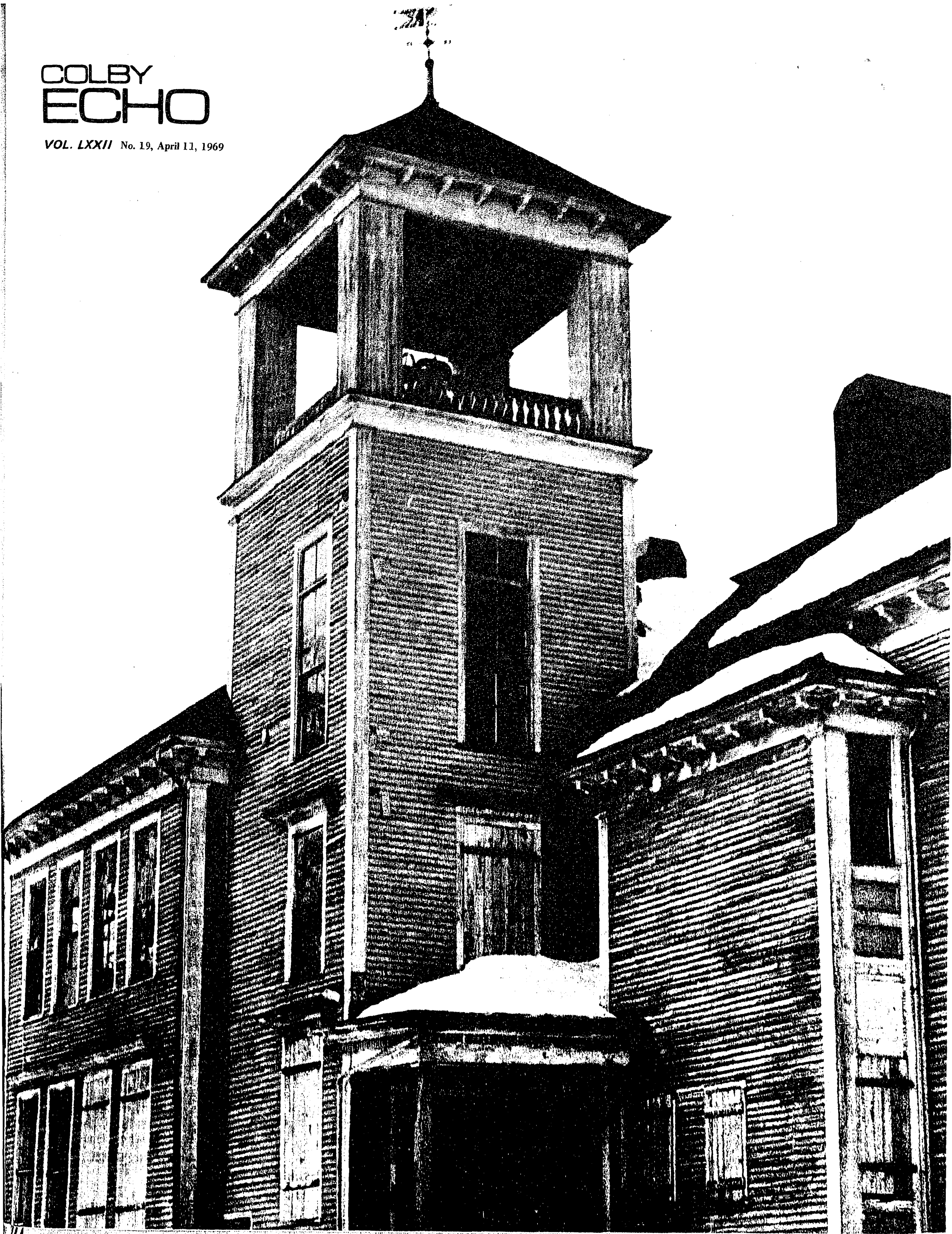


COLBY ECHO

VOL. LXXII No. 19, April 11, 1969



editorials

We draw attention to the article entitled "Coincidence or Intention?" beginning on page 3. The ECHO feels that the implications of this story should be considered seriously by every member of the Colby community.

Proving that this or that member of the faculty was fired because of his views on national or campus politics is impossible. The over-riding pattern, however, is clear. Those faculty who speak out for basic change or who gain reputations as "radicals" do not have their contracts renewed or are phased out. The faculty who attain the higher positions are generally, either by training or conviction, more conservative.

The effects of such a policy are severely to curtail free expression at Colby. Some teachers may take the firings of Messrs. Wees, Makinen, Spiegelberg and Jacobs as a cue to keep silent; others, feeling that a policy of eliminating the live-wires will make Colby an inhospitable place for them, may decide to leave of their own accord. Those professors who are being let go and several others who have told the ECHO that they have felt themselves under pressure, have not broken any civil laws or regulations of the college, nor displayed classroom incompetence. They are known for their somewhat unorthodox views and for having made full use of the civil liberties which a college affords.

The consequences of the firings for the teachers involved should be clearly understood. At the end of their stay at Colby Mr. Wees will have been here 7 years, Mr. Makinen and Mr. Jacobs 6 years and Mr. Spiegelberg 4 years. All have families. None of them will have any thing to show in terms of security or tenure for their years at Colby.

The power to deprive a person of his job and to nullify the investment of

his time to the extent of seven years is a great one. The hint that such a power is being used to silence open discussion at institution of higher learning is cause for alarm. We believe that the elimination of so called radicals or trouble-makers has become an unwritten guideline of Colby policy. Such a trend here seems to reflect a national tendency to remove faculty who too outspokenly criticize the cherished tenets of the institution. Infact the four teachers who are being let go and those others who have been under pressure are, if we may use such vague terms, more nearly activist liberals than radicals. One wonders what would happen to a real radical at Colby.

We believe that a college committed to the free exchange of ideas should, far from firing them, make a special effort to retain those few professors who champion a point of view which challenges the accepted beliefs of the institution.

We call upon people who are concerned for honest debate to repudiate and oppose what clearly appears to be a trend of suppression threatening free discussion here at Colby.

Ben Kravitz, Stu-G President, and Jeff Parness, Treasurer, have itemized Stu-G's financial needs for next year and have taken a request for more money to Vice-President Williams. Stu-G's allotment has remained the same since 1965 while enrollment and prices have increased. If Stu-G's budget is not increased there will not be sufficient funds to support even the activities financed this year. Mr. Kravitz and Mr. Parness have begun their administration by getting right to work. Very good.

COLBY ECHO

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STU-G TEXT TO TRUSTEES

Jeff Parness

Students, faculty, and administrators - it is time for us all to bring about that ill-defined and highly illusive sensation which Ferlinghetti calls "the rebirth of wonder". For ever so long we have all sought the glorious Saviour who'd not only bear the burden of our responsibilities. We often forget, although President Strider has tried to remind us, that we are all human beings living in a unique society, and thus by definition alone; we have moral as well as legal responsibilities to our neighbors - be they enemies or allies. The pattern of secluding oneself on a hill, burying one's mind in a bottomless sea of books, and hiding behind the concept of a "Colby Community" (which itself reeks of vanity, elitism, and a Hitlerian form of social and biological Darwinism) tends to suppress rather than support our drives to relieve our own responsibilities.

Hopefully our minds, running on the narrow tracks of the present, will somehow be derailed so our thoughts can run rampant through all the nieks and crannies of life. Our world has evolved into such a technocracy that the old dream of becoming a true Renaissance Man is now running out to be more elusive than ever. And yet, however elusive this concept or any other such concept may be, the limited knowledge that each of us possesses must be understood in the fullest sense. In other words, realizing that all the details may not be known, if an institution appears unjust one must be ready to question it until all uncertainties are sufficiently clarified. If questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, the institution might have to be destroyed.

Relating these feelings to the situation here in Waterville, I find that most people directly connected with Colby have never objectively examined many of the institutions here. By failing to examine, to question, to seek out WHY IT IS and not WHAT IS IT, one is indirectly supporting the status quo. Thus many arbitrary and outright prejudicial practices continue to exist and flourish at Colby because they are not directly questioned and opposed.

*Con't on pg. 9

letters to the editor

Letter to the Editor

Sir:

The Colby faculty present at the March 12th faculty meeting owe, we would suggest, an apology to the college, to the students, and particularly to the student representatives who were present, for the dismally low level of openness, politeness, and sophistication on which many of that evening's proceedings occurred. It was most disheartening that this body could, at the same time, so rousingly support the President in his proposals for more student politeness, and exhibit so much acrimony, partisanship, and even insult, to its own members and to others.

It was an unworthy performance. May those who, purpose to set high standards for others maintain them better themselves in the future.

Jennifer Brown
Dept. of Sociology

Wilson B. Brown
Dept. of Economics

To the Editor:

Jesus, Tony! Is beer, the proletarian beverage, that loathsome? Is the Motor City 5 that incomprehensible? Would you approve of the Chapel meetings if the proceedings took place from nine to five and the participants commuted to the suburbs? Certainly the lyrics of the MC 5 can only be applied by hyperbole to our situation. We don't, at present, want to "kick the mother-fuckers out." But why do you take exception to trivialities (posters, indeed!) and ignore the impart of the meetings? It would be a pity if bourgeois snobbery prevented the appreciation of the first vital, intellectual congregation on this campus.

Peter Albert Devine '70
Con't on pg. 10

Cover—Abandoned School House in
Oakland by Tony Burkhardt

Richard Hofstadter in address to Columbia U. graduating class quoted by President Strider in the Chapel, March 13.

"The university is the only great organization in modern society that considers itself obliged not just to tolerate, but even to give facilities and protection to the very persons who are challenging its own rules, procedures, and policies."

COINCIDENCE OR INTENTION ?

Rumors have lately been circulating around the campus to the effect that certain faculty members will not be back at Colby next September! The facts of the matter are that Professors Wees, Makinen, Jacobs and Spiegelberg among others have been informed that their present contracts will not be renewed. Wees' contract expires this summer, Spiegelberg's in 1970; Jacobs and Makinen who are in the first year of three year contracts will stay at Colby until 1971. None of the four chose to leave. Mr. Wees will teach at McGill next semester.

Professors Makinen and Jacobs were told that they could not stay at Colby because the Government Department had no more room for tenured faculty. A faculty member, according to the American Association of University Professors, attains tenure when he has taught at an institution for seven years. A renewal of Jacobs' and Makinen's present contracts would have given them tenure; Jacobs and Makinen are both in their fourth year at Colby.

The reason given for not renewing Spiegelberg's contract was that there was no room for advancement in the English Department; Mr. Wees was told two years ago that there was no hope of any advancement for him in the Colby English Department and that therefore it was suggested that he would do well to seek a job elsewhere.

The hiring and firing of college professors is a complicated process. A teacher is hardly ever fired outright; that is, he normally is fired only for a blatant breach of contract. Failure to renew a faculty member's contract amounts, in the polite world of the Academic community, to firing him. Once a college teacher has attained tenure at an institution it is nearly impossible to dislodge him from his position.

The question that has arisen in recent weeks is how much the college's firing policy reflects a desire to get rid of faculty whose views do not comport with Eustis policy. Other faculty who have not been connected with present student activism have been told that their contracts will not be renewed. Jacobs, Makinen, Spiegelberg and Wees, however, have all been closely associated with student demands for a greater voice in the running of the college. All are considered very competent in their fields.

The college, has various pressures which it can exert even on the tenured professors. In recent years Colby teachers have been receiving an annual increase in pay; the college by making this raise large or small or by denying it altogether can use the power of the purse to bring teachers into line. Many faculty members serve on various committees such as the Educational Policy Committee, the ROTC Committee, the Admissions Committee etc. The administration has the power to appoint faculty members to these committees; thus favorites may be appointed to important committees whose work is rewarding and interesting, while those who are less popular may be stuck with the drudge work that needs to be done. Furthermore, the college works through department heads, so that a teacher whom the administration likes may get higher level courses while an equally qualified professor in the same department may have a greater proportion of the introductory courses. Another instrument the college possesses is the power to grant to refuse a request for sabbatical; in a 59, life of the faculty. Teachers who criticize the college administration in the to gain a sabbatical a faculty member has to convince the college that the particular topic which he wishes to pursue is a worthwhile one. A teacher on sabbatical gets one semester at full pay or two semesters at half pay. A sabbatical every seven years is usual but by no means automatic. Finally, there is the question of promotion. A teacher gains a promotion, for example from an Assistantship to an Associateship on the recommendation of his department head and on approval by the President; with the promotion goes a correspondingly higher salary.

What all this means is that there is a definite source of power in the college which the individual teacher is quite aware of. One high ranking member of the English Department who said he had received in every respect good treatment from the felt that administrative pressures were "certainly a factor," in the life of the faculty. Teachers who criticize the college administration in the presence of students or publically opposes certain policies of the college may be, doing so at the risk of their own comfort, security and source of income. In general the effect of these pressures is to force many faculty members who might be tempted to encourage critical inquiry to be silent. To be openly critical of fundamental questions will most likely block any hope of advancement.

An untenured faculty member who is told that his contract will not be renewed has no recourse to any legal action to protect himself, likewise a tenured Professor who cannot get a raise, a sabbatical or the courses he wants, has no defense. An untenured teacher who is clearly competent can be laid off at the pleasure of the college without being given any explanation.

Eugene Peters Ass't Professor of Philosophy and generally regarded as one of the top men on the Colby faculty has displeased the administration because of his strong vocal support of student activists and the Chapel movement; Mr. Peters' present contract, however, will give him tenure at Colby.

The network of pressures exerted upon the faculty generally tends to create a consensus in favor of administrative policy. The punishment and reward system raises to the highest positions those faculty who support college policies. The system is very tight: when a teacher is laid off there is a tacit agreement between the professor and the college. The faculty member does not say publically, if he feels such to the case, that he was fired because of his views, and the college in return gives him a good recommendation. Any faculty member whose departure from an institution is accompanied by a student protest will have great difficulty in finding another job.

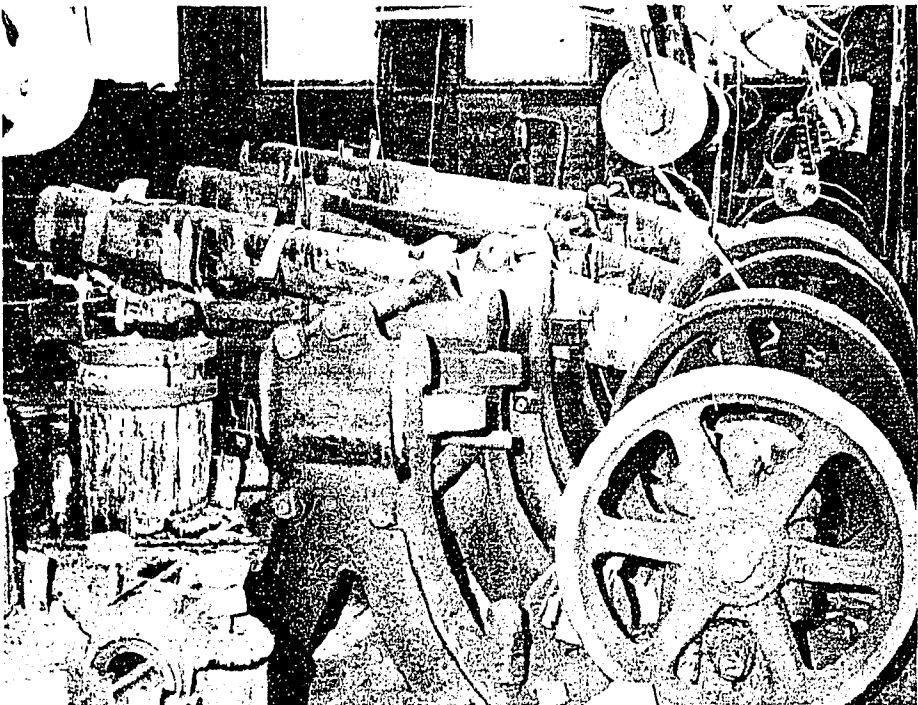
Proving that a faculty member was fired because of his views is nearly impossible. Faculty firing and hiring is decided upon by the department head, the Dean of the faculty and the President; whatever the real reason for his removal, the faculty member is almost always told that such a decision was an administrative necessity for the department.

One of the teachers who has been asked to leave told the ECHO: "Faculty hardly ever choose to leave Colby; people who come here usually do so because they have a particular liking for small college and they like Maine."

Mr. Jacobs, Ass't. Professor of Government is thought to have antagonized the administration by a speech he made in the Coffee House on Parents' Weekend. Mr. Jacobs whose comments gained wide publicity, criticized several aspects of college life; he spoke of the contradictory functions of the deans, as counsellors of students and enforcers of the rules, and talked frankly of premarital sex at Colby. Mr. Jacobs also has actively pushed for a reform of the student Judiciary (March 21 ECHO); he advocates greater protection from prosecution for the defendant.

Two years ago Mr. Makinen was named Ass't to the President and his future at Colby appeared bright. Since then his star has gone into decline. Mr. Makinen spoke at an anti-Vietnam rally at the Chapel in November 1967. In March 1968 he released a statement to the ECHO voicing his support for those who, on moral grounds, refused induction into the army. In the March faculty meeting of this year Mr. Makinen attempted to read the 23 demands of the Chapel group. In recent weeks Mr. Makinen has served as "defence attorney" for students being prosecuted by Dean's Rosenthal and Quillin. He has supported the defendant in several cases by requiring elementary legal procedures to the

Con't on pg. 10



Ax Hammers in the Main Building

Text and Research by Earle Shettleworth
Photographs and Research by Tony Burkhart

Nearby Oakland is quiet today. Like thousands of other towns across America, its economy was based on small nineteenth century industries. In 1881 West Waterville, as the community was then known, produced scythes, axes, hay, straw and corn knives, grass hooks, threshing machines, chairs, settees, carriages, leather, tinware, boots, shoes, and grain. However, the changing needs and large-scale manufacturing methods of the twentieth century have taken their toll in places such as Oakland. Presently, the town has but three surviving factories, an active textile mill and two inactive tool companies.

This article addresses itself to the Emerson and Stevens plant which made scythes and axes beside Messalonskee Stream for almost 100 years. The business was founded in 1870 as Emerson, Stevens, and Company by Luther D. Emerson, Joseph E. Stevens, William R. Pinkham, and George W. Stevens. That year they erected the buildings and started production which soon proved successful. In 1885 the four men incorporated the firm as the Emerson and Stevens Manufacturing Company, its present name. Three years later they were employing 48 hands, and by 1892 the number had reached 50, not counting five traveling salesmen. The factory turned out 4,000 dozen scythes and 3,000 dozen axes that year.

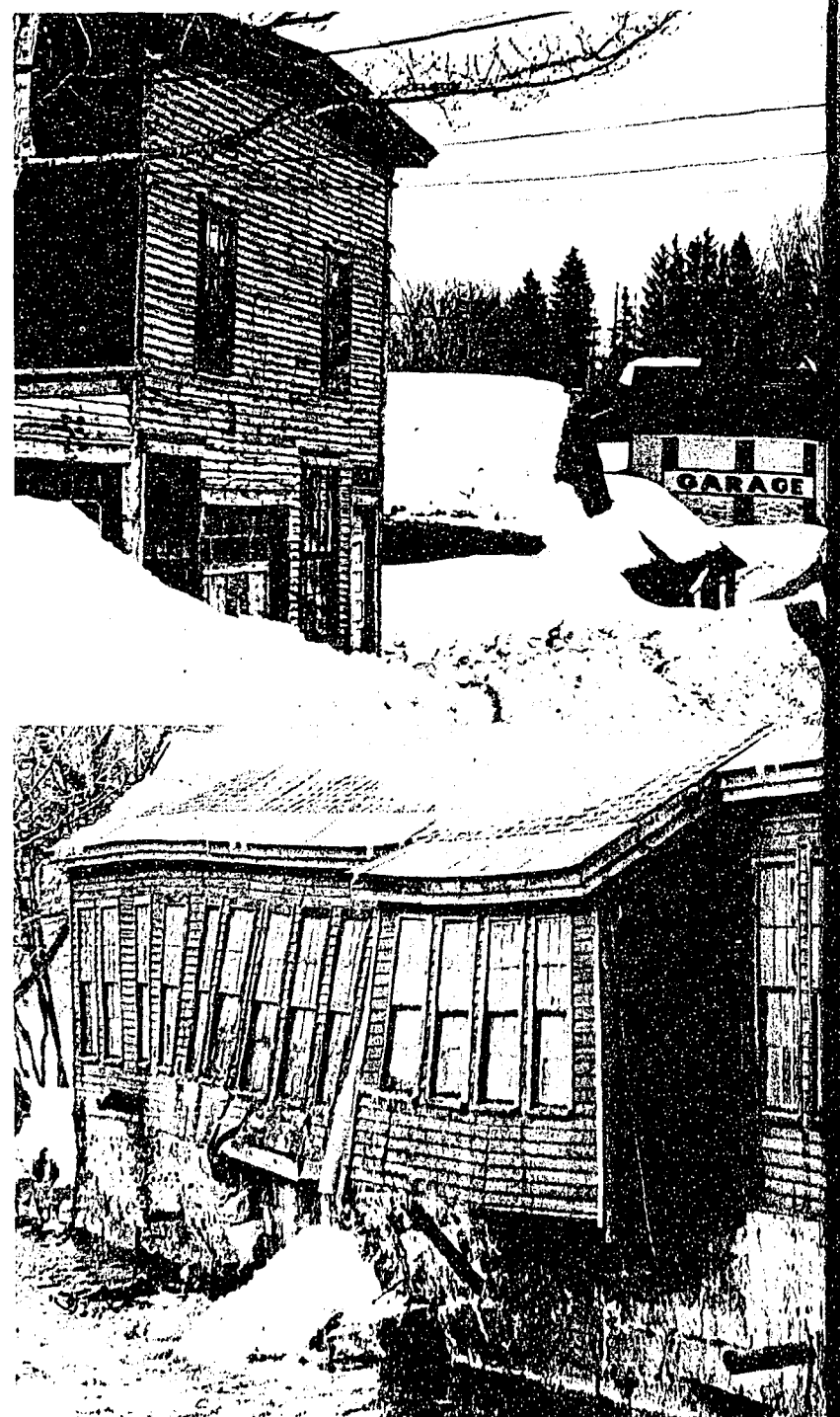
Emerson and Stevens prospered under Luther Emerson's management, and in 1913 Lester M. Andrews, who had started under him, became head of the corporation. Andrews held this position until 1923 when the plant burned. Not feeling equal to rebuilding, he sold the business to Ralph M. Stowell, an experienced member of the firm.

Stowell erected improved facilities in 1924, and the company returned to production the next year. Its peak lasted from 1940 to 1958 when it supplied 7% of the nation's scythes and about 1% of its axes. Sales were mostly to distributors and hardware stores from Maine to California.



Office Sign

industry



Ten years ago a decline in the introduction of lower priced axes on the market. While the drop-forged ax is cheaper than the two-piece Emerson and Stevens ax, it is made by the longer, more costly process of forging a steel head. The forging was done by drawing the bitt steel into the desired shape.

The Emerson and Stevens plant was closed in February of 1968. It has remained closed ever since, managed by his nephew, Harold Stowell, who has been in the business for more than 50 years. He keeps the surviving varieties of axes in good condition, and he has received orders from a number of distributors who still handle small axes. An order came from Purdue University, and a railroad that buys them for its road work.

Almost every Monday afternoon, the orderly, heated rear rooms of the factory are filled with the sound of axes being forged.

NIXON draws STUDENT purse strings

Recently Health Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch sent letters to College and University Administrators calling their attention to provisions enacted last fall by Congress relating to student disorder. In the statement he made about the provisions, Finch asked that administrators "bring to the attention of your students the applicable provisions of these laws and advise them of the procedures you intend to follow in complying with them."

The provisions to which he referred are the Department of Health Education and Welfare's Appropriation Act, 1969 Sec. 411, and the Higher Education Amendments of 1968, section 504. The first act makes it illegal to use funds appropriated by the act to provide loans, grants, or guarantees of loans to students convicted by any court of a crime which involved "the use of, or the assistance to others in the use of force, trespass or seizure of property under control of an institution of higher education, to prevent officials or students at such an institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies."

The second act deals with the suspension for a two year period of federal financial aid to students at the initiative of the college or university. This denial of assistance may result if the institution determines that a student has been convicted by a court of any crime "which involved the use of (or assistance to others in the use of force, disruption, or the seizure of property.... to prevent officials of students....from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies," and which is "of a serious nature and contributed a substantial disruption of the administration of the institution."

The denial of assistance may also occur if an institution of higher education determines that the student "has willfully refused to obey a lawful regulation or order of such institution....and that such refusal was of a serious nature and contributed to a substantial disruption of the administration of such institution...." The programs of assistance to which the amendments are applicable are the student loan program under title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, the Educational

Opportunity Grant Program, the Student Loan Insurance Program, the Work-Study Program or various fellowship programs.

The Higher Education and National Affairs newsletter reports that the "provision is self-enforcing and leaves no discretion to a college or university in administering it." The other provisions leave much to the college.

As of yet, according to the 'Harvard Crimson' of March 24, 1969, "no students have lost federal aid because of these laws but the possibility is readily evident."

Responding in opposition to the laws in a memorandum to Congress in January, Wilbur J. Cohen, past HEW Secretary stated (as quoted in the American Council of Education's March 28 newsletter Higher Education and National Affairs) "I have serious doubts as to the wisdom and appropriateness of the recently enacted

student unrest provisions. In my view they may impair the development of needed improvements in communication among administrators, faculty and students on many of our campuses, as well as do lasting injury to the delicate balance between

government and university which underlies our system of Federal assistance to higher education."

Further opposition to these laws was expressed by the American Council of Education in May, 1968 when the bills were up for discussion in Congress. In part the statement read: "In his role as citizen, the student is subject to the criminal sanctions administered within the judicial system and to penalties ranging from probation to expulsion. Efforts by the Congress, however understandable in the temper of the times, to establish still a third and additional system of sanctions and penalties can only serve to becloud and confuse the orderly application of time-tested procedures."

Third system is now law and it appears that HEW secretary Finch is set on having colleges and universities use these laws to help bring about campus peace.

At Colby, about 206 students are receiving aid through three of the federal programs covered by the legislation and many more are under the student loan insurance program which is also covered by the amendments.

COLBY
ECHO

pullout

B&G DECLARES WAR! - ON CATS

Of the many issues now in question on this campus, one that has great personal effect on many students has come to be almost ignored. That issue involves those continual enemies, the Buildings and Grounds commandos and the resident students.

It seems that the B and G boys, in a number of daring daylight raids, have managed to abscond with several cats. Naturally, there has been a student reaction to these acts of aggression. These raids started over a month ago and have been continuing on a complicated schedule. One has to feel pity for the average campus cat who, while peacefully sunning himself by his favorite window, is roughly scooped up by a skulking figure in B and G green and whisked away to the pet dungeon, located somewhere in the general vicinity of the fieldhouse complex. There the cat is given his private accommodations which he may enjoy as long as he doesn't put any tape on the bars. Various estimates as to how many cats have met this fate range from ten to thirty.

After great effort, an ECHO reporter was able to get hooked into the hot line to George Whalon, who took time out from his activities to answer some questions. When asked why his forces had undertaken this campaign, he replied that there is a rule against students having pets. (Ed. note: the rule referred to is number six under Residence Hall Regulations, "Pets, or animals of any kind, are not permitted in dormitories, fraternity houses, or anywhere on college property.")



When asked why the rule existed, Mr. Whalon cited reasons of sanitation as being the most important.

"It gets pretty unsanitary after a cat box has been sitting in some room for a week," Mr. Whalon emphasized that all but one of the abducted cats has

been claimed and that they were only being held until the vacation when their owners could remove them from the campus. The one unclaimed cat is now living in a new home somewhere in Waterville. No cats have been given to the Animal Rescue League or any other organizations. The reporter then expanded the topic by asking for B and G's stand on gerbils and like animals. Mr. Whalon's reaction: "What's a gerbil?"

Reporter: "Well, they're sort of like kangaroo rats."

Mr. Whalon replied that as of the present, B and G has not much concern over the gerbil issue and declined any further comment on rodents of any kind. Evidently the rats in the Life Science Building are in no immediate danger.

Upon being asked whether any disciplinary steps were being planned against the cat owners on campus, Mr. Whalon stated that such action was not his concern. B and G was interested only with cleaning up the present situation.

As a hopeful note to the Colby cat-lovers, it should be pointed out that at least one Stu-G representative, Barry Hurwitz, is planning to introduce a proposal that would permit students to have cats on campus.

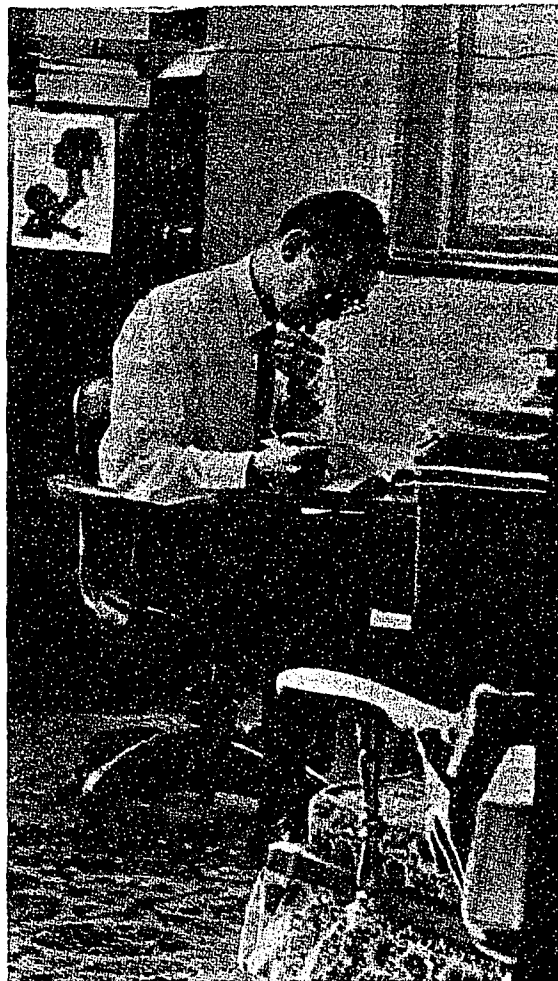
CHAPLAIN SPEAKS

According to Chaplain Hudson, Lorrimer Chapel has become a kind of student union at Colby. Why Lorrimer? Because, he says, "It's the only place where this kind of living can take place without fear of being thwarted by the administration." The kind of living he refers to, of course, is the group currently in residence in the Rose Chapel and the lounge of the chapel. Having no name but "the Chapel Group", or facetiously, the "Easter Pig," the students who originally moved into the chapel as a peaceful demonstration against the lack of communication between students, faculty, and administration, have been the subject of much controversy over their right to live in a residence for which they themselves formulate the rules. In the center of the controversy is the chaplain, who is responsible for anything that happens in the chapel.

The chaplain sees his position as one between students, faculty, and administration, in which he has loyalties to each. While his position is subject to the strains of tension between these factions, "the beauty of the job is that it's without portfolio; I'm dealing with problems that are not specifically assigned to anyone; therefore there is a special flexibility in my duties. The problem is, to whom is a chaplain responsible? And the only answer is that he is responsible to God, who is a god of justice, truth without hypocrisy, and freedom for the oppressed.

"The chaplain is a priest to all areas of campus life. He needs to interpret the humanity of the President, the life concerns of the deans, and the fears and hangups of his peers, and not just be a youth-monger. He tries to expose and reinforce the values of the institution he serves, and to deal with the 'liberal' commitment of a liberal arts college.

"My basic job is to deal with religious sensibilities, even as they take on secular expression-joy, suffering, birth, death, and rites of



Chaplain Hudson

passage. I don't think the chaplain should be a social do-gooder or a prophet; he is a theological educator, and as such must be committed to the basic suffering entailed in his job.

"Suddenly I have a congregation, and now I

must make you (the congregation: of concerned students) aware that true commitment uses suffering as its basis; pain is not to be sought out, but it must be endured.

"The chaplain does what he can to deepen the self-understanding of Jews, Christians, and other religious groups. Religion is an experience of God; how can you believe in God if you don't believe in people—that they can come out winning, trusting each other, sweeping the floor together: caring? Students have to believe in themselves if they are going to learn. The job of a chaplain is 'conversion', conversion from nobody to somebody; I stand for this process of humanization.

"To choose your own death is to choose your own life—to know what you stand for.

"Besides trying to increase people's self-understanding, a chaplain also tries to articulate the significance of the new commitment patterns taking place in our society. My conviction is that modern society had the technical ability of soaring into more celebration of humanity. I want to stand for this releasing of captives from bondage and bringing truth to bear in spontaneous ways.

"I've been at Colby for four years, and like other instructors, I enjoy teaching, writing, and being a scholar-in-residence. But I can't enjoy sitting around seeing these vacuums. I like to participate in things that are catalytic, in that they help others realize what they can do for themselves. I don't want to run this show, but listen to the 'grass roots' and interpret what I hear to other levels of the institution.

"In the past year, the Christian ministry has made a transition from serving the breaking-down processes of society, like protesting, to creating a sense of celebration of life. The religious thing is to be for something, not against it. The world is ours if we have imagination and guts."

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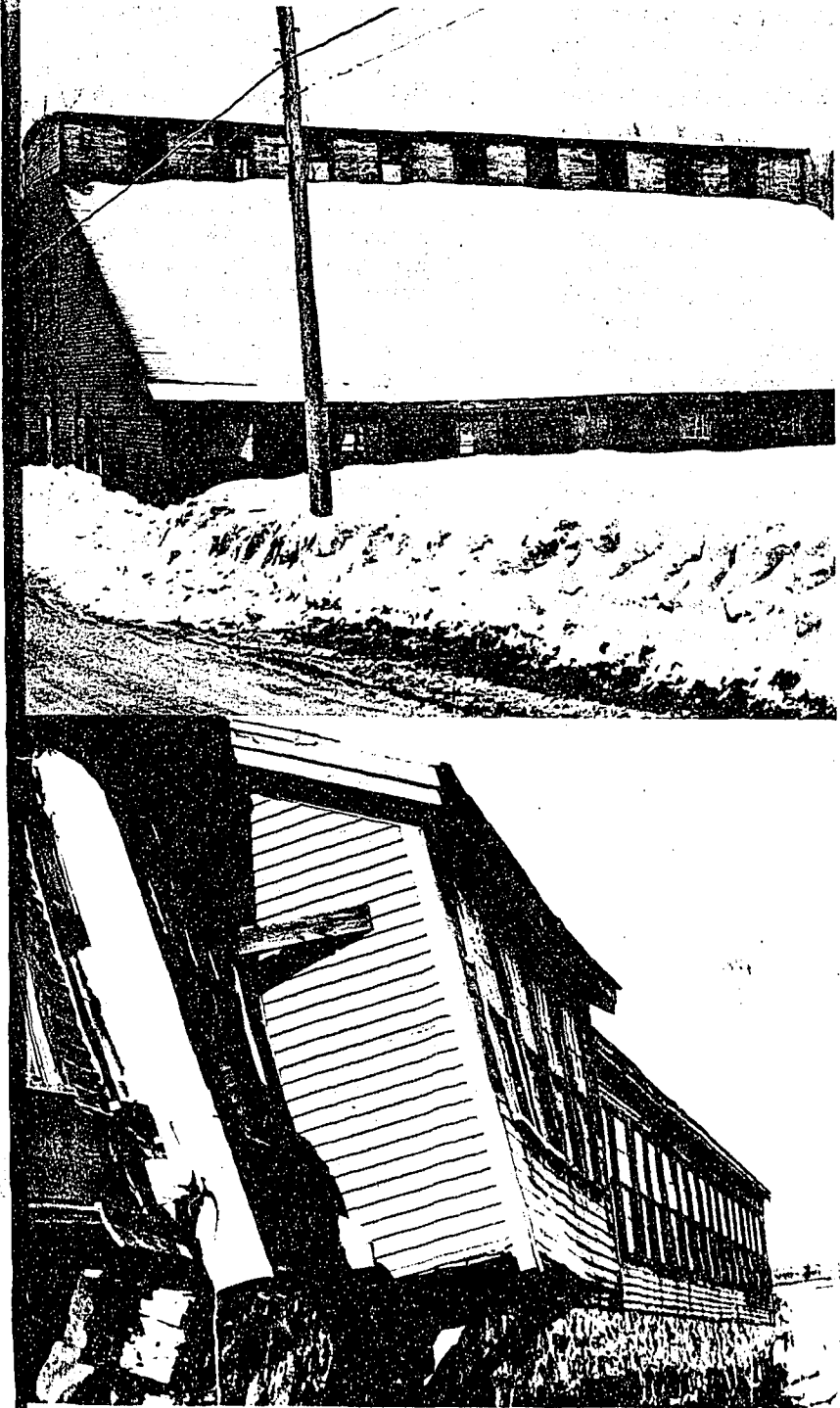
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THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

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demand for axes dwindled with the one-piece Canadian drop-forged axes. They do not have the cutting quality of the hammered ax. The firm made its axes from a high carbon bitt steel to a softer method of welding and the blows of a trip hammer. The company officially closed in 1964 under the ownership of Joseph M. Stowell and is now owned by Roy C. Barrett, an employee for more than 40 years. He makes five types of scythes and sixteen orders for them. Axes are the more popular by college outing clubs. Recently there are also a few New England orders for the axes and scythes as well as one

moon finds Roy Barrett working in the main building. To enter his sanctum



Roy C. Barrett

where he does such jobs as painting scythes to prevent rusting and placing ax heads on handles, one must pass a maze of decaying equipment which includes trip hammers, belts, forges, and wheels. Going through the shadowy interior with its dirt and rust seems like exploring some ancient ruin. Yet once inside Barrett's quarters, his warm personality and the beautifully crafted tools he works with quickly dispel this feeling.

As Roy Barrett skillfully carries on his jobs, he sometimes reminisces about his long service with Emerson and Stevens. His father, Rodney S. Barrett, came from Canada in 1910 to work in the plant. Roy and his father repaired machines with the aid of a helper, and eventually they worked on the forge. Thus, Barrett possesses a rich knowledge of scythe and ax making methods and machinery.

Days were long with a man starting at between 6 and 6:30 a.m., laboring five hours in the morning, stopping about noon for two to three hours, and then returning to work until 7:30 p.m. Women usually brought supper to the factory. During emergencies and rush orders, work would not end until the early hours of the next morning.

Roy Barrett vividly recalls the wind blowing smoke down the draft outlets when the wind reversed its direction. "The wind would blow right down my back," he says. "You could feel it sneak right on down your collar."

The almost century long activity of the Emerson and Stevens Manufacturing Company will probably cease when Barrett sells the last of the firm's scythes and axes. However, one wishes that the plant could be preserved for what it might illustrate to the present and the future. People could see how tool making was done, and they could visualize what a small industry was like. It was of such a size as to allow close human relationships and an understanding of all the phases of producing an article that one contributed toward. Thus, a sense of craftsmanship and pride developed which resulted in higher quality products. These factors have been lost sight of in much of today's large-scale manufacturing. The aging factory at Oakland could serve as a valuable reminder of them.



Rusting Ax Heads in a Corner of the Main Building

MULE KICKS



After the end of a varsity season, it is a Colby tradition for the team to have a break-up dinner, not only for the sake of meeting as a team, but also to select new captains and honor those who performed well. A great deal goes on at a break-up dinner, as evinced by the hockey dinner held only last week.

The meal itself is probably the least important of the events at the dinner, except for the fact that the players get a bit more than the usual Seiller's cuisine. First come the speeches, delivered this year by Coach Green and Winkin, head of the Athletic Department. The point of these speeches were to emphasize the fine job done by the team in the course of the long season, highlighted by gaining a berth in the ECAC Division II Playoffs.

Next comes the awarding of letters for those players who accumulated enough game time to warrant one. This precedes the high point of the evening - naming of next year's captains and the Most Valuable Player. For the current season, Mark Janes was designated as most valuable to the team and for next year, Tod Smith and Andy Hayashi were named as Co-captains. A final award, that of most improved player, was given to the 3rd leading scorer, Sophomore Dave Williams.

Not all of the ceremonies, however, are serious. Once letters and awards had been given out, Coach Green presented a few awards of his own, the most notorious of which was a can of air freshener (given to Tod Smith) and a dog leash (presented to Mal Wain.). In addition, the team statistics were distributed, of which the most significant ones are listed below.

Most goals - Mark Janes-15

Most assists - Mark Janes-15

Team goals - 87 in 20 games

Opponents goals - 61 in 20 games

Goalie play - Timmons-560 saves, 61 goals. 3.00 G.A.A.

Most penalties - Dennis Pruneau-42 minutes

In the seven losses sustained in the course of the season, all were to teams that finished ahead of Colby in the standings. The Mules lost to no teams that finished behind us. Also, of the nine returning players that played in the 1967-68 season, five increased their goals scored production, 3 fell short of the previous season and one remained the same. All in all, the events of the hockey break-up dinner showed that the Mules have just come off a fine season and look for continued success next year.

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Baseball Line-up Set

The Colby varsity baseball team returned home to the snow of Maine last Sunday after completing nine days of spring training in Miami, Florida. The team began regular season play yesterday at Wesleyan and will be in action today and tomorrow at Williams and A.I.C. respectively.

Through the Mules managed to win but one of their 12 exhibition games, the record is highly deceiving. The tough Miami competition proved to be too much for Colby, yet the Mules were usually in every game. Late inning mistakes proved again and again to be disastrous.

Coach John Winkin is not concerned with the team's showing in the south. He treats the annual trip in the same manner that the major leagues treat their pre-season games. He wanted to give his players valuable experience by having them play against top notch teams, which, as he put it, "enabled us to play ourselves into shape".

The one game Colby did manage to win was oddly enough their opener against Miami Dade North, last year's national junior college champion. The Dade squad had won 24 of their previous 27 games this season. Junior southpaw Gary Woodcock hurled seven innings to pick up the win, allowing only one run on five hits. Gary Hobbs blanked Dade over the last two innings and was credited with the save. Trailing 1-0 through seven innings, the Mules exploded for four runs in the eighth, with Dave Demers' two-run double proving to be the big blow. Walt Brower also had a fine day, pounding out a double and a triple.

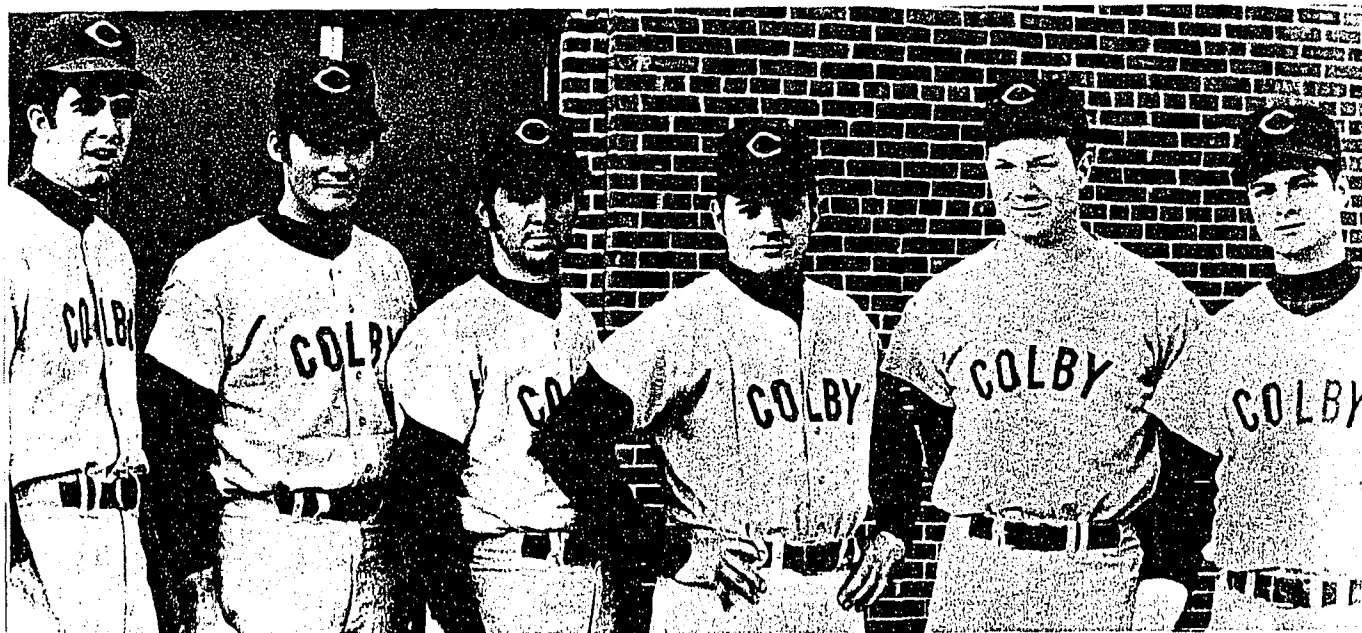
The trip enabled Coach Winkin to pretty well set his starting lineup. Centered around outstanding shortstop and captain, Peter Emery, the infield is composed mainly of senior veterans. Dick Jacques will again be at third base and Pete

Yakawonis at first. Sophomore Danny Ouellette, who began to hit well toward the end of the southern trip, will play second base. Veteran backstop Ed Woodin will share the catching duties with sophomore Mal Wain, and will also see action in the outfield.

Lead-off specialist Steve Dane will start in center field, flanked by Demers in left and Brower in right. The latter two saw action as pitchers in Miami, and Brower is supposed to be the number one reliever this season. He, along with Demers and Emery led the hitters on the trip with each collecting ten hits.

Sophomore pitcher Bob Hyland performed well enough down south to earn himself the opening day assignment against Wesleyan. Woodcock and Hobbs are expected to be the other two starters for the Mules. Promising lefty Rick Blackburn turned in one stellar performance in Miami and is also expected to see some action over the course of the season. Elliot Libman along with Brower will handle the relief work.

Winkin's teams have lost in the south before only to come back and perform well against New England competition. With 20 games scheduled over a five-week period, the Mules have a tough challenge ahead, but improvement over last year's 6-13 record seems almost certain.



LACROSSE

L. to R. Bob Hyland, Rick Blackburn, Gary Hobbs, Ed Woodin, Walt Brower, Gary Woodcock.

With the season's opener rapidly approaching, the Colby Lacrosse team finds itself in the best condition since the team's origin four years ago. Coach Jack Scholz has whipped his boys into shape and it appears that they are more than ready for their opposition.

This finds the team with more experience as well as more depth in vital areas. The attack has been bolstered by the return of Mike Self and the addition of his brother Steve. They will

compliment returnees Pete Gilfoy and Dave Shea. The midfield has always been a trouble spot for the Mules, but consistent performers Dana Baldwin, Webb Bradley, Jon Ray, Bob Ewell and rookie Lou Griffith should remedy the situation. At defense, the gaps created by graduation are expected to be filled by Captain Dave Noonan, Rich Gallup, Jack Dyer and newcomer Bill Holland. The goalie spot is again manned by Pete Constantinau, back again for his fourth season as a starter.

Colby faces stiff competition this year from the likes of Bowdoin, Babson, Brandeis and UConn, to name a few. This is by far the most difficult schedule the team has ever played. The home opener on April 19th should

indicate the vast improvement of the lacrosse team and the prospects for a very successful season.

GOLF

The Colby Golf team, with four returning lettermen, should have their best season in five years. Captain Rick Littlefield, back at No. 1 for his third season, leads a cast of experienced golfers this year. Craig Stephens, the other returning senior, assures us he is ready. Junior lettermen Ken Jordan and Steve Smickrath along with juniors Paul Luce and last year's freshman star Stan Plummer are expected to contribute.

The remaining spot on the 7 man roster is up for grabs. Don Bates and Chris Woessner are returnees who will figure strongly this year. Bob Caglio (returning after a year's layoff) shows promise. The turn out this year was particularly impressive with 21 names on the roster. All in all, the Mules are as solid as they have been in quite a long time under new coach Verne Ullom. Look for a good showing for the golf team this year.

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Letters To The Editor

To the Editor:

While I have generally enjoyed reading the 'Echo', the article entitled "The Persecution of Dr. Strider...." in last week's Echo can only be termed slipshod and inaccurate. Mr. Newley's account of last week's events rambled on in the most turgid and unreadable fashion, as if he were training to write a telephone directory.

I was especially annoyed by Mr. Newley's limp attempt to shore up a sagging narrative by reverting to melodrama. Suddenly I am found to be "exploding in anger" and President Strider is led from the chapel "visibly shaken". I fail to remember any J. Anthony Newley in my room when I received my letter nor do I think it necessary to impugn the President in such a shoddy manner.

Hopefully the 'Echo' will return to its former standards of journalism as exemplified by the article on Miller Library or the news analysis by Bill Madden. Certainly the Colby community deserves better than the scribbles of such an incompetent hack.

Yours truly,
Elliot Jaspin

Mr. Newley Replies:

While I do not feel it necessary to counter most of Mr. Jaspin's hysterical attacks, I would like to point out that I have followed the developments of last week as closely as Mr. Jaspin, and I can easily prove the accuracy of my statements. In the case of Mr. Jaspin's anger, there were several witnesses present all of whom agreed that Mr. Jaspin was indeed annoyed.

Con't from pg. 2

Academically Colby maintains many causes, prerequisites, area requirements, etc. that should have been seriously questioned long ago. Socially many Colby people have become hypocritical in their actions, parietal, drug, and alcoholic regulations are constantly broken on the one hand, while on the other hand lawbreakers are unwilling to work in order to change the the prudish and puritanical social rules which now exist. Athletically few questioned the abilities of Mr. Weinbel yet fewer questioned his firing; no one to date has openly asked why the baseball team takes a southern trip each spring while the clay tennis courts used by the whole campus erodes and have become virtually unplayable.

These questions arise: Who formulates the offering of the various courses? It's certainly not the students who are forced to take them. Who makes the social rules? It's certainly not the people who must follow them. Who decides on why one group of athletes can fully enjoy the excitement of their sport, while another group is greatly hampered both monetarily and physically (in the sense that adequate recreation areas are not provided)? Further, who makes the final judgement on Colby's list of priorities? And lastly, why are These judgments sometimes revealed, yet never fully explained?

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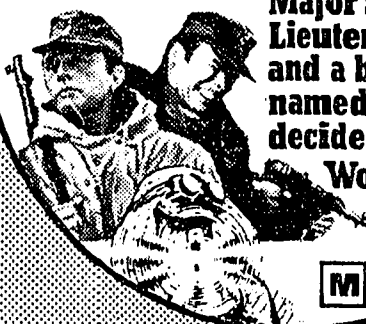
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Con't from pg. 3

visible annoyance of Dean Rosenthal. In the past judiciary cases have been handled informally and without any strict legality.

In recent weeks the administration has exerted great pressure on Chaplain Hudson to get the students who were living there out of the Chapel. It has been rumored that the Chaplain has been the object of intimidation and subtle threats. It is reported that the administration feels that much of the impetus to recent student activism can be attributed to last month's Religious Convocation which implicitly supported student participation in certain areas of college jurisdiction. The Convocation was very well attended and was generally felt to have been one of the most intellectually stimulating events of the year; the administration did not look upon this year's Convocation favorably.

The pattern that emerges is that those faculty members who have reputations as liberals in campus politics are being either fired or pressured into silence; other faculty members from fear of reprisals have perhaps been trimming their views for some time. Colby has had something of a tradition of letting go some of its more energetic and unorthodox faculty; two years ago Francis S. Mathews, whom the Colby course critique rated very highly did not have his contract renewed. Mr. Mathews had a Ph. D. and during his years at Colby was writing a novel called "The Concrete Judasbird" which was published last year. Last summer Jacobs and Spiegelberg co-authored an article in the NEW REPUBLIC entitled the "Do Nothing Gun Law." The net result of such a policy may well be to stifle criticism and debate; some faculty members have indicated that they do not know how long they want to stay at Colby if other people who agitate for debate are constrained to silence or forced to leave.

NEWS BRIEFS

HELP! SEND A MOUSE TO COLLEGE FOR 27¢

"One quarter and two pennies buys a mouse for a cancer research lab. Scientists need thousands of mice to help save lives from cancer." Sometime during the next two weeks a sorority or fraternity member will be contacting you to give to the American Cancer Society. Just twenty-seven cents in the envelope with the mouse on it will contribute one mouse to cancer research. If you are not contacted and wish to contribute, call Liz Belding, ext. 529.

Hunt, Nadine MacDonald and Michael Moschos.

PEQUOD issued the following statement to the ECHO: "The lack of poetry events on campus, sponsored by either the Administration or a student organization, is felt among students all too strongly. Except for two rather limited efforts attempted during the Student Art Show, little reading of original poetry has reached our campus during the last two years. Responding to this need, PEQUOD attempts a first presentation of poetry written by students or faculty outside of its usual printed form.

"It is hoped that the poetry reading tonight will stimulate sufficient interest to warrant further events of this kind. Admission is \$.25. The material read will be available in mimeographed form shortly after the reading.

"Please attend and indicate your support of this precedent event."

POETRY READING TONIGHT

Tonight at 9:00 p.m. PEQUOD will sponsor a poetry reading in the Robins Room of Roberts Union. Reading their work will be Betsie Baker, Professor

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