetic combo. Fortune's upper register playing is exceptional and Tyner plays two-handed as well as anyone outside of Ray Bryant. This is an elegant tribute to Tyner's lover.

A Silent Tear: Soling all the way, McCoy bears his soul. He plays of the pain that is the result of long years living as a Black man with the added burden of being an accomplished master in an under-appreciated art. The fact that he is Black and in America gives his piano much to cry about. The fact that he possesses consummate talent gives him the ability to say it succinctly. This is not traditional blues-it is more a song of urban pain giving witness not to the liquid tear but to the inward sigh that precedes another undaunted step against the tide.

Essence: Tolliver and White wail plaintively and suddenly Mouzon changes pace with a double time solo announcing the ensemble led by Tolliver



Orient/Clayton

running through notes like Jim Brown once ran through opposing defensive lines. His solo is solidly based on much fine improvising all the way through. Ever since I first heard Tolliver with Max Roach on "Members Don't Get Weary" I have been impressed by his facile technique. He gets down to such an extent that Fortune is urged to do his most inspired blowing of the date. With the rhythm section pushing him Sonny plays also like a dude trying to impress the fox of his dreams right and left. The essence of Tyner's playing is Black Beauty. Tyner fulfills his duty as a portrayer of culture by his bold black strokes. Unfortunately White and Mtume add little to justify themselves in the last half but Fortune's return to soprano is solid and he closes out an excellent album.

Rollins: "Next Album"

Sonny's back! After six long years away from the scene Sonny Rollins, the controversial, volatile, legendary, beautiful giant is back. When Coltrane was alive he and Rollins were rated with equal respect. In the post Trane era there is no one in jazz in Sonny's class. It was rumored that the great Miles Davis himself failed to keep a date during Newport in New York because he was afraid of being blown off the stage. Sonny is at his best when he has room to stretch out. On this album he has four cuts over

7:50 minutes and Sonny of course gets the lion's share of the time. I've heard that there are jazz lovers on this campus with no Sonny Rollins albums. In fact the word is out that some of you have never even heard Sonny play. Let me be blunt. There is no such thing as a jazz collection without music by Sonny Rollins. That, my friends, is a contradiction in terms. You can't have a Christian library without a Bible, you can't have an orchard without fruit and you can't have a jazz collection without Rollins. Here's your savior Sonny's "Next Album".

Playin' In The Yard: *Downbeat* called this jam "a drag". Listen to it yourself and judge. This is a very danceable jam with Jack DeJohnette, drums and George Cables, piano shining brilliantly. Cables has overwhelmed everyone on this album including Marion Brown. His playing is both refreshing and swinging. Cranshaw's bass is always superb. By now I'm sure you're well aware that Cranshaw is one of the all time greats on his aze. Rollins' playing on *Yard* is funky; a new side for Sonny. *Downbeat's* Gary Giddins calls it a drag. I say it will soon be a standard. What do you say?

The Everywhere Calypso: Sonny has been noted for his love of West Indian sounds. His *St. Thomas*, of course, is noted in all jazz history books. Here Sonny plays fluidly with great liquidity. Ideas flow like the waters of Victoria Falls on the Zambezi. A player of tremendous physical strength, Sonny's genius is most evident on his first solo. Cables again plays well as a soloist, if rather timidly as an accompanist behind the imposing Rollins. Rollins' control of the bottom register, as is well known, is the best in the business. I suppose this was named *The Everywhere Calypso* because all the way through it swings.

Skylark: is an exercise in superior technique. When you fill down try listening to the intro three or four times. What a beautiful black-pearl Sonny makes of this standard. History will prove this rendition the definitive statement of a much played tune. This is layback music especially made for dim lights and "honorable intentions." Sonny's opening solo is apocryphal in the remix but Cables offers a gentle amlet that overshadows the engineer's technical mistake. The last solo is 98% improvisation. Sonny lays it down like rich ermine over a "Solid" rhythm section. Amazingly this solo of well over three minutes has no repeated ideas; yet everything holds together tightly. The closing minutes are Rollins at his greatest which means jazz at its greatest. It has to be heard to be believed. Never in his wildest imagination could another tenorist even fantasize such blowing. If you are a serious lover of jazz you must own this album. "Nuff said."

First in Five Part Series Defines Mental Retardation

by ROY KIMBALL

The following article is the first of a series to follow which will address itself to the subject "mental retardation". Although the series is by no means exhaustive of all relevant principles, issues, and concerns of mental retardation, the content and chronology of the articles do aim at facilitating a clear and coherent consideration of this complex and, often nebulous subject. As a unit, these articles are written for the sole purpose of pricking the reader's interest to gain a more accurate understanding of mental retardation and the challenge it poses for our highly industrialized, technology-oriented but democratic, supposedly people-oriented society. Each article will introduce a specific facet of mental retardation for the reader's consideration. Feedback - verbal and written - is welcomed for each and all of the articles.

The first article addresses itself to the definition of mental retardation and the difficulty labeling poses. Content for this article can be found in "Prevailing Attitudes and Practices in the Field of Mental Retardation" which appeared in the 1972 publication of the National Association for Retarded Children (NARC) entitled *Residential Programming for Mentally Retarded Persons*.

Over the years, there have been many definitions of mental retardation which attempted to differentiate between the

intellectually subaverage and those persons having "normal" intelligence. Unfortunately, these definitions have generally been couched in extremely negative terms. Today's reactions to the mentally retarded still carry the imprint of negative and destructive definitions and labels.

Whereas in years past such terms as "idiot", "imbecile", "moron", "low-grade", "high-grade", and "custodial" were used to define varying degrees of mental retardation, the current labels of "trainable" and "educable" are no less unfortunate misnomers. Why is this so?

One answer is that these terms all act to set the mentally retarded apart from other members of society and convey a picture of subhuman status, prolonged dependence, and a seriously restricted ability to develop or learn. Such images have been employed as justifications for isolation from the community, custodial care and over-protection of mentally retarded persons and have set into motion self-fulfilling prophecies which work against successfully maximizing the retarded person's level of functioning.

For example, once labeled as custodial, a retarded person's living and learning environments are likely to be structured to reflect that label. A person incapable of benefiting from more than custodial care is incapable of learning and development, isn't he? Then, education and training programs are unnecessary for

persons who cannot learn... Due to this type of reasoning, retarded persons have frequently been denied appropriate educative programs, thereby preventing further learning and development. Thus, the original prophecies are "confirmed".

A widely used definition adopted by the American Association on Mental Deficiency today has moved mental retardation closer to the developmental model which is considered the most desirable approach to mental retardation. The AAMD definition is more general than earlier statements and does not emphasize the deficiencies and disabilities of the mentally retarded. This definition (Heber, 1961) states that:

"Mental retardation refers to subaverage intellectual functioning which originates during the development period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behavior."

The terms used in this definition may be explained as follows:

SUBAVERAGE GENERAL INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING: Falling below 97% of the population on standardized tests of global intelligence (i.e., tests which attempt to measure vocabulary, comprehension, memory, reasoning, judgment and visual-motor functions).

DEVELOPMENTAL PERIOD: From conception to about 16 years of age.

ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR: The ability to adapt to and control

one's environment, usually defined in terms of maturation, learning and social skills.

It should be noted that the AAMD definition is based upon a dual concept of mental retardation. That is, mental retardation is defined in terms of reduced intellectual functioning which, in turn, is associated with deficits in maturation, learning, and the development of social skills. Yet, even this definition

does not adequately stress the learning, growth and developmental potentials that exist for mentally retarded persons.

At this point one may be tempted to ask if there is any definition of mental retardation that is adequate and functional in its stress upon the learning, growth and developmental potentials of retarded persons. The answer is yes and it is called

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The Brunswick Elk's Club, where bored people go each Wednesday evening to play Beano. A heavy preponderance of Bowdoin students are reported to have frequented the establishment in recent weeks.

Orient/Clayton

Elderly Citizens Patronize Beano Seek Out Respite From Boredom

by DREW HART

In the wake of the fires and closing down of various stores and restaurants in Brunswick, one may extract from the town a feeling of rapid deterioration. For this writer, the look of physical erosion in Brunswick these days is all too pervasive. When walking from the college into town, there is a certain transitional point somewhere between Down East Wines and the now carbonized shell that once was Mike's Place where I suffer a time lapse and visualize myself watching "The Last Picture Show" once again.

Often, as one exiles himself on Maine Street, he may look across the street to the town common and to the row of colonial homes which serve as its backdrop. A more careful inspection of these latter may reveal to the onlooker that it is possible to play 'Beano' at the house nearest the railroad tracks each and every Wednesday night. This opportunity is not one that most Bowdoin students are readily going to take up at face value; such experiences are liable to not only make one think he is watching "The Last Picture Show"; instead, they may render him the idea that he is actually in that film.

If, upon going to the Elks Club to play Beano, one receives the impression that he has passed from the avenues of life onto a roll of celluloid, it will be an understandable feeling. However, it will be incorrect. Any visitor to the club from Bowdoin, if making any transition at all, would be in reality making one in the reverse direction.

I played Beano last Wednesday night in Brunswick; I also played it in Indiana, South Carolina, and Oregon at the same time. The realities of my experience in Brunswick are national realities.

The driveway leads up the hill to a parking lot where visitors

park their Chevy Impalas and Dodge Darts. The door to the clubhouse opens into the long hall; Beano enthusiasts walk in, purchase cards, and seat themselves at one of the long folding tables, in any of some two hundred folding chairs. The lighting is the stark fluorescent type that has become so prevalent in American institutions; it highlights the bilious clouds of cigarette smoke that rise about the room. A scoreboard at the end of the room hangs upon a plywood wall and lights up numbers when they are called by the emcee.

I purchased four cards from one of the men in charge of running the game and sat down, only to discover that everyone around me had purchased at least twenty. Some paid for their cards with checks.

Virtually all of those gathered were elderly ladies. The elderly lady sitting next to me had some thirty cards, yet she explained that it only takes one card to win. She had brought her own plastic chips; these are the 'beans' which one places upon the card. For those who come unprepared, beans are provided by the Elks.

Everyone was casually attired and relaxed; prepared to sit there for four hours. If one lasts through the entire affair, he is there until eleven o'clock. The emcees rotate, calling thirty or so games' worth of numbers by the time the evening is done.

Throughout the first half of the night's activity, (which was all I was able to endure) I was continually amazed by the incredible indifference that seemed to dominate the atmosphere. Those who won rounds of the game were surprisingly unenthusiastic. Thus, I was able to discern that it was not the nature of the game that drew all the people to the club. It

consequently had to be a social affair. It is true that everyone seemed to know each other, yet conversations among the players were limited.

Why, then, do people come to play Beano in Brunswick, or anywhere else in America? This is a difficult question; the answer to it is very elusive. The observer can rule out money as a source of motivation, for the odds on just winning enough to break even are bad, to say nothing of making a profit. There is so little social interaction or enthusiasm that it seems difficult to believe that this would be a pretext for participation. My conclusion is a most disturbing one, yet it is the only way I can see the reason that one hundred people will sit in a hall for four hours each Wednesday night. It is simply because they are bored.

Beano is nothing more than one alternative to the television set. It provides a change of location for its participants; though it is terribly monotonous, it keeps them occupied doing something that is different from their activity of the rest of the week. Everyone is resigned to the ritual of the game.

The lady sitting next to me had her own beans because she came each week. She told me that "all the old ladies bring their own beans."

They all do. They bring their own beans and play every Wednesday night in Minnesota, Tennessee, and Arkansas as well. This is America, a large and stagnant and anonymous part of it. It is the part of life that no college can give you insight into. However, at Bowdoin, one has the privilege of acquiring a perspective of this social phenomenon available to him any Wednesday; a stroll down Maine Street to the Elks Club is the only prerequisite.

McKee Photos: 'Vegetant, Flowered'

by RINK BUCK

John McKee's two earlier shows had a cohesive design behind the photography itself; independent of the quality and/or esthetic appreciation of each print there was a purpose uniting the entire show. "As Maine Goes" was environmental and polemical; "Hands to Work and Hearts to God" studied the products of Shaker hand industry at Sabbathday Lake: the two shows were monothematic. Not so with the present show, accompanied as it was by a Ladley poem which, if anything, pushes the show's polythematicism.

The current show demands more of the viewer; there are close to sixty prints, of varied intent, subject matter and processing. A few themes can be isolated as characteristic of the entire show; these themes reach particular strength in some representative prints, but this is not an essay — themes cannot possibly classify the diversity of the exhibit.

In several of the woods and flora prints, the influence of Japanese iconography is apparent in the visual relationship of the natural objects; a parallel to Japanese calligraphy can be seen in the scroll-like choice of vertical prints. The single object prints, or those dominated by a single stone, stream, leaf or tree, the experience of visual ambiguity, the question of whether light or shadow marks the outlines of the object, is deliberate. Identifying or placing the object spatially should not interfere with the viewer's appreciation of the object itself and its visual drama from eye to mind. The suggestion of ritual in the chosen shots of forest is a constant; the wood pile is representative here, with its spruce columns behind, shafted by running sap. The motionlessness, absence of affected drama — incongruous at times — of the shots of people, is hard to dissociate from McKee's Shaker sympathies. The children romping in a hayfield, the incongruous Cuban emigre family strolling on a deserted Maine road, his self-portraits, his study of a woman's angular physiognomy — all have the austerity of expression and emotion of a Shaker colony.

A last theme that might be attempted — it is the show's most pioneering one, the many shots taken from a moving car — is the camera's superiority to the eye, what the shutter captures in a fraction of a second that the eye or memory can never retain. This last technical step achieves varied compositions; in the houses shot through a wire fence only the elongated, slightly blurred fence wire indicates that the camera was moving, and the details of the houses behind have a remarkable linear clarity.

A number of prints evoke more than one of these themes (one shot of brush and grove taken from a moving car achieves the Japanese iconography) but it would be a disservice to artist and viewer alike to appreciate them for that reason alone. The weathered, grained clapboards on the side of a barn, with only a small window of light in the center background and drooping

day lilies below is as interesting compositionally as its knots and nail holes are textually, conveying temporality — age — and growth in an unadorned rectilinear study. The same effect, age, suspended decay, is achieved in the single study of the cabbage leaves and the shot from above a ridge of spruce, where the eye leaps immediately from the open space at left bottom to the empty, blanched treetop in the opposite corner. The railroad siding under the shadow of a massive grain elevator forces the mind to juggle dimensions, the horizontal plane of the railroad cars contrasting as it does with the laddered, vertical grain bin. In the study of the single arm among sculpture stands, the veined, shadowed curvature of the human limb contrasts with the faces of each cube, especially the way the arm's shadow falls on one stand, breaking the side into two unequal parts.

Visual experience then, each photograph as a photograph, is singularly important; McKee isn't particularly worried about the identity of the object the viewer thinks he may be looking at but rather just what its relationship comes to be with the other objects chosen for the frame. Thus, in the perspectiveless prints — or those of uncertain perspective — the viewer is not asked to discover just what he is seeing, two pebbles divided by a foot of snow or a glacial expanse: they are not to be located in size or distance but in relationship to each other, especially as light and shadow contend for space and definition of the borders of each object. There is no sociology creeping in, no pantheistic ethic, no attempt to use the shutter and light technique for ulterior purposes — if one demands this of photography he ought to go elsewhere, to other exhibits — here, the effect is one of sedation. That is, if the word can be used just once, the effect is anti-Platonist; there is neither an idealized essence nor an immateriality behind the prints: nothing is being elevated, said or done except the presentation of visual fact, prints at their self-evident value.

This sedation is the distinction and, if viewers insist on making it so, the limitation of the exhibit. Photographers are continually being asked to dazzle, to gimcrack gallery visitants into ooohs and ahs because they have accomplished results that are artistic and unattainable by other mediums — both at the same time.

Certainly he has a way of removing himself from his shots of friends and folk, who never seem to achieve the vitality, corporeality, movement they might. The visual significance of a forest scene cannot rank as similar to the visual significance of the human form — in motion, or perched on a chair; and, there can be no getting around it; in a show dominated by fixed objects, McKee's people, with two exceptions have only a stationary reference to their environment.

Still, it will be interesting to see how McKee's next show takes shape.



John McKee

Moving Mountains Of Trash

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must be submitted by June 30, 1973. By June 1, 1974 a report on the status of land acquisition and procurement must be submitted.

Brunswick's present system of waste disposal, the open dump falls short of these requirements on two counts. First, the town operates one of the four cone burners in Maine, which one preliminary study by the Bath Brunswick Regional planning

Commission classified as an "incinerator." This cone burner, however, constitutes no real improvement over open burning. It is little more than a shield from the wind, and is not likely to meet state requirements. And second, the dump lies within 300 feet of body of water and is actually "traversed by the tributaries" of a small stream called the Bunganuc. Therefore, although state standards have not yet been drawn up in a definitive form, it is

pretty well known what will not be allowed in the future. The town is forced to look for alternatives to the dump.

One widely adopted alternative, called sanitary landfill, involves a simple improvement over the open dump. Spreading garbage on the ground and covering it daily with earth eliminates the unsightliness associated with open dumps. Claims one pamphlet

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Bar-Hopping In Brunswick: Long Day's Journey Into Night

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for atmosphere. But for all its good points, Howard Johnson's is not the place for what some call a "wicked shifface." Besides the little boy putting his ice-cream cone in his sister's ear and the old women putting away the clam special, one should consider the fact that the bar closes at 11:00. Hojo's is recommended only as a starter, as it makes other places look so much better. Pay the cashier and pass up the salt-water taffy as you leave.

By the time you've sampled the five places above your intense loyalty to Brunswick may have suffered. For those who are still wary about the Boston trip, we recommend a briefer excursion to Bath. Take the first of seven exits and park at the Sheraton Motor Inn. This is the home of the Bounty, probably the finest bar in the area. Like few other such establishments in these parts, the Bounty would be at home in Boston or New York; the prices, on the other hand, compare favorably with the Holiday Inn or the Stowe House. The ship decor

— lots of ropes and old (laminated) wood — disagrees with some, as do the little pirate suits worn by the waitresses of this quietly chauvinist establishment. But the atmosphere generally is good, the people less noisy and more pleasant than in other places, and the service fairly good. Guitarist Ron Hatfield provides a background that shifts from Steven Sills to Segovia, all of it nice if not particularly stirring. Hoge Carmichael fans can sit around the piano and misquote Bogart flicks. Hatfield appears receptive to requests, though his repertoire exhibits more depth than breadth: asked for something by Gershwin, he responded, "What album is it on?"

For the evil-minded, my assistant noted a large number of unattached young women, a phenomena not observed at other bars in the area. However, the evil-minded tend to pass their time leering at the serving wenches, who are remarkable good humored in the face of wit turned to obnoxiousness by John

Barleycorn. By the way, if you ever leave the James Bowdoin Cup sitting on a table and half filled with beer, it will be emptied and sent to the front desk. Some day you'll thank me for that information.

As you drive back into Brunswick, you'll pass Bill's. Stop if you want a pizza with your liquor; otherwise it's nothing special. Bowdoin students are not rare but the crowd is basically townspeople, perhaps with a certain ethnic predominance. As I say, it's nothing special. If you're insistent on stopping by one more place in town, we suggest BBC's.

This is the only beer-and-wine place with as much class as a bar, and its atmosphere is more congenial than most of the places mentioned above. Food is expensive, but drink is not so steep. The wine selection is good (for beer, see earlierasty remarks in this article). Our personal recommendation is the hard cider, not to be confused with apple wine, and certainly not with applejack. Hard cider is not always easy to find in these

modern times, and enthusiasts can find a haven at BBC's.

If you have done all this in one night (we took two) it might be wise to have a cup of black coffee or strong tea before heading home. Brunswick offers two all-night possibilities: Dunkin' Donuts and Spudnuts. Both offer impersonal service and doubts of debatable quality. Dunkin' Donuts, with its glass and pink plastic decor and state police clientele, gives an immediate impression of being less friendly. But I have never been bothered there; on the other hands, I and several other students have on various occasions been asked to leave Spudnuts (sobriety notwithstanding: "Half an hour's long enough for two cups of coffee, fellows"). The choice in this instance is a clear personal matter and no recommendation is made.

Brunswick is not Fun City North, and its fleshpots are mostly skin and bones. But for those who seek refuge from the long winter's night, Brunswick does offer more than a keg on fourth floor Hyde. A gentlemen

(or lady) of good breeding can find several establishments where one may overindulge among quiet members of one's own milieu. This costs money, of course, but not in excess; a splendid, if short, evening can be had for a little over five dollars. And when the money runs out, there is always my editor's suggestion.

In brief summary, the Orient awards the following qualifications: Bounty, Bath ***; Chuckwagon, Cook's Corner **; Red Fox Tavern, Cook's Corner *; Stowe House, Brunswick **; Clare's, Brunswick **; Howard Johnson's, Pleasant Street 1/2; and an honorary mention to BBC's. The selections are few, fewer even than last year when Mike's Lounge and the Bowdoin Hotel (site of the famous Jackie Onassis visit) were in operation. It is to be hoped that the lowering of the drinking age to 18 will transform Brunswick, like so many college towns in New York, into one long bar. Until that time, be satisfied with what you have, and always remember the wise saying of the Greeks: Pursue nothing to excess, especially not moderation.

Solid Waste Disposal Woes In Brunswick Examined

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describing sanitary landfill, "A thick topping of clean soil makes a landfill nuisance-free. It means no rats, no odors, no fires, no papers scattering with the wind. It means waste disposal that protects the environment."

It is unlikely, however, that Brunswick will dig and operate its own landfill. Once suitable land within easy hauling distance is virtually non-existent. When asked if the town had discovered any prospective sites, Quentin Spector, administrative assistant to the town manager, replied that he hadn't "gotten to that stage yet." But he added, "According to the present requirements for the state of Maine, only 5% of the land is suitable for sanitary landfill."

Even if a suitable plot is found, the town anticipates strong opposition from residents in the immediate area of a proposed site. As Council of Government's president William O. Rogers said at a recent meeting, "No one likes the idea of having other people bring their garbage into his community."

Possibilities for circumventing these obstacles are a regional landfill, for which a site has already been proposed on state-owned land near Pineland Hospital in New Gloucester, or some method for reducing the volume of solid wastes so that a minimum amount of land is required for their disposal. Although many techniques of volume reduction have been developed, all are expensive and, without substantial federal subsidies, out of the reach of a town the size of Brunswick.

Incineration is being actively considered as a means of volume reduction. A flyer published by Combustion Engineering, Inc. points up the main advantage to incineration, claiming that the volume of waste dumped into a conventional landfill is about twenty times greater than the amount of ash produced by their Combustal incinerator. Aside from being by far the most efficient method of volume reduction available today, it immediately eliminates the health problem associated with other methods of waste treatment by converting garbage into a harmless residue called clinker, which is inert, odorless, and easy to handle. It provides an effective means of disposal for some plastics, which are troublesome in landfills. Virtually any size unit operates efficiently, and incineration is a potential source of energy which can be used for space heating. Two major objections have been raised

against constructing an incineration unit in Brunswick. First, there is the lack of clear state requirements for air pollution control. Although the technology exists to meet even very high standards through the use of scrubbers, cyclones, bag filters, and electrostatic precipitators, pollution control devices are expensive, and considering the already high costs of incineration on a local scale (\$8.00/ton upward), strict standards could put the total costs completely out of Brunswick's range. Therefore, the town is sitting tight, waiting for definitive legislation, before launching on an extremely expensive construction project. Second, an incinerator is not only expensive to operate, but it requires skilled technicians and advanced engineering techniques.

Recycling?

For the present, recycling on a significant scale in Brunswick seems improbable. Added to the expenses for volume reduction would be costs for separation and for recovery steps. In addition, salvage and recycling take a great deal of staff time. In Brunswick, where the municipal staff is small, salvage operations do not appear to be in the offing. Moreover, limited recycling has been tried in Brunswick with little success. Four times a year glass and dry paper voluntarily collected by the public is shipped to Portland where it is sold to a recycling company. The latest figures (December 1972) show that the town lost almost \$200 through the experiment.

To break even, estimates Mr. Spector, the town needs to receive about forty tons. Public support to the program has not been forthcoming. It does not seem likely that public support would be any more zealous for a program costing the community more than a hundred times as much.

One way to do away with the need for public support, and certainly the most convenient solution to the solid wastes problem from the town administrator's point of view would be to dump it in the lap of a private contractor.

Currently, the town of Brunswick is considering a contract with Total Disposal Systems, Inc., a company which offers a package deal. "Basically, the TDS is to take the entire problem of waste processing and disposal off the shoulders of the municipalities concerned. This means that every function after the dumping of trash by the municipal trucks will be cared for by TDS, Inc." "Every function after dumping" would include receiving, shredding, and

retrieving about 30% from the shredded waste.

"We then compact the remainder into bales 30" by 40" by 42" with a density of 1890 pounds per cubic yard," claims a letter sent by TDS, Inc. to the Auburn-Lewiston Joint Solid Waste Committee. TDS, Inc. would assume all capital costs for engineering, building, and equipping a local facility. Once the plant is in operation, a flat fee would be charged to the city on a per ton basis.

The company's package is made even more attractive by claims that volume reduction will be 6 to 1 increasing the life span of a landfill by "at least" six times, and that all types of waste would be handled including unburnables and bulk items. In addition, the process is intended to appeal to environmentalists because 30% of the wastes would be recycled.

But the most compelling sales pitch is the program's convenience. The letter to the Solid Waste Committee states "We would further like to bring to your attention that TDS, Inc. does the total job." The company would analyze the tonnage of wastes, the letter continues, recommend a location for its reduction facilities, engineer the building operation, and take care of all financing.

Any contract between the town of Brunswick and TDS, Inc. would probably be part of a larger agreement with the cities of Auburn and Lewiston, the principal advantage being the back-up capabilities afforded by having two treatment facilities in the same area.

Although developing precise figures is an extremely complicated procedure, it is interesting to make a rough comparison of costs of three realistic solutions to the solid waste problem currently being considered by the town. These three solutions, which the town is currently investigating are 1) a regional landfill, 2) an incineration project which would serve the town, the Naval Air Station, the Cooks Corner shopping area, and the Bath Iron Works, and 3) a contract with Total Disposal Systems, Inc.

Due to a concept known as the "economics of scale," which observes that the larger the quantity of solid wastes handled, the smaller the cost per ton, none of these (plans of action) are strictly local. Disposal systems on a small scale have been successful, but they have usually been funded by a federal demonstration grant as in the case of Franklin, Ohio, where the grant accounts for two thirds of the capital costs of

constructing a \$2 million incinerator.

1) Preliminary figures on a regional landfill have been submitted by the Bath-Brunswick Regional Planning Commission. These figures are based on the proposed New Gloucester site. It is estimated that it would cost the Brunswick area approximately \$4.54/ton to participate in a regional landfill, excluding collection costs which would remain at \$16.30/ton. Shredding would cost an additional \$2.25/ton and incineration about \$8.00/ton.

2) Aqua Chemicals, Inc. has given the town a bracket price estimate of about \$9.30. Savings on transportation would be substantial because presumably the disposal site would be closer to Brunswick than to New Gloucester, which is about 18 miles from the town. On the other hand, land for a site could be much more expensive than the New Gloucester site.

3) TDS, Inc. has submitted the bracket price estimate of \$6.30 which will be revised according to the following factors:

- cost of land for processing station,
- labor and electrical costs in area,

c) distance from the plant to the landfill,

d) cost of land for landfill site.

Thus, a regional landfill without volume reduction is by far the cheapest. With volume reduction (shredding) the landfill would be about as expensive as a contract with TDS, Inc. Incineration, both on a regional and an expanded local scale is the most expensive system.

These figures, however, do not take into account extremely important variable-land costs. Here, we meet head on with complex economic questions involving the concept of opportunity cost. In brief, when land is used for a disposal site, some other use is sacrificed which might have cost the town less, or even brought revenue. Hence, economists and planners speak in terms of real cost, which is equal to the initial cost of the land plus the opportunity cost less the resale value. A comprehensive study of land costs should be undertaken in the Brunswick area before a long term project for waste disposal is begun.

Ignoring real land costs, it seems probable that Brunswick will either participate in a regional landfill or enter into contract with TDS, Inc.

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In 20 years, after 146,000 more cigarettes,

you think it's going to be easier?

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Quit now. You'll never get a chance like this again.

Retardation: A Developmental Model

(Continued From Page Six)

the developmental model. The next article in the series will introduce this approach to mental retardation to the reader and discuss its basic assumptions and goals.

In closing, it has not been the intent of this article to say that labeling, in itself, is necessarily destructive. Categorization and

classification are basic to scientific inquiry. However, in the case of human beings, it is too often assumed that once a person has been identified and tagged, (whether it be "mildly retarded" or "diabetic"), such as label will automatically provide appropriate services. In theory, at least, labeling should serve as a first step toward needed services.

Unfortunately, in the case of the mentally retarded, labels are too often used as an excuse for exclusion from benefits and services ordinarily available to nonretarded persons. This is another reason why the next article will present the developmental model consideration.

CLASSIFIED ADS

The *Orient* is now accepting classified advertisements at a rate of twenty-five cents a line. A minimum of two lines must be submitted. To place an ad, call Andrea H. Kass, ext. 387.

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Athletic Supporter

(Continued From Page Twelve)

J.R. enjoys recreational golf, tennis and skiing. He also plays the sax for after-hours relaxation. His other major interest is sketching nudes. When asked where he gets his models he answered, "Anybody that happens to wander in." Let this serve as ample warning, nubile young women.

John is a Bio-Chem/Art double major. He has applied to Medical School (many people have conjectured about the specialty which he will pursue) and is currently awaiting notification of UVM's decision. Should his plans for next year fall through; "I'll either be a shepherd in Australia with Bobby Hoehn" (what's the matter with the sheep in 'Mimpia'?) or a light-house keeper."

"Why do I say these things and get myself in trouble?"

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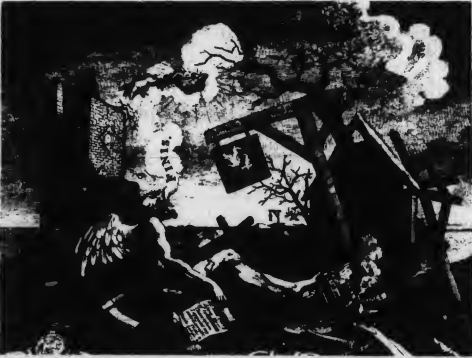
by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The wrestling team collected another set of doors defeating Lowell Tech 25-10. Brian Kennedy, Jerry Silva, Rob Emmons, Steve DeMaio, and Hank Bristol won by decision. Carson Meehan and Bill French both tied, while Jay Van Tassel won by forfeit.

On that same day the grapplers won 54-0 to Tufts who forfeited eight weight classes due to the flu. Brian Kennedy and Jerry Silva won by decision.

Last weekend Boston State's doors were unhinged 24-13. Those who won by decision were Jerry Silva, Bill French, Carson Meehan, Steve DeMaio, Rob Emmons, Brian Kennedy and Hank Bristol (won by fall).

The team's record stands at 7 wins, 3 losses, and 1 tie. This Saturday they meet U of Maine at home — and then off to the New England's end of the month at Wesleyan.



The Warrens View Spooks

(Continued From Page Three)

Mrs. Viner continued in her relation of strange happenings. She saw a "black mass" against the wall of her bedroom. This sight was accompanied by a glowing, ball-like object which passed through the room. She also heard what Mr. Warren termed "magic whispering." These occurrences frightened Mrs. Viner greatly. "I'd be in the kitchen and all the water faucets would go on," she said. "The walking, I got so I used to talk to it," she said. "I'd say, 'Go on and finish what you're doing.'"

It seemed that the Viners' greatest problem, outside of fear, was not being able to keep farm help. "One person complained that someone was making the bed while he was in it," she said. "I could never find any knives in the house; they were always under their pillows," she said.

The part of the program which was the most amazing were the "psychic photographs." Psychic photographs are pictures taken by a "psychic photographer," one able to register invisible psychic phenomena visible on film. The audience sat rapt as they saw a picture of a farmer with a shadowy boy and girl superimposed on the photo. Ed Warren explained that the picture could not possibly be a double exposure because there were no children at all in the neighborhood of the woman who had taken the picture. He explained that the picture was taken on property on which a boy and girl had died some years ago. Their images reappeared in the photograph because of psychic photography.

The other pictures were even more phenomenal and brought gasps from the audience. One picture, of the sky, had numerous faces in it. Another, of a high school boy, was peppered with

tiny diabolical heads. A third slide of a boy and girl whose grandfather had cursed them, showed a devil lurking in the girl's hair.

The audience was shown a particularly interesting slide of what was described as a common supernatural occurrence, that of the appearance of a "psychic candle." The picture showed a woman seated before a piano. On the piano was an ordinary candle, whose flame rose up in a thin line which culminated in a small burst of light, possibly three or four feet above the candle. The most moving part of the lecture was the showing of a slide with psycho-religious overtones. A woman had taken a picture of a sunset she found particularly beautiful. When the picture was developed an image of the Virgin Mary, crowned and with folded hands, could be seen clearly.

The program was followed by a question and answer period and a reception.

Bears Win, Lose Over Weekend

(Continued From Page Twelve)

(Anderson, Taussig),
2nd Period: Williams — Segal 9:40 (Rodgers, Polk), Williams — Harkins 10:36 (Carter),
3rd Period: Bowdoin — Quinlan 1:09 (Leonardo, Gallacher), Williams — Robbins 6:44 (Lyons), Bowdoin — Condos 9:38 (Ahern, Donovan), Williams — Polk 14:56

Tight Springfield "D" Defeats Bears In B-Ball Match

(Continued From Page Twelve)

startling with just eight points... January 10, 1973, and final plans Goldson hitting six of them.

Controlling the boards completely (at one time it was 16-3) in the rebounding department, the visitors sprinted to an 18-6 lead before Bowdoin came back a bit.

It was 20-12 when the end came. With everybody hitting, the Gymnasts went on a 19-2 rip which, for all intents and purposes, wound it up right there.

The Bears took advantage of Springfield's early substitutions and scored 10 of the next 12 points, to trail 41-24 at halftime. Another 10-2 tear made it 43-34 as the Polar Bears began to bother Springfield with a zone, and the offense worked for the good shot... a lot of people chipping in.

Springfield quickly regained its shooting touch and never allowed Bowdoin to get within nine points until there were 35 seconds to play.

Eight players, led by Pingree and Gregory with six apiece, scored for the winners during the second 20 minutes while Bowdoin also had eight in the scoring column... paced by Compagnone's 12.

In addition to the scoring of Compagnone and the all-out hustle of Vogt, Jack Brennan and Tom Mills showed some promise on various occasions.

Gregory's eight rebounds supported-Lewis well while Kip Crowley, held to a single point, Bob Jackson, Mills and Jeff Lee all had five apiece for Bowdoin.

Both clubs hit well from the foul line with Springfield ramming in 22-30 and Bowdoin 16 of 22.

Standing at 2-10, the Polar Bears journey to Lewiston for a rematch with Bates Wednesday evening. First time around it was Bowdoin by two points.

The summary:
Springfield (70)

Lewis 2 (5), Daly 4 (2), Bain (3), Pingree 3 (2), Gregory 4 (5), Brock 1, Junsch, Goldson 5, Williams, Moffo, Aniello 1 (1), Sullivan 4 (4).

Bowdoin (60)

Goodwin (2), Brennan (7), Crowley (1), Jackson 1, Mills 2 (1), Lee 1 (2), Hambleton, Geier 2, Vogt 4 (2), Thalheimer 3, Compagnone 8 (1), Kilkhorst 1. Halftime score — Springfield 41, Bowdoin 24.

(Segell, Morrell), Bowdoin — Condos 16:45 (Donovan, Leonardo), Bowdoin — Condos 19:46 (Ahern, Donovan).

Middlebury summary:
1st Period: Bowdoin — Donovan 3:58 (Leonardo, Ahern), Bowdoin — Flynn 5:45 (Quinlan, Gallacher), Bowdoin — Anderson 1:25 (Shanahan, Baker),

2nd Period: Middlebury — Simourd 2:40 (Silver, Stillman), Middlebury — Cutler 3:01 (Erdman, O'Sullivan),

3rd Period: Middlebury — Parker 4:01 (Cutler, Erdman), Middlebury — Stillman 12:15 (Hurd, McCallum), Middlebury 12:32 Erdman.

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Clint Hagan, vice president of the H. B. Stowe Travel Agency, which has always coordinated arrangements for the annual Bowdoin Bermuda Week. Bermuda Week Chairman announces the biggest vacation value ever — \$185.00 per student to include 6 night accommodations at the Plaza Hotel, Hamilton; round-trip airline tickets, Boston to Bermuda and return; and admission to all college week activities.

Clint has asked me to tell you that the Plaza Hotel, on Cedar Ave., Hamilton, is located in the city itself, approximately 8 miles from the airport. Although the package rate of \$185 doesn't include breakfast as previously planned, meals are available in a restaurant on the premises and box lunches are also available at an extra charge.

The Plaza Hotel, which is hosting other college groups during College Weeks, has an attractive lounge, large comfortable bedrooms, restaurant and bar on the premises, a small garden and lawns for sunning, tennis, golf with water sports easily arranged. The hotel is near the bus stop, and within walking distance of shopping and nighttime entertainment.

College Week will include the usual complimentary barbecues, cruises, dances and frolicking on Bermuda's pink sand beaches — all sponsored by the Bermuda Government for the enjoyment of visiting students. Bermuda's 3 college weeks have been tradition begun way back in the 1930's.

A College Week identification card will be issued you upon registration at the Plaza Hotel and will serve as your admission to all the government-sponsored activities for the week.

Sunday night "mixers" get the week off to a swinging start. On Monday and Tuesday the action is at the beach clubs along the famous South Shore — with continuous music, swimming, sports, barbecues and buffets near the surf.

A cruise is on the schedule for Wednesday and Thursday around Hamilton Harbor, Great Sound and Little Sound. Thursday night is reserved for the weekly College Week Queen contest, when college lovelies "scouted" during the week, compete for prizes in one of the colony's largest hotels.

Your week will be far from structured, however. The motor-assisted bicycle offers a great way to see the islands and their 350 years of history. And of course the shops of Hamilton, St. George and Somerset, offering bargains from around the world, lure virtually every student.

For those who really had a rough time with mid-terms, however, the therapeutic beaches and surf remain a major attraction. Another major attraction, of course, is the opposite sex. During college week the men can count on being outnumbered by the girls!

Flights to Bermuda and accommodations have not been completely arranged. Those who have already given us their names and all other interested should now make a \$20 deposit with me or directly with Clint Hagan at Stowe Travel (726-5573). And if you really are planning to join us for Bermuda Week, you should do so immediately as reserve space is limited.

So as ice and snow still cling around the edges of the Bowdoin campus, and tree buds are still drawn in on themselves, shield yourself from the frost of a Maine March by joining us for Bowdoin Bermuda Week '73!



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Individuals Star But Team Loses

by BILL LARSON
The Polar Bears' hoped-for victory failed to materialize last Saturday as powerhouse Bates and University of Maine defeated the team in the MIAA competition at Colby College. The final tabulation of points found Bates and Maine way out in front with 51 and 47 points respectively while Bowdoin just edged out host Colby for the third place spot with 23 points to that school's 21.

Despite the Bowdoin team's performance, there was, however, some consolation in a number of exceptional individual efforts in scattered events. In the 35 Pound Weight, held Friday afternoon at Bates, Larry Waithe recorded a personal best with a throw of 51' 6". His throw was several feet farther than he had thrown before and took third place in the meet.

In the first of the Saturday events Freshman Dick Leavitt engaged in a close battle with Bates weightman Larry Wood. Leavitt's best throw for the competition was 42' 7", unfortunately 2" short of first place which fell to Bates and, incidentally, an unofficial 50'6" throw of his own in which he fouled.

Similarly, Bowdoin got the bad break in the Pole Vault where John Littlehale failed to place in the top four places, although he had cleared the same 12'6" height as the third and fourth place finishers. The order of finish was determined by the number of jumps successfully completed.

Les Vaughn ran a fast race in the 60-Yard Dash but failed to receive a place there. Both Coach Sabasteanski and the U Maine coach felt Vaughn had placed, the Maine coach suggesting that that place should perhaps have been the second place spot.

The Mile Run was one of the brightest spots in the meet. Following the Bates miler Emerson, who ran 4:13.5, Mike Allan and Jeff Sanborn took a Maine miler in the final yards of the last lap to finish second and third with times of 4:15.9 and 4:16.6 respectively. Both runs were personal bests and shattered the previous Bowdoin College record.

In the 600 Leo Dunn ran a blistering 1:13.7 pace to capture third place for Bowdoin while substantially reducing his times of earlier in the season. And Billy Wilson ran his usual winning race in the Two Mile as he covered the

16 laps at the Colby facility in 9:23.1.

In the Relays, the team managed to gain 6 additional points, just enough to edge Colby in the final tabulation. In the Mile Relay, Les Vaughn, Rod Loney, Tom Getchell, and Ed Small succeeded with a fourth place. The real payoff came, however, in the Two Mile Relay as Leo Dunn, Nick Sampalis, Jeff Sanborn, and anchor man Mike Allan each ran sub-two-minute legs to clock a 7:56.0 time for the entire team.

Although the Bowdoin squad is the strongest it has been for years, the meet last Saturday had a sobering effect on the team in that it demonstrated to team members the extreme caliber of the opposition. Again this Saturday, Bowdoin will face arch-rivals Bates — this time in a dual meet. After last week Bates would apparently be favored to win, but with a few breaks and a good performance by every member of the team the whole complexion of things could be changed. That change would certainly be welcomed by the team on the Saturday of Winters Weekend.

Frosh Pucksters

by DAVID HERTER

Cole King's heart has been taking quite a beating in the past two years. Last year he captained the Bowdoin varsity that captured the S.C.A.C. Division II Championship and he and the team were justly named the "Cardiac Kids" as they excited everyone, fans and coaches alike, by eking out several last minute victories. His heart received further beating early this summer when he got married. This winter seems to be no exception with respect to heart-twisting hockey and, sadly, disappointing final scores in Bowdoin's J.V. games. He has switched from player to coach and is just now getting used to his street shoes, having just taken off the blades last year.

The J.V. hockey squad is a new sight at Bowdoin. Usually, the only sub-varsity team on campus is the freshman team, but due to a lack of freshman man power and an extra large varsity cut, the Junior Varsity system was established. Cole is the new coach of the new team due to last season's coach Mort LaPointe's decision to try his hand at coaching the ski team.

The J.V. season has been very disappointing so far considering the potential every member has. The lineup is stacked with great individual stars, but as with great teams and the talent this team carries has not yet jelled. Thus far the season record stands at two and five. The victories have been over Boston State and Berwick Academy while the losses were to Northeastern, Exeter, the Los Angeles Junior Kings, Andover and the Harvard J.V.'s, probably the strongest Junior Varsity team in the country.

Beside the team's lack of cohesion, it has been plagued by the third period blues, a painful and fatal disease. They have entered every third period with a lead and then suffered an incurable case of the let-downs. Against Andover, a game they wanted badly, they held a 6 to 4 lead with two minutes remaining and then promptly collapsed, losing 6 to 5 in overtime. Exeter and the Los Angeles club won in similar fashion in the finale. Harvard also won its game in the third period, but this was by far the J.V.'s best effort. They contained the always strong Harvard team at both ends of the ice and surprised both the spectators and the heavily favored Harvard team itself. Bowdoin entered the third stanza with a 2 to 1 lead. After Harvard had scored the equalizer, the Polar Cubs scored to take what appeared to be a safe lead, but Harvard reached back and came

Bear Facts

You're Kidding!

by D. E. REEVES

Varsity and intra-mural athletics are hailed week after week. However, there is a sports realm on this campus which is seldom discussed. These events are not organized and there is no season, but they are always present. Like any athletic endeavor, these also require great stamina and in some cases involve the contact necessary on many fields of competition. These fierce games have their greatest participation at times of boredom, such as reading period or late at night.

If one ever strolls through the hallowed halls of Hyde during the "wee" hours of the night one can notice the coils of fierce competition burning. For Hyde has one of the best informal athletic fields on campus-long hallways. These facilities provide the occupants with opportunities for such pursuits as hockey, which inevitably leads to large holes in the walls or broken phones. Newcomers to Hyde often become alarmed by the screaming, the crunching of bodies, and the crashing of pucks into the fire doors. However, seasoned veterans of the dorm remain unphased, realizing that the noises are merely those of floor hockey.

Another event of olympiad scope, which fortunately has not occurred on campus too often this year are the Hyde-Coleman battles. These spontaneous activities which bring forth a savage, chauvinistic pride in one's dorm, requires the contact necessary on the gridiron and the stamina of the long-distance runner. So if you are ever walking through the "no man's land" between these two arenas and you hear the chant — "we're calling you out, Hyde," do not hesitate, but quickly, TAKE COVER!

Reading Period also fosters many seemingly insane events. However, the battles rage and the winners are proud of their accomplishments. A favorite of one house, in particular, is a grueling event known as "last man out of the tube room." As most sports, it requires endurance, patience, and a well planned strategy. The marathon begins early — starting with "Movie of the Week," then the news, then moving on to the witticisms of Johnny Carson, then proceeding to the archaic late night movie, and then the final test of the true champion — the viewing of the seemingly interminable test patterns which continue through the early morning hours.

At 3:30 in the morning four exhausted and disappointed participants file out of the television room. However, moments later, one can detect the click of the TV set and then the emergence from the room of the winner (H.C.H.E.G. & H.), tired, yet proud that he has reached the apex of his profession.

These are a few of the many contests waged nightly on the Bowdoin campus. Foolish? Maybe. Fun? Definitely! Endurance? Anyone who can watch a test pattern until early in the morning has my vote for having stamina.

Squashmen Zap MIT

by DEBBIE SWISS

Last Saturday Bowdoin's squashmen came from behind in three matches and defeated a well-balanced MIT team 7-2. Earlier in the season, the Polar Bears defeated the MIT engineers 5-4 at an away game. Co-captain Bobby Hoehn attributes Saturday's improved score to greater experience and to a supporting home crowd.

Four of the matches were close and went to five games. After being down in his match, Bobby "Buzzy-foot" Hoehn came back in a determined effort to win 3-2. Steve "Hot Pants" Felker, Scott "Soupy" Simonton, and Bob "So-long" Revers all defeated

up with a super skating effort to score twice and prevail 4 to 3.

Despite the lack of unity on this young hockey team, the individual performances have been outstanding. Great two-way games have been turned in. Mark O'Keefe and goalie John Cross have been the saviors of the team in many games. Consistent Sean Hanley is the team's high scorer and his roommate Scott Blackburn has proven himself a potent scorer and a hard hitting wing.

The season is now half over, and despite the poor showing so far, the optimism prevails for the second half of the campaign. The remaining half of the schedule includes the B.C. Freshman, a tough, hard-hitting team, but with a strong third period Bowdoin should have the guns to derail the crew from Boston. An end to the third period jinx could prove to be just what the doctor ordered for a turn-about of their record and their season.

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their opponents 3-2. Billy "Swats" Sexton and Al Hess made a clean sweep of their games to win 3-0. Bob "Kracker" Krachman showed mercy by allowing his opponent one game. A strong MIT opponent defeated Doug "Lord Faunteroy" Simonton 3-0.

The squash jocks traveled to Dartmouth on Monday and lost a tough 7-2 decision with Doug Simonton and Al Hess registering victories for Bowdoin. Though only a first-year player, Al Hess won three straight games against his Dartmouth opponent. In an intense match, Doug Simonton won in a five-game set. Bob Carroll, one of the team's top players, was again unable to play due to injury. Though the Bears were defeated, they fared better against Dartmouth than they had ever done before — Dartmouth: one of the top teams in the country.

The team faces an afternoon contest with Amherst on Sunday, February 25. Coach Reid will not be optimistic about the match until Carroll is back in the line-up. On March 2, the Coach will bring six players to Annapolis to compete with approximately thirty other colleges in the National Intercollegiate. Reid commented that with luck in the tournament's draw, Bowdoin could finish in the top ten nationally this year. Co-Captain Bobby Hoehn mentioned that an unfortunate draw last year hampered Bowdoin's chances for a top-ranking position. Co-captain Billy Sexton remarked that the team really shouldn't have lost to Williams and Trinity this season and that a lot of traveling may have affected the team's potential. Billy commented: "I don't think our record indicates the quality of our team. I really think we can finish among the top ten in the nation."

Skiers Hit Bad Luck

by HARVEY A. LIPMAN

Skiing saw Bowdoin College on the New Hampshire snows competing against eleven other Division II schools at Plymouth State College last weekend. The first day of competition exceeded even the most optimistic polar bear's expectations as Ulf Peterson led the team in giant slalom with a second place finish and Joe Nolting and Hank Lange trudged home fourth and sixth respectively in the cross country competition. That Friday night the team bedded down in its Plymouth State dormitory room early nursing a second place in the overall standings after one day of competition, trailing Norwich by a slim margin of 1.3 points.

The competition took its toll, however, as Co-captain Bob "the Shadow" Turner was run off the cross-country course by an incompetent Yale as the Shadow was overtaking him. Shadow hit a tree and broke his wrist eliminating him from the remaining competition.

The loss of Turner severely weakened Bowdoin's chance for a strong showing in jumping. Still, the boys strong in adversity, turned in an adequate showing led by jumping jack Chris Sherwood seeing action for the first time this

season in a nordic event. Bowdoin took a fifth in this event, which left the Polar Bears in fourth position in overall meet standings.

The disappointment of the meet came in the final event, the slalom. Kel Tyler, Bowdoin's slalom specialist, tore the toe piece out of his ski within sight of the finish gate. This set some sort of curious precedent as fate continued to plague the Bowdoin ski team. Ulf Peterson broke a ski pole ten gates from the finish but managed to complete his run. Bob Duerr caught a tip in one of the first gates of the course and did not finish. Seth Sprague, plagued the worst, fell three times in one run.

Overall, Bowdoin placed somewhere in the middle of those competing. Final results had not been tabulated by the time we left the snows of New Hampshire to return to the Whispering Pines of Bowdoin College. Original hopes for placing among the top three schools competing were dashed in the final event of the meet.

This weekend, the team travels to Vermont and Norwich for the Division I qualifications. A top finish in this meet could move the Polar Bears up from Division II competition to the more competitive Division I meets. The following weekend finds the team at Lyndon State again in Vermont for the Division II Championships. Any rooters wishing to follow the team to these two meets as spectators should contact Hank Lange for directions and information.

All letters to the Editor must be received no later than Thursday of the week of publication.

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SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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SPORTS

Condos Stars

Skaters Fire Then Go Out

by FRED HONOLD

The Bowdoin hockey Bears traveled South this past weekend for more doubleheader action, pulling a come-from-behind 6-5 win over Williams on Friday evening, and then doing a complete about-face the next evening to drop one from the jaws of apparent victory in a 5-3 loss to Middlebury.

Behind 3-1 at the beginning of the third period, and down 5-3 with all but near three minutes remaining in the game, a three goal Bowdoin flurry . . . two by Chuck Condos and the tying goal by Bernie Gallacher . . . clinched the amazing triumph for Sid Watson's icemen over a highly regarded Williams sextet.

Condos led all scorers for the night with a hat trick, solely on goals in the final period, while Churk Carrigan, Bernie Quinlan, and Bernie Gallacher were all good for a goal each.

At 1:37 of the opening period, Deveoux put Williams on the scoreboard first. Carrigan tied the game at 12:56 when he beat Williams goalie Jacobs by with a shot off assists by Bruce Anderson and Jeff Baker.

In the second period, Williams scored twice. At 9:40 Segell got a shot by Bowdoin's goalie Steve Sozanski. A minute later Harkins of Williams repeated Segell's feat to put Williams up 3-1.

The third period see-sawed back and forth with each team alternating, first Bowdoin scoring, then Williams, the Bears coming within one goal then dropping back by two.

Quinlan closed the gap to 3-2 at 1:09, when he picked up a pass from Gallacher coming up center ice and tucking it by Jacobs. Robbins of Williams came back

again at 6:44 to again open the hosts' lead to 4-2.

Three minutes later, Condos began to work and it was all over for Williams, although they didn't know it. On a feed from Dick Donovan, Condos picked the puck up at an angle from the goalie, and on a snap wrist shot from 15 feet out he beat Jacobs by before he could react.

Folk of Williams opened it up to a two-goal lead for the last time when at 14:56 he slapped a quick shot through the Bowdoin defense and past Sozanski. So, at 5:3 with five minutes left, Williams had scored its last.

What happened in the closing minutes happened so fast that the team, the coach, and the fans down at Williams are undoubtedly trying to figure out how Bowdoin won.

Donovan came down ice and took a shot at Jacobs who deflected the puck, but in his valiant effort fell back into the net. So Condos took the rebound and threw it into the net to join Jacobs there.

Gallacher sent in the 5-5 tying marker at 17:03 on a shot from the wing boards. It was thought by many that the puck had deflected off Peter Flynn's stick, but the officials ruled the goal to Gallacher.

Then with only 14 seconds showing on the clock, Condos took another pass from Donovan, and on a replay of his second shot, he flipped the puck over the sitting Jacobs.

Against Middlebury Saturday evening, Bowdoin assumed Williams' role of the former night. The scoring was simple . . . Bowdoin tallied the first three goals all in the opening period; Middlebury netted five scores in

the following two periods. Donovan, Flynn, and Anderson did the scoring for Bowdoin.

At 3:58 Donovan opened the game on assists from Fred Ahern and Tony Leonardo. Flynn set the mark at 2-0 at 5:45 with help from Quinlan and Gallacher. Anderson closed out the period at 11:25, this time Bill Shanahan and Baker on assists.

Now it was Middlebury's turn for an upset. As Bowdoin's scoring effort ground to a halt, Middlebury picked up the momentum.

In the second period Simourd made the score 3-1. Exactly 21 seconds later Cutler closed the gap to 3-2.

At 4:01 into the third period Parker tied the match up at 3-3. Bowdoin was in trouble. On seven shots in the second period Middlebury had scored twice, yet on 18 shots . . . with good solid tries by Gallacher, Shanahan, Donovan and John Curtiss . . . Bowdoin was unable to pierce Middlebury goalie Perlman.

At 12:15 of the final period, Stillman slapped a low shot close in from the right side of the net to send Middlebury out in front for the first time, 4-3.

Middlebury's third goal came at 12:32 unassisted when, off a slight angle from in front of the net, Erdman curled a high shot past Sozanski and into the Bowdoin net to set the final score at 5-3.

Although Middlebury was a man down for two minutes with six minutes to go in the game, Bowdoin was unable to rally as it had the night before.

Williams summary:
1st Period: Williams — Deveoux 1:37, Bowdoin — Carrigan 12:65
(Please Turn To Page Ten)



Athletic Supporter

Tomahawk

by BLYTHE SNABLE

In the Fall of 1971 a green young Exchange Student innocently ventured down McKean Street to make an appearance at that stately New England mansion which houses the illustrious Beta Theta Pi fraternity. It was her fortune to make the acquaintance of John "Tomahawk" Redman — Passamaquoddy Indian, son of a moccasins craftsman, native of Maine, scholar and athlete. This past Sabbath our paths crossed once again . . .

It seems that J.R. had the untainted coed of a bygone era "buffaloed". In fact, he was not born and raised in a teepee swathed in deerskins and adorned with beads. Rather John enjoyed the cultural, educational benefits afforded one who comes of age in Augusta, Maine. Tomahawk admitted, "Augusta has no particular claim to fame." But our man may set the world on fire and earn Maine's fair capital city a place of prominence in these United States. John is an alumnus of Cony High School where he majored in Hot Dogs . . . and now he is making his mark at our little haven nestled amidst the whimpering pines (Mike's Place?).

Perhaps an interview with a Basketball player is long overdue in "The Athletic Supporter", but it was only recently that the columnist cruised into the gym and happened upon a roaring crowd of two policemen (to quell riots), scorekeepers, a janitor, and thirty young men clad in uniforms engaged in a sport which is Bowdoin's most closely guarded secret. Now that the skeleton in the closet has reared its ugly head the hoopsters are in the spotlight. J.R. seemed a likely candidate for journalistic scrutiny — he has been a member of the team for three years of his brilliant Bowdoin career.

Commenting on the 72-73 Basketball campaign John remarked that the Bears got off to a slow start this season — the slate stands at 2-10. But John went on to say "Bowdoin has been capable of winning whenever the team has gone out on the court. We have lost a lot of tight contests in the closing minutes." Perhaps the problem lies in conditioning. Tomahawk continued, "We're looking for wins from our last six opponents: Bates, Trinity, U. Maine, Norwich, Brandeis, and Colby." Maybe our boys will produce a winning season (2+6=8 . . . 8-10 . . . Guess Not!).

All levity aside, John commented "Our basketball talent isn't superb. Top-notch players aren't attracted to Bowdoin because we don't award athletic scholarships and our reputation in the sport is far from glowing. Those players who might prove valuable often can't meet the academic standards of the school; since their athletic ability hasn't much influence in admissions, they're rejected."

John is a guard for the Polar Bear team. When asked to point out his strengths the modest athlete responded, "I don't have any strengths", to which the interviewer challenged, "You must be decent to have earned a position on the varsity team." Tomahawk replied, "You don't need strengths to play basketball at Bowdoin." Our sports-oriented conversation perished; the interviewer was speechless . . .

John mentioned that his first two years at Bowdoin were idealistic: "I led the Spartan life — went to classes in the morning, lab and practice in the afternoon, and studied at night." But the two years of coeducation have been traumatically realistic: "In the real world one must cope with women" (Mwah, ha! We lurk evilly around life's every corner, my boy.) "You can't do anything about it, women are a fact of life." John has learned his lessons well.

John spoke of his social life . . . he has the dubious distinction of living in the only Senior Center suite with six residents. When questioned about whether such overcrowding cramps his style he admitted, "I don't have a style." But indeed he does . . .

John is oddly candid about his unorthodox attitudes toward heterosexual relationships. At Beta he is affectionately referred to as a member of the "Romper Room Set". But contrary to popular opinion Tomahawk does not sink around the Brunswick Grade School looking

(Please Turn To Page Ten)

Springfield Sacks Bear Dribblers: 70-60



by DAVE BOURQUE

Springfield College, throwing up a tenacious man-to-man defense, built up a whopping 39-14 lead in the first half and cruised to a 70-60 win over Bowdoin in a Morrell Gymnasium tilt Saturday afternoon.

The winners enjoyed a balanced attack with six players hitting eight points or better. Bill Gregory had a leading 13, Chris Sullivan 12, Keith Daly 10 and Joel Goldson 10.

Although Ken Lewis had only

nine points, he pulled down a game high of 13 rebounds and blocked a number of Bowdoin shots . . . one of which was rammed against the backboard just as it was about to go through. Don Pingree added another eight markers to a Gymnast attack which had nary a senior in the lineup.

Frank Compagnone paced Bowdoin with 17 points while Dan Vogt had 10.

Bowdoin mentor Ray Bicknell used everyone but the janitor (and

he was out on the floor most of the time mopping up from a leak in the building) in an attempt to get something going in the opening half, with nothing working well.

The tone of the contest was set in the early minutes when the Polar Bears could hit nothing off a tight Springfield defense. Compagnone's three-point play was the lone Bowdoin score in the first six minutes . . . while Springfield wasn't doing anything

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Roger Howell Mulls The Trials Of A College President

howell



a profile of the president of bowdoin

MARTEL

by STEVE MAIDMAN
The vast majority of students at this small liberal arts college come into little contact with its President, aside from noting his rather spirited presence at Polar Bear hockey games. Recently, this writer ventured down the long pathway among the Bowdoin administrative hierarchy in Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall to see "the man", the chief administrative officer of Bowdoin College.

Roger Howell Jr., A.B. (Bowdoin), B.A., M.A.M., D.Phil. (Oxford) L.L.D. (Nasson, Colby), LHD (Maine, President of the College since 1969, is the individual responsible for the college's governing boards, being responsible for "... the quality of the faculty and the student body and for providing leadership to the college community." According to Mr. Howell, one of his chief roles as the President of Bowdoin College is "interpreting" the institution to the world around it. President Howell added that he does come in contact with a considerable number of students between teaching his classes and his various advisees, stating, however, that his "open door policy is great, but somebody has got to walk in first."

On the now defunct report of the Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy (CEP), President Howell was quick to note that he is not in complete agreement with the provisions of the majority report. Howell stated that he was quite unhappy specifically with the provisions relating to the creative arts and independent study, contending, however, that he was not totally opposed to achieving some form of distribution requirement for graduation. Commenting that many of the present problems regarding specialization must be assessed on an individual basis, Mr. Howell flatly stated that the Majority Report had "no chance of passing", at least in its current form.

On the Hughes-Physics 17 Affair, President Howell stated that everyone on the academic side of the Bowdoin administration becomes concerned when such a situation develops. Commenting that he does not believe Mr. Hughes was "sinister" in his approach to the introductory course in physics, Howell added that the so-called "Hughes style" "... is just not the way I teach." Regarding the Hughes approach incorporating the concept of "weeding out" the incompetent from the incompetent, President Howell specifically stated that "... I would measure my success by the number of people I am able to lead to competence rather than the number of individuals I could induce to drop the course." President Howell added that the eminent Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy is expected to return from his overseas sabbatical in time for the beginning of classes in the fall.

When asked if in his opinion the Hughes Affair would have any effect on the number of matriculating pre-med students, President Howell said that he could not possibly judge this noting that "Anytime we get a dispute, it doesn't help—whether I want to say it hurts is something quite different."

When questioned about the quality of instruction in general, Howell commented that administration attempts to identify problems systematically adding that a major problem alone exists in the evaluating of teaching. President Howell noted that he does read the SCATE Handbook but that he does view the reports with some skepticism due to the number of responses used in evaluating the instructors and the courses.

Long, Rubin, Ward

Three On Faculty Are Promoted By Grateful College's President

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College, has announced the promotion of three members of the faculty from Assistant Professor to the rank of Associate Professor.

They are Burke O. Long, Department of Religion; Burton Rubin, Chairman of the Department of Russian; and James E. Ward, III, Director of the Bowdoin Senior Center and member of the Department of Mathematics.

Dr. Olin C. Robison, Provost and Dean of the Faculty, said the promotions are effective September 1.

Professor Long, Acting Chairman of the Religion Department during the second semester of the 1971-72 academic year, is a native of Richmond, Va., who joined the Bowdoin faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1968. He is a 1961 magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Randolph-Macon College, where he received his A.B. degree. Professor Long also holds a B.D. from the Yale Divinity School, and was awarded his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees at Yale.

He is the author of a book, "The Problems of Etiological Narrative in the Old Testament", published in Germany in 1968. Dr. Long, who visited Israel to conduct research last summer, is presently completing a book on visions and reports of visions in Old Testament literature. He has contributed numerous articles to scholarly journals and is a Consultant on Curriculum to the

Board of Education of the United Presbyterian Church.

Professor Long has conducted a Senior Seminar on "Religion and Contemporary Society" as part of Bowdoin's Senior Center Program and has been an instructor in the College's Upward Bound program. Before coming to Bowdoin he served as an Assistant in Instruction at Yale and as an instructor at Wellesley College.

Professor Rubin, who joined the Bowdoin faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1965, is a native of New York City. A cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa graduate of New York University, where he received his A.B. degree in 1952, Professor Rubin was awarded his A.M. and Russian Institute Certificate at Columbia University in 1956.

As Assistant Professor of Russian at Amherst College from 1958 to 1962, he served in Munich, Germany, from 1962 to 1965 as a Senior Research Associate of the Radio Liberty Committee, which attempted to reach peoples of the Soviet Union by broadcasting in 17 languages from radio stations based in "free Europe."

Professor Rubin has written a variety of articles for books and magazines. Among the publications in which his articles have appeared are *Harper's Communitist*, *The New Republic*, *American Slavic and East European Review*, *Challenge* and *Problems of Communism*.

Professor Ward, a native of Greenville, S.C., and a former resident of Nashville, Tenn., joined the Bowdoin faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1968. He is a 1961 magna cum laude and Phi Beta graduate of Vanderbilt University, where he received his A.B. degree. Before coming to Bowdoin Dr. Ward was a Teaching Assistant and Junior Instructor at the University of Virginia, where he was awarded his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees.

A former Director of Bowdoin's Summer Institute for Secondary School Teachers of Mathematics and a Visiting Lecturer for the Mathematical Association of America, he has been Director of Bowdoin's Senior Center Program since 1971. Dr. Ward, who served as Assistant to the President of George Peabody College in Nashville in 1961-62, was a Woodrow Wilson Foundation Teaching Intern at Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1965-66. He has directed mathematics curricula in summer programs for the disadvantaged under the auspices of the United Negro College Fund and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Dr. Ward has also served as a mathematics curriculum consultant at Virginia Union University in Richmond.

The author of articles published in professional journals, Professor Ward last month was selected by the Brunswick Junior Chamber of Commerce as the area's "Outstanding Young Man of 1972".



Professors Burke Long, Burton Rubin and James Ward have broken the ice in Bowdoin's frozen faculty.

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"Open Door Policy" Leads To Interchange

(Continued From Page One)

Finally, upon arriving at the real meat of the discussion, President Howell outlined briefly the tenure process. According to Mr. Howell, The Faculty Affairs Committee, an elected subcommittee of the faculty is one of the key groups in the tenuring process. The chairman of the Faculty Affairs Committee is Professor Shipman of the Economics Department. Other members of the organization include Professors Mayo and Whiteside, Associate Professors Ambrose and Potholm, and Assistant Professors Anderson and Bland. The Dean of the Faculty, Olin C. Robinson, (often referred to as "Holy Oly" by certain respectful members of the professional staff of the college) is an ex officio member of the committee. A dossier regarding a potential candidate for tenure is submitted to the committee showing, among other things, "professional growth" and a recommendation is made by the respective department chairman. The committee reports to the administration and ultimately a final recommendation is made by the administration to the Governing Boards Committee on Educational Programs. This committee reports to the full Governing Boards which in turn makes the final decision to grant tenure.

When questioned on the extent to which student opinion is heard during the tenure process, Roger Howell noted that the various committees do take into consideration the SCATE Handbooks but the President again commented that the student prepared critique is "... not the

best report." When asked if there were any student members on the all-important Faculty Affairs Committee, President Howell replied in the negative but hastened to add that two students were voting members of the Governing Boards Committee on Educational Program. After a little research, one discovers that Gail Ann Berson '75 and Roderick Thomas Sherman '74 represent the student's interest on the Committee on Educational Program. Howell added that his office is willing to accept student input via statements concerning specific individuals up for tenure.

When questioned how a member of the college community would even know if a certain faculty member was up for tenure, the President commented that assistant professors come up for tenure after their fifth year to take effect after their sixth year of service.

Regarding the division of labor between the Provost and the President, Mr. Howell defined the President as the chief administrative officer of the College while the Provost assumes all of the functions of the Office of the President while the President is off campus. According to Mr. Howell, Dean-Robison is the man in charge of recruiting faculty, the development of the budget relating to instruction and faculty support, the librarian, and among other things, the Walker Art Museum.

President Howell added that "... the Provost is ultimately responsible to me but acts in my place ... It's one-half the Office of the President." Mr. Howell

contends that the Office of Provost serves a vital function in that it allows the President to spend more time on the road "interpreting" the college to its outside constituencies — especially with this year's Capital Campaign. Regarding the thirty-eight million dollar gift-giving campaign itself, Mr. Howell commented that the program is presently going very well but that it still has a long way to go.

On one of this writer's favorite topics, the Bowdoin College Centralized Dining Service, President Howell noted that "complaints inevitably land on my desk," adding "... It's not like mommy cooks, but it's a lot better than most institutional food." When questioned about the rather dubious differences in the quality of food among the Moulton Union, the fraternities, and the Senior Center, President Howell rationalized the differences as being a function of the number of students being served and exactly who is preparing it.

On other issues relevant to the Bowdoin community, Mr. Howell stated that tuition is not scheduled to go up but that if food prices continue their secular trend upward, so will be the fate of the 1973-74 Board Bills. Howell added that the entire problem is a function of food prices over which the President and Trustees have zero control.

Howell also noted that funds have been proposed in next year's budget for a new category to be known as "student entertainment." The funds will be used to pick up the tab of a

student's meal at a faculty member's home, an idea long advanced by Associate Professor Potholm of Bowdoin's Department of Government and Legal Studies. Although the funds for this incredibly good idea "will be of a very modest amount," the money will be under the control of the Office of the Dean of Students.

When questioned about his opinion of the present state of the

College when compared to his student days as a member of the Class of 1958, the President stated that the facilities of the College are better than ever and that "... without a doubt, the quality of instruction is much better and much more sophisticated." When asked if the rumor that Bowdoin's Chief Administrative Officer had obtained straight A's during his first four years in the Maine woods, the amiable President smiled and nodded.

'What A Dull Newspaper'

by JOHN HAMPTON and SUMNER GERARD

"There was a time when the reader of unexciting newspaper would remark, 'How dull is the world today!' Nowadays, he says, 'What a dull newspaper!'"

Daniel J. Boorstin Had Mark Silverstein ever run into a telephone poll like the one that fell on the Orient this week, he certainly would have listened to the famous editor Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west young man, go west!"

Responses to a random telephone survey about this college's newspaper were far from gratifying, although most of the criticism was constructive. Two questions were asked of the 24 students polled. 1) "Do you like reading the Orient?" and 2) What suggestions do you have for improving the paper?"

Answers showed that most students read the paper, but don't find it as exciting and readable as they would like. "I find a lot of the articles a bit dry," one senior carped.

Specific complaints had multiple targets ranging from editorials to letters to the editor.

"It may not be the function of a college paper to deal with national issues but we don't even get an overview of the editorial staff's opinion," said one student.

If some thought that the editorials are not analytical enough, others felt that the reviews are overly so. "I particularly object to the erudite manner in which the campus arts are reviewed. A long-winded, overly subjective analysis of the faults of the Masque and Gown's *King Lear* serves no purpose. I suppose they expect Paul Schofield or something," was the outspoken opinion of another underclassman.

According to the most of the students questioned the articles in the Orient aren't up for any National Press Awards either. "There's some strange writing in the Orient," one devoted reader related. "It's not really journalism." Most comments were more positive, however. Said another, "It's a wonderful and enlightened publication."

Cynicism aside, many insightful suggestions came to light. The most popular plea was for "more human interest stories." Several students would like to see a weekly humor column that delves into school issues — "something along the lines of Russell Baker or Art Buchwald."

Faculty or alumni with interesting jobs should be asked to write, according to the pollees. One remarked, "Have President Howell do something. He never speaks at this place. At least you can have him write."

Those who thought to mention the nuts and bolts of the newspaper — the layout, headlines, captions, graphics, etc. did so in a positive way.

Hopefully, the aforementioned opinions, complaints and suggestions have caused all of you that read the Orient but did not get a chance to talk on the phone to think a bit more analytically. Now, it's your turn. We invite you to submit any and all comments to:

The Orient Editor:
Mark Silverstein
Moulton Union

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Rabbi Ira S. Youdovin cites experiential emotional religion as current alternatives to "institutional narcissism."

"Pep Talk"

Rabbi: Students Down On America

by KAREN SCHROEDER

In a lecture sponsored by the Bowdoin Jewish Organization, Rabbi Ira S. Youdovin of Massachusetts described most college students in America as "engaged in a frantic search for identity" and generally despairing and unhappy. Despite the largely negative thrust of his prepared speech, in his concluding remarks Rabbi Youdovin moved toward fulfilling his characterization of the presentation as a "pep talk" by proclaiming, "When you graduate from Bowdoin and go out into the world trying to find some kind of eternal reality and truth, you'll probably come up against a brick wall at your synagogue. Well, you'll be doing yourself and me as a Rabbi a big favor if you can bust down that wall." Approximately 35 persons attended the informal lecture given in the Main Lounge of Moulton Union on Monday evening, February 19.

Rabbi Youdovin devoted the most time to a description of college students rather than any specific prescription for the problems he sees them being bothered by. In his introduction he noted that much of what he would say about students would perhaps not apply to those in the audience, since "Bowdoin seems rather atypical; you smile a lot more here than kids at other places I've visited like Yale, Clark, Michigan, and UCLA." He went on to elaborate on "the typical mood of the typical Jewish college student in America today."

"System No-Go"

In their attitude toward the mood of quiet on the campuses, the parents of students were depicted as feeling that this was a great situation, "second only to the coming of the Messiah." Yet Rabbi Youdovin gave two possible explanations for this prevailing mood of calm. Parents and conservatives would like to think that it indicated a "vote of confidence in America." But his own view was quite the opposite. "Students are more down on America than ever before, believing generally that 'all systems are no-go.'" The lack of faith was attributed to several disillusioning developments:

1. Vietnam — "A morally unjustified war. The worst part about the conflict was not only the suffering it inflicted, but the fact that nobody knows exactly

how we got into such a rotten situation. And once we were there, it seemed that we were incapable of finding a way out."

2. The Failure of Big Business — "We worship technology and progress in this country," Rabbi Youdovin pointed out, and are uncertain how to react to business' "rape of the environment" and shoddy manufacturing practices as revealed by consumer advocates.

3. The Failure of Education — It used to be that education was seen as a guarantee of peace. "We saw an inevitable progression from Education to Truth to Beauty to Peace and were let down when we realized that this wasn't happening. Instead we saw college laboratories developing napalm and, in David Halberstam's phrase, the 'best and the brightest' getting us into the quagmire of Vietnam."
4. The Breakdown of Marriage — "an idealized institution which now fails as often as it succeeds. The Ozzie and Harriet model no longer conforms to reality."

Institutional Narcissism

These and similar developments have led American youth to feel that "the American Dream is dying or dead." Rabbi Youdovin noted that this was not a new feeling, that indeed a similar belief was held by the college students of the 60s. But the crucial difference between these generations and this one is that today's students, unlike the Ford Motor Company, no longer feel that they "have a better idea. Your older brothers and sisters thought they had the answer to what was wrong. They circulated petitions, took over buildings, and followed revolutionary doctrine like Maoism, Marxism, and Cheism. But now kids are down on alternate systems as well as down on America."

Speaking directly to the Jewish students in the audience, Rabbi Youdovin flatly stated, "Most of you have rejected your synagogues back home — not because they are Jewish, but because they are too American, too middle-class, and as such are characterized by hypocritical leaders dedicated more to institutions rather than to ideals. You see them as guilty of what some have termed 'institutional narcissism.'"

Go Home, America

He went on to say that when a vast segment of the population is

disillusioned, as in America today, this uneasiness can take three different forms: First, a "revolutionary situation, which prevailed to some extent during the 60s;" Second, a desire for a "return to the old values." Rabbi Youdovin saw elements of this phenomenon in Richard Nixon's inaugural speech as well as in George McGovern's theme of "Come home, America." He observed that many students, especially on smaller Midwestern campuses, were turning back to "flag-waving, apple pie, and yankee beans." Third, the spreading of the "Age of Proteanism," which Rabbi Youdovin described as a desperate and dedicated search for fulfillment through various alternatives. "Protean man is individualistic and can and does change like a chameleon. People are no longer typed as frat-rats, grubs, or jocks. They try many different avenues in their search for identity — communal living, exotic Eastern religions, drugs, women's liberation, organic foods, and so on."

Hog-Wild

Moving on to discuss Jewish students in particular, Rabbi Youdovin said that he observes a "fantastic level of overt Jewish consciousness. Jewish people are coming out of their ark. At Clark University (in Worcester, Massachusetts), they could even be said to have gone 'hog-wild.' For them Judaism serves as an alternate means of identity which others are seeking through Proteanism."

In conclusion Rabbi Youdovin reiterated two definite trends among students — the frantic search for fulfillment and the lack of much happiness. "Students need the one thing that can tie everything else together. Since they are no longer tied down to geographical, social, or ideological places, they are really left nowhere. They seek for eternal reality in experiential and emotional religion, since rationality has broken down. If they could only find a sense of oneness with God, they could throw off all the Protean nonsense."

ISRAEL

A lengthy period of questioning followed the speech, during which such topics as the proper function

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Professor Tours In Africa On Semi-Diplomatic Mission

by RICHARD CREW

Mr. David Driskell, now teaching a course in African and Afro-American art at Bowdoin, has just settled down from a precedent-setting trip through Africa and Europe. Mr. Driskell, chairman of the art department at Fisk, took a sabbatical last September with the intention of painting, making prints, and completing his research in Afro-American art. At the request of the State Department he became guest curator and lecturer for the Smithsonian's travelling exhibition of paintings by William H. Johnson, the noted black American artist. Having completed the trip, he intends to spend the remainder of the semester at Bowdoin.

Mr. Driskell left last September and caught up with the exhibition in Capetown, South Africa. This, he says, was the "most challenging" part of his semi-diplomatic mission. Although previously, blacks in South Africa have not been allowed even to enter an art gallery, they were able to attend his lectures and see the exhibit; Driskell's lectures and the exhibit broke all previous attendance records.

He was invited to speak at the University of Stellenbosch, the "home of South African thought," where South Africa has formed most of its prime ministers and major political figures. His invitation was the first of any kind given to a black American. Driskell is happy about this new height in human relations, saying that "art is an important place to start from." Nevertheless, he says that he was shielded from many things he would have liked to see, such as the condition of the blacks in South Africa. Referring to the apartheid, he said, "I think it is there for good, but there are some aspects of decay." He feels that in one small respect much of his wasn't welcome by the South African society was merely tokenism: "they are getting a lot of mileage." In South Africa, as in other African nations, culture and politics go hand in hand and cannot be separated.

Mr. Driskell then moved on to Sierra Leone, and afterward to Ethiopia. Here he found a remarkable contrast with the tensions and pressures of South Africa. In Ethiopia he appeared at the Haile Selassie University, the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, and the Cultural Center.

He was particularly impressed by Ethiopian Church architecture and art: "Ethiopia is proud of being the oldest Christian society in history." In the city of Lalibella alone there are more than 160 churches, twelve of which are completely underground, hewn into solid rock. "The King (Lalibella) was determined to keep Ethiopia Christian." After a month in Ethiopia and Sierra Leone, Driskell visited the Academy of Fine Arts in Tunis, and saw the ancient Roman remains near the Algerian border.

In London and other English cities, Mr. Driskell lectured on American and Afro-American art to gallery groups in small classrooms and theaters. He then visited Copenhagen, and then returned to Africa to visit Tanzania. He found Tanzania "fermenting with ideology from the East"; the Chinese have given aid to Tanzania to help with the process of modernization. Driskell saw a railroad being built by the Chinese and a large number of Chinese immigrants. He also visited a textile factory built by the Chinese, which is now run by the Tanzanians. His invitation to Tanzania is also considered a precedent — owing to the delicate, nearly non-existent relations between the United States and Tanzania, there are very few invitations of this kind.

One of the most prominent aspects of the trip, says Mr. Driskell, was the nationalistic phase that the African nations seem to be passing through. Rather than labeling these countries as "areas of unrest," he says, one must recognize that these nations are trying to stabilize themselves politically, economically, and culturally. In order to find the indigenous elements of their culture they are using a "hard line approach."

One very common occurrence, he remarked, was that the African blacks' asked about the racial issues and the status of blacks in America. Was there a serious confrontation between blacks and whites in this country, they asked, or was it just a passing fancy? Mr. Driskell found answering such questions "quite challenging."

Finally, Mr. Driskell said that his trip has finally led him to agree with the view that, in African nations, "you really can't divorce politics from life, and life styles are tied up in politics... culture is tied to a workable political solution."

Bowdoin Dada Dances Last Tangos

The Brunswick Hermetic Society Presents: *Dancing on a Dime*

This year's early equinox offering to Hermes Trismegistus, being presented March 1-2 at eight o'clock in the evening, is an engaging Terpsichorean saga of dream life in the early twentieth century. Follow the ever-sleepy Marcel (Proust that is) through his ardent quest for the lapis philosophorum: see him graced by the ritual mantrams of Gertrude Stein, enticed by Cubist Calypsoes, swept off for an hysterical wedding breakfast party atop the Eiffel tower (with a phonograph and an ostrich none the less); and finally culminating his wanderings in a soporific Walpurgisnacht at Ecce St. with that archetypal mother of us all — Molly Bloom. They said it couldn't be done: but this is truly the *Finnegans Wake* of the stage. Don't miss this unique experience at the Pickard Theater. Who knows — you may pick up a few esoteric moves.

The Brunswick Hermetic Society under the auspices of Hermes Phycopompe is a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of the arcane sciences. It holds rituals twice yearly on the highly subjective lunar equinox. We regret that this will be the last official offering of

our Bowdoin career — so we hope you'll take advantage of the presentation.

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On Tuesday Evening, at 7:30, the opening lecture in the Wentworth Hall series of lectures on Latin American Affairs will feature Joseph Collins of the Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C., who has traveled extensively in Latin America, particularly in Cuba and Chile where he has interviewed prominent government officials. There will be a reception afterwards, where students can listen to and meet the lecturer.

BOWDOIN ORIENT Gordon L. Weil On Nixon's Peace

Volume CII

Friday, February 23, 1973

Number 16



Editorial In Three Sentences

The contention, first voiced at the CEP open meeting, echoed at the following faculty meeting that, "Bowdoin students have difficulty putting three sentences together that make any sense" comes from a strange bedfellow's source; Christian 'duckgun' Potholm — who has had difficulty putting three books together that make any sense — (the thickest of which, presumably for that reason, is prominently displayed in the Provost's office), Richard Moll, whose pizzazz-peppered *Advertisements for Myself and Co.* prose, don't, by his own admission, qualify him to discriminate from a pile of applications those applicants who are and aren't literate; the contention has a hollow, ornery, bleating nasality that we've heard before: professors of government and admissions officers are tough as billygoats, only dumber.

Pursuing their calling with bantam pluck — a polyester flaired doubleknit plus-perfection, the *ne plus ultra* in multi-colored shirted doughnitness — their just-cool-enough concession to hippification, complemented by a grudging if competent bureaucratise, indulging as they do drab, desiccated, unfecundated Talcott Parsons prose, this hastily conspired syntactical witch-hunt admits students, abolishes SAT's, awards tier upon tier of H's and HH's despite the putative tertiary imperfections of the Bowdoin scholar, while emitting a garbled mosaic of three-fold commonest-sense preciosity of their own; stakes fetched up for the witch-hunt from Rahleigh and Medford — cudgel and cud for more billygoats in Brunswick — who refuse to be hobbled, tough as they may not be, dumb they aren't, who in the minority-majority Report gig, provoked the witch-hunt by writing better than the elder inquisitors of the community.

The great men teach because they cannot help but, teachers teach because they can help in no other way; the petty witch-hunts, fabrications of ungrammatical straw men, arrogations and avocations of knowledge predicated on the now dime-a-dozen Ph. D. we have also heard before, at length, palaver that never did have much to do — while pursuing a course of much ado — with education, save within its own endogamous milieu; in robbed eminence, education is, in the students it shepherds, the grammar it imparts, the institutions it protects, a mere protracted adolescence, a reversion reflected in the behavior of some of its most comitted adherents — professors and admissions officers; and wital, education bedazzles only the gullible within its fold who, in any case, are destined to become teachers themselves, can't help it (sorry lot, Floreat endogamy!); from the midst of this noble group therapy emerges a sandlot crew who take their lead from sturdier stock, who are misunderstood only because they put three and many times that, sentences together, with eminent good sense, but, mediated by the reading habits of their mentors (once caught a government professor reading *The Sensuous Woman* in his office, at 9:00 a.m.) who bank a whole professional reputation on not being able to recognize a typed piece of genius fresh from its dormitory machine; the sandlot crew's tour de force will remain incomprehensible till they escape the academy and its three-fold vagabondage of words; lastly then, we are obliged to below: *Buck You!*, you molly-coddled possessors of potoled brainpans, doubtors of tri-partite syntactical perfection.

by PETER PIZZI
Gordon L. Weil, class of 1958, returned to Bowdoin last Tuesday after an extensive involvement in international politics and an executive post in the McGovern for President effort. In his lecture he argued that the essential provision which made the Vietnam truce possible could have been agreed upon much earlier, and was, in fact, overlooked by President Nixon until the last stages of the negotiations. Mr. Weil stressed, as have other observers, that it was the separation — at least in terms of the written contract — of the "military" and "political" aspects of the war which has enabled Americans to claim that they have withdrawn "with honor", the North Vietnamese to claim that they have achieved the objectives they sought, and a dubious peace between the two parties to prevail.

Comparing the present situation in Vietnam to the "endgame" in chess, in which both players know that each of the final moves is absolutely crucial yet are uncertain of their eventual effect, Weil sees America's present objectives as slightly less demanding than those of the Kennedy and Johnson years. Though Johnson and Nixon both sought to withdraw American forces from combat and to secure the return of the POW's, we had previously stressed the goal of establishing a government in Saigon responsive to American

interests. The North, on the other hand, sought to install a Nationalist government responsible only to the people of Vietnam, not to China or the U.S. The arrival of Henry Kissinger to the Nixon Administration in 1969 represented, according to Weil, a softening of our demands to agree with those expressed by Kissinger in an article in "Public Affairs". In that piece, Kissinger held that all America should be after in terms of the Saigon government is that the people should be guaranteed the opportunity to determine the form of government which would rule them.

When the negotiations began in 1969, after settlement of the dispute over the shape of the conference table, it soon became clear that the real bargaining process would take place between the DRV (a term for the North Vietnamese forces popularized by Kissinger) and the U.S. At this time, the DRV (a term for the North Vietnamese forces popularized by interested in getting out of the war and might even help them to secure a Nationalist government in the South. Thus, the DRV launched the Tet offensive as a display of military might, hoping to discourage the U.S. from remaining in Vietnam.

In this appraisal of the U.S. disposition, the DRV was deluded as the U.S. very much intended to achieve its own objectives and looked upon the Cambodian

invasion much in the same way the DRV viewed Tet. The U.S., by purging the Cambodian sanctuaries of Northern forces, wished the DRV to recognize America's will in Vietnam. Pressure at home after the invasion proved too severe for Nixon to pursue similar policies. Americans reacted in the Senate with the Cooper-Church, McGovern-Hatfield, and Mansfield amendments, and in the streets with impassioned demonstrations.

Cognizant of the American domestic response to U.S. war policies, the DRV on July 1, 1971 released publicly the proposals they had been offering privately in the form of a "Nine Point" plan. Two of the nine proposals were germane to Weil in his lecture: 1) If the U.S. withdrew its forces by December 31, 1971, well before the American election process got underway, the POW's would be released on that day. 2) The U.S. could not continue to support the Thieu regime. The first point then, represents the military aspect, and the second, the political problems of the war.

In an interview with Anthony Lewis, on July 7, Le Duc Tho made known what now has proved to be the crucial fact of the DRV's position — that points one and two are separable, and that the political and military aspects could be negotiated separately. The two aspects were rejinked by the DRV after the U.S., in its view, indicated a

(Please Turn To Page Three)

Student Council Absentee List

Numbers of meetings student council members have missed without sending a substitute (maximum allowable — 6).

- PRESIDENT: Gregory Leary '73 0
- VICE PRESIDENT: Jed Lyons '74 3
- SECRETARY-TREASURER: Blythe Snable '74 1
- NORTH APPLETON: Debbie Swiss 0
- SOUTH APPLETON: Andy Alisberg 1
- EAST COLEMAN: Thomas DeMaria 2
- WEST COLEMAN: John Collins 2
- NORTH HYDE: Tom Hoerner 1
- SOUTH HYDE: Bob Sigel 2
- NORTH MAINE: Bob Krachman 0
- SOUTH MAINE: Ellen Siebert 2
- NORTH MOORE: Steve Alcaide 5
- SOUTH MOORE: George Hasiotis 0
- NORTH WINTHROP: Merv Smith 3
- SOUTH WINTHROP: Gil Lewis 0
- BAXTER: Bob Bardwell 3
- BURNETT: Heloise Bloxson 5
- COPELAND: Allison Cooper 4
- KELLOGG: Ted Berkinshaw 1

SENIOR CENTER

- Floors 3, 4 — Mark Strauss 2
- Floors 5, 6 — Nancy Alford 0
- Floors 7, 8 — Chuck Redman 3
- Floor 9 — Clare Beverage 0
- Floors 10, 11 — Stu Work 2
- Floors 12, 13 — John Redman 2
- Floors 14, 15 — Steve Burlock 1

THETA DELTA CHI: Bob Rozumek 1

PSI UPSILON: John Humphreys 2

ZETA PSI: Doug Riley 0

DELTA SIGMA: Jim Polianites 2

KAPPA SIGMA: Jim Bowie 1

CHI PSI: Drew Elinoff 2

ALPHA RHO UPSILON: Larry Blacher 1

BETA THETA PI: Muzzy Barton 0

DELTA KAPPA UPSILON: Jeff Miller 4

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- John LeSavage — S.C. 3
- Chip Nylan — S.C. 5
- George Clifford — S.C. 1
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Gordon S. Weil blasts Nixon Gamesmanship in peace announcement.

Orient/Clayton

Weil Views Vietnam Peace

(Continued From Page Four)

rejection of such a separation by insisting upon the maintenance of a residual force in order to keep Thieu in power. The DRV felt it could no longer offer separation of the political and military because we had failed to do so through our demand for an adequate residual force (50,000-100,000) and in our support of Thieu in the Lower House elections in the South.

When the McGovern forces visited the DRV's negotiators in Paris, they learned that the DRV was willing to separate the political and the military issues but had interpreted the American position as being opposed to such an arrangement. Weil contended that McGovern had a more accurate understanding of the DRV's position than did the Nixon administration and was aware of what negotiating tact could end the hostilities.

On October 6, 1972 came the alleged "breakthrough" in the Paris negotiations as, according to Weil, Hanoi realized that the American's intended residual force would not be as large as was previously thought: it would be clearly inadequate to insure the survival of the Thieu regime. Though Kissinger claimed that on this date the DRV agreed to separate the political and military issues, what actually moved them to accept the U.S. interpretation of separation was this new knowledge of the residual force, along with the fact that they actually controlled a great portion of the land in the South. We had conceded that these forces could remain in the South after the cease-fire. Pressure from the Soviet Union, and from China also moved the DRV closer to

settlement. Though by mid-October both sides realized that peace was obtainable soon, there remained problems regarding Thieu's position toward the agreement and other difficulties that still remained to be ironed out.

Both sides then went public, Hanoi on the night of October 25, Kissinger the next morning. Weil maintains that Kissinger wished not to release the details of the agreement at that time but was forced to do so because of Hanoi's statement. In the language of his "Peace is at hand" statement, Kissinger grossly misstated the actual proximity of peace but was not prompted to make such a declaration, because of the November elections. It was merely an error, Weil believes; he refrained from accusing Kissinger of a purely political election play.

The final agreement signed in January is actually two agreements, Weil stressed, though the press has made little of this distinction. The terms of both were basically the same but the crucial difference is that one agreement was binding only on the U.S. and the DRV. The second accord reached between those two parties could remain separate from that between the DRV and the Saigon government.

Militarily, Weil contends that the U.S. must maintain the separateness of the contract with the DRV from the other contracts in order for the military aspects to remain apart from the political, a condition upon which the peace relies.

After the sixty-day truce, the agreement states that the Vietnamese are to settle the political problems "in their own way," which, Weil fears, may mean a continuation of the war.

Recommended for Consumption

Mulligan, Ensemble Connect

by DWIGHT L. WILSON

Jazz is a funny type of music. It cannot be satisfactorily defined. Either it is or it isn't jazz. Any cultured listener can discern whether or not a piece is jazz in a few seconds. My column today is going to deal with two widely differing jazz albums. The first is by the dynamic Chicago Art Ensemble. The second is by the great white jazz saxophonist Gerry Mulligan.

Art Ensemble of Chicago:

"Les Stances A Sophie" is a motion picture soundtrack for the French movie of the same name. Art Ensemble of Chicago is one of the foremost combos in jazz. Multi-reedmen Roscoe Mitchell and Joseph Jarman are joined by trumpeter Lester Bowie, bassist Malachi Favors, drummer Don Moye and on this date, pianist-vocalist Fontella Bass. It is often virtually impossible to separate the reed players since they both play alto, soprano and flute on this album. That should be no cause for alarm. This music is not meant to highlight individuals; it is ensemble music. Each of the principals has albums on wax under his own name so if you are into individual exegias of styles there is an opportunity to follow your interests. For our purposes it is quite irrelevant for the most part. Such a strain on the brain is not worth the pain. As usual we'll only review what I subjectively call highlights.

Theme De Yoyo: The mean Mr. Malachi Favors lays down the funky groove and powerfully maintains the theme throughout. Malachi has the singular ability of being able to strum your soul while strumming bass. The entire ensemble heralds Ms. Bass who made the top 40 with *Rescue Me* in what seems like ages ago. She is even more awesome today. The words are fly, their rendering consummate. Mitchell plays wild screaming bass sax and Jarman smooth flowing tenor. They go together like Georgia and red dirt. Mitchell heats much like a raging fire, Jarman like a laser beam.

Theme Amour Universel: This tune is reminiscent of Marion Brown's now historical "Afternoon of a Georgia Faun" which was recorded in New York City precisely 19 days after "Les Stances A Sophie" although Marion developed the intricate concept used on "Faun" in 1968. Testifying to the universality of the music, we hear African percussion and flute, with a hint of the Near East at times. Of course the music was recorded by Afro Americans in Boulogne. The highlight of this piece is the superb "futun' and lutin" (Rahssan Roland Kirk ca. 1965.)

Theme Libre: This is one of the longest cuts on the album. In the early stages Moye dominates this mind expanding music. That *Libre* antedates Weather Report may be hard for some to believe. The implications are overwhelming that Weather Report listened to the Chicago Art Ensemble. Not that in any way sheds a bad light on Weather Report. No one plays any type of music in a vacuum. *Libre* is indeed free. The hornsmen, as good a trinity as you'll find in any group, dip and dive, glide and glow their way through this loosely constructed but tight fitting cut. These men are principal movers in the *avant garde* of jazz and this is their best offering of the album. As is true with all good *avant garde* jazz, freedom is dependent on respect for one's co-musicians. Blowing for the sake of blowing is forbidden. Knowledge of the whereabouts of everyone else is imperative. Thus the ability to listen is vital. The result of all this is a lovely and predictably soul affecting tune. *Avant*

garde jazz is experimental music. If you cannot feel the depths of the musicians the music will not reach you. In other words if you are willing to die to yourself you can find life with the Chicago Art Ensemble.

Gerry Mulligan:

The Age of Steam

Gerry Mulligan is one of the greatest White jazz men in history. This is no more a racist statement than saying Arthur Ashe is one of the greatest Black tennis players in history. The parallel, I believe, is apt. Both excel in fields dominated by the opposite race. Mulligan's career has had its peaks and valleys. Fortunately the peaks have prevailed. Once a stone junky like Bird, Fats, Miles, Getz and others before him, he was able to shake the monkey. Mulligan has been a creator in jazz for a quarter of a century. In '49-'50 Mulligan played with Miles on the trend changing "Birth of the Cool Dates". As a matter of fact Mulligan composed three of the eleven sides and arranged four. The dates that produced "Birth of the Cool" had a group consisting of trumpet, trombone, tuba, alto sax-baritone sax, French horn, bass and drums. The French horn and tuba were then completely new to jazz. In the fall of 1952 Mulligan became one of the first jazz men to lead a piano-less combo. As you can see Mulligan is a big man in jazz. His concert jazz band of the early 60s is still remembered but this current album may prove to be his most important offering since "The Birth of the Cool". K-4: is dedicated to a locomotive that used to run past the Mulligan crib in Ohio. Howard Roberts' guitar and Bud Shank's flute lead in this light hearted jam. Tom Scott on soprano is right on time but Roger Kellaway, the very capable pianist, and Mulligan on baritone, take most of the bows. The ensemble playing is very free spirited and empathetic. It actually sounds even more solid than the Concert Band does—at least on record.

Over the Hill and Out of the Woods: Mulligan switches to piano, where he plays surprisingly well. That undoubtedly is because he knows his own limitations on the keyboards. The melody is very lyrical. Sweets Edison plays a muted solo straight out of the Miles Davis of the late 50s and early 60s. It glitters like gold. Mulligan, returning to baritone, licks on soprano before Mulligan takes it out on piano. This is fine example of taste.

Golden Notebooks: A very sensitive tribute to the book of the same name written to "acknowledge all of the tangible and intangible things that men in our society steal from women." If that is the case I can't help but regret the great sensitivity displayed by the musicians. It heightens the sadness and my own shame as a man that such a beautiful ballad could be written on such a disgraceful theme.

Maytag: Small world. Not only did Mulligan grow up in Ohio as I did but his mother owned a Maytag just like my grandmother's—funky enough to remove all the funk procured from growing up in an American colony (a ghetto for non-socially transient races). A very soulful jam is this one. Thus ends *Age of Steam*, a very polished album, written and composed by the Redhead.

The *Orient* is now accepting classified advertisements at a rate of twenty-five cents a line. A minimum of two lines must be submitted. To place an ad, call Andrea H. Kass, ext. 387.



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Youdovin Smiles Back At Bowdoin

(Continued To Page Three)

of a Rabbi, the best type of church services, and the attitude of American Jews toward Israel were discussed. A somewhat sharp divergence of opinions emerged during this time, pointing out the core of truth contained in Rabbi Youdovin's facetious definition of three opinions as "two Jews in a room together."

Rabbi Youdovin is the Assistant Rabbi of Temple Emanuel in Worcester. He graduated from Columbia in 1962 with a B.A. in Psychology and

after attending rabbinical school was ordained in 1964. He has engaged in such varied pursuits as writing for two New York newspapers, serving as a Jewish Air Force Chaplain in the Western Pacific, and working with his wife on the Massada Archeological Expedition in Israel.

Anyone interested in joining the Bowdoin Jewish Organization or finding out more about Rabbi Youdovin can contact Bob Sigel or Elyn Bloomfield.

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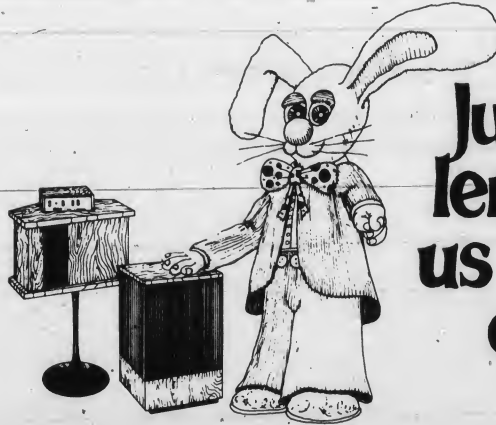
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A Bowdoin Bear bombing down the alom trail in the Division II championship meet.

Oriental/Lipman

Strokers Set Mark; Visitors Sink

by LINDA BALDWIN

Before a moderate crowd this past Wednesday afternoon, the varsity swim team swept UNH, 78-34, the visitors taking only the 200-yard backstroke and the 400-yard freestyle relay events. The medley relay combination of Jim Farrar, Lee Roberts, Mark Hopwood, and Ralph Crowley turned in a respectable 3:57.7 ahead of the New Hampshire swimmers. Wells Grogan continued the pace in the 1000-yard freestyle by lapping his opponent on the 23rd and again overtaking him on the last

lap. The meet generally followed this pattern as the Bowdoin strokers out-powered the UNH squad.

As in previous contests, the freshmen proved to be the backbone of the team. Rich Rendall captured two firsts, for the 50-yard and 100-yard freestyles; Steve Potter was first in the 200-yard freestyle; Dave Thurber was first in the 200-yard I.M. and second in the 200-yard butterfly; and finishing second only to their senior teammates were Wells Grogan in the 500-yard freestyle and "by inches" Lee

Roberts in the 200-yard breaststroke.

The most notable performance of the day was John Erikson's effort in the 500-yard freestyle event. Erikson finished way out ahead of the rest of the field and his unofficial 5:06.0 sets a new pool record. Earlier he swam to a third place in the 200-yard freestyle. Senior co-captain Rick "Legs" Haudel swam the 200-yard breaststroke and butterfly races for two firsts. Senior co-captain Tom Costin was third in the 100-yard free.

Bear Facts

Huff and Puff

by D. E. REEVES

The Morrell Gym, the cage, and the hockey rink are at times used by those slightly over-weight, huffing and puffing students who somehow have miraculously survived one of Bowdoin's orgiastic weekends.

At the basketball court, on any given evening, players are plodding up and down the hardwood on wobbly knees, just as their counter-parts on the ice begin skating at a rapid pace but within minutes can be seen supporting themselves with their sticks. Who makes up this clique of non-varsity athletes, who, after their games quickly retreat to a lavatory to relieve their stomachs or who quietly look for a corner in which to pass out. These students are members of Bowdoin's very competitive and active intra-mural program. Though at times revealing a lack of conditioning, most participants display those skills which made them high school "stars."

The calibre of these teams are high. For example, the top intra-mural basketball team could give the varsity a challenging scrimmage. Individuals on the hockey teams are also talented skaters who might be able to play for some Division Two or Three teams.

The best exhibitions of Bowdoin's non-varsity athletes came in last year's intramural swimming, wrestling, and track meets. Weeks before the meet, house and independent teams were religiously practicing racing dives, perfecting baton passes, and recalling that one move which led to a pin in the tenth grade. Upon the completion of the respective meets, statistics of swimming and track meets revealed that the teams could have placed in some of the inter-collegiate meets. The wrestling matches also showed a high degree of sophistication of method on the mat.

Not surprisingly, the games are played with a great deal of intensity. The events are usually characterized by constant agitation of refs and near fisticuffs — facets which pervade all sports at all levels.

Many non-participants ask the foolish question: "Why kill yourself for intramurals?" or "Is it important?" Yes, it is worth breaking a sweat for and yes, it is important. It is an outlet and a necessity for those not talented enough to make the varsity and also for those who could, but for their own reasons prefer to grace the intramural league with their talents.

The talent is abundant, the desire is easily noticed, so "Coach, wheeze, cough, put me back in."

Also a great contributor to the Pooler Bear's amalgamation of points was junior Mark Santangelo. "Jello" dove to firsts in both the required and the optional diving.

The Curtis Pool attracted a larger crowd for the Saturday afternoon contest with Amherst over Winters Weekend. Although the team's record demands this

attention, unfortunately, none of the home meets have been close: Amherst's squad boasted some good individual swimmers, but not, however, the depth to sustain a substantial challenge. Bowdoin managed to step out ahead quickly by dominating the first three events. The medley relay team consisting of backstroker Dave Thurber, breaststroker Lee Roberts, butterflyer Rick Haudel, and freestyler Rick Rendall set a new pool and college record of 3:46.6, replacing the mark of 3:48.2 set by Thurber, Roberts, Haudel, and Jim Farrar less than a week earlier. But, it was Steve Potter's day, as he set new freshmen records in both the 200-yard and 500-yard freestyle events.

SKISKISKISKI

(Continued From Page Eight)

bubble gum." The convoy was not to be stopped. With cries of "Eat lead," the Bowdoin team began a tactical retreat.

The final results for the meet have not received clearance from Washington. So, as is in the case of most top secret documents watch the N.Y. Times for final team standings.

Trackmen Edged

(Continued From Page Eight)

he has had in the same number of weeks. In the State Meet his distance jumped to 51'6" from a previous average in the mid-forties, and the throw last week represents a three foot improvement over that. In the same event, Captain Peter Healey took Third, just behind the Bates competitor.

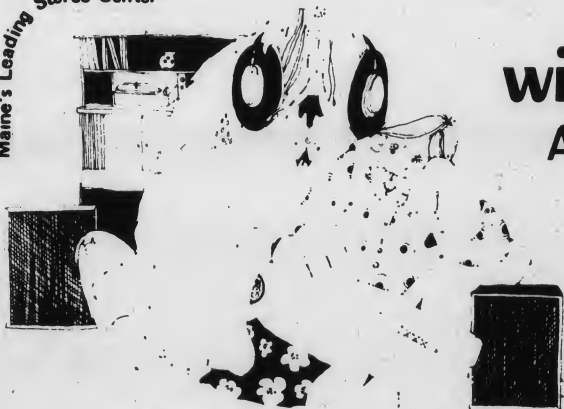
The Long Jump was a near-sweep for Bowdoin as Bob Gay and Joe Dalton jumped 21'2" and 20'4 3/4" to take 8 of a total of 9 points in that event.

In the other Field Events the team had more difficulty. Dick Leavitt in the Shot and John Littlehale in the Pole Vault each managed seconds; John Bell picked up a third in the High Jump.

Tom Getchell placed Second in the hurdles, Leo Dunn in the 800 and Nick Sampadis in the 1000; each picked up additional points for the team, placing Third in their respective events.

Finally Billy Wilson set another cage and meet record in the Two Mile as he won the event and the Dunn-Sampadis-Sanborn-Allen combination in the Two Mile Relay gave Bowdoin another victory in that event.

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SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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SPORTS

Big Crowds Turn Out For Big Weekend Tilts

Skaters Scalp The Indians



Orient/Ayers

Dick Donovan jubilantly skating after scoring his 115 career point which broke the all time Bowdoin scoring record.

Amherst Falls

by FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's hockey team skated circles around the Amherst ice men Saturday night before a standing room only crowd, coasting to an easy 7-1 win, after an amazing 5-3 win over U. Mass. the night before.

For Coach Sid Watson's Bears, it was Fred Ahern with the first and last goal of the game, while Chuck Carrigan, John Vigeron, Bernie Gallacher, Chuck Condos, and Dickie Donovan each scored a goal.

Donovan tied Bowdoin's all time scoring record of 114 set by former Bowdoin great Ed Good of the class of '71. Donovan reached 114 points on a lone goal in the second period, and also added three assists. The senior star already holds the Bowdoin record for most assists in a season and for a career.

Only 1:19 into the opening period, Ahern but Bowdoin out in front 1-0 on a power play. John Vigeron had passed to Bill Shanahan who took a shot from the left point. Ahern deflected the puck just in front of the net to send it by Amherst's freshman goalie from Toronto, Canada, Bill Fleury.

Ahern had set the pace, and the rest of the game was quite the same. Bowdoin totally dominated the period, the puck seemingly around the Amherst net for 95 percent of the 20 minutes. The Lord Jeffs were totally awed as they watched the Bears shoot at will.

Following Ahern, Carrigan scored at 3:32 on assists from Bruce Anderson and Shanahan.

Then at 12:14 Donovan flipped the puck to Vigeron who sent a rising slap shot from the point high into the corner of the net.

A little over a minute later, John Tausig shot the puck across ice to defenseman Tom Hoerner, who took aim from the point. Though his shot was staying wide, Gallacher caught the puck and sent it over the left shoulder of Fleury. This effort established Bowdoin's clear dominance at the

end of the first period by a 4-0 margin.

In the opening period, Fleury made 14 saves, while Bowdoin sophomore goalie Fred Green stopped two.

A minute into the second period, Chuck Condos showed the Lord Jeffs some more of the Polar Bear's puck finesse. On a three-man rush of the first lie, Ahern passed to Donovan who was clear in front of the goalie. Instead of going in for the score, Donovan made a perfect pass to Condos who was open by the left of the goal post. Condos pushed the puck past the bewildered Fleury.

Early in the second period, Coach Sid Watson emptied the benches. At 7:30 Hoerner took a shot from the point again, Donovan caught the moving flat disc and shoveled it over Fleury's shoulder from four feet out. A Bowdoin penalty at 19:38 left them a man short at the beginning of the final stanza.

Seven seconds from the faceoff the Lord Jeffs Rennyson H. Merritt III scored Amherst's only goal of the night on a power play.

Finally at 5:40, Donovan won a faceoff by the Amherst net, skidded the puck over to Ahern in center ice, who sent the puck by Fleury.

Bears Run Hard

by BILL LARSON

The Bowdoin Track Team improved its performance in the dual meet against Bates at Lewiston last Saturday over its previous showing in the State Meet competition at Colby the week before. The Polar Bears, however, were unable to take the meet as powerful Bates rolled to a 59-50 victory.

The sensational event of the day was the 35 Pound Weight where Larry Waithe's 54'9" toss easily put him in the first place spot. Larry's performance was the second of two big improvements (Please Turn To Page Seven)

by DAVE BOURQUE

Frustrated for two and a half periods, the Bowdoin College Polar Bears exploded for four goals in the final 10 minutes of play to edge the University of Massachusetts 5-3 in an important ECAC Division Two hockey battle at the Bowdoin Arena Friday afternoon.

The Polar Bears looked all but dead until Fred Ahern put one home at 9:42 of the final period and ignited a Bowdoin fire which didn't die until the blue light signalled it was all over.

Bruce Anderson, Peter Flynn and Ahern followed the initial score of the Bowdoin surge with Charlie Carrigan putting the Bears on the scoreboard in the middle period.

Pat Keenan, always among the division's leading scorers, tallied the first two UMass goals while Jim Coleman added the final one.

... giving the Redmen a 3-1 edge at 3:36 of the final chapter.

The opening minutes were scoreless, but not without plenty of scoring opportunities. Steve Sozanski and UMass goalie Charlie Rheault came through with some clutch stops to keep it 0-0... Sozanski's top effort on a three-on-one break with freshman Bill Harris being stopped on his shot from the right wing.

Chuck Condos had the best Bowdoin scoring opportunity of the period when he was sent in on the left wing by Dick Donovan... firing wide to the right of Rheault.

With a little more than three minutes to play in the period, the puck bounced out of UMass territory directly to Keenan who waited in alone, took his time pulling the trigger and rammed it high into the cage for a 1-0 lead. Somehow, Don Lowe and Don

Riley picked up assists on the near-total Keenan play, which came with Bowdoin enjoying a man advantage off a Coleman holding penalty.

It stayed that way for the remainder of the period with Sozanski having much the easier job of it with six saves in the opening 20 minutes as compared to 13 for Rheault.

Carrigan was in the right place at the right time at 5:41 of the second period when Bruce Anderson dug the puck out of the corner and all Carrigan had to do was tip it past Rheault from just outside the crease to the left of the Redman netminder. John Curtiss and Anderson got assists on the tying goal.

Keenan put UMass up again at 10:29, with both clubs playing a man short on offsetting infractions to Donovan and Steve Nims.

All the UMass top scorer had to do was stuff it into the net after he stole the puck outside the crease to the right of Sozanski, who had no chance.

Sozanski had to come up with some fine work during the latter stages of the period to keep it close. Keenan's line put on more pressure but found a post in the way. Harris had a golden shot with Sozanski sprawled and in no position for a stop, but could not dig the puck out.

When Coleman put one home off a neat passing play from Jim Lynch and Ed Mahoney, the near-capacity Bowdoin crowd was silent. The goal came at 3:36 and at that point the Bears were doing little in the way of offense.

Donovan's rush put things in motion for the goal that got the Bears rolling. With a big pileup around the UMass cage, Ahern finally lifted it home over the

sprawled Rheault with Donovan and Condos picking up the assists at 9:42.

Five seconds after the goal, Keenan broke away cleanly only to hit the post again, and it stayed 3-2.

It looked like a tie at 14:22 when Bernie Quinlan raised his stick, only to have the goal disallowed because the whistle had blown. In the process, Quinlan was extremely lucky not to get a misconduct when he splintered his stick on two occasions to illustrate his frustration.

Just four seconds after the little fracas, Anderson fired it home off the faceoff... Curtiss getting the assist as the joint went wild.

Lowe, who was sharp on defense all day, broke up a potential game-winner when he halted Donovan on a three-on-one Bowdoin charge.

The Bears were not to be denied victory, however, as Flynn fired one waist high past the suddenly beleaguered Rheault for a 4-3 Bowdoin edge at 16:28, Bernie Gallacher on the feed.

For the final minute and a half, the Polar Bears poured on the pressure... so much so that UMass never could get Rheault out of the net in favor of the needed extra skater.

With 12 seconds left, Ahern beat Rheault after some stern Bowdoin tests... and it was all over.

Rheault wound up with 16 period saves, three-quarters of them in the final half of the stanza. Sozanski had eight in the last 20 minutes as the resurgent Bowdoin offense gave him a chance to breathe a bit easier.

Skier Bears Shine On Slopes

by ROBERT DUERR JR.

While many of you were enjoying the down home flavor of Winter's Weekend, the Bowdoin College Ski Team was fighting a pitched battle in a Division II ski championship clash. The foray took place on the slopes of the Norwich University ski area. Going into the snow games, the Norwich Cadets, fighting on home terrain and well drilled in entrenching methods were considered slight favorites. The Bowdoin Nanooks of the ski world arrived in Vermont at 2130 hours on Wednesday the 14th. Upon receiving the orders of the day, they were code named "Red Apple Baker," and assigned foxholes on the fourth floor of a four-storied quonset hut. Tired from traveling and lonely for the home fires, the Bowdoin Team bedded down in their B.C.A.D. nite fatigues.

Thursday was a day of preparations. Slalom techniques were polished. Giant Slalom field exercises were rehearsed. The jumpers tuned their 30 odd magnum pistol-quick bodies on the Norwich 45 meter flying machine. The cross-country squad worked extensively on uphill camouflaging skills. Intelligence reports circulating during the day rumored that MIT would be skiing on perforated computer printouts and that Yale was "psyching" by listening to tapes of Erich Segal in Munich. The P Bears were not to be fooled by psychological buffoonery. The Bowdies knew that they were a bunch of scrappy balls of explosive skiing. They

would have to be reckoned with.

The first event was the giant slalom. After the first run, paced by Ulf Peterson's speed, Bowdoin was in third place. Round two of the GS, saw the second Bowdoin scorer, Kel Tyler, disqualified on a section 1743: "insubordination and failure to start on the word Go." Going into the cross-country, Bowdoin realized that it could move into a first place overall standing with a win. In earlier competitions the Bowdoin runners had consistently beaten the field. Living up to their expectations, the Polar Bears saw Hank Lange finish first, Brent Jepsen sixth and Joe Nolting fifteenth. When Nolting was given a 15th the Bowdoin people, even though they didn't have to submit SATs, were not to be duped. For Nolting they argued has never been beaten by Lange by more than a minute. As it was Joe was fourteen minutes behind. Nolting was also that same fine athlete who a week before took a 14th in the Paul Reverse Classic. The top 13 places were mostly filled by U.S. Nordic Team members. A protest was lodged. The meet officials arbitrarily decided to give Nolting a 7th place. Still Bowdoin remained furious, for there were three men in the top five who had never come close to beating him in earlier meets. Things were made bearable when Lange, because of his first place, and Nolting because of his blazing reputation, received invitations to travel to Middlebury College and the Eastern Nordic Championships to be held February 23-24. Bob

Turner was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for racing a nine mile course with the use of one arm. The other arm was amputated in the line of duty during the Plymouth State campaign. So after one day of competition and two events Bowdoin was in third place behind Norwich and MIT. Separating them from first was less than two points.

Slalom was run the first thing Saturday morning. Ulf Peterson schussed to a third place finish. This standing also set him up to be named fourth man in alpine combined. Ulf's outstanding alpine dexterity allows him a bid at the Middlebury Carnival. Unfortunately, the rest of the team alpinists didn't fare as well as the quick Swede. Kel Tyler, Seth Sprague and Bob Duerr all blew their self-styled images of being modern day Hans Brinkers by crashing. The final event was the jump. Shadow Turner was team high leaper. Chris Sherwood, the team athlete, had a poor weekend. Chris was recruited to Bowdoin strictly on his jumping performances in his home state of Colorado. Gary Bowne had good form. Seth Sprague had good distances. And Bob Duerr had a good time.

The competition was officially over but the fighting had just begun. Upon leaving the combat area out boys ran into a few quick skirmishes with the local V.C. units. The girls from Vermont College kept mumbling something about: "long haired G.I. Jones give (Please Turn To Page Seven)



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“Revolutionary Tourist”

Ritz Threatens World Freedom

by PETER PIZZI and
DAVE RUCCIO

The tendency for many Americans might be to view recent events in world affairs — the Vietnam truce, ententes between the United States and the Soviet Union and China, SALT, and new Nixon foreign policy rhetoric — as marking a new era in which the U.S. will maintain an international “low profile”, apparently tend to its own internal problems, and encourage nations not to rely on and expect extensive U.S. direction and support. Joseph Collins, in his lecture Tuesday, alerted his audience to a relatively unnoticed element in international affairs which makes this new low profile of U.S. foreign policy deceptive and far more complex than the above assessment allows and thus, at least as pernicious to the developing nations as past U.S. “high profile” (Kennedy and Johnson years) and interventionist doctrines. That element is the “multinational” or, as Joe referred to them, “global” corporations.

Joe’s personal experience as a “revolutionary tourist” ranges from participation in the anti-war and civil rights movements in the U.S., through trips to Cuba and Chile where he worked with revolutionary organizations, to his current association with the Washington-based Institute For Policy Study.

Mr. Collins’ interest in the global corporation (hereinafter GC) will not merely conclude with the publication of a book on the subject but, as he insisted, is an active political project intended to arrive at alternatives to the exploitation of the third world. Less than 3% of the stock of these GCs is owned by non-Americans. Less than 1.8% of the administrative positions available in them are occupied by non-Americans. Such facts speak for the detachment of the GCs from the countries into which their profit-seeking tentacles extend.

These corporations, Joe pointed out, disdain identification with any particular nation-state and effuse a world-oriented view, transcending national boundaries and conflicting ideologies. They see the whole globe as their “oyster” with the universal need to consume as making national boundaries obsolete. As Joe mentioned, the global map of many GCs is made up not of the familiar country boundaries but of thirty or forty “Profit Centers.” This “object logic of profit” will overcome the irrationality of international affairs, the GCs contend, and will replace the traditional international politician.

Fancying themselves as “earth-managers” of the future the GCs involve themselves not merely with the economic situation of a particular foreign market but with the total social and political environment. GCs seek world wide integration of production and homogenization of consumption; the “president of Ritz, for example, envisions the day when satellites will deliver into homes around the world a simultaneous image of the Ritz Cracker — the “ritzeness” of the Ritz Cracker will transcend all linguistic and cultural barriers.

Mr. Collins focused on the impact of the GC on Latin America, an issue of most intense personal and academic concern to

him. GCs provide three main rationalizations in support of their operations in underdeveloped nations. The first holds that, without their presence, the countries would be unable to muster the financial resources to persevere. The fact is, Joe pointed out, that foreign manufacturing firms are 78% financed by capital from the host countries. 48% of these resources are used to take over existing, indigenous firms. 52% of the profits from such operations enter the pocket of those outside the country, thus further depleting the stock of the “host” nation’s capital.

GCs also claim that their presence contributes substantially to the technological status of the developing nation. Using Chile as an example, Joe stated that in 1937, native corporations owned 34% of the patents, with GCs retaining the remaining 66%. In 1967, as a result of the rapid expansion of GC control, the stake of native corporations in patents was reduced to 5% while GC’s swelled to 95%. A cycle thus develops, whereby native firms, as they lose patents to the GCs, lose any real grasp on the market and are eventually bought out.

(Please Turn To Page Two)



Nixon Slashes Funds For State Mental Health Care

by JOHN HAMPTON

President Nixon’s extensive budget-slashing has eliminated \$3 million in aid for expanded local mental health care. An eight year grant, allotting the Bath-Brunswick Mental Health Association money to widen its service, was killed along with other funding requests for statewide programs.

After a meeting with Maine Legislators in Augusta on February 13, First Congressional District Representative Peter Kyros told a *Maine Times* reporter vengefully: “Maine needs 65,000 housing units, right now; but if the Nixon cutbacks are allowed to stand, it won’t be getting any. He has cut medical care, killed good programs like the Regional Medical Program, mental health programs. I don’t think Maine fully understands just how many necessary projects are going to come to a sudden halt, how many people are going to be out of work.”

Said Mr. Richard King, Executive Director of the Bath-Brunswick agency: “My hunch is, that in historical retrospect, this will not be one of President Nixon’s strong

decisions. Certainly some programs needed to be cut, but the manner in which this was done shows poor judgment.” Agencies, he added, should have been warned first, and he suggested that phasing out in a responsible way was a more viable solution than abrupt funding cuts.

King believes that the Maine Conference of Human Services last Friday showed that all the agencies in Maine are banning together to get a better perspective. “We feel that these are valid programs and the decision made by the President’s not in the best interests of the people of this country,” he said. “We are going to try to bring about a change in this area through the democratic process.”

King however seemed quietly determined in an interview with a *Times Record* reporter last week: “We have expanded in the past without federal aid and we will continue to do so.”

“In the long run,” he stated, “additional services may be stronger in some ways with local support than if they were done with federal funds.”

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Orient/Jon Prescott

Council Approves Calendar; 4-0-4 Plan To Be Reviewed

by JOSEPH HERLIHY

This week’s Student Council meeting, held Tuesday night in the Terrace Under, dealt with some very important issues, issues of which the student body will hear more in the future. The meeting lasted about two hours; the council voted on four points.

By far the most important of these concerns is the possibility of a new College calendar which would come into use this September.

Jed Lyons ’73 presented the Calendar Committee’s proposed changes for council approval. Lyons called the new calendar a “4-0-4” plan; its major innovation is the extension of all existing vacations. Under this proposed plan registration would be on September 7 and 8, classes would begin on September 10, Thanksgiving vacation would run from November 16-25, a four day reading period exclusively for exam preparation would begin on December 10, final exams would begin on December 17 and end on the 22. The new calendar would enable students to remain on campus until January 9 to finish any assignments they were unable to complete before exam period.

Spring Semester would start January 23 and would be relieved by a two week vacation, March 22-April 8. A shorter spring reading period is proposed, May 6-9; exams would run from May 10 to 16. There would be no deadline extension for assignments spring semester as in the fall. Commencement would be on May 25.

The council approved the new calendar after little discussion. Many members had reservations concerning the short reading period proposed for the second semester. Lyons admitted that the Athletic Department was hit hard by the new calendar. The hockey team may be forced to play a few games without the students cheering them on. The tennis and baseball seasons’ future looks bleak also. After the vote was

taken Greg Leary ’73, president, told the council that he felt their approval was granted too quickly and that a decision should have been postponed until members determined their constituents’ opinions on the proposal.

If the new calendar is to be put to use it must meet the approval of the faculty on March 12, the Policy Committee on April 27 and the Governing Boards in June.

Another important matter of business was a poll-taking form distributed to all the representatives by Ellen Siebert ’76. The poll will be used by Alice Early in arranging next year’s housing. One of the questions asks, “How many students would consent to sharing a bathroom with members of the opposite sex within a living facility?”, and suggests that the assistant dean is considering a more rigorous form of co-ed housing on the Bowdoin campus.

The Council also approved the establishment of a new student activity eligible for funds from the blanket tax. This is a humor magazine dedicated to, according to one of its representatives present at the meeting, “the parodying of the absurdities of Bowdoin College.” The magazine would accept manuscripts from the entire community, and its staff would consist of an editor, managing editor and a five-man editorial board.

The Council heard and approved the report of the Communication Committee submitted by J. Segerdahl ’74, chairman. The report suggested that all committee members submit to the chairman summaries of the business of each committee meeting which they are responsible to review. These summaries would be kept under file and would become the “nerve center” of the committee system.

The Council approved the new draft of the Social Code, as

(Please Turn To Page Three)

Joe Collins Examines Global Corporation Threat

(Continued From Page One)

A final rationalization often offered by the GCs is that their operations provide jobs vital to the developing nation. Joe presented two counter-arguments to this contention. The GCs tend to be capital intensive (as they are in the high labor market U.S.) even in Latin America, where unemployment is so rampant as to render that in the U.S. minute. (World unemployment is currently at 40%). Thus GCs employ labor saving technology in their operations offering jobs to the low cost labor market in the developing nations. Labor costs comprise only one tenth of one percent of total operating costs for Dow Chemical in Brazil, a mere trifling contribution to the local economy.

Income distribution data also militates against the GC's arguments. In the Mexican labor market, for example, for each dollar earned in 1950 by the bottom 20%, ten were earned by the top 20%. By 1965, after great expansion of GC operations, this income ratio imbalance increased to 18-1.

Clearly, rather than representing assets to the "host" nations, as the GCs would have us believe, the presence of GCs functions as a drain on the national economy and impedes indigenous economic expansion and industrialization. Such global operations are highly profitable for corporations to undertake — every dollar invested in Latin America yields \$2.64 to the firm in return.

There are, however, certain obstacles to be overcome or evaded by a firm when it chooses to expand into the third world.

With the low profile Nixon foreign policy, the GC can no longer rely on diplomatic or military forces to run interference for their enterprises. GCs must also contend with rising nationalism, self-consciousness, and anti-Americanism, among third world nations. In response to such trends, a spirit of aloofness and self-reliance is developing within the global business community. John Gallagher, an executive Vice President of Sears put it this way:

...as far as the protection of U.S. private investment in Latin America goes, we in the business community are literally on our own ... If we are on our own, as I think we are, then we must also act on our own.

GCs, Joe stated, are increasingly taking diplomacy into their own hands, dealing directly with foreign governmental heads and ignoring traditional ambassadorial channels.

An aspect of the philosophy of GCs as yet unprecedented in the American capitalist tradition is the notion of "anationalism" — GCs seek to be identified with the

world at large and certainly not as "yanqui". They no longer "go abroad" and bring something "back home." Joe mentioned that in a recent interview, the president of IBM stated that his

company is seriously considering relocation of their operations on a newly discovered island in the Pacific as a means to divorce themselves from their American image. Through the use of "dummy" natives to act as partners and by involving other nations in name only in ownership, the GCs attempt to portray what Joe termed a "prismatic profile," by which exact ownership will be unclear to the third world nations.

The frightening foundation of the GC with strains of social Darwinism inherent in it was found by Mr. Collins to lie in a document in which American National Security professionals speculate on the relationship between "national objectives" and the policies of U.S.-origin GCs. The document concludes that the indirect, low profile approach through GCs leads to a new Pax Americana, "the goal of

proliferation of the American system of values and way of life ... It is not surprising that the multinational enterprise offers a tremendous lever ... if we wish our values and life styles to prevail, the authors of this document did not intend it for public consumption.

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Student Involvement Sparks Bowdoin Fund Drive

by JED LYONS

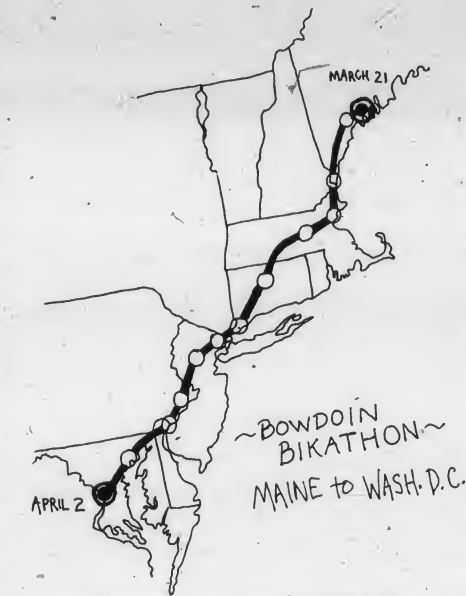
In the 1960's Bowdoin embarked on a fund-raising drive to expand its physical resources; new buildings were built to accommodate the needs of a growing student body. In the 1970's Bowdoin finds itself undertaking a wholly different kind of fund-raising effort. Instead of bricks and mortar, the objectives of the current campaign are aimed at strengthening the quality of the Bowdoin education. Over a three-year period, the college is seeking \$14,500,000 in new funds to provide for significant advances in financial aid to students, faculty salaries, establishment of new art facilities and support for the library.

Rising operating costs and the consequent increase in tuition have put a strain on Bowdoin's financial aid program. In four years scholarship grants have almost doubled and projections indicate that the future will see more of the same. \$3,450,000 has been earmarked to fund the flexibility and growth of student aid at Bowdoin.

Traditionally, Bowdoin has compared its educational program to those of the Pentagonal colleges (Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Wesleyan and Williams). Bowdoin's average faculty compensation, however, is by far the lowest of the five. In fact, it is lower than almost all the state universities in New England. To raise the average compensation to a level competitive with those of the Pentagonal colleges by 1975-76, a goal of \$4,420,000 has been set to increase endowment funds for the maintenance of competitive faculty salaries.

As revealed in the recent CEP controversy, Bowdoin's commitment to the arts is severely limited by inadequate facilities. Arts-oriented freshmen and exchange students are often surprised and frustrated at the college's glaring deficiencies in this area. An allocation of \$1,800,000 for the construction of a new Art instruction building and \$500,000 for new drama, music and dance facilities represents a long-awaited lift for the arts at Bowdoin.

Although a 450,000 volume library is an enviable educational resource, continued financial support for rising costs in



acquisition, storage, installation of microform, and the establishment of an endowed librarianship requires an allocation of \$1,930,000 for the maintenance of the college's library.

Renovation of the infirmary and Hyde Hall, construction of four new apartment buildings, support for faculty travel and research, renovation of the arena to provide for year-round use, construction of six new tennis courts, and general campus development comprise the remaining objectives of the three-year campaign. A long-term goal of \$38,000,000 to be raised

in ten years supplements the objectives of the three-year effort.

Bowdoin's capital campaign is divided up into nine divisions. They are Governing Boards, Alumni, Major Gifts, Corporations, Foundations, Parents, Bowdoin Women, Faculty and Staff, and Undergraduate. General Chairman Vincent B. Welch, '38, and Vice Chairmen William P. Drake, '36, and Leonard W. Cronkrite, Jr., M.D., '41, oversee the operations of these divisions along with Roger Howell and John Ring's Development office staff. At this point \$3,900,000 of the \$14,500,000 has been pledged.

by JED LYONS

The major objectives of Bowdoin's Capital Fund Campaign are directed at the growth and support of educational and human resources. The bulk of the \$14,500,000 three-year and the \$38,000,000 ten-year goal is allocated to student aid, faculty salaries, the new art building, and the library.

Students can take an active role in this effort. While dollar commitment to the overall campaign may be minimal, the testimonial value of student participation will have a strong influence on alumnae support. To dramatize the importance of the drive to the educational interests of the undergraduates, a student division was established.

To kick off the undergraduate effort, a hockey game featuring the Bowdoin Varsity vs. a team of interfraternity and independent All-Stars (featuring Louie T.) and a women's hockey competition pitting the Freshmen-Sophomores vs. the Juniors-Seniors has been scheduled for Friday, March 16, in the Bowdoin Arena. The women's games will begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by the Varsity-All-Star game in which all fraternities will be represented by at least one player selected by the White Key organization. An added highlight of the evening will be Professors Potholm and Morgan who will act as goalies between periods and attempt to block shots taken by winners of the door-prize. Following the hockey games, a campus-wide party will be held at the senior center.

The most ambitious student project will be a bicycle marathon starting from Brunswick on March 21 and terminating in Washington, D.C. on April 2. The purpose of the marathon is two-fold. First, it will be paid by the mile by several corporations (as yet, unknown) when we get to Washington. Total mileage is approximately 700 miles on small, third class roads. Second, the publicity attributed to the idea and the resultant alumni interest will have a positive effect on the over-all campaign. Get-togethers with alumni on the way down will be planned so as to coincide with the daily travel schedule. Since most of the route will be covered during spring vacation,

students who live within driving distance of the various meeting locations will have an opportunity to discuss the campaign's objectives with alumni from the local area.

Fraternities and designated groups of independents will be asked to take responsibility for specific days of the trip. For instance, one group might take the Portland to Portsmouth day and another, the Baltimore to Washington day. The arrival in Washington will signal a celebration involving students, alumni parents and friends of the college. Vacationers in Florida on their way back to Maine might find Washington a good place to lay over for the night. More details on the marathon will be published in forthcoming Oriens.

A Marx Brothers film festival has been scheduled for the first few weeks in April and an Art Fair on the steps of the Walker Art Building featuring student-faculty artwork and musical talent is planned for the first weekend in May.

Possibilities for sponsoring other events are wide open. They need not be for the explicit purpose of raising money. If they persuade others that contributing to Bowdoin is a good investment, they will have served a more important purpose.

Anselms Crushes Bowdoin Hockey

(Continued From Page Eight)

Finally, at 12:28 Tom Birmingham closed out the scoring to set the final tally at 3-1.

Bear defenseman Bill Shanahan was skating with the puck around the blue line when St. Anselm's Carl got his stick on the puck and sent it center ice to Cole. Cole lobbed the puck to Birmingham at the wing position and he went in for the score.

With about 30 seconds to go Bowdoin pulled out goalie Sozanski in hopes that a six-man offense could close the two-goal gap. But Anselm's defense tightened and the buzzer sounded soon after.

The game was one of the best of the season—the checking was excellent, the passing good, and the goaltending terrific.

Columbia To Blend Graduate, Undergraduate Studies

by TIM POOR

A year's study at Columbia University has produced a plan which would give undergraduates more technical career-oriented courses and graduate students more humanities.

The plan, to be instituted next fall, was described by W. Theodore deBary, executive vice president for academic affairs and provost of Columbia, as a way to combine philosophical, social, and "useful" facets of education in order to produce a more well-rounded student.

"The educational problem," he told the University Senate, "is one that has to deal with the fact that many students do not want serious, specific training in disciplines with career value, but who, while concerned with this training, also want to continue a broader education in the social and humanistic values in which these disciplines are being conducted." Undergraduates would be able to begin taking courses in professional areas as early as their sophomore year, combining these

courses with ongoing studies in "general education" that would extend into their graduate training.

The aim of the plan, according to Dr. deBary, was to end the traditional separation between general undergraduate and specific graduate studies.

"While recognizing the need for general education as an essential part of the undergraduate experience," Dr. deBary stated, "we also realize that no such

experience can be isolated from the complexities of the contemporary world which are reflected in the expanding fields of knowledge to which graduate and professional education address themselves.

"What we propose, then, is a program of general and continuing education with its base in the college experience, but its core extending upward into advanced fields of study, so that the trunk and branches of the university

tree feed and sustain each other's growth."

He suggested that the plan would bridge gaps presently existing between Columbia's various schools and departments. He emphasized, however, that the university would approach the reforms by a process of "trial and error" initially.

One of the reasons the plan was needed, said Dr. deBary, was that Federal education policy has developed a "heavy emphasis on

vocationally oriented education and the acceleration of degree programs of all sorts."

"It is easy to see in this trend," he said, "a threat to liberal education and the humanities as most likely to be expendable in the process."

He made it clear that one of his purposes was to protect the interests of humanism in a society increasingly preoccupied with technical knowledge.

"Down-To-Earth Approach" To Ex-Cons

by FRANCIS JACKSON

Ex-cons are lousy employees — right? A growing number of Maine employers have come to disagree with this idea as a result of the efforts of Project Exit — an acronym for EX-offenders In Transition — and its hard-working staff.

The project provides pre-release counseling, job placement, and social services to persons being released from the five state correctional institutions. Services are also provided to probationers and to persons from outside the state who have criminal convictions.

The rehabilitation program was designed for the Department of Justice by a Chicago consulting firm, Palmer/Paulson Associates three years ago and was first tried in North Carolina. The program there was so successful that it was then put into practice in Indiana two years ago and here in Maine

some eighteen months ago.

The Maine program, like its predecessors, is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a branch of the Justice Department created in 1968 under the Safe Streets Act. The Project operates statewide with its headquarters in Augusta and field offices in Portland, Lewiston, and Bangor, with an annual budget of approximately \$810,000. The Brunswick area is served by EXIT's Portland office with a permanent staff of four.

One business executive who cooperated by hiring ex-offenders is Allan L. Bonney, personnel manager of the Portland division of the W. H. Nichols Company.

"Every other group that came to see me tried to steam-roller me," says Bonney, a gray-haired vigorous man with a classic New England twang. "They'd tell me I had to do this or that, just because they said so. You can't

talk to New Englanders like that."

"But the Project EXIT people used a polite, down-to-earth approach that made a lot of sense and didn't get my back up. So I said okay, and the two fellows I hired are doing a great job."

The case of "Jane Doe" tells the story eloquently. "Jane", a bright but hot-tempered young woman, was a placement problem. She was on a year's probation for assault with a deadly weapon and employers were understandably wary.

"We saw a lot of potential in 'Jane' and wouldn't sell her short," says attractive Sally Holm, a young EXIT counselor from the University of Iowa. "It was tough going but we wouldn't settle for less than we thought she deserved."

"Then when Sally finally got me a job lined up," "Jane" commented, "the company doctor wouldn't give me his okay. He wanted me to lose 30

pounds."

"But we don't give up easily," Sally continued. "Our job developer broke into a door meeting and convinced the doctor he should approve 'Jane's' medical report. He did; she got the job and everyone was happy."

More important than EXIT's ability to find jobs for ex-offenders is its success in combining jobs and other social services to cut recidivism among its clients to 15 or 16 percent. This is a significant reduction since the average recidivism or "return rate" for the Maine State Prison prior to EXIT's inception was over 60 percent. Most of those who return to prison do so within the first six months of release; the remainder of those who return at all usually do so within three years of release.

After the strict discipline of a correctional institution, the

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Council Approves Humor Magazine

(Continued From Page One)

revised by Dean Nyhus. The Social Code was only slightly changed making it clear that a student violating a state or federal law off campus could be subject to disciplinary action by the college only if the crime affected the operation of the college.

Balshazzar's Feast

Talk about ripping off.

There is nothing quite so obscene as a pious politician heaping praise upon the noble American working man and the noble American mother, with apple pie and ice cream on top, and then requesting cutbacks on federal aid to the young, elderly and infirm dependents on those noble individuals behind their backs.

This is what President Nixon would have Congress do in the name of combatting inflation, increasing state and local financial autonomy, and eliminating ineffective federal programs. As Maine Governor Kenneth B. Curtis told a Senate subcommittee on Tuesday, the loss to this state would, over an eighteen-month period, amount to the cutting of eighty federal programs; in monetary figures the loss would include \$12 million in health services, \$8.5 million in housing subsidies, \$5.6 million in public education, and \$3 million in manpower training programs. In addition, new HEW regulations eliminate federal matching of private donations to social agencies in a 3:1 ratio; this certainly is "inconsistent with the goal of encouraging social service programs to work closely with the private sector of our society," as Representative Peter Kyros (D-Maine) stated in a letter to HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Advocating such sweeping cuts in the name of leaving social welfare problems in the hands of state and local governments, without holding a single public hearing or asking these governments for their advice beforehand, is playing shabby politics with human lives. The President has also budgeted a \$4.8 billion increase for the defense department — this in spite of the much touted withdrawal from Indochina and the Arms Control Agreement with the Soviet Union. He has also budgeted money for the Supersonic Transport while cutting \$516 million from elderly health care.

Pitifully inadequate as social service expenditures are now in Maine, "you ain't seen nothin' yet:" as Senator Muskie has noted, "We cannot hand people trowels and expect them to move mountains." Without federal assistance, it is doubtful that states such as Maine can even hand out trowels. Meanwhile, lots of pork barrel pies will be baking down in Washington, lots of champagne and cigars will be consumed by overweight generals watching simulated war games, and lots of money will go for such projects of dubious value as the SST flying dinosaur, so that certain "self made men" who "pulled themselves up by their own (manipulatory) bootstraps" can fly over both Watts and Harlem in two hours.

—MARK SILVERSTEIN

Hail Columbia

After a year of study Columbia University has come up with something better than a CEP Report.

Columbia has decided to open opportunities for diversification on a voluntary basis for both undergraduate and graduate students; the former

would be permitted to take more career or technically-oriented courses while the latter would be permitted to enroll in undergraduate courses if they desired to broaden their liberal arts background while pursuing more intensive graduate training in the field of their concentration. In essence it provides an escape from "the end of liberal education" which traditionally occurs at graduation from college, and the lack of intensified training that plagues undergraduates who have a sincere commitment to a particular field of concentration before graduation. In addition, the Columbia plan would enhance interaction among the liberal arts, sciences, and technical schools, schools that have been separated for too long by academic rivalry and restrictions on admission to elective courses.

Bowdoin, of course, has no graduate student body, but what the Columbia plan offers us in terms of an undergraduate philosophy cannot be dismissed on that basis. Interaction between the arts and sciences at Bowdoin should be encouraged, not just through nice sentiments, but through the opening of each to students of the other; this can be accomplished through the creation of new courses, such as urban sociology with emphasis on medical service provisions, possibly attractive to potential doctors — other

courses are possible, and the formulation of interdisciplinary opportunities should be the future concern of the CEP.

We might even expand this idea. We might also break down the traditional liberal arts college view that vocationally oriented courses have no place on the campus. Defenders of the so-called liberal arts tradition feel that vocational courses would threaten the academic environment. Far from it — even the Greeks emphasized "sound mind, sound body," and there is no reason we should not have sound hands as well as sound minds. Besides, too many of us find our pre-B.A. or even post-B.A. academic skills unmarketable during the summer or after graduation, and we learn the hard way that we are not chosen members of an elite for whom the ignorant masses will perform the dirty work. Many of us even change the tires on our cars when they are punctured by rusty nails.

Surely, since Bowdoin is not a royalist institution, it ought to expand the concept of the liberal tradition to embrace the development of the total student, and even the development of fulfilling career ambitions, be they oriented toward the lifestyle of poet or peasant, rather than encouraging four years of aimless drifting and soul searching.

—MARK SILVERSTEIN

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More Heat Than Light

February 27, 1973

To The Editor:

Instead of the intellectual sniping of the "Editorial in three Sentences", the editors of the Orient could have more constructively dedicated that column to some of the more serious issues raised in the heat of the open meetings of the CEP. Although Professor Potholm's statement was an insult to the Bowdoin student body, it was the sort of insult that does not deserve such lengthy reply.

The editors could have instead listed some of the real issues brought up by the CEP meetings; the role in independent study at the college, the freeze on faculty coincident with a 50% increase in student enrollment, the role of the student advisory system in course selection, and finally, the state of the Bowdoin community, which before, and apparently after the CEP meetings, seems to be a skeleton in this community's closet.

The editors could have legitimately asked why it took the heat of the moment to draw concern about the college out into the open, that concern to be dropped immediately as the CEP went down to defeat. These questions and others can only be

discussed in the open, as they were at the CEP open meetings. Instead of silly gloating over the defeat of the report, the Orient could have done the college a real service by asking for the extension of the constructive critical attitude found at those meetings. That route is still open to the Orient; perhaps with such an editorial attitude, we can avoid the situation of more heat than light when trying to establish what Bowdoin is and what Bowdoin could be in the future.

David C. Sandahl '76

Lethargy Strikes?

February 18, 1973

To The Editor:

Congratulations to Professor William Hughes for his realization that lethargy has finally caught up with Bowdoin Students. The college would be far better off with more faculty members like Professor Hughes who have the courage to fail students who do little more than enroll in a course and could not possibly find their way to the room where the class is taught. Perhaps then Bowdoin would return to the academic institution it once was rather than an expensive place to live for four years.

Sincerely yours,
George R. Marvin '72
Ensign, United States Navy

ASK JON LANDERS

Dear Jon:

I am a senior with a devastating problem. There is a coed on the 6th floor whom I find intellectually attractive, but to my embarrassment she always succeeds in drinking me under the table. What's worse is the fact that she is getting it on with the professor under whom I have my Honors project. All of this is unbearable. Please help me — could it be that she just wants me because of my father's liquor store?

— Soberly hers

Dear soberly,

If you like this girl just for her mind, stop wasting your money getting her drunk! Instead of going to BBC's, watch WCBB. It may not turn her on, but it will save you any embarrassment and you can enjoy her mind.

As to her getting it on with your Honors Advisor, you had better make up your mind between duels or a date. Remember you can have someone's mind and make it too, or something like that. Finally, about your father's liquor store, I personally like Southern Comfort!

Dear Jon:

I am a good looking Sophomore with a small, but annoying problem. I have a lot of spare time on my hands, especially on the weekends. You would think that someone that is handsome, athletic, smart, wealthy and modest, would be in great demand, but apparently these qualities aren't appreciated. Every time I ask someone what is going on this weekend they say, "Oh, nothing!" What a boring campus! A person with my traits is just wasted in an environment that isn't socially active. Can you suggest any activities that can use my attributes and that I can do to fill my weekends?

— Desperately bored

The Orient is now accepting classified advertisements at a rate of twenty-five cents a line. A minimum of two lines must be submitted.

To place an ad,
call Andrea H. Kass, ext. 387.

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Recommended For Consumption

Jazz Greats Play Polished Bop Era Sound

by DWIGHT L. WILSON

The Greatest Jazz Concert Ever

This is a rather pretentious title for an album, isn't it? Fortunately the music is far from pretentious. It is straightforward jazz from the bop era. This album was recorded in 1953 under the most illogical of logical circumstances. A jazz club, The New Jazz Society of Toronto, to be exact, actually held a vote to see who the members felt were the greatest jazz musicians of the day, and after the tally, invited the musicians to give a concert! Although this sounds perfectly logical, the illogic is revealed when one asks why this hasn't been done, successfully before or since.

The winners of the poll were Charlie Parker — alto sax, Dizzy Gillespie — trumpet, Bud Powell — piano, Max Roach — drums, and Charlie Mingus — base. Parker, or "Bird" as he is generally known, is close to being the inventor of modern alto. He lived a hard life of scag and disappointments, dying at a mere 35. Dizzy, a sometime comedian, was co-founder of bop with Bird. Powell had just been released from a Long Island sanitarium but his nearly peerless ability is not here impaired. Max Roach was the bop drummer working frequently with such virtuosos as Miles Davis, Thelonious Monk, Clifford Brown, Coleman Hawkins and J.J. Johnson, as well as Powell and Bird. Mingus was classically trained and in '53 was just establishing himself as a premier bassist.

Hopefully, this somewhat brief background is sufficient to convey the idea that this was no ordinary concert. Now we can get to the music.

The first half of the concert was a warm up by the rhythm section led by Bud Powell. The stand out pieces are "Polka Dots and Moonbeams", "Cherokee" and "My Heart Stood Still."

Polka Dots and Moonbeams: Powell, like Monk, often had a tendency to attack the piano. In this cut, however, he is particularly gentle, painting exquisite portraits. It is regrettable that in the bop era the piano led groups generally left little room for the other soloists. Powell's masterful artistry on this jam makes it forgivable.

Cherokee: was made famous earlier by Parker. This standard is made to shine by Roach and Mingus. Roach plays lightly but tightly. Mingus shows his legendary energy as Powell does the do. This is a *tour de force* marred slightly by the under-recording of the piano. By the way, Mingus recorded the music for the album on his own



Orient/Clayton

portable tape recorder. Roach gets away on a solo that clearly shows why he is rated one of the all time great jazz drummers. The ending is novel, a spontaneous awakening.

My Heart Stood Still: This side swings for days. Powell's fresh comping is in a more relaxed vein here. The trio is very tight, and one feels totally ready for the horns.

Perdidi: When Bird walked out on the stage, the patrons were no doubt shocked. In place of his famous French Selmer E-flat alto was a borrowed white plastic alto! Since Bird and Dizzy were not on friendly terms at the time, some of the more competitive spirited customers must have thought Yardbird was at a distinct disadvantage. At first

their beliefs seemed justified one can hear Bird feeling out the plastic alto. Dizzy is at top form, trying hard to blow Bird off the stage. His tone is clear and sweet as your Sugar Mama (or Sugar Daddy). After several choruses of trumpet Powell, playing under more restraint in the new context, offers a highly inventive solo, but this is Dizzy's baby all the way.

Salt Peanuts: written by Dizzy this is a double time, jovial mind blower. Always the showman Dizzy acts the fool as he plays peanut vender. But this Parker is pure dynamite. On first hearing this I thought to myself "Marion would really be ashamed of me; I can't tell a trumpet from an alto." Soon I realized why the alto sounded like a piano. I didn't realize anyone could play alto as fast as Bird plays here, and with a borrowed plastic horn at that! Dizzy screams his way through a solo. Dig Roach's sticks and Mingus' fortitude behind Powell. Roach's solo is one of the best I have ever heard. Here is a man of great taste and supreme talent. Every aspect of his playing is A+.

All the Things You Are: A lovely ballad led by Dizzy with Mingus and his love for the tango cutting through everything. Parker quotes at random numerous times and is at his innovative best. The end is double timed and mellow.

Wee: Here is beautiful interplay between the horns. Bird's fast runs are miniature explosions. Dizzy is one of the most emotional trumpeters in jazz history, and his playing is particularly soulful in "Wee". Roach again ignites faster than Superman flying off to rescue Lois Lane.

Night in Tunisia: After visiting Tunisia Herbie Mann once said that he heard nothing there resembling Gillespie's composition. Mann is probably right, but that certainly doesn't pale or whitewash this standard. Dizzy may have had access to places Mann did not. At any rate the composer leads on muted trumpet and proceeds to show his color. It has always been desirable in the West to beat even a nominal "enemy" over the head with his own favorite object. Few can do it, and fortunately Parker's fantastic blowing only succeeds in drawing a like response from Dizzy, proving that even when at odds these two immortals soar in beauty. Beauty is always together, and together is by nature at one with greatness. Thus ends the "Greatest Jazz Concert Ever".

The Masque And Gown Presents Oh What a Lovely War

by DAVID COLE

The First World War was never particularly funny. In fact, in the course of a history which offers such comparative laugh-fests as the Crusades, the Sepoy mutiny and the Chaco War, World War One stands out as one of the least humorous of all. It was a tragedy of errors that does not immediately strike one as the fitting inspiration for a musical comedy.

Oh What a Lovely War is an ambitious attempt to prove that first impression wrong, to demonstrate that in fact, through irony and satire, a light and enjoyable revue can be also a serious attack on the stupidities of

war. It is not entirely successful. The history is often specious, and the social comment, most notably in the case of the grouse-shooting profiteers, is often too blatant with too little force. But if *Oh What a Lovely War* is not *All Quiet on the Western Front* put to music, it does succeed in creating an image of faith which became blindness, confidence which became callousness, and confusion which became disaster.

Irony is its greatest strength, and its greatest irony is the setting, a trite pierrot show. This setting was a special boon to the Masque and Gown and director Ray Rutan in the production presented last weekend, because it

excuses some bad singing and hammy acting without making the good singing and fine acting out of place. There was plenty of both. And while few in the cast were simply quite bad, many gave first-rate performances. The audience clearly loved seeing friends in broad and occasionally bawdy parts, a fact which at least partly accounts for the grudging standing ovation the play more or less received Friday night. "My God, it's Debbie Mann!" was an often heard expression typical of this audience recognition; though her "Saturday I'm Willing" was good in its own right, the crowd loved it because Debbie Mann, of all people, was in the part.

Seeing one's friends made the play more enjoyable, because in the pierrot setting this type of response is acceptable; the actors, after all, are not playing historical or pseudo-historical characters but clowns; it is a show within a show which a certain demand for realism is naturally suspended. But there were performances that went beyond this level, performances which did not seem to wane to friends in the theatre. These included Miss Mann herself (if one went twice and got over the initial shock); John Mullin as Sir Douglas Haig; Johan Segerdahl as Sir John French; Peter Davis as the Sargeant-major; and Phil Goodwin as Sir Henry Wilson. When Segerdahl and Goodwin went out to negotiate with the French and Belgian generals, they created roles which, through broad, were nonetheless separate from themselves. When Haig conferred with God, no one gasped, "My God it's John Mullin"; the audience saw Haig. And Davis, after mugging for easy laughs in the "We Don't Want to Lose You" sequence, eventually constructed one of the most clearly defined characters in the play.

In a production where performances generally ranged from acceptable to excellent, the major weakness was direction. There were some nearly perfect scenes, as in the chaplain sequence (incidentally one of Al Wright's best performances, thanks to his refusal to overact the part). But in general direction was lacking. Blocking was usually elementary at best; half the play seemed at times to consist of countless scenes of soldiers lining up, marching toward the audience, and falling before machine-gun fire. The profiteers scene proved disastrous. Neither Eddie Simeone's good interpretation of the vile American nor his wheel-chair saved this monotonous and pointless segment. It was in moments such as this that the play dragged

seriously, and this was dangerous; the play is often repetitive, and it did not do to allow repetition to become monotony. The play picked up afterward, but the overall effect suggests that the scene should have been cut.

While Rutan retained the profiteers, he did cut the ball. It is hard to criticize the absence of a scene. Certainly there is an argument for cutting; first, it is hard to stage; second, the jokes are dry, perhaps a bit too British:

French: Haig! Sir Douglas Haig!
The name rings a bell.

French: Whiskey.
Fanny: (stops in her tracks)
Trade!

French: 'Fraid so.
But the ball, if well done, is a break in the monotony of chorus girls and tired soldiers. It emphasizes an important theme of the work: the idiotic infighting of rival British generals in the face of war. Presumably Mr. Rutan judged that including it would be a greater risk than cutting, and as director he had to make that sort of decision. But something was missing that the untimely ripped ball would have added; there were too many loose ends.

The loss of the ball, at least, was partly made up for by the smaller song and dance numbers, which were all good. Greg Warwick, a trifle overdone as the Belgian general, seemed completely at home with "I Wore a Tunic." Eddie Simeone's "And When They Ask Us" was one of the high points of the show, as was "I Don't Want to Be A Soldier" with Jerry Bryant and Tim Donahue, (who merited a larger part). Tawana Cook, one of the few women who complemented her costume, offered a lively "Hitchy-koo," in which partner Alvin Hall was either very funny or rather embarrassing, according to your taste. Among other singers, Bill Hecker's voice more than made up for his acting, while Kim Houston provided a striking German "Silent Night."
(Please Turn To Page Six)



Orient/Tom Prescott

Bowdoin students recreate the horrors of war in last weekend's Masque and Gown production.

World War One Offers Bowdoin Evening of Fun

(Continued From Page Five)

Oh *What a Lovely War* as presented here was thoroughly enjoyable, good sick fun. Ultimately what was lacking was its satirical impact. The profiteer and Pankhurst scenes, the most obvious social comments, were lifeless (despite Goodwin's "I don't know nothing, I'm stupid.") The slides were well chosen, but they were not enough. Part of the fault may have been in the decision not to use news panels, as in the original; but in this case the fault is not so much in the directing as in the play itself. The "heavy" sentiments are presented almost as an afterthought, and then with a Nye Committee simple-mindedness that only detracts from the work. Oh *What a Lovely War* is perhaps too much fun, too playful; its bitter irony is dulled and the full force of the satire lost. In the end it is just a pierrot show — a special sort of pierrot show, certainly, and splendidly done — in which fun battles satire, and wins.

Ex-Convicts Seek A Second Chance

(Continued From Page Three)

pressures of coping with self-discipline, and either the anxieties of unemployment or the responsibilities of a job, often prove too much for the ex-offender. Many former prisoners are unable to resist the social pressures of the transition and either commit some new crime or violate one of the many technical rules of their release and are returned.

Altruism is not the motive prompting the Department of Justice to fund such programs, however. At present it costs between \$6,000 and \$12,000 per year to keep a person in prison. If one includes the costs of police apprehension, court procedures, fees for appointed attorneys, investigations and welfare to the prisoners' dependents, the figures rise to \$25,000 or as much as \$50,000. The cost of a year's services to a client by Project EXIT, on the other hand, are less than \$1,000. These cost-benefit figures are used to good advantage by EXIT's young and talented staff in working with the business community, men who understand the cost-benefit concept from daily use.

The profile of the average EXIT client would warm the heart of a sociologist. It contains almost every factor that comes to mind when one hears the word "disadvantaged", that great euphemism from the Johnson years. Exit clients tend to be male (87%), under 30 (80%), single (60%), high school dropouts (70%), on parole (53%), to have had no vocational training (84%), to have no driver's license (65%), and have never served in the military (68%).

The research staff of the Project also recently completed a study of variables relating to their clients, attempting to determine the particular factors that caused some clients to recidivate and others to succeed in the community.

Seven of the 50 variables used in the study showed a high correlation with recidivism. The seven were: not having a driver's license, being poorly educated, having a prior felony record, a history of alcohol abuse, a dishonorable discharge from the service, being on parole, and having failed on one or more jobs since release from prison.

Using careful statistical analysis of every phase of the program, particularly the cost-benefit ratios, as well as appealing to the business community's humanitarian instincts — appealing in essence to both its pocketbook and its heart — EXIT has translated despair into hope for Maine's ex-offenders. That is the greatest success of all.

Budgetary Committee Uneasy Over Tuition

The Committee on Budgetary Priorities is calling an Informal Faculty Meeting at 4 p.m. Wednesday, March 7 in the Mitchell Room of the Senior Center.

The purposes of the meeting are to air the committee's recommendations on the proposed FY 1973-74 Budget and to receive reactions to these recommendations and the budget. Our recommendations are attached; copies of the budget will be available at the meeting, or may be obtained from Mr. Hokanson's office building before the meeting.

General Comments

Although the task of applying a vigorous pruning and shaping to a budget which already shows a small surplus may appear to be a thankless one, we have always assumed that the primary charge of this Committee is to determine priorities and not simply achieve a balanced budget. Our remarks are also conditioned somewhat by the fact that the ease with which the budget has been balanced for FY-74 is largely a result of increased revenues derived from an increased enrollment. We are uneasy about arguments which postpone any further paring of expenditures in the hope that substantial increases in revenues will be obtained from the 175th Campaign Program, tuition increases, and Phase III expansion.

Many of the conditions remain which generated those of our recommendations of last year which were not accepted. While the Committee has not become completely cynical about its role, it does suffer from occasional pangs of feeling that it is not taken seriously. In addition, there appear to be signs that many operating divisions are achieving a degree of insularity which renders them unresponsive to the expressed views of other groups. Extraordinary steps will have to be taken to prevent this trend from becoming more pronounced if the College undertakes the Phase III expansion.

Instruction

The Committee has no recommendation to make regarding the overall level for instruction in the FY-74 budget.

We do suggest that the Provost consider a detailed briefing of the Faculty on the matter of compensation. Three years ago the Governing Boards committed the College to parity with the average compensation of the Pentagonal Group. This was to be achieved over five years. This commitment has been acclaimed by the Faculty and re-emphasized by the Administration and Boards again and again. Yet, with only two salary years to go toward the goal, there is growing doubt over exactly what is meant by "parity with the average of the Pentagonals," and whether we will achieve it.

None of this is to suggest that anyone is acting in other than good faith. The point is that the matter is best sorted out now, rather than in an atmosphere of cynicism and recrimination which may exist two years hence.

In addition the Committee notes with concern the number of persons hired this year in rank of Instructor. While recognizing the many factors properly involved in decisions to let present staff go and hire replacements, the Committee would oppose intentional addition of persons in the lowest pay grade purely for reasons of economy.

Library

The FY-74 budget for the Library indicates an increase of \$44,000 over FY-73. \$30,000 of this increase will allow the Library to increase the volume acquisition rate, which dropped significantly in FY-73. We do not recommend decreasing the recataloging project in what will be its final year and we do not recommend any change in the proposed FY-74 level.

We reiterate our recommendation of last year that the Library undertake a study of the applicability of modern information storage methods at Bowdoin. In addition, although some pruning of periodicals has taken place, we encourage the Library and its Faculty Committee to give further attention to the management of acquisitions. The Library is to be commended on its use and support of cooperative programs with other libraries and we hope that it will continue to

investigate new avenues for maintaining the quality and currency of the collection. We expect that the completion of the recataloging project will be reflected by a significant reduction in staff in the FY-75 budget.

Athletics

The Committee is disturbed that expenditures for Physical Education-Athletics have continued to rise in the face of a reduction in team sports and a reduction in the number of non-team activities requiring staff support. The Committee is aware of the dedication of the coaching staff in providing non-credit instruction and the willingness of the Department to hire staff on a part-time basis for special purposes. Nonetheless, the Department has not yet assigned high priorities to activities for women and activities with carry-over value.

The Committee recommends that expenditures for items other than salaries and wages in the FY-74 budget be held at the FY-73 level.

The Committee also recommends that any provisions for coaching women's activities and general recreational activities be made without a net increase in staff.

Operation and Maintenance of the Physical Plant

The Committee has focused its attention on two areas of the proposed Grounds and Buildings budget: maintenance and custodial care. With respect to the first, all proposed projects seem necessary. Most of these are the results of maintenance deferred in the past and none can reasonably be delayed much longer. The two largest projects, \$8,000 worth of painting and the replacement of the Arena roof fit this description exactly. Funds for the latter are expected from outside sources.

The Committee agrees that further reductions in the level of custodial care within the present organizational framework would not be advisable, yet it remains unconvinced that a reorganization in the pattern of custodial care would not permit a further reduction in this portion of the budget while providing for increased security. The Committee recommends that consideration of a major reorganization of custodial/security needs be made before the FY-75 budget is prepared, but recommends no change in the proposed FY-74 budget.

Scholarship/Tuition

In view of the projected increase in the size of the College for next year, the increase in undergraduate scholarship funds appears to be a modest one. The Committee is uneasy about the prospect of a tuition increase coupled with an increase in the scholarship funds as a result of increased endowment, within the next year or so. There do not seem to be any criteria for determining what the tuition and scholarship levels should be, other than "what the traffic will bear (or demand)". Although this Committee expects to examine this question in more detail this year, many of the questions raised are likely to extend beyond its purview. No change in the level of scholarship support is recommended for FY-74.

General Administration, Dean of Students, Admissions, and Development

The Committee has not examined the budgets for Admissions, General Administration, Dean of Students, and Development in detail this year. While we are not now questioning the need for any particular position in these offices, we do wonder whether the same standards being used to judge need in the instructional end of the College, in terms of faculty and secretarial services, are also being applied to the administrative wing. It remains to be demonstrated to us that the pooling of secretarial services and new applications of the computer could not lead to significant staff reductions in these areas.

- J. Bland
- S. Butcher, Chmn.
- E. Geary
- J. McHugh '73
- R. Morgan
- J. Mullin '75
- C. T. Settlemyre
- K. Shterman
- K. Wagner '75

Local Mental Health Association Loses Money

(Continued From Page One)

With the extra capital, the agency planned to expand its out-patient service, and to set up partial hospitalization, a rehabilitation program, and an educational project. Presently, the group is looking for other ways to finance the more essential parts of the expansion program. In that same interview, Mr. King said the agency must find "...alternatives to get at least some of this program underway. We don't want to see this proposal end up

not being done at all."

In addition, the agency had hoped to minimize the time people in need of help would remain on the waiting list. "But I personally don't believe in providing less service for more people... I can't see shortchanging the patients already in the program just to let others in." It was similar, King said, to an institution like Bowdoin opening its doors to open admissions.

When asked of possible participation of Bowdoin students

on a volunteer basis, Mr. King said simply, "I question it."

"We offer a professional service for which people pay a fee," he went on, "and we are covered by medical insurance. There are some programs of a volunteer nature in which the college was to have been involved but our first priority is with getting Regional Memorial Hospital to take in patients."

The Mental Health agency presently receives no aid from Washington and depends mostly

on state and local money for its operation. Forty-five percent of the present budget of \$120,000 comes from the state by way of the "Grant-in-Aid" program. Passed in 1959, this bill permitted the state to match fifty percent of the overhead costs of the mental health center.

Ten years later in 1969, the agency decided to apply for a federal grant to the National Institute of Mental Health. That request, sent in last year, is the one now undone.

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Try It Cold Duck Will Cause A Sky-Hy

by HARVEY A. LIPMAN
 Skiers Foul Fudd,
 Drink Duck Instead
 In a continuing effort to make itself relevant to the Bowdoin experience, the Varsity Ski Team in association with the Bowdoin Outing Club presents the major outdoor extravaganza of this winter social season, the Cold Duck Classic. Many ask what is a cold duck that it might become a classic? Indeed, I had to assure my own editor that this production does not include midnight outdoor showings of old Looney Tune features with Elmer Fudd

hunting his fowl quarry Donald across the silver screen. On the contrary, this is a concerted effort on the part of the above organizations to sponsor two major cross country competitions on Sunday March 11 at Sky-Hy slopes in Topsham. If this is to be rugged competition filled with furious and impassioned runners determined to strive for that finish and glory that is to be had for being the best, one might wonder where cold duck comes in. Let it suffice to say that in one event, the cold duck comes at the end. In the other it comes before,

during, and after, depending on one's capacity and condition.

That morning of the 11th, at 11:00, the first of the day's events will commence. This event is known as the Flyer's Race, a ten kilometer run through the wilds of Sky-Hy. This race is designed for the aspiring competitor and banana sticks hot shot. In this event, the cold duck comes after.

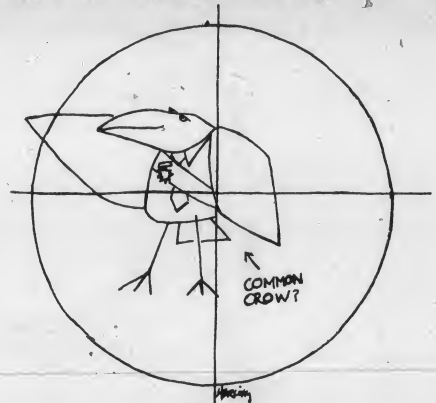
The second competition of the day known as the Waddler's Race will be held at 1:00 that afternoon. This is a simple, well-blasted five kilometer course well stocked with the "bubbly" throughout for the less competitive minded and more inebriated tourist. Cross country skill and ability for this event border on the negligible.

Hank Lange, course designer and general manager supreme for the event has vowed to make this Cold Duck Classic a major event in the Bowdoin circle of sports. All who wish to compete in this activity whether a Waddler or Flyer should contact Hank to register at Est. 412. There is a 50 cents entry fee to cover certain operating expenses. Equipment is available in limited quantities through the Outing Club or rented from the Ski Rack at Sky-Hy or L.L. Bean's at modest rates. All contestants will be treated to ample quantities of outstanding refreshments, including cold duck — hence the name for this whole affair.

Athletic Supporter

(Continued From Page Eight)

little value ... Bowdoin used to be a big fraternity, cattle drives were fun! Even the professors' styles are stifled by females in the classroom." Point of information ... Nate Dane has maintained his spice despite the intrusion of women into Classics 12 — Dane' "...that blonde you danced with who sent fire up and down your ... spine." Geoff will be getting married sometime next year. Unlike his high school buddy who's selling dope in Mexico, Babble is an ambitious chap — "My goal in life is to live somewhere north of Bangor."



Crow Hunting Regulated

Regulated hunting for the common crow, established under Federal regulations for migratory species, has been proposed by the Department of the Interior's Fish

and Wildlife Service. — Published in the Federal Register on January 30, the new migratory bird rules would permit crows to be taken by sport hunting in the 48 contiguous states during a season or seasons not to exceed 124 days each year, the maximum season allowed under a convention with Mexico. Common crows do not occur in Hawaii and Alaska.

States would regulate hunting methods, dates, bag and possession limits under the rules proposed by Spencer Smith, director of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Hunting from airplanes or during peak nesting season would not be allowed, and crows could be taken only by firearms, archery or falconry.

The Federal Register proposal asked for written "comments, suggestions or proposals" from the public or from agencies before March 23. After that date, official rules may be established across the United States for the first time, although crows have been hunted for many years.

The proposal was submitted after discussions with state wildlife agencies and conservation groups last summer and fall. The suggested rules would not require a Federal permit to control or eradicate red-winged or Brewer's blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, magpies or crows when these species are preying upon crops or ornamental trees or when they are in such numbers as to constitute a health hazard. But horned owls, also covered under the families protected by last year's convention with Mexico, may be taken only under permit.

"The crow is certainly not an endangered species of wildlife," Smith said, but added that "we must at this point in time assure the crow the protection accorded other migratory game birds."

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SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

(The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States)

SPORTS

Skaters Rally To Kick Mules, 4-3

by DAVE BOURQUE

Bruce Anderson's blazing shot from 25 feet away capped a three-goal Bowdoin rally in the final 12 minutes of play and gave the Polar Bears a 4-3 decision over Colby in as wild and woolly a game as has ever been played at the Alford Arena.

The Polar Bears, down 3-1 with under 12 minutes left, came back to knot the count on Fred Ahern's unassisted goal and another tally by the same Ahern off a beautiful feed by Dick Donovan. . . the latter tally setting the stage for Anderson's game-winner at 16:46.

Bernie Gallacher had the other Bowdoin score while Dan Heaney, Dick Beaubien and Mike Lemoyné tallied for the Mules.

Included in the wild contest were such items as 18 penalties, a penalty shot, a five-minute major infraction for injury and some immature, abuse-throwing fans. Bowdoin, which had bombed Colby earlier (1-3-3) was pressed from the opening whistle as the Mules went to the checking game from the outset.

Following some early pressure by both clubs in a game that was becoming increasingly rough, Dick England got his chance on a little-seen penalty shot when he broke down the middle and was heading in alone. . . getting pulled down from behind by John Tausig.

England elected to fire at Steve Sozanski from 15 feet away, only to see the Bowdoin netminder make a stick save on the shot, keeping it scoreless for the moment.

Shanahan was out for a five-minute high stick against Paul Philbin when Tausig joined him in the sin den at 16:27 for an elbow.

Before the Tausig infraction left the Bears two men short, Sozanski had come up with some fabulous goaltending, particularly on Beaubien. He halted the Colby defenseman on an initial shot, blocked the rebound and then slid back to prevent Mark O'Connell from stuffing the puck into the short side on the same 10-second series.

Sozanski came back seconds later to ring the post to Sozanski's right and Heaney fired wide of the net with half the cage to shoot at.

Heaney broke the scoring drought at 17:29 when he fired over the net to the right to Sozanski. However, he got the puck back directly in front some 10 feet away and put it into the cage for a 1-0 lead, O'Connell getting credit for an assist on the play.

In the last 10 seconds, Bowdoin had a golden opportunity to tie it when Donovan and Chuck Condos went in on Scott Ryerse two-on-one, only to see the play misfire and the puck hit off the right of the Mule netminder.

Sozanski had to kick out 19 Colby shots during the first 20 minutes, many of them tough blasts and close-in rebounds. Ryerse had a comparatively easy time of it with eight saves.

Both clubs received four penalties, with the five-minute major to Shanahan the difference in penalty time.

The Bears had an infinite number of scoring chances in the second period. . . taking 34 shots to Colby's seven. Still, the stanza wound up a 1-1 standoff and the Mules had their one-goal lead.

Charlie Harper and Ahern had been tagged with infractions right at the buzzer ending the first period and when O'Connell went off at 43 seconds, the Bears had a four-on-three advantage.

When Harper and Ahern exited the box it was Bowdoin with a five-on-four shot, but nothing came of that either.

Colin Younker went off at 4:03 and the Bears could put little

pressure on Ryerse. At 8:26, Tom Madden was sent to the box for holding and still no Bowdoin goal.

Finally, at 14:23 Karl Methuen was sent off for a trip and Younker was elected to sit out a bench penalty at the same time.

At 15:31 the Bears got on the scoreboard when Shanahan's shot from the left point was tipped by Gallacher in front to tie it 1-1, John Vigneron also on an assist.

Less than two minutes later, the Mules had their lead back as Lemoyné set up Beaubien for a shot from the left side. . . Sozanski not getting a good look at the puck with players all around the net.

The count stood 2-1 at the end of two periods with Ryerse having 13 stops and Sozanski just four for the second 20 minutes. Colby was tagged for six infractions and Bowdoin one, but only the two-man advantage at 14:23 was cashed in by a frustrated Bear outfit.

The early third-period pressure was all Bowdoin's as the visitors looked for the tying goal. Tom Hoerner's long shot nearly made it in when the puck changed direction a couple of times on the way to Ryerse. . . the Colby goalie just flicking out his glove in time.

Likewise, Condos had a good shot from in close but was denied on a good Ryerse save.

Lemoyné made things look bleak for Bowdoin when he broke through the defense but was in poor position to let a good shot go. His flick went softly off to the right of the net but some alert work set Lemoyné up for the close-in rebound at 6:29 and a 3-1

Mule bulge. Philbin and Beaubien got assists on the goal.

Colby played tough defense until Ahern scored on a solo effort from the left of the net at 8:28 to reduce the margin to a single goal.

Less than a minute later, Bernie Quinlan was halted on the doorstep when he broke through looking for the tying score.

Lemoyné was out for interference at 14:17 when Bowdoin tied it. Donovan, getting belted every time he hit the ice, drew two Colby defenders to him on his rush down the middle. . . flipped the puck to Ahern cruising in on the right wing and Freddie put it home for the tying goal at 15:42. Condos also in on an assist.

The vocal Colby crowd was stunned a minute later when Anderson stole the puck along the right side and let go with a blistering shot that slammed into the lower right side for the winning score.

The Bears were not out of the woods yet as Donovan was tagged with a holding penalty at 18:13 and the Mules pulled Ryerse to give them two extra skaters. Shanahan, the subject of loads of abuse all evening, made a big block on a blue line setup and, before the Mules could get anything going, it was all over.

Ryerse was busy again in the final period, making 17 stops as compared to seven by Sozanski. The Mules were tagged with two penalties and Bowdoin one in the final 20 minutes.

Anselms Bite The Bears

by FRED HONOLD

It was a game of tough breaks for the Bowdoin hockey team this past weekend, losing a 3-1 contest which was not decided until late in the third period.

The only man to score for Bowdoin was Peter Flynn, who put the Bears on the board early in the second period. On the assist was Dick Donovan, who thus upped his record-setting point total to 117.

St. Anselm's golden goalie, sophomore Tom Gavin, proved to be the main obstacle on Bowdoin's path to victory. Gavin stopped 39 shots compared to 25 saves by the Polar Bears' man in the net Steve Sozanski.

Considering the fact that the St. Anselm's team is stocked by "NO" seniors, only three juniors, and a squad of sophomore and freshman icemen, it could be heard from for quite a while.

Right from the start, Bowdoin put on the pressure. There were a pair of immediate two-on-one breaks where Bernie Quinlan and John Curtis got good direct shots off, but Gavin glved them away.

At 2:42, St. Anselm's lit up the scoreboard first as junior tri-captain Joe O'Brien knocked the puck into an open net, as he was in the right spot at the right time.

Teammate Dave Cole had slapped a shot from the left point. Sozanski, huddled by the left net post and kicked the puck away from the crowd. But O'Brien was standing right in front of the vacant net, so he just shoveled in the disc on a rebound.

For the remainder of the game there was good, solid hitting. St. Anselm's leveling some nice solid checks at Bowdoin players. Despite the many flurries in front of each net, no goals were scored for the remainder of the opening stanza.

At the start of the second period Bowdoin was back on the ice fighting again to score. And then, at 2:21 the Bears slapped their one score of the night by Gavin, center ice to Cole. Cole lobbed the puck to Birmingham at

the wing position and he went in for the score.

With about 30 seconds to go Bowdoin pulled out goalie Sozanski in hopes that a six-man offense could close the two-goal gap. But Anselm's defense tightened and the buzzer sounded.

In the middle of a line change defenseman John Vigneron gave a deft pass to Donovan who slipped an on-net pass to Flynn. The flying Flynn, cutting across the line, put it away in the upper corner above a brave Gavin.

Seconds later Bernie Quinlan rushed again and again, ramming shots at the impenetrable Gavin, all to no avail. Flynn and Gallacher kept up the barrage, yet some great saves by Gavin held St. Anselm's in the game.

Anselm's O'Brien was sent out two minutes for hooking at 8:43, yet Bowdoin could not mount a sufficient power-play to beat Gavin, although the first line of Freddie Ahern, Donovan, and Chuck Condos came close.

Ahern's stamina was sagging, having been off the ice for a week and a half prior to the Anselm's game due to illness, and Donovan had sustained a leg injury just after setting the scoring record last Wednesday evening.

Toward the end of the middle period the play became ragged, both teams slowing up due to tight checking on each side.

The final stanza began with Gavin making good a one-on-one save, this time Bernie Gallacher trying to beat him.

A penalty against Mike Gavin, the goalie's brother, at 1:44 for interference, gave the Polar Bears their lone power-play advantage of the period, but nothing came of it.

Tri-captain junior John Lindberg gave the St. A's more breathing room at 5:10. Teammate John Powers snapped a back hand into a crowd of struggling bodies in front of the Bowdoin net. Lindberg had the quickest stick of all as he banged the puck past Sozanski, into the far open cage corner.

(Please Turn To Page Three)



Athletic Supporter

'Babble'

by BLYTHE SNABLE

The sleek purple and pink polka-dotted '66 Mustang careened into the Chuck Wagon parking lot. Geoff Babbe, an anonymous buffer, and the interviewer settled into a corner booth for an evening of conversation and liquid refreshment (beer for the gents and soda for the diligent journalist). The waitress, a reformed greaser-moll, took our order as talk turned to life in Vanceboro, Maine.

Vanceboro is situated in the heart of northern Maine, "a stone's throw from the Canadian border when the wind is blowing right." Once a teeming city of 2,000 it is now a ghost town with 236 residents ("most of whom drink for a living"). Geoff's father is a Customs Agent in the booming border metropolis; however the majority of townspeople are on welfare, ah yah.

Babble spent two years at Vanceboro High School: "There were 32 students in the school my freshman year, and 26 the second year — 16 from Vanceboro proper and 10 from Lambert Lakes Plantation, a suburb." Geoff boosted himself to a position of athletic renown at V.H.S. He earned M.V.P. honors as a member of the school's six man basketball team competing in the Peticostic Christmas Tournament in New Brunswick, Canada. Not one to "toot his own horn" Geoff humbly pointed out that the sixth member of the team was an 8th grader. Questioned as to why he didn't continue playing basketball when he came to Bowdoin, Babble remarked that he lacks some basic skills in the sport: "The ceiling of the V.H.S. gym was two feet above the rim." Thus one might safely assume that the lay-up was his shot specialty and his free throw percentage was unimpressive.

Geoff also played baseball as a lad. His Little League team lost 38 consecutive games — 2 1/2 seasons worth. "We finally broke our losing streak with a dazzling 19-18 win." Other Vanceboro activities included hunting, fishing, and "smuggling beer to the Canadians over the railroad trestle." And after two years at Calais Memorial High School (V.H.S. sophomore year) it was off to Dixieland — Brunswick . . .

At Bowdoin Geoff has been a member of the four-man Rifle Team — "another small team situation." Indeed it is also another losing crew: "We've won one match in four years. We even lost to the U. Maine girls team."

Baseball, however, is a much more cheerful topic. Geoff predicts that if the team goes South over Spring vacation the season may be a fruitful one. "We have some fine players — Marty Ridge, Captain Tucker Welch, and Mark Gellerson, a good, steady pitcher. I myself am an outfielder. . . I cannot catch a baseball; I'm the worst defensive baseball player Bowdoin has ever seen. During the '72 season I stood in left field singing Country-Western tunes — my favorite is "A Tombstone Every Mile" — while Jack Swick played both center and left field." Returning to the matter of team prospects, Geoff "Golden Glove" said that pitching talent is uncertain at this point, but overall the chances for a winning season are good.

Geoff has achieved widespread recognition as the Supreme Allied Commander of the Southern Sector of Maine, i.e. the Cadet Commander of the Bowdoin ROTC unit. Babble doesn't hold the cynical view of the armed forces that is espoused by most college students. "In my case, ROTC made it possible for me to go to Bowdoin. I have an army scholarship which covers tuition, fees, and pays me \$100 monthly." Geoff continued, "I want to be an army officer. Somebody's got to be one and I don't mind. My head isn't cluttered with screwy ideas about morality and immorality." Immediately following graduation Babble will start four years of active duty. He offers, "I consider it more than a fair trade — four years at Bowdoin for four years in the army."

About Bowdoin. . . "I'm generally happy, although there are some things that irritate me. For example, the administration functions like Bowdoin has a Student Body of 10,000. At U. Mass you see a secretary if there's something you need done; at Bowdoin you see Mrs. Piippo. This place could be more personal and flexible." Another gripe was "We shouldn't have gone coed, we don't need 'them'; 'they' are of very

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

PIRG Offers Proposal To Howell

by FRANCIS JACKSON

PIRG has come to Maine, maybe.

As reported in the October 20th Orient the idea of a Maine PIRG (Public Interest Research Group) was an immediate success here at Bowdoin. Originated by Ralph Nader, the idea of a student-organized public action group was so well received that over 65 percent of the student body signed the petitions in favor of establishing PIRG during the first day. According to John Medeiros, one of the PIRG organizers at Bowdoin, over 70 percent of the student body has signed the petitions.

The administration has been receptive to the idea. Negotiations to have the college act as the collecting agent for PIRG funds (by means of an optional \$3 PIRG fee each semester) have progressed smoothly. This is the usual PIRG fund-raising method.

On Monday a formal proposal was submitted to President Howell, Dean Greason, Provost Robison and Professor Burroughs by Ken Santagata, a senior and one of the organizers of the PIRG movement here. The proposal "presents the rationale and structure for a PIRG in Maine and its role as part of the Bowdoin Community. Further, it is a formal request for a six dollar per student per year appropriation from the Blanket Tax (student activities fee) Committee."

In the words of the proposal: "Maine PIRG is being founded on the premise that Maine has more problems than it should tolerate and more solutions than it uses. The problems are multiple:

pollution of the state's major rivers and harbors; land expropriation; skyrocketing fuel, electricity, and water costs, etc.

"The lack of solution to these problems is endemic to our 'initiatory democracy.' Large industrial and power companies are permanent institutions... They maintain lobbying organizations which present their views on certain issues to governmental committees and utility boards...

"Unfortunately for the Maine citizen, there is no permanent full time interest group representing him. Some people suggest that it is the role of each citizen to face up to the burdens and liberations of citizenship. However, few Maine citizens have the time or expertise to carry this burden. There is no individual or organization willing to finance a 'full time professional citizen.'"

The report continues: "This is the role of Maine PIRG: to provide full time professional advocates and able organizers by and representing students as citizens. Maine PIRG

will research in areas of public interest, publicize its findings and bring them to the attention of the appropriate state agency. When necessary, Maine PIRG will initiate litigation and other forms of positive action.

The PIRG will be composed of local groups united into a state group. The local groups will presumably be student bodies on various Maine campuses, as at Bowdoin. However, provision has been made for local citizen groups, with sizeable memberships to affiliate with PIRG under certain conditions. A statewide governing board will be composed of representatives from each of the local groups.

Under the proposed representation formula, Bowdoin will have two representatives to the state board. The local board at Bowdoin will have nine representatives: two freshmen, sophomores, and seniors and three juniors.

There remains, however, one major obstacle to Maine PIRG: a

(Please Turn To Page Seven)



"Voices of War" Provides Evening of Moving Poetry

by EVELYN MILLER

Herb Coursen's "Welcome to what is frankly an experiment," proved to be an accurate description of the poetry reading, "The Voices of War," given by Mr. Coursen and Marcia Howell last Tuesday evening. The entire program was entertaining and at times very moving, but flawed. The selections were numerous, diverse, and an ambitious undertaking. They ranged from a ninth century Chinese selection by Tsao Sung to Leo Tolstok, Ernest Hemingway, Stephen Crane, Langston Hughes, and Herb Coursen. The format of the program was an almost unbroken reading of the prose and poetry pieces, with occasional explanatory notes added. Unfortunately at times it was impossible to determine when one selection ended and another started. One was aware that Charles Norman's "Footnote" and Cecil Woodham-Smith's selection from "The Reason Why," were in the program only because they were listed in the mimeographed sheet that was distributed to the

audience before the reading. The confusion was compounded by the division of individual selections of poetry and prose between Mrs. Howell and Mr. Coursen. This division also reduced the effectiveness of individual pieces, especially pieces written in first person such as Crane's *Red Badge of Courage*. One became involved with and empathized with the powerful masculine interpretation of a piece by Mr. Coursen when suddenly Mrs. Howell took over, presenting a good interpretation of the piece, but at the same time destroying the mood created by Mr. Coursen.

The weaknesses of the program were caused by the format: the uninterrupted flow of prose and poetry and the division of the individual works. The strengths were a result of the talents of the readers. Herb Coursen has a wonderful speaking voice and used it to full advantage. He was at his best when reading pieces in

(Please Turn To Page Three)

Student Prizes At Bowdoin "Embarrassing To Receive"

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Student prizes are an old tradition at Bowdoin, dating back to 1795. That year Judge David Sewall sent ten dollars to the Governing Boards to fund a prize in oratory "or for such purpose as the Boards should see fit." Eventually Sewall established a permanent endowment, thereby ensuring the perpetuation of the college's first pecuniary award.

For the first half of the nineteenth century, with the exception of the Sewall Prize and a few other college sponsored composition contests, there was little opportunity for the mercenary undergraduate to better himself. Following the Civil War, however, the situation improved. Colleges across the country were facing a motivation problem. The atmosphere on college campuses was decidedly anti-academic. A survey at Harvard concluded that the average undergraduate studied thirteen hours a week, and that this average would be considerably lower were it not for the contribution of the freshmen, who hadn't yet learned how not to study. The Harvard valedictorian was guaranteed not to be elected to any of the senior societies. Bowdoin's faculty, knowing too well the nooks and crannies of the undergraduate mind, proposed the innovative cash prize solution. What the Bowdoin student would not do for the ideals of scholarship, they reasoned, he might do for a buck.

In 1868 a large scale prize program was begun. Awards ranging from ten to sixty dollars were granted for best examination scores in Greek, Chemistry and Mineralogy. Bowdoin's new program preceded a nationwide "prize fever". The institution in 1871 of a prize at Williams for the student who won the most prizes is indicative of the fad.

Several years after the prize program was begun, however, Bowdoin characteristically ran out of money, and equally as



CHRISTIAN PETER POTHOLM
Niantic, Connecticut; Psi Upsilon; New London High School; Philosophy and History.

One example of a humble Christian recognized by the Owen Premium.

characteristically persisted in listing the non-existent prizes in the catalogue. In 1877 outraged Bowdoin students came to the defense of their mercantile interests. A vitriolic editorial appeared in the June 6th issue of the Orient.

On page thirty-two of the new catalogue is enumerated a list of prizes professedly given to the members of the College for excellence in Composition, Oratory, etc.

A guileless sub-Freshman, inexperienced in the inscrutable ways of a College Faculty, might suppose that these sums are actually paid out annually from the Treasury to the successful (?) candidates. We thought so once, and although we always regarded it as a clear breach of promise that the entrance prizes, which were heralded with a great flourish of trumpets previous to our examination, were never

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Photos By Ayers

VOLUME CII

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT
The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

Student Prizes An Old Tradition At Bowdoin College

(Continued From Page One)

heard of after that interesting event, regard for our *Alma Mater* has hitherto kept us silent.

But this obtaining property (we use that word advisedly) under false pretences deserves a remonstrance, although we may be revealing secrets by so doing. First, and by far the most valuable as a college honor, is the '68 Prize, established by the munificence of the Class of 1868. These absent minded gentlemen forgot, however, to leave the substantial proof of their generosity behind them . . .

Our advice (and we offer it with a deep sense of our insignificance) is not to make promises, which have the appearance of a lure to catch students, without the slightest apparent prospect of fulfillment; and, finally, while our august rulers are vigorously weeding out the discordant elements among us, let them improve their spare moments by reading up on the "Obligation of Contracts."

Whether or not the awards promoted scholarship, and whether or not everyone was paid remain unanswered questions in Bowdoin's long and enigmatic history. Prizes are still endemic to the Bowdoin scene, however, as anyone present at commencements will testify. So numerous are the commencement awards that a crusty old alumnus was heard muttering last spring, "There are more damn prizes than graduates. Christ, you get a prize for waking up in the morning."

Most of the prizes are granted for academic excellence; awards for athletic prowess are also heavily represented. Two very curious awards deserve segregation from the plethora prize listing in the catalogue — the William Henry Owen Premium and the Lucien Howe Prize. Even Hatch, in his brilliantly conceived *History of Bowdoin*, admits that these two prizes are "somewhat embarrassing to award and to receive."

The recipient of the Owen Premium is a "student recognized by his fellows as a humble, active

and earnest Christian." The prize is supported by the income of a fund amounting to 952 dollars. The Lucien Howe Prize is financed by a fund of \$7,285. Howe's bequest specifies that the award be fifty dollars in the form of cash or a medal "according to the wish of the recipient." The Howe Prize is given to that conspicuous member of the senior class who "by example and influence has shown the highest qualities of gentlemanly conduct and character."

Owen, a graduate of the class of 1851, was an engineer in the quartermaster's section of the War Department. The college administration, as was its habit, continually wrote him for contributions. While he was alive, Owen did his best to avoid their numerous requests. In a letter to the secretary of the college which Owen wrote in 1893 he claims with moving pathos, "Money . . . alas, I have too little of that just now to spare any." Owen laughed

last, however, under the guise of his posthumously bequeathed Premium.

Lucien Howe (Bowdoin 1870) was similarly hounded by President Hyde. Hyde had good reason to expect something out of Howe, since Howe was a world famed ophthalmologist and financial backer (\$250,000) of the Howe Ophthalmological Laboratory at the Harvard Medical School. Howe was not overly enthusiastic about Hyde's advances. He wrote to Hyde in the spring of 1902, "Your statement as to the needs and condition of the college of course are of deep interest to every alumnus . . . Any such addition, however, which I would make would have to be with some consideration and it is impossible for me to join with the other subscribers now." The Howe Prize was established thirteen years after his death. Evidently he was not too fond of Bowdoin. For those virtuous souls on campus interested in winning one

of these two (winning both would constitute academic overkill) awards, it is perhaps wise to look to those paragons who have won in the past. The ascerbic Professor Albion, last year's Tallman Professor, as well as the late and venerable Athern Daggett were both holders of the Owen Premium. Unfortunately, neither Albion nor Daggett are currently

available for emulation. There is one recipient, though, who has still not abandoned Bowdoin's fair paths. Christian "Crispy" Potholm, II (an earnest Christian in more ways than one), an Owen Premium winner, is an associate professor on the faculty. So, all aspiring Christians and gentlemen, go to Mr. Potholm, and study him.

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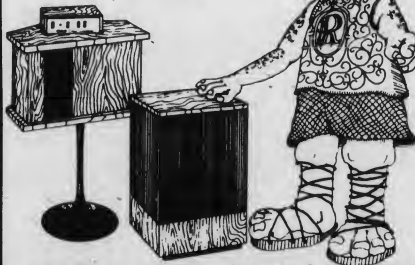
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Bowdoin Student Reviews Welfare Program

by SUMNER GERARD
Welfare recipients in Brunswick have charged that the local general assistance program is "demeaning" and does not provide "adequate financial benefits," according to a study done last spring by Bob Isaacson, 75, head of the Young Democrats at Bowdoin.

The study, which culminated in a paper for the Bowdoin College Department of Government at Bowdoin, attempted to evaluate the welfare program in Brunswick. In a series of interviews, townspeople on the welfare roll voiced some sharp criticism of the handling of the program by Welfare Director Erwin L. Joy.

Hearsay
Mrs. A., one of the interviewees, told Isaacson that it is "demeaning to enter his office and ask for aid." Mrs. R. said that Joy is "in the clique, in the clan" and claimed that he "makes her feel it's her fault she is poor."

These remarks were largely dismissed by Isaacson as "pure hearsay" very likely engendered by the personal animosity which such a difficult and frustrating job as administering welfare attracts. He personally believes that Joy is a "nice guy", not at all the "conspiring ogre" some have attempted to make him out to be.

The real problem, he concluded, lies not with the personality of the local welfare director but with the entire system of dole-ing-out aid to the poor in Maine.

Pauper Auction
"General assistance" means a program funded locally and by the State, which was designed to take care of immediate emergencies and to help persons

financially for short periods of time. It is supplemented by a hodge-podge of federal programs for assistance to the blind, disabled, and dependent children, mostly under the auspices of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

Following the release of the Citizens Task Force Report on Intergovernmental Welfare Programs in September 1968, this form of welfare came under increasing attack. According to the report, "Maine's general assistance laws are generally of 1601 vintage." To emphasize the point, the Task Force pointed to the prohibition against the public auction of paupers, which still remained on the books.

"In short," the report continues, "there is no organized welfare system in Maine for serving all needy families and individuals and under which the taxpayer can be assured that all eligible persons are receiving equal treatment."

In 1970, much ado was made in Brunswick over two proposals to modify general assistance, one favoring direct employment of the poor by the town, and another calling for a seven-member appeals panel before which welfare recipients could take their grievances. Both proposals were tabled for legal and financial reasons by the Town Council. Since then, the issue of welfare seems to have been dropped in favor of other matters such as dog leash laws.

No Voice
In Brunswick, general assistance continues to be directed from Director Joy's three-room office at the Hiccox School on Pleasant Street. Since the town charter

makes no provisions for the appointment of overseers of the poor, Joy and, ultimately the Town Council, have the final say in decisions concerning welfare cases.

Under the present system the 160 citizens currently on the files have no voice at all in the administration of welfare.

This is not entirely true, Council Chairman David R. Scarpioni argued following the action by the council to table the appeals board proposal, which would have given the poor a say. "Anyone who has a grievance of any nature, I wish they would call me or any member of the council and it will get attention," he assured. "Frankly, I know of no group who has any more care of its citizens than its elected officials."

But, Isaacson countered in his report, such a statement fails to account for the reluctance shown by persons on welfare to complain, for fear that their checks be reduced. "I have heard rumors," he writes, "that community organizers are fearful lest their benefits be reduced or cut off."

Conservative Ethos

Underlying the entire approach of local officials towards poverty is what Isaacson calls a "conservative ethos." Welfare is more a privilege than a right, according to this ethos. The emphasis is not on giving aid outright to the poor, but on urging them to work.



sentiment in the town," he observes, "a myth that these people are lazy and, implicitly, subhuman."

Public mistrust of the poor seems to be common. Thirty percent of the poor could work but do not, Joy told Isaacson. Joy once estimated that twenty-five percent of his cases were not reporting extra income to the Welfare Office or to the State.

Isaacson objects, citing an HEW report and a survey on welfare which appeared in the *New York Times*: "Do welfare people cheat in large numbers? Is it true that most needy people can be employed? The answer to these questions is 'no.'"

Appeals Board

Short of a complete revamping

of the State's welfare laws, the best way to iron out the inequities in Brunswick's welfare system, Isaacson maintains, is a local appeals board. His main points are these:

It would guarantee a fair hearing for complaints.

It would give the indigent a voice in the administration of welfare.

It would act as a "review mechanism" which would act as a safeguard against arbitrary action on cases.

Although a proposal for such a board has been rejected as "illegal" by the Town Council, an amendment to the Town Charter would establish grounds for the legality of a policy-making and appeals board.

Poems Evoke The Terror Of War

(Continued From Page One)
the first person. His interpretation of the selection from Orwell's *Homage to Catalonia* made the

description of Orwell's wounding seem like a slow motion movie sequence. One could feel the bullet break the skin, feel its repercussions throughout the

penetrated body. Coursen's reading of Langston Hughes' "Without Benefit of Declaration," managed to avoid the sing-songy reading to which the poem lends itself, and captured the offhand, conversational tone Hughes intended. Coursen read powerful, gory descriptions without making them seem melodramatic or overdone. His reading of Wilfred Owens' "Dulce et Decorum Est," with lines like "blood came gurgling frothing from his lungs," was, with its horror, possibly the most moving piece in the program.

If Mr. Coursen was best at depicting the physical horrors of war Mrs. Howell most effectively illustrated the human tragedy of the loss of loved ones through war. She was strongest in the first selection in the program, Amy Lowell's "Patterns," a poem spoken by a woman who is informed that her lover has been killed in war. Her rendition of "I sit with my dolls" a simple passage written by a child in the concentration camp at Dachau, upon hearing of her father's death, was excellent. Mrs. Howell captured the confused tone of the child, a tender, growing being, soon to be lost in the death around her. A selection from "Spruce Days," by Walt Whitman, was very effectively interpreted by Mrs. Howell. She read the piece about the Civil War wounded with the gentle compassionate voice of a pacifist nurse.

One of the most interesting selections was a piece by Howard Lichtman entitled "The Kent Guardsman." The selections dealt with the feelings of one of the national guardsmen at Kent State and described the profound changes in the man upon his assumption of the responsibility of the killings.

In spite of its fuzzy format, the entire hour did manage to involve the audience emotionally in the experience of war. It is hoped that the meager student attendance of "The Voices of War" will not prove to deter more "experiments" of this sort.

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New, Environmental Studies

by EVELYN MILLER

Few students are aware of and even fewer students take advantage of one of the greatest opportunities for creating one's own unique major program at Bowdoin College, the Coordinate Major in Environmental Studies. The idea of such a major originated in the academic year of 1969-70 with an informal faculty student committee. Interest in environmental studies increased with national publicity for Earth Day and in the spring of 1970, the faculty appointed an Environmental Studies Committee, headed by Samuel Butcher, associate professor of chemistry. The Committee developed a major proposal in 1970-71 and last year the program was approved by the faculty. This is the first in a two year trial period of operation of the program.

Dr. Butcher stressed that the

program is "not a science oriented program, necessarily," and said that it "has a science emphasis by default." This is partly due to the difficulty in finding non-science faculty members to teach the two official courses in the Environmental Studies "department," E.S. 59 and E.S. 51.

The major consists of a collection of courses to be determined by a student, a member of the Environmental Studies Committee, and a member of one of the academic departments of the college. Because the major is a coordinate program, it is likely that a student will have a large number of courses — close to or fulfilling the major requirements of one of the academic departments. A student may have a concentration in any of the departments of the college, with the approval of the necessary advisors.

The only required course for the major is E.S. 51, which is currently taught by Dr. Charles Huntington of the biology

department. The course selects one topic and examines it from many different perspectives. Last year the topic was the Androscoggin River; this year it is pesticides.

The other course in the department, E.S. 59, taught by Dr. Butcher, is not required. E.S. 59 is an introductory course which illustrates "how one has to examine problems from many points of view to arrive at effective solutions," according to Dr. Butcher.

Dr. Butcher does not anticipate that other courses will be added to the Environmental Studies department in the next few years. "We have not a terribly easy time staffing the courses we have," he explained. "Sacrifices have to be made by the departments. There is certainly a need for more courses. At present we have the hope that additional courses will

come from departmental offerings."

The departmental offerings described as "related to Environmental Studies" are culled from numerous diverse

departments. Biology 29, Geology 11, Government 13, Sociology 6, Art 28, Philosophy 2, and Psychology 6 are among the courses suggested and give one an idea of the possibilities inherent in an Environmental Studies program. Although Dr. Butcher suggests that more could be done with the resources available than is being done now, he foresees the possibility of a student putting together a collection of courses which is "a discipline in itself." "So far no very ambitious proposals for majors have come from students," he said.

Currently there are two Environmental Studies majors at Bowdoin, a junior whose concentration is in economics, and a senior whose concentration is in English. There are also two sophomores who are likely to

follow the Environmental Studies route. At the same time, Dr. Butcher points out that there are other students who have fulfilled this type of major but who have

not asked to be recognized. "To some extent we're trying to make something legitimate which has been going on for a long time," he said. Dr. Butcher finds a difference, though, between the student who takes many related courses outside of his major and the Environmental Studies major.

As far as the opportunities available to a Bowdoin graduate with an Environmental Studies major, Dr. Butcher says that there are "all kinds of areas related to Environmental Studies." He cited both law and economics as well as a field "more commonly thought of as Environmental Studies related — wildlife management." "About any student who will apply what he has learned at Bowdoin will probably go into a specialized program if he is really going to work with Environmental Studies," said Dr. Butcher.

John Anderson Heals Lame

by JED LYONS

Associate College Physician John B. Anderson has been wrongly maligned. Criticized for his seemingly nonchalant approach to medical matters and ridiculed for his lackluster manner, Anderson has been mistakenly categorized as an eccentric quack. In an attempt to displace what many feel to be an unfair public image, the Orient interviewed the enigmatic doctor, who seemed equally anxious to vindicate the real man.

Doctor Anderson was an undergraduate at Bowdoin from 1954 to 1958 where he distinguished himself as a prominent character actor for Masque and Gown, specializing in "Jack Palanctype cowboys ... mean and ugly." He also distinguished himself by getting thrown in jail for attempting to set off a rock salt-filled cannon in the Brunswick Commons.

From Bowdoin, Anderson went to Tufts Medical School where he received an M.D. in '62. After five years in the army, he worked his way back north and eventually landed the job he now holds at the college. Since 1968 he and his wife and four boys have lived in South Harpswell with two dogs, some chickens, and a fluctuating number of cats. The house is an 1841 "stretched-out Cape Cod — like Herbie Brown's, only longer," and its decor is predominantly "early interiorship."

Although he has a small private practice and another office in Brunswick, Anderson spends most of his professional time at the college, including two nights a week for emergency calls. He points out that students today are more health conscious than they were in the late '50s; the infirmary averages 60-70 patients a day now, in comparison to 10-15 in 1958. There are many phobias. He is inundated with such plaints as, "My throat feels hollow, like someone poured hot sand down it," or "I keep seeing double when I study physics." There are also some "personal problems." The infirmary administered 37 gonorrhea smears last year and treated 12 actual cases. Although they offered cultures for women, there were no positives.

In '71-'72, Doctor Anderson reports two cases of chicken pox, 15 mononucleosis, two hepatitis, one malaria, one tapeworm named George who measured six feet at birth and is stored in a jar labelled "George" in the infirmary, two German measles, 21 animal bites, 15 burns, 21 foreign bodies removed ("I don't know if that means abortions or splinters"), 4 stings, 8 frostbites, and 13 sunburns. There were more injuries in interfraternity football than in freshman football and the sport with the highest injury rate was varsity football with 104; lowest was golf with a strained neck and back.

Anderson is for birth control although he was quick to point out that a vasectomy for a college male "verges on the ridiculous." The infirmary offers a pill evaluation service, but few women have used it. For pimples, he recommends tetracycline, "although it causes funny smells, tooth stain in children, and diarrhea in young adults." On smelly feet: ventilation; on under-arm perspiration: soap and water, "dry deodorants clog the sweat glands"; on dandruff: castration. "My medical school professor said it was a sure-fire cure, controls the male hormones."

"We don't have a fully-stocked library and we don't serve wine with dinners, but we do the best we can," says the doctor. "For instance, when we were hit hard by the flu in January, I appointed Spiros Drogitis ('74) team leader of the second floor to boost morale."

Outside of the infirmary, Anderson is best known for his lethargic lops on the football field or at the hockey rink. "People have told me that I look like I've got a load in my pants or I'm half in the bag." This past Christmas he was anonymously given a pair of ice-grippers for emergencies at hockey games. Some day, Anderson predicts, he will strap on a pair of skates for a big varsity hockey game. At the first sign of an injury on the ice, "I'll zoom out around the blue line, swing around a few circles and put up a little spray when I come to a stop."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

February 5, 1973

"Unusual Caliber"

To The Editor:

Last weekend we were fortunate enough to witness an extraordinarily creative theatrical work presented by the "Hermetic Society" on this campus. Utilizing various media, Tom Peckenhams and company created a symmetrically balanced production, progressing from the stream of consciousness of Proust and acerbity of Stein to the Dadaistic statement of the absurd of Cocteau, through the dream world of Yawdiga, to a resolution in the moving soliloquy of Molly Bloom. Paul Toomey's choreography in the dream sequence, presumably inspired by the art work "The Dream" and poem by Henri Rousseau, was a consummate pleasure for the eyes. Bravo to the dancers! No performance, however, was less than superior, while several, e.g. Kitty Silver's, Chris Gahrans, Al Wright's, and Paul Toomey's stand out in retrospect. Costuming and sets were perfect. What was most praiseworthy, however, was the successful integration of the visual arts (e.g. the Rousseau, Picasso, and Delauney) with music, dance, literature, and theatre into an organic unity.

In 1921, the Dada-ist Kurt Schwitters wrote of the Weltanschauung of artistic creativity which he dubbed "Merz" (a term which Mr. Peckenhams used), "Merz stands for freedom from all fetters, for the sake of artistic creation. Freedom is not lack of restraint, but the product of strict artistic discipline. It also means tolerance towards any artistically motivated limitations." The free associating of divers elements, the artistic creativity of Missrs. Peckenhams and Toomey directed towards an expressive end, and the unusual caliber of talent collected on stage made this production the most satisfying work of artistic expression which we have witnessed on this campus. The genius of the conception was equaled only by the success of its realization.

Bravo and thank you!

Hilliard T. Goldfarb '73
Jeff W. Lichtman '73

ASK JON LANDERS

Dear Jon,

I have a major problem. I can't get a date. I think personal appearance has a lot to do with it. Although I dress well, my face looks like the back of a Nestle's Crunch Bar and my body like a blocking dummy for the Green Bay Packers. I have tried various cures including "Bodies Beautiful Body Builder" and a device nicknamed "the Atomic Zit Lifter", but nothing works. Even blackmail! Can you help me get a date?

Dear Jon,

Why did you ever start this ridiculous column?

Yours untruly,
Disturbed

Dear Disgusted,

For most readers, I hoped that this column would provide a source of entertainment. In *Your* case it gives you someone else to write to besides Credit Card Companies and Record of the Month Clubs!

Write: Jon Landers, Box 105 S.C., or send your question direct to the Orient office.

Desperately,
Spotchy

Dear Spotchy,

All is not lost! Throw away those Stridex pads and try another approach. Looks aren't everything. Girls like guys who are interesting, so get a job that is unusual. Try modeling. You could be the "Before" in a soap commercial or if you are really self-conscious try modeling shoes. If sports is your bag, then capitalize on your body and get that job as a blocking dummy, but try to get with a more prestigious team like Miami. That will turn the girls on to your act.

Finally you should hang around dim lit rooms, as this will definitely improve your looks. If these suggestions don't work, take the big plunge and try sand blasting.

The Orient is now accepting classified advertisements at a rate of twenty-five cents a line. A minimum of two lines must be submitted.

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Recommended For Consumption

Mann Indulges His "Irrepressible Impulses"

by DWIGHT WILSON

It is doubtful that any other jazz record company promotes as much as Impulse. Their dollar and two dollar concerts were the talk of New England last winter. Since then the three record "Energy Essentials" and the single "Irrepressible Impulses" have appeared. The latter album is the first subject of this week's column. It is a sampler of the works of Impulse's headliners (omitted is Marion Brown who last recorded for Impulse in 1967 but may soon be signing a new contract with them.) The second album for your consideration is Herbie Mann's "Mississippi Gambler". Unlike Impulse's predominantly avant-garde jazz Mann is a mainstream, often R&B, player. Regardless of labels he is a formidable flutist, capable of generating tremendous excitement. As a matter of fact the more money-oriented concert sponsors at Bowdoin would do well to extend Mann an invitation for a concert.

"Irrepressible Impulses": There are 11 cuts on this album and the average time is about three and a half minutes. Thus there is little stretch out time. Also, in all honesty, the cuts offered have obviously been chosen to lure new jazz fans. To accomplish this, producer Ed Michael has assembled cuts that are closer to the mainstream than the veteran might desire. This does not by any means lessen the quality of the music, it only expands the potential buying market. Draw your own conclusions. Here is a little about the best cuts.

Astral Traveling, Pharoah Sanders: There is definitely a feeling of traveling. Lonnie Liston Smith, piano and Cecil McBee introduce the theme. McBee steers the show, with his mellow strumming. Pharoah offers a very lyrical soprano solo that is particularly boss when he is in the upper register.

Dear Lord, John Coltrane: Trane on a ballad is as fresh as the first kiss of a Maine spring. This tune begs for some enterprising writer to put words to it. Perhaps no one in jazz history has been more of a spiritual player than J.C. Certainly this is an inspired offering of his soul. Dig McCoy Tyrner's piano accompaniment. His comping is crisp Galaxy in Turiya.

Alice Coltrane: Ms. Coltrane offers one of her more transcendental numbers. A surprising number of college students who are into meditation are discovering Alice Coltrane. As an exponent of eastern mystical music with an African base, Ms. Coltrane has no peers. Her harp backed by 16 violins gives a cleansing feeling.

Wave, Ahmad Jamal: Jamal is the most underrated jazz pianist on the scene. Of course the musicians know how great he is but the jazz polls have never done justice to him. His trio is as tight as any trio could possibly be. Jamil Sulieman bass, and Frank Gant drums, have been with Ahmad for what seems like ages. On Jobim's Brazilian composition Jamal swings hard, getting right to the heart of the piece. Riding the crest with Jamal one is taken over smooth and rough, stolid and swift waters. Jamal is an impresario with keys. One of them may unlock your mind.



Attica Blues, Archie Shepp: As you may recall I reviewed the entire album by this name in November. Though edited the title tune is no less a monster here. By buying this album you can get a foretaste of Shepp's great "Attica Blues" that I rated as one of the top two jazz albums of '72.

Larry of Arabia, Chi Hamilton: Although this is a Hamilton date we have here Corryell at this absolute best. The great bassist Richard Davis and leader Hamilton (drums) help Larry to cook the blues to perfection. There is nothing Arabic about this unless it came by way of East African slaves. No other white guitarist can play the blues as mellow as Corryell does in this masterpiece.

Blue Nile, Alice Coltrane: Alice is back! Her images are flowing. Sanders and Joe Henderson duet and alternate on alto flute and we can easily picture a Nubian barge carrying Nefertiti and court. This is certainly one of the best jams Ms. Coltrane has offered without J.C. Her harp playing is magnificent and the flutes play montages in black, red and green.

Franky and Johnny, Milt Jackson: Young Monty Alexander sets the groove on piano and Ray Brown comes in for a two chorus bass solo that is incomparable for inventiveness and vitality. Veteran tenor saxophonist Teddy Edwards shouts the blues before Milt finally enters to duet with Ray. As usual Jackson plays in a class of his own. This is sure to become the definitive version of a standard.

Money Blues, Archie Shopp: It was with great anticipation that I first heard this jam. All last year Bob Terrell talked about Joe Lee Wilson and Money Blues. Big Bob was right, Uncle Joe is pure dynamite as he cries for his money. Shepp's band gets down to the do with Shepp shouting on tenor. Those of you with money can pick up this album and chase all your blues. I bought it in Toledo for \$1.57!

Herbie Mann: Mississippi Gambler

In the summer of 1967 I caught Mann at the Cincinnati Jazz Festival. There had been a riot the night before and the Queen City's finest were out in a ratio of one cop for about every 20 patrons. The thing that impressed me most about that festival was neither the tension in the air, Thelonious Monk's "I don't give a ..." attitude, nor Nina Simone's beautiful Blackness. It was Mann's two standing ovations from an audience that was 80% Black. Incidentally nobody else got one standing ovation. Mann is a showman as well as an excellent musician. He consistently generates emotion both in concert and on wax.

Swing Low Sweet Chariot: Mann begins this spiritual at a sad and slow pace. Doubling and even tripling the pace he begins to swing the chariot sweetly. An unidentified pianist vamps like a champ. Fathead Newman gets tenor time denied him in his long association with Ray Charles. His tone is full and well rounded. There is some top grade guitar work here as well. Unfortunately the producer did not see fit to identify anyone but Mann and Newman.

Mississippi Gambler: The title tune is light hearted Mann. This is the setting in which Mann outshines all other flutists. The interplay between Mann and Newman is a high point of the album. It is reminiscent of Norman Granz's JATP recordings. It is really a shame that such a fine rhythm section as this one is unidentified. Their bass is solid and the two guitarists offer superb solos.

Dippermouth: This is a danceable Mann original. My wife was checking out the Sunday Boston Globe when she first heard Dippermouth. Soon her feet began to move and before the second chorus she was up and at it. Mann plays many shades. Here he is in a R&B groove, which is by no means his weakest side. The ensemble plays better as a unit here than at any other time on the album. Newman's closing solo is the best I've ever heard him play. It's my contention that he is probably the heir apparent to King Curtis as ruler of R&B sax.

Respect Yourself: The first two choruses are true to the original Memphis classic. After that Mann gets down to scarin', dippin', and divin', but no fuckin' and jivin'. Whether you can respect yourself or not you will be able to respect Herbie Mann and Company better. Mann's arrangement is funky plus and in all due respect to the Staple Singers I believe this is an even better piece of music.

Martin Mull Concert

by DAN SHAPIRO

Martin Mull came to visit, tell some jokes, and sing some songs last Wednesday night at Smith Auditorium. Complete with easy chair, table, and lamp (as well as a grocery bagfull of props and a ventriloquist's dummy), he and his "fabulous furniture" put on a nice, easy-going, very funny show. Joking, constantly rambling, he took complete control of the audience and had everyone roaring and shouting for more.

Marty is first a comedian, second a songwriter. His wacky-out mind produces songs such as "Ventriloquist Love," "Dancing in the Nude," and "A Girl Named Johnny Cash." On record (he has one — on Capricorn — and is about to cut a second) he is backed up by a highly talented troupe of musicians whose abilities range from country to samba to swing. But live, he's just plain old Marty, inviting you into his living room for a good time. He comes out, throws his coat and the dummy on the floor, sits himself down, smiles, and says "thank you" at least ten times. He's laughing at himself and at performers in general all the way. His opening song reminds the audience of the hard-earned money they've just spent, and tells them they've all invited backstage to "see what I'm really like . . . back there, I eat health food and read Rolling Stone — you young girls come alone." Another number says that all his amazing guitar work is just stolen licks from records that he's heard.

But he can joke about performing because he really is good. His guitar playing is skilled and lively, using some interesting jazz chords and changes. His voice — well, his voice is dry and strained, but that all adds to his appeal. His faces never stop changing.

He did some "back to the roots — because that's 'in' today" — bottleneck delta blues (the delta in Lake Erie, near Cleveland) with a plastic toy guitar and a baby bottle; (he learned the song from his rich, real estate grandfather when he was two): "I woke up this afternoon, and saw both cars were gone . . . I was feelin' so bad, I threw my drink across the lawn." You don't have to be poor to sing the blues, you see.

Talking about civil rights he focused on a group of people who have always been looked down upon — midgets. "Midgets are the last to know when it rains and the first to know when there's a flood." He then sang "Margie the Midget," about his dwarf bride, with whom he goes "walking hand-in-anke, down to the dock, ready to sail away; walking hand-in-anke, she's got her arm around my sock, ready to sail away today."

All in all, the two shows Marty put on were tremendous. He charmed the audience, and they responded back immediately. But the showing by students was terrible — at most one hundred people came to either set. The poor turnouts for Martin Mull and the Winter's James

Cotton-Persuasions concerts seem to say that people at Bowdoin are afraid to try anything new or different, even upon the recommendation of reliable music critics. The old familiar stuff (e.g., John Sebastian, Sha-Na-Na) is eaten up, while acts that really are

excellent (ask anyone who went to Winter's or Marty Mull) yet obscure are ignored. It's easy to only listen to the music that's been around. But music changes and you have to change with it. It people here would wake up and go out and try something a little

out of the usual, they'd be surprised at the good stuff they'd hear. The few that took a chance (and for only fifty cents) and came out Wednesday night had a great time. As for the rest of you — well, you missed it.

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Orient/Clayton

"The Hole": A Proletarian Paradise

by TOM BASLIK

In a recent edition of the ORIENT an article was published concerning the finer drinking establishments in the Brunswick area. Unfortunately there was one place left out. The Elm Street Rest, better known as "The Hole in the Wall" is one of the bars in Brunswick that has a distinctive character all its own. I wondered whether or not the reporter, who will remain anonymous, had the cubes to set foot inside a workingman's bar. A bar such as "The Hole" is a special sort of place where one can go to relax after a hard day's work or, in some cases, studying. The people that frequent this sort of place are not the jet set but they are people who are real, not clowns who try to impress a chick by ordering a magnum of champagne, but guys who like their beers. You can sit around and sling the --- with any number of these guys and not have to worry about getting knifed or shot. In fact, in four years of drinking there I have yet to see a major thrash.

There are numerous advantages to drinking at the "Hole". First, the clientele are people who mind their own business and drink to enjoy themselves. Second, the prices are reasonable. For two or three bucks you can do a fair amount of drinking. Third, it has a slide bowling machine, the only one around as far as I know. Fourth, it's Jeannie, the owner. An extremely personable and warm woman, she is noted for free beers for a birthday boy in the crowd. I, myself appreciate the "Hole" because it reminds me of the bar where I stopped off after work during the summer. The people are of the same type and of course the beer is good and cold.

Obviously, the gutless wonder who wrote the article does not

know how to appreciate life. There are two reasons I can think of why he did not enter the "Hole". First, he was scared ---less. Second, he never worked

construction. So, Orient Epicureans, drink at your high priced places with plastic people; I'll drink where it's at.

Colby Bombs Bears

Hoopsters Lose Finale

by FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's varsity basketball team wound up its 1972-73 season with a 91-56 defeat at the hands of the Colby Mules Saturday night at Colby's Wadsworth Gym.

The loss leaves the Polar Bears with a season record of 3-16, and a Maine State Series record of 1-5. Colby, by contrast, finishes the season with a 5-1 State Series record and a 14-8 overall tally, giving the Mules a chance for a berth in the ECAC Division II tournament. (Teams participating in the tourney were to be announced today.)

The game was never much of a contest. Four minutes after it began, Colby was already ahead 18-2, and by the half time mark, they had widened their lead to 43-12.

The Mules' Brad Moore, a 6'4" sophomore, was the night's high scorer, with 10 field goals and six foul shots for 26 points. Bowdoin's Frank Compagnone was second in scoring, sinking five

field goals and six foul shots for 16 points.

Other high scorers for Bowdoin included Kip Crowley with 14 points and sophomore Charlie Thalheimer with 12. Colby's Steve Colella landed 11 points, with Tom Sullivan and Jim Glover scoring 10 each.

The Mules played a fastbreaking offensive game, scoring on 41 out of 80 shots from the floor, and pulling down a total of 66 rebounds, compared to Bowdoin's 21 goals out of 71 shots and 44 rebounds. On shots from the foul line, the two teams had almost identical percentages, Colby scoring on nine out of 16 and Bowdoin on 14 out of 27.

Box Scores:

Colby (91):
 Coella 5 (1), Moore 10 (6), Herman 4, Sullivan 5, Glover 5, McDowell 2, Leznour 1, Casey (1), Walkharall 2, Kvernland 3, Zoraki 2, Clark 2 (1).
 Bowdoin (56):
 Compagnone 5 (6), Crowley 4 (6), Geier 2, Jackson 1, Thalheimer 6, Brennan 1, Lee 1 (2), Redman 1.

On Thin Ice

Students To Offer Wacky Ice Follies

by DOUGLAS KENNEDY

In a society where the educational system is now relied upon as an all-important step up the ever gradating slope of personal achievement, many ivory towers have ironically buckled under the weight of oppressively burdensome finances. Bowdoin has luckily remained immune to this frightening possibility, yet specie is desperately needed for such significant interests as furthering scholarship aid, elevating administrative salaries, and constructing of a center dedicated to the flourishing of the creative arts. A major fund raising movement, cleverly deemed "The Purpose Is People," has been created, with an undergraduate committee headed by ringleader Jed Lyons, attempting to involve the Bowdoin student in such campaign activities as the bicycle marathon to Washington, D.C. (as reported in last week's Orient), and the upcoming Bowdoin "Ice Follies" on March 16.

This spectacle will furnish four attractions never before seen or heard of in collegiate hockey. Opening the festivities will be sporting event in the great tradition of such bisexual athletics as roller derby and wrestling—all female hockey. A myosognist would have attained new heights of ecstasy had he seen twenty of the college's feminine competitors practice the finer points of art body contact Monday evening in the arena. Susan Silcox, a member of the squad, related to me the details of the match, in which the freshmen and sophomores will mingle with the upperclassmen. At the first practice, Peter Flynn, beloved admirer of Orient alcoholic, Dave Cole, and coach of the freshman contingent, achieved a splendid union with the harsh realities of the ice while demonstrating a slap shot. Also Miss Silcox reported that most of the players did not know the proper grip on a hockey stick, let alone how to hit a puck, which certainly should make for an excitingly different contest. When asked about the significance of such an event, flamboyant committee member, Harvey Lipman, stated that "Through this game I want to prove to athletic director Ed Coombs that Bowdoin women can do more than just engage in "meaningful encounters."

Sharing the same bill with this will be a match between our interfraternity and independent all-star team, and the varsity, a conflict which independent coach Spiros proclaims will finally prove the athletic prowess of non-varsity players, who have vowed to shame the head heroes. Between these two breath-bating games, the Precision Marching

Band will place itself on skates, and perform their own brand of Sousesian harmony, while Paul Toomy, the Vera Rhuba Raletson of Bowdoin, will demonstrate the finer points of figure skating.

However, the main attraction for the collegian will be the opportunity to deal out sweet intellectual revenge at those two political scholars, Messrs. Potholm and Morgan, who will position themselves in the goals between events, and block shots leveled at them by winners of a drawing to be held. When interviewed, Professor Potholm spoke to the fact that "Although I only read the Orient occasionally, I am sure there may be a number of students who would enjoy taking a shot at me. I do think, however, that bringing Ned Dowd back from McGill and Walter Williams from Quebec may be going a bit too far." The professor also went on to confess that he felt there would be greater faculty participation in a basketball game, and given the quality of the administrative stars, such a contest would draw tumultuous crowds from such distant areas as the St. John River Valley and Boston. Finally, on the rumor that he had been spreading concerning the first string potential of Mr. Morgan (who, in actuality, has little experience in the sport), Potholm believes that "Any man who is Phi Beta Kappa from Bowdoin, and the author of three books, can do anything," and told of his invitation to a representative of the Boston Bruins to come and view this new talent, whose latest treatise, detailing political institutionalization and the sexual mores of the North American mussel, has already been deemed a classic of its genre. Unfortunately, Professor Morgan was unable to be reached for comment, yet it is rumored that he will be using copies of "Four African Political Systems" as his padding. On a more serious note, Professor Potholm commented that "Although the present administration has taken giant steps towards improving the situation of scholarship aid and faculty salaries, further vigor must occur in order to stay competitive with Amherst and Williams, let alone Wesleyan and Dartmouth." The capital campaign requires assistance from all; whether the contribution is of a great sum does not matter, rather a general interest is desperately needed, and through your attendance at this event on March 16th in the Bowdoin Arena (tickets are fifty cents in advance at the M.U. Information Desk, seventy-five cents at the door), awareness will be shown to the ever increasing needs of this institution.

PIRG Comes To Bowdoin

(Continued From Page One)

lack of support at other schools. So far, Bowdoin is closest to final, official approval of PIRG as an activity of all the schools in the state. At Colby, the idea was vetoed flatly by the administration. At Bates, sufficient signatures could not be obtained from the students.

At Nason, the petition drive simply never got off the ground. The University of Maine has made substantial progress in organizing at the Orono and Portland campuses but is still working its way through the University's many layers of bureaucracy. The next step for the U. of Maine PIRG organizers is the presentation of the concept of the

Board of Trustees at the board's next meeting.

Unfortunately, since Bowdoin is a small school, it is not financially feasible for it to proceed on its own. Money from at least one other school (preferably the University of Maine) is necessary to allow hiring a full time staff and providing facilities. According to John Medeiros, all that Bowdoin can do now is to wait. In the meantime, however, the senior organizers are seeking underclassmen to become involved in PIRG so that there will be a continuity of leadership after the seniors leave in June. If you are interested in becoming involved with PIRG, contact Medeiros at 4-B of the Senior Center or Ken Santagata in 11-A.



Bowdoin's colorful and good-natured Dr. John B. Anderson will cure what ails you at the Dudley Coe infirmary. See ORIENT profile on Page 5.

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 Coming up with the niftiest of travel ideas is the big travel agency in downtown Brunswick, Stowe Travel, of course! Way back in the 1950s, they were sponsoring Bowdoin Bermuda Week, and they haven't let up yet.

This year a terrific group is all set for Bowdoin Bermuda Week '73. There are a few places left. See Rip Jones '74 or Clint Hagan at Stowe if interested. It's March 25-31 and only \$185!

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SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS

Bears Crush UMass; Bolt To Finals At UVM

Bear Facts

Get The Gum

by D.E. REEVES

On all teams there are those dedicated and at times frustrated members who spend the long, lonely season at the end of the bench. Members of this clique often feel that their efforts are not appreciated and that they are not getting sufficient publicity. Never fear splinter collectors, because there is a member on your team who will not feel the thrill of suiting up nor will he ever get the nod from a coach to enter a game in a crucial situation.

These participants are vital yet obscure and do the jobs which many would not think of performing. Yet, these unsung heroes are those behind the scenes, jack-of-all-trades — the managers.

Burdened with the dirty work, most managers diligently attack their jobs with the same pride as that of their teammates on the field. Their services, at times taken for granted, would be sorely missed, if for some reason they were not performed on the night of a game. Who would supply the warm-up balls? Who would provide extra hockey sticks? And who would remember to bring chewing gum to the bench for those nervous players? In short, these unselfish members complete jobs which coaches and players alike shun.

Many of this select clique are subject to sarcastic and condescending queries which question the importance of their status or their motivation for wanting to be a manager. Rebuffs to these questions at times come from frustrated high school athletes who could not make the team at college, but nevertheless wish to maintain a connection with sports. Whatever their reason these unselfish participants who will never score the winning basket, get an assist, or break a school record, deserve letters and further recognition which they seldom receive.

So the next time your manager forgets a package of gum or does not have enough towels, have patience, for he will probably be the one who will cheerfully inform you of some statistical miracle which you have just performed.



Orient/Benson

Chuck Condos and Fred Ahern get the assists for Dick Donovan's goal which put the Bears ahead 2-0 early in the U Mass tilt. Bowdoin won the semi-final match which gives them a berth in the finals at U.V.M.

Green Stars

Skaters By-Pass Ephmen



Orient/Benson

Fred Ahern sails down ice during Wednesday's rout.

by LINDA BALDWIN

The Bowdoin Polar Bears returned yesterday from Chapman rink in Williamstown, Mass. with a 5-4 overtime victory in the first round of the E.C.A.C. Division II Tournament. It was Freddie Ahern's wrist shot at 7:50 of the first period of sudden death that put fourth ranked Williams out of the eight team competition. The contribution of sophomore goalie Freddie Green was immeasurable. Going the whole way in the goal, he turned away an extraordinary 48 shots, which is even more remarkable when compared to Jacobs' mere 22 saves.

As a result of other Saturday night action — U.V. M. over St. Anselm's 6-2, U. Mass taking Middlebury 10-2 and Merrimac upsetting Norwich 3-2 — Coach Sid Watson's squad will play second ranked U. Mass this Wednesday. Again the Bears will be on the road, but their advantage is the memory of a 5-3 win over U. Mass in Brunswick on February 16.

The opening face-off saw some new faces on the starting line. Both juniors Chuck Condos and Steve Sozanski had been left behind in the Bowdoin infirmary with the flu. Defenseman Tony Leonardo, who had not played since the Middlebury contest, was also not on the night's roster. The first line sponsored co-captain and center Dick Donovan, flanked by Freddie Ahern and Chuck Carrigan, with co-captain John Tausig and Earl Hoerner on

defense, and Freddie Green in the nets. Carrigan had to be replaced by fellow sophomore Jeff Baker early in the second period for an injury which resulted in a charging penalty on Williams. Even with a somewhat depleted squad, the Polar Bears managed to overcome the early rush and hometown advantage of Williams, and sustained a lead gained by Tausig in the middle period.

For Williams it was Robbins scoring with only 47 seconds gone in the game, and again at 9:15. Sandwiched in between the two Robbin's scores, Dick Donovan put in a rebound off the William's goal. Then, about five minutes later, at 13:20, Jeff Baker slid a 30-footer into the far side of the cage.

The 2-2 tie didn't last but two minutes into the second period. Bowdoin went ahead on a Tausig slap shot from the point, never to fall behind again. The teams then traded goals: Dave Driscoll's for Williams was screened and Green could not react until it was too late; Earl Hoerner drilled one from the blue line to put Bowdoin one up. But, with less than two minutes remaining Hameline connected with Elkind and Morrell for the eighth score of the evening.

With most of the third period action around the Bowdoin net, Freddie Green kept Bowdoin in the game. A scoreless final regulation period was the result of some fine saves for both sides: Green, 17 and Jacobs, 8.

In the overtime showdown, Bowdoin's break came on a pass up to Ahern from Bruce Anderson. Ahern popped a pretty goal high in the net, and the fans that had come 4 1/2 hours earlier to see their Bears play rejoiced.

Box Scores:
Bowdoin 5, Williams 4
1st period — Williams (0:47) Robbins (Elkind), Bowdoin (8:46) Donovan (Quinlan, Shanshan), Williams (9:15) Robbins, Bowdoin (13:20) Baker (Curtis, Anderson).
2nd period — Bowdoin (2:27) Tausig (Flynn, Gallacher), Williams (10:18) Driscoll (Segell, Polk), Bowdoin (10:59) Hoerner (Donovan), Williams (18:49)

Hameline (Elkind, Morrell).
Overtime — Bowdoin (7:50) Ahern (Anderson).



Try-outs for Anton Chekov's "The Cherry Orchard," the Masque and Gown spring production, will be held Tuesday, March 13 at 9:00 p.m. and March 14 at 7:00 p.m. in Pickard Theater.

Squashers 9th in U.S.

by DEBBIE SWISS

Just as co-captain Billy Sexton had predicted, the Bowdoin squash jocks placed among the top ten colleges in the National Intercollegiate at Annapolis. When he came here four years ago one of Coach Reid's original goals had been to do just that.

The six Bowdoin representatives were divided into three classes. Bobby Hoehn and Steve Felker were in the A division. Billy Sexton and Doug Simonton in the B division, Scott Simonton and Bob Revers in the C division. On Friday morning, Doug Simonton and Bob Revers both scored for the team in first round matches. Scott Simonton and Co-Capt. Hoehn and Sexton lost their first round matches, but each went on to score team points in later rounds. Felker played very well, but had unfortunately drawn top-seeded players in both first and consolation rounds.

On Saturday, Hoehn lost a disappointing match to Army's number one man in the quarter-finals of the consolation round. Sexton progressed the farthest of any of the team members, but was eliminated in the semi-finals in a loss to Princeton. Scott Simonton played well, but lost to Williams in the quarter-finals consolation division. Bob Revers was the high scorer for the team in bringing two important wins in Bob's second match, a tricky booster shot resulted in a twisted ankle for his opponent and an ultimate match default. The Bowdoin team prided itself on Revers' lucky shot, the most infamous of the tournament. The team, conscientious as always, discussed the day's matches into the wee hours of the morning.

Coach Reid was extremely pleased with Bowdoin's performance and looks to a stronger, more experienced team next year since most of the lettermen will be returning. Although Bowdoin didn't qualify for the final tournament matches, the team ended up being ranked ninth in the country, just ahead of a Williams team which had previously defeated the Polar Bears. Williams had a rough weekend all around in encounters with Bowdoin, losing by a single point not only in squash, but also in swimming and hockey.

Grapplers End With Honors

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

How are your doors? Ask that of any of the teams that have faced Bowdoin's wrestlers in February, and if they don't tell that their doors have been blown off, they are lying. The Polar Bears' "Hard Core" (ten wrestlers out for the team, ten varsity starters) ended their season by annihilating fifth-ranked Lowell Tech 26-10, sixth-ranked Boston State 24-13, and Tufts and Lowell State by equally impressive margins.

The final dual meet of the season was an especially satisfying door-job as Bowdoin unbinged arch-rival University of Maine, 34-6. Coach Soule returned home elated for a pizza and a thrash.

Five Bowdoin wrestlers went on to place in the New England championships;
126 lbs. — Gerry Silva, fourth.
134 lbs. — Rob Emmons, sixth.
167 lbs. — Tom Darrin, fifth.
177 lbs. — Hank Bristol, fifth.

190 lbs. — Carson Meehan, fourth.

The team finished in seventh place, Bowdoin's highest ranking ever in this competition, and misses sixth by only a point and a half.

A week later the Polar Bears entered the first annual Maine Open Intercollegiate Tournament. Although no team trophy was awarded, Bowdoin clearly dominated the competition, placing ten wrestlers in the top three in their various classes. Six of these places were firsts: Brian Kennedy (118 lbs.), Jay Van Tassel (134), Bill French (158), Tom Darrin (167), Hank Bristol (177) and Carson Meehan (190). Rob Emmons took third in the 142 lbs. class, while Steve DeMaio at 158, Tom Tsagarakis at 167 and Dave Barker in the heavy-weights captured seconds. A 9-3-1 record in dual meets, together with a seventh place finish at the New England and the best performance at the Maine Intercollegiate Tournament, add up to a great season for Phil Soule and his "Hard Core".

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Faculty Committee Suggests Revised Calendar This Fall

by JOSEPH HERLIHY

The Ad Hoc Committee on the College Calendar, whose members include Assistant Professors Burroughs and Ward, Professor Huntington, Dean Nyhus, Fred Honold, '74 and James Lyons, '74, has released a report which recommends that a drastically altered college calendar be used in the next and future academic years.

President Howell asked the committee to review "the pattern of our current academic year calendar" and to recommend "such alterations (and a time-table for putting them into effect) as you think desirable."

After reviewing the present calendar, the committee found certain alterations necessary. Their report claims that two problems are presented by the current calendar. First, the scheduling of reading and exam

periods after Christmas vacation ruins the vacation for many students and interrupts the progress of many courses. Secondly, the late date the current calendar assigns to Commencement keeps some graduates from exploiting job opportunities.

The committee has recommended that the present two semester system should be retained but with alterations that eliminate the above mentioned problems. The popular three semester type calendar complete with an artsy January term was considered and rejected by the group. The option of Independent Study at Bowdoin eliminates the need of a January term, the Committee felt. It also found that such projects as a redone during that month are "prone to superficiality."

Other innovative calendar systems, such as a series of month long courses and a year-round operation were considered too problematic to be used at Bowdoin in the near future.

What the committee has recommended is a calendar that begins the year on the first Tuesday after Labor Day; on this day rooms would be ready. Registration and Convocation would be taken care of during the weekend, and the first classes would start on the Monday after Labor Day. Thanksgiving would be an entire week. The proposed calendar offers the student shorter reading and examination periods that wind up before Christmas.

Although this proposal solves the problems of the present fall semester, it creates its own difficulties. Some athletic events already scheduled for the next academic year may lack cheering crowds. Some students may find life a bit rough as the pressure rises toward the semester's end.

The committee has made certain recommendations to avoid these foreseen difficulties. No course assignments could be made for the reading period. Final course papers could be turned in as late as two weeks before the

(Please Turn To Page Three)



Luis Harss discusses Latin American writers.

Orient/Clayton

"New Literary Continent" Explored

by SCOTT DAVIS

I've always thought there was a certain pathetic element in sitting down to read about something I missed. Now I find that the reverse is a perverse pleasure in sitting down to tell people about something they missed, especially when it was as good as Luis Harss' lecture Monday night.

Harss, discussing "The Writer in Contemporary Latin America," began by suggesting the features which distinguish this "new literary continent" from the rest of the literary world. The most important thing, perhaps, is Latin America's lack of a history, a conscious and pervasive tradition. Though there is a feeling that Latin Americans share a common background which should be

portrayed in their literature, Harss suggested that this is not the case, that the disparity between the backgrounds of, say, the Mexican Juan Rulfo, the Columbian Garcia Marquez and the Argentine Borges deprive them of a common reference. It may be, Harss thinks, that this lack of a common tradition, a lack of any well established tradition, is what makes it possible for Latin American literature to look at the European literary edifice from the outside. More-or-less the sum of European literature is presented to the Latin American author, and he may nibble and digest what he will.

This lack of pre-conditioning seems to have left a feeling of "knowing what has gone on — only it didn't go on here." The

product is, in Harss' fortuitous phrase, an "harmonious chaos." This chaos may manifest itself in myriad ways. In *Cien Anos de Soledad* (One Hundred Years of Solitude), by Garcia Marquez, the entire history of man seems distilled into the imaginary town of Macondo. And this is a town where the fantastic and the mundane exist side by side. At one point a character ascends to heaven in the following way:

"Ursula, now almost blind, was the only one who had the serenity to identify the naturalness of that irresistible wind, and she abandoned the sheets to the mercy of the light, watching Remedios, the beauty, wave good-bye from within the bewildering flutter of the sheets which rose with her, abandoned with her the air of the beetles and the dahlias..."

(p. 205, my translation)

The book is a labyrinth of relation and interrelation — 20 some odd characters have the same name — and in a sense *Cien Anos de Soledad* may be the most perfectly Latin American work in contemporary literature. But it is also the most engrossing, most captivating, perhaps most "universal" work to come out of Latin America. Garcia Marquez has managed to capture almost definitively Harss' "harmonious chaos."

But it might be wondered "what is it that distinguishes the new literature of Latin America?" Harss is too good a critic to attempt to answer such a question about a literature as young as that of Latin America. Would anyone even try to give the most distinguishing features of our American literature? But there do seem to be certain points of departure. In the lecture Senor Harss noted that there is a certain unique sense of space and time, which may come from living on the equator. There is little in the way of a change of seasons in most of Latin America, of a progression from one part of the year to another. As a result time stands still, or jumps about erratically. There is the jungle, or the pampas, or the desert, which is always present and yet becomes the mythological playground for fantastic events and, if not often archetypal, at least bigger-than-life characters. Borges' "El Sur"

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Bike-A-Thon Leaves Tuesday

by JED LYONS

Several years ago ex-olympic athlete Bob Richards jogged and cycled some 3,000 miles across the continental United States to promote Wheaties, the Breakfast of Champions. Now, in 1973, a growing number of undergraduates have decided to bicycle 700 miles from Brunswick to Washington D.C. to promote yet another builder of strong bodies and sound minds.

The Bowdoin College Bike-athon will wheel out of Brunswick on Tuesday, March 20 at 12:30 p.m. A send-off ceremony is scheduled at that time between Appleton and Hyde dorms. President Roger Howell and Professor Nate Dane will deliver short addresses while the Bowdoin Precision-Skating and Drinking band presents a moving rendition of James Taylor's "Highway Song". Students with bicycles are urged to participate in the send-off, and to ride the ceremonial first mile through Brunswick; students without bicycles are urged to come to Hyde and Appleton at 12:30 to lend moral support to the undertaking.

A series of alumni luncheons and dinners have been scheduled in major cities from Bowdoin to Washington to provide a forum for student expression regarding the current Campaign. These

(Please Turn To Page Three)

Bike-athon

Sign up to ride in the Union.

Alumni Events: everyone welcome

- 20 Send-off: 12:30 pm
- Appleton Hall
- 21 Portland Club, 156 South St. Portland, 5:00 p.m.
- 22 Holiday Inn, Marlboro, R. 405, 5:30 p.m.
- 23 The University Club, 30 Lewis St. Hartford, 5:00 p.m.
- 24 The Rothmans Inn, Rt. 106 E. Norwich, L.I. 8:00 pm
- 25 The Williams Club, 24 E. 9th St. New York City, 12:00 pm

26
27
28
29
30

Reception on "Capitol Steps on April 2, 12:00 pm with Muskie, Hathaway, Kyros, Cohen.

Capitol Hill Motel
415 New Jersey Ave.
Washington D.C.
7:00 P.m.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT
 The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

NUMBER 19

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1973

VOLUME CII

Luis Harss Discusses Latin American Fiction

(Continued From Page One)

(The South) offers an example. The main character leaves Buenos Aires for the South with the standard image of the gaucho—in much the same way that people go, or used to go, to Texas expecting to find a chorus of Gene Autreys with John Wayne as a spiritual director. What he finds is a bunch of half drunk punks. If you saw the movie *The Last Picture Show*, then what the character, Dahlmann, found was his Argentine counterpart. But he also finds an old man, a relic of the gaucho days, who "was dark, small and desiccated, and remained outside of time, in an eternity." (*Ficciones* p. 193, my translation.) Dahlmann is taunted by one of the young drunks, invited outside. Then comes the following:

"From the corner, the ecstatic old gaucho, in whom Dahlmann saw a cipher of the South (of his South), threw him a naked dagger which fell at his feet. It was as if the South had decided that Dahlmann would accept the duel... He felt that if, then, could have chosen or dreamed his death, this would have been the death he would have chosen or dreamed.

"Dahlmann firmly grasps the knife, which perhaps he will not know how to handle, and goes out onto the plain."

(p. 195, again my translation)

Most of this is very obvious; the operative idea is the counter-factual, the "if". But in the Spanish, Borges' shift from the preterite into the present, with the fantastically suggestive use of the future rather than the subjunctive with "perhaps", is considerably more subtle. Borges seems to have in mind the idea of a past continually reliving itself. This idea occurs in other works by Borges, and also in Juan Rulfo's novel *Pedro Paramo*, in which all the characters are dead — more or less.

I have tried to fill in here what Harss only suggested. In continually returning to the notion that much of Latin American literature is concerned with structure, is elaborately structured, he hit the most distinguishing feature of this new

phenomenon. The new literature of Latin America, which is still, of course, being formed, seems to represent in some sense a break with the narrative tradition dominating European literature. *Ulysses*, *Steppenwolf*, *The Castle*, *The Stranger*, or more recently, *The Tin Drum*, *Cancer Ward* or *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* all depend on the story for their impact, though, especially in *Ulysses*, the story becomes much more than a simple narrative (Virginia Woolf's *The Waves* and *Orlando* may be other exceptions). The often very convoluted — structures and

sub-structures of the recent literature of Latin America display the intent of the author. The structure comes to represent the insight, the perspective without which the story would be trite and dull. Borges, again, offers the leading example with his story "El Jardin de Senderos que Se Bifurcan" ("The Garden of Paths that Divide"). The story is much too complex to discuss, except to say that it is about Tim. It is also about Possibility, and the interlacing in time of different possibilities.

Above all, it seems that the contemporary literature of Latin

America is a literature of the idea, the oxymoron and the paradox. When entering the world of Borges, Rulfo, Cortazar or Garcia Marquez there is a sense that it is your world, but then again it isn't. It is the world as it might have been, the world of "what if?". There is a sense of crossing back and forth between reality and fantasy until you're no longer sure which is which. Harss spoke of the Latin American writer as trying to portray a "proto-reality," and what could this be but the sum of all possible worlds?

Luis Harss presented an excellent background (especially

if viewed in conjunction with the last Thursday's lecture on politics and culture) to what is the best and potentially most important body of prose being produced today. Contemporary literature in Latin America seems to represent

the abandonment of a European tradition dangerously close to stagnation, and this new literature should not be missed. Fifteen years ago Lawrence Ferlinghetti wrote, "I am perpetually awaiting a rebirth of wonder." Luis Harss has perhaps indicated where to look, at least in part, for this "renaissance of wonder."

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BOWDOIN STUDENTS OFF FOR BERMUDA

Bowdoin Bermuda Week '73 begins in Bermuda next weekend as part of a world-wide College Week in the Bermuda islands. The Bowdoin College group will fly to Bermuda via Pan Am jets from Boston's Logan Airport and will stay at the Hotel Plaza at Hamilton.

Among those in the Bowdoin group are Andy Pierce '74; Jim Pierce '76; Charles Roberts '74; Mark O'Keefe '76; Charles Condos '74; Fred Honold '74; Karen Regnans '75; John Lord '76; Scott Curtis '75; Glen Pomeroy '75; Kevin Delahanty '74; John Palmer '75; and Sung Hyun '75.

Stowe Travel, which each year sponsors the annual "Bowdoin Bermuda Flings" reports that many other Bowdoin students are flying to Florida, the Caribbean and even Europe for the spring break.

Typical of many Bowdoin travelers on the wing according to Clint Hagen, Stowe's vice president, are Julian Armstrong and Tom Murphy who are flying to San Juan, and Gabby Lopez and Brian MacDonald who are jetting to Amsterdam for the holiday.

Clint also reports that many other students and young faculty members are planning skiing trips in Europe and that many plan to fly "youth fares" to Europe this summer if the youth fare rates continue through the summer months.

According to Stowe, European air fares, including youth fares, are to definitely formalize as of April 1, ending the confusing rate situation facing travel agents and summer student travelers.

Craig "Rip" Jones is Stowe Travel's campus representative. His dad is assistant vice president in public relations for Delta Airlines. "Rip" has had wide experience in airport counter sales, and in part-time sales work at Stowe Travel. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity at Bowdoin.



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CLEARANCE SALE



Two weeks from Saturday, Macbeans will wind up its fourth fiscal year. Then on Monday, April 2, we'll close for the day and count what's left. Meantime, we've accumulated a few things that ought to be turned into working capital, and for this we need YOU. That's why you'll find especially attractive prices on a number of things — including books, recordings, posters and prints, and audio components. Read 'em and reap!

BOOKS:
Still several hundred on the sale table at prices as low as \$1. If you looked them over recently, you'll want to know that a number have just been added.

RECORDINGS:
All Odyssey and Victrola Classical LPs and sets are still sale-priced at \$1.99 per disc. More than 800 to choose from, but no more at these prices. Also, check the bargain bins — popular and classical — for LPs priced as low as \$1.

POSTERS AND PRINTS:
All remaining (most be several hundred) including Sierra Club, old movies, children's fairy tales, Emphygic graphics, travel posters, British Pub prints and a few Vermont Art prints — just \$5 each!

AUDIO COMPONENTS:
* Advent Model 100 Nul by Note Reduction Unit, was \$250 new Now \$175
* Akai Crossfield Tape Deck with monitor speakers Also 175
* Bogen MX6A-T Public Address Mixer 37
* ARK Speakers, Walnut, Demo Pair, now \$138 list Only 96
* AR Walnut/Spaker base, Reg. \$15. 10
* Bose 901 Speakers, pair, like new and guaranteed 188
* Channel Master 8-track car player Just 40
* Electro-Voice Outdoor speaker, Reg. \$25. 18
* Garrard 408 Changer — Demo — \$60 list Only 40

- * Garrard SLX-2 Changer w/bass, cover, magnetic cartridge — Demo 50
- * Garrard SL95S automatic variable Reg. \$150 Just 100
- * Harman-Kardon AM/FM Receiver with changer — used 75
- * KLH Model 30, and 35 Compact ... Now 10% off list price with free dust cover, too ... Complete From 297
- * KLH Model 51 Receiver, demo, Reg. \$200 Now 218
- * KLH Model Six speakers, pair, slightly used. Was \$268 list Only \$188
- * Koss Headphone carrying case, Reg. \$10 now just 60
- * McIntosh/C-30 mono power amplifier, used Only 75
- * Pair of 8" Pioneer speakers in big cabinet Also 75
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- * Sony TC-122 Stereo cassette deck, was \$116. Now 96
- * Sony TC-127 Stereo cassette deck, was \$160 Now 130
- * Sony CF-200 Portable AM/FM/Cassette recorder, was \$90 Only 70
- * Sony TC-282-0 Open Reel tape deck, was \$190 Now 120
- * Sony TC-282-Complete tape system, was \$240 Now 190
- * Sony DR-7A Headphones, \$15 list ... still available 12
- * Superior ST-F Stereo amplifier, was \$25 18
- * Superior ST-M Stereophones, Reg. \$30 18
- * A few Superacore amplifiers, tuners and receivers at very special prices.
- * Sylvania portable phonograph, as is 25
- * Economizer stereo components, SBR/Suprasound/Acoustic Dynamics, \$180 complete.

So ... hurry to Macbeans. The sale ends Saturday, March 31, and the shop will be closed the following Monday. But most of the sale items won't be around nearly that long.



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Bowdoin Bikers Take-Off Tuesday UVM Sweeps Past Icemen

(Continued From Page One)

meetings will allow interested undergraduates an opportunity to stress the financial needs of the College in areas such as student aid, faculty salaries and the arts. The first such gathering will take place Tuesday, March 20th, 5:00 p.m. at the Portland Club in downtown Portland.

The 13-day trip will actually terminate in Washington D.C. on April 1, although a formal reception will be held on the Capitol steps on April 2 at 12:00 noon. On hand will be the entire Maine Congressional Delegation, including Senators Muskie and Hathaway and Congressmen Kyros and Cohen (Cohen, Bowdoin '62, is expected to peddle the last leg of the journey from Baltimore to Washington).

On the evening of April 1, a large party will be held in honor of the Bowdoin bicyclists at the University Club, 1135 16th Street, N.W., Washington. All Bowdoin students are invited (free of charge) and evening accommodations can be arranged through the Undergraduate Campaign Committee, M.U. Box 403. Students driving back from Florida might find Washington on April 1 a good place to stop over for the night.

The success of the Bike-a-thon

depends on the degree of student participation in the actual bicycling of the route. In the doorway of the Lancaster Lounge of the Union there is a sign-up booth with maps and miscellaneous information regarding the day-to-day logistics of the trip. Sign-up and commit yourself to a day, two days, three days, etc. of cycling and partying with other Bowdoin students. A van will accompany the caravan and provide a resting place if you get tired.

Various corporations are being

Faculty Discusses 4-0-4 Proposal

by FRED HONOLD

Of interest to all segments of the Bowdoin College Community is the new 4-0-4 calendar introduced to the Faculty last Monday by Professor Jim Ward. Notice that the Ad Hoc Committee on the College Calendar had sampled opinion from various segments of the College Community before coming to its decision and indicating that faculty action was necessary in the April meeting to assure disposition of the report by the Governing Boards in June. Professor Ward moved that

solicited to contribute \$1.00 per mile for the entire 700 mile distance. While the money raised by the Bike-a-thon will be attributed to the Undergraduate fund-raising effort, our success will not be measured by the size of our contribution. Television, radio, and newspaper coverage, in effect, national publicity, will go further towards arousing alumni generosity than simple student dollar commitment. And a horde of Bowdoin Bicyclists blowing into Washington during cherry blossom season is bound to attract some attention.

Bowdoin change to the new proposed yearly calendar so that it take effect for the 1973-74 academic year.

An extensive and involved discussion followed. Faculty members raised various questions about the report that Professors Ward and Nyhus responded for the committee.

Concerns were registered about possible conflict with summer programs; reduction of class time; lack of calendar alternatives in the report and time to consider them; impact of the calendar on the winter and spring sports season; lack of a formal college program in the period between Christmas and the start of second semester classes, the possibility of pressure to rearrange class schedules in the second semester, and book circulation problems in the library.

Professor Chittim asked if the proposed calendar wouldn't move

(Continued From Page Four)

both rang the post to Eckerson's left in the space of five minutes.

At 8:19, Bernie Gallacher was off for interference when the Vermont power-play went back into effect. Bill Koch sent it out from behind the Bowdoin net to freshman Tim O'Connell who sent it by Green at 9:56.

Wright came back at 15:44 when he went in alone on Green. The Bowdoin soph made the first save on a kickout, but Wright caught the rebound and rammed it into the net. UVM 5 goals.

Green had to work all the period to keep pace with the Vermont offense, but UVM goalie Eckerson might just as well have in a rocking chair.

Early in the third period, Anderson put one home from 20 feet out as he was set up in front of Eckerson, Shanahan and Baker assisting.

Sozanski was standing in the net for Bowdoin for the final period, when halfway through the period Vermont came to life again. At 10:06 Mallette scored, and at 13:43 Wright was in the right position on a power play (Carrigan off for high sticking) for the seventh goal.

39 seconds later, Mallette finished off the night scoring to set the final score at 8-1. Sozanski had 11 saves for the last period; Eckerson snagged 26 for the night.

All season, Bowdoin has been a third period club, coming from behind in the closing minutes to pull out a win. It was the same with Bowdoin in the playoffs, clearing out all the opposition in the finals after a season not as bright as Bowdoin's past few years.

But records were set this year, and it was Dick Donovan who set them all as he rewrote the record books. Donovan now holds five records: most goals in one game - 5, most assists in a season - 31, most assists in a career - 76, most points in one season - 50, 19 goals and 31 assists, and most points in a career - 126.

Other leading scorers for Bowdoin are: Ahern, 13 goals, 21 assists for 34 points; Flynn, 15 goals, 9 assists for 24 points; Condos, 13 goals, 11 assists for 24 goals; Quinlan, 9 goals, 14 assists for 23 points; and Anderson, 9 goals, 11 assists for 20 dollars.

Coach Sid Watson commented after the game "We tried! Trying to get a somewhat longer comment from him last Tuesday I was informed that he was down in Florida (recruiting for next year?)."

Next year, it will take a major catastrophe or a minor miracle (depending on which team you're for) the University of Vermont not to be in the finals of the ECAC Division II playoff. Hopefully Bowdoin will be there too, facing Vermont again. And hopefully, this article can be written up so Bowdoin comes out winning the championship rather than a powerhouse team that will soon be moving up in the world with the big boys of Division I.

New Calendar

(Continued From Page One)

start of spring semester. In addition, and to the relief of many students bored by other than college life, the College would be officially open during the month of January.

Spring semester would start late in January and would be interrupted by two week vacation. A reading period of four days and an examination period of six days are offered as the year's last academic fling. All course work would be due before examination period. Commencement would be much earlier than it is now, the first Saturday before Memorial Day.

The committee realizes that this proposed spring semester is not completely satisfactory to all. The Athletic Department is lamenting the curtailment of its spring sports program. The College Editor will be pressed to prepare Commencement publications in time. Students, too, will feel some pressure in meeting deadlines. The Committee recommends that everyone simply put up with it.

The report remarks, "... the decision to change from one calendar to another must always be a decision to exchange one set of problems for another." Of course, there is a more positive way of describing the decision.

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SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

(The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States)

SPORTS

Flynnie's Fliers Meet Bull's Dogs

by L. G. BALDWIN

Peter Flynn predicts a 4-3 overtime, but hard-fought and well-deserved, victory for his powder-puffers Friday night. Flynnie, along with his assistant Bruce Anderson and staff of Freddie Green and Steve Sozanski, has been conditioning his collection of freshman and sophomore girls for two weeks now in preparation of the 7:30 p.m. face-off with the upperclasswomen. In the meantime, however, an equally capable crew, led by varsity co-captain John Tausig, with Joe Tansey assisting, and the help of Jeff Begin and Ed Keazirian, has hopes that their energies will be rewarded by a junior-senior win.

Presently, it looks like a toss-up. While the older (more experienced?) squad sports the better skaters, Flynn hopes to make up for this in spirit and strategy. His game plan includes the famous "right-wing forecheck", which, he claims, "has brought Sid Watson four divisional championships and is bound to bring us just one." He instructs his girls to "hit often and hard," within the rules, of course, and to be "aggressive in the corners." "Not like the coach," he adds.

Tausig, on the other hand, has a good strong skater in starting center Clare Beverage. She is flanked by Blythe Snable on the right and Ann Houston on the left. John claims he has the depth, with "at least 2 1/2 strong lines." Defensively, the team looks really good. Beth Kelley and Jill Bubier are possible starters. But they are capably supported by Jennifer

Brewster, Debbie Robertson, Patti Leonard, and Sandy Morrell. Another strength is, in the nets, Sherry "the Knopper" Knopp, who brings some former goalie experience to the job.

The good guys, with the white jerseys, will probably see the Cathy DeLois-Silly Silcox-Cathy Steiner line start. They are backed

up by defenders Kate Rogers on the left and Laura Wigglesworth on the right.

June Smith will be handling the goalie stick. "She's good," Flynnie said, "and improving. My staff is working with her." Then he paused and added, "She covers a lot of the cage. You can quote me on that."

Powder-Puff Roster '75-'76

- 19 - Robin Shiras
- 21 - Wendy Tilloston
- 22 - Susan Stearns
- 24 - Susan Roy
- 25 - Jane Roney
- 26 - Laura Wigglesworth
- 27 - Dianne McElhiney
- 28 - Helen McNeil
- 30 - Jane Arlander
- 32 - Stephanie Monaghan
- 33 - Margerie Cole
- 34 - Kitty Silver
- 36 - Linda Durfee
- 37 - Bobby Bascom
- 38 - Silly Silcox
- 39 - Alison Brent
- 40 - Cathy Striser
- 41 - Cathy DeLois
- 42 - June Smith
- 43 - Kate Rogers
- 44 - Margy Burns
- 45 - Debby Sistaire

'73-'74

- 21 - Linda Baldwin
- 22 - Elizabeth Woodman
- 23 - Glynis Berry
- 25 - Karen Fell
- 26 - Jennifer Brewster
- 27 - Barb Finnegan
- 28 - Carol Filice
- 29 - Nancy Alford
- 30 - Blythe Snable
- 32 - Jan Fitter
- 33 - Patti Leonard
- 34 - Sandy Morrell
- 35 - Beth Kelley
- 36 - Ann Price
- 38 - Debbie Robertson
- 39 - Ellen Andon
- 40 - Jill Bubier

FRAT HOCKEY ALL-STARS

Goalies:

- 1. Louie Tripaldi—Psi U
 - 2. Doug Buckley—Chi Psi
- Forwards:
- 1. Don Mearns—T.D.
 - 2. Glen Pomeroy—T.D.
 - 3. Bob Rosumek—T.D.

- 1. Josiah Spaulding—Beta
- 2. Rick MacPhee—Beta
- 3. Mike Allen—T.D.

- 1. Steve Elias—AKS
- 2. John Palmer—AKS
- 3. Robert Galen—Zeta

- 1. Bill Sexton—Beta
- 2. Steve Bell—Beta
- 3. Peter Brown—Deke

- 1. Gerry Rudmin—ARU
- 2. Charlie Cox—Ind.
- 3. Steve Gifford—Psi U

Defense:

- 1. Sonny Tufts—AKS
- 2. Peter Kinkel—AKS

- 1. Peter Bevins—Psi U
- 2. Jeff Begin—Chi Psi

- 1. Clay Simmons—Beta
- 2. Phil Malloy—Ind.

- 1. Scott Milner—Ind.
- 2. Ken Bixby—Chi Psi

Coach—Spiros Droggitis, Ind.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION!
Professors Porholm & Morgan in the Nets between Periods

HOCKEY

DOUBLE HEADER

75¢ Donation - Post-Game Party at Senior Center

ICE FOLLIES!

Friday, March 16 at 7:30 the Interfraternity All-Stars will face the Bowdoin varsity hockey team - preceded by a bout between Freshman-Sophomore and Junior-Senior Women. Admission 50c before, 75c at door. A party will follow at the Senior Center.

We're Number 2!

8-1: 'We Bombed In Burlington'



P-Bears await move from UVM's Hunt after pass from All-American Pat Wright. Hunt scored second of 8 UVM goals.

by FRED HONOLD

So close but yet so far. Finally, last Saturday night, the Bowdoin College Hockey Season ended not so much with a bang, but with sort of a whimper. The Polar Bears had met their Waterloo in the finals of the Division II Playoffs - a power packed University of Vermont team - by a score of 8-1.

Yet it's not quite all as bad as one might be inclined to think. Perhaps, an explanation is in order. Let me explain.

Coach Sid Watson's icemen finished the season with an overall record of 14-9-2, and a Division II competition 13-5-1 record. But about a month ago, it looked as if the Bowdoin Hockey Team had no chance to be in the final game for the ECAC Division II championships.

Rated 6th of the top eight teams seated for the championship skateoffs, the Bears (by virtue of their not being among the top four rated teams) had to travel for each of the three playoffs.

On March 3rd, a Saturday, they

headed down to the first contest match against fourth ranked Williams, winning in sudden death overtime 5-4 on Freddie Ahern's wrist shot at 7:50.

Then on Wednesday, March 7th, the hockey team headed south again to take on second ranked U Mass. Earlier in the week, U Mass had demolished Middlebury in the opening round 10-2. The Bears took the role of the spoilers this time though, showing no mercy as they skated the U Mass rinkrats off the ice 9-3.

And then last Saturday, it was off again for the team, this time westward for the final showdown with the University of Vermont.

Two years ago here at the Bowdoin arena, in the championship finals for the ECAC Division II playoffs, the first three periods of regular play had ended with Bowdoin and Vermont tied at 4-4. It was in an overtime period that Dick Donovan, then a sophomore, skated through a crowd of Vermont players and on a deft shot, gave Bowdoin the

championship in the 5-4 overtime decision.

Last Saturday it was a sweet revenge for a loaded UVM team. Vermont's high scoring first line of Pat Wright, Fred Hunt, and Ted Castle flipped in four goals and added seven assists as they capped an unbeaten Division II season with their 8-1 romp over Bowdoin before 3,500 plus screaming fans at Gutterson Fieldhouse.

The contest was relatively close for only the first period as Vermont took advantage of power play opportunities to score the first two goals of the game, building their lead up to 5-0 before the Bears could counter.

Wright, a 158-pound senior, was all over the ice as he netted a hat trick for the night en route to the most valuable player award for the evening.

Bowdoin's one shining moment came in the final period at 2:46 when Bruce Anderson scored off passes by Billy Shanahan and Jeff Baker.

The scoreless early moments were all Bowdoin's. Yet Vermont's goaltender Steve



ECAC Division III scouts, among others, will have their eyes on the Frat-Independent All Stars tonight.

Eckerson was tough. Twice he stopped two shots by Condos, which against another goalie, might have been scores.

Shanahan was out for tripping at 6:28 when the Catamounts began to launch their attack. Bowdoin was down a man, and UVM was beginning their attack.

Chris Miller and Willie MacKinnon had just finished testing Freddie Green when MacKinnon got a pass from Chris Hurley to the left of Green. He cut back across the front of the net and slipped the puck past the Polar Bear goalie into the right corner for a 1-0 lead at 8:16. With Quinlan off the ice for

slashing, Wright set Hunt up for the second goal when he hit his linemate inside the faceoff circle to Green's left. Hunt pulled a surprise move and went for the short side, blazing one into the net at 18:16 for a 2-0 advantage. For the period, Eckerson had made a dozen stops, Green eight.

In the second period, UVM just increased the pressure. Green had 18 saves for the second period, Eckerson only three.

After a barrage of shots, Wright stuffed it by Green at 4:48 to make it 3-0.

Bowdoin came back for a short while as Donovan and Quinlan (Please Turn To Page Three)

East Coast Thrilled By Pedaling Polar Bears



ORIENT/BALDWIN

Sweat-suit clad Bowdoin bikers caught in a casual moment before the start of the great race.

by FRED HONOLD

and

TERRY O'TOOLE

The sun cast no shadows that day. Clouds hung overhead, an ominous grey. A lone Greek orator, his hand outstretched to the throngs gathering around, paused for a theatrical moment.

"And so in addressing this august assembly in front of the Moulton Union before the Bowdoin biker's depart southward for D.C., I don't know whether to call you Dukes and Duchesses, Counts, and Countesses, or Bears and ..."

As usual, Professor Nate Dane was in rare form on March 20th before a crowd of 400. The occasion was the start of the Bowdoin Bike-a-thon, a 700 mile free-wheeling, fund raising, publicity promoting, crusade on behalf of students to arouse alumni enthusiasm.

The Bowdoin band had just broken into a cacophonous rendition of "Rise Sons of Bowdoin", the sun itself had just made its way through the clouds, and by this time Nate "Demosthenes" Dane had roused plebians and patricians alike to a fervent pitch. The crowd roared its chant, "GO ROGER GO" as President Howell mounted his bicycle and clutched the handle bars firmly. The amassing horde

was screaming for the Bike-a-thon to begin, and Nate Dane raised the gun high above his head and yelled "On your mark, get set, click ..." The gun had misfired, but the bikers were on their way to D.C., a 13-day marathon which would end on the Capitol steps.

If you've heard any stories of the bikers returned to campus, believe them; they're probably all true. Almost anything can happen on a 13-day trip when students are left free to galavant up and down the East Coast. And when you get a group together that will do anything for publicity, look out.

Three Bowdoin students would traverse the whole trail: Terry O'Toole, Fred Honold, and Jed Lyons. Joining them on the first part of the trip were Jon Landers, Kevin Wellman, and Rob Witsil. Johan Sebastian Segerdahl and Steve "Giffy" Gifford did the advance publicity work. Often on the early leg of the trip, the bikers would be traveling over hill and dale, only to find Johan and the Giffer pull them over to roadside for an interview with a dazed newswoman. They were doing such a good job on publicity that it was soon our suspicion that they were kidnapping newsmen along the way and forcing them to do articles on us.



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1973

NUMBER 20

4-0-4 In Offing

Faculty Vote Changes Calendar

by FRED HONOLD

Though the Faculty voted for a slightly amended 4-0-4 calendar last Monday by a 38-34 count, they voted 34-28 that the calendar not be put into effect for the 1973-74 academic year. What has been approved in principle has not yet been approved for practice.

Professor James Ward, chairman of the President's Ad Hoc Calendar Committee, asked for passage of the 4-0-4 system. If the 4-0-4 were to be the calendar for next year, it would have needed approval at this Faculty Meeting.

\$3,000 In Goods Pilfered During Spring Vacation

by JOHN HAMPTON and SUMNER GERARD

Three campus rooms were burglarized during the spring break with the loss of valuables totaling nearly three thousand dollars. Stereo equipment, records, blankets, and an African sculpture were among the possessions found missing.

Windows in Appleton and Maine were apparently forced open and the amplifiers, speakers, and records were bundled up in blankets and carted off.

Certain details have come to light which indicate that if these thefts were not an inside job, they were the work of skilled operators who knew exactly what to look for. Phil Melfa '76 stated that his equipment had been packed away and hidden well out of sight, yet was discovered with apparent ease. Peter Adams '75 said that he left a pair of expensive

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

Briefly outlined, under the new plan the first semester would go from September 4 - December 22 with a ten day Thanksgiving Vacation. The second semester would begin January 23 and terminate May 16 with a two week spring vacation.

Both Fred Honold '74 and James Lyons '74 spoke on behalf of the students. Honold introduced the results of the Student Council 4-0-4 calendar poll. Of 300 responses he noted 81% favor the 4-0-4 over the current calendar, and 75% of those who responded felt there was a need that the calendar be put into effect for next year.

Lyons also voiced hope that the calendar be effective for next year, mentioning at length that the students are strongly behind the 4-0-4.

At one point during the debate Professor Dano Mayo moved that the report be tabled, but the motion was defeated 35-32.

After an hour of discussion Professor Nate Dane offered two amendments. Dane's first amendment was to shorten the ten day Thanksgiving Vacation in the proposed 4-0-4 from ten days to five.

During discussion on the amendment, Dean of Students Paul Nyhus said that during a considerably extended stretch from September 4 - December 22, the ten day Thanksgiving recess would be viewed as a period for students when they might catch up on work and have a restful vacation.

On a voice vote the numbers for or against the amendment were close, but Dane conceded to those who voted against his amendment.

Dane's second amendment naturally dealt with the second semester. The amendment moved the start of second semester up a

week earlier, and asked to eliminate a period from January 2-9 during which papers not finished during first semester might be completed.

The amendment was accepted on a clear voice vote.

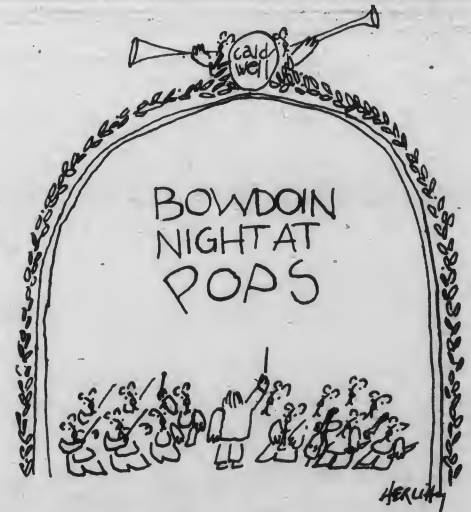
Finally the Faculty moved to a vote on the amended 4-0-4 calendar where the 4-0-4 was approved but not for a motion by Professor Donovan assured 35 - 24 that the calendar be put into effect for 1974-75 academic year.

The debate by the Faculty showed at once a striving for efficiency and a flair for featherbedding. While rushing to finish the first semester before Christmas time at all costs, it appeared that the Faculty wanted to stretch the second semester out on each end. It was hoped that while extending the end of the school year beyond the proposed end date of May 16th, that the spring sports schedule would be salvaged.

It might be conjectured that the close margin of the Faculty vote conveys an unwillingness to accept the new system, an unwillingness emphasized by the delay of a year before the calendar will be put into effect. The Report of the C.E.P. on Liberal Education and Graduation Requirements was accepted by the Faculty. The report being an outcome of the CEP Majority and Minority Reports.

An outcome of the report will be to invigorate the Student-Faculty Advisor system. To this Provost Olin Robison commented that, "In the past some faculty have not served in the capacity of advisor. Now, with the increasing enrollment of the student body, it is important that all Faculty advise."

(Please Turn To Page Two)



'Pops' Slated For May 10

BOWDOIN COLLEGE NEWS SERVICE

Bowdoin College alumni and their families, faculty members, students and friends will gather at Symphony Hall in Boston May 10 for the 26th annual "Bowdoin Night at the Pops". The program will feature the Boston Pops Orchestra, under the direction of Arthur Fiedler, and appearances by the Bowdoin Glee Club and the Bowdoin Meddiebempslers.

"Bowdoin Night at the Pops" is sponsored by the Bowdoin Club of Boston, the nation's largest Bowdoin alumni organization, in support of the College's scholarship program. The concert will begin at 8:30 p.m.

The Glee Club will be conducted by Professor Donald G. Caldwell of the College's

Department of Music. The Meddiebempslers, a widely known augmented double quartet, will be directed by Gregory C. Warwick of Hamilton, Mass., a Bowdoin junior.

The entire main floor and choice first balcony seats have been reserved for Bowdoin, with reservations to be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations must be received before Monday, April 23, and tickets will be mailed after that date.

Orchestra ticket prices are \$7.25 (tables with five seats, \$36.25); \$6.25 (tables for five, \$31.25); and \$5.25 (tables for five, \$26.25). Balcony seats are \$6.25.

(Please Turn To Page Three)

Orient Profile

'Super Administrator' Robison Streamlines Bureaucracy

by STEVE MAIDMAN

Mr. Olin C. Robison, Provost, Dean of the Faculty, and Senior Lecturer in Government and Legal Studies is probably the least visible member of the Bowdoin administrative hierarchy. Paradoxically, he must be regarded as the single most powerful man on the Bowdoin campus.

The Office of the Provost was initially conceived in an effort to make the Bowdoin administration more effective and efficient. One result of the recommendations of the Academy for Educational Development, a consulting firm retained by the President and the Trustees to analyze the management of the College, was the creation of an Office of the President to include the position of a Provost. With this year's time-consuming, gift-giving campaign billed as "The Purpose is People," the Office of the Provost has shown its administrative potential by assuming many of the duties normally carried out by the President of this institution.

The Other Half

President Howell noted in a recent interview that "... the Provost is one-half the Office of the President." Howell also stated that "the President is the chief administrative officer of the College while the Provost assumes all of the functions of the Office of the President while the President is off campus ... interpreting the institution to its outside constituencies."

The Provost is ultimately responsible to the President. Dean Robison, in carrying out his duties as Provost, is responsible for the development of the budget relating to instruction and faculty support, the Library and the Walker Art Museum, aside from his various duties as the Dean of the Faculty, duties which will be examined in detail momentarily.

It must be noted that one of the distinct features of the Bowdoin administration is its size. With a six man administration, "things are kept on a human scale - one of the added benefits of working for and attending an institution such as Bowdoin." According to Robison, the six man upper echelon management of the College, including Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason, Dean of Students Paul Nyhus, Vice President for Administration and Finance Wolcott A. Hokanson, Vice President for Development C. Warren Ring, Dean of the Faculty Robison and President Roger Howell, all meet weekly as a committee of the whole to discuss the affairs of the College. Dean Robison added that members of the administrative team rarely act unilaterally or anything of major significance. Regarding specifically the division of labor between the Provost and the President, Mr. Robison stated that "it is a reflection of the personalities of the two people."

Axeman

Aside from his duties as Provost, Dean Robison also has the administrative assignment of Dean of the Faculty, responsible more or less (in probably more literal terms than the amiable Dean would prefer) for the hiring and firing of untenured faculty and is a key man or "hurdle," depending on one's respective position in the college community, in the tenure process.

According to Robison, an untenured member of the faculty comes up for tenure during the autumn of the fifth year of his or her assistant professoriate. The key organization in the tenure process is the Faculty Affairs Committee headed by Professor Shipman of the Economics Department. An elected committee of the faculty, The Faculty Affairs Committee, includes three full professors, two associate professors, two assistant professors, and the Dean of the Faculty. A dossier on the potential candidate for tenure is compiled showing among other things, "professional growth," i.e.: published work and/or research, and a recommendation is made by the candidate's respective department chairman. The all-powerful committee then advises to the Dean of the Faculty and ultimately a final recommendation is made to the Governing Boards Committee on Educational Program. This committee again reports to the entire Governing Boards which bears the final responsibility for the decision to grant tenure.

Cultured Pearls

According to Dean Robison, the Dean of the Faculty also assumes the duty of assisting the President in providing a faculty with the best possible breadth and the highest qualifications. The Dean noted that any "reappointment" - issuing of a new contract - is made within the general context of the previous statement. Untenured faculty members may be given another contract for a specific period or, to use the American Association of University Professors jargon, may be "notified of non-reappointment."

Aside from the faculty members' professional qualifications, the Dean of the Faculty asserted that student opinion does serve as an input in the process of reappointment, as it does to varying degrees in the overall tenure process.

Ears (II)

Robison commented that he does come in contact with a number of students and is more than willing to "listen to students' opinions concerning specific faculty members. Note carefully the quoted words in the previous sentence. As a matter of

professional ethics, Robison is not prepared to discuss a particular faculty member's performance, ability to teach, etc. "I've learned a lot from students," he stated, but the eminent Dean of the Faculty insists on maintaining the propriety of his office regarding the respect for an individual's right of privacy. To say that the duties of his office are "sensitive" is an understatement. This "sensitivity" is indeed worth noting as it could possibly be interpreted as a major factor behind the Dean's low visibility on the Bowdoin campus.

Regarding the quality of instruction in general and student input into the tenure and "reappointment" process in particular, the thirty-six year old super administrator stated "My goal is to assist the professor to know how his students view his teaching and produce an ever increasing level of instruction at the college."

When questioned about the possibility of a "Student Affairs Committee" as a coordinate group to the Faculty Affairs Committee, the Dean showed little overt signs of enthusiasm, noting that one of the major problems is the need "for some reliable systematic method of faculty evaluation."

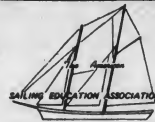
Sticky Fingers

According to Robison, his office and the Faculty Affairs Committee with the assistance of Professor Fuchs of the Department of Psychology is investigating various types of student evaluations of courses and faculty performance. Regarding the so-called "Student Affairs Committee," the Dean contends that nothing is achieved by something that threatens the faculty. The Dean of the Faculty added that much of the information collected in the reappointment-tenure process could easily be inappropriately used if placed in the wrong hands. Robison added that he would have nothing to do with such a committee unless any "possibility of capriciousness" is eliminated. When questioned if in reality he

(Please Turn To Page Six)



Vying with Alumni Secretary Lou Brisson, power broker Olin Robison menses in affairs of Faculty and Students alike.



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Mary Baxter White, President

(Continued From Page One)

As the CEP reports states, "The total educational experience takes place in the context of the advisory system. An article will appear in next week's Orient on this report."

Faculty Hesitates, Accepts Calendar



"And if everybody gives a dollar..." Fred Honold peddles a little snake oil while making a different kind of march on Washington.

ORIENT/BALDWIN

Bik-a-thon Bears Captivate Capital

(Continued From Page One)

This group hung together for the first three days, with destinations of Portland, Newburyport and Concord. Probably one of the more unforgettable tales of the early journey takes place among the hills of Topsfield, Mass. (Jeddie Lyons reverently referred to them as cliffs). Now mind you, Jethro was not renowned for his prowess as a cyclist, and on the third day his backside was still a neophyte to a bicycle seat. Accompanying the cyclists was a plush van — shag carpeting floor walls and ceiling, refrigerator, TV, stereo tape deck ... Well, Lyons was just mounding his first hump well to the rear of the other bicyclers when they heard someone from behind gasping "Where's the Van?" Now we don't want to imply that Jed had said this, simply because he was behind the others and that's where the voice came from, or that even if he had said this that he might be out of shape. But nevertheless we still all had our sneaking suspicions. In honor of Jed conquering the mountain, we named it Lyon's Lump. Jed snored all night and looked like a pretzel the next morning.

When we arrived in Concord, Jon, Kevin, Johan, Rob and Giff departed, for they had to go, and Linda Baldwin took over for them, followed later by John Mullin and Emily Flouton.

Several days passed.

The riders emerged in New York City at a luncheon where there was a strong alumni turnout. There must have been at least 60 alumni there. Frankly we were amazed. Then Doc Hanley showed up with his traveling Olympic slide show. Noting the sizable turnout we quickly offered the good doctor an invitation to tour the rest of the trip with us, but he graciously declined. Soon after the luncheon began we had to leave for press coverage.

Our publicity stunt for the day was cycling through Time Square. While our riding stunts for cameras were, by this time, well perfected, our newly found talents were somewhat limited in downtown New York at lunch hour.

We were proud of this latest publicity event; people had thought they had seen everything available at Times Square, then we rode through, four abreast, in black Bowdoin sweat-suits.

Next headlines of interest were made in Philadelphia. Following a tremendous turnout by the area

alumni (this time without Doc Hanley), the "cycling 7" took the afternoon off to sightsee, heading for Independence Hall. In these hallowed halls, where notables as Ben Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington once stood, we met the mayor, Frank Rizzo, and the star of NBC's "Dinah's Place", none other than Dinah Shore.

Eager to share the Bike-a-thon publicity, we allowed both Rizzo and Dinah to pose for a photo in front of the liberty bell. In this photograph of American independence, we brought politics to a profoundly human level; after all, the purpose is people.

Assembling in front of the liberty bell after a three hour wait, Freddy Honold turned to the mayor and commented, "You must get pretty tired of posing in front of this liberty bell." Rizzo was shocked; "I love this bell," the mayor replied. "I've seen immigrants cry in front of this bell, son," he told Honold. By this time, we were all near tears, ourselves, especially after Harvey Lipman looked longingly at Miss Shore and said, "I know a lot about a lot of things, but I don't know enough about you."

Fittingly on April Fool's Day, we arrived in Washington. Included among the merry band were: Linda Baldwin, Harvey Lipman, Doug Riley, Dave

McCarthy, Fred Honold, Terry O'Toole and Jed Lyons.

What had not happened yet, happened in Washington. Later that night, following a successful party, the cycling seven went in search of an all-night bagel shop, and ended up at a pizza joint in the middle of the red-light district.

It was here that, ironically, the Bike-a-thon had to cough up \$25, after denting an unmarked police car, currently involved in a prostitute stake-out.

At high noon, April 2, the cyclists finally arrived at their destination — the Capital steps, where they were greeted by Sen. William Hathaway, Congressman Bill Cohen and Peter Kyros.

The luncheon which followed the greeting paid tribute to the cyclists' successful journey. During the trip we, the cyclists, had conveyed our feelings about Bowdoin to many alumni and people throughout the east. The Bike-a-thon was a qualified triumph. Although the funds raised could not compare with the amounts to be raised by the other divisions of the campaign, the contribution in terms of publicity of the campaign was tremendous.

Perhaps one soft-spoken biker put it best when he said, "This another type of march on, Washington — we pedaled."

Glee Club-To Rock Alumni

(Continued From Page One)

Bowdoin students, faculty and staff members, southern Maine alumni and other Maine residents may obtain ticket applications from the Music Department, Gibson Hall, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine 04011 and from the Bowdoin Alumni Office.

Residents of the Boston area may obtain tickets and information by writing or calling Walter E. Bartlett, 15 Huntington Rd., Lynnfield, Mass. 01940, telephone (617) 334-4916. A member of Bowdoin's Class of 1953, Mr. Bartlett is in charge of

concert arrangements for the Boston Bowdoin Club.

The 25-member Bowdoin Glee Club, which includes 12 women, will offer a varied program that will feature the customary "Bowdoin College Medley".

The Middlebumpsters, who specialize in close harmony, were organized by the late Professor Frederic E.T. Tiltonson in 1937. They derive their unusual name from Meddybumps, a Maine town prominent in the news at that time as the first town in the state to have its taxes fully paid.

Robison

(Continued From Page Two)

had any objection to relevant student input, Robison replied in the negative, adding that he finds student opinion generally helpful. When questioned about the specific indicators his office employs in measuring student

opinion, Robison asserted that his office does read SCATE but with certain reservations regarding its credibility. The Dean of the Faculty added that students do from time to time drop by.

Mr. Robison's credentials, both academic and professional, are as considerable as the power base he occupies in the administrative hierarchy. The Dean received his

Past Belies Humor Rumor

by DAVE LARSSON

Rumor has it that Bowdoin humor began one dreary day in 1802 when a small but valiant contingent of students made their way into a local tavern and, exhibiting that "drive" and "thirst" so aptly described by the Bowdoin College Bulletin, promptly blew their socks off. This marked the birth of the Wit and Wisdom of Bowdoin College. From that day on, Bowdoin's published humor centered around graphic description of cutting chapel, getting it on with a "fast woman" from one infamous girls' college or another, or offering an intestinal sacrifice to the great god, liquor. That is, until just recently.

The Student Council recently approved funds for a humor magazine to be published periodically and to contain student-written jollies. Within the next two or three weeks, the first issue of this magazine will be published and the tradition of Bowdoin humor magazines will be sharply altered from its conventional beer-chicks-aren't-those-stupid-freshmen-a-bunch-of-jerks-outlook. To inaugurate the arrival of the new periodical, it might be enlightening to saunter irreverently down memory lane and explore some of the shining pearls hidden within the old oysters: the old humor magazines of Bowdoin.

The first "humor" publication put out by students that is available in the library is a tedious little number called "The Knocker." It came out around 1909 with the admirable purpose of being "a medium of expression for the editors and anyone else who wishes to knock, slam or criticize anything, person or place directly or indirectly connected with Bowdoin College." This is quite a statement, and leads one to visions of Bowdoin's finest-honed wits carving away at the Lou Briscos of the day, like Zorro miming Sergeant Garcia. Unfortunately, the magazine had all the burning controversiality of a cold bowl of Cream of Wheat. For example, witness such merciless put-downs as: "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man unhappy but keeps him from overcutting chapel." But there was an occasional muckraker-gone-berserk, as was the case in this indignant protest against the proctor system: "A competent body of men has to keep the parents under surveillance. If the luckless father should happen to say, 'Oh, blank!' because some business detail goes wrong ... the erring parent will be told that if he cannot conduct his business in a decent christian spirit, he must immediately take his boy out of the college." Well! Finally, one of the "Knocker's" last issues included the following laugh riot: "Don't speak to freshman ... They have been mollycoddled by an impractical and parental form of government ... If their mothers could only see them!" It is really not very hard to see why that was one of the "Knocker's" last issues. Only one is left in the library. Too bad.

No new humor magazine appeared for eight years, probably due to what Professor Potholm calls "historical trauma." When one did appear ("The Blowout," 1917), it would perhaps have been better if it hadn't. Consider the following: "Greeting: in which we make our Bow (wow)." Oh, come on. The "Blowout's" editorial statement of purpose reads like the label of a toothpaste tube: "To tickle the risibilities of the frivolous and to provide real mental pabulum for serious

minds, the lofty domes of debates, poets and sharks." This "risibility tickling" took the form of puns so bad that if you brought the magazine home with you, your next door neighbor's front lawn would die. If there be any doubters, try these on for size: Put — Our pastry cook is drunk again. Mut — Then we have a Studebaker. Or consider this knee-slapper that you save for the boys after the women have gone off to clean the dishes:

Mary — What are you doing these days?

Marie — Same old thing.

Mary — Are you really? I thought he went to France.

Of course, "Blowout" had its serious side as well. For example, here's a little-known fact that one might have seen in "Believe it or not": "Do you realize that masculine conceptions and ideas dominate our religion, our customs, our philosophy and even everything we might lay our hands upon?" No comment.

Needless to say, "The Blowout" was blown out. It was eventually followed by Bowdoin's longest running humor magazine, the "Bearskin," which lasted from 1922-27. "The Bearskin" is the definitive source of lousy sex jokes, the kind that are so coy that you'd like to rap the deliverer in the teeth:

'Student — Sir, I want permission to be away three days after the end of vacation.
Dean — Oh, you want three more days of grace.
Student — No; three more days of Gertrude."

How about this one — the Hee-Haw special:

"Hi: Her teeth are like stars.

Friend: Do they come out at night?"

And of course, there is the ageless complaining about administration; as in this little ditty entitled "Blue Law Blues":

"Casey Sills, he mounted to the pulpit,

Casey Sills, his orders in his hand.

Casey Sills, he mounted to the pulpit

Gave an ultimatum to a lawless band.

Naughty boys, you musn't smoke or swear,

Horrid boys, you musn't drink light wine,

Reckless boys, your rubbers you musn't use"

And all you little devils must be in by nine."

And, of course, the ultimate summation of the social life of the Bowdoin gentleman was a caption to a cartoon: "Please pass the salt, Peter." Amen, brother.

It's important to remember that these magazines were simply a reflection of the humor of the times. There is no denying that sex, inebriation and other forms of higher intelligence will always be a major source of humor for a long time to come; but one can treat the subject a little more skillfully than these humorists, who had about as much subtlety as a ten-car pile-up. This is what the editors of the new magazine hope to do.

Robert Thayer, John Seeler and Jay Kimball are the persons responsible for the magazine, although there are numerous others involved. Thayer, when asked about the new relation to the old, said that he sees the infant periodical as "sort of a reaction against those older, frat-oriented magazines." He also believed that the emphasis of sex jokes would be abandoned in favor of "stepping on some toes" in a sort of "National Lampoon 'Nothing is Sacred'" manner. Finally, Thayer expressed the thought that the future of the magazine depended upon student participation. Indeed, it does. For the new humor magazine will either outlast its originators or be condemned forever to the special collection in the library, where some enterprising cub reporter will seize it and write an article about how he laughed his jollies off at its outmoded humor.

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII

Friday, April 13, 1973

Number 20

Should We Laugh Or Cry?

(Editor's note: The following is the text of a talk given by Professor Coursen on March 16 in the chapel.)

by HERBERT COURSEN, Jr.

One nation under God has achieved Peace with Honor. The war is over. The men step from the planes, wave, stride to the microphones and intone the familiar lines, "God bless America. God bless President Nixon. We are returning as winners." The words emerge as if reeling from some tape recorder in the mouth of each P.O.W. Their unanimity is incredible, their choice of words remarkably similar, their perception of who won the war that is now over is amazing after all those years in prison, their ability to offer instant opinions on amnesty and on the destructive nature of the peace movement is surprising for men who have been away from the United States they love so much for so long.

As America indulges in its orgy of patriotism, as the bands play on, and the ribbons gleam below the gold or silver wings of our returning warriors, no skeptical voices seem to raise themselves. Surely it is unseemly, downright nasty, and possibly dangerous to interpose any doubts about this heartwarming sequence of return.

Yet, I suggest, that if this nation is to retain some vestige of spiritual or psychological health, it must confront some questions that most Americans would just as soon avoid. Were these men brainwashed by their captors? No. But someone at Clark Field got to them very quickly. It has been the experience of the Korean War in reverse, and it shows how much we learned from the Chinese interrogators of that conflict. Who are the P.O.W.s? With few exceptions, career military officers shot down while engaged in bombing North Vietnam. The enlisted men came home in boxes, or were set adrift on a confused and divided society to find their way as best they could — the President is even now attempting to cut back on the benefits available to them. Many, of course, are hidden away for life in those shambles known as V.A. Hospitals. Do the P.O.W.s seem in good physical shape? Very much so, particularly when compared with the maimed condition of the prisoners of our allies, prisoners released from General Thieu's tiger cages. But they are, after all, only goats. How are these P.O.W.s being used? Clearly, as publicity agents of the current administration. Clearly they have been told what to say. After all, their careers just might be at stake. And in a society whose dominant ethic is conformity they do conform. Who can blame them?

I do not blame them, even though they quite consciously selected the role in life which led to their capture. With this in mind, sympathize, because I too, convinced by cold war rhetoric, and by the evidence of the Berlin blockade, the Korean Conflict, and Hungary, became a professional fighter-bomber pilot. The men I flew with were good men and good pilots trapped within a military and political structure impervious to questions about the war they found themselves fighting. Whatever

private doubts they had — and I know that many had them — those doubts were absorbed into the familiar pattern of following orders. It is the Nazi defense, of course, but since we have achieved peace with honor there can be no thought of any Nuremberg Trial for the followers or the leaders.

The trial must occur within each of us. I opposed the war early — and publicly. Now I am told that those who opposed the war were wrong — that the only way to end the war was Nixon's way. And I am told that the opposition to the war prolonged the captivity of my former co-mates in arms. That such statements constitute a blatant effort to rewrite history in Nixon's favor does not assuage me very much — what bothers me is that my own conscience did not speak out early enough or clearly enough to make a difference. We accomplished nothing. Perhaps it is this sense of failure that prompts me to say now that the prisoner of war issue has been manipulated for years by both our great parties for their own advantages — hardly that of the prisoners — and that the charade we are now witnessing is obscene. Let this be taken then as an expression based on the definitive authority of failure, the failure of one like so many who could not communicate effectively to those narrow men who somehow seem to be our leaders.

But the effort must persist, even if only within ourselves. If, as Agnew claims, the men who fled the war are wrong, and not the United States of America, if, as Nixon so piously tells us, it is they who made a mistake and they who must pay for it, and not the U.S.A., then in strange and subtle ways we will all pay. I'm not talking about the midnight knock on the door, although construction workers seem to have become Brown Shirts, and the F.B.I., as recent disclosures of very raw information suggest, seems to have become our Gestapo. I'm talking about our existential souls which must erode if we accept the patriotic travesty the tube brings us each evening. Peace with honor. Bombing in Cambodia, major infantry actions in South Vietnam, and the threat of even wider war. Is this peace? Only if we change the meaning of the word. Our involvement included massive bombing against a country virtually without an airforce. My Lai, defoliation, napalm on suspected enemy concentrations — translate Vietcong hamlets — the transformation of Saigon into a leaping slum, and the elevation of a puppet into a tyrant. What does Mr. Nixon mean by honor? There is no peace, and for us there can never be any honor.

Peace with honor. Keep saying it and it seems to become true. Goebbels discovered that for Hitler. Keep saying it a little longer, and — like any phrase repeated over and over again — it becomes nonsense, mere syllables, mere sound and fury signifying nothing. Peace with honor.

I recognize that Swift and Orwell and Russell Baker have anticipated me as I examine the words "our leaders use" — the euphemisms that become lies. But

A Friend Like Ben

To The Editor:

I have feelings about what a campus newspaper should report and discuss, and I have ideas about how the task should be approached. My ideas do not, apparently, resemble those of the Orient's management, at least, not very closely. Because I think others share my views, however vague and uneducated (perish the thought!) these might be, I hereby tender them for your august consideration.

Firstly, a campus newspaper could be enjoyable to read, if it is, the campus will enjoy reading it. Within this train of thought is the firm belief that idle criticism will make few friends. It seems to me that the Orient has more than its fair share of vindictiveness and spite, and while this may be fun to produce for those so inclined, it is boring, even in small quantity and passed over soon thereafter. I recall a few pot-shots that were aimed at Professor Potholm last week in an article on student prizes, for no particular apparent reason. Why? What did Professor Potholm ever do to you that justifies your telling us? If a campus newspaper is to be fun, it should report on fun things. I cannot remember any mention of one of the semester's most newsworthy fun things, a Kool-Aid stand courtesy of Psi Upsilon, but it certainly did serve good Kool-Aid. Just an example — Kool-Aid is all well and good in its place, and I don't mean to overrate its importance, BUT — it was a campus event. Such an event seems more important than two-week-old second-hand news about national budget cuts. Those who do concern themselves will find more thorough treatment of the problem in more current journals (I refer to a first page article of the March 2 issue). We don't have any fun with the Orient, not as readers.

Which brings me to my second point: The Orient cannot be all things to everyone, but how can anyone be satisfied with what it is now? I expect, of course, those who are within the staff hierarchy. The readership of the Orient is, I believe, intended to be the college community. That should imply that its purpose is to serve the community. If this is possible, let the Orient do so in a reasonable way. Is there so little editorial interest at Bowdoin that one must decry Nixon's budget cuts (Editorial, March 2)? It seems that irregular treatment of such themes is shabbier work than not to discuss them at

all: Did the Brunswick Welfare system really deserve front-page status (February 9)? Well, I wonder.

I can't complain that the Orient does what it does badly; I simply think it should change its style. For one thing, in studying topics of student concern, the Orient could consistently sound out students as to their feelings. This does not appear to be done on a regular basis. For another, the Orient could spend less time indulging in articles that express superior attitudes. It is not important to tell students that they missed opportunities for good entertainment (Martin Mull review, March 9), whereas it is very important to inform them of coming opportunities. With a copy of the previous issue (March 2) in hand, I cannot find any mention of the same concert. An indicative example, to be sure, yet I could find more.

I do not mean to indict anyone; no one is wrong in working for or being responsible for the content of the Orient as it presently appears. I simply feel that the students are frequently (I might say regularly) disappointed with what they get, and perhaps the faculty feels the same way. Since we are the public that the Orient dispenses its produce to, the Orient might seriously consider whether it is serving us what it might. As the opportunity to submit comments was made available in a recent issue ("What a Dull Newspaper," February 23), I do so.

Perhaps the Orient, like virtually everyone else around here, needs the spring. I think that more, and interesting pictures could not hurt. Maybe a more folksy style. Less weighty articles. Man-on-the-street polls. Positive suggestions. Running debates on current questions. I don't really know for sure; I simply wish that I could sit down before dinner on Friday and be stimulated by rather than annoyed with the Bowdoin College campus newspaper.

Sincerely yours,
Ben Bensen, '74

Back To Waxed Paper

March 6, 1973

To The Editor:

There are 165 courageous people at the Dow Chemical Plant in Bay City which has been on strike for 14 months. They would like to enlist the aid of your newspaper and members of the student body (Please Turn To Page Seven)

Dr. Cowing Counsels Perplexed

by KAREN SCHROEDER

"As students have become more aware of the world's problems — the problems of pollution, of war, of racism — they have become more vulnerable to psychological problems. Recognizing this, the College has a full-time psychological counselor in residence. He is available to all students, and while the great majority who visit him have problems that fall within the range of normalcy, he is in a position to refer those in need of psychiatric help to competent doctors in the area."

The above quotation is taken from the current Bowdoin College Bulletin, which most students probably read as they were considering the pros and cons of attending Bowdoin, and along with some other fascinating bits of information contained in that bulletin, this important passage about the school psychologist was promptly forgotten once the students actually arrived on campus. A brief, random sampling conducted by this reporter reinforced the impression of widespread ignorance and misunderstanding concerning the psychological service provided for members of the Bowdoin Community.

Each semester a student's bill includes \$10 for "psychological counseling service." This money is used to maintain a secretary; a part-time social worker, Ms. Jane Boyden; and a full-time clinical psychologist, Dr. Donald Cowing.

Dr. Cowing's office is located on the second floor of Moulton Union, across from the studio of WBOR. Originally from Michigan, he attended Wayne State University and worked as an Assistant Professor at Rutgers University teaching graduate-level courses on methods of helping disturbed children. He moved to Maine "to get away from the pressures of urban society" and now lives on a farm with his wife and five children. Four years ago he joined the staff at Bowdoin;

since then he has conducted senior seminars on such topics as drugs, education, and psychology.

About one student in ten will seek professional help in coping with assorted problems in a given year at Dr. Cowing's office. Last semester, 72 different Bowdoin students came in. They participated in a total of 318 counseling sessions. The peak times of the year are during reading and exam period, and above all during the time between Thanksgiving and Christmas. Dr. Cowing explained this by noting that, "For many students the excitement of the new year has worn off, the professors begin to feel dull, the food starts to taste all the same, they have papers due and exams to study for, and they seem to have made all the acquaintances they will meet during that year and perhaps are dissatisfied with them."

To give you some idea of what goes on at his office, the following is an account of the occurrences on a recent day. These should not be taken as strictly representative, and he names have been changed to avoid embarrassment.

9:00 A.M. — Harry, a freshman, is worried about his sexual relationships. His emotional uncertainties have made it difficult for him to respond physically.

10:00 A.M. — Mary, a senior, has been seeing Dr. Cowing for two years. She has been having difficulty with her boyfriend; they are uncertain whether they want to get married or not.

11:00 A.M. — Tom, a sophomore, has been getting into trouble academically. He is not able to organize his time efficiently.

1:00 P.M. — Diane, a junior, first saw Dr. Cowing last November. She has doubts about what her professional goals should be.

2:00 p.m. — Dick, a junior, has never had a date with a girl. He is shy and insecure.

3:00 P.M. — George, a senior, is a very talented student doing

excellent academic work. But he is bothered by his attempt to differentiate between his own goals and those of his parents, making it impossible for him to go home without unpleasant disagreements occurring.

I asked Dr. Cowing about the type of advice he gave to these particular students, but he pointed out that it could be misleading if he responded specifically. "Unfortunately, treating a person with psychological problems is not like following a recipe for baking a cake. You can't look at Problem X, take steps A, B, and C, and miraculously the problem disappears. An important part of my job is simply to listen to students, to let them get something off their chests. Often I help them to identify what is at the root of their difficulty. For instance, with the case of Dick outlined above — he saw his difficulty as not getting anywhere with members of the opposite sex, whereas in reality the case was his basic insecurity. If I can help him see that, then we can work together toward a solution."

Another group with unique difficulties is the seniors, especially during second semester. They are experiencing the crisis of leaving Bowdoin and entering the job market or getting into graduate school. Another problem that arises with these students is their romantic involvements. "Let's say that Mark fell madly in love with Sally when they were sophomores, and now that she wants to get married he gets panicky and thinks she's not quite so attractive as she seemed a couple of years back."

Moving on to discuss some problems which students in general encountered, Dr. Cowing stated that sex was one of the most common, although he cautioned against being regarded as Bowdoin's version of David Reuben. "A surprisingly large number of students simply lack

(Continued From Page Six)

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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."



Jim Basset '35 and Cathy Steiner '76, two prize-winning playwrights.

Student One-Acts Succeed

by GEOFF NELSON

For those of us who have spent the past three or four years at Bowdoin, and have occasionally partaken of an evening at the college theater, it may come as a surprise that the Masque and Gown can actually produce a bill of good student-written plays. The annual student-written one-act play contest has existed for some years now, but the turnout this year, both in terms of quality and quantity, far surpasses anything done in recent years (perhaps even extending back into the mythical past when English 47, Playwriting, was not bracketed in the catalog, and there were always a certain number of fairly decent plays to choose from).

In *Requiem 1153*, the contemporary Anglo-Irish conflict is traced back to its roots in the 12th century, when Henry II, King of England, became Henry II, King of England and Ireland. Despite a good cast, the script (by Frank McEvoy) never reached its full potential as drama, due mostly to the direction (by Frank McEvoy). The setting and costumes were half-hearted attempts at 12th century realism, and the play would have been far better off without them; the lighting was far too bright, and did nothing to evoke the atmosphere of a medieval Irish castle in the midst of tragedy. Even the Irish royal family seemed at times to smack a bit of Ben Cartwright and sons (with John Humphreys as Little Joe?). Nonetheless, the script as a whole was a good one, and worth of production, and the acting was frequently interesting (particularly Jamie Miles and Rebecca Tucker, who won the Best Actress Award).

The Tragedy of Young Comely, by Cathy Steiner (winner of the award for Best Play), was both concise and very well-written. A short verse pantomime, it had an

advantage over the other two plays in requiring no precise setting, thus making it more suited to the necessary bareness of the Experimental Theater than more naturalistic plays set in living rooms or castles. Ably directed by Doug Kennedy (who won the award for Best Director), *Young Comely* was excellently done as far as style and oral interpretation went; unfortunately, the play was presented as if the audience were all sitting in front of the actors rather than around them and two of the characters, the Narrator and Young Comely, seemed to be competing for stage space. Tim Donahue was an excellent choice for the Narrator, as were Al Shapiro as the minstrel and Eric Luft as the Gnome (perhaps his best role to date), but Greg Warwick seemed unsuited for the part of Young Comely.

The Messenger, written and directed by Peter Davis, reminded one of a television-situation comedy. It had the advantage over television sit-coms, however, of being funny—often "uproariously" so. Basing his play on a Mark Twain piece, Davis produced an extremely effective piece of theater, and one that certainly deserved more than the one award that it received (John Mullin won Best Actor for his portrayal of Dupont-DuFort Sr. as General Haig as Wilbur Nebiah). If *The Messenger* was denied the award for best play because it was an adaptation, as I suspect, then adapted plays should either have been disallowed altogether, or they should have been allowed without discrimination.

Taken as a whole, the Student-written, one-acts represented a most enjoyable evening of theater, and certainly the best group of short plays done in a sitting here all year. All those who participated in any function, (and in particular, the authors) are to be highly commended.

Play Contest History

Past Award-Winners Exposed

(Editor's note: The following was written before the presentation of this year's one-act plays. For a listing of the recent award winners, see article elsewhere in this issue.)

by DAVID COLE

The American film industry produces hundreds of bad films every year, and even the most fanatical movie buff is hard-pressed to keep track of them. Nonetheless, Bowdoin students ought to acquaint themselves with two of the most prestigious bad movies ever made: *In Harm's Way* and *The Bramble Bush*. Ostensibly these two pictures have little in common outside of the very bad performances given by good actors. But for Bowdoin the link is clear: both bad films were based on bad books by Bowdoin alumni. James Basset '35 (of *In Harm's Way*) and Charles Mergendahl '42 (*The Bramble Bush*) began their creative careers at Bowdoin, and the spark for each was victory in the annual Masque and Gown Student-Written One Act Play Contest.

Drama had a difficult beginning at Bowdoin. As early as 1875 the editor of the *Orient* urged that a "dramatic corps" be formed to offer entertainments in Brunswick and Bath. The editor saw advantages in drama as a "drill in elocution," but also saw through to the true issue: "A dramatic entertainment is one of the few undertakings in which the pleasure overbalances the trouble and from which at the same time a handsome sum of money may be gained."

Orator support was, oddly, not enough. The "Doric" dramatic society formed in 1877 failed in the face of censorship by the College. In 1891 the *Orient* issued the call again, but though some students took part in the Congregationalist Church's production of "The Frogs of Windham," no regular dramatic club was formed until 1903. This time the directors kept out of trouble, and in 1909 the College made the club permanent; in 1913 it became the Masque and Gown.

The Masque and Gown prospered over the years, but astute students soon realized that something was missing: namely,

the "handsome sum of money" promised in that original *Orient* editorial. For a long time this fault could not be corrected; the College did not have enough money to pay the cash prizes that already existed. In 1933, however, two aspiring playwrights suggested that Masque and Gown sponsor a competition of one-act plays written by students, and the idea was accepted. In the spring of 1934 the first contest was offered, and the cash prize went to James Basset for "This Side Insanity." From there on it was one triumph after another, as Basset pursued his interest in insanity as a naval officer (G2 on the *Missouri* at the Japanese surrender), Nixon campaign worker, Los Angeles *Times* reporter and author of *In Harm's Way*.

The fortunes of the contest did not keep pace with those of the first winner, but the competition did continue, failing to take place only in 1945, 1946 and 1957. A number of winning authors have gone on to attempt professional careers in theatre. Jack Kinnard '42 and Mergendahl had plays first shown at Bowdoin later produced in New York City. "Bowdoin has yet to discover a Eugene O'Neill," notes Pat Quinby, principle source of information on the history of theatre at Bowdoin. "But David Kranes '59 has been



Nate Dane, the original best actor.

visiting playwright at the Long Wharf in New Haven, after having received a doctorate at Yale and is associate professor of drama at Utah, on leave this year as visiting playwright at New England College." Quinby points out that Kranes' full length play *Guests* "was produced at the University of New Hampshire a couple of years ago. He has also had plays produced in Brooklyn and

Washington, D.C." Quinby hopes that Kranes will return to see this year's contest, fifteen years after his "The Son" won first prize.

Best play, of course, if not the only award made. In the past, prizes have sometimes included awards for runner-up play, for best actor and actress, for best director, and for best design. This year four prizes will be given: best play, best actor, best actress, and best director. The first best actor award was won in 1937 by Nate Dane, in Edward L. Vergason's "God and the Ice Box." "It was one of those nights when I was either going to flop or go all the way," Dane recalled, and, aided by leading lady K.T. Daggett, he dazzled the audience and judges. Since Dane, about thirty students have been recognized for their performances in student-written plays, the latest being Tim Donohue '74, for his portrayal of the antique store owner in the immortal "Basil and Leopold Buy a Trout Stream" by Eric van der Luft (winner of the best play award).

Recently the contest has fallen on hard times. In 1970 only one play was performed out of the handful submitted, and in 1972 only three plays were submitted at all. "Over the last three years the quantity and quality of plays submitted has not been great," reflected Geoff Nelson, former president of the Masque and Gown and director of the winning "Inside Inside the Truth" (a work he refers to as "stupid") by Steve Fulchino '71. Nelson, who is directing again this year, noted the sharp rise in the number of plays submitted — "to my knowledge, the most ever" — and hoped that the rise in quantity will be reflected by a rise in quality.

"To the best of my knowledge," Mr. Quinby adds, "this is the first year when a play by a female student has been chosen for production. It bodes well for the future that the present contest has plays from each class in the College."

For the present, it looks doubtful that "Basil and Leopold" will ever emerge as a John Wayne or Richard Burton movie. Perhaps this year's plays will have a chance of reaching that pinnacle of success scaled by Jim Basset years ago.

Tamarack Boffo At Bowdoin

by DAN SHAPIRO

I really liked Tamarack last Saturday night. I knew they were pretty good from hearing bits and pieces of practices drifting out of the basement of Gibson, but when they came out in front of me, they exploded. They rushed off into a continuous flow of ever-changing pieces, charging the air of Pickard immediately. Each song was a collage of musical breaks, sometimes jazz, sometimes rock, from hard and loud to soft and gentle — they went off down a series of musical paths, exploring rhythms, creating textures, and changing tones.

I really liked them. I've been unsatisfied with rock lately, at its originality and stagnance. I just can't find much really new and exciting coming out (except the

new Donovan and Procul Harum). I've found new comfort in jazz and classical, at least temporarily forsaking the likes of Led Zepellin, Jeff Beck, and (shudder) Deep Purple. Maybe that's why Tamarack struck me. They're in the new zone of music between rock and jazz, presently led by John McLaughlin. Their influences are evident (they remind me of Fleetwood Mac, especially the *Future Games LP*), but they have lots of life and produce some different sounds. The thing that struck me the most was the completeness, the fullness of the group. They have room for improvement, of course, but their act is well together.

By now you must have heard who comprises Tamarack: Kurt Meyer, piano; Andy Munits, violin; Mike Carenbauer, guitar; Jan Person, guitar; Andy deGanahl, bass; John Merrill, guitar; and Peter Goodwin, drums. Using a rock drum back-up, the guitar, piano, and violin drift in and out of rock and jazz (all very vague terms), from hard rock to extended instrumentals and soft ballads. The show included all of these, most of them strung together into a smooth flux of music. Rather than typically end each number with a crescendo and break, Tamarack likes to move from one piece right into the

next, not stopping for applause or cheers (which were abundant that night). They do tend to get a little repetitive after a while, as some same rhythms are used in several pieces. But in general they are new, exciting, original, and complete.

Their staging was nice, too. The theater lights were used well (although, again, there could have been enough) to complete the mood the music was setting. Rather than an attention-demanding "light show," the lights created various colored backdrops to set off the group and give the audience more visual experience. These were the finishing touches on a very well-rounded act.

The audience was great — friendly and responsive — and the guys in the group seemed to feel it. This was a fund-and-morale-raising benefit concert to help Tamarack get out to Notre Dame for the National Collegiate Jazz Festival competition, April 8-15. This is the first time Bowdoin has been represented at the Festival, and judging by the performance we got last weekend, I think we can show a little pride.

One note: why not more concerts in Pickard? It's the most comfortable place on campus to listen to music, as well as having excellent acoustics. It would be nice.

Campaigners Plan Festival

The Undergraduate Division of the 175 Anniversary Campaign announced this week its plans in sponsoring a campus-wide, festival of the arts.

The art fair, which will be held the first weekend in May (5-6), will exhibit and sell students' work, including art, sketches, paintings, cartoons, photography, leatherwork, woodworking, jewelry, pottery, sculpture and lettering.

Musical talent will also be performed on this weekend, featuring the Bowdoin College Glee Club, dance recitals, one-act plays, and

individual instrumental and voice numbers.

The faculty will also be performing throughout the weekend; and, the organizing committee invites all students and campus-involved persons with any and all talent, to participate.

Anyone interested in working with the committee, or wishing to participate by either performing, exhibiting or donating their talents (for sale, proceeds going to the students' contribution to the capital fund campaign), please contact either Tim Donahue at ext. 448 or Terry O'Toole at ext. 401.

New SCATE Forms Due Soon

by GIL LEWIS

Is SCATE dead? Decidedly not.

In the past SCATE has been boring, unstructured and time-consuming to fill out. Because of this, less than 1/3 of all forms were ever returned. With such a low return it was often impossible to make a fair evaluation of a course and the

professor's performance. The new SCATE is shorter, easier to fill out and better structured to some extent. In no way are we saying that this new form is the answer to all our problems. However, we the members of the SCATE committee feel it's a start. Of course there will be those students who will disagree. We hope our differences will not stop a student from filling out the SCATE form.

Our ultimate goal should be trying to develop a strong and effective teacher evaluation system. This can only be done with your support. So when you receive a SCATE form in the mail please don't throw it away, fill it out and let those profs know what you think of them. REMEMBER THAT SCATE WILL ONLY BE AS EFFECTIVE AS YOU MAKE IT.



Eagleton Syndrome Typical

(Continued From Page Four)

basic sexual information. I try to answer specific questions, and also have pamphlets available on subjects such as birth control. In addition, I refer anyone desiring birth control devices or a woman wanting an abortion to an appropriate place. Many of the sexual hangups result from the attitude of the parents. For instance, a female student is unable to respond sexually because her mother's overriding concern was that she not get pregnant out of wedlock. This hardly engenders a healthy attitude toward sex." In response to a question on whether there seemed to be any change in the sexual situation since Bowdoin admitted women, Dr. Cowing replied that there had been. "The situation is definitely getting better. Last year there was an excess of noticeable male-female competition, but now things have fairly well settled down to a good, natural, working relationship."

Another common source of difficulty was students' motivation to study. As Dr. Cowing put it, "A lot of students have the attitude, 'My folks can make me attend college but they can't make me go to classes'—and so they don't. Almost nobody here lacks ability; they couldn't have gotten in if they did. But having the ability to do the work and wanting to do it are two different things. Subconsciously, some students want to fail in order to retaliate against their parents, though they almost never realize this. Other students are rebellious as a result of a feeling that they've been forced to attend Bowdoin simply because their relatives went here."

Should any students feel they have a problem, but be hesitant to go and "see a shrink" because of fear of peer ridicule or an "Eagleton syndrome," Dr. Cowing categorically stated that his records are totally confidential. "This is absolutely essential if we are to maintain the confidence of the counselees. The files will never be released unless specifically requested by the student—not to the Dean's office or the police or anybody else. In fact, we will not even reveal whether or not a student is seeing or has seen us in response to an inquiry from a third party."

Any students wishing to talk with Dr. Cowing should feel free to make an appointment by stopping by his office or calling extension 230. They will be seen

at the latest within three days or as soon as necessary should their problem be urgent. As Dr. Cowing pointed out, "We'll literally see anyone who walks through the door."

REMINDER

Nominations for the 1972-73 Surdna Research Fellowship Program are due April 20. Please contact Thomas D. Hopkins if you have any questions.

Senior ('74) class elections will be held Wednesday, April 18 in the Moulton Union. Petitions are now available at the Information desk and should be returned to the desk no later than 11 p.m. Monday.

BRUNSWICK DRUG CENTER

Can you give one night a week? The Brunswick Drug Rescue Center needs overnight volunteers for Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights from 10:00 p.m. Yes, you can sleep, you will have a private room. It is simply a matter of coverage, just in case. Morning and afternoon volunteers are also needed. If you think you can help, please call Frank Benson at 729-8787.

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Security Chief Sees Allocations Inadequate

(Continued From Page One)

headphones in plain view which "just happened to be broken". They were not taken.

In addition, Peter noted that of the records taken, few were of the classical variety. Although this may be due to the high resalability of rock albums, he felt that the thief was "someone with a taste for young music". Mr. Bud Whalen, head of the college security force agreed, saying that "just because you are a student doesn't mean you don't steal."

The former navy man thought it unlikely that "townies" were responsible. "We know the town kids," he said. "If their cars are up here we run them off."

Whoever the scoundrels, concern is mounting over the growing problems of campus security. Said Dean Paul Nyhus, "We were frustrated in trying to get the buildings locked up over vacation weekend... When there aren't 60-70 people in the buildings but only three or four, it is an invitation to problems."

Mr. Whalen, too, stressed that the dormitories would be safer if everyone left after the times posted. "You can't blame students for wanting to get in if they're staying over in the Senior Center, but there's got to be laws." "If you let people stay in the dorms, they would have to take responsibility," he went on. "The college could have some good, reliable students to keep their eyes out."

Dean Nyhus noted, "We need a consciousness raising movement among the students and some reaction to the problems of campus security." The administration, for its part, is reviewing the status of campus security and has ordered two pencil engravers to be made available to students in Moulton Union. With these, social security numbers can be lettered onto stereos and other property. Police, working with a program called "Operation Identification," have

found that items so marked are less likely to be snatched and are easier to recover.

Further, picture ID cards will be issued next year, and notices will be posted instructing incoming freshmen to provide themselves with adequate insurance coverage, which, said Dean Nyhus, "...in today's college could have some good, imminent sense."

But further measures may be necessary. "We've had it easy so far, Whalen commented. "Things are not getting better, they're getting worse." Hampered by a high rate of turnover of employees and a lack of trained personnel, he feels that the security budget is inadequate. "Until the college spends some money, and some decent money, they aren't going to get decent men," he stated.

Provost Deserves Respect

(Continued From Page Six)

Dean Robison was the Pastor of a Rural Baptist Church and later the Associate Pastor of a Presbyterian church in Fort Worth, Texas. After a stint in England as Civilian Auxiliary Chaplain and later as an Assistant in the Education Office of the RAF in Greenham Common, England, Dean Robison returned to Texas to serve as the Dean of Students at a small private school in San Marcos. In 1965, it was off to Washington, D.C. where he served as a Regional Officer of University Relations and Training and later as Director of University Affairs for the Peace Corps. From the Washington Offices of the Peace Corps, Mr. Robison moved across town to the Department of State as a Special Assistant to the Deputy Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, serving successively under U. Alexis Johnson, Foy D. Kohler, and Charles Bohlen. After two years in the bureaucracy of the Department of State, Bowdoin's broadly-based Provost and Dean of the Faculty spent two years at Wesleyan University as Associate

Provost for the Social Sciences and Lecturer in Public Affairs, before coming to his present position in the Maine Woods, a far cry from his native Texas.

One cannot help but come away from a series of interviews with this absolutely amazing individual without an intense feeling of admiration and respect for both his professional career and the man himself.

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Student Judiciary Board should sign-up at the Moulton Union Information Desk by April 19, 1973 no later than five (5) p.m. The Student Council will nominate four (4) students who will be Seniors and six (6) students who will be Juniors. The Student Judiciary Board will choose one student who will be a Senior and two students who will be Juniors. Also, two alternates will be selected.

Petitions available April 16, 1973 and are due April 20, 1973, five (5) p.m. One-hundred (100) signatures required. Elections will be held the week of the 22nd of April, 1973.

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COMMITTEES OF THE GOVERNING BOARDS
 A list of Governing Board Committees with Student Representatives will be at the Moulton Union Information Desk. Sign-up by April 17, 1973, five (5) p.m. Interview times will be posted at the M.U. Info Desk.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

so that we may survive. Dow Chemical is using its unlimited resources in an attempt to destroy us economically and eliminate the collective bargaining process of our Local Union which is 14055 of the United Steelworkers.

Many workers and their families have suffered unlimited hardships in the loss of income and personal property which they have had to sell in order to feed their families because Dow Chemical refuses to resolve an unjust labor dispute provoked by Dow Chemical and its local management.

In the interest of humanity we ask that you print this letter in your college paper and that the student body aid us by refusing to buy Handi-wrap plastic food wrap and Ziploc bags which are made at the Bay City plant.

If there are individuals or groups on campus who would like to aid us in this humane endeavor, please contact me at the address which is given below. We request that they boycott the above mentioned products which are produced by Dow Chemical in Bay City and by any other aid or activities which may aid our cause.

Please print this letter in your student newspaper and if possible send me a copy.

Thank you,
 Martin Schwerin
 401 N. Chilton St.
 Bay City, Michigan
 Local 14055

French Postcards?

April 5, 1973

Gentlemen:

Bravo! and congratulations to the young curator responsible for the current exhibition at the art museum of nineteenth century, French prints. This is definitely one trend that should be encouraged. I only regret that I will be leaving Bowdoin without having had the chance to see half of what the vault contains. More and better exhibitions arranged by students of a caliber equal to this one are certainly in order. It certainly makes me feel more at home in the museum.

Sincerely,
 Barry H. Browning

Postman Rings Twice

To The Editor:

As I'm sure you know, the U.S. Postal Service has instituted rate increases for second-class mail averaging 127 percent over a five-year period. I have cosponsored legislation that would ease the burden of this and future rate increases by spreading them over a ten-year period.

Sponsored by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, the bill would also require that the first 250,000 copies of each issue of publications mailed under second-class permits be charged the rate established June 1, 1972; it would forbid the Postal Service from imposing any per piece surcharge on second-class matter; and it would establish a postal service policy to encourage and support the widest possible dissemination of news, opinion, scientific, cultural and educational matter.

The per piece surcharge is particularly damaging to smaller circulation publications, since it would wipe out all the efforts of the smaller publications to save on mailing costs by reducing weight.

While the effect of postal rate increases on larger publications has been widely publicized, the plight of the smaller publications is less well known. I am asking your help in dramatizing the problems postal increases pose for you.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee is holding hearings on the bill, and I would like to bring your views to the Committee's attention. I would appreciate receiving any response you might want to make by March 31st.

With the current trend toward more specialized outlets of information, it is imperative that we do everything we can to insure that the public receives information from as many outlets as possible, so it can make informed judgments about the increasingly complex problems America faces.

If one small newsletter is forced to cease publication because it cannot absorb or pass on a postal rate increase, the readers of that newsletter will be denied the information it contains. If enough small publications fail, we will all suffer.

Sincerely,
 Edmund S. Muskie

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An Honorable Peace?

(Continued From Page Four)

I wish to make a point about language. It is a human creation. It comes from us. Used honestly it becomes us - our language is a kind of self, a way of embracing our selfhood and our relation to our world. It is not something apart from ourselves - what I say is me. Used dishonestly it is a way of divorcing ourselves from ourselves, and, by extension, from our stake in mankind. In the Elizabethan age the word "kind" meant, among other things, of mankind. The word expressed an awareness of oneness and unity with the species of human kind, an ethical dimension we have lost. Now it presupposes a certain arrogance - I am in a position of superiority and I can be patronizing or condescending. I can be kind, kind to animals, kind to poor people, kind to Vietnamese, kind to my inferiors. This sense of the word captures America's attitude - we will be kind to our former enemies as they struggle out from the stone age into which we have bombed them. The word "charity" has suffered a similar degradation, and I suggest that unless we recapture - if we can - the older meanings

of the words kindness and charity, their dimensions of humaneness and love, we cannot survive. Oh, we'll survive, I guess, in some form - but as human beings who learn their humanity by becoming aware of that of others? I wonder. The men return, the bombs they dropped killed many of their fellow men, and the leaders who sent them use them again as despicably as they used them before. Peace with honor. Try saying it ten times and see what it means.

What I say is not new. It is hard to say something new. Our leaders have left many of us almost speechless. We will remain speechless, all of us, repeating cliches as I have done today, unless we confront that ethical dimension which peace with honor avoids. We are dishonored as humans by Nixon's honor and if we accept his definition of peace we will have difficulty living at peace with ourselves and with human kind on this tiny planet we share. If we do not insist that our language retain its central role as a human expression we will learn only to lie. That is the lesson of peace with honor.

I wish to close with a poem by Thich Nhat Hanh, a Buddhist Monk, still under sentence of death by President Thieu:

Listen to this:
 Yesterday six Vietcong came through my village.
 Because of this my village was bombed - completely destroyed.
 Every soul was killed.
 When I come back to the village now, the day after,
 There is nothing but clouds of dust and the river, still flowing.
 The pagoda has neither roof nor altar.
 Only the foundations of houses are left.
 The bamboo thickets have been burned away.
 Men cannot be our enemies - even men called 'Vietcong'!
 If we kill men, what brothers will we have left?
 With whom shall we live then?

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SPORTS



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SPORTS

Bear Facts

Riders Invade N.Y.C.

by D. E. REEVES
The cyclists left Brunswick with great fanfare and then faded into obscurity along the back roads on their way to Washington D.C. Keeping their schedule, the ever changing number of riders invaded towns on their route to be greeted by energetic alumni at some stops, while disappointingly few at others.

Their exodus continued through the capricious New England spring weather. Midway through their journey, their number dwindled to six, the riders stumbled upon that great concrete jungle of the northeast — New York City.

The awe-inspiring traffic and the "demolition derby" style of the cabbies persuaded them not to attempt to navigate New York streets on bicycles. Upon entering the city, the six weary travelers took part in that great New York pastime of finding a parking space. Having completed this task they piled out of their cars and made their way to a friendly reception at the Williams Club where they were greeted by forty

interested and appreciative alumni.

Their indoctrination was not complete, for when they returned to their cars they found out that they had unknowingly parked in a tow away zone. Fear not, because the van and their two other cars were immobile, but one of New York's finest left each of them a twenty-five dollar souvenir on their windshield.

Their next stop was Times Square where they met reporters from local news stations. Questions were asked and pictures were taken and they made it on the news, though under some very strange conditions. On the six o'clock news were the six smiling riders complemented with a narration about rising meat costs.

After this dubious brush with fame they headed for the George Washington Bridge by car because they were warned not to ride through such scenic areas as Forty-Second Street and Harlem. The six completed their day in New York a little more experienced but quite a bit poorer. Thanks!



Ken Hollis (10) scores as teammate Jo Spaulding (20) looks on.

Spring Season Starts Well

Runners on Stampede

by BILL LARSON
White-and-Black was everywhere last Saturday, April 7, as the Polar Bears opened their Spring Track Season with a powerful victory over UMPG (U Maine Portland-Gorham) and SMVTI (Southeastern Maine Vocational-Technical Institute). In the final tabulation it was Bowdoin 129 1/2, UMPG 40, and SMVTI 20 1/2, with Bowdoin capturing firsts in 12 of 16 regular events and winning both the 440 and Mile relays. The Freshmen on the squad continued to show the strength they had indoors, as a whole string of old Bowdoin Fresh Records fell to them.

In the meet itself the Field Events went extremely well for the team: Led by Captain Peter Healey, Bowdoin swept the Hammer with Waithe, Frost, and

Carlson respectively taking the 2-3-4 positions. In the Discus, Waithe took the first leaving the 2-3 spots to Leavitt and Piacentini. And rounding out the Weight events was the Shot Put where the Bears again dominated, this time with Leavitt in first, followed by Waithe and Clark in second and third positions.

Bob Gay took the top spot in both the Long and Triple Jumps with Dalton jumping for second in the former and Getchell getting it in the latter event. Getchell's jump set a new Freshman record. In the Pole Vault only one Bowdoin competitor, Little-Hale was in the winners' column, but he took first while tying the record. The High Jump and Javelin were the least impressive of all the Field events but even there Jim Piacentini managed to

get a third in the "Jav" and fourth in the "High-J".

In both the 100 and 220 Paul Paget and Drew Elinoff came in respectively for second and third to give the team representation on the score sheet in the dashes. Tom Getchell won both the 120 High Hurdles and the 440 Intermediates with a new Fresh record in the latter. In the same two events Fecteau took the second place spots and Piacentini took fourth in the 120s. The 440 was a near-sweep as Dunn, Dalton and Small took the first three places and Vivian tied with a SMVTI man for fourth. In the 880 Samsidis was first, Benoit fourth. Finally, Bowdoin as expected, did extremely well in both the Mile and Two Mile events sweeping both of them. Sanborn led the pack with his

4:21.9 season-opener (and again in another Frosh record) followed by Wilson, LaPann, and Benoit. In the Two, Wilson and Davis tied for the winning spot, followed by Sanborn and Collins.

This Saturday the team is again at homes — this time with what should prove to be much stiffer competition — UNH. Like to see you in there — 1:00 p.m.

B-Ball

by DEBBIE SWISS
The varsity baseball players spent their spring vacation conducting a Florida tour. Though the team lost each of their games, the opposing teams were very strong and had the advantage of having previously played 12-14 games. In a scrimmage with MIT, Bowdoin came out ahead 7-5, though MIT defeated Bowdoin 4-1 last year.

The first game for the Polar Bears ended up in a 4-3 loss to Rollins College, with Mark Gellerson pitching eleven innings. Bowdoin had eleven hits against Rollins' top pitcher, who went into the game with a 5-1 record. In Bowdoin's next encounter with Rollins, Mike Perry, who hit consistently well on the tour, had two hits, but Rollins won the game with a 4-0 score. In this game, both Elias and Welch looked good on the mound.

Against Florida Tech, Bowdoin gave up seven unearned runs in the seventh inning and went down 10-7. Mike Perry and Bob Rozumek had two hits each, including a double by Rozumek. In the two games against Eckerd, Bowdoin was bombed 13-4 and 16-3. In the first game, Felker had two hits. In the second, Hess had two hits (one a double), Rozumek had a double, and Welch a triple. The teams' performance in the games against Eckerd was not on par with that of the first three games with eleven errors in the two games against Eckerd and only four in the first three games.

Coach Edmund Coombs feels that the trip was worthwhile in revealing the team's capabilities and weaknesses and feels that this year's team is stronger than last year's. Two sophomores, Roy Knight and Dan Vogt, looked good on the tour and should be a

Lacrosse

by DEBBIE SWISS
Bowdoin's varsity lacrosse team fared very well on their spring tour. After the tour, Bowdoin's ranking moved from fourteenth in New England to twelfth. Whereas last year's tour netted a 3-1 record, this year's team won each of their games, though the teams were generally tougher.

In the first game of the tour, Bowdoin scrimmaged Swarthmore and won 16-4. The team went on to defeat Haverford 16-2, Delaware 10-5, and Villanova 13-11. The highlight of the tour came in the game with Villanova, their toughest opponent. Six minutes into the third period Bowdoin was behind 8-1, but the team came back to tie the score 8-8 by the end of the third.

During the tour, Charlie Cory and Jo Spaulding did very well on attack. Defense was led by Dave Tyrral and goalie Dave Jordon. Midfielders Biff Bermingham, Howie Martin, and Tom Tsagarakis also performed well.

Though last year's lacrosse jocks ended up with a 10-5 record, the best Bowdoin has ever had. Coach Lapointe feels this year's team can better this standing. He mentioned that the team has definitely improved and is optimistic about the season if improvement continues and if there are no injuries. The team faces Wesleyan tomorrow in a home game at 2:00.



John LeSauvage scores despite goalie's attempt to make the save.



plus for the team. A 1:00 home game is scheduled against Brandeis tomorrow.



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VOLUME CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1973

NUMBER 21



Committee Members Favor Extending Greason's Power

by PETER PIZZI

To a reassuring degree, the performance of the Recording Committee betters that of the committee whose policy it implements, the now infamous CEP. The Committee, whose membership includes Deans Greason and Nyhus, Messrs. Small, Christie, Huntington and Curtis, and Ms. Small, is charged with the application of the broad principles of education policy adopted by the College.

It deliberates on routine matters such as requests for leaves of absence, semesters abroad or at other institutions, and interdepartmental majors. It also is burdened with the unpleasant task of deciding which students who fail more than their allotted number of courses will be permitted to stay, excused by factors beyond their control which prevented them from attaining at least B grades.

A sampling of opinion of the Recording Committee around the college would probably consist of accusations that Dean Greason dominates the Committee's decisions, that the Committee is partial to certain types of students, or that only with student participation on the Committee could it truly pass prudent and well-informed judgments on the avenues open to and the fate of a student at Bowdoin.

With regard to the first of these allegations, it is probably more accurate to contend that the Dean dominates the processing of a student's case before it reaches the Recording Committee and exerts considerable impact in this role, though substantially less once the Committee actually reviews a case.

In presenting each case to the Committee, which convenes usually monthly and at the end of every semester, Dean Greason provides a brief history of the case and his recommendation for action. Ms. Small, Mr. Christie and Dean Nyhus all stressed that in no way does the Dean exert any real influence in their final decisions and, once he has presented the case and his views on it, does not dominate the proceedings. Mr. Huntington, though, stated that the Dean's recommendations are adopted in about fifty percent of the rulings.

Ms. Small and Mr. Christie believed that the role of the Dean in the process should be expanded to encompass the more routine matters not requiring the full committee's decision. "Some of the things we deal with are somewhat of a waste of time, but since it is in the interests of the students, it really isn't a waste," said Christie. Apparently, the Dean prefers to have faculty action on as many decisions as possible. "We try to get him (Dean Greason) to take on a little more himself," said Ms. Small.

The "routine" or "waste of time" matters spoken of by the members include student requests to go on exchange, for semesters off, major changes, or similar items that need only be processed by the bureaucracy. If Dean Greason's role in such matters has expanded, this has taken place under the direction of the Committee and not against their informed opinions.

The Dean's duties to determine which cases the Committee will hear, coupled with his opportunity to summarize and

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Thousands Rejected by College As Bowdoin Admits New Class

by DAVID COLE

Early this week — officially, at noon last Friday, April 13 — the Department of Admissions completed its principle yearly task with the notification of candidates for the Class of 1977. Once again, Bowdoin has completed a year among the most selective schools in the country. In an exception to a general trend, and to the surprise even of Director of Admissions Richard Moll, the number of applicants continued to rise. A record 3725 candidates, 2480 men and 1245 women, were considered.

This week, 686 of them received a letter beginning "You're in!" Among the lucky will be 488 men — a slender 18.4% of all applicants — and 198 women — a remarkable 15.9%. The final class, of all goes as expected, should include about 250 men and 130 women.

Although Moll's department was given last-minute permission to expand the class by 30 women and 10 men (apparently to fill spaces left by present students planning to study away from the College next year), the Admissions Department still found itself in the unhappy position of having to turn away many able students. "I have a hunch that between three-fourths and seven-eighths of the applicant pool could have survived at Bowdoin," Moll commented. The Admissions Committee were especially hard-pressed to choose among female candidates; in response to one letter of recommendation, one member of the department wrote that many fine women were smiling at Bowdoin, and Admissions had the unpleasant task of sneering back.

"I hope the pool levels off," Moll said on Tuesday. "This was the first year when I felt we had too many applicants." But he added that, on the other hand, one ought not to forget the maxim that "the tougher you are the more they want you." As Harvard (and among small colleges, Amherst) has consistently shown, the best students are not discouraged by a school's reputation for super-selectivity. It is the average student, well-rounded but with no particular talent, who is more likely to shy away from Bowdoin.

In this most-selective-class-yet, who got in? "Again this year we tried to create a class full of differences," Moll remarked. "Trite as that may sound, that remains the key." "We will go out of our way to admit to this college a number of students who have an exceptional talent," the Director elaborated. "I would say that at the moment these talents are in music and athletics."

In the heat of February's CEP controversy, many who feared a drift away from their concept of Bowdoin's educational tradition attacked the Admissions Department for presenting a false view of Bowdoin's strengths, particularly in art and music. Moll defends his policy. "I won't dump on any department at Bowdoin. It's possible for a person to come to Bowdoin and spend four years studying music if he finds an interested instructor and takes advantage of independent study," Moll believes. "Happiness at Bowdoin is not necessarily a correlate of the strength of your department." He does not try to

fool applicants. He tells them to read the catalogue. In one instance, a candidate recommended by Margaret Mead was not accepted; the applicant planned to major in Anthropology, which the College at present does not offer. "Bowdoin's a liberal arts college," Moll concluded. "We sell it as a generalist college. We're not professionalizing people in any zone." Bowdoin seeks the talented student who will apply himself, and this exceptional talent can take any form from a genius for sculpture to demonstrated skill at hockey. Although Moll feels that next year's class will be strong academically, the search for talent goes beyond academics.

There are no quotas, and Moll denies that any attempt is made to take a certain number of blacks, or Maine residents, or football or hockey players or alumni offspring. "There's an edge in the admissions process, the student from far away, the student representing a minority, and students of exceptional talent," Moll says, and he adds that one could go so far as to say that there is some edge for almost any "special label." Only in the case of alumni offspring — "legacies" — does Moll acknowledge a clear-cut advantage, at least in terms of the final statistics: while 18.4% of all applicants were accepted, 38% of the legacies got in.

In a small class by themselves are the children of the very rich especially of very rich alumni. Although Moll denies that he considers candidates on this basis (except insofar as wealth means no need for aid in a year when funds are short), there is no question that there is a certain amount of pressure from the administration. "The worst time to be director of admissions is during a capital campaign year," Moll admitted, adding that he entered this year with "a certain trepidation." But he was satisfied with the lack of pressure. Although about fifty applications were reviewed by the administration (not simply including legacies or children of wealth), Moll says that no students this year were admitted over his head. Though this has occurred in the past, Moll asserts that the number of such admittees has been negligible. "If the next nine years of this campaign pass as comfortably," he adds, "my ears will have been unwarranted."

The result, according to Moll, is a very strong Class of 1977, one likely to further enhance Bowdoin's image as among the best small colleges in the country. And no one is more conscious of the importance of a good image than Dick Moll. "Bowdoin is no longer a 'comer,'" Moll asserts. The College now competes on a fairly even basis with Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Williams, Princeton, and Yale. But Bowdoin is very clearly in a period of transition. "At the moment, our image has changed . . . from a good, rather sleepy New England college. But no one knows what it is changing to." Moll believes that "there are many people who want to know if our changes will lead us more into the Williams camp or into the Wesleyan camp." He declined to elaborate on his definition of these "camps."

The image that needs to be bolstered a little, Moll feels, is that of Bowdoin as a serious academic institution. Because of recent changes, some people see Bowdoin as rather radical, a college for the especially individualistic, the very talented if rather weird. Others maintain the "sleepy New England college" image. This has an effect on the sort of student who applies to Bowdoin; many have very different expectations. For instance, Moll notes that "Too many alumni use the image of ten years ago."

This is especially important, because the alumni form a very important part of the admissions network. An organization called BASIC (for Bowdoin Alumni Schools and Interviewing Committee) maintains 53 organizations from Hawaii and Alaska to Miami and Caribou. Over 250 alumni are involved in the organization, which this year interviewed 438 candidates. The group is especially important on the West Coast. As Bowdoin attempts to attract students from far away, this group becomes especially important. There was a time, Moll recalls, when he could "pull in an applicant just because he wore an Arizona label." Today, he says, "I

(Please Turn To Page Five)

Students Request A Greater Voice In Administration

by SUMNER GERARD

Students should have more voice in college affairs, claims a report recently issued by an Ad Hoc Committee to the Student Council.

"Although almost all the policy decisions made at Bowdoin affect the whole school community, there is little in the process of making these decisions to ensure the involvement of the students and the recognition of their interests," maintains the committee; which was set up by student council president, Gregory Leary, following the controversy over the CEP report.

The report, submitted by Edwin Lee, '74, Paul Vagnozzi, '75, Andrew Alisberg, '76, David Ruccio, '76, George Hasiotis, '76, and Douglas Lyons '73, states that its purpose is "to identify, define, and propose alternatives to certain problems, confronting the Bowdoin community." Specific "problems" discussed in the report include tenure, the advisory system, admissions policy, course evaluation, and the policy-making process in general at Bowdoin.

It is the contention of the committee that barring students from positions of responsibility in these areas is not only inequitable, but wasteful. "The students themselves provide a large pool of a virtually untapped resource, who are capable and willing to take a responsible part in building their community," the report argues.

Accordingly, the ad hoc committee has set forth in its report a list of suggestions which, if adopted, would greatly expand the students' role in all areas of decision-making at Bowdoin.

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Recording Committee Loses Time On Routine Matters

(Continued From Page One)

initially assess each case does give him an important amount of influence in setting the tone before the Committee discusses the matter. The extent of his influence in this capacity is documented by the experience of one student who went before the Committee last semester for failing two of five courses.

In his previous four semesters, the student had maintained about an H-average, accumulated no other failures and revealed himself to others as a serious and interested member of the College community. He had accumulated one of his two failures in his fifth course by dropping the tutorial type course just after the deadline. The course had met only twice and was, in his estimation, "worthless." This failure has subsequently been removed. The other failure was attained in a course with only one exam which the student had walked out of, not even handing in his paper, because his mind had "drawn a blank" due to nervousness with the unusual pressure he felt. "It was absurd that I should have to go up before them. Only one was an 'academic' failure. The other was a 'bureaucratic' difficulty. It was obvious to everyone involved that there was no problem with me as a student, but Greason was vague and never gave me a good reason as to why I had to appear."

The student met with Greason in the morning and that afternoon the Recording Committee decided to give him a warning which would appear on his record. Astonished at the ruling, the student went to the Committee, as all students are entitled to do, and presented what seemed to him a straight-forward case. The Committee, apparently admitting its misconception of the affair, reversed its decision and the matter was dropped. From the student's testimony and the Committee's final action, it would appear that Dean Greason failed to provide an accurate summation of the details of the situation. "I was sort of insulted at having to appear like that. I felt Greason was the least behind me," the student explained.

Though all was set right in the end, which speaks for the flexibility and prudence of the Committee's decisions, this instance seems to exemplify the importance of the Dean's role and the need for thorough scrutiny of each case by the Dean and the Committee.

In instances where students failed two subjects in one semester (three for freshmen), Dean Greason mentioned four extenuating circumstances which affect Committee decisions. If for one of the courses failed the committee felt the student was

inadequately prepared and took the course under poor counsel from his advisor, the Committee is likely to allow him another chance to prove his academic merit. If the student is from a disadvantaged background and perhaps attended a high school which failed to insure the student's competence in the particular area involved in the course, a similar ruling might be reached. A bout with cholera or any prolonged illness would certainly be taken into consideration by the Committee. Finally, a student can claim that during the semester he was under unusual emotional stress due to the death of someone close to him, a psychological problem, or similar conditions which prevented him from satisfactorily completing his courses. These and other circumstances can be argued for by the student when he makes his statement in writing or orally to the Dean or, if he wishes, when he appears before the Committee. Other students and faculty members can also appear or submit a statement in behalf of the student.

The usual response by the Committee to a student who was unable to speak persuasively for himself is a semester off to "break the pattern," as Dean Greason put it.

One criticism of the Committee's judgements was provided by Prof. Christie, a Mathematics teacher at Bowdoin for thirty-one years; "The Committee takes so seriously its responsibility to the individual student that it often compromises some of the standards of the College. It is a matter of high standards versus the individual." Perhaps such a compromise was a result of one decision by the Committee wherein a student who failed three subjects was permitted to remain. The Committee was persuaded by his arguments that he had psychological problems impeding his academic achievement. "I conned them," this student claimed. "The facts were there that I should be asked to leave for a semester. I just threw them out in a way that made them seem less detrimental to my case. I think I should have been bounced, though the story was not a fabrication. I was messed up that semester. . . . I think they were critical enough to see through a con that was pure bull." Though the Committee was quite lenient in his case, the student had high confidence in the prudence of the members.

An issue involving the Recording Committee which is certain to flare up in the near future is that of student participation on the Committee. Currently, no student participates

in the Committee's decisions in any capacity other than as spokesman for friends, or themselves, or in policy decisions not directly affecting a particular student's interests.

Opinion of the Committee members seems unlikely to alter this arrangement. Dean Greason, in commenting about this issue, stressed the "professional" nature of the concerns of the Committee, as did Ms. Small and Mr. Christie. "When we're talking about a certain academic program, a high level of experience is required for sound judgements", that, according to the Dean, students do not possess. Ms. Small observed that "we (the faculty) have all been students, in fact probably about three times as long as you, and are just as aware of student problems. We are employed for our technical expertise and for our knowledge as educators."

Mr. Christie, expressing similar reasoning, held the demand for student participation "hardly realistic. . . . They (students) cannot be expected to fulfill the professional and institutional roles required of faculty members. Their ideas are welcome and there are already many channels available for this."

Ms. Small also stressed the absolute degree of confidentiality required in hearing the personal problems of students who are in academic difficulty. Mr. Huntington, a professor at Bowdoin for some twenty years, saw no reason why students shouldn't be allowed to fulfill a role equal to faculty members on the Committee. Mr. Palmer who, though not a member of the Committee, has had five years experience as an administrator at Dartmouth College where students are allowed to fulfill such a role, said, "I believe firmly . . . that the students should very definitely have a voice in matters that affect the community, as does the Recording Committee."

With regard to the problem of students possessing intimate knowledge of their peers and the difficulties which could arise as a result, Mr. Huntington felt that the "same is true of faculty members." "Perhaps I would come up with other objections if I thought about it more," he added. The real issue, Mr. Huntington contended, would rest on whether or not students would themselves "be willing to have other students pass judgements on them with intimate knowledge of their problems."

To ask for student participation is not to accuse the Recording Committee of unsuccessfully fulfilling its task. Indeed, most who have had experience with the Committee, including those

students whose cases were discussed above, all express confidence in the Committee as a deliberating body.

But to state that students should have no role in or could add little to a body that passes judgements on them other than to speak for themselves or others is to underestimate the contribution which student membership could provide. Surprisingly enough, Dean Greason estimated that "most of the Committee members would probably resign if students were taken on." Certainly no professor would claim full familiarity with student life, especially as it exists outside the

classroom situation. Judgement by peers is a basic principle of American jurisprudence and though the full thrust of such judicial theory need not and does not apply in the instance of a college, the value of the insights which a fellow student could add is not to be slighted.

The only real issue, as Mr. Huntington pointed out, is whether or not students would be willing to submit to judgement by their peers and the dissemination of intimate knowledge to them. If students are willing to take on such responsibility, the faculty has little justification to deny their participation.

Purchases Down

Students Join Meat Boycott At Union

by RICHARD CREW

Soaring meat prices have brought housewives all over the nation to fury, resulting in the boycott one hears about so often these days. One may nevertheless wonder what college students, most of whom are not direct consumers, are doing in the general struggle to lower meat prices. One third of all students who eat at the Moulton Union went meatless last week, taking advantage of the "alternative menu" offered by the Moulton Union Dining Service. As a result of this action, the Dining Service has been able to cut down on its meat purchase by one-third.

The boycott at the Union started when two interested students posted a petition in the Union Dining Room. This petition, which 78 students eventually signed, requested that the Dining Service boycott meat for one week if a majority of the students who ate there were to sign it. Ron Crowe, seeing this and knowing nothing about, contacted several petitioners whose names he recognized. They expressed a desire that the Union cut down on its meat purchase, particularly beef, pork, and lamb, or at least offer an alternative vegetarian menu for those students who wished to boycott individually.

The 78 students were by no means a majority, but it was sufficient of a response to merit consideration. The "alternative

menu" was worked out, said Ron Crowe, not so much with the intention of saving money on the boycott as to "open up variety". Mr. Crowe said that it was "really hard to tell" how effective the Union boycott was, but seemed to think that the response was very good.

It does not appear that the boycott will be continued, although Mr. Crowe said that it certainly would be if the students showed an interest in doing so. The response from the students was not by any means successful, and even the original petitioners felt that the boycott "was not tremendously effective except insofar as it allowed those students who wished to go meatless to do so. Just how widespread the boycott might have been may be seen in the events at Mt. Holyoke, where the anti-meat attitude was so strong that the few students who remained carnivorous felt obliged to protest, saying that since they paid for their food, they had the right to eat meat. This sequence of events has had no counterpart at Bowdoin.

The Bowdoin College Choral will present Handel's MESSIAH at 3:00 and 7:00 on Sunday, at the First Parish Church. All are invited.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

. . . that Sprague Ackley '76 of the DEKE House flew to Martinique yesterday to race in the sunfish world championships representing the US as one of 10 representatives? He'll return via jet on Monday, April 30?

. . . that Gabby Lopez '74 and Brian MacDonald '73 went to Amsterdam over spring vacation. They report whooping it up after dark at big clubs and shows and know all about night life in Amsterdam?

. . . that Bowdoin Bermuda Week was a great success, and that next spring Fred Honold '74, Bowdoin Orient feature writer, hopes to do a complete report on Bowdoin-Bermuda '74 - like he did on the "Pedaling Polar Bears"?

. . . that this year's Bowdoin Bermuda group included 18 students, many of whom are already planning for Bowdoin-Bermuda '74?

. . . that "Rip" Jones '74 of the TD House is Stowe Travel student rep. on campus for '73 and '74? "Rip" has worked on airline sales at Portland, Boston and-Atlanta airports. His dad is now assistant vice president, public relations, for Delta Airlines with headquarter offices in Atlanta.

. . . that new Summer Europe Youth Fares for '73 are as follows:

JET ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON - NEW YOUTH FARES:	
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Tenure Halt Recommended

(Continued From Page One)

The most ambitious of the proposals is a plan for a "community government" described in the report as "a combined group of student and faculty representatives." A student-faculty senate would roughly replace the present faculty meetings, and would review "all questions and policy of general student-faculty concern." Under this new government most committees would be made up of equal numbers of students and faculty.

Another of the proposals would abolish tenure and substitute in its place a "contract program" whereby all professors would be required to reapply every three to five years for recontracting. Final decisions on faculty contracting would be made by a joint student-faculty Contract Committee.

The Faculty Affairs Committee which currently makes decisions on tenure, would continue in a

different capacity. In addition to overseeing faculty assignments and promotions, it would maintain a "confidential record of semester-to-semester evaluation of all faculty." Further, student evaluation of courses would become a "mandatory affair conducted in standardized form and accompanying semester registration forms."

Other proposals call for a training program and expanded powers for student interviewers who work in the admissions office, the selection of a student Admissions Officer, and the creation of a student advisory system.

It is the hope of the committee that these proposals will be discussed in the upcoming elections for student government. "We would like to see the candidates take positions on these issues," Paul Vagnozzi stated.

If the proposals receive enough student support, the student council will eventually take them to the faculty, he said.

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Meet The Candidates

Presidential Hopefuls Present Their Platforms

This Wednesday students will select next year's Student Council. Following are position statements by the candidates for Council President.

the Coffin St. parking lot and other parking areas that are usually empty. Plants could be added to liven up the many dull areas.

I would also demand that the Student Council insist that the admission fee to any campus-wide activity ranging from a fraternity party to a cultural event be the same for both male and female students. Sexual discrimination on this campus, no matter which sex is discriminated against, must stop.

Consequently I offer myself to you as a candidate for radical change from the status quo. By radical I do not mean that I am advocating a program of sit-ins and riots. Rather, I wish to see a strong movement of group effort for a more progressive educational atmosphere where the growth of our uniqueness, individuality and thinking processes are paramount. I realize that this cannot be accomplished in one year, but with your help we shall begin.



RICHARDSON/ORIENT

by ALAN L. GANSBERG

As a student body we have shown over the last few years that we can organize and affect the direction in which our institution is heading. Working against the proposed change in the marking system last year and the CEP report this year are such examples of showing our strength. I believe we can work to change Bowdoin, to make an educationally-sound school a unique school.

Our first step must be to reach a new level of student power. We should have a say, but not necessarily the absolute word, in the decision of the administration as to which professors are contracted for tenure. At the same time we should insist that the administration hire more professors so as not to decrease the already faltering student-faculty ratio. A low ratio has been one of Bowdoin's strongest points and we cannot let the numerical growth in the size of the enrollment change it.

A committee should be appointed immediately to once again investigate any possibility of change in the marking system. After studying other marking systems and graduate school records of other colleges' senior classes I have become convinced that the ambiguity of our four point marking system makes it in no way "liberal", while it is a handicap for those students who wish to attend graduate schools. I suggest at least a system of credit and an evaluation instead of a mark for courses such as drama, studio art, creative writing and the like.

We should also investigate the possibility of allowing students to take five courses the first semester of a school year and three courses the second semester, totalling eight courses and credits, yet perhaps lightening the load when a student is taking more intensive advanced courses. There should be more art and music courses available, as student interest appears to show a need for more. Pottery equipment should be added immediately. Of course, if possible all departments should be enlarged and be able to offer more courses, but at the moment support of the art courses puts it first on the list. Dance classes, presently non-credit courses, should be full-credit courses and perhaps together with the drama courses merged to form a performing arts and drama department.

I would like to see more genre and classical films shown here. With no film courses the art associate and occasional film festivals are the only outlets for the Bowdoin student with an interest in films. We should also invite more professional performing groups to our stage.

It would be nice to make our campus more pleasant to look at and walk through. I suggest we insist that students with cars use



RICHARDSON/ORIENT

by ROBERT KRACHMAN

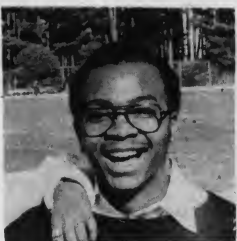
I am a candidate for the presidency of the Student Council because of a sincere concern with student life at Bowdoin. My interest has been demonstrated in the past two years by active participation and leadership on many Council committees - I have neither shirked my responsibilities as Council member nor have I volunteered solely for highly visible committees in order to further political ambitions.

My present concern focuses upon the future of student government at Bowdoin. In the past, the Council has reacted to "crisis issues" instigated by other groups. The time has come for the Council to take the initiative in molding student life. But in order to provide an effective impetus, a student organization must truly represent the student body. For the Council to be representative, its election procedures must be revamped and communications between Council and students improved. Communications would be facilitated by announcing all meetings in the Thymes and by holding these meetings in the Union's less seclusive Lancaster Lounge. Representation would be improved by abolishing the electoral division between North and South housing units, two representatives being elected from each dorm rather than one from each side. An election in which six candidates run from one side and only one from the other is not conducive to proper representation. Furthermore, to lessen the loss of qualified candidates due to multiple competition in some dorms, two candidates would be elected at large by the Council. Finally, because of the great advantage in familiarity held by proctors, gatherings of candidates and voters would be organized for each dorm.

The remainder of this article suggests areas in which the Council may increase its involvement. --Bowdoin students should not accept the 4-0-4 calendar as amended by the faculty. A semester with only two days of Thanksgiving Vacation and no time extension for papers following exams places undue pressure on the students. --An advisory system in which each student would be counseled by two or more professors would eliminate the need for curriculum requirements. --Bowdoin's joining the U.S. Students Association (as have schools such as Williams, Radcliffe, Colby) would not only create at no cost a valuable source of information, but would also provide low cost life insurance to those who desired. --The Council should support the development of a Drama Major. Bowdoin would appear ludicrous if it were to construct new physical facilities for the arts without improving the basic programs themselves. --With student reversal of curriculum, grading, and social code proposed changes, faculty respect for student sentiment appears to be increasing. The time may be appropriate for a renewed effort

to establish a Student-Faculty Senate.

If this article raises more questions than it answers, stop me if you see me around campus and ask. --And let us not forget that ice cream cone machine for the Union!



by GILBERT W. LEWIS '74

It is common for a candidate running for an office to give a long speech about what they will do if elected. Since I am a candidate, it would follow suit that I would do the same. However this is not so. My speech will be short and to the point.

It is apparent from the list of contenders for the office of President of the Council, that each is qualified in his own way to hold the office. At the same time it is also obvious that there are very few differences between them. I am running for President because I feel that I can give the Student Council a new direction.

In order for the Council to function as the governmental arm of the students and maintain some sort of power and respectability, it must seek a new direction. This new direction will be one in which it will represent and work for the needs of the students in an effective way. To this end I recommend the following:

1. Council Representatives will be responsible for serving on a working committee of the council. For example, if it is the education committee, they will be responsible for feeling out student sentiments in this area and recommending to the council a course of action to be taken. If representatives are found to be neglecting this part of their duty they will be removed from the council.

2. Representatives to the Student-Faculty Committee. Members of this committee will be responsible for reporting back to the council and the student body about their respective committees. This responsibility will further entail holding public hearings on the hope of attaining student sentiments. If no feed back is generated by the representatives serving on these committees, they will be replaced.

3. The Council - The Council will be responsible for dealing with all phases of student concern. Not only taking food polls, but looking into the problems of instruction, educational programs, admission, financial aid, co-education, the housing situation, the honor system as well as the rising cost of a Bowdoin education. These problems might all seem minute but they affect us all in one way or another. Another responsibility of the Council should be to bridge the communication gap between the students and itself. I recommend again more public hearings, publication of Council minutes, as well as meeting agendas.

responsibility to the educational development of the student, the council should look into the possibility of strengthening the advisory system. As a start we might investigate the possibility of having a student and faculty member from the same department serving as an advisor to the freshmen and sophomore underclassmen.

5. Tenure - This whole question of tenure is one which affects all segments of the college community. The council must be prepared to take a strong stand in the revision of this system.

It is to these recommendations as well as to others that you might give me, that I am prepared to direct the student body and the new council to be elected in the fall. I have had much experience in the area of student affairs and consequently I feel that as a result I am aware of student sentiment. I can best effect the new direction to our student government if I am elected President of the Student Council.



RICHARDSON/ORIENT

by JED LYONS

Earlier this year, a controversy over graduation requirements focused attention on several other related issues. The inadequacy of the advisory system, faculty complacency under a tenure program, the superficiality of Bowdoin's commitment to "the arts", and the discrepancy between the innovative image of the college held by the Admissions office and the reality of growing conservatism among the faculty were singled out as indicators of several campus-wide divisions. It is not a new trend. Ever since the college abandoned curriculum and SAT requirements, cynicism regarding the new "innovative" Bowdoin has led to movements to return to a traditional grading scale in 1972 and the CEP majority report in 1973.

It is likely that next year's student council will face similar movements intended to compromise the curriculum flexibility which we were all lead to believe existed at Bowdoin. But the council would not be too effective merely as a negative check on faculty initiatives; until a new student-faculty committee structure can be devised, we ought to make the most of the current system to consolidate our strengths and to present our proposals before policy has been made. The Council has been negligent in this regard. While it may be intricate and confusing, the committee structure provides an opportunity for building support prior to any substantive decision-making. Better coordination between committee members and more aggressive leadership could prevent other student-faculty hassles in the future.

Clearly, the advisory system must become more responsive to the needs of both incoming and returning students. Student Council should assume the responsibility of formulating and distributing a comprehensive guide to the college in the fall of each year. In addition, Council members might work concurrently with the faculty in advising underclassmen in their respective fields of interest.

Although the question of tenure is too broad to go into right now, I will simply say that I would like to see the Council conduct a thorough investigation of the tenure program both here

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII

Friday, April 20, 1973

Number 21

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Neither Breast-Beating nor Snobbery"

April 17, 1973

To The Editor:

Mr. Coursen (the editorial, 13 April, 1973) evidently feels more is served by prolonging the bitterness produced by the American involvement in South Vietnam than by seeking to heal those wounds. He states that he is concerned with the use of the return of the American POW's for political ends. He also states "As America indulges in its orgy of patriotism ... no skeptical voices seem to raise themselves." Finally, one is to understand that this philippic is "based on the definitive authority of failure..." a failure, one supposes, against the forces of moral ignorance and simple dishonesty.

In fact, Mr. Coursen seems to be just as intent on using the returning prisoners for a political purpose. In continuing to fly his flag of outrage, he disregards (or simply misunderstands) the complexity of feeling and emotion of the American people, as this wretched conflict ever so slowly comes to an end.

First, what is the need for Mr. Coursen, like so many others, to use the POW's as a symbol? What purpose is served by focusing the light of indignation on these men? What suffering there was undergone in captivity, it was suffering undergone for this nation, at least as they saw it. Having chosen to serve this nation, most of them would no more willfully fail to carry out an order given by an authorized superior than deliberately act against his instructions. This was especially true in a situation, such as Vietnam, of such moral ambiguity, where each side saw itself on the side of right. What were they to choose? And, was not one of the most disturbing issues raised the unnecessary amount of discretion given to military officers? What was the issue raised by General Lavelle, and by Mr. Coursen's contemporary, General McArthur?

Second, the Administration's production, as it were, was very distasteful. If its purpose was to reassure the American people that there indeed was achieved "peace with honor", it failed; they sense that it was a bloody pointless mess. Honor, at this point, is a joke. What is equally distasteful, however, is Mr. Nixon's continuing paternalism towards the American people, his attitude that we are children, and that he knows what is best for us. By a remarkable coincidence, Mr. Coursen has joined him up there on the pulpit. Certainly, without him, we would be "Good Germans", and damned without his blessed intercession.

But the American people do not need Mr. Coursen's self-admittedly impotent "leadership", any more than they need Mr. Nixon's. Nor do they need his moralism; it was moralism, after all, the 50's variety, that got America into the mess in the first place. This is a time for reflection; neither for breast-beating, nor for unwarranted snobbery ("although construction workers seem to have become our Brown Shirts"). This country has been hurt very deeply by the war. Who can say whether it will turn out to have been a valuable education? No one. But there is no "orgy" of self-congratulation that can be discerned, by and large only the sober musings of people betrayed by political leaders of both parties over the involvement. His elitist statements would have us believing Mr. Nixon is right; that the American people are but ductile material, and God help the righteous and enlightened few if their chosen blacksmith is an evil one. I ask the unctuous Mr. Coursen to understand with more sympathy the people's reaction to Vietnam.

Howard Sereda



Racism?

Perhaps there is no racism at Bowdoin. Certainly this week's article on racial tension in athletics does not demonstrate that Ray Bicknell or anyone else is a racist.

But if racism does not exist at Bowdoin, there is also a notable lack of sensitivity to the issue. The smug attitudes of men in the athletic department or administration are not justified by explaining them as the product of stupidity rather than bigotry; what ultimately matters is not the source of such attitudes but their result. There are no black students on the basketball team: whether the Coach is accused of racism or only of simple-mindedness, the result is the same, and equally significant. Blacks tend to hold back from participation in the "Bowdoin community" because they consider themselves the targets of prejudice. True or false, this is the belief, and it is this belief that forms attitudes and influences action.

If many whites can be accused of stupidity, many blacks are guilty of a certain hyper-sensitivity to race. Failure to make a team, a poor grade in a course, or other setbacks are too often misinterpreted as the results of racism. The cry of racism can then become a crutch, a righteous excuse for failure. Certainly men like Coaches Bicknell, Coombs, and Lentz would insist that accusations of racism in athletics are simply the product of hyper-sensitivity and bad sportsmanship.

But in the case of the athletic department, the basic truth appears to lie with the blacks. Stupidity and insensitivity to the very sensitive issue of race have alienated competent black athletes and drastically reduced black participation in sports. If blacks should be chided for misinterpreting the reasons, the department cannot be forgiven for the result. Whether a man is guilty of racism or stupidity, his attitude and he should not be tolerated at Bowdoin.

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Allagash Ecology Group Battles For Survival; Merger In Offing

by FRANCIS JACKSON

Allagash? That's that stretch of river wilderness in northern Maine, right? Well, yes. Allagash is also something else. Allagash is a research group.

The Allagash Group, headquartered in Bath, Maine, is dedicated to in-depth research designed to shape Maine's future in ways that will allow both growth and preservation of the ecology. Allagash, begun in 1970, has become an established fixture in the environmentalist landscape, but this may change, according to John Cole.

Cole, editor of the *Maine Times*, is president of the Allagash Group. He is one of three members of the executive committee which oversees Allagash's day to day operations. Other members of the executive committee are P. Andrews Nixon, Vice President of the Dead River Company in Bangor, and Dr. Thomas H. Reynolds, president of Bates College in Lewiston. In addition to the executive committee, Allagash's board of directors boasts a number of others concerned with Maine's environmental future. Included are Bowdoin President Roger Howell, Jr., Gordon Weil, Special Assistant to Senator McGovern, David G. Huber of the Huber Corporation in Portland and Dr. Robert Strider, President of Colby College, among others.

First formed in 1970, T A G began by sponsoring a Land Use Conference in Phippsburg, Maine. The conference, designed to explore future types of land use compatible with Maine's ecology, was highly successful. In 1971 The Allagash Group published its *Maine Manifest* which consisted of specific, detailed proposals for future use of Maine's land. The proposals, particularly the "land bank" concept were intended especially for the guidance of Maine's legislature in structuring future laws. According to Editor Cole the proposals have still had little serious discussion in the legislature. Despite this the "Manifest" is the most important document in Maine since World War II, because of the huge boom in Maine recreational land, says Cole.

The *Manifest* is now in its third printing with some 20,000 copies in print. The rights to the publication have been turned over to the Tower Publishing Company of Portland. After creation of the *Manifest* Allagash moved on to a report entitled *Non-Industrial Use for the Maine Coast*. The report, as its title indicates, explored economic development of the Maine coast without heavy industry, concluding that non-industrial economic development was feasible.

TAG has just concluded a survey of the trustees of Maine's hospitals, designed to find out who the trustees characteristically are, how they view their responsibilities, what other areas they are involved in and otherwise develop general data about them. At present the Group is involved in preparing the *Land Use Handbook*, which is a compilation of all Maine's varied land use regulations. They are also working with the New England Regional Commission to sponsor a Mobile home park design contest for northern New England.

The purpose of the contest is to develop a design for mobile homes that is functional, attractive and conserves land. The basic element in many designs of this nature is a "cluster" of mobile homes around a center providing recreational area and other facilities.

The idea for the Allagash group grew out of John Cole's frustration at the *Maine Times*. John felt that while the *Times* could write about problems it was financially unable to do as much about them as needed doing. Originally Cole tried to find funding to hire reporters to do in depth research on the issues, devoting six months or more. Finding that *Maine Times*' status as a profit making operation made fund raising difficult, the idea of a non-profit research group was born. Eventually this became the Allagash group, incorporated in 1970.

At the time Allagash was formed there was no other private, non-profit corporation interested in researching environmental and social problems in Maine, Cole notes.

Since that time a number of other groups have become somewhat involved in this area. The Natural Resources Council is talking of developing a research area, for example. The University of Maine has just established a Public Interest Research Group and Bowdoin is well on its way to joining in that venture.

Editor Cole points out that the largest problem facing Allagash now is how to shape its own future. Finding that neither he nor the other directors have the time to really run Allagash, Cole is seeking a merger with another group that will allow the Allagash Group to continue its work on Maine ecology. The executive committee of Allagash has decided that there are three options open to them now. The Group can merge, can simply be dissolved, or can expand and diversify to become an all-purpose research group taking contracts in all areas relating to Maine problems, although maintaining its emphasis on land use.

In John's words: "If all merger attempts fail then we'd have to meet with the directors and analyze the situation. We would have two options, one would be to close up and the other to get some new money and spend three to six months looking for a first class person to run it."

Cole feels that the merger idea is the best possibility and is actively trying to make arrangements for such a merger. He indicates that if tentative agreement for such a merger can be made, he will present the idea to the full board of the Group for a final decision.

Merger is preferable, says Cole, because "I don't think in my lifetime that the need for Allagash is going to disappear." Allagash is a response organization. The need is there and needs to be filled."

All that is certain now is that the Group is approaching a crisis. However, Editor Cole notes: "Even if we vote to close up I don't think the time will have been wasted."

Anyone who has read the *Maine Manifest* must agree with him.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Recommended For Consumption

Fire And Rain Enliven "California Concert"

by DWIGHT WILSON

All jazz aficionados are aware of Creed Taylor Enterprises (CTI). Back in July of 1971 Creed put together this superior album recorded live in Hollywood's Palladium. It was released in early '72 and since I will review any album I deem better than good so long as it was released after January 1, 1972 it is a pleasure to share impressions on *California Concert*.

The participants in alphabetical order were George Benson, guitar. Ron Carter, bass, Billy Cobham, drums, Hank Crawford, alto saxophone, Johnny Hammond, organ and electric piano, Freddie Hubbard, trumpet, Hubert Laws, flute, Airtio Moreira, percussion and Stanley Turrentine, tenor saxophone. As you can see, the lineup was dynamite. The latest jazz polls list Benson, Carter, Hubbard, Laws and Airtio all in the top three on their axes and Turrentine and Cobham are both well established names in jazz.

Fire and Rain: This cut opens the two record album and it is played under the leadership of Laws. This was my first real introduction to Laws, and since our meeting I have purchased several albums fronting this versatile flutist. Laws warbles the intro to James Taylor's classic. After his facile touch sets the groove Hammond enters on electric piano and Carter doubles the tempo. Suddenly "Fire and Rain" gets a shot of soul. Laws does the do as he loops all around the theme with a dynamic interpretation. One can actually feel him trying to shake the pain inherent in the song. By the time Benson enters there is more fire than rain. Benson can say as much in the course of one solo as any jazz guitarist. His improvisation is heavy stuff. Laws enters just as Benson has built to a climax. It is a credit to Hubbard's virtuosity that instead of anti-climax we are given a sustained high. Hammond recalls the rain and Laws closes a very together example of how jazz can improve on even the best of pop.

Red Clay: is a Hubbard composition. Beginning at a point where most musicians peak, Hubbard warns you that this jam is going to get hot. This opening solo may well be the best Freddie's put on record in

CALIFORNIA CONCERT

BENSON
HUBBARD
LAWS
TURRENTINE
CRAWFORD
HAMMOND
CARTER
COBHAM
AIRTO

CTI

the past two years. No one has a right to ask for more than that. Freddie's form inspires his sidemen to better themselves. Even little known and generally R&B flavored Hank Crawford is cooking tonight. Benson gets away on another of his fly solos. George is one guitarist who never bores regardless of the length of his solo. Here he goes for a solid three minutes before smokin' Freddie reenters. Ron Carter, who impressed me on this album, as no other bassist has ever done in a single setting, gets in his licks on the first of several

uncommonly long (for bass) solos. When you give men of this calibre room to stretch out on a solidly constructed jam and add to the pot a live audience, great things happen.

Sugar: Turrentine excels in the blues vein and blue is Sugar. After Turrentine and Laws state the theme, Stan proceeds to blow the blues away. The mellow changes this brother puts you through! When Turrentine finishes his first solo you're left gasping. Hubbard follows and his playing of high notes is phenomenal. Benson again is on time and keeps the fever high. Carter's lyrical bass solo before Turrentine's finale is the gem of the number. The audience rewards him with a fine ovation.

Blues West: This is just an old fashioned jam session developed from a simple introductory statement. Turrentine, Benson, Hubbard, Laws, Hammond, Crawford and Carter all take turns blowing. Highlights include Hubbard's fast runs and complete ignoring of his reintroduction by an overzealous emcee in mid-solo; Hammond and Crawford both playing above their norms, and the cheering of Carter, reminiscent of a Baptist Congregation pushing the minister higher during a revival. Ron got everything imaginable out of the big fiddle. He is a monster.

Leaving West: is another tune penned by Turrentine. Stan swings hard on what is his best solo of the evening. "Leaving West" is very lyrical and demands to be put to words by someone with a powerful voice such as Lady Soul or Ike. There is more than a hint of Latin here. At least Cobham gets solo space and although his playing shows good taste, by comparing his work here with his more recent efforts one gets a good idea of how far he has come in less than two years. I'm not belittling his playing here, as a sideman he is impeccable, it is his soloing that has most improved. Once more Carter shows his color. The man obviously has superhuman energy but fortunately for us, not only his strength but also his ability to give fresh ideas endures. He must have ended this jam with at least a three-minute mind blowing solo. Maybe I was wrong in giving him only a second place vote on bass.

New CEP Report Urges Stronger Control Over Independent Studies

by JOSEPH HERLIHY

After three months of relative peace and quiet the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee has issued a new report, "Liberal Education and Graduation Requirements". This report, dated April ninth, is by no means as controversial as the committee's report of January eighth, which recommended the re-introduction of distribution requirements into the curriculum. This latest report is, for the most part, an affirmation of the present graduation requirements as found in the current College Catalogue.

Within the committee there is some controversy, however. Greg Leary, '73, president of the Student Council and one of the three student members of the C.E.P., choose not to sign this latest report. On April 15th Leary resigned from the committee. Mitchell Glazier, '73, also a member of the committee, has "strongly considered resigning", but is at the present time undecided. Fred Honold, '74, plans to remain.

Leary, in a letter of resignation of President Howell, outlined his reasons for leaving the C.E.P. "It is my sincere belief that the Committee has not been able to function together... I offer my resignation with the hope that a new committee will be formed, one that can work together."

Glazier has described the interaction of students and faculty on the C.E.P. as "conflict personified". He explained that, "all the members are energetic and dedicated to Bowdoin", but that "they all have their minds set". He continued, "We need more diverse viewpoints among the members, and more creativity." Both he and Leary consider the committee's work as frustrating and unproductive.

Honold disagrees, and has been partially satisfied with the committee's latest report. "I feel we have done quite a bit this year. I am happy with this final statement, but I feel a stronger

advisory system should be outlined." He is remaining with the committee, "to finish what we began."

The three reports regarding graduation requirements issued this year testify to a great deal of conflict between the students and faculty on the committee. The report of January 8 recommended that these policies, among others, help determine the selection of courses: a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12 courses in the major department, a maximum of 24 courses out of the required 32 in one academic division, and a maximum of 12 courses in applied art and music courses. These policies were devised with this belief of the committee in mind: "Ultimately it is the interrelatedness of the curricular offerings, their complementary nature and their tensions, that compromise much of what the College is about."

Glazier, Honold and Leary published a 15 page minority report in response to the above recommendations. This report urged that none of these policies be adopted, and that a stronger emphasis be placed on the advisory system. "Invaluable to Bowdoin's present educational outlook is the concern for the individual student's academic

needs and desires."

After a period of campus debate the first report of the C.E.P. was returned to the committee by the faculty. The current report, which has met faculty approval, is essentially similar to the statement on graduation requirements found in the College Catalogue. The report recommends, however, stronger control of the number of independent study projects, the formation of non-credit tutorials in composition for freshmen with writing problems (this recommendation has been tabled by the faculty) and experimentation with new advising formats.

Both Leary and Glazier feel that this report reflects a lack of creativity and achievement on the part of the C.E.P. Instead of concerning itself with matters related to graduation requirements, the committee, Leary and Glazier feel, should consider the improvement of the advisory system, course offerings and tenure policy. Leary regards his resignation as an attempt at re-vitalizing the stalemated C.E.P. "I resigned with the hope that the whole committee would resign." "The committee as it stands cannot work together."

Dick Moll Notes Increased Selectivity For Admission Of Next Year's Class

(Continued From Page One)

don't know of anyone who crept in this year because he or she was from X spot on the map." This is largely because of a new understanding of Bowdoin in areas outside New England.

Moll's explanation of his admissions policy — and, regardless of faculty committees or Governing Boards, it is his policy — emphasizes a personal

approach. He tries to judge each applicant personally, regardless of his or her race or parenthood or finesse on the ice. This may be the ideal. Nonetheless, it grows increasingly difficult as the number of applicants increase. For the present, Dick Moll guides admissions with a very personal interest, but the continued success of his policy could change all that. And that, as much as anything, could determine Bowdoin's image — and Bowdoin's "camp" — for years to come.



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Friday and Saturday nights at 7:00 and 9:00 the Masque and Gown presents *Adaptation*, directed by Doug Kennedy '76, and *Out of the Frying Pan*, directed by Sarah Richardson '76. Admission is free.

Orient Profile

Leary Reflects On Council

by STEVE MAIDMAN

Clearly, one of the more dubious manifestations of student power at this liberal arts institution in the Maine woods is Bowdoin's one and only Student Council. In a recent interview, lame-duck student leader Gregory Leary proceeded to relate some of the finer points of his tenure in office.

Approximately a year ago, Mr. Leary was in the process of running for the office which has been described by certain elements of the college community as "a thankless job." One of his stated goals according to the President was to improve the manner of communication between the college community in general and the council, advocating a new form of representation system as one of a series of proposals. Leary stated that up until January his conception of the office was that of a chairmanship role, following explicitly *Robert's Rules*, contending that if the student body wanted something, their elected representatives would perceive the demand and respond accordingly.

When January arrived and with it, the report of the Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy (CEP), "I came to the conclusion that the representatives were just not doing their job." Leary commented that as he perceives the student body, "Bowdoin is very apathetic and it is indeed questionable if a student council is even necessary... At Bowdoin, the council can do almost anything, if they put their minds to it."

Another of Mr. Leary's own innovations to the office was the organization of the Communications Committee, assigned with the administrative task of eliminating those appointed members to the student faculty committees who were not performing up to expectations. Leary added that the committee, headed by Johan Segerdahl '74, was a necessary innovation and was indeed helpful.

With January, along with the CEP's Majority and Minority Reports, came a new perception of the office for Leary.

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Presidential Hopefuls Offer "Meaningful Things" etc.

Senior Center Idea Decays

by TERRY O'TOOLE

(Continued From Page Three)

and at other schools in regard to overall institutional benefits. My feeling is that tenure, here and elsewhere, has become an albatross around the college's neck.

The arts at Bowdoin are laughable. Applicants should be made aware of this. When our new art instruction building is finished, a drama department established, and such genres as film and photography securely incorporated into the curriculum, then will we be able to substantiate some of the ludicrous claims we've made to sub-freshmen. The Council should encourage and support the emergence of such disciplines.

While serving on the student-faculty Calendar committee, I became aware of strong faculty opposition to the new calendar scheduled to take effect in 1974-75. Without strong Council support extended throughout next year, the calendar could conceivably be re-revised into something resembling the current one.

In short, next year's Council will be challenged in many ways. To meet these challenges it must be far more aggressive and assertive than it has been in the past. It is not enough to react after the fact. The council should begin to express its point of view in a clear, well-organized fashion in preliminary discussions on the student-faculty committee levels. I have become familiar with Bowdoin's self-styled government through participation in Student Council, student-faculty committees, Governing Boards, and the Capital Campaign. I hope to continue to participate by building a strong Council with aggressive officers who will anticipate and act on a particular issue before it acts on them.

Council must come to grips within the next year. Yet looking at its past performance, I have my serious doubts that this will be done. In the past years it seems that the Student Council has become not a constructive mechanism but simply a reactive element of the student body. The issue of the grading system of last year zeroes in on the problem. Here the Council, instead of considering and discussing alternative grading procedures and their respective merits, simply reacted to angry student sentiment and luckily was able to reverse a faculty decision. Yet its role here was not a leadership role, but simply the role of a watchdog.

Yet watchdog is not the appropriate role for a Student Council which has as much potential power as it does have. If we look closely at the student's role in government at Bowdoin, students serve on twenty-four faculty and Governing Board committees as well as serving on both the Trustees and Overseers. It is in these committees that all the policy-making of the College is formulated. This past year the Student Council Communications Committee was set up to get information from these committees back to the Student Council and the student body. Yet the flow of information this year has been one way. In order for the Council to be constructive the information must also flow back from the Council to the students. Only then can there be a forum in which ideas may be exchanged. It is in this way that the Council can respond to the aforementioned list of problems.

In the past three years I have served as representative to the Board of Overseers and this last year I have also served as chairman of the Communication committee. I believe that this puts me in a position to understand the structure of student government. Yet a president must offer more, for what the Council needs now is a vibrant and active leadership. I hope I can supply it. If the leadership is vibrant and responsible the Council will be vibrant and responsible and the issues can be confronted.

Kenneth C. M. Sills, eighth President of the College, said as he graduated from Bowdoin, "Today we are the lords of the campus; tomorrow these very trees, those very halls, will look down on us with gentle indifference. For the College belongs to the student body rather than to the Trustees; to the undergraduates rather than to the alumni." Sills viewed students as active participants in an ever-changing community. We as students must accept this role.

Bowdoin College announced its plans publicly to build what would be an innovative development in liberal arts education, the Senior Center program, June 16, 1962.

"By bringing its seniors together in a new and more mature intellectual environment, Bowdoin will offer them the opportunity for making their final year at College a more meaningful and rewarding educational experience. This, in turn, will stimulate and invigorate the entire College."

So describes Charles A. Carey, National Chairman of a capital campaign of the 60's, in the preface to a report concerning the Senior Center made by that campaign.

What many Bowdoin undergraduates fail to realize today is that ten years ago the Senior Center represented bold and daring new ideas in higher education. Although today it appears to be nothing more than a high class dormitory for upperclassmen, the senior center and its program in 1963 initiated into the Bowdoin curriculum independent study and senior seminars.

"There were problems, academics-wise, back in 1963, and the senior center program was launched to solve them," present director of the Senior Center, James E. Ward, III, concludes. It was then the accepted general assumption that "students were imprisoned in major departments." The senior center program, it was hoped, would enable students, in their last year at Bowdoin, "to branch out" into areas not yet explored at the college.

As the first director of the center explained in the report "Symposium on Undergraduate Environment", published in October, 1962, "It is our feeling that through the senior center we can introduce new elements into the pattern of classroom studies that will be appropriate to the most mature of our undergraduate students ... that through such an environment as the senior center we can encourage the kind of association among students that will be educationally significant."

Professor William B. Whiteside, who held the position of director for seven years, explained that in addition to the college's pressing need of more housing and dining facilities, it was also anticipated that bringing the entire senior class together at this time would benefit everyone, as far as future

plans were concerned; not only in a situation like this could assistance be brought to the entire class as far as professional careers and jobs went, but also this was a time when almost all were faced with the question of Vietnam.

In an effort to encourage seniors to use their "mental powers fully" through varied aspects of education, the college attempted to "1) improve the classroom work offered to seniors, 2) make the opportunities outside the classroom-educationally more significant, 3) narrow the gap between a student's college work and the next step in his career, and 4) integrate these three elements of the program so as to reinforce each other more effectively."

In addition to strengthening the relationships between students and faculty, and students and visiting speakers through the atmosphere of the center itself, independent study and senior seminars were also initiated.

Assuming that all students should work in the senior year at the highest level at which they are capable, the concept of independent study was to encourage students to explore and educate themselves, and was to be applied to students who were not honors candidates in their major departments but who were expected to benefit from the same type of research projects undertaken by them.

The idea behind the senior seminar was that by the time a student reached his senior year, he was already exposed to mostly everything he had wanted at the college. Through the seminar program, each senior was to take two seminar courses (limited to

15 students each), understandably one a semester; of these two, at least one was supposed to be outside of his major division (humanities, history or math/science).

The person behind the entire proposal and development of the senior center program was Prof. Whiteside. He concludes, "The seminars on the whole, were successful; teachers who taught the successful one incorporated them into the present curriculum. Excitement for them has decreased; they are no longer seen as the bold, new educational experience they were ten years ago."

Under Whiteside's direction, some 93 faculty members taught 185 seminars; today, the senior seminar, although holding exclusive preference for seniors, has been incorporated into the entire curriculum and is open to all undergraduates of the college. The man who followed Whiteside into the senior center, Jim Ward of the mathematics department, feels that what has happened to the senior center program was that it changed gradually, and that parts of the original concepts merely "died a natural death", the most obvious being the fact that the center is no longer large enough to house the entire senior class. The common campus trend today, across the nation, is the tendency to live off campus; "we can't assume common background or common courses behind the seniors, today," Ward explains. "There is simply no sentiment to require seniors to live together."

The seminar program, he added, leaves the curriculum

(Please Turn To Page Seven)



RICHARDSON/ORIENT

From: JOHAN SEGERDAHL

Reexamination of the advisory system ... Self-examination of the racial situation ... A closer look at a need for a widening curriculum ... A look at student needs and how they are effected by our new art commitments.

These and other important issues constitute the core of considerations which the Student

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Leary Mulls A "Thankless Job"

(Continued From Page Five)

Contending that the prior approach was not totally successful, Mr. Leary stated that he attempted to exert leadership in some of the more sensitive areas including tenure, the admissions policy, curriculum, and the policy making process at Bowdoin. An ad hoc committee termed his "Cabinet" was commissioned to investigate change at Bowdoin. The results of the committee composed of Messrs. Alisberg, Lyons, Lee, Vagnozzi, Ruccio, and Hasiotis can be found elsewhere in this issue.

Leary hinted that the committee did not meet his full expectations, adding that they were very idealistic kids but maybe somewhat unrealistic in their interpretation of what Bowdoin can offer. The council President noted however that they did sit down at his request and

work out some constructive proposals. Mr. Leary commented that the report will be turned over to the President-Elect but that in the long run it will be up to the college community as a whole to react to the contents of the statement.

When questioned if he found any particular section of the report personally displeasing, Leary said that he was not in favor of the establishment of a Student-Faculty Senate. Leary added that "I'd rather operate separately from the faculty."

When questioned on other matters of current interest, Mr. Leary consented to provide his opinion on some of the more "poignant" issues on campus, particularly those of the tenure system, admissions and the so-called "racial tensions" presently plaguing Bowdoin.

On tenure, Leary commented that he still is firmly convinced that the students of the institution should have a major say in faculty recruitment, appointment, reappointment, and the granting of tenure by the Governing Boards. Leary noted that in the past few years, the college has brought in fully qualified instructors for a few years and then released them. The President added that he understands the financial considerations behind such an appointment policy but also argues that tenure should not be a life long thing, adding that examples could be cited to demonstrate some of the failures of the system.

On a related matter, that of super administrator and power-broker Olin C. Robison, Mr. Leary pointed out that Bowdoin's eminent Provost, Dean of the Faculty, and Senior Lecturer in Government and Legal

Studies is unfortunately labelled a "hatchet man" adding that the office implies the need for being a politician. Leary commented that he was convinced Dean Robison was doing a "decent job" except for his actions regarding the report of the Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy.

On a matter of current interest, the Bowdoin admissions process, Leary stated that he was definitely in agreement with Dick Moll's policy aiming for a class of individuals but he contended that the office of admissions was possibly selling the school somewhat erroneously especially in the area of the creative arts. "Bowdoin is not a conservatory and the office of admissions hopefully is not selling the college in such a manner."

On the matter of racial tension at the College, Leary stated that since his freshman year, feelings between blacks and whites have not improved greatly commenting that "... there is no need to kid ourselves, things are definitely not going too smoothly." Leary believes that white students at the college should not expect blacks to join fraternities and eat with them contending that the fraternity system does not have much to offer to a number of students and that "you eat with your friends - it's that simple!" Leary concluded that the problems were still much in evidence.

Commenting on Bowdoin's Department of Military Science, Mr. Leary pointed out that he is a "big believer" in the separation of the military from the educational system. Leary questioned this writer as to why Bowdoin's corps of cadets could not set up shop across town, not at the college in Bowdoin owned facilities. Mr. Leary stated that "ROTC is a dead issue among students."

Reminiscing on his experience as the President of the Bowdoin Student Council and attending Bowdoin, he said it is safe to assume that he is a satisfied

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Carson Concedes Sigs Are Animals

(Continued From Page Eight)

Then he slowly drank a glass of water in front of him and started pouring it over Tom's head." It seems that T.D. has taken more than his fair share of grief from his teammates: "We were at a two day wrestling tournament. It was the morning of the second day and T.D. was asleep because he had been eliminated the first day. We all had to get up at 6:00 A.M. to get ready for our matches, and there Tom was in bed. So we picked him up and chucked him outside in a snowbank in his underwear... all these cars were driving by watching him pound on the door for us to let him back in."

Carson lives in the Kappa Sig house even though he's a senior. "I couldn't live in the Senior Center... you can hear bats screaming around playing bongo music three floors above... (he prefers the solitude of Kappa Sig's restful atmosphere)... I like my 'frog pond' in the Sig House." The House is great according to Carson: "We 'ju-ju' out every night, football in the fall, wrestling and hockey in the winter, and baseball in the spring." When the guys aren't "ju-juing" out, they can often be found at the Hole in the Wall (of Basil's journalistic fame). Carson mentioned that it's interesting to see "the type of person that Bowdoin students tend to forget exists. It's good to know about the way others think... they are people - not that they're very nice or 'couth' - but you have to deal with them... There are old guys with no teeth fighting over some ugly (terrible like you wouldn't believe) girl like she's the Queen of Siam. Last year some guys saw Nobby at the bar and thought he was a girl. Murph and I overheard them saying 'Look at that Oriental broad!' They were ready to bet Murph \$10 that Nobby was a girl. When Murph convinced them otherwise the guys didn't insist that Nobby go into the Men's Room to prove it."

Meanwhile back at the Sig House... Carson feels that the administration isn't very fond of the Sigs. "There used to be an old bat who lived next door, Mrs. Brown, who called the Dean every Saturday night to complain that the juke box was too loud. We were really glad when she died. It seems that Mr. Moll has antagonized the Sigs also; he is reputed to have termed the house a 'Ghetto of Jocks.'" But Carson has plans for dealing with our campus celebrity of *Time* magazine renown: "We thought of inviting him to dinner and then locking him in the house and letting the dogs loose... the guys can all put on black hoods and go get him..."

"Kappa Sig has been stereo-typed as an 'animal' house, and often we resent it. But I must admit that we do a lot to promote the myth."

MEET THE CANDIDATES
for Student Council president. An open question and answer forum will be held Tuesday, April 24 at 7:30 p.m. in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union.

customer of the President and Trustees. "Bowdoin's been very good to me but if I had another chance I'd approach it differently, staying out of certain campus activities and taking a year away of study." Commenting on the office in particular, Leary compared the position to "trying out a guillotine and hoping you won't get your head chopped off."

"Senior" Center Concept Fading

(Continued From Page Six)

flexible, filling the gaps and supplementing present courses. "If we ever think that the program is serving no useful purpose, it will be closed down," Ward says. "But, the longer I work with it, I can see through it the possibilities of continued innovative improvement of the campus."

"Times have changed," Whiteside concluded, "and students' feelings have also changed, reflecting what's happened to the program."

The prospect of reviving an educational innovation through the senior center is unforeseen by many; the idea of even changing the name of the building is currently being toyed with in some minds connected with the program.

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SPORTS

Allegations Of Racism Limit Black Athletic Participation

by TIM POOR

There are no black students on the Bowdoin basketball team. A handful of black student are scattered among other teams, notably football and track. Looking at schools comparable to Bowdoin, where blacks are prominent on such teams, the question naturally arises as to the reason for this situation. The answer lies in the fact that many black athletes at Bowdoin feel that there is racism and subsequent discrimination on the part of coaches and white team members.

Charges stem primarily from allegations that coaches do not allow talented black athletes to participate to the same degree as white players. Maurice Butler, a black member of the football team, stated that he has seen "a lot of talent go to waste. The coaches admit it; it's frustrating, you know?"

John Springer, sole black member of the freshmen hockey team, complains that when he would finally get an opportunity to play as the result of an injury, the coaches "would just send someone down from another team rather than let me play."

But is it racism? "Yeah, I would think so," said Butler. "Looking at the percentages, you have to wonder. Football at Bowdoin is a white game played by white players for a white audience." Springer characterized the feeling as "not so much racism as a tension." Greg Leary, Student Council president, feels that racism definitely does exist, although it is "hard to prove."

Concern has also been voiced by blacks over an ignorance and insensitivity on the part of coaches as evidenced in part by their references to ethnic jokes. Leslie Vaughn, black member of the football team, pointed out that many of the coaches seem to have had little experience with blacks and as a result display their ignorance and insensitivity in ways that alienate black athletes. Racism? "Yes, though it's hard to qualify."

The problem of communication is one voiced by Athletic Director Ed Coombs. "There is a difficulty

in communicating both ways," he said. "White coaches lack a great deal of contact with blacks and blacks with whites. There's a problem of understanding both ways. It's a tremendous problem."

"Nah, there's no problem," stated basketball coach Ray Bicknell. "If a player can do a job, I'll play him, no matter what color he is." Bicknell emphasized that basketball is "a five man game." "None of them want to play defense," he added. He said that many blacks simply did not have the patience to sit on the bench. Racism? "That has nothing to do with it."

While some students believe Bicknell to be discriminatory, others disagree. One white athlete commented, "I don't know if I'd call it racism—he's equally stupid with everyone; his problem is he just doesn't know how to handle people."



Not surprisingly, most black athletes do not feel that they overrate themselves. "It's getting to the point that coaches assume that because you're black you overrate yourself," said Vaughn.

Charges of racism are not limited to the coaching staff. Butler noted "several incidents" on the team which were racial in nature. He did not detail such incidents. Springer described team harassment, including deliberate and unnecessary elbowing and

slashing attempts; he said that he was later involved in a fight with a team member as a result of such harassment. Dean Nyhus said that several black athletes have complained to him about harassment from fellow team members.

According to Butler, black students intending to go out for sports are given advice from other blacks soon after their arrival on campus. "When you first come in, they tell you, 'hey, don't mess with it; you won't get time.'" "Butler went on to say that most of these athletes go out anyway and later quit from "frustration."

Some hard feeling seems to have emanated from an incident which occurred last year involving the athletic dress code for away games. According to Bicknell, "The rule was that everyone had to be neat and clean for away games. Well, they (the black team members) idea of neat and clean was different than mine, so I got together with the captain and we reinstated the coat and tie rule." The black players subsequently quit the team; no black has gone out for the varsity basketball squad since then.

One effect of complaints of racism has been the proposal of an "advisory committee" of blacks which would, if formed, advise the athletic director as to the needs and problems of black athletes at Bowdoin.

The proposal grew out of a meeting between Professor Robert Small and the coaching staffs this past fall. Small later met with Dean Nyhus, who met with Dean Greason, who asked Athletic Director Coombs to form an advisory committee. Coombs then asked Maurice Butler to recruit black athletes for the committee. As of this writing, the committee has not yet been formed. "We've dragged our heels a little," Coombs admitted.

Thus, many black students at Bowdoin feel that discrimination is practiced upon them by members of the athletic department, a feeling that has resulted in a lack of black participation in that department. Though some attempts are being made to solve existing problems, there seems to be an unwillingness on both sides to remedy what one student terms "hopeless situation."



The Athletic Supporter King Carson

by BLYTHE SNABLE

My apologies for having waited until April to interview a Kappa Sig athlete — but I had to wait until Carson Meehan's hair grew in before I could have a session with him, otherwise the glare from his football season "skinhead" would have given me eye strain. The approach was a new inspirational setting, the columnist's room in 6C amidst dossiers of Classics 12 notes (I diligently had been attempting to further my Greek knowledge past "en archay ayn ho logos."). Carson, apparently fearing my legendary "poison pen", refused a "frostie" and the interview got underway.

"The Rider" has been a three-sport man at Bowdoin. It is rumored that he's been seen scampering about Whittier Field on Saturday afternoons in the fall. Although the football team's record was less than impressive in '72, Carson got his jollies playing middle guard nonetheless. He was afforded numerous opportunities to demonstrate his mastery of that athletic maxim — "losing like a man."

Pleasantly, Carson didn't have many occasions to continue going down to noble defeat during the winter months. When slush bathed our cherished campus, Carson wailed and thrashed about in Sargent Gymnasium with the Polar Bear wrestling team. "The Rider", a 190 pounder and tri-captain, had a personal record of 10-2-1. He placed fourth in his class in New England while the team was ranked sixth with an outstanding 9-3-1 slate. Carson noted that "the guys on the wrestling team are probably closer than those on the other teams. That's rather weird considering that wrestling is regarded as more an individual than team sport." He attributes this intimacy to Coach Soule who is the original

"psych" master: "When we were practicing for the U. Maine match, the Coach dedicated a period each day to that team. He had hung a black flag with skull and crossbones on the wall, and he'd roll it up to reveal a sign which read, 'Hate knows no bounds'... we'd all get wicked psyched." Of course, Carson went on about getting up for a match, "it helps if your opponent is a wicked ... Like Frenchie wrestled a guy from Boston State who didn't know anything about the sport. He came out on the mat with clenched fists and started swinging! After a period of getting punched in the nose like in a boxing match, Frenchie eventually took his doors."

Carson had a number of anecdotes to relate about the frantic antics of the Bowdoin wrestling contingent. Evidently a certain lightweight wrestler (it is in my best interest to resist the urge to name him) would get exceptionally nervous before his matches: "We'd always look around for *** before he was supposed to wrestle, and every time he'd be downstairs taking a ... because he was so flustered."

You have to be a wrestler to understand the agonies of sucking weight. "The Rider" recalled a certain night when Tom Darrin (next year's captain) was trying to make weight for a match the following day: "T.D. was lying on his bed trying to go to sleep. His lips were cracking because he was wicked dehydrated (he couldn't drink liquids because of water weight gain — try Pamprin!) and his stomach was growling from hunger. Pappy, an ex-captain of the wrestling team, came into the room with a 'za' and started rubbing the sauce on T.D.'s lips and holding it under his nose.

(Please Turn To Page Seven)



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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1973

NUMBER 22

"More Food, Better Food"

Students Initiate Food Co-op

By JOHN HAMPTON and FRANCIS JACKSON

The Brunswick food co-op is beginning to take shape under the guidance of John "Jay" Robbins '73 and Steve Andon '73. The initial organizational meeting took place on March 19th.

The co-op is an outgrowth of a unique course sponsored by the Economics department, Econ. 21. It is taught by "Lee" Young, visiting lecturer in economics and Afro-Americanism. Econ. 21 is a course that Young devised for this semester to allow the class to examine the cooperative movement in American life and to explore the viability of the cooperative as an alternative to traditional capitalism. The exciting part of the course however, is that it allows students to get out into the "real" world and actually work with major projects which take on a life of their own independent of the class, many of which will continue after the class is finished.

The Brunswick food co-op is one of these projects. Actually it is two of these projects since its actual functions, headed by Robbins, and its educational function, overseen by Steve Andon, are conceived as separate projects.

In opening the meeting on the 19th, Andon explained that there are basically three choices concerning the economic future: 1) Accept the present system with its controls, 2) accept the present system but remove the controls, as the recent meat boycott attempted, 3) modify the system to fit our own needs. The co-op would attempt to follow the third alternative. Basically the co-op is able to cut prices, in this case on food, by acting as the middle man between the food producer and the consumer.

The co-op utilizes the labor of those involved for an hour or two each week in order to avoid the cost of a large staff. Additionally it does not need to make a profit, merely expenses, so another major item in food prices is eliminated. In order for the co-op to succeed those involved must be willing to work at it rather than regard it as a service to be used without becoming involved.

Tom Mitchell outlined several elements of the organization of the co-op. It should have open membership and a democratic format — one man, one vote. A capital investment of \$5,000 to \$7,000 would be needed. Several different ways of structuring the payment plan of the co-op were mentioned. These included: the charging of regular prices and a refunding of the profits at the end of the year, sale at the wholesale price plus 15%, and a direct charge system, under which everything is sold at wholesale and co-op members are charged for their share of the costs at regular intervals. Regular audits and reports are needed to keep the co-op members informed, as are discussion meetings at which the principles of the co-op can be discussed and policies formulated. Educational programs are also needed, according to Mitchell.

Another of those who spoke up at the meeting, Frank Kelez,

emphasized that the co-op would "bring more food, better food at lower prices," but that would be a difficult undertaking.

The co-op is to be established in three phases. The first phase is that involving those who originally conceived the project — Andon, Robbins, Professor Young and other members of the Econ. 21 class. This part of the activity consists of obtaining information, planning, and recruiting others to help.

This first part of the operation culminated in the meeting of the 19th. The second phase is that of educating the public, Andon's particular responsibility. This phase was launched with a meeting at Bowdoin on the 23rd which brought the group leaders from the various areas together with the organizers of the co-op in order to learn about the mechanics of the co-op. Leaders from the various areas came from the earlier organizational meeting on the 19th and represented Topsham, Bath, Freeport, and the campus. No Brunswick people came forward at the meeting.

Phase three of the project is the actual establishment of the co-op. This part of the activity is under "Jay" Robbins' leadership. It involves such details as the form the co-op will finally take, where it will be located, what products it will handle initially and so on.

The organizers have explored a number of options in these areas. They have looked at a Jordan Avenue gas station as a potential base of operations, considered starting out by supplying fresh produce and then moving on to more ambitious efforts such as slaughtering their own meat, joining the Maine Association of Co-ops, and generally carefully evaluating the various procedural options available.

It appears that the co-op is well on its way to becoming a reality. Although the co-op was not designed to aid students, it appears that it will be of substantial benefit to those who live off campus and to the faculty and will certainly reward those who invest their time and effort in it now.



BOB KRACHMAN '74



FRED HONOLD '74

"Kracker" Wins Council Presidency

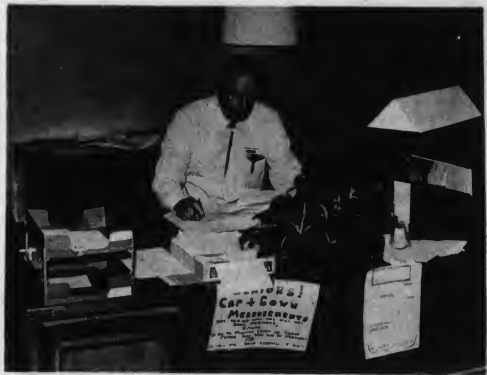
by KAREN SCHROEDER

Robert F. Krachman '74 was elected the new Student Council president in elections held on April 25. Coming in second was Jed Lyons '74. Further details as to exact vote totals were not available because, according to ex-president Greg Leary '73, such disclosures would only serve to "embarrass the candidates." Other presidential candidates included Alan Gansberg '74, Tom Hoerner '74, Gilbert Lewis '74, and Johan Segerdahl '74.

Contacted after learning of his victory, Krachman commended his opponents for the manner in which they had conducted their campaigns, but had no further immediate comment, noting "I'll have to sleep on it." (Next week's Orient will include an in-depth interview with the newly-elected Student Council president.)

Leading a group of five vice-presidential hopefuls was Fred Honold '74, followed by Stephen Giftord '74, Alvin Hall '74, Ross Kimball '74, and Bob Siga '75.

For the post of secretary-treasurer, Mary Ann Bates '75 defeated Jamie Lecuire, an exchange student.



Tighter Security Measures Planned for Coming Year

by JOHN HAMPTON

Bowdoin will have a uniformed security force, a handbook for students on security measures, and a map showing best routes to and from the college to off-campus dorms come next fall. These additional precautions, which are a response to concern among the student body and the administration over the increase in criminal activity in the college community, carry a budgetary price tag of \$25,000.

Utilizing the varied inputs at their disposal the Hawthorne-Longfellow Braintrust put forward these requests to the Policy Committee of the governing boards this week and a decision is forthcoming.

Dean Paul Nyhus, as a part of his investigation into the problem went, over Spring vacation, to "review the campus police systems at Tufts and Harvard as they operate there. Not that our problems are the equivalent of theirs or that we will implement what they do — but we wish to examine how they deal with problems far greater than ours."

He was amazed to find that "Tufts and Harvard both have gone to extensive phone systems — they spend unbelievable amounts on security. They even have armed robberies taking place in the dormitories ... One residence has a computer entry system where you place a card in a slot to gain entry."

"At Tufts," he added, "the dorms are only unlocked from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and there is a 24 hour watch at a desk to check on who goes in and out ..."

Far from suggesting such measures for Bowdoin, Dean Nyhus felt that urban problems indicated that "The uniformed force must have training above and beyond what's offered here. They must be able to respond to certain situations that may arise such as threats from the outside, fights among the students ..."

President for Administration and Finance, Mr. Wolcott A. Hokanson said that a student's personal safety was the primary objective of campus security, and that next year's increase " ... will probably take two forms: one, an increase in personnel and two, more equipment."

Despite budgetary restrictions, Mr. Hokanson pointed to

improvements made this year. "We have added considerable lighting around the campus. The force can intercommunicate with the radios and get in touch with the Brunswick police. There is a considerable decrease in reaction time."

Next year's budget, if the governing board approves the increase, would total \$71,000. Some of this money, said Mr. Hokanson will " ... provide for a continuous vehicle patrol of the campus from about 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 or 3:00 a.m."

Mr. Bud Whalin, who is the present chief of Bowdoin security set the record straight on this matter: "I don't know where the last Orient guy got his information about us riding around in cars — we don't even have a car. I have to use my own truck to patrol. The college pays for gas, I'll give 'em that, but that doesn't pay for tires ..."

The present level of trained personnel is such that Mr. Whalin feels: "I don't want the guys carrying guns or sticks because of the risks involved. Say over vacation one of the men goes into Hyde there and sees someone in a room bent over a desk and clobbers him. Then it turns out to be a student. That's messy business."

Time spent helping students takes away from the time that can be devoted to security duties. "I tell you," said Whalin, "I spend most of my time playin' bellhop. Kids get locked out and the proctor's gone someplace. Heck, I get up and come to open up, then half the time when I get there, the kid is already in; somebody else has come along with the key!"

"I know we could go around and ticket all the cars parked on the grass and really raise hell," he went on, "but we don't want that, you know? We're here to help the students out."

Security arrangements revolve, to some extent, around the all-night fire watch. Fire watchmen check doors and windows to see that they are locked and inspect boilers and fire fighting apparatus for safety purposes. In addition, these nightwatchmen keep their eyes out for "shady" characters. Mr. Arthur Dutton has worked for the college on the fire watch for four years, and feels that his job would

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More Rigorous Program Music Program Amended To Credit Applied Activities

by RICHARD CREW

The Bowdoin Music Department has recently made some changes in its Applied Music program. Previously, a student wishing to study a musical instrument or voice for credit would have to take Music 51, and receive a full credit for one semester of work. Under the new system, a student may receive credit not only for applied study but also for participation in the Glee Club, the Chorale, the Orchestra, and various other ensembles. Each of these would be taken on a pass-fail basis, and the student would receive one-half of a credit per semester.

Participation in the applied music program is rigorously controlled. Admission depends on the consent of the Music Department and an audition is necessary to enroll. The student is already expected to have some competence on the instrument he intends to study, since these courses are intended for the continued study of an instrument with which the student is already familiar. If a student wishes to begin the study of an instrument, the Music Department will, as it has done most often in the past, advise him to take lessons outside of the curriculum, and then enroll in the program when he is sufficiently competent. The student is expected to remain in the program for at least a year, because "study on an instrument for less than two semesters is normally not sufficient for a meaningful educational or musical experience".

At the end of the first year, the student will be re-auditioned, and will only be allowed to continue if he has shown sufficient rate of progress, and seriousness of intent. The same will happen at the end of the fourth semester. Only exceptional students will be allowed to continue for more than two years. "Musicianship, talent and general stage of development will be critical factors." The same will apply at the end of the third year.

Frequent public performance will be made possible by the variety of instrumental and vocal groups. In addition to the Glee Club and the Chorale, the Music Department is looking for a conductor with instrumental experience to direct the Bowdoin Orchestra. The Contemporary Music Improvisation Ensemble, however, will not be offered next fall, as Professor Brown will be on leave, although it will be offered in the spring. These are the only groups the existence of which is certain now. Other chamber ensembles will be put together in an offhand kind of way to provide for the immediate needs of music students; these small chamber

groups will have to be set up before one may enroll in them.

The applied music program was changed when it was realized that the present set of regulations was unworkable. It was originally intended that applied music students would find a place in various ensembles, but actually it was found impossible to fit all but a small part of those students into the existing ensembles. There are now about 20 piano students, 20 voice students, and a dozen guitar students. As it is quite difficult to find outlets for these people, more than half of the applied music students at Bowdoin did not have a chance for frequent public performance. Most of the voice students joined the Chorale and Glee Club, and the handful of wind and string players participated in the orchestra and several chamber ensembles.

As it was impossible to combine music lessons and ensemble participation together, the decision was made to separate them. Thus music lessons and ensemble work will be offered as separate courses, a half a credit for each, rather than as part of one course. The ensemble work is intended simply as an opportunity to become effectively involved in live music, whether in performance or not—all that matters is that the student be enabled to get together with other music students and play music under guidance and supervision.

The decision to limit enrollment in music lessons was made on the basis of Bowdoin's status as a liberal arts college. Since Bowdoin is not a musical conservatory, the Music Department cannot embark on a full-scale, beginning-to-end musical instrument education program and thus give credit to elementary training on a musical instrument. Similarly, the continuance of music lessons for credit for three or four years will be considered as something quite exceptional, and no very extensive program of highly advanced instrumental training is contemplated now. On the other hand, the new system has the advantage of allowing the student to count six credits, instead of the previous limit of four, toward graduation, as well as being a more flexible program overall.

Administration Ponders Large Security Budget

(Continued From Page One)

be easier with some cooperation. "We want the students to help the security force. We want good relations with the students."

Dean Nyhus seemed to think that students are somewhat careless. "You can go through any dorm, any day," he said, "and you can see doors open, waving in the breeze, with nobody in the rooms." Students don't write down serial numbers of electronic equipment, and, as far as he could tell, only one person used the valuables room in the Senior center during spring vacation.

"I don't mean to conclude that if they don't care, we don't care," he added. "I think the institution should take certain responsible actions toward security... It is made more difficult by their own carelessness of their belongings and themselves."

Mr. Hokanson agreed with the Dean, saying: "The students themselves could be more thoughtful and helpful in increasing their own security in several ways: 1) Lock rooms and close doors and windows. 2) Report to proctors or someone else, persons they don't recognize in the dorms and elsewhere. 3) Take caution about traveling the campus late at night."

"We do intend, next year," he stated, "to publish a security handbook for students so they will know exactly what to do."

Along these lines, he suggested getting WBOR into the picture to publicize it. "If you repeat it often enough, it will get through even the densest of forests," he opined.

Dean Nyhus also offered some suggestions for new courses of action next year. "We're going to figure out the safest route to students to the Harpswell Street housing," the Dean said (this would appear on a map showing safest routes to the college). "We are working with the town to establish a well-lighted route."

The Dean also desired to have spot checks made to insure that all women's residences are locked up at night, putting pressure on the proctors to do their job. The fate of the little-used escort system is still to be decided.

One problem encountered this year lay in hiring people for the fire watch. Mr. Whalin maintained that until the college was willing to pay more in salaries it would

remain difficult to operate with a full staff. "We've gone through at least ten helpers," he moaned; "some only stayed for one night."

Mr. Dunlop, whom he praised as one of his most reliable men, makes only \$2.40 an hour. He remarked, "The helpers usually don't stay long. Nobody wants to stay up for this kind of money."

Supposedly, the wages for nightwatchmen's work are adequate and competitive with industry and other colleges of Bowdoin's size. College Controller, Mr. James Granger cited an objective study done last spring by Cresap, McCormick and Paget analyzing the schools' pay structure. He said that with the results of that study, jobs were placed in grades and corresponding remuneration was established. Nightwatchmen fall in grade five with a pay scale of \$2.27 — \$3.10 per hour, adjustable to cost of living fluctuations.

Administration officials will look carefully at such wage discrepancies to determine what can be done to accommodate them in the new budget request.

All of this activity aside, Dean Nyhus warned that even the best police force isn't airtight. "Any discussion of security must be held in relative terms," he stated; "We can strive for the small, tight knit force and somebody could still get mugged on the street corner."

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"Messiah" Performed By Bowdoin Chorale

by HOWARD SEREDA

The performance of the "Messiah" by the Bowdoin Chorale on Easter Sunday was a creditable accomplishment. With a work of such familiarity, there are many possible interpretations. That is the way Handel wanted it. Before the technical problems can be faced, there is first the question of the spirit of the work. What is the point behind it? Ultimately, it is the Christian artist's response to what he sees as the most profound event in history. It is a work of passionate intensity.

Donald Caldwell's rather unadventurous interpretation deprived the oratorio of much of its drama. In the chorus "Lift up your heads, O ye gates," the question "Who is this king of Glory?" was simply repeated, instead of being used as the occasion for a dramatic crescendo. After all, why are they repeating the question? They insistently demand an answer. Again, in the chorus "Surely He hath borne our griefs," the question should be asked: what is the meaning? It is not just a mournful lament; it is utter wonderment at what has taken place and anger at who is responsible. The message is clear: the chastisement He suffered was for us; it is the complex of emotion that makes it so challenging. Finally, attention might be drawn to "The Lord gave the Word." The impact of this piece depends on the complete differentiation between the imposing and solemn "The Lord gave the Word" and the musical lattice-work which follows, "Great was the company of the preachers." The possibilities were hardly realized.

In short, so much that could have been done with the dynamics, the tempo, and the emotion, was not accomplished. The Hallelujah Chorus, always in danger of becoming a musical cliché, must be brisk, its exhalation deeply impressive, its enthusiasm infectious. Here too, the possibilities were not wholly realized.

On the other hand, Mr. Caldwell's interpretation of "Let us break their bonds asunder" was really exciting. Another chorus that should be especially singled out for praise is "Since by Man came Death," which was very good.

The soloists were certainly not unadventurous. Landon Bowie probably had the most difficult assignment of any performer. His recitative, "Behold, I tell you a work of such mystery" and his air, "The trumpet shall sound," called for a real mastery. Having ambitiously undertaken them, he must be commended for his noble effort. However, he did not, by any means, do them justice. Mrs. Eloise Caldwell chose pieces making great demands on both her upper and lower registers and performed them very competently. Her ornate embellishments were entirely in the spirit of Handel.

Some individual sections were simply a joy to listen to. For example, those of Nadine Anderson were very clear and fresh. It was a pity her performance was so short. The duet "O death where is thy sting?" was a delightful soufflé.

It was nice to see the chorus, having reached a favorite part of the oratorio, begin to almost physically swing with the music and attack it with real verve. The balance only suffered from the unfortunate death of tenors, but those tenors present worked hard to rectify the problem. There were very few false starts, an inevitable hazard of the "Messiah." Intonation was on occasion sloppy. On the whole, the chorus did a fine job and is to be congratulated.

The orchestra was very professional. The strings were particularly rich in tone. Though there were a few lapses in Part III, the splendid rendition of the overture more than compensated. The harpsichord was impeccable. They are to be congratulated as well.

Finally, Mr. Caldwell is to be congratulated for his responsibility for such an enjoyable, and at times inspiring performance of the "Messiah." On at least one occasion, the chorus was almost on the point of losing itself in the enthusiasm of the moment, but, under his firm direction, ended the piece in a disciplined manner. Surely, no one is more aware of the demands of the "Messiah" than the conductor. He and all involved can be proud of its performance.

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Jazz-Smooth As Satin Latin

by DWIGHT L. WILSON

Chick Corea is without a doubt one of the top jazz pianists of our day; certainly no other white pianist is in his class (excuse me, Bill Evans). Corea is a native of Chelsea, Mass. and has paid dues with many of the super weights in Real Music including Miles Davis, Stan Getz, Marion Brown, Cannonball Adderly, Herbie Mann, Joe Henderson and Pharoah Sanders. The album currently under consideration is a compilation of Chick's work for Atlantic. Presently he records for Polydor and his *Light as a Feather*, released last month will surely prove to be one of '73's best. The Atlantic reissue, *Inner Space*, is a two record album featuring seven Corea compositions and such heavy sidemen as Hubert Laws, Joe Farrell, Woody Shaw, Ron Carter and Joe Chambers. As is my custom I'll give you a few impressions of what I judge to be the best numbers.

"Straight Up and Down": This is a real up-tempo tour de force. Joe Chambers' drumming is sensational. Woody Shaw, one of the leading mainstream trumpet players, fires off a tight solo featuring amazing technique. Corea, whose strongest suit is his sensitive accompanying, is in fine form behind the hornmen, especially Farrell who comes in on tenor at the end of Shaw's solo and impressively slows the tempo. The effect is novel as we plunge from skyscraper high down into a lush valley. However a fresh ascension comes soon. The last quarter of this number is a mind blower. Chambers paints images which rely mostly on the cymbals, and Corea who is more an impressionist than any contemporary jazz pianist, swings hard. The ending is sweet as Grandma's wine and twice as potent.

"Litha": The ensemble is tight as they introduce this number. Corea's up-tempo comping is inspired. Farrell shows his roots to our advantage. As you all know Farrell made his name playing with J.C.'s drummer Elvin Jones. "Litha" shows how deeply Farrell has been influenced by the Coltrane school. His extended

solo shows great use of space as well as taste. Shaw, who plays with amazing control, gets in a super cool solo while the rhythm section blows fire. The result is breathtaking.

"Inner Space": The title jam is a straight ahead number containing Farrell's cleanest blowing on tenor. Shaw certainly has one of the most original sounds among today's trumpeters. His solo is a true work of art. This

with images and in '73, the era of the electric piano, his acoustic playing is like rain on the Kalahari. Laws really sings on his second solo. For my money "Windows" is the most impressive number on the album.

"Guijira": This number is previously unreleased. Smooth as satin Latin I could listen to this all day. Farrell's flute shines again. Today Farrell is one of the top five jazz flutists, but his facile



in spite of the fact that he continually sounds under-recorded, which of course, is not any reflection of his blowing. Chick's playing is a bit extroverted to warrant the title unless, of course, "Inner Space" refers to that space explored while tripping. Of course, titles are superfluous anyway. Miles once dispensed with titles almost altogether and merely named jams after the days of the week!

"Windows": A soft melody with Laws on flute. His playing slowly intoxicates. It is more on "Windows" than on "Inner Space" that Chick turns introspective. His playing is lush

technique had great maturity even when this was recorded in '66. Shaw's solo is rich, if not emotional. The man certainly knows what he is about. Chick delivers another lyrical solo after empathetic accompanying. "Guijira" which was written for Willie Bobo's band, could not possibly have sounded better in Willie's rendition than it does here.

I hope enough has been said to inspire you to consume a truly superior album. Who knows, Chick Corea may show you something about your own inner space.

Many Single, Joint, And Double Majors Declared By Sophomore Class Members

MAJORS SELECTED BY THE CLASS OF 1975 (AND EARLIER)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>AFRO-AMERICAN (2)
Mable, A.A. (Soc.)
Williams, J.H. Jr.</p> <p>ART (16)
Birmingham, E.L. Jr.
Benson, G.A.
Bourgeois, D.W. (Phil.)
Bubalski, K.E.
Clare, C.D. (Rom. Lang.)
Cunningham, C.
Ham, C.K.
Hyun, S.I. (Math.)
Kaplan, S.R. (Psych.)
Kelley, C.W. Jr. (Hist.)
Kronman, C.H. (Eng.)
Nickerson, M.A. (Soc.)
Orav, I.E. (Rom. Lang.)
Pandell, D.A.
Pearlmutter, A.
Tyler, K.N.</p> <p>BIOCHEMISTRY (15)
Baker, R.L. II
Collins, J.J.
French, M.A. (Chem.)
Gallacher, B.P.
Holbrook, J.W.
Jacobs, M.A.
Jacobson, R.D. (Phys.)
Linhart, J. (Russ.)
Noel, A.W.
Schneider, M.P.
Sensecqua, J.E.
Sorenson, E.M.</p> <p>BIOLOGY (18)
Arlander, J.C. (Rom. Lang.)
Arzuda, G.J. (Psych.)
Baker, J.G.
Baker, K.J.
Coffin, C.M.
Duffy, D.J.
Farber, K.W. (Biochem.)</p> | <p>Fonteneau, N.M. (Mus.)
Fullerton, M.D.
Goldsmith, D.L. (Mus.)
Kolkhoth, L.H.
Listro, P.T.
McIver, W.K.
Sciannas, J.D. (Math.)
Sretsch, U.E.P.
Taoka, G.K.
Underwood, J.W. (Class.)
Vinall, S.</p> <p>CHEMISTRY (7)
Buckley, D.I.
French, M.A. (Biochem.)
Garon, S.J.
Landry, G.M.
McDevitt, J.V. Jr. (Psych.)
Mardulier, F.J.
Simmons, C.G. III</p> <p>CLASSICS (15)
Brainerd, F.J.
Coxe, C.S. II
Gay, R.L. Jr.
Grant, D.A. '76
Green, F.J.
Hambelton, H.C. (Gov.)
Henderson, R.E.
Hirshy, J.M. (Rom. Lang.)
Kent, E.L. (Russ.)
Lambrecht, P.F. (Hist.)
Frazz, L.D.
Smith, J.D. (Psych.)
Smith, S.L.
Underwood, J.W. (Bio.)
Wheeler, D. (Hist.)</p> <p>ECONOMICS (30)
Adams, P.S.
Banister, J.R.
Barbush, A.J. (Russ.)
Beck, J.B.
Bowne, G.D. IV (Gov.)
Biggs, P.L. (Gov.)
Butler, L.E.
Chan, T.C. '76 (Gov.)
Clancy, P.G. (Math.)
Coyle, M.A.
Davis, C.H.
Donovan, W.M. (Gov.)
Erwin, D.J.</p> | <p>Fensterstock, J.F. (Gov.)
Grunbaum, D.
Hubbard, R.S. (Math.)
Johnson, C.M.
Lange, H.R.
McCarthy, D.J.
Mills, T. J. (Math.)
Peterson, U.E.P.
Reda, S.K. (Psych., Soc.)
Riley, D.B. (Gov.)
Shube, R.J.
Sipe, R.A.
Taisey, R.G.
Tarmy, B.A. (Ex.) (Eng.)
Tarr, D.P. (Psych.)
Weska, P.A. (Gov.)
Whitaker, J.C.</p> <p>ENGLISH (11)
Arnos, P.K.
Druckenmiller, S.F.
Gordon, F.R.
Hamilton, S.
Heim, D.J. III (Phil.)
Knight, R.C.
Kronman, C.H. (Art.)
Lindsay, W.C.
Shapiro, D.C.
Smith, G.B.
Tarmy, B.A. (Ex.) (Econ.)</p> <p>GERMAN (7)
Birnbaum, D.E. (Relig.)
Chapman, J.W. (Gov.)
Gorman, R.W.
Hamilton, M.C. (Hist.)
Hermann, C.R. (Hist.)
Hutchinson, M.C. (Gov.)
Seeler, J.H. (Hist.)</p> <p>GOVERNMENT (50)
Baron, B.P. (Hist.)
Baron, A.R. (Hist.)
Bakley, R.W.
Butler, L.E.
Buck, R.W. (Mus.)
Callahan, C.S.
Carlsman, C.M.
Chan, T.C. '76 (Econ.)</p> <p>(Please Turn To Page Five)</p> | <p>Chapman, J.W. (Germ.)
DeLosa, K.A. (Soc.)
Dennett, P.W.
Donovan, W.M. (Econ.)
Duerr, R.G. Jr. (Phil.)
Dunn, L.J. III
Fensterstock, J.F. (Econ.)
Franklin, C. Jr. (Soc.)
Gazley, C.S.
Geller, P.A. (Psych.)
Genshater, R.J.
Goodwin, F.C.
Hamabata, M.M. (Soc.)
Hambelton, H.C. (Class.)
Hutchinson, M.C. (Germ.)
Isaacson, R.A.
Jackson, F.M. (Soc.)
Jordan, M.K. (Soc.)
Kass, A.H.
Layne, M.W. (Soc.)
Layne, J.P. (Soc.)
Lee, J.R.
Lewent, D.J. (Soc.)
Lipman, H.A.
Loz, P.H. (Soc.)
Macy, H.S.
Meyn, T.D.
Morrell, S.G.
Pizzi, P.J.
Raddi, P.A. (Rom. Lang.)
Revere, D.R. (Soc.)
Riley, D.B. (Econ.)
Santangelo, M.A. '74
Sprague, S.
Tolson, F.M. (Graduate)
Thompson, H.A.
Vignerson, J.F. Jr. (Soc.)
Votto, R.L. Jr.
Wagner, K.F.
Weska, P.A. (Econ.)
White, P.B. (Hist.)</p> <p>HISTORY (48)
Barbush, B.P. (Gov.)
Baron, A.R. (Gov.)
Barrow, B.M.
Barston, M.E.
Bates, M.A.
Baxter, R.S.
Beasley, A.D. (Gov.)</p> |
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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CII

Friday, April 27, 1973

Number 22

Strict Constructionist?

The leaders of the Student Council have in the past expressed concern as to the low esteem in which they are held by the student body. "No one takes the council seriously," they whimper. "People think it's just a joke." Perhaps, after this week's shabby handling of the elections, they will understand the reason for this feeling; we doubt it. The discarding of absentee ballots, the cancellation of the announced candidate forum, and the cloud of ambiguity which was allowed to fall over the nominating process all point to a lackadaisical and unjustifiably arrogant attitude on the part of those involved.

Although the blame cannot be laid wholly upon one individual, primary responsibility rests with the pretentious, egotistical ex-president, Greg Leary.

Why were between eleven and twenty absentee ballots not counted? Because Leary did not choose to count them.

Why was the candidate forum cancelled? Because Leary did not wish to delay the elections for one week.

Leary argues that the absentee ballots were "illegal" because they contained the name of a student who was not running. If the lame-duck had truly been interested in maintaining the voting privileges of those students unable to vote on Wednesday, he could have easily eliminated the name from the ballot.

Leary further argues that the notion of an absentee ballot is an unconstitutional one. And yet, he did allow write-in ballots (a concept not in the constitution) and held the election one week later than the constitution specifies.

Bowdoin students should have more information to consider than that appearing in a two column blurb in the Orient before making a decision as to their choice for president. The idea of an open question and answer period for the candidates was a good one, one which would have given students unfamiliar with any of the candidates an opportunity to make a wiser and more rational choice. Much of the blame for the cancellation of the session must be placed on the candidates themselves, who would not participate because one or two of their number had "more important" things to do that evening. It represents another case of poor planning by candidates and leadership alike.

Finally, the constitutional provision for the Student Council to decide upon the elimination of candidates if more than six are nominated is unjust. Yet it stands, simply because the council and its leader refused to consider alternatives.

We hope that those planning future elections will give the election process careful consideration, rather than a slight afterthought. Furthermore, we hope that the next president will regard himself, not as a self-righteous policy-maker, but rather as a reflector of the needs and desires of those he represents.



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BOWDOIN ORIENT

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Library Thefts Deplored

To The Editor:

Allow me to express myself on the situation at the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library. What I am particularly concerned about and what upsets me and frustrates me is the fact that many books and bound periodicals are frequently "missing" with no record of their having been properly signed out at the circulation desk. I strongly advocate taking any steps necessary to modify this condition, even if it means creating the new and unpleasant job of having a security guard at the door to check all materials leaving the building. I really doubt whether this situation will correct itself. Perhaps the newly-elected Student Council Officers would look into this.

Respectfully,
Philip Molloy '74

Face The Music

To The Editor:

It appears that students who are concerned about the policy decisions that affect their education are doomed to constant frustration at Bowdoin. Those of us who had hoped that the fiasco of the C.E.P. report would lead to an increased consideration of the students' views have once again been shown, through the announcement of the changes in the

applied music program, that we are an inconsequential part of the decision-making process, and conveniently ignored. What other conclusions can be drawn from the recent announcement, as a *fait accompli*, of the decisions to allow only 1/2 credit per semester for applied music, and limit participation to those who are of intermediate level or higher and pass an entrance audition?

There are certainly enough important questions involved in this issue to merit an open forum before the decisions have been made: To me the reduction of credit seems to imply that the study of applied music is worth only half as much as the study of, say, chemistry, and I disagree very strongly with that assumption. And where will this lead — will the credit for photography and theater courses also be lowered, and will lab courses receive 1 1/2 credits?? I do not understand the refusal to teach beginners, since a student may receive credit for starting from scratch in such areas as computer programming, sociology, and foreign languages. I suspect the problem is that we are not as concerned with teaching students as we are with producing performers who can dazzle us at recitals — certainly a disastrous policy for an undergraduate liberal-arts institution!

Evidently our present system of making decisions at this college was designed to make policy without considering all of the questions or people involved — perhaps it is time this was changed?

Paul Vagnozzi

Open Letter

Glazier Criticizes CEP Policy

by MITCHELL GLAZIER

Mitch Glazier, '73 is a member of the Student-Faculty Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy.

To: President Roger Howell
Chairman, of the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee

After reading the recent Orient article on the Curriculum and Education Policy Committee, I feel compelled to expand on the article itself and to comment on some of my personal quotations cited by the author. Needless to say, I had no intention of belittling the individual committee members, or of insulting the committee as a whole.

Like most of the other members of the committee, I have felt constant frustration due to the lack of accomplishment after many long, arduous meetings. I feel that most of the committee members would agree that this frustration has occurred because such an important and potentially innovative committee has been plagued by dissension on the part of the two distinct interest groups represented. I realize, of course, that a great deal of the committee's unproductivity was partly due to the student representatives' intense convictions and, at times, obdurate behavior.

I want to stress, however, the fact that Greg Leary, Fred Honold, and I, are extremely devoted to Bowdoin and for the past few years have been actively attempting to enhance particular structures within the Bowdoin College Community. We are aware of the laudable Bowdoin tradition as well as of Bowdoin's strong place amongst the league of highly reputed educational institutions.

Although we always intended to help the administration preserve these characteristics attributed to Bowdoin, at the same time we expected the administration and CEP members to realize that the student body and their interests must be fully sounded out and understood. At times, however, all of the student members felt intimidated and ignored. Basically, we felt that too much emphasis was placed on administrative interests. As a result, if there had been a greater attempt for both understanding and compromise, then perhaps the whole controversy over the Majority-Minority Reports could have been avoided. Unfortunately, almost the entire year was wasted because of the distinct divergence of educational philosophies and

because of the clouded definition of the CEP's role.

Now that Bowdoin is going through a significant transition period, I feel that the CEP's role is especially important. During this period the CEP and the entire college community must critically analyze Bowdoin's educational system. While I sympathize with administration difficulties during this transition period, as a student representative, I could not condone abandoning the flexibility now present within the curricular structure. Of course, Bowdoin cannot be "all things to all people," but at the same time, if Bowdoin wants to continue holding its prominent position in American education, it cannot afford self-deception. Such deception is most evident, for instance, in the college's decision to go co-ed along with enlarging the student body (by about 35 percent) while at the same time establishing a freeze on the size of the faculty. In addition, the school has falsely advertised the curricular diversity, which has led many underclassmen to feel that the caliber and variety of academic offerings do not fulfill their expectations.

This is not necessarily because there has been a change in curricular offerings, but rather as Bowdoin's reputation becomes "one of the most selective schools in the country," many incoming students have higher expectations of the academic quality. At the same time, students who have been at Bowdoin for the past four years have seen a significant increase in the size of classes, and have witnessed few additions to courses on the intermediate and advanced levels.

In addition, while the value of the traditional liberal arts education in an advanced technological society is coming under intensified skepticism, the college has done little to update the curriculum or to help seniors combat the difficult job market. To a certain extent the faculty also exhibits a sense of frustration as it is asked to take on added course loads, teach larger classes, while at the same time, it is asked to devote more attention to improving the writing ability of its students. All things considered, Bowdoin's reputation and tuition continue to rise, but the quality of the overall Bowdoin education seemingly is diminishing.

Although I sympathize with the college's financial problems, at the same time a college which prides itself as an "elite institution" must uphold high academic

standards. Basically, I share the same convictions as many other students that the caliber of Bowdoin's curriculum needs strengthening because it is not satisfactorily fulfilling students' academic needs. As far as the "basic" course offerings are concerned, there is little complaint over quality. Offerings on the intermediate and advanced levels, however, are limited in most departments. Perhaps this fact verified by the rapid increase in the demand for independent studies and the attractiveness (despite Bowdoin's going co-ed) of study away from Bowdoin. In short, the CEP has yet to realize fully the need for curricular flexibility, or to understand that the incoming Bowdoin student has greater expectations than the students of five years ago.

Perhaps I am exaggerating the need to improve the overall curriculum, but I feel that this emphasis is necessary because the administration is seemingly trying to solve its financial deficit without ameliorating many of the problems contained within the curriculum.

The student body does not expect Bowdoin to be a pseudouniversity. Nor am I suggesting that the CEP can solve all of Bowdoin's problems in one fell swoop. After serving on the committee, I do not feel that the committee has satisfactorily approached many of Bowdoin's academic problems. Personal frustration has occurred especially because so much time had to be focused on the majority report instead of analyzing the "cover" problems within the curriculum.

The CEP is probably the most important committee and potentially the most innovative committee within the college governmental structure. All of the individual committee members are dedicated, responsible, and competent educators. As a collective body, however, I feel that the committee has not satisfactorily served the college community. This has become even more evident after the releasing of the student council subcommittee document entitled, "Expanding Student Involvement in the Bowdoin Community," which illustrates a more diligent and provocative report than the one finally presented by the CEP. A change in committee composition is needed, for the structure of the committee is limited in that there is no person representing the arts; there is no representative from the admissions department; there is

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

Two One-Acts Waste Blow For Stricken Word

by DAVID COLE

Cupid stay? No, stupid play. David Campton's *Out of the Flying Pan*, produced last week in the Experimental Theatre, comes very close to being the worst, the most offensive spam of theatre ever presented at Bowdoin. It is a light, airy confection that suddenly goes sour, a meaningless play-on-words that tries too late to say something important.

It begins harmlessly enough as a *Laugh-In* level view of diplomacy. Its theme is diplomatic double-talk; the two main characters, labeled A and B, almost never say what they mean

and occasionally say the exact opposite. For the most part, however, Campton resorts to low puns or gibberish: "cup of tea" becomes "tup of twee," while "ladies and gentlemen" becomes "labels of gender." When this becomes tiresome, the author offers a moment of quiet mugging as the two negotiators accidentally exchange eye-glasses.

There is nothing wrong with this, except that it is not particularly funny. But suddenly everything changes. The negotiations break down, the two negotiators retire to opposite corners and the stage is bathed in blue light. With war sound-effects

in the back, the players say things like "Ten thousand citizens dead."

It is too sudden and to inexplicable a jump from "tup of twee." A frivolous, unimportant comic routine suddenly aspires to *Dr. Strangelove*. Perhaps it follows: negotiations begin, nothing is said, negotiations break down, there is disastrous war, negotiations begin anew. There is an order, the elements of irony are there. But the play is mishapen, ill-conceived, a spoof preposterously converted into a sermon. Campton sets us up with cheap gags, then suddenly turns and expects us to be stunned by

the power of his irony. Instead he sacrifices *Laugh-In* without reaching any other level. *Out of the Flying Pan* is stupid and pretentious, a shallow cheat.

Given that, the students involved did about all they could. The direction, by E. Sarah Richardson '76, was competent and about as imaginative as possible in a play which is as simply set as it was conceived. The action was set back, important downstairs where a major danger is the tendency to play to the front row. It might have helped to begin the play from the front, with Dave Ruccio facing the audience; one side saw more than enough of Ruccio's back. The action was fast enough when necessary. Again, the play depends on speed but occasionally slows itself down without explanation, most notably in the "War" sequence. The "Blue Danube" bit provided a good transition, and if it made no particular sense that was hardly a break with the overall tenor of the work. Considering the ridiculous ineptitude of Campton's work, Richardson's able if uninspired direction gave the play more than it deserves, especially as it deserves nothing so much as oblivion.

The acting was similarly cramped by the play. Dave Ruccio gave a better performance than Debbie Mann, but the work hardly lends itself to tours-de-force. Ruccio played to the sides more than Mann, and he had the added advantage of seeming to understand the puns more clearly; Mann missed a few, and with these puns it is crucial that the audience be triggered to laugh. Nonetheless, in a work written for two men, the choice of Mann was sound. Certainly she looked more like a diplomat than did Ruccio. If neither performance was brilliant, at least everyone involved in the play emerged with whatever reputations they had previously had intact.

The second play, Elaine May's *Adaptation*, presents a very different case. It is a good work, with a sensible progression of action: birth to death. Its setting in a T.V. game show is inspired. Just as *Out of the Flying Pan* treats diplomatic double-talk, much of the spark of *Adaptation* is the vapid chatter of white liberalism. Unlike the first play, it moves, develops. There is repetition, but not the same feeling of repetitiveness. And although its theme — how a man adapts, compromises — and surrenders in his search for security in life — is as heavy, there is a consistency of tenor. The heavy material is, at no cost, always handled lightly. The effect is a satire that is occasionally trite but generally gifted: "So that when we say the word 'Negro,' we must always think of it as something beautiful that was given to white people to enjoy."

Adaptation dates itself shamelessly, with references to T.V. shows (*Ozzie and Harriet*, *Father Knows Best*, *Leave It To Beaver*), the 1968 Democratic convention, Conrad Hilton, and similar elements of the sixties. It is not a timeless work, nor even a universal one; its subject is the middle-class, college-educated white liberal in the United States in the late sixties and maybe today. But this is not a weakness. There is nothing wrong with a good period piece. *Adaptation* takes itself just seriously enough, and emerges as a stronger play for it.

Given that, the play was not produced to full advantage. The set was good, the cast well-chosen, but director Douglas Kennedy '76 did not quite pull it all off. The action was constantly directed at the first row of the front of the theatre. Those who failed to sit in the handful of seats in the front could choose between facing Paul

Wolff's slouching shoulders of Dick Denison's ample rump for a considerable portion of the evening. The blocking consistently eliminated one character from view from the sides, setting the players up in simple lines across the front. This is Kennedy's third production in the Experimental Theatre, and it's time he learned to adapt a little himself.

Still, Kennedy cannot be faulted for his choice of a cast. In Phil Benson, Eddie Simeone has discovered perhaps his ideal role. The part calls for versatility and mugging, and Simeone provided splendid examples of both. "This is a hard game!" is one of the best comic lines ever heard at Bowdoin. His transition from infancy to death is smooth, and his delivery of his dying speech — "I would rather have had a dream and never realized it, than to have had nothing but the reality of what I have" — produced the full effect of this glorious statement of a runner-up in the game of life.

Dick Denison was equally excellent. Although he does not much look like the average game show M.C., his face and voice effected a cheerful malvolence that would put Gene Rayburn to shame. Like Simeone, he got the full effect out of lines like "You have just spoken your last words. Stay where you are and die!" His characterization of Henry Johns and his caricature of a Young Conservative were perfect. He demonstrated a grasp of his lines that allowed him to get the most out of the audience, and backed up that voice with a face that perfectly matched his roles.

Mary Van Arsdel and Paul Wolff rounded out a strong cast, though their performances did not match those of Simeone and Denison. Van Arsdel had the least demanding role, as she portrayed either wife, mother or girlfriend throughout the play. She could not mug as Denison and Simeone did, and had to depend almost entirely on her voice, which suited her characters surprisingly well. There was a consequent feeling of sameness in her roles, but it may be said that author May intended just such an interpretation. Her performance was generally entirely satisfactory.

Paul Wolff did well but could have done better. In roles as youths or punks — extensions of "Gimp" in *The Brick and the Rose* — he was at his best, flexing his muscles or putting down the safety patrol. His voice is happiest with sarcasm. An exception, perhaps, was his portrayal of the CIA man on campus, an effectively parodied type. As the wimpy father he failed to develop an important role, and also threw away several lines, most notably "I'm only doing what any father would do for his son. Everything." Wolff needs to loosen up a little. He obviously enjoys performing (in the reading of *Brick and the Rose* his face would strain for expression while other readers sat back expressionless). With good direction his repertoire will someday go beyond a strong slouch and sneer.

Last week's production of *Adaptation* demonstrated again Doug Kennedy's ability as a director. But he has yet to establish his imagination. It is time he learned to exploit the design of the Experimental Theatre to its full advantage. It is time, too, that he pick a major play with which he is not already familiar and give it a thoroughly original interpretation. It would have been interesting to see what he could have done with *Out of the Flying Pan*, and to see what Richardson could have done with *Adaptation*. Choosing a good play is a good start, but there is more to direction than that.

Bass vocalist needed for Meddies. Contact Johan, 402; Stan, 550; or Greg, 496, for tryout information.



Student Involvement Encouraged

Community Government Idea Adopted In Committee Report

(This is the first part of a report issued last week by an ad-hoc committee of the Student Council.)

This report is the result of co-operative effort of students that was organized this year to define certain problems experienced by Bowdoin students, and propose alternatives. This project was initiated to provide constructive ideas during this period of introspection on the part of many members of the community, when it is apparent that the community as a whole is lacking a defined and positive sense of purpose. However much one might disagree with the proposals, this effort to provoke discussion and change should be seriously undertaken by both students and faculty. More than ever, the individual frustrations on the part of all members of the Bowdoin community should be concentrated towards the ever-changing project of defining the goals of this institution.

Work of this committee was initiated on two levels. A general discussion of education at Bowdoin College pervaded our discussion of the topics we had chosen for analysis. The specific recommendations of this report were the final result of these discussions.

Our immediate concerns are the needs and desires of our fellow students, and the ability of the institution to meet these needs. Although the intensified consciousness of the student population in the 1960's brought about necessary changes in the consideration of their interests on the Bowdoin campus, there still exists the need, on the part of the institution, to encourage the acceptance of students as co-members of a working community. As is enumerated in many of the college publications, the combined community of professors, students, and administrators, and their interaction, are the most important aspects of the college environment. A major justification of Bowdoin's size is the facilitation of just this process of interaction. Along with this assumption comes the responsibility of all members to work in a common community effort. The students, faculty, and administration must proceed jointly if they are to realize the goals upon which Bowdoin was founded, and which have been redefined throughout its existence. The construction of a working community, responsive to the needs of its individual participants should be one of these goals.

These, then, are the reasons for the compilation of this report.

It should be noted that, although it would be worthwhile to examine many aspects of the Bowdoin experience, certain priorities had to be established because of obvious time limitations. The consensus of the committee was to release the report in this form to stimulate discussion and action in several specific areas. However, it is also hoped that discussion of other important areas not covered by this report will also be stimulated. The areas included in this report are: the policy-making process, curriculum, admissions, the advisory system, and tenure.

Community government

Although most of the policy decisions made at Bowdoin affect the whole school community, there is little in the process of making these decisions to insure the involvement of students and the recognition of their interests. Such matters as course offerings, grading, graduation requirements, and tenure have an equal interest for administration, faculty, and students. However, except for membership (usually minority) on some student-faculty committees students do not presently have an institutionalized role in the discussion of these questions, nor a vote on proposed changes.

Students fill a mainly passive role: they (or their representatives) give their opinions when asked. Or, in a more active sense, they submit their opinions for consideration. The failings of this system have become rather obvious through the debacles of the past two years; two examples are the attempt to change the grading system last year, and this year's attempt to introduce graduation requirements. In the case of this year's CEP report it was obvious that there was little attempt made to take into consideration the views of the students when deliberating the proposals — many members of the committee seemed as surprised by the appearance of a minority report as they were by the strength of the reactions at the open meetings. At the same time, the students consistently misunderstood the reasons that faculty members supported the Majority report.

We are proposing that this lack of communication be remedied by a much greater co-involvement of students and faculty throughout all levels of policy-making: student involvement in final discussion and votes on all matters that involve them as well as an increased role in the preliminary actions (such as committees). The absence of this type of participation can be very frustrating, as exhibited during the attempt to change the grading system last year. After the faculty voted in favor of this change the only response open to the students was an assembly of protest, after which the vote was reversed. If the students had been involved in the discussion throughout, and the final vote, the matter would have probably ended the same after

following a more sensible course; each group would have known and understood the views of the others, and everyone's interests would have been included in the vote.

With these problems in mind we propose a system of *Community Government*:

A. The main policy body would be a combined group of student and faculty representatives — a student-faculty Senate.

1. Students would pick their representatives and a Student Chairman.

2. The faculty would pick their representatives, and a Faculty Chairman.

3. The Student Chairman and the Faculty Chairman would co-chair the meetings.

4. This group would roughly replace the present faculty meetings, meeting about once a month. All questions and policy of general student-faculty concern would be handled here.

5. This group would select student-faculty committees to do preliminary work on questions, and also select permanent student-faculty committees such as the recording committee.

6. All final discussion and votes would be made by this Community Government.

B. Student-faculty committees would be set up to perform preliminary and detailed work on questions of joint concern, and to perform standing functions.

1. Most committees would be made up of equal numbers of students and faculty. However, in areas of primarily student or faculty concern, those more involved should have greater representation.

2. Committees should prepare a statement of purpose twice a year, and indicate status of the problems they are considering.

3. The student members of the Community Government would select their committee members; and the faculty would select faculty members.

4. The membership of each committee should include those outside of the Community Government, as well as those who are members. In addition, there should be an attempt to achieve a reasonable mix of interests, such as departments.

C. Matters of student concern only would be handled separately from the Community Government by the student members of the Community Government (a *Student Caucus*) with the student body, similar to the way the Student Council now works. In a like manner, matters that concern only the faculty would be handled separately by the faculty (a *Faculty Caucus*).

D. There would be a standard "appeals" process for students to take over conflicts about credit for courses; study away, etc. The standard hierarchy would be:

faculty member :: department :: administration :: student-faculty recording committee (an equal representation committee).

E. This plan should be extended in the future to include all members of the community; specifically, administration as a body in itself (rather than part of the faculty); and all employees not covered under faculty and administration.

The description and design of this government is necessarily deficient in many areas of specification — its intention is to illustrate what we think is a necessary involvement of students together with the faculty in formulating policy for this college. Our goal is to give students the voice that we think their interests here require; although questions of organization apply the main debate and decision has to concern the extent to which you think students should participate.

If this Community Government works as we hope it would it holds some very real advantages over our present system. Assuming any degree of student interest it would create a much greater degree of student involvement in the discussion and formulation of policy than currently exists. The students' role would then be an active, not passive, role — they could easily make their opinions known when they felt a need to, rather than when asked. And, most importantly, they would have a vote on all issues. Presently, students are dependent on the faculty to be sympathetic to their wishes. This can work, as in the second vote on last year's attempt to change the grading system — after an initial vote which ignored the students' views. Certainly the best way to insure representation of students is actual representation! A student vote is more apt to be true to his interests than the best-intentioned attempt by faculty or administration to take his views into consideration. Also, with both faculty and students exercising decisive votes, there will be a greater pressure for each side to understand the interests of the others.

In addition, the expanded role of students on committees should be most helpful in establishing student understanding of the issues being considered, and should increase the students' involvement in thorough discussion with the faculty on these issues. In essence, better communication. Certainly a much greater student involvement with the CEP committee, together with open meeting held before the report was written, would have resulted in a report that more accurately reflected the views of all involved — and might have achieved more beneficial results.

Music School To Open

Professor Robert K. Beckwith, Chairman of the Bowdoin College Department of Music, has announced that the College's ninth annual Summer School of Music will be held on the Bowdoin campus June 30-Aug. 10.

Professor Beckwith, who will serve as Director of the school, said applications are now being accepted for the six-week program, which will be limited to some 40 students of all ages in strings, woodwinds and piano.

The school, which began in 1965, is designed to encourage and assist young people to develop as performers and teachers in both solo and chamber music repertoire in a relaxed atmosphere where participants help each other.

Each student's development is guided by a major instrumental teacher who assumes responsibility for the student's program — lessons, repertoire, master classes and chamber music. A typical week's schedule will include at least one private lesson, a master class and appropriate ensemble classes.

The resident faculty includes the Aeolian Chamber Players and pianist Martin Canin. They will be

joined in performance and in master classes by well-known guest artists.

The Aeolians, presently in their 11th season, have toured widely in the United States, Europe and Canada. They have been this country's foremost exponents in the performance of music for mixed timbres and their repertoire includes music from the baroque through the 20th century. The Aeolians have premiered more than 50 works, many of them commissioned by Bowdoin College.

Professor Beckwith said that if possible, applicants for the Summer Music School should audition for members of the faculty. If an audition cannot be arranged the applicant is asked to submit a recent tape.

Tuition is \$385 and room and board is \$365. Limited scholarship assistance is available and is awarded on the basis of need and ability, with scholarship students asked to assist with duties connected with the school.

Application forms and information may be obtained by writing Professor Robert K. Beckwith, Director, Summer School of Music, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 04011.

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(Continued From Page Three)

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Cullen, G.C.
Curtis, A.E.
Danaher, J.E. Jr.
Dingman, C.F.
Duncan, J.D. (Russ.)
George, A.L.
Gray, T.S. (Phil.)
Hall, S.W.
Hermann, C.R. (Germ.)
Hopwood, M.C.
Humphreys, J.A.
Killey, C.W. Jr. (Art)
Kim, S-Y.
Kubacki, R.A.
Lambrecht, P.F. (Class.)
Lawson, R.W.
Lincome, M.E.
Mann, D.M.

Mullin, J.F.
Palmer, J.D.
Peguero, A. (Soc.)
Plant, J.E.
Pomeroy, G.H.
Poor, T.J.
Rendle, J.B. III
Sahroeder, E.A.
Seeler, J.H. (Germ.)
Skinner, C.K.
Swabe, G. Jr. (Phil.)
Vallone, M.A.
Van Arsdal, M.M.
Villari, M.A. (Phil.)
Wheeler, D. (Class.)
White, P.B. (Gov.)
MATHEMATICS (22)
Anderson, G.E. (Soc.)
Barfield, L.R.
Baker, W.L.
Caton, D.E. Jr.
Clancy, P.G. (Econ.)
Connor, D.C.

Curtis, S.C.
Derby, J.A. (Mus.)
Drummond, D.
Evans, L.D. (Ex.)
Fong, R.K.H.
Friend, D.M.
Hoag, D.T.
Hubbard, R.S. (Econ.)
Hyun, S.I. (Art)
Mills, T.J. (Econ.)
Mitchell, K.J. (Phil.)
Prucnal, P.R. (Phys.)
Raines, K.B.
Sciammas, J.D. (Bio.)
Thalheimer, C.F.
Titcomb, E.J.
MUSIC (12)
Brooks, I.C.
Buck, R.W. (Gov.)
Clayton, W.F. (Psych.)
Derby, J.A. (Math.)
Fontneau, N.M. (Bio.)

Fowler, R.T. Jr. (Psych.)
Goldsmith, D.L. (Bio.)
Gove, S.B.
Jordan, E.S. (Rom. Lang.)
Kamen, A.M. (Rom. Lang.)
Kennedy, T.H.
Viens, M.C. (Rom. Lang.)
PHILOSOPHY (16)
Bazell, D.M.
Bourgeois, D.W. (Art)
Cook, T.R.
Davis, G.S. (Relig.)
Duerr, R.G. Jr. (Gov.)
Gevy, T.S. (Hist.)
Helm, D.J. III (Eng.)
Hysczak, F.J. (Relig.)
Keydel, J.P.
Mezrman, J.P. Jr. (Rom. Lang.)
Miles, J.A. Jr.
Mitchell, K.J. (Math.)
Monaghan, S.M.
To Be Continued!

Raffle Slated For Weekend; Frats To Take Active Role

by
BOWDOIN COLLEGE
NEWS SERVICE

Campus Chest weekend, Bowdoin College's annual student-conducted charity drive, will be held this weekend. Grant P. Gehring '73 committee chairman, said seven organizations will benefit from a round of dances, athletic events, midnight movies, concerts, auctions and a campus-wide raffle. In addition, he said, some undergraduates will fast

voluntarily April 25-26, with the money that would have been used for food being donated to the Campus Chest. "Bermuda North", a student project in which Bowdoin undergraduates help Maine Indians, will receive 30 percent of the proceeds of this year's campaign. The Pineland Hospital and Training Center and Pine Tree Legal Assistance will each receive 20 percent. A 10 percent share will go to a foster parent organization and eight percent to the Pine Tree Society for Crippled Children and Adults for summer camperships. The Youth Development Center of Brunswick will receive seven percent and the Curtis Memorial Library in Brunswick five percent.

Some 40 prizes, ranging from a gallon of ice cream to six haircuts, have been donated by area merchants for the raffle. Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, will draw the winning numbers at 7:30 p.m. April 29 in the studios of WBOR, the student radio station. Raffle tickets, priced at 25 cents each and five for \$1, are now available from committee members and at the Moulton Union.

A campus-wide dance, with a \$1 admission charge, will be held at the Psi Upsilon fraternity house this evening. Another dance, featuring music by Woodrose, a student group, will be held at the Alpha Rho Upsilon fraternity house tomorrow evening 8:30 p.m., with tickets on sale at the door.

"Vampire Lovers" will be the film attraction to be shown in the Senior Center at midnight tonight and tomorrow night with an admission charge of \$1.

Zeta Psi Fraternity will sponsor a series of beer races at 2 p.m. April 28, with the races to be followed by entertainment and a special auction. Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity will also hold an auction at 10 p.m. that night. "Miscellania," an eight-member coed singing group, will present concerts April 28 at the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi and Chi Psi fraternity houses. The group is headed by Deborah A. Stranges '73.

Letter Expresses Policy Discontent

(Continued From Page Four)
no black or female faculty member; there is only one department chairman on the committee; and there was (for the most of the year) a disproportionately large number of untenured faculty members serving on the committee. Mr. Richard Moll, or some member of the admissions staff should be on the committee because there is obviously a blatant lack of communication between admissions staff and administration. In addition, there is an obvious divergence of educational philosophy between admission's department and faculty. As for the over representation of untenured faculty members on the committee, I feel I am safe in saying that (especially while the academic job market is so restricted), it is unrealistic to expect any untenured faculty member to express his views uninhibitedly and freely at a committee meeting in which the President, the Dean of the College, and the Provost are three of the ten non-student members.

Finally, I want to support Greg Leary's recent suggestion that the CEP undergo a change in composition so that the overall composition of the committee can be improved and the next academic year may be a more productive session.

Yours truly,
Mitchell A. Glazier, '73

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SPORTS

Bears Facts

Chauvinistic "Oinkings"

by D. E. REEVES

Bowdoin is coed. What else is new? Nevertheless, this is a fact which the White Key Committee, in a recent meeting refused to acknowledge.

The status of women in the upcoming interfraternity track meet was the topic which caused some tempers to flare among the White Key representatives. The decision, an inadequate one which did not solve the problem but rather postpones a solution for another year, did please some factions.

The two houses leading co-educational integration suggested that girls, since they are full members should participate in separate events and have the results count in the fraternity standings. However, since these two houses are the only ones which would get large turnouts, it would give them unfair advantages. Also there is no reason for a house to be penalized for refusing to admit women into their midsts.

The other idea, which was led by Kappa Sigma, and eventually adopted, was to have women run in the events with the men. This is an incongruous alternative simply because my male chauvinistic "oinkings" tell me that the girls would have very little chance in such an event. However, more importantly, it is quite obvious that this setup is one which excluded a major portion of the campus and one which is apparently a token gesture to open the meet.

Each proposal, and not surprisingly so, was based in self interested motives. Kappa Sigma, at the moment, is in contention for the White Key Trophy and did not want their chances at a title jeopardized. Psi U and Deke, likewise, have members to represent and did not want them left out of a campus wide activity.

Since there are extremes on all campuses, the only viable solution is to take a middle of the road standpoint. Consequently, a separate White Key competition for Women should be organized through the interfraternity league. After all, those men lacking motivation or sufficient talent are provided with athletic outlets outside of the varsity realm. Why shouldn't women be given this opportunity also?

Hopefully, this proposal would not only satisfy both factions but would also further expand what Bowdoin should offer to its students.

U.N.H. And M.I.T.

Injuries Mar Performance

by BILL LARSON

The members of the Bowdoin College Track Team ran into more depth than they could handle on the 14th of April as they were defeated 94-62 by the University of New Hampshire on the Bears' home turf. In a similar meet the team traveled to Cambridge last Saturday, only to be overpowered again, this time by a score of 92-62 vs. MIT. Although there were some excellent performances in both meets by Bowdoin competitors, the team remains much too weak to provide the kind of strength necessary to defeat powerhouses like UNH, and, to a lesser degree, MIT.

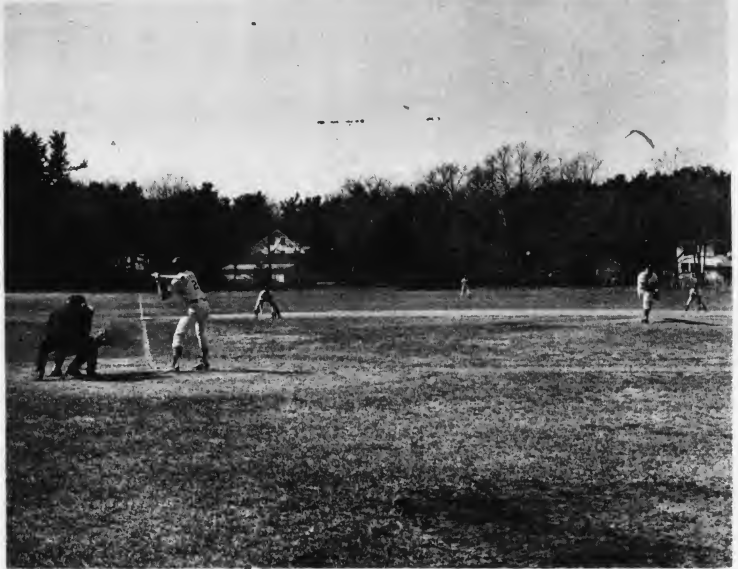
The chief weakness of the Squad appears to be the presence to gaps in several events where points are virtually "given away" to the opposition. Among these are particularly the high jump where the team remains without a regular jumper and the javelin which appears to be improving now. A second reason for the difficulties the team is experiencing this season is that a number of injuries have sidelined some of the top point scorers from the indoor season.

In the New Hampshire meet Bowdoin could muster wins in only 6 of 18 events. Captain Peter Healey led the team in the Field Events where he captured first place in the Hammer. In the shot put, Dick Leavitt hurled the iron ball 47' 10 1/4" to get the first place honors there. Rounding out the Bowdoin wins in the field was Bob Gay who won the triple jump.

On the track, the highlight of the meet had to have been the mile where Butterworth of UNH fought off a challenge by Bowdoin's Jeff Sanborn to win the event in a blistering 4:12.2. Sanborn's 4:15.5 time broke the Bowdoin College and Bowdoin College Freshmen Records for that event. In the 440 Yard Intermediate Hurdles Tom Getchell took the first; Fred Davis ran second in the two mile to break the Bowdoin College record in that event with a time of 9:40.0. Finally, in the mile relay, Nick Sampsidis, Joe Dalton, Ed Small, and Leo Dunn had the winning combination as the team won there.

Against MIT Coach Sabasteanski had predicted the team to do better than the final tabulation indicated, but there were a number of good performances by individual Bowdoin competitors even if the team record was somewhat disappointing. From this vantage point, the pole vault was perhaps the best of the events. John Littlehale finally cleared 13' 6" to set a new Bowdoin College freshman record and equal the college record. He finished second to Wilson of MIT who vaulted 15'. In the long jump, Joe Dalton went 20' 93/4" to edge out the Tech competition for the first place spot. Dick Leavitt was second in the shot put but his 48' 71/2" throw set a new Bowdoin College freshman record in the event.

The only other area where Bowdoin strength showed strong was in the distance and

Nine Drops
Two Straight

AMHERST, Mass. — A pair of former Gorham High standouts helped pace Amherst to a pair of wins over Bowdoin's baseball team Saturday.

The Lord Jeffs won an abbreviated seven-inning opener 7-1, and a regulation nightcap 9-1.

Mark Woodbrey had four hits in the two games including a double and triple in the second, while Art Boothby had a triple in the first, a double in the second and scored three runs.

Bill Severni held Bowdoin to two hits in the opener while Roy Knight gave up 11 for the Polar Bears. Severni walked three, fanned eight, while Knight walked one and struck out two.

Bowdoin got six hits in the second game, with Lin Samela handling the Amherst pitching and Dave McCarthy finishing up in the ninth, Mark Gellerson, Bowdoin pitcher, walked and struck out four, Samela gave up five hits, walked one, struck out three. McCarthy gave up one hit, struck out two.

Bowdoin's lone run in the first game, came in the seventh when Al Hess got to second on a walk and passed ball and came home on Bob Rozumek's single. Hess got Bowdoin's other hit.

In the second game Bowdoin's run in the sixth came on Gellerson's hit, advanced on hits by Mike Perry and Pete Adams.

(First Game)
Bowdoin 000 0000 1 - 1 2 4
Amherst 0010 204 x - 7 11 0
Knight and DeRice; Severni and Moriarity, Nardi (7).

(Second Game)
Bowdoin 000 001 000 - 1 6 1
Amherst 302 101 11x - 9 13 0
Gellerson and Bailey; Samela, McCarthy (9) and Siskini, Nardi (8).

middle-distance events — in the 880, the mile, and the two mile, Jeff Sanborn was the only double-winner for Bowdoin as he won both the mile and the 880, running 4:19.9 in the former and 1:59.4 in the latter. In both events the team got second place as well, Billy Wilson closely following Jeff in the mile and Nick Sampsidis in the 880. And in the two mile where it was again 1-2, Fred Davis just nudged Billy Wilson out for the first.



Frank F. Sabasteanski, Bowdoin College's veteran track and cross country coach, is flanked by newly elected co-captains of his 1973 varsity cross country squad — Frederick W. Davis Jr. (l.) of Ashby, Mass., and Wayne M. Gardiner of Kittery, Me.

Laxmen Rip M.I.T.

by AUGIE

Last week the varsity lacrosse team had to face a team it had beaten only once in thirteen years, M.I.T. With Jo Spaulding leading the attack the Bears crushed the boys with the slide rules, 18-2.

On Saturday the team travelled to Hartford to face Trinity, in the past always a tough opponent.

Great defense coupled with the Bear's machine like attack, which put together many beautiful passing plays and defeated the Bantams, 11-5.

On Tuesday the Bears fought their hardest battle of the year as they defeated UNH 8-7. At three different times the UNH team was leading but four consecutive goals by John Le Sauvage capped with two more by Charlie Corey. Corey showed that the Bear attack could score, even without the injured Jo Spaulding. Defense played a big role as UNH was held scoreless in the last six minutes. Goalie Dave Jordan proved equal to the task in all three games and is now ranked the number one netman in the northeast. Jo Spaulding and Charlie Corey are the top two scorers in New England on a team that has pushed its way up through the standings to number five this week on the Northeast Conference.

In last week's "Athletic Supporter" Carson Meehan was quoted as saying that the Kappa Sigs were glad when their next door neighbor died. By way of clarification, he merely was implying that it's a relief not to have to deal with irate phone calls on Saturday nights. Carson's comment was in no way intended to be interpreted as malicious or unkind.

Coach Mort La Pointe commented that the team has performed extremely well under pressure and cited that his defensive team's overall play has been excellent. The attack is scoring consistently and this should be our best season yet.

I-F Track Meet

by JOE McDEVITT

Sunday afternoon May 6, The White Key will sponsor the annual Interfraternity Track and Field Competition. Being held outdoors for the first time on Whittier Field's quarter-mile Tartan track, the meet is scheduled to begin at one o'clock. All Bowdoin undergraduates are eligible to compete with the exception of those who received either letters or numerals in cross-country or indoor track during the current school year. Also, any student who has competed as a member of this Spring's track team is ineligible. Events will include the following: Field events — the shot put, discus, javelin, high jump, and long jump. Running events — the 100, 220, 440, 880, and one mile run, the 120yd low hurdles, the one half mile walk, and the 440 and 880 yard relays. Contact five this week on the Northeast further information.

Administration Considers Further Expansion

by STEVE MAIDMAN

With Bowdoin's 175th Anniversary Campaign billed as "The Purpose is People" in full swing, the Bowdoin administration, the faculty, the Governing Boards, the student body, and even the residents of the Town of Brunswick are pondering and talking about the possible expansion in enrollment of the College. Recently, one of Bowdoin's key competitors in the so-called "college market," Wesleyan University, decided to expand student enrollment to a maximum of twenty-two hundred students.

According to the *Wesleyan Argus*, the Wesleyan Board of Trustees in a carefully worded statement noted that "The Board approves the 1973-74 budget in the interest of a carefully planned and monitored increase in the size of the student body from the authorized eighteen hundred

toward a maximum of twenty-two hundred with the expectation that further recommendations on institutional priorities will be received before the end of the academic year." A Wesleyan Trustee, Dr. Maxine Singer, added that although the motion was passed unanimously, "Nobody voted with glee for the resolution."

Wesleyan University is considered a small liberal arts college. Bowdoin College considers itself a small liberal arts college "engaged in the education of the individual." What exactly is "small?" What is the "breaking point," the point where diminishing returns set in, especially regarding the environment of the college community? When do we as a college cease to be small?

According to Bowdoin's President, Roger Howell, Jr., the group assigned with the responsibility for developing

policy regarding the size of the College is the Commission on Phase III of Coeducation. President Howell commented that the decision is indeed very complicated and a difficult one noting that many complex factors involving all kinds of constituencies and financial considerations must be taken into account. Howell added that there was a time when it was openly stated that Bowdoin College could never exceed five hundred students. Bowdoin's chief executive raises the question of where does one draw the line regarding size, noting "we're smaller than three of our chief competitors, Amherst, Williams, and Wesleyan, yet each talks in terms of preserving the 'values' of a small college."

According to the man behind the man, Dean of the Faculty and Provost Olin Robison, "I'd like to see a modest amount of incremental growth, but it should

be approached in a cautious manner." The Provost suggests that the emerging consensus of opinion is that almost no one wants eighteen hundred, some want fifteen hundred, and many members of the college community firmly believe that Bowdoin should remain at its present level of enrollment. Robison added that one important reason for increasing the size of the college remains that of the present inequitable sex ratio. (Wesleyan recently voted to discard its 60-40 male-female ratio and adopt a policy of "sex-blind" admissions).

Robison also carefully hinted that some modest incremental growth in the number of students would enable the college to increase the size of the faculty in a proportionate amount, making it possible to cover some subject areas not currently covered by the present curriculum.

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason was not inclined to elaborate on the possibility of a growth in Bowdoin's enrollment, stating that "it faults the process" to reveal such advance information. However, the amiable Dean provided enough details to create a fairly complete picture of what the so-called "Phase III" commission was up to. The commission, headed by Trustee John F. Magee is divided into subcommittees investigating the various aspects and impacts of increasing enrollment. Subcommittees are presently inquiring into the impact of an increased enrollment on curriculum, faculty, physical plant, and finances. Other groups are considering the various legal aspects, (i.e: what happens to the college if the federal government decides to cut off funds due to discrimination in the admissions process on the basis of sex, etc.).

(Please Turn To Page Four)



Clayton/Orient

Workmen construct the new Pine Street apartments, for which many seniors have forsaken the Senior Center. Their cost will be \$850, \$150 more than other college residences.

Rooming Difficulties Likely For Next Year's Freshmen

by SUMNER GERARD

Unless further rooming shuffles take place over the summer, many of next year's freshmen will not be moving into college dormitories in the fall.

The reason for this is that college housing cannot accommodate all returning students who wish to live on campus next year, even before incoming freshmen are considered. Since upperclassmen have first choice of rooms, some freshmen may be relegated to the less popular living arrangements in the Senior Center and the Mayflower Apartments on Harpswell Street.

Dean of Students Alice Early, who is in charge of rooming assignments, said in an interview that the situation is "unfortunate".

"The Senior Center is not a particularly good place for freshmen," she stated. "If any underclassmen want to move to the Senior Center, I would be happy to place them there." Dean Early also hopes to persuade students to move into the Mayflower Apartments, where seven apartments, each of which is designed to house four people, are still vacant.

Those freshmen who are fortunate enough to receive a room in one of the dormitories will probably be sharing it with two roommates. The shortage of college housing is such that Dean Early stated: "Every room that can take three will take three."

Next year's sophomores and upperclassmen, however, are

reportedly satisfied with their rooming assignments. Dean Early notified students of their assignments shortly after spring break. So far, she said, "there has not been too much negative reaction."

Almost everyone, she claimed, had been granted his first or second choice. The only problems, she said, came from "students who were out to lunch, who didn't read the bulletin boards, I don't know, who came to me after spring vacation asking for a single or something." Such requests were considered last, even when coming from upperclassmen.

Low priority was also given to fraternity members who refused to occupy empty rooms in their respective houses. Miss Early denied, however, that the Deans' Office was "forcing" members to fill vacancies in the fraternities.

Last year, she noted, the Dean of Students put "a lot more pressure on the fraternities to fill up, which resulted in a lot of haggling as students signed up, then moved out in the fall."

Still, Dean Early said she has encouraged students, whenever possible, to take empty rooms in the fraternities.

"I don't think students realize that for every spot not filled in the fraternities, there is one more triple for freshmen," she argued.

She expects, however, some "evening out over the summer" and in the fall, when some freshmen will move out of the dormitories into fraternities.

Chest Nets Big Gain, Overcomes Problems

by JOHN HAMPTON

Grant Gehringer '73, Chairman of the Campus Chest Committee, estimates that last weekend's student run activities have netted close to \$2400 for local charities.

Fraternity houses on campus sponsored a variety of fund-raisers, including parties at Psi Upsilon and Alpha Rho Upsilon, auctions at Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Theta Delta Chi, and a beer race at Zeta Psi.

Unfortunately, some of these events received a light turn out, attributable, said Gehringer, to poor publicity and scheduling conflicts. He felt that the whole enterprise was at a disadvantage from the stand point of planning. The Campus Chest Committee usually gets together in early January to start work on the various aspects of the charity weekend. This year, however, it was not until mid-February that the matter was placed on the Student Council's agenda, over a month and a half late.

Instead of acting immediately, then Student Council President Greg Leary passed responsibility for the committee on to the Fraternity Presidents' Council, which, after a short delay, gave the group the official go-ahead. Because of the timing involved, all independents went unrepresented on the Committee.

Ideally, Gehringer went on, Campus Chest should be held on the first or second weekend in March with the last hockey game and all sports at home. As it was, work was just starting and the semester was half over. The group set the date for the weekend of April 20, but with Easter falling on that Sunday, the project had to be postponed for a week. This fouled scheduling plans and created the conflicts that held attendance down at some fraternity functions.

With planning starting so late, Gehringer found that some committee members had "lost fire" and turned their attention to studies. "A lot of the Committee didn't have the time to devote at this time in the semester and it started to take more time than we thought," he said.

The college-wide raffle did not live up to Gehringer's expectations. Although 2300 chances were sold out of the 3000 printed, the chairman felt there was a market for 2-300 more. Since sales began two weeks before the drawing instead of three, and since the prize list was only posted for a week, ticket

hawkers missed potential buyers through lack of publicity. On the whole, the raffle went well, hauling in \$471 and distributing 40 items donated by local businesses to 24 students, 6 faculty and 15 staff members.

A concert, usually a big money event, was absent from the charity drive this year. Use of Sargent gymnasium had an over head cost of several hundred dollars for Grounds & Buildings, police and fire protection and work crews, in addition to the cost of a band. The cafeteria in the Senior Center was not available since excessive damage was done there during the Capital Campaign party.

The Committee did, however, screen a film, "Vampire Lovers" which ran for two nights. This little-known but well-liked flick attracted 107 paying customers and netted a \$40 profit.

Returns from the planned fast, the chairman reports, were meager. Very few students signed up to donate meal money at the Senior Center and Moulton Union. Deke had 50 people abstain from one or two meals, and Psi U held an official house fast. Gehringer plans to visit students to ask if they will donate punches off their guest tickets.

About houses losing money: Psi U engaged in a break-even dance-beer party last Friday night, ARU lost money on a dance featuring Woodrose and Benji's famous specials, and Zeta attacked a nearly break-even crowd for beer racing (Chi Psi the victor with an excellent time) and a stripper (rumored to be the last such event at Zeta Psi).

Other Fraternities fared better, with TD's auction yielding \$490, Beta's \$150, Deke's \$250, and Chi Psi's \$457. Sports events, a jazz concert, modern dance, and a Student Union Committee movie went on in conflict with these doings, keeping attendance below projected levels.

"Miscellanea" an eight-member woman's chorale group, sang at Deke, Zeta and Chi Psi for a bounty of \$45. They were well received. And finally, \$95 in cash contributions rounded the totals to about \$2400 for the drive.

The money collected will be divided among local charities: 30% Bermuda North, 20% Pine Tree Legal Assistance, 20% Pineland Hospital and Training Center, 10% foster parents group, 8% Pine Tree Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 7% Youth Development Center of Brunswick, and 5% for Curtis Memorial Library.

VOLUME CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1973

NUMBER 23

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Note Of Thanks

To The Editor:

The Admissions Office rarely wins any popularity contests as it tries to make decisions that reflect the interests of all College elements. With only 380 openings to satisfy our various commitments, it is small wonder that each of those elements wishes we would do more.

In the face of this potential adversity, we are particularly appreciative of the response given our "admittees" by many in the student body who sandwiched visitors amongst busy work schedules, by faculty and coaches who were more than happy to explain Bowdoin's merits and faults in their areas, and by alumni who, as part of the BASIC organization, helped to distinguish Bowdoin as a College who cares.

The efforts of all the above, cheerfully done, certainly made a contribution to making the Class of 1977 a fine one, won Bowdoin many friends among those who turned us down for Ivy, and made our job that much more pleasant. On behalf of the Admissions Staff and the College, I wish to thank all who were pressed into service during these past admissions year and particularly during these last two hectic weeks. Bowdoin remains a College where the individual is central, a difficult ideal to approach.

And now, the Class of 1978 . . .

Sincerely,
Richard A. Mersereau
Assistant Director

"Retching Yetis"

To The Editor:

I was big in high school. I organized, wrote, joked. All the kids liked me for what I was. In my yearbook all the guys and gals signed: "Stay just the way you are." Senior year was good. Coming to Bowdoin College wasn't going to be different. I'd still be a success and in two years I was sure that the State Seal would be changed to my family crest. Granted that, Harvard, Yale, Colby, Bates were beyond my intellectual capacities. (I just froze during those, hard, impersonal SAT exams.) There was only one elitist college in the New World. Bowdoin College was not only the school that had "The Oldest Continually Published College Newspaper," it also offered postage-free acne medicine and Nirvana in freeze-dried vacuum-packed cans. It was good, great, the only real elitist undergraduate center for the creative thinker. Maine was my land.

I don't understand it. I've been here almost two years and it hasn't been College as I pictured it. It's

Congress Re-funds Student Aid

by TERRY O'TOOLE

Contrary to the fears many students as well as the director of financial aid here at Bowdoin might have had a month ago, Congress has funded the federal student aid program at the same level as last year, meaning that there will be no cut in as far as aid for students from the federal government is concerned and, in effect, no significant effects on current Bowdoin students aid as would have been effected by a cut from the federally funded program.

"The future," director of students' financial aid at the College Walter Moulton reported, "is a more crucial question. Bowdoin, like other schools, has depended on this money for years; now, the question arises as to just how dependent should we be on this money in the future."

Explaining that the College, like others, has been put into a "bind" by the federal program by encouraging schools to recruit financially needy students, the threat of discontinued aid, in the amounts necessary, Moulton indicates the College to look into independent loan programs (similar to those currently in operation at Williams College and Harvard), where the Governing Boards would make provisions for loans available to students on their own without the assistance of the government.

"The Higher Education amendments of 1972," Moulton claims, "markedly changed the eligibility of students and institutions to receive federal funding." He says that the federal funds will now be handed over to the states for allotment, on the basis of population size; in other words, "the allotment will work adversely in low population states, giving them less money."

"There's no way to predict what we will get next year," Moulton anticipates. "Indications show that it will be lower and the amount, with no renewal guarantee as it used to be, will probably be drastically cut."

Moulton predicts that the cut may be as high as 40 or 50 percent next year, receiving in actuality, as low as 11 or 12 percent of what will be requested.

The effect of such a cut still remains to be seen. Should Bowdoin College not be granted the money necessary, Moulton explains that students' loans and awards will be cut also, advising students to gain bank loans on the Guaranteed Loan Program. On

been a drag. I don't want to fail, Sister Michael Kathleen, O.M.S., in the Seventh grade, told me that God had destined me, like the Baby Jesus, to be successful. In the name of decency, help me. You can, you know. All you have to do is spend fifty-cents, a mere pittance! Come to the Talent Show. Bring your Quad, and your loved ones will cry.

Thanks-a-bunch,
Robert Duerr

Electorat Reform?

To The Editor:

I would like to respond to the editorial of April 27th that expressed your concern with the recent Student Council elections. I feel the editorial reflected a misunderstanding of the facts of the election as well as a misconception of what true election reform is.

The first point you raise is the question of the absentee ballots. Absentee ballots have never been counted in the past and perhaps the reason for that is the problem of where to draw the line. Should Bowdoin students away on the Twelve college exchange be given the vote? Should ballots from students on a junior year in Europe be counted? Or should the provision be made just for those students at Bermuda North? Indeed, there was no consensus among the candidates as to where the line should be drawn. The idea of absentee ballots may well be a good one, but it should have been considered long in advance of the last week before the elections. The issue of whether to provide for absentee ballots should have been discussed long before there was a question of which candidate these ballots would most benefit.

This leads to a more basic concern about the 11th hour reform movement. Can reform be instituted after the candidates have been announced? Improving the system must be impartial and not based on a judgement of which candidate will be helped. The idea for a candidate forum was a good one and hopefully will become a fixture in future elections. Yet once again it was an idea that was proposed less than a week before the elections. It was supported by those candidates who thought they might benefit and it was discouraged by those who felt it might hurt. Consequently, the whole notion became a partisan issue — hardly in the spirit of true reform.

In short, while your editorial proved interesting reading, it would have been of a more constructive nature had it appeared well before the election campaign.

Sincerely,
Greg Leary '73

this program, should a student request a loan from a bank for the purpose of a college education, the most grant the loan, with the US government backing them up.

The state allotment formula, responsible for the projected cut next year, appears not to be a completely uncontested issue. Where Bowdoin College might receive 11 or 12 percent of what is requested next year, a school in Pennsylvania, a state with an obviously higher population, might receive 80 or 90 percent, and, if possible Bowdoin College does not hope to be held responsible for money guaranteed to them by Congress.

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Celebrated Sociologist Joins College Faculty

by JOE KAMIN

Dr. Roger Howell Jr., President of Bowdoin College, announced today that Dr. Matilda White Riley, widely regarded as the leading woman sociologist in the United States, will join the Bowdoin faculty next fall as Professor of Sociology.

Currently Professor of Sociology and Director of the Sociology Laboratory at Rutgers University, Mrs. Riley will continue her participation in the Study Group in Age Stratification at Rutgers, where she has been a member of the faculty since 1950. Professor Riley and her husband, Dr. John W. Riley, Jr., also a widely known sociologist, were both awarded honorary degrees at Bowdoin's Commencement last June. Dr. John Riley, a member of the College's Class of 1930, is Senior Vice President for Social Research of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

A native of Boston who spent her early years in Brunswick, Me., Mrs. Riley is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Radcliffe College, where she was also awarded an A.M. degree. As Vice President of the Market Research Company of America from 1938 to 1949, she developed many of the scientific approaches now used in sociology.

She began her research and teaching career as a Research Assistant in the newly established Department of Sociology at Harvard while her husband was a graduate student there in the early 1930's. Mrs. Riley was a Visiting Professor of Sociology at New York University's Graduate School from 1954 to 1961 and a Lecturer in Sociology at Harvard in the summer of 1955.

Her two-volume work, "Sociological Research," has been

widely recognized as a pioneering contribution and has been used by most major universities in this country and in many European nations. A recent three-volume work, "Aging and Society", sponsored by The Russell Sage Foundation, defines a new field for specialized sociological study and is exerting powerful impact on professional practice and public policy.

Professor Riley was the first Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association from 1949 to 1960, and was elected Vice President of that organization in 1972. During World War II, she was one of the highest ranking women in the War Production Board, serving as Chief Consulting Economist. She has also held office in the Eastern Sociological Society and the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

Mrs. Riley is presently associated with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare's National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Social Science Research Council and the Committee on International Exchange of Persons (Fulbright).

While pursuing independent careers, Professor Riley and her husband have forged new links between the academic and business worlds and have reinforced each other. They have co-authored several books and published many research reports, essays and articles in scholarly journals. In the summer of 1955, as an unprecedented husband-wife team, they taught a joint graduate sociology course at Harvard, meeting each class together. John Riley was a leading social scientist before entering the world of business.

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Recommended For Consumption

Rollins: Blessing In Disguise

by DWIGHT WILSON

Sonny Rollins has been a proud black man a long time. Those familiar with Marion Brown's refusal to prostitute himself to the forces that control the music world, will understand, to a great extent, where Sonny is coming from. Three times Sonny has told the formal jazz world where to go. In these retirements he has sometimes played not all and sometimes played only for his intimates. At all times he plays only when he wants to. Artistry means everything to Rollins. As a result he has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in opportunities, but he has retained his manhood.

That Sonny was rated on a par with John Coltrane during the latter's lifetime is a fact that few jazz novices realize. That no saxophonist outplays Sonny is a fact that few jazz veterans deny. Sonny has played with Coltrane, Miles, Monk, Max Roach, Coleman Hawkins, Charlie Parker, Fats Navarro and Bud Powell among others. He has played with heavy weights because true genius has nothing to fear from fellow musicians.

Sonny's last album ironically is entitled "Sonny's Next Album." For those who missed that particular review, I rated it one of the three best jazz albums of 1972. The current album under consideration as the title reveals is a compilation of earlier releases. All of the cuts were recorded in 1965-66 while Sonny recorded for Impulse, he's now on Mainstream. Below are impressions of the highlights.

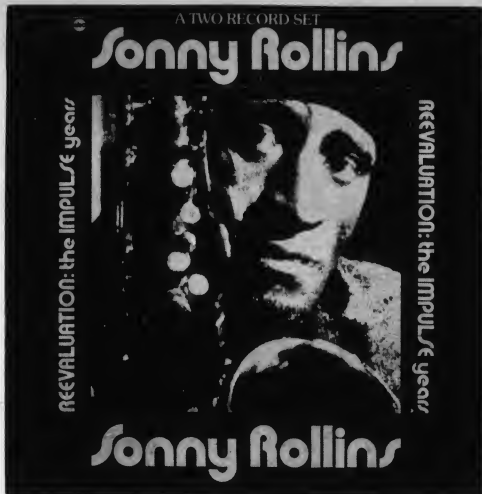
"Blessing in Disguise:" This is a super heavy blues in trio with Elvin Jones drums and Jimmy Garrison bass. Of course, these two were vital members of Trane's classic quartet. (Incidentally, the fourth member of that quartet has another "Reevaluation" album on sale at a certain Brunswick record shop). "Blessing" is Sonny's most famous trio number and his use of space is certainly one of the reason's for this. Jones, surely the greatest drummer of our time, gives a master's drum lesson on his solo, but tremendous though it is, his background work is even more impressive. Sonny, for his part, explores the inner reaches of a basically simple line. He is greatly aided by having two men accompany him who have matchless experience in accompanying tenor saxophonists in search of soul. Garrison, too often overlooked, offers one of his fly but rare solos

that are the envy of most bass players. He actually makes the bass sing of blackness and truth. As daring a saxophonist as has ever lived, Rollins has traditionally become bolder at the end of a number. "Blessing" is no exception. During the finale Sonny unwinds and lets out all stops. The last half of this jam is no less than profound, truly worthy of the Jazz Hall of Fame.

East Broadway Run Down: This is the second of three legitimate classics. Rollins is accompanied by Garrison, Jones, and a young but already accomplished Freddie Hubbard. The tune is a forerunner of the free jazz heard in the avant-garde new music. In twenty-plus minutes of freedom only the strong survive. Sonny Rollins is one of the original Superspades and his survival is more a

thriving than anything else. At this point in Hubbard's life, he was more influenced by the "Cool Miles Davis" than he is today. Yet he already has much of the intensity that today makes him Miles' principle challenger. Garrison pimps all around. Soulville when everyone lays out for his solo. His playing is truly beautiful and sets the tone for Sonny's middle solo which actually is a bridge for some hip drumming by Elvin who builds the jam to a fever pitch with the help of Garrison's bass line. One actually feels as though one is in a car speeding down Broadway. Rollins seems as fascinated by Jones - Garrison as is this impresario. Twice he begins an entry, but lays back and digs the happenings. Finally he enters whole heartedly with Freddie. You must dig Sonny's upper register playing. It is a phenomenal exhibition of control. In all honesty Jones and Garrison deserve as much credit as Sonny.

Alfie's Theme: Guitarist Kenny Burrell gets in his licks on this solidly composed movie theme. This is one of the most surprising pieces on the album, and comes as a real surprise to me. I once owned the album from which this came but traded it immediately because I could not relate to it. In '67 I was still a rookie jazz connoisseur and this is super heavy. Rollins' second solo is one of the most imaginative of his recording career. Certainly no living saxophonist is likely to surpass it. It is pure dynamite.



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Bowdoin Still Cautious, But Wesleyan Expands To 2200

(Continued From Page One)

the impact on the Town of Brunswick, and the effect of an increased enrollment on the "character" of the College.

According to the Dean, the residents of Brunswick basically agree that "anything that is healthy for the College is good for the community." Dean Greason suggested that many Brunswick residents were concerned over the possibility of being excluded from the various public resources of the college including lectures and especially hockey games.

Dean Greason noted that expansion is expensive business commenting that various financial considerations must be weighted. The Dean added that expansion has various non-economic costs,

especially when expansion is accompanied by a zero increase in the size of the faculty, hinting that "we're aware of the present pinch." On the Wesleyan expansion, Greason stated that he had recently visited his alma mater and added that the general impression he perceived was that it was more or less a case of "building the student body up to the faculty" noting that if Wesleyan retained its present size, a number of professoriates would have been eliminated, a move, according to Greason, that the President and Trustees of Wesleyan University were reluctant to take. Dean Greason stated that many of Wesleyan's facilities were going unused and that "when you have such an

elegant maze of resources, there is something to be said about making them available to as large a number of students as possible."

According to Assistant Dean of Students Alice C. Early, any change in the Bowdoin enrollment would have to be gradual, commenting that "we have not really reached our three to one ratio yet." Dean Early, aside from her duties as the assistant dean, serves as Staff Assistant to the Phase III Commission.

According to Dean Early, the alumni are in general agreement that Bowdoin should remain a small college and that the students in general buy this opinion. Dean Early also stated that according to a test survey conducted by Assistant Professor Melinda Y. Small of Bowdoin's Department of Psychology, a representative of the faculty on the commission, the so called evaluated "breaking point," the point where Bowdoin ceases to be a "small college" is approximately fifteen hundred students.

The Dean stated that the commission was evaluating other diverse ideas regarding a more efficient use of Bowdoin's resources, including the possibility of keeping the school open all year similarly to the Dartmouth Plan and the possibility of running classes later in the day or at night. The Dean insisted that these ideas were only being look into and that the commission has yet to recommend anything. The Dean concluded by noting that any growth would be gradual and that the "subtle changes" would be evaluated at each step.

According to Vice President for Development C. Warren Ring, the results of the commission will probably be brought before the Governing Boards at their June meeting but the question will probably not be resolved until the fall. Bowdoin's number one fund raiser commented that in planning the long-range needs of the college for the next ten years, the assumption was made that the undergraduate enrollment would remain around 1,250. The Vice President argues that if the size of the college is increased beyond that figure, the institution would have to take a serious look at such things as financial support as the increase in the undergraduate enrollment would have to involve an increase in the size of the faculty, additional funds for financial aid, more classroom space and more housing. And since the library, in terms of study space requirements, would have to be enlarged into Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall, the President and Trustees would have to build a new administration building. Mr. Ring concluded that meeting those needs would mean an addition to the current ten year needs as projected for the present capital campaign.



Ayres/Orient

The Lacrosse Team continued its winning ways this week by defeating Colby (27-2) and Brandeis (24-3). The teams is now 10-0 with three games remaining in the season. Their next game is tomorrow against Amherst. On May 9 they travel to Boston College for a game which many think will be their toughest. They close out the season here on May 12 against Tufts.



Ayres/Orient

Last weekend the rugby team took the field to participate in their masochistic activities. In the above picture one unfortunate is on the brink of destruction after attempting to elude two anxious chasers.

Haudel Wins Miller Trophy

by JOE KAMIN

Richard A. (Rick) Haudel of Fitchburg, Mass., a co-captain of Bowdoin College's 1972-73 varsity swimming team who recently set a New England record in the 400-yd. individual medley, has been awarded the College's Robert B. Miller Swimming Trophy.

In addition to establishing a New England collegiate 400-yd. individual medley record of 4:27.13 in the regional championships last month, Haudel is a member of the 400-yd. medley relay team that holds the Bowdoin record. He also holds the Robert B. Miller record in the 200-yd. butterfly.

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ATTENTION ACTORS!

The Bowdoin College Repertory Theatre Company will be holding auditions on May 14 and 15 in Pickard Theater. There are openings for eight actors/actresses and one manager. All those interested must complete an application and prepare a one to two minute audition piece. For applications and more information, contact Peter Davis at ext. 550.

FOOTBALL

There will be a meeting for all who wish to play football next year, in the Morrill Gym Multi-purpose Room. Tuesday, May 8, 7:30 p.m. Anyone who cannot make the meeting should see Coach Lentz.

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VOLUME CII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1973

NUMBER 24

The Iron Fist

Tighter Security Promised

by HAMPTON RHODES

Only a week after new intensified campus security measures were made public, campus lawlessness continues to be a threat. The officially-publicized program included \$25,000 worth of new equipment and personnel. But, despite repeated denials and overwhelming evidence to the contrary, sources close to the Orient reveal that significantly more elaborate plans have already been drawn up for implementation next year.

The first hint of unpublished changes came from nightwatchman Walter Patulsky, overheard to remark that "This campus will never be safe until they let us have some good, vicious police dogs." Similar statements were elicited from other members of the security staff, and subsequent investigatory work revealed that next year's squad does intend to use dogs for security work on campus. Dubbed Project K-9 by Administration higher-ups, the new policing operation will not simply incorporate dogs into the patrols, but will also introduce new methods of procedure derived from a special government study of counter-insurgency techniques in Southeast Asia.

The new security profile includes mace, automatic pistols, M-16s, and armored vehicles. Instruction will be the province of Captain Monette of the Bowdoin Military Science Department. The entire campus operation, however, will not be managed by anyone presently at Bowdoin. This involves a series of television cameras scattered around campus, special telephones in areas where no lights have been built, and a network of informers. All of this

will be coordinated from what is now called "Security Central," where a massive computer will take in all incoming information and order responses as necessary to possibly dangerous situations. The location of Security Central is unknown to all but a few decision-makers in the College Administration; when queried, Dean Greason would only reply cryptically that it is "at the opposite end of the campus."

More is known about the probable choice for Chief Security Administrator. In a surprise move, the Administration is believed to have chosen the Argentine cattle magnate Jose Velasco. In an interview, the seventy-year-old blond discussed his idea of the program and outlined some of its goals.

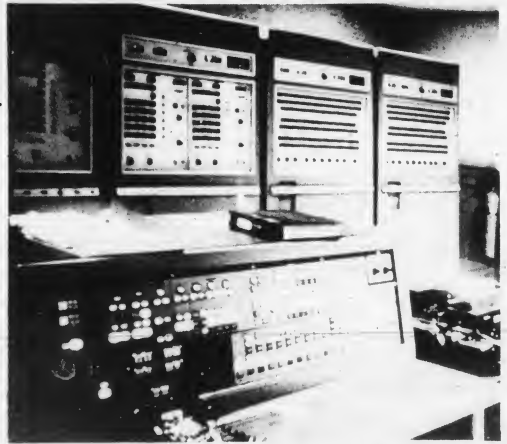
"I have always lived in Argentina," Velasco noted. "Do not believe the lies of my enemies. Also, I love America and the American freedom-loving people." The Argentinian expressed the hope that he could restore order to the sorely-tried Brunswick campus. "Security and order shall be our primary goals, and if my hands are not bound, security will be achieved." More specifically, Velasco favors the construction of a stockade around the campus, supplemented with barbed wire, to regulate the entry and exit of individuals to and from campus. Picture IDs will specify a student's major and place of national origin. Velasco added that "in these times, trees must be acknowledged as useless extravagances," and promised to remove all trees on campus in order to remove what he termed "the breeding grounds of degeneracy." The absence of trees from campus would have the

added advantage of allowing an unobstructed sweep of the College for the new 20,000 candle power search lights which will be installed on the roofs of all dorms this summer.

Asked if he felt that the new elaborate security measures might have an ill effect on town-college relations, Velasco quoted what he called an "old Argentine saying": "They stay on their side of the wall, and we stand on ours." Students will be expected to report to security guards the presence of any suspicious transients on campus. "The campus is your fortress against a flood of degeneracy and barbarism," Velasco told students, "and you shall be expected to treat it with a certain respect."

Doors and windows will be open from 9:00 a.m. through noon every day except Sundays, when the dorms will stay open until one in the afternoon. During vacations all dorms will be locked and sealed in wax. Guests of the College and students wishing to remain at school during vacation will be issued armbands "for extraordinary identification" during their stays.

Velasco offered his thanks to the Faculty Committee on Special Security Operations for "its wholehearted support" in his efforts to bring peace and order to Bowdoin. The committee, which consists of Olin Robison, Lou Briasco, and Geoff Babb, for its own part issued a statement renewing support for Velasco. "It's about time something was done about the situation on this campus," Alumni Secretary Briasco noted. "Respect for law and authority, properly inculcated, can go a long, long way."



Hal, the voice of total security, will be keeping watch over campus activities 24 hours a day from now on.



Noisy rapist gets his, thanks to new security measures. Will this destroy the college's quiet charm?

Hubbard, Chapel

Bowdoin Flabbergasted By Sale Of Landmarks

by CARMELITA POPE

In a surprise move yesterday President Roger Howell, Jr. announced the sale, for an undisclosed amount of money, of the Bowdoin College Chapel and famed Hubbard Hall, formerly library of the college. Speaking to the Bowdoin Club of Omaha, Howell said, "We are sorry to see two such important landmarks leave the Bowdoin family. However, the exigencies of modern college finances dictate that these two buildings be sold. Fortunately we got a good price for them."

The sale was concluded only after months of secret negotiations with a group of out-of-state businessmen. Two local men, Robert Matthews and David Kluckstern, acted as spokesmen for the Sicilian-based syndicate. Matthews, a well-known entrepreneur, is a member of Bowdoin's class of '58,

while Kluckstern, who prefers to be called "Big Vito," is a local "lawyer" and Trinity graduate.

The man who engineered the deal from the Bowdoin side was Wollcott A. Hokanson, vice president for Administration and Finance. When reached by an Orient reporter at his office in Hawthorne-Loughfellow Hall, the man who is known as "Hokie" to his friends seemed relieved by the sale. "Thank God we finally got rid of those white elephants," said Hokanson. "Ever since we stopped requiring chapel and built the new library there's been a constant debate about what to do with those two monstrosities. You know we let Jim Hartsoe use the chapel as an office for a long time but then he got that job at Harvard and had to leave."

"We've come up with a dozen different ways to use those caverns," continued Hokie, "but none of the ideas seemed

practical. Alice Early suggested that we turn them into dorms; however, the high cost of partitions forced us to discard that one right away. A number of the usual on-campus lobbies threw out ideas but we threw most of them right back. Some kid named Pokingham wanted to turn the chapel into the Ms. Vick Memorial Theatre of the Masque. Hell, I don't even know what a Ms. Vick is much less a Masque. Then Jim Bland came in crying about large enrollments and small rooms and how if we would only build a huge auditorium in Hubbard Hall he'd be happy. Well, I had to tell Blando what he could do with his enrollments."

Matthews, on the other hand, seemed not to be at a loss for ideas on what to do with the buildings. At a news conference held Thursday he and partner Kluckstern were overflowing with plans.

Matthews, the so-called "Bowdoin wonder boy" who worked his way through college by sweeping the floors of local barber shops and then went on after graduation to purchase Rent All of Brunswick and the Stowe House from Mary Baxter White Inc., said he was speaking for the syndicate when he outlined the future development. "We see the two buildings as a kind of on-campus amusement center to rival anything the college can provide. Our organization is very much interested in legitimate entertainment which will attract the younger, more highly educated consumer. What we'd like to do is turn the chapel into a bowling alley and snack bar. It's just about the right length and it'll be wide enough when we rip out the pews. On the lecture room end we envision a movie theater which will feature retrospectives of the great directors like Lazo

Gorog. One of Big Vito's favorite films is *Attack of the Mole People*, so of course that will be our opener.

"But the bowling alley is just the beginning," continued Matthews. "As soon as we can clear the basement of most of those rats and get some beds in there, I think we'll have the makings of a jim dandy dorm. I know a few of the boys at the Stowe House would like to get in on something like this. Besides, they're about the only ones who wouldn't notice the noise."

Matthews went on to discuss his plans for Hubbard Hall. "This is the part that really excites me. Ever since I saw Vincent Price in *House of Wax* I've wanted to own a real wax museum. Think about it. Wouldn't Hubbard Hall make a great one? I see it as amazing moments in Bowdoin history depicted by the world's great wax

(Please Turn To Page Two)



James Bowdoin, so-called "Mad Governor of Massachusetts," announces his plan to build his final monument and last resting place, later Bowdoin College. This is just one of many interesting and historical scenes portrayed in paraffin in the projected Hubbard Hall of Wax.

Cruel And Unusual

Fraternity Follies Force J-Board To Act

by STEVE MADE MAN
Four members of the Alpha Sigma Sigma fraternity were charged May 1 with several counts of property destruction, theft, and general stupidity.

The four men allegedly blew up the Arctic Museum, stole and mutilated \$5,000 worth of art objects from the Walker Art Building, and then vomited, completely covering a nearby Aztec student.

"Awwwwww, we was just a little shigged," commented Brad Stud, '74, one of those charged. "Besides, the hockey season's over, so what's the difference?" Dean of Students Paul Nyhus strongly disagreed. "There is no punishment too stiff for these hoodlums. Getting drunk is one thing, but if it can't be controlled, that's another. These boys should be punished and punished severely."

Dean Nyhus referred the case to the Student Judiciary Board, with the recommendation that those involved be prohibited from attending chess tournaments, be permitted inside the Getchell House for no more than two hours per day, and be forced to drink no beer other than Narragansett.

The Student Judiciary Board, headed by Tom Costin, '73, decided that the punishment was a bit rough. "Narragansett is a pretty lousy beer," Costin argued. The J-Board then sentenced the offenders to no more than fifty minutes a day in the chapel, prohibited them from attending away debating tournaments, and barred them from drinking any beer other than Hamm's.

"Hamm's?! Hamm's—!! cried offender Bob Smugby. "All we did was get a little faced," he muttered. "What's a few paintin's, anyways?" The chapel quarantine I can tolerate; I'll miss the debates, but ... Hamm's? Never! "But it's brewed by sty-blue walruses," suggested Costin. "What?" replied Smugby.

Costin's attempt at compromise was to no avail, however, and the ASS house stormed the J-board in protest. Acting decisively, the Board refused to be intimidated. "Gee, fellas," said Costin, "don't get sore—we don't want to hurt your feelings or anything. How about Ballantine—or, maybe Schaeffer?"

"We will accept nothing less than Schlitz," countered the ASS's firmly. The Judiciary Board agreed.

The fracas was not over, however, the Aztecs Anointed for Sensitivity soon joined the melee. "One of our own was maligned," railed AAS press agent Woodrow Smith. "How would you like it if somebody threw up all over you? We learned back home that if you let the Evil Oppressor take one false step, he'll never stop. If we let this go, those ASS's might take our Union Table away from us. And then what?"

Reflecting their discontent, the AAS staged three dramatic protests. First, Aztecs flooded the Thursday night Folk Mass, placing their Bibles on all of the chairs in the Terrace Under. Then, they launched a protest vigil at the rear of Cleveland Hall, standing in silence and watching the Big Dipper. When asked the reasons for their protest, Smith said, "If you don't know, we're certainly not going to tell you."

As a third and final protest, member of the AAS were instructed not to speak to their

Evil Oppressors for the next day. When informed of this effort, one Oppressor was heard to comment, "They're not talking to us? So what's new?"

Meanwhile, the ASS offenders were drinking their Schlitz, grumbling, "Yeah, but all we did was get a little shigged. Anyways, Sid didn't mind."

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"That's What She Said"

Historic Edifices Sold

(Continued From Page One)
artista. You know, things like the planting of the Thorndike Oak, the commencement of 1825, President Sills' tearful farewell address at Yankee Stadium, Herb Coursen's march on "Snowy Beach" and, of course, Bob Bassett."

When questioned about the fates of some current residents of the old library, Matthews was explicit. "Obviously the computer and everyone but Herbie Brown will have to go. I took a couple of courses from Herbie and based on that experience I think we're safe in letting this sleeping dog lie. I like the arctic stuff but we'd like to see more of the polar bears and seals in wax for uniformity, you know."

The displacement of so many faculty members was a primary concern of Hokanson's but he indicated that contingency plans are already in the works. "Dean of Women Alice Early tells me that there might be some available office space in the new dorms at the Oasis Motel, within easy walking distance of the campus."

Eventually the farsighted Matthews would like to set up a gift shoppe in his "Hall of Wax." "With all the interest the museum will generate, gifts are a natural," he said. "People from Massachusetts will buy anything. Look at Teddy Kennedy. The way I see it is we bring Benjy out of retirement to add charm and class to the shoppe and then we unload acorns from the Thorndike Oak and laminated copies of Franklin Pierce's diploma. Under the counter we'll be selling some of Al Kinsey's racier books."

The plans of Matthews and partner Kluckstern are certainly far-reaching, but the two resist being typed as "Men of Vision". "Naah," said the cigar-munching shyster Kluckstern, "We're just a couple of regular guys out to make a few quick bucks. This college scene is where the action is so we're here, too. As long as this capital campaign thing is going on there's easy money to be had. Who knows maybe in a few years we'll have Bowdoiland complete with submarine rides, haunted mansions, Taco stands, the works. Sounds great, don't it?"

Direct Solicitation To End Campaign

The Undergraduate Division of the Capital Campaign Fund will conduct their final fund-raising project, a direct solicitation of funds from students, starting on Wednesday, May 16. The committee has been the sponsor of various campus events over the year, including the Varsity-Interfraternity-All-Star hockey game, the Senior Center party immediately after that game, the Bowdoin Bikathon, the triple-feature, midnight-till-dawn movie program, the Talent Show and the showing of "The Graduate."

Funds raised through the committee's efforts will be used for student aid and teacher salaries. Students who give money during the solicitation drive will be able to specify where their contributions will be spent.

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International Search For Hughes Continues

The Many Faces Of Dr. Hughes



Ethnomusicologist Marion Brown points dramatically at what he says is a piece of the true raft which aided man without a college Will Hughes in his daring escape from Kuala Lumpur.



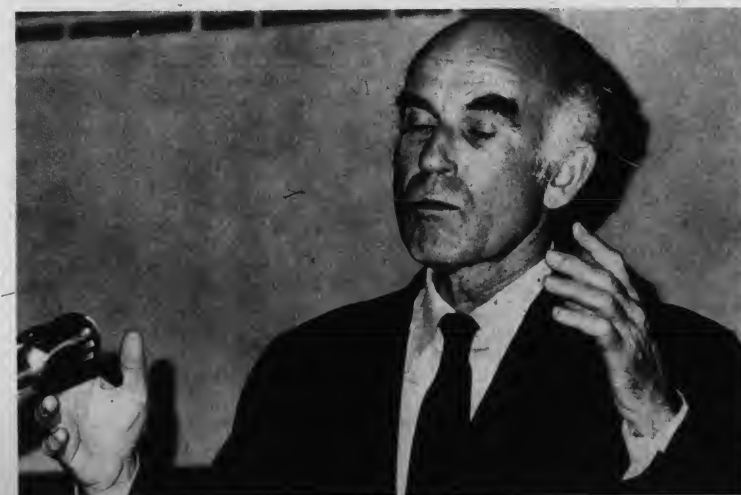
"We've tracked him as far as the central Sudan," says noted Hughes watcher Athelstan Spilhaus. "Now its just a matter of employing a little modern technology and we've got him."



This is the real thing — Will Hughes as photographed before his mystery shrouded disappearance.



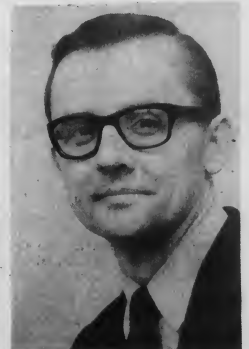
Master of disguise Will Hughes shown in a rare photo of his World War Two espionage squad. Can you identify the "mad professor"?



"Will, can you hear me?" Los Angeles mystic Mother Ramona tries to contact Hughes who has reportedly passed into the spirit world.



As he appeared among the potted palms at the Lido in Venice



Later on a brief pilgrimage to Spandau where he visited an old friend



And then on to Copenhagen for fun and games with the little mermaid



When last seen he was a government efficiency expert in bustling Uganda.



Bolshevik Bard's "Orchard" Ivy's Stage Spectacular

by HERB COURSEN

Local audiences may look forward with relish and restless anticipation to a splendid and, in fact, glorious weekend of theatre this weekend, Saturday and Sunday. The spark of this weekend will be the Masque and Gown's presentation of Anton Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard*.

Written originally in Russian, the play in this respect is not unlike the writings of Tolstoy and Bulgakov. There are, however, important differences, just as one might find similarly important differences between the dramatic work of Shakespeare and Moliere, the one a writer of powerful and heroic sweep and style, the other in many regards French. These differences are echoed in the works of younger men like Albee and Coward, a comparison which transfers the symbolic walls of geography from the English Channel to the metaphorically grander Atlantic. It was this cleavage that fascinated Aristophanes, whose "The Birds" at once is the best expression of this fundamental error and at the same time aptly describes his proper audience.

The Cherry Orchard, shorter than some contemporary Russian works without being longer than

others, is an allegory of the inexorable march of history, of a lost heritage, of the desire in all of us to return to a better time. Madame Ranevskaya is a symbol of Old Russia, torn by the labyrinthine currents of history between the young, playful West and old, traditional Russia. This conflict is brilliantly presented in her two daughters. Anya, the younger, represents the soft, lyrical beauty of the decadent West, of Rome and Paris. She is a rationalist, and claims to be above love, although she is not above a certain shallow coquetry. Her life is aimless, devoted to pleasure and its pursuits. Varya, on the other hand, represents Mother Russia, the old and traditional, faith before reason. She is forced to handle the estate, encouraged to join in holy union with the petty-bourgeois Lopahin, but she resists, hopes to become a pilgrim.

The lives of these three endearing creatures are suddenly disrupted by soulless capitalism. Their estate, and its glorious cherry orchard (hence, the title), must be sold to pay off old debts. These old debts represent Russia's historic failures, debts which, Chekhov foresaw, would all too soon be collected in the bloodbath of revolution.

Into this situation comes Lopahin, the ingratiating money-lender, the symbol of *nouveu-riche*, petty bourgeois society. Like Shylock, Lopahin cares more for his ducats than his daughter, or, in this case, more for his rubles than Ranevskya. The dissimilarities are however more consistent, for while Shylock is apparently Jewish, Lopahin is clean-shaven. As a result the comparison breaks down.

Lopahin, Ranevskaya, Varya, Anya, four consenting adults in the privacy of their own home, or, if you will, orchard, form the core of this notable dramatic work. In their struggles for supremacy the worst and the best clash, and each are somehow combined to the benefit of the first. Only Harold Pinter has posed the question, more pointedly.

Chekhov defies illusion without withdrawing from the superficial. Is Simoneoff-Pishchik a haunting image of what has gone or of what is to come? Is he two people or simply one with a hyphen? Both. And neither. Seldom said of Neil Simon, often said of Roger Bacon, Chekhov gently inflates his imagery with foul-smelling wind. Beckett's *Krapp's Last Tape* is a cruder example of this thematic duality.

Breaking with Lope de Vega, whose *The Knight of Olmeda* has in many respects no relevance to the discussion, Chekhov wrote not in verse but in a tightly integrated, lightly tufted prose.

If I have any objections to this latest staging of Chekhov's masterpiece, and I certainly do not, I would question the decision to use the traditional confines of the theatre. Hopefully some day an ingenious young director will take this play and set it in a more earthy, honest setting. The Bowdoin Pines, for instance, would have been ideal: the pines would have created the orchard effect, while at the same time injecting a much-needed relevance into this ageless work. The pines would also serve splendidly for Birnam Wood, with the insane MacBeth alone and bitter in his castle, which could be easily be portrayed by Ernie's Drive-In. This would have the effect of drawing the audience into the play, rather than the reverse, too often the case in previous examples.

The acting, with one fatal exception, was brilliant, with Frank MacEvoy especially adept in his walk-on as Parson Weems.

Director Geoff Nelson, admirably assisted by Duane Minton, plays too much to the sides but skirts tricky problems of blocking by refusing to allow most of his cast on stage. His direction highlighted the introspective intensity of this commanding work of drama, which turns our eyes upon ourselves, "into our own proper entrails" in the words of Marlowe, and allows us to see the lack of our proverbial heads. This is the final strength, and, simultaneously, the fatal flaw of this play, so strikingly reminiscent of Kaufmann and Hart's *You Can't Take It With You*. The young becomes old, but the old grows older, and the leaves which are green turn to brown. "You are not blocks, you are not stones, but men" Bacon cried; Chekhov sees more clearly.

The Cherry Orchard will be presented to the general public on Saturday and Sunday, May 12 and 13, at Pickard Theater. Admission is \$1.50, free with Bowdoin I.D. The curtain rises on the genius of the steppes at 8:00, local time. For those who can reach up and grasp the hand that feeds them, *The Cherry Orchard* offers an evening of insight unparalleled since *Fiorello*. See it!



Scintillating New Seminars

by JOE KAMIN

The Senior Seminar program was originally developed in the hope of encouraging seniors to broaden their academic horizons after three years of concentration in their major departments. Although cynics have recently challenged the entire concept behind the Senior Center, Center Secretary Richard Pulsifer has high hopes for next semester's seminars, describing the offerings as "swell." "The emphasis in these seminars will be on relevance," Pulsifer noted, adding that "students today want to hear it like it is." To satisfy this demand the Senior Center is offering some of the broadest horizons yet.

The most anxiously anticipated course is probably Alburey Castell's "Smile When You Say That, Stranger." The course will concentrate on what Mr. Castell calls "the big lie," and how to make people believe it. "I believe that there is a real need for effective liars in today's technological society," Castell said, smiling. "Unfortunately, Bowdoin's present libertarianism has made the bare-faced lie almost an anachronism." He hopes to reverse this trend by assigning impossible work loads in the class. The final project will then consist in avoiding the final paper, using such excuses as "A moose at my notes" and "I grew last summer and my pants were too tight." The student who can present such an excuse with a straight face will be assured of an honors grade in the seminar.

On a much less metaphysical level, Stephen Foster of the Art Department will offer "The American Spoon." The course will describe the development of this peculiarly Western instrument, placing special emphasis on its decorative and functional aspects. A special section of the seminar will be devoted to an examination of the spoon's place in modern American slang. The readings will include the Spoon River anthology, *Gone With the Spoon*, and *The Royal Hunt of the Spoon*. Mr. Foster hopes that final papers will offer personal reflections on how the spoon has affected the course of the individual student's life.

"Symbols of Urban Blight in Martin Chuzzlewit" will not be offered next semester, contrary to the officially issued list of courses, because Abbot Ikeler, who was to have taught the course, has been offered terminal sabbatical for next year. In its place, the English Department will offer Duane Faluska's "Self-Abuse in the Works of Melville." *Moby Dick* and *Billy Budd* will be the principal readings. The English Department will also sponsor Marion Turner's "The Wonderful World of Propa," a course on theatre. The text for Mrs. Turner's course will be William Moody, *How to Succeed in Theatre Without Really Working*.

Casting much-needed light on a little known area of world history, Richard Reed will give a seminar on "Paraguay: Its Life and Hard Times." The course will emphasize ancient Paraguayan history, especially the twelfth century, when, as Mr. Reed notes, "essentially nothing happened." Mr. Reed intends to strictly limit the number of students in the course to "more or less a two-digit number." Readings will include *Bertholemeu and the Oobleck* by Roa Bastos.

One of next year's more controversial seminars will be Melinda Small's "The Compleat Skinner." In one of several interesting experiments, Ms. Small's class will take new-born babies from the Brunswick community and, by placing them in small boxes and regularly applying electric shocks, try to create a master race that does not read Shakespeare. Children will be conditioned to walk on their ears and sing the national anthem whenever foreign cars drive by. Ms. Small, affectionately called "Yowell" for the noises she

evokes from her subjects, reportedly has high hopes for the course. "I just know the students will enjoy this class," she said. "One way or another."

Olin Robison, Provost and Dean of the Faculty, will make one of his few appearances as a teacher in the seminar "So You Want to Sell Your Car." The Dean will share with his class many of his experiences while a used-car salesman in Laredo, Texas. "Ah believe that ah kin be of considerable assistance to the more sensible boys in the school," the Dean declared. "America is a nation on wheels, and the bright student will roll along behind."

In a more humanistic vein will be the final Senior Seminar scheduled for next year, Captain Ralph Shaw's "War: Tomorrow? Today?" In an attempt to reverse the one-sided nature of recent views on war, Captain Shaw will concentrate on the institution's good-points. Readings, which will include Moltke, Xenophon, and Malthus, will emphasize the positive contributions made every year by war to technological progress, population control, and the human spirit. Final projects will consist of papers mapping out possible areas for new wars, such as Chile and the Mid-East, and enlistment for students seeking high honors.

Students interested in taking any of the above-mentioned seminars should see Dick Pulsifer or Alice Early at their latest possible convenience.

The Vise

Housing Crunch Munches Frosh

by A. SUMNER PLACE

A recently announced augmentation of the student body next fall will exacerbate an already troublesome housing situation here at Bowdoin. With the arrival of yet another "biggest ever" freshman class, the dormitories and off-campus apartments will be filled to overflowing.

In the last few days the College has moved to respond to the threatened housing crisis. Negotiations have just been concluded for the acquisition of the Oasis Motel on Route 1, and the College is moving ahead with the hurried construction of yet another complex of prefabricated apartments.

Since upperclassmen have first choice of rooms, it appears that the dormitories will be filled even before most of next year's freshmen have decided to go to Bowdoin. Assistant Dean of Students Alice Early confirmed. As a result, freshmen are likely to be relegated to less popular living arrangements, such as the Oasis, which many students consider to be too far from "where the action is". One advantage of living at the Oasis, however, is that the student will have the option of switching his board bill to the Miss Brunswick Diner, where Victoria's Continental Breakfast is the joy of truckdrivers on two continents.

Dean Early did not seem especially concerned with the growing possibility of a housing shortage. "Something always turns up," she explained. Administration hopes this year apparently depend on what the Deans' Office calls Parker House, Kinsey House, and Hutchinson House, presently known as Delta Sigma, Zeta Psi, and Psi Upsilon fraternities. "They can't hold out much longer," one member of the Administration said gleefully. Officials at Grounds and Buildings report that plans for a general renovation and deodorization are already prepared, and will be implemented this summer at the first indication of a house's collapse.

The seriousness of the situation, however, is already great enough for Dean of Students Paul Nyhus to order quadrupling up in all freshmen rooms. To conserve space and alleviate what the Dean called the "somewhat crowded conditions" in quadruples, the College will have nylon hammocks installed in all dorms except Hyde. "We're not sure how much tension the walls in Hyde can take," Miss Early admitted. "We decided it was better not to take any chances."

Despite the herculean efforts of the Administration, about fifty freshmen, mostly men, will find themselves without a place to

hang their hats when their parents bring them up to school next year. Some students will be housed in the frameworks of the presently uncompleted apartments on Pine Street. Others will have to fend for themselves. "We don't want to make the town's own housing crisis any worse by flooding the market with students," Miss Early observed. Instead, the College has arranged what Dean Nyhus calls a "sort of miniature Oklahoma Land Rush," to take place on Pickard Field. On a first-come-first-serve basis, students will be provided with tents (made available by the courtesy of the ROTC department) and allowed to pitch in a corner of the soccer field where the trustees have offered them "squatter's rights."

A suggestion that students live in the homes of faculty has been rejected, principally on the grounds that there are not enough faculty nor faculty houses to make the experiment worthwhile. "The student-faculty ratio is simply not what it used to be," Dean Gresson admitted. But, the Dean added, most graduate schools continue to consider Bowdoin a small, liberal arts college. "It's something to be proud of," Gresson notes, adding, "at the moment I'm willing to be proud of most anything."

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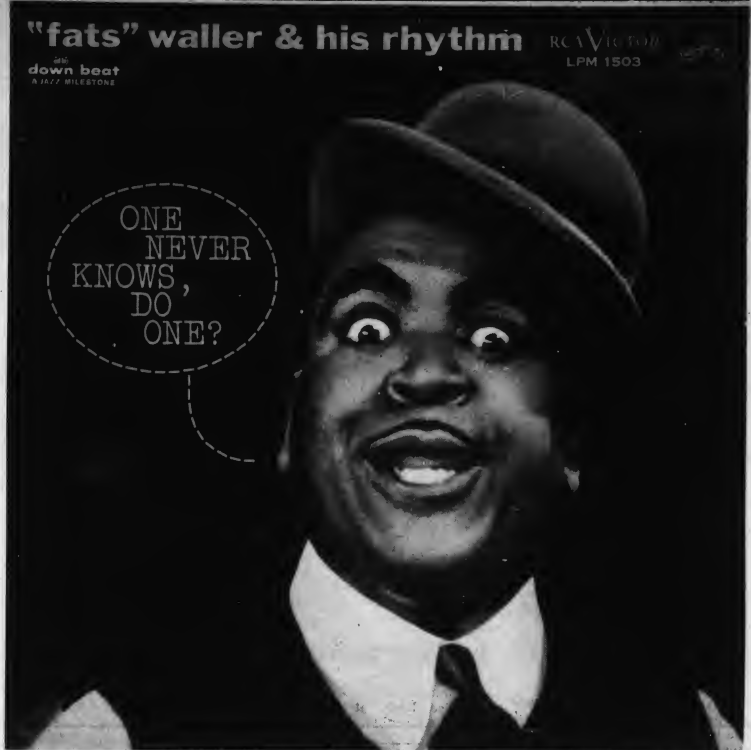
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Recommended For Consumption

Fats Waller: "One Never Knows"

by WOODROW WILSON
 In this my final weekly column, we will take a look at a genuinely superior album. Fats Waller is without a doubt one of the top jazz pianists of all time. This release of 16 of Fats' greatest turnings is a milestone in jazz history and will long be

remembered in the hearts of aficionados.

Fats, dead at the age of 17, was shackled to poor material for the better part of his days and waged a quiet war of sharps and flats against the controllers of the music world. Born in the time when it was play or bust, he managed to retain his manhood by improvising on the black and white for his own artistic purposes.

Sampling from seven years of the Master's development, we find he is joined by: Herman Autry, trumpet, Boog Powell, Sedic Hartman, Guy Perault, clarinet and tenor, Al Casey, Jimmy Ray, guitar, Charles Turner, Andrew deGanahl, John Smith, bass, Steve Andon and Harry Dial on drums. John P. Sousa, Piccolo and William Graham, tenor, augment the group, turning several jams into well packed preserves.

In Donald Caldwell's accurate analysis, Waller's style was a combination of "Donny Osmond's tugging variation of rag time, with liberally added dashes of Broadway and the blues."

Hopefully, this somewhat brief background is sufficient to show that Fats was no ordinary pianist. Now we can get on to the music.

"You Meet The Nicest People In Your Dreams" What an ivory smacking tour de force! Waller belts out a sensational solo that

shakes every vertebra in your body. This cut would give Chick Corea the rockin' pneumonia and the boogie-woogie flu. Hartman's trumpet shines while George Gijilo follows with his horrible sax, laying the groundwork for Waller's fastidious reentry. The whole jam is laced with images of gorillas frolicing in the snow on Kilimanjaro and mingled with the heavenly odor of fried East River scallops. A real mind blower!

"My Good Friend The Milkman." Ms Magazine called this spinning "the cream of the crop". Listen to it and judge for yourself. This is a very danceable jam that has your troubles out with the cat in no time. The rhythm section pushes Waller, and he soars like moonshine; his tenor B. J. Lyons is a surprise, nor and b here, he's right at home with the heavy weights.

"Porter's Love Song To A Chambermaid" is an exercise in superior technique. When you fill down try whirling the bass solo 5 or 6 times. What beautiful black gold Fats makes of this standard. Twanging high notes make your hair stand up straighter than a double dab of Bylekreeme. Perault's drums are pure soul on ice, he mixes blues and reds with somber melancholy. He must be the third best stick man in anybody's league. Every aspect of his playing is A+.

"The Meanest Thing You Ever Did Was Kiss Me." Roll up your sleeves, there's no jivin' here, just a solid moaning solo by the King himself. Backed by Erick & Harold Mann on the bass he paints a soft elegant tone picture of a solitary butterfly, too lovely to be ignored, too ugly to be possessed. Joey Finn's brass entry is good and funky like Mama's collard greens and cornbread, proving he's the Bwana of the honkin' horn! Sand blocks and clacking sticks literally throw the needle off the wax - dynamite.

Fats Waller, fiery impresario and windjammer leaves you longing for more, but then, you all know the way to the nearest record store. Well son, isn't that right?

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

(The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States)

SPORTS



MARTEL

The Athletic Supporter

The Scarlet Letterman

by GUS BALZONI

Harbor no misconceptions about the man in white who smilingly clears your tray in the Senior Center kitchen each morning. Once a long-haired, bearded "hippy", David Delakas is now a clean-cut Republican destined to become an International Banker rolling in money, not hay.

Remove that egg-stained bus-boy garb and prepare to feast your eyes on a brawny, virile physique the likes of which is a rare jewel in this asylum for beer-bellied dipsomaniacs. This strapping male is in reality an athlete who shares a place in the hearts of sportslovers with Jim Thorpe, Mark Spitz, Rod Laver—even Jonathan Winslow Landers II. Young David is a modest man whose innumerable sporting feats have been unmatched in the history of the world. He is humble enough to sully his Herculean hands scraping the residuum of New England Boiled Dinner off Larry Pinette's fine tableware.

David, a scholar-athlete, detailed the tenets of the Bung Fu philosophy as he prepared a sumptuous mid-afternoon snack of fried flounder on the 16th floor of the Senior Center. The raucous, drunken, sodden fool bussing dishes is definitely David Delakas. But there is also the "Waxman" who has three diplomas earned in Paris, who spent a year in Germany, who enjoys gourmet cooking, who is a certified winetaster, who lectured on Foreign Policy and Secondary Education for the U.S. Information Association in Germany. GASP! GASP! What a man!

But of course, David is most noted for his extraordinary athletic talent. Waxman's favorite sport is Leg-Watching. The connoisseur of shanks remarked, "There are too many flabby thighs in the Senior Center." David also dotes on angling; he always "puts his pole in the right hole." The Bowdoin College icon is an avid squash player; "But I wouldn't take on Jason Fensterstock just yet." Perhaps David's greatest claim to fame is his honored office as "Captain of the 3-D Mifmas (Belly-button lint pickers) Squad."

Dave admits that his athletic success is due largely to rigorous exercises each morning. His calisthenic routine consists of tongue work-outs—touching his nose 100 times—and pelvic swivels for flexibility and agility. He attributes his fine physical condition to health foods. His roommate confided that "David prefers natural foods. In fact he

squeezes fresh juice each a.m.—he abhors juice from the can."

The athlete proudly pronounced, "I am a Nixon supporter. I came from a liberal household and my Republican orientation was a form of adolescent revolt. The standard path is to embrace leftist dogma and to go hogwild liberal in college. Because my parents are liberal I became an ardent Republican. But in all seriousness I actually thought Nixon was a better man than the other candidate. I couldn't condone voting for McGovern... he's a lousy politician."

Licking his battle wounds David admitted, "I haven't done much rolling in the hay with coeds in the Senior Center. I think they're a sad lot. I enjoy speaking, drinking, and associating with some of them, however. I think the Admissions policy of admitting individuals, not types, is a refreshing approach to peopling the college" (See Dick, people don't always aim captious remarks at you and your boys.). "But I'm appalled by the number of husband-hunting women here." Waxman's life in the Center is "shamefully hermitic."

About his fellow athletes: "Jocks are great people, but also elitists. I have nothing against % of the jocks in the Senior Center sitting at the same table every morning, noon, and night. But they could do a lot to dispel the 'dumb jock' image a lot of artsy-f-y people have by spreading out and getting to know some other people. The jocks seem to be afraid of getting to know their classmates, they cling together for security and waste potential friendships."

A famous friendship is that of David and Peter Flynn. "Peter and I have interesting conversations about our common interests. We sit and discuss merits and demerits of various and sundry assorted coeds in the Senior Center—whether they do or don't. Unfortunately the two will part when Waxman travels south to "Filthydelphia" to attend Penn's Wharton School of Business. Casting aside his incredible sports skills he will concentrate on matters of the wallet. He will assuredly distinguish himself as a member of "the only triple at Penn that is half Jewish." Yes, he will abandon his job as Librarian for 3-C's collection of colorfully illustrated books in favor of the scholarly life with Saul Greenfield and John Ward.

And so we bid farewell to another Bowdoin athlete and wish him success in the future—may he earn enough to buy underwear.

A Debbie Robertson Retrospective A Collection Of "Greatest Hits"

Editor's Note: Robertson was recently awarded the Grantland Rice Journalism Cup. The following is a selection from her new book Complete Works.

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The doubles team of Kathy DeLois and Robin Shiras set the stage at Colby College in the Women's Intercollegiate Tournament November 3-4, and are honored to be the first women's team from Bowdoin to hold the State title, proving that Bowdoin is still number one.

In the first round the girls met second seeded Hilda Hinds and Kathy McClament of UMPG defeating the team 7-5, 3-6, 7-6. They swept by in the second round 6-2, 6-3 defeating UMO's, Sue Smith and Lynn Swindall. (Please Turn to Page Seven)

(Continued From Page Eight)

Saturday they were faced with two teams from Bates in the finals, who were seeded number one. The first set the twins had the edge with a 6-3 win, but Bowdoin got it all together and won the second set 6-4. The third set was one both Kathy and Robin will not forget for their opponents led 5-1 and on the road to a Bates victory when the Bowdoin team put on the pressure and won four match points which resulted in a 7-6 victory for Kathy and Robin.

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The wrestling team collected another set of doors last week defeating UNH 42-10, winning eight out of nine matches and a forfeit in the 134 lb. class. Rob Emmons decisively his opponent in the 142 lb. class while Bill French out-pointed UNH's co-captain. Steve DeMaio (150 lb.), Tom Darrin (167 lb.), and Hank Bristol (177 lb.) all won by fall. Carson Meehan (190 lb.), Jay Van Tassel (126 lb.) pinned their opponents with Mark Nickerson winning by fall in the heavy weight class.

This meet sets the team at four wins, one loss and one tie. One of the best records so far in a winter sports this year. Saturday they meet MIT and a strong Springfield team at MIT, Feb. 3 in a triangular meet with Lowell Tech. and Tufts at home.

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The wrestling team collected another set of doors defeating Lowell Tech 25-10. Brian Kennedy, Jerry Silva, Rob-

Emmons, Steve DeMaio, and Hank Bristol won by decision. Carson Meehan and Bill French both tied, while Jay Van Tassel won by forfeit.

On that same day the grapplers won 54-0 to Tufts who forfeited eight weight classes due to the flu. Brian Kennedy and Jerry Silva won by decision.

Last weekend Boston State's doors were unhinged 24-13. Those who won by decision were Jerry Silva, Bill French, Carson Meehan, Steve DeMaio, Rob Emmons, Brian Kennedy and Hank Bristol (won by fall).

The team's record stands at 7 wins, 3 losses, and 1 tie. This Saturday they meet U of Maine at home—and then off to the New England's end of the month at Wesleyan.

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

Coach Soule's grapplers met a strong W.P.I. Team last Saturday in the first wrestling meet of the season.

The team was down 21-3 in the beginning when Brian Kennedy thrashed it out with his opponent in the 118 lb. class for the big victory of the day. Last year Brian tied his opponent but pulled through Saturday with a 7-2 victory.

The team was hurting in the first period until they swept through to the 167 lb. weight class when Tommy Darin pinned his opponent. Shortly thereafter Hank Bristol and Carson Meehan decisively their opponents.

Mark Nickerson's match certainly was the most exciting. He skillfully pinned his opponent and gave the team 16 points to tie the meet at 21-21.

This Saturday the team is at home in a quadrangular meet competing against Amherst, Connecticut, and the University of Maine.

Grapplers End With Honors

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

How are your doors? Ask that of any of the teams that have faced Bowdoin's wrestlers in February, and if they don't tell that their doors have been blown off, they are lying. The Polar

Bears "Hard Core" (ten wrestlers out for the team, ten varsity starters) ended their season by annihilating fifth-ranked Lowell Tech 26-10, sixth-ranked Boston State 24-13, and Tufts and Lowell State by equally impressive margins.

The final dual meet of the season was an especially satisfying door-job as Bowdoin unhinged arch-rival University of Maine, 34-6. Coach Soule returned home elated for a pizza and a thrash.

Five Bowdoin wrestlers went on to place in the New England championships;

- 126 lbs. — Gerry Silva, fourth.
- 134 lbs. — Rob Emmons, sixth.
- 167 lbs. — Tom Darrin, fifth.
- 177 lbs. — Hank Bristol, fifth.
- 190 lbs. — Carson Meehan, fourth.

The team finished in tenth place, Bowdoin's highest ranking ever in this competition, and misses sixth by only a point and a half.

A week later the Polar Bears entered the first annual Maine Open Intercollegiate Tournament. Although no team trophy was awarded, Bowdoin clearly dominated the competition, placing ten wrestlers in the top three in their various classes. Six of these places were firsts: Brian Kennedy (118 lbs.), Jay Van Tassel (134), Bill French (158), Tom Darrin (167), Hank Bristol (177) and Carson Meehan (190). Rob Emmons took third in the 142 lbs. class, while Steve DeMaio at 158, Tom Tsagarakis at 167, and Dave Barker in the heavy-weights captured seconds.

A 9-3-1 record in dual meets, together with a seventh place finish at the New England's and the best performance at the Maine Intercollegiate Tournament, add up to a great season for Phil Soule and his "Hard Core".



Wrestler Carson Meehan searches desperately for his lost doors.

COMMENCEMENT ISSUE



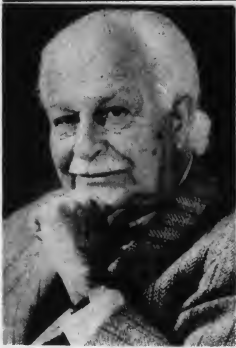
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NUMBER 25



ARTHUR FIEDLER



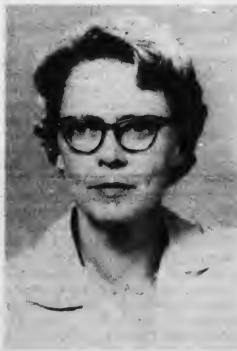
WILBERT SNOW



JAMES F. GOODRICH



LOUIS BERNSTEIN



MARGARET JOY TIBBETTS



MARY I. BUNTING

President Reports On "State Of The College"

The President of Bowdoin College said Saturday the first eight months of the College's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program have produced approximately \$5.5 million in gifts and pledges toward a three-year goal of \$14.5 million.

"A sizeable portion of that sum is the result of 100 per cent participation by members of the College's Governing Board," Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., said in his annual "State of the College" address prepared for delivery at a Commencement Dinner that followed Bowdoin's 168th graduation exercises.

The nation-wide campaign, described by President Howell as "the most ambitious fund-raising effort ever undertaken by the College," has a ten-year objective of \$38 million.

Declaring that the campaign has been launched at a time when the College is in a strong financial condition, President Howell said it is designed "to assure that Bowdoin maintains the front-running position it has achieved" and is aimed at "preserving the margin that makes for excellence."

Although the fund drive has had "notable success" in its initial months, President Howell added, "the first portion of a campaign is only the opening skirmish. During the next 12 to 15 months, the overall campaign will be won or lost. Knowing the pressing nature of our needs and realizing that the campaign goals represent a fully documented and carefully selected program designed to meet the most important concerns of the institution, I am confident that the initial momentum will be sustained and that our success in these first few months is the herald of an even greater success to come."

Referring to the campaign motto, "The Purpose is People," Dr. Howell said it is "more than just a catchy phrase. It sums up something very central to the Bowdoin experience, the deep institutional concern for people as individuals. What the campaign seeks to do is to give the College the financial support necessary to make the maximum possible use of our facilities in order to realize our commitment to that concern."

"A decade ago Bowdoin needed buildings, and as a result of the

successful capital campaign it was able to create one of the finest physical plants among American colleges. Now our need is for support of our human resources, the students, the faculty, and the implements they need and use in the pursuit of scholarship..."

Asserting that Bowdoin "is stronger today in a financial sense than it has been for many years," President Howell said "It is clear at this point that the aim of a balanced budget will be achieved when the books are closed at the end of this month on the 1972-73 financial year. In fact, there is every indication that the surplus of revenue will be substantially greater than was projected when the budget was submitted a year ago." And, Dr. Howell said, the 1973-74 budget "anticipates an excess of revenue over expenditure by a margin that is somewhat less precarious than was the case with the current year's budget. I, and my staff, maintain the firm intention of operating the College within a balanced budget in the foreseeable future."

President Howell said introduction of coeducation at Bowdoin two years ago "has been one of the most visible signs of the growth and vitality of the College. Now that approximately 230 women students are enrolled, they are no longer a tiny minority. The transition of Bowdoin from an all-male college to a coeducational one has continued to proceed smoothly in this second year of the change."

"Within two years," Bowdoin's President noted, "the College will have completed a second phase of its coeducational expansion, and the student body will number approximately 1,250. Well before that date is reached, it will be necessary to make a decision with respect to a possible Phase III of coeducational expansion."

"The decision whether or not to expand the College beyond about 1,250 requires the assessment of a complicated and interrelated set of factors. Because the decision with respect to size is so important to the College and because it is legitimately of concern to all of Bowdoin's constituencies, I have appointed a special commission to study the

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Eight Given Honorary Degrees By College At Commencement

Bowdoin College, Maine's oldest institution of higher learning, conferred honorary degrees on eight distinguished Americans at its 168th Commencement Saturday.

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, also awarded 261 Bachelor of Arts degrees to members of the graduating class, and seven Master of Arts degrees to secondary school mathematics teachers who completed a graduate study program supported by the National Science Foundation.

Awarded honorary degrees were:

ATTY. LOUIS BERNSTEIN of Portland, Me., a prominent civic leader, former Judge of the Portland Municipal Court, President of Bowdoin's Board of Overseers and a member of the College's Class of 1922, Doctor of Laws. Describing him as "a devoted son of Bowdoin," President Howell said in his citation that Mr. Bernstein "has, with a splendid mixture of diligence and wit, played a central role in every facet of the College's growth and development."

MRS. MARY I. BUNTING, Assistant to the President of Princeton University, former President of Radcliffe College and former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, Doctor of Science. Her 12 years at Radcliffe, said President Howell, were "ones

in which she was able to make the most important contributions of any woman to women's education during the past decade."

ARTHUR FIEDLER, famed conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra since 1930 and a distinguished musician who has conducted major symphony orchestras throughout the world, Doctor of Music. "A man of fun and humor, his human touch has made him a musical ambassador to the world," President Howell said in his citation. "His enthusiasm and charm have led untold numbers of peoples to a love of music they might have rejected in more somber and forbidding circumstances."

JAMES F. GOODRICH, President and chief executive officer of the ship-building Bath Iron Works Corp. in nearby Bath, Doctor of Laws. Dr. Howell said Mr. Goodrich "has, through his inspired leadership, been largely responsible for the revitalization of this major corporate structure. His work has been of profound importance to the economy of the greater Brunswick community."

ATTY. WILLIAM CURTIS PIERCE, a Bowdoin Trustee and cum laude member of the College's Class of 1928 who retired last December after a distinguished legal career with the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, Doctor of Laws.

Noting that Mr. Pierce currently serves as Chairman of Bowdoin's Governing Boards Committee on the Arts, President Howell said "he continues to chart the dynamic growth of the institution. Steeped in Bowdoin history, his vision has never been confined by that tradition, but has constantly illuminated new ways in which the College can serve the common good."

DR. JOHN E. SAWYER, retiring President of Williams College and widely known economic historian, whose honorary degree was awarded in absentia, Doctor of Humane Letters. Asserting that Dr. Sawyer's 12-year tenure at Williams has been "one of the most spectacularly successful college presidencies the Northeast has ever known," Dr. Howell said "his shrewd and honest New England approach has made a living reality out of his assertion that the small liberal arts college is viable."

WILBERT SNOW, noted poet, teacher and former Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut who is Professor Emeritus of English at Wesleyan University and a magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's Class of 1907, Doctor of Literature. President Howell said Professor Snow "has captured in verse the

(Please Turn To Page Two)



JOHN E. SAWYER



WILLIAM CURTIS PIERCE

Some Seniors Plan Further Studies Following Graduation

Dr. Roger Howell announced today that fifteen graduating seniors and four recent Bowdoin graduates have been awarded scholarships for post-graduate study.

Martin Assoumou received the Guy Charles Howard Scholarship, established in 1958 with a bequest from Miss Ethel L. Howard in memory of her brother, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1898.

David Bradshaw '72 and Jeffrey Gill received Wilmot Brookings Mitchell Graduate Scholarships which are awarded to seniors who plan to teach English. The Mitchell Scholarship was established in 1965 by Hugh A. Mitchell of Westport, Conn., a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1919, to honor the memory of his father, one of Bowdoin's most beloved teachers and a member of the Class of 1890. Grants from the Robinson-Davis Fund were awarded to Robert Burr, Mark Dunlap '71, John Jacobson, Mark Silverstein and David Tyrell. Established in 1972 under the will of Mrs. Beatrice Robinson Davis of Portland, Me., this fund is named in memory of her father, Atty. Frank W. Robinson, and her husband, Dr. Horace A. Davis. It is designed to provide scholarships for students planning to study and practice law or medicine, with preference to Maine natives and residents.

Jacobson also received the Charles Carroll Everett Scholarship, established in 1904 with a bequest from Miss Mildred Everett in memory of her father, a member of the Class of 1850.

Norman Carey was awarded the

Nathan Webb Research Scholarship in English or English Literature, which honors the memory of one of Maine's leading jurists. It was established in 1963 with a bequest from Dr. Latham True of Palo Alto, Calif., whose wife, the late Mrs. Edna True Webb, was a daughter of Judge Webb.

Mark Challeng '72 won the Galen C. Moses Scholarship, which goes to a student planning advanced work in the natural sciences. It was established in 1934 with a bequest from Emma H. Moses in memory of her husband, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1856.

Kenneth Chenault won the Lee G. Paul Scholarship, established in 1929 and awarded to Bowdoin graduates attending the Harvard Law School.

Raymond Chouinard '71 was awarded a renewal of his Arthur D. and Francis J. Welch Scholarship. He entered Bowdoin in 1967 as the first recipient of the Welch Scholarship, established that year to provide financial aid to Bowdoin students during their undergraduate careers, with a provision for continuation of the scholarship, to assist them in advanced studies for professional or graduate degrees. The Welch Scholarship, established by Atty. Vincent B. Welch '38 of Falls Church, Va., honors the memory of his late father, Atty. Arthur D. Welch, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1912; and his late uncle, Dr. Francis J. Welch, a member of the Class of 1903.

George Clifford, Marek Lesniewski, and Paul Toomey were awarded grants from the O'Brien Graduate Scholarship Fund, established in 1937 by Mrs. John Washburn of Minneapolis in memory of her uncles John, William, Jeremiah and Joseph O'Brien.

Beth Kelley received the Timothy and Linn Hayes Scholarship, established in 1970 by Timothy and Linn Hayes to support postgraduate studies in the social sciences.

Thomas Koskowski received the Class of 1922 Scholarship, awarded to a senior planning a teaching career. The scholarship was established in 1966 by an anonymous donor to honor the living and deceased members of Bowdoin's Class of 1922.

Jeffrey Runge received a special grant from the Elliott Oceanographic Fund, established at Bowdoin in 1971 to support lectures in the field of Oceanography. The fund was established with a gift from a friend of the College in memory of the late Edward L. Elliott, a practicing geologist and mining engineer who expressed a life-long interest in science and the sea.

Alfred Waight was awarded the Henry W. Longfellow Scholarship, named in honor of the famed poet and member of Bowdoin's Class of 1825. The scholarship, for postgraduate work in English or in general literature, was established in 1907 by his three daughters—Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Mrs. Edith L. Dana and Mrs. Annie L. Thorpe.

46%

Many Finish With Honors

Twelve Bowdoin College seniors were graduated summa cum laude at the College's 168th Commencement Saturday.

Forty-six graduates received their degrees magna cum laude and 58 were graduated cum laude. The total of 116 seniors honored represents more than 46 percent of the graduating class.

Graduating summa cum laude were Daniel R. Corro, Lincoln, Me.; Lewis D. Epstein, Great Neck, N.Y.; Ralph A. Gambardella, Hamden, Conn.; Hilliard T. Goldfarb, Bloomfield, Conn.; John J. Jacobson, Bethesda, Md.; Andrew A. Jeon, Medfield, Mass.; Thomas S. Koskowski, Southbridge, Mass.; Paul G. Meadows, Westbrook, Me.; Kenneth V. Santagata, Westbury, N.Y.; Theodore R. Tench, Clearwater, Fla.; Linda D. Tucci, Middletown, Conn.; and Alfred C. Wright, Jr., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Those graduating magna cum laude included Martin N. Assoumou, Ivory Coast, West Africa; Linda G. Baldwin, Lexington, Mass.; Mark S. Baranowski, Lowell, Mass.; C. Rinker Buck, Montrose, Pa.; Michael G. Carenbaum, Wheeling, W. Va.; Norman E. Carey, Portland, Me.; Kenneth I. Chenault, Hempstead, N.Y.; George M. Clifford, III, Topsham, Me.; John D. Clifford, IV, Lewiston, Me.; Joseph C. Cove, Uxbridge, Mass.; Brian C. Curley, King of Prussia, Pa.; F. Andrew deGanahl, Suffed, Conn.; Dana A. Dinwiddie, Charlevoix, Mich.; Donna L. Dionne, Brunswick, Me.; William R. French, Chelmsford, Mass.; Mark W. Gellerson, Falmouth, Me.

Also, Jeffrey J. Gill, Plympton, Mass.; Saul P. Greenfield, Woodmere, N.Y.; Donald E. Hoening, Livingston, N.J.; R. Patrick Johnson, New York, N.Y.; Brian G. Kennedy, Wollaston, Mass.; Sheila A. Leavitt, Turner, Me.; Jeffrey C. Lee, Medfield, Mass.; Jeff W. Lichtman, Rehoboth, Mass.; David A. McCarthy, Chester, Conn.; Kirk J. MacDonald, Corinth, N.Y.; Stephen T. Marchand, Fitchburg, Mass.; John Medeiros, Fairhaven, Mass.; Rogers B. Miles, Washington, D.C.; Evelyn Miller, Lewiston, Me.; Margaret C. Miller, Elkhart, Ind.

W. Also, David L. Morse, Gorham, N.H.; Thomas F. Peckenham, III, Nutley, N.J.; Ann H. Price, Louisville, Ky.; Joseph Quan, Brookline, Mass.; Charles W. Redman, III, Portland, Me.; Mark L. Silverstein, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Patricia A. Small, Bonn-Bad Godesberg, West Germany; Edward W. Stewart, Jr., Bethlehem, Pa.; Deborah A. Stranges, Owings, Md.; Steven L. Sylvester, Bath, Me.; C. Jeffrey Tannenberg, Beverly, Mass.; David R. Tyrell, St. Petersburg, Fla.; James G. Watras, Wethersfield, Conn.; Johanna Williams, East Sandwich, Mass.; and Dwight L. Wilson, Middletown, Ohio.

Those graduating cum laude included W. Kirk Abbott, Jr., West Chester, Pa.; Francis H. Alward, Walpole, Mass.; Stephen A. Andon, Stamford, Conn.; Jay T. Applegate, West Hartford, Conn.; Allen A. Auwer, Jr., Framingham, Mass.; Daniel H. Baron, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Richard W. Bates, Newport, N.H.; Brooks L. Beaulieu, Hanson, Mass.; Peter A. Bieger, Decatur, Ill.; Chester A. Bibbe, Andover, Mass.; Samuel B. Broadus, Westbrook, Me.; Frederick R. Brown, III, New London, N.H.; Barry H. Browning, Peace Dale, R.I.; Stephen J. Burlock, Fort Fairfield, Me.

Also, Willard F. Bushy, Clinton, Conn.; Iris M. Cramer, West Newton, Mass.; John N. DiBella, Needham, Mass.; John J. Doran, Holyoke, Mass.; Richard Drukker, III, Waldoboro, Me.; John R.

Erikson, Westbury, N.Y.; Susan P. Finigan, Concord, Mass.; James I. Fox, Jr., Wilmette, Ill.; Joseph H. Garaventa, Haverhill, Mass.; John P. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mitchell A. Glazier, Worcester, Mass.; Christopher Holleman, Wellesley, Mass.; Eric L. Hunter, Bronx, N.Y.; Charles A. Jones, III, Pemberton, N.J.; Beth J. Kelley, Newtonville, Mass.

Also, William W. Kelly, Darien, Conn.; Paul W. King, Cleveland, Ohio; John R. LeSavage, Port Washington, N.Y.; Marek Lesniewski, Hartford, Conn.; Francis M. McEvoy, III, North Andover, Mass.; James E. McHugh, Jr., East Falmouth, Mass.; Michael W. Mahan, Lincoln, Mass.; John M. Merrill, Middlebury, Vt.; Niland B.

(Please Turn To Page Three)

President Reports

(Continued From Page One)

problem in all its aspects and to make recommendations to me as to the policy that should be followed. The Commission includes representatives of both Governing Boards, of the faculty and administration, of the student body, and of the Alumni Council. It is anticipated that an interim report from this Commission will be presented in the fall."

President Howell told alumni that students continue to show "a great concern about the world around them and a marked desire to be personally involved. In an election year, involvement in the political process provided one such opportunity, and students participated actively in the political campaigns of both parties, as well as taking part in more general efforts such as drives for voter registration.

"The interest of students in various volunteer programs has also shown a marked and encouraging increase during the present year. Some 250 students have been involved actively in such programs this year, serving as tutors to local school children, as aides at Pineal Hospital, as friends and teachers among Maine Indians through the Bermuda North program, and as Big Brothers and Big Sisters to local children. This sort of activity persuades me that the current Bowdoin undergraduate has been able to combine the activist concern of the late 1960's with a realistic perspective about how problems are resolved.

Dr. Howell announced that the faculty has recommended to the Governing Board a new calendar that would become effective with the 1974-75 academic year. The new calendar calls for opening of College immediately after Labor Day, with the first semester concluding before Christmas. The second semester would begin in mid-January and end in mid-May.

Honorary Degrees

(Continued From Page One)

salty flavor of Maine's sea-washed shores" and added that his excellence in teaching "stems from his conviction that teaching not only allows one a varied career but also allows one to be kept eternally young through the continuing companionship of youth."

MARGARET JOY TIBBETTS of Bethel, Me., former U.S. Ambassador to Norway and a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State who was once the nation's ranking woman Foreign Service officer, Doctor of Laws. President Howell said Miss Tibbette, who was a Visiting Professor of International Affairs at Bowdoin during the first semester of the current academic year, "has contributed more than any other woman to the Foreign Service of the United States."

Research Grants

Eleven Students Given Surdna Fellowships

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College, today announced the appointment of 11 Bowdoin students as Surdna Foundation Undergraduate Research Fellows for the 1973-74 academic year.

The undergraduates, chosen on the basis of their academic standing, will assume their fellowships in September when they begin their senior year at the College.

The new Surdna Fellows, all Dean's List students, are Arthur R. Baker, Jr., of Annandale, Va., a former resident of Charlottesville, Va.; Richard A. Bensen of New Canaan, Conn.; Richard N. Bromfield of Revere, Mass.; Joseph C. Donahue of Winslow, Me.; John F. Kenney, Jr., of Lawrence, Mass.; Edwin M. Lee of Seattle, Wash.; Andrew H. Lichtman of Rehoboth, Mass., a former resident of Scarsdale, N.Y.; Eric von der Luft of Kennett Square, Pa.; R. Stephen Lynch of East Hartford, Conn.; Robert R. Revers of Dover, Mass.; and Peter W. Shaw of Howard Beach, N.Y.

An Undergraduate Research Fellowship Program was begun at Bowdoin in 1959. Under terms of the program, about ten fellowships have been awarded annually to highly qualified seniors. In 1968 the program was redesignated the Surdna Foundation Undergraduate Research Fellowship Program in recognition of support from the Surdna Foundation of Yonkers, N.Y. Participants in the program are designated "Surdna Fellows."

Under the direction of a Bowdoin faculty member, each fellow participates in a research project in which the faculty member is independently interested. The program is designed to engage the Fellow directly and responsibly in a serious attempt to extend man's knowledge in his field of interest and competence. The Fellow, as well as the supervising faculty member, is given credit for his contribution to new published material resulting from the research.

Baker, majoring in Classics and Mathematics, will investigate "Isolation and Molecular Structure Determination of the Pheromone Homarus Americanus" under the direction of Professor Dana W. Mayo, Chairman of Bowdoin's Chemistry Department. Baker, a graduate of the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn., is the son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Arthur R. Baker of (3809 Forest Grove Dr.) Annandale.

Bensen, majoring in History, will study "The Involvement of Urban Communities in the English Civil War" under the supervision of President Howell, a member of Bowdoin's History Department. A graduate of the Pomfret (Conn.) School, Bensen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert V. Bensen of (164 Richmond Hill Rd.) New Canaan.

Bromfield is pursuing a joint major, Sociology-Russian. He will study "The Social Construction of Mental Retardation" under the guidance of David R. Novack, instructor in Sociology. Bromfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bromfield of (199 North Shore Rd.) Revere, is a graduate of Revere High School.

Donahue, majoring in Government and Physics, will investigate "Deviations from Ohm's Law in Aluminum Foils" under the direction of Professor James H. Turner of the Physics Department. A graduate of Winslow High School, Donahue is the son of Mrs. Gerald L. Donahue of (95 Benton Ave.) Winslow and the late Mr. Donahue.

Kenney, a Philosophy and Classics major, will study "Interpretations of the Somnium Scipionis" under the guidance of Professors Nathan Dane II of the Classics Department. Kenney, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Kenney of (25 South St.) Lawrence, is a graduate of Austin Preparatory School in Reading, Mass.

Lee, majoring in Government, will study "The Ideological Roots of United States Global Expansion" under the direction of Professor John C. Donovan of the

Department of Government and Legal Studies. A graduate of Franklin High School in Seattle, Lee is the son of Mrs. Gok S. Lee of (3057 20th Ave., So.) Seattle.

"Lichtman, majoring in Biology, will investigate "Multiple Forms of Cytochrome band their Role in the Respiratory Chain" under the supervision of Professor John L. Howland of the Biology Department. Lichtman, son of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Lichtman of (Fairview Ave.) Rehoboth, is a graduate of Scarsdale (N.Y.) High School.

Luft, majoring in Philosophy and Religion, will study "Stories of Inspired Persons in Traditional Societies" under the guidance of Professor Burke O. Long of the Religion Department. A graduate of Kennett Junior-Senior High School in Kennett Square, Luft is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander von der Luft of (Round Hill Rd.) Kennett Square.

Lynch, an Economics major, will study "Aspects of Energy Use Control" under the direction of Professor William D. Shipman of the Economics Department. Lynch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Lynch of (25 Farnham Dr.) East Hartford, is a graduate of the George J. Penney High School there.

Revers, majoring in Biochemistry and Psychology, will conduct "Explorations of an Experimental Paradigm for Studying Collective Behavior" under the guidance of Professor Michael K. Chapko of the Psychology Department. A graduate of Dover-Sherborn Regional High School in Dover, Revers is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Revers of 11 Colonial Rd., Dover.

Shaw, a History major, will study "John Dewey, Progressive" under the direction of Professor Daniel Levine of the History Department. A graduate of Far Rockaway (N.Y.) High School, Shaw is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shaw of (149-38 79th St.) Howard Beach.



Pictured above are commencement speakers Mark Silverstein, Deborah Stranges, Saul Greenfield and alternate Tom Costin.

Four Seniors Give Speeches

The nation's failure to solve problems of rural poverty, sometimes conflicting private and public demands on liberal arts colleges, possibilities for constructive change offered by evolution, and the benefits of coeducation were discussed by four student speakers at Bowdoin College's 168th Commencement Saturday.

"This country is not determined to meet the cost of self-improvement and regeneration," C. Rinker Buck of Montrose, Pa., told a Commencement audience at Bowdoin, which continued its long tradition of having graduation speeches delivered only by members of the senior class.

Buck said he spent the spring semester of his freshman year in a work-study project in two South Carolina coastal counties, Beaufort and Jasper, which include that state's sea islands and are "among the most impoverished rural areas in this country." He said he found the black population suffering from lack of food, water and medical care. "With the combined maladies of these three scarcities," Buck added, "the effects of malnutrition were everywhere to be seen: dwarfism, imbecility, staggering infant mortality rates and poor attendance and performance in the schools."

When he returned early this spring, he said, "I was impressed with how little the area had changed in any appreciable way." Some progress has been made toward alleviating the food and health care problems, he said, but the majority of the islanders still "desperately need, but cannot get, an adequate supply of fresh water." Buck said federal funds for drilling wells on the larger, more densely populated islands were included in a sewage and water treatment bill vetoed by President Nixon in March and the veto was upheld by Congress in April.

Asserting that "even the obvious successes" of the health care program are threatened by budgetary cutbacks, Buck said the situation in the two southern counties indicates "just what is meant by the news headlines and executive rhetoric about budgets, and the experience there is not unique, as the imminent closedown of Maine's own regional health program shows."

"We have failed throughout the sixties," Buck declared, "despite the ballyhoo, benevolence and community organization—that is, despite our own best intentions—to tackle the problems presented to us by rural poverty. Now, under a different administration

whose best intentions are directed in quite different directions, it will soon become impossible to speak of failure at all in the absence of a determined policy to begin with. All Americans will share the consequences of our national neglect."

Saul P. Greenfield of Woodmere, N.Y., said one view of a liberal arts education "demands a self-subordination to public requirements" while another "demands a duty to self, to personal cultivation."

"We who are graduating today have spent four years at leisure pursuing personal cultivation," Greenfield said, adding that "Certainly, all of us have profited from this enriching and relaxing experience." In years past, he said, an undergraduate degree was sufficient to procure a job but "now graduate degrees or special knowledge somehow acquired outside the collegiate experience are necessary. An undergraduate education, which used to be the final step in the educational process, is now a middle rung on what appears to be an ever growing ladder."

Greenfield said the question is whether future undergraduates can afford four years of leisure pursuing the liberal arts, "when the public demands force a harsh reality onto the situation." Declaring that there are indications a radical alteration in educational policy is in the making, he observed that for several years certain universities have offered professional medical training programs which grant both a bachelor's and doctoral degree in six years. "Columbia University," he said, "recently announced what may be the signal of a sweeping change—an entirely new undergraduate program integrating graduate-level training early in the college years, producing a hybrid graduate-undergraduate, who at the end of four years could function competently in his chosen field of endeavor."

"We, the Class of 1973, should recognize that we just may be the last of a breed," Greenfield said. "We had the opportunity to explore, to develop critical faculties, without a concern for the public demands. It is unfortunate that this sort of liberal education may be an anachronism several years hence." "At the same time," Greenfield added, "Bowdoin has in good conscience no choice" but to hearken to the words of the College's first President, Joseph McKean, who said in his inaugural address "It ought always to be remembered that literary institutions are founded and endowed for the common good,

and not for the private advantage of those who resort to them for education."

Mark L. Silverstein of Brooklyn, N.Y., who spent his freshman year at Brooklyn College, recalled the strife-torn Commencement period of 1970. "We are still the products of turmoil," he said, "although we seem to have achieved a peace. We are shaped by anxiety. We have seen the collapse of the American Joyride in less than a generation. We were preached endless material wealth concepts through the media, and now we are faced with fuel shortages and ecological disaster..."

"We do not fully comprehend ourselves and our own actions; we judge our contemporaries with ideological slogans and shout abuse at them; we are nonetheless awarded diplomas because we have demonstrated sufficiently that we understand and can rationally analyze other things, other events, other people and their problems in other times..."

"Now that we have no more easy solutions," Silverstein said, "we are trying to forget that problems exist. Rather than smugly knowing it all, we are smugly thinking to ourselves that it isn't even worth knowing about, that we can, without the spectre of Vietnam, pick up where we lost ourselves sometime before 1965."

Silverstein said he and his classmates "at a small New England college removed from the anxiety of the urban frying pan" have had "a long enough time to put values and society in perspective, to create our own purposes in life, to realize that we exist with others although knowing, rather than overlooking, ourselves is equally important. We have had the time to realize that nothing is easy and everything is complex. We may even have had the time to realize that although the revolution of the sixties collapsed, evolution, by its very nature less susceptible to such a drastic fate, offers immense possibilities for constructive change."

Deborah A. Stranges of Owings Mills, Md., who transferred to Bowdoin from Mount Holyoke College in 1971 when Bowdoin began admitting women as degree candidates, said "Coeducation is good for Bowdoin. It is good for both the men and the women here. It is working to break down the myths and fears surrounding the opposite sex which arose simply from a lack of day-to-day contact with each other."

Noting that in two years some 30 female students have received varsity letters for participating in various sports, Miss Stranges said (Please Turn To Page Four)

First Woman

Phi Bet Elections

The Bowdoin College chapter of Phi Beta Kappa today elected nine new members, including its first female member since the chapter was founded at Maine's oldest college in 1825.

She is Donna L. Dionne of Brunswick, Me., one of three graduating seniors named to the national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship. Miss Dionne, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Dionne of (Pleasant Hill Rd.) Brunswick, transferred to Bowdoin from Pennsylvania State University in 1971, when Bowdoin began admitting women as degree candidates.

Professor Richard E. Morgan, Secretary of Bowdoin's Phi Beta Kappa chapter, said the other two newly elected members from the College's Class of 1973 are Hilliard T. Goldfarb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isadore M. Goldfarb of (8 Maple Edge Dr.) Bloomfield, Conn.; and Charles W. Redman, III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Redman, Jr., of (121 Neal St.) Portland, Me.

Selection of Miss Dionne, Goldfarb and Redman raised to 17 the number of Bowdoin seniors named to Phi Beta Kappa.

The Almon Goodwin Phi Beta Kappa Prize, which this year totals \$115, was awarded to Peter W. Shaw '74, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shaw of (149-38 79th St.) Howard Beach, N.Y., one of six juniors elected to the fraternity at the chapter's annual Commencement meeting. The prize, awarded annually to an outstanding Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's junior class, comes from a fund established in 1906 by Mrs. Maud Wilder

Goodwin in memory of her husband, a member of the Class of 1862.

In addition to Shaw, the following members of the junior class were elected to Phi Beta Kappa:

David A. Cole, son of Mrs. Ashley Cole of (Dogwood Dr.) Brookside, N.J., and the late Atty. Cole.

Robert A. Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alice B. Jackson, Jr., of (36 Auburn St.) Methuen, Mass.

John P. Kenney, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Kenney of (25 South St.) Lawrence, Mass.

William E. Severance, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Severance of (Main St.) Center Lovell, Me.

Stephen M. Weitzman, son of Atty. and Mrs. Jack B. Weitzman of (449 John St.) New Bedford, Mass.

Five members of Bowdoin's Class of 1973 were elected to Phi Beta Kappa during their junior year. They are Daniel R. Corro, Lincoln, Me.; Lewis D. Epstein, Great Neck, N.Y.; Saul P. Greenfield, Woodmere, N.Y.; John J. Jacobson, Bethesda, Md.; and Alfred C. Wright, Jr., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Nine other Bowdoin seniors were elected to Phi Beta Kappa last February. They are George M. Clifford, III, Topsham, Me.; Andrew A. Jeon, Medfield, Mass.; Brian G. Kennedy, Wollaston, Mass.; Jeff W. Lichtman, Rehoboth, Mass.; Kirk J. MacDonald, Corinth, N.Y.; Paul G. Meadows, Westbrook, Me.; Thomas F. Peckenham, III, Nutley, N.J.; Kenneth V. Santagata, Westbury, N.Y.; and Stevan L. Sylvester, Bath, Me.

Professor Riley To Retire

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College, announced today that one of the College's most distinguished faculty members, Professor Thomas A. Riley, will retire June 30.

A member of the Bowdoin faculty for 34 years, Professor Riley served as Chairman of the Department of German from 1963 to 1966.

"Professor Riley has been, for many years, a conscientious and painstaking teacher of German at the College," President Howell said. "I and all the rest of his former students know how much we owe to his careful and rigorous instruction. Through his work he has contributed significantly to making Bowdoin a leading educational institution."

A native of Bath, Me., Professor Riley is a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1938. While at Bowdoin, he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Upon completion of his undergraduate studies, he did graduate work at the University of Munich in Germany.

He returned to the United States and served for seven years as an Instructor in German at Smith College before joining the Bowdoin faculty in the same capacity in 1932. He has been awarded advanced degrees in Germanistic studies, receiving his A.M. at Yale and his Ph.D. at Harvard.

Dr. Riley was named Assistant Professor in 1948, and was promoted to the rank of full Professor in 1966.

In 1954-55 Professor Riley held a Research Fellowship in Austria under the Post-Doctoral Fulbright Research Program. He worked in the research libraries of Vienna on a study of Austrian political developments of the past as related to literature, continuing a line of study he had followed for several years.

In 1958 Professor Riley was one of two Maine scholars to be awarded Guggenheim Fellowships. He spent the 1958-59 year in

Germany and Austria working on the relationships between religion, philosophy and literature.

While in Austria, Professor and Mrs. Riley were praised by the American Embassy in Vienna for their efforts to encourage more teaching about America in Austrian schools and universities.

"Professor Riley has been a popular speaker before Bowdoin alumni clubs, and religious and civic groups. One of his best-remembered presentations is "I Walk to Work", an informal talk on campus life illustrated with color slides he has taken on and about the Bowdoin campus.

The author of many articles in scholarly publications, Professor Riley is the author of "Praktisches Englisch" (Munich, Germany, 1931), "Brief German Grammar" (1948), and the editor of "Bergkristall" and Thomas Mann's "Buddenbrooks" (1965).

Professor Riley is married to the former Elizabeth Dobler of Munich.

Latin Honors

(Continued From Page Two)

Mortimer Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Nancy M. Moulton, Brunswick, Me.; Robert H. Murphy, Flatstock, N.H.; Geoffrey C. Nelson, Lincoln, Me.; Thomas R. Newman, Bangor, Me.; James E. Nicholson, Bethesda, Md.; Michael H. Owens, South Weymouth, Mass.

Also, M.D. Deborah Reis, Washington, D.C.; Paul Rice, Huntington, N.Y.; Jeffrey A. Runge, Hingham, Mass.; Martha B. Seyffer, Richmond, Mass.; Arthur J. Siket, Madison, Me.; Harry G. Smetth, Jr., Ensworth, Pa.; Halsey Smith, Jr., Brunswick, Me.; William E. Talbot, Jr., East Machias, Me.; Kevin J. Tierney, North Weymouth, Mass.; Paul M. Toomey, Newton, Mass.; Karl G. Wassmann, III, Mars, Pa.; Robert A. Weaver, III, Weston, Mass.; and Mr. and Mrs. David F. White of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prizes For Academic Achievement Awarded To Twenty-One Seniors

Barrett J. Cobb of Wilmington, Del., and Mark W. Gellerson of Falmouth, Me., have been awarded prizes for character and leadership at Bowdoin College's 168th Commencement.

Alfred C. Wright, Jr., of Oklahoma City, Okla., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the Lea Ruth Thumin Biblical Literature Prize.

Paul G. Meadows of Westbrook, Me., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won Bowdoin's George Wood McArthur Prize.

Jeff W. Lichtman of Rehoboth, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the College's Summer I. Kimball Prize for Excellence in Natural Sciences.

Kenneth V. Santaga of Westbury, N.Y., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the Roliston G. Woodbury Memorial Award.

John R. Erikson of Westbury, N.Y., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the College's Fessenden Prize in Government.

Johanna Williams of East Sandwich, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the Noyes Political Economy Prize as the College's best scholar in that field.

Lewis D. Epstein of Great Neck, N.Y., a graduating Bowdoin College senior, has been awarded the Leonard A. Pierce Memorial Prize for his outstanding scholastic record.

Epstein, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, also won the Nathan Gould Classics Prize.

Thomas S. Kosakowski of Southbridge, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the 1973 Sue Winchell Burnett Prize in Music.

The prize, which this year totals \$75, is presented annually to the senior music major who "has made the most significant contribution to music while a student at Bowdoin."

1973 Old Broad Bay Prizes in German have been awarded to three students.

The winners, all seniors, are Evelyn Miller of Lewiston, Me.; William P. Shelley III of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Patricia A. Small of Bonn-Bad Godesberg, West Germany.

The annual awards are given to undergraduates who, in the judgment of Bowdoin's German Department, have profited especially from their instruction in the language.

Chester A. Bisbee, a graduating Bowdoin College senior, has been selected to participate in the 1973 Federal Summer Intern Program.

Daniel R. Corro of Lincoln, Me., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the Edward Sanford Hammond Mathematics Prize.

The prize was established in 1967 by former students of Professor Hammond, Bowdoin's Wing Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, on the occasion of his retirement. Professor Hammond died in 1972.

Norman E. Carey of Portland, Me., and Theodore R. Tench of

Clearwater, Fla., graduating seniors at Bowdoin College, have been named co-winners of Bowdoin's annual Pray English Prize.

C. Rinker Buck of Montrose, Pa., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the Class of 1875 Prize in American History.

Saul P. Greenfield of Woodmere, N.Y., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the Massachusetts Institute of Chemists Award for excellence in Chemistry, his major field.

Ralph A. Gambardella of Hamden, Conn., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the Merck Index Award for excellence in Chemistry, his major field of study.

William W. Sexton of Barrington, R.I., President of Bowdoin College's senior class and one of the College's leading athletes, has been awarded the Andrew Allison Haldane Cup.

Brian G. Kennedy of Wollaston, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has won the College's Copeland-Gross Biology Prize.

Randal J. Leason of Staten Island, N.Y., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the Hannibal Hamlin Emery Latin Prize.

Chester A. Bisbee of Andover, Mass., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, has been awarded the Donald and Harriet S. Macomber Prize in Biology.

Winner Of Bowdoin Prize Will Be Announced Today

The 1973 winner of the Bowdoin Prize, awarded every five years to the Bowdoin College alumnus or faculty member who has made "the most distinctive contribution in any field of human endeavor," will be announced by President Roger Howell, Jr., on Commencement Day, June 9.

The winner of the prize, Bowdoin's most distinctive award, will be named by President Howell at the Commencement Dinner following the College's 168th Commencement Exercises. The prize itself, which this year totals approximately \$10,000, will be awarded during a special convocation at Bowdoin next fall.

The selection committee for the Bowdoin Prize consists of the National Presidents of Harvard and Yale Universities and the Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court.

The Bowdoin Prize Fund was established in 1933 as a memorial to William J. Curtis, LL.D., of Bowdoin's Class of 1875, by his wife and children. Mr. Curtis, a distinguished New York lawyer, was an Overseer and later a Trustee of Bowdoin.

Included in the terms of the award is a statement that the prize shall be awarded only "to one who shall, in the judgment of the committee of award, be

recognized as having won national and not merely local distinction, or who, in the judgment of the committee, is fairly entitled to be so recognized."

The recipient of this year's prize will join a distinguished list of Americans who have been awarded the honor in previous years.

Previous recipients of the Bowdoin Prize were the late Dr. Fred H. Albee '99 of New York, noted orthopedic surgeon; the late Harvey Dow Gibson '02 of New York, for many years President of the Manufacturers Trust Company and World War I General Manager of the Red Cross, and former U.S. Senator Paul H. Douglas '13 of Illinois, who has served as Chairman of the National Commission on Urban Problems; the late Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills '01, President of Bowdoin from 1918 to 1952; the late Rear Adm. Donald B. MacMillan '98 of Provincetown, Mass., famed Arctic explorer; the late Harold H. Burton '09 of Washington, D.C., Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1945 to 1958; the late Hodding Carter '27 of Greenville, Miss., a Pulitzer Prizewinning editor and publisher; and Austin H. McCormick '15 of New York, internationally famed penologist and expert in the fields of alcoholism and drug addiction.

Gardent New President Alumni Elect New Officers

The Bowdoin College Alumni Council announced today the election of four new Members at Large who will begin serving four-year terms July 1.

Louis B. Briasco '69, the College's Alumni Secretary and the Council's Secretary-Treasurer, said the four successful candidates are:

Wesley E. Bevins, Jr. '40 of (70 Nanepashemet St.) Marblehead, Mass., Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Law and Director of the Harvard Law School Fund. Mr. Bevins, Chairman of the Board-elect of the American Alumni Council, is a former Director of the Bowdoin Alumni Fund and President of the North Shore Bowdoin Club. He holds an LL.B. degree from Harvard.

Frank M. Drigotas, Jr. '64 of (86 Nottingham Rd.) Auburn, Me., Vice President of Northeast Bankshare Association of Lewiston Mr. Drigotas, president of his Bowdoin class, holds an M.G.A. degree from the Wharton Graduate School.

Clarence H. Johnson '28 of (16 Elm St.) Topsham, Me., retired Vice President of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies and Chairman of the Board of Selection in Topsham. Mr. Johnson is a former President of the Bowdoin Club of Washington, D.C.

Lloyd E. Willey '56 of (43 Wiley St.) Bangor, Me., Vice President and General Manager of the Canteen Service Co. in Bangor. Mr. Willey is a former President of the Penobscot County Bowdoin Club.

Paul E. Gardent, Jr. of (37 Autumn Rd.) Weston, Mass., was elected President of the Bowdoin College Alumni Council Friday (June 8).

Mr. Gardent, Vice President of the Council during the past year, is a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1939 and President of Garlin & Co. of Boston. He succeeds Atty. Malcolm E. Morrell, Jr. '49 of Bangor, Me.

Alden H. Sawyer, Jr. '53 of Falmouth Foreside, Me., was elected Vice President of the Council, whose officers are the ex-officio officers of the Bowdoin College Alumni Assn. Mr. Sawyer is Vice President for Real Estate and Finance of the

George C. Shaw Co., a supermarket chain.

Reelected Secretary-Treasurer at the association's annual meeting was Louis B. Briasco '69, the College's Alumni Secretary.

Two distinguished Bowdoin alumni were honored at the meeting.

The Council presented its Distinguished Bowdoin Educator Award to W. Howard Niblock, Director of Pupil Services for Winchester, Mass., public schools, President of Bowdoin's Class of 1935 and an Overseer of the College.

The Bowdoin Afro-American Society presented its Outstanding Bowdoin Alumnus Award to Dr. Herman Deer '10 of St. Louis, Mo., a retired educator, minister and author who was the second black man to receive a degree from Bowdoin.

Raynham T. Bates '23 of Yarmouth, Me., Chairman of the Bowdoin Alumni Fund, and Atty. Vincent B. Welch '38 of Falls Church, Va., General Chairman of Bowdoin's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program, reported on the progress of the two fund drives.

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr. '58, President of Bowdoin, greeted alumni on behalf of the College and Mr. Morrell presented a special Class of 1973 banner to William W. Sexton of Barrington, R.I., President of the graduating class.

The new Fund Director is David C. Wolfstadt '63 of New York, N.Y., editor of a management newsletter distributed by Pfizer Inc.

Mrs. Leonard C. Mulligan of (994 Washington St.) Bath, Me., was reelected President of the Society of Bowdoin Women today.

Other officers elected at the society's annual campus meeting include Vice President, Mrs. Merton G. Henry of (174 Prospect St.) Portland, Me.; Vice President at Large, Mrs. Athern P. Daggett of (6 Longfellow Ave.) Brunswick, Me.; Secretary, Mrs. Robert A. LeMieux of (3 Carriage Rd.) Cumberland Foreside, Me.; Treasurer, Mr. Alden H. Sawyer, Jr., of (116 U.S. Route 1) Falmouth Foreside, Me.

Theatre, Poetry, Law

Achievements Outside Classroom Recognized

Four Bowdoin College students have been awarded prizes for their outstanding work in the College's dramatics program, Director of Theater A. Raymond Rutan announced today.

They are Peter M. Avery '73, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald W. Avery of (270 Park Ave.) Arlington, Mass.; Stevan L. Sylvester '73, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Sylvester of (279 Washington St.) Bath, Me.; Geoffrey C. Nelson '73, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Nelson of (172 Main St., Lincoln, Me.); and Howard E. Averbach '76, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carlman Averbach of (60 Rogers Ave., Lynn, Mass.).

Avery and Sylvester were named co-winners of Bowdoin's Alice Merrill Mitchell Prize as the seniors who have shown "the most skill in the art of acting". The prize was established in 1951 by Professor Wilmot Brookings Mitchell of the Class of 1890 in memory of his wife, Professor Mitchell, one of Bowdoin's most beloved faculty members, died in 1962.

Nelson won the Abraham Goldberg Prize, which is awarded annually for outstanding skill in the art of designing or directing. The prize was established in 1960 with a bequest from Mr. Goldberg, whose son was active in Masque and Gown, Bowdoin's dramatics group.

Averbach won the George H. Quinby Award, which is presented to a first-year member of Masque and Gown who has made "an outstanding contribution through his interest and participation" in Bowdoin stage productions. The Quinby Award was established in 1967 by his former students and friends in honor of Professor Quinby, who retired as Bowdoin's Director of Dramatics in 1966 after 31 years, and who retired as a member of the English Department in 1969.

Peter M. Bing of New York, N.Y., a member of the Class of 1976 at Bowdoin College, has been awarded Bowdoin's annual

Forbes Rickard, Jr., Poetry Prize. Richard T. Swann '76 of Westwood, Mass., was awarded honorable mention.

The Rickard Prize, which this year totals \$55, is presented to the undergraduate who writes the best poem. It comes from a fund established in 1919 by a group of alumni of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity at Bowdoin in memory of Forbes Rickard, Jr., of the Class of 1917.

Rickard wrote a class poem consecrating himself and his Bowdoin classmates to the service of their country. He delivered his poem to a thin war-stricken gathering on the Bowdoin campus in June of 1917 and lost his life while reorganizing his shattered company in France in July of the following year.

Bing is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Bing of (164 W. 79th St.) New York and a graduate of the Rudolf Steiner School there.

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College, announced today that the United Daughters of the Confederacy have established at Bowdoin a Jefferson Davis Award which will be presented annually to a student excelling in constitutional law.

The first winner, who received his prize at this year's Commencement, is Francis M. Jackson of (93 Maine St.) Brunswick, Me., a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1974.

The award includes \$300 and a copy of the three-volume "Biography of Jefferson Davis" by Dr. Hudson Strode.

Mr. Davis, who lived from 1808 to 1889, was a West Point graduate who served in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. He was a U.S. Senator from Mississippi from 1847 to 1851. U.S. Secretary of War from 1853 to 1857, a Senator from 1857 to

1861, and President of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865. He was awarded an honorary degree by Bowdoin in 1858.

Jackson, a native of Gloversville, N.Y., and a graduate of Edward Little High School in Auburn, Me., attended Duke University and the University of Maine before transferring this year to Bowdoin.

Senior Speakers

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"We are not trying to compete with men or beat them at their own game." We just enjoy 'jocking out' and getting physically tired rather than just mentally drained for a change."

"Perhaps now that women are no longer a weekend phenomenon that could be either quickly forgotten or idolized out of all proportion by Sunday night, perhaps now men can see us as individuals much like themselves," Miss Stranges said.

"On the other side of the fence," she added, "perhaps with coeducation at Bowdoin, women can better understand and appreciate fraternities and the brotherhood there. Perhaps we can take a cue from the spirit here and realize that though academics are important, it is not worth having a nervous breakdown over an exam. There are other things in life like Wednesday night parties, frisbee and the beach."

"Myths are being shattered," Miss Stranges said. "A kind of mutual admiration is taking its place. The real education of men and women is proceeding well here. I feel I have come away with much more than a bachelor's degree in psychology. I have come away with a sense of my personhood. It has come from being a woman, a jock and especially from being at Bowdoin College."