

DOLBY
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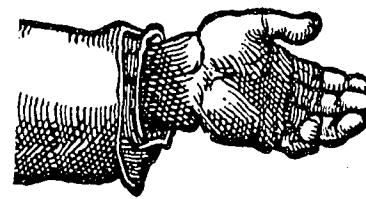


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editorials:

little rumblings



by Jim Melillo

Within the next few weeks the students will be demanding from the trustees and the administrators new freedoms in the social and academic areas. With freedom comes responsibility and a mature outlook as to the consequences, that may result from these new-found privileges. Most people see the repercussions as calling for a new campus judiciary or setting up new channels of communications to protect the rights of the students. Maybe we might have a student complaints center or the Ombudsman could handle it, but has anyone thought of working with the civil authorities?

The student has for too long been treated as a special citizen in the American Empire. It is about time that students take on some of the responsibilities of life that they are so studiously preparing for. Why are drug charges mere slaps on the wrists at a college, when in the other world people face the possibilities of a jail sentence and a criminal record? So what if the offense goes on his history? Most companies require either a diploma or at most a transcript neither of which would reveal to the employer that the former student has a

drug record.

Whenever there is an incident on campus involving a student, the deans must first hear about it. When a student is hit or beaten, it goes to the deans. If the incident involves two Colby students, an assault charge becomes a disturbance or disagreement to be dealt with by student judiciary. The accused also has disadvantages under the system, as he can be put in triple jeopardy at the whim of the deans. Our legal system at Colby is a mockery of justice at all levels. An appeal for a system is not the issue, what needs to be instituted is a civil court system.

The campus cops are adequate, but they in most cases are not the law enforcers. It is the deans that usually receive complaints concerning the students and it is they who act upon them. The deans are many times prejudicial as they not only arrest but prosecute and in many instances through their powers of persuasion and through their triple jeopardy powers convict the student. All of these functions should be handled by professionals and the deans should take care that their

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One of the defenses used by the attorney in the recent drug case, reported last week in the article "The Leonard Hall Six," was that marijuana should not be grouped indiscriminately with all other drugs in the college drug rules. He presented several reasons for making this assertion. First, medically, marijuana is not as dangerous, if at all, as many other drugs. Second, legally, many states including Maine are changing their drugs laws by reducing penalties for marijuana use. Finally, many colleges have changed their rules to distinguish between marijuana and other drugs and to reduce penalties.

The ECHO has investigated these claims (see page three) and has found that the evidence overwhelmingly supports them. It seems patently clear from the medical evidence and the legal precedent that the drug rules should be changed, yet the deans seek a verdict of suspension, a relatively severe punishment, for students caught using marijuana on the first offense. It also seems rather strange that Colby College, a liberal institution, should have to look to the Maine state legislature for a precedent to change rules.

The sad part of this is that this is only one of a number of areas in which Colby has fallen behind; another notable example is dormitory rules. During the past year other colleges have made significant advances in these areas while Colby has been busy with Con-Con. Whatever the advantages of Con-Con may be, the fact remains that the students have been conned out of a year in which significant changes could have been made. The Board of Trustees has recently accepted the results of Con-Con. The important thing to do now is to put the results into effect as quickly as possible and to find out if they will work before more time is lost and if they will work, to change the rules before more people must suffer because of outdated and unjust rules.

Complaints to Buildings and Grounds are usually frequent and often unjustified insofar as Mr. Whalon and Company do make an effort to keep the campus operational. However, the ECHO would like to point out some shortcomings of B & G and the campus police.

Most importantly, we think that there should be a re-examination of the traffic ticket policy which currently charges the same fee for illegal (and nearly always inconsequential) parking as for speeding on campus. We know of no one apprehended by Colby's police force for speeding or reckless driving. This may be because the campus police are too busy looking for a stray student car parked in the quad. The fees charged are nothing short of insane, considering the nature of the offenses for which drivers are apprehended. If one parks overnight on a Waterville street, it costs \$1.00 while at Colby a third parking offense can cost you \$10.00.

If the students are going to pay that much money for parking violations (not to mention \$10.00 registration fee) we would like to see some sort of efforts made to plow out the parking lots after a storm, repair or call attention to ruts in the road (a beauty developed down the hill from Woodman last week), and improve the policing system. The campus police should pay more attention to moving vehicles, which can kill, instead of the more docile parked cars.

letters to the editor

My first glance at the February 13 issue of the "new" ECHO brought me to the editorials, still unsigned and still situated in front of the news articles: I was informed of its new management, and a cruise through the pages brought about these reflections.

There was much that was commendable. The article on "The Leonard Hall Six," although a misnomer, as the event actually took place in Mariner, was an illuminating inquest into an aspect of Colby's judicial system I, for one, had not been familiar with. More insights such as this will surely make a good and different mark for the new head staff.

Yet I did recognize a pitfall the ECHO has previously encountered - and fallen into. Whereas it is right for a college newspaper to concern itself with issues external to the campus, it also has a responsibility to deal with these in a mature, objective manner. The editors should guard against naive, impassioned displays of prejudice, bias, and even hate. On this matter, I was in for a few disappointments.

After the fine coverage of the marijuana bust in "The Leonard Hall Six," I was quite surprised to come

across the tail-end of Jim Melillo's article castigating the Faculty Appeals Board for denying the right to dissent. The case was not dissent and civil disobedience, but a drug case, and has to be approached on that basis, however one may feel about the "drug" laws. It was a bit disconcerting for him to flail out at the Faculty Appeals Board, which is composed of what are regarded to be three of the more liberal Colby professors. Rather than looking for where the fault may have been (the drug laws or the judicial system), it seems Mr. Melillo is lashing out at an available scapegoat for what he considers a miscarriage of justice.

Last semester we had some unfortunate soul with a chip on his shoulder concerning the fraternity system. Had he showed a little more maturity, tact, and good sense, I would remember his name and thoughts, instead of a vague recollection of an impassioned gripe. Regretfully, he obtained the college newspaper for a medium. Now, it seems Robert Parry has gained seniority on the staff for his problem. Surely (or hopefully?) he must realize that such rhetoric as he

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COLBY ECHO

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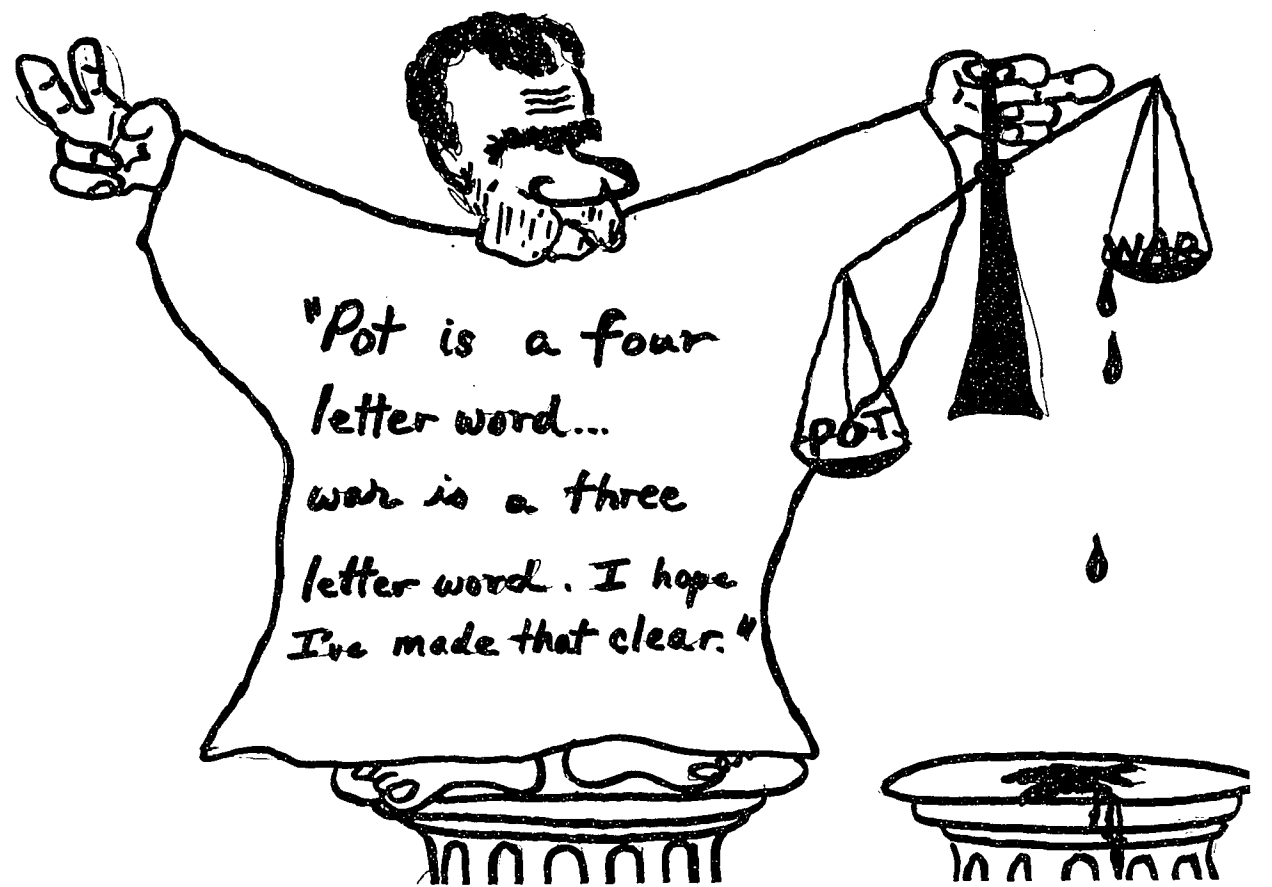
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Throughout the country, state and federal legislators are going through the painstaking process of revising existing drug laws which do not take into account the vast differences among particular so-called "drugs". The main emphasis of this change is to separate out marijuana and other relatively mild "psychedelic drugs" from the general classification which includes narcotics while still maintaining the prohibition on both. Most available scientific evidence seems to support this reclassification and the increased use of marijuana in the country as well as changing social attitudes have impelled usually stodgy legislators to take action.

An eleven-member drug-study council to propose legislation to the Massachusetts legislature has suggested keeping the production and sale of marijuana a criminal offense, but limiting the penalty for its use to fines (ranging from \$100 for a first offense to \$1000 for a second offense). There would be no arrest or records and no jail terms for use of the drug, and there would be no legal sanctions against persons who were present when marijuana was being used. Even the State of Maine has reduced the use of marijuana to a misdemeanor.



The only cited reasons for the regulation involve possible danger to the welfare of students and the college's "primary responsibility for the physical, intellectual and psychological well-being of the students." There seems to be implicit in both reasons, the notion that use of marijuana is in some illegitimate way harmful to other students. How this is possible is left to conjecture. The La Guardia Report and other studies have shown that there is no direct relationship between marijuana and criminal or aggressive behavior. Nor is there a direct link between marijuana and the harder drugs which could induce such behavior. As for possible psychological harm to others caused by a "pot-smoker", it is more likely that those others are in need of psychological assistance than the offender.

DRUG RULES:

THE EVIDENCE

Colby has made no such progress with regard to its administrative regulations. In the section of those regulations entitled "Drugs", the phrase "marijuana or other drugs" appears twice and in all other instances the term "drugs" alone is intended to cover marijuana as well. The user is, according to this regulation, subject to suspension, one of the most severe penalty available to the college. Although Dean Rosenthal stated in an earlier ECHO interview that he was aware of the difference between marijuana and so-called "hard drugs" there has been little evidence of this in the dean's prosecution of "drug cases" before Student Judiciary and the Faculty Appeals Board the past few semesters. The concern of the college for the welfare of students using marijuana is obvious from their exhortation that such students should immediately seek "psychological, psychiatric or other medical assistance", but apparently unless a student desists from his use of marijuana, there will be no mercy.



The potential harm to the user is another matter. Here the evidence is less clear, though still not adequate to the penalties prescribed. Studies have shown that no immediate severe physical disorders issue from moderate use of marijuana is probably more a symptom than a cause of disorder. The La Guardia Report found evidence that psychosis can occur under marijuana but no evidence that marijuana was the cause. At the worst, marijuana may draw out psychotic behavior from already disturbed individuals. The most likely psychological disadvantage of marijuana use is its use as an emotional crutch. But, our society so abounds in such artificial supports that to outlaw all of them for that reason would lead either to massive civil disobedience on a scale heretofore unimagined or to the total dissolution of the entire structure.

The main reason for the prohibition of marijuana, aside from the general social taboo, is the maze of unresearched potential dangers that are overly emphasized by some and unfortunately ignored by others. Perhaps the best course to take is to alter existing laws and regulations according to what we do know with an awareness of what may lie in the area of the unknown. We do know that use of marijuana should not be viewed or dealt with in the same terms as use of narcotics. In the light of this and in the light of that which is known about the specific effects of marijuana, is it any longer advisable to bring the severest possible punishments to bear on users of marijuana?

It is understood that the deans are obliged to "go by the book" if that "book" is to mean anything. But concern for the "well-being" and "welfare of students" can be interpreted in a number of ways, not all of them punitive.

The rules must obviously be changed; though here the responsibility rests not with the deans any longer, but with the students. The events of last spring and the Con-Con this fall have placed the burden of and structure for the initiation of rules and changes in rules with the students and faculty. And since no one "hassles" the faculty on this matter (they are not covered by the rule), the students are left holding the bag.

The 1970 Student Arts Festival is under way. Most of the student body should be dropping into the gallery to enjoy the exhibits including photography, painting, sculpture and graphics. There is much more to the festival than what appears in the gallery, however, including films, poetry readings, plays, and more. The festival runs through March 1. The schedule stands as follows:

ARTS FESTIVAL

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1†
String quartet and other chamber music.
Given Auditorium 7:30

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23
One Act Plays
Given Auditorium 7:30

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24
Poetry Reading
Jette Gallery 4:00

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25
Films
Jette Gallery 4:00

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26
Lecture by MINOR WHITE
professor of photography, M.I.T.
Given Auditorium 4:00
Informal discussion with Prof. White
Jette Gallery 7:00

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27
Poetry readings, guest poets
Lynn Lifshin and Mark Mendel.
Jette Gallery 4:00

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28
One-act plays
Given Auditorium 7:30

SUNDAY, MARCH 1
A program of Early Music for voices and instruments including Bach's Cantata No. 4, "Christ lay in bonds of death."
Lorimer Chapel 3:00

SUNDAY, MARCH 1
"Exploration in Movement," Dance Group.
Bixler Center 7:30

The Department of English announces that seven cash prizes will be offered to students in the spring semester for original writing of merit. The prizes are:

THE MARY LOW CARVER PRIZES FOR POETRY: Two awards of \$50.00 will be made to the winning poems submitted by a man and a woman. Additionally, two second prizes of \$25.00 will be awarded the second place poems by a man and a woman.

THE SOLOMON GALLERT SHORT STORY PRIZE: One first prize of \$50.00 and second prize of \$25.00 are offered.

THE ELMIRA NELSON JONES ESSAY PRIZE: A cash award of \$30.00 will be offered for either a familiar or formal essay.

All manuscripts must be received on or before March 25, 1970. Manuscripts may be given to any member of the English Department.

There are no restrictions of subject or length in any category. Contestants may submit as many compositions as they wish. Each contestant must, however, submit three carefully typed copies of each manuscript. Each manuscript must carry a pen-name but NOT the real name of the author. The author's real name should be submitted in a sealed envelope, the outside of which bears his pen-name and the title of the piece. (Students submitting several entries are urged to use several pen names.)

Inquiries may be made to any member of the English Department. Winners will be announced at Recognition Assembly in the spring.

While on the subject of the Colby's expansion campaign, it was announced by J. Seelye Bixler, former president of the college and national campaign chairman, that funds to implement the \$6.7 million Plan for Colby have passed the \$2.6 million mark. Goals of the Plan for Colby include endowment for student scholarships and distinguished professorships; a 650 seat theatre; renovation of various buildings; and additions to the Bixler Art and Music Center and to the science facilities.

8 WEEKS IN EUROPE

Colby Air-flight to Europe with K L M - Dutch Airlines now being arranged. Anyone interested please get in touch with Professor Carpenter, Art Department.

Schedule: Leave New York June 29
Arrive Amsterdam

Leave Paris August 24
Arrive New York

Cost: \$270 round trip, if we have 40 people.
Close relatives may be included.

A gift of \$1500 under the educational grant program of the Cities Service Foundation of New York City was announced by President Strider. The funds will be used for purchase of equipment to support junior and senior students engaged in scientific research. The President noted that the 1969 grant from the foundation was "one of the initial investments" in the college's major program for strengthening all phases of its science offerings. The current \$6.7 million Plan for Colby program includes among its goals, a substantial addition to Colby's science complex.

NEWS BRIEFS

The number of students applying for admission to Colby has increased by 20% over 1969, according to Harry R. Carroll, dean of admissions. Dean Carroll says that on the Feb. 1 deadline 3,407 applications had been received. Last year at this time there were 2,852. The male applicants in this year's group represent 35 states and 17 foreign countries while the females are from 37 states and 18 foreign countries.

Under Colby's early decision plan, 32 men and 87 women have already been offered and have accepted admission. Another 260 places are to be filled in the class of 1974. In addition, the admissions office expects some 20 students from other institutions to transfer here.

Film Direction will present THE MAGICIAN by Ingmar Bergman in the Lovejoy Building on Sunday. The film will begin at 7:30 and an admission of 75c will be charged.

The Education Department under the direction of Professor Jacobson will present a film, THE QUIET REVOLUTION, next Tuesday at 4:00 p.m. The film will discuss a variety of new staffing techniques in schools as well as methods of team teaching, flexible scheduling, and non-graded programs.

On Sunday morning, February 22nd at 11 A.M. a Memorial Service will be held in Lorimer Chapel for Robert Merle Crowell.

Memorabilia from the career of American novelist and playwright Booth Tarkington, a summer resident of Maine, are on display through May 31 in the Edwin Arlington Robinson Memorial Room of the Colby library. On view are inscribed first editions of his novels, letters, written to and by him and personal effects. The exhibition has been arranged by Professor Richard Cary, curator of rare books and manuscripts.

PARRY

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"the greatest threat to the internal security of the country" among black militant groups. In August, the Justice Department instituted a task force whose purpose is to keep close observation over Panther actions and to compile information to assist local police in the repression of Panther activities.

Although federal officials have denied any role in co-ordinating a nation-wide, systematic extermination of the Panthers, they admit that the strongly anti-Panther sentiment in Washington might influence local police in their attacks against them. This assurance of no direct involvement, however, became suspect recently when the FBI pressed for a Hampton-like raid in Seattle to seize a Panther arms cache and was deterred only by the desire of local officials to avoid the bloody controversy that occurred in Chicago.

Much of the antipathy felt towards the Panthers was created by widespread misunderstanding of Panther programs. Contrary to the statements of TIME, the Panthers are not communistic although they are anti-capitalist. Neither are they black racists. Their ideology centers around the concept that Black America is a colony within White America; that, as in Ireland of the last century, their territory is owned by absentee

landlords who exploit the powerlessness of the people. Their opposition to police stems from their anger over continuous incursions by white police into black areas and the chronic intimidation of the inhabitants. In last July's RAMPARTS, Art Goldberg and Gene Marine document a typical case of favored treatment accorded a white policeman who had killed an innocent black man. They conclude that police "are so determined to 'protect their own' and so virulent in their racism that they assert a virtual license to kill."

The Panthers have much evidence to support their contention of white racism amongst the police. And if nothing else, the recent rash of police raids has confirmed the Panthers' claim that they must defend themselves against police aggression.

Their Party program is expressed in a ten-point demand for justice and equality. As Huey Newton and Bobby Seale were completing the first version of the platform in 1966, Huey reached the tenth point and said, "Let's summarize it: We want land, we want bread, we want housing, we want clothing, we want education, we want justice, and we want peace" (Gene Marine, THE BLACK PANTHERS). A later version of the tenth

point included the Declaration of Independence.

The Panthers are not wild-eyed, irrational anarchists. Led by Huey Newton, Eldridge Cleaver, and Bobby Seale, they -- more than the Democrats and Republicans -- embody the spirit of freedom and human dignity for which this nation purports to stand. Newton and Cleaver, especially, articulate the black cause with an honesty and eloquence that cannot help but stir men of all races. But in our sad land where national hysteria has given support to the most blatant perversions of law, voices of dissent have repeatedly been silenced by the blast of a gun or the clanging of a prison door. So it was with Hampton and Hutton and Newton and Cleaver and Seale.

America desperately needs a new direction in dealing with the black crisis. An answer might be the establishment of black regions of partial autonomy. Another could delegate control of police and schools to the individual communities. And certainly, an offer of amnesty to Panther leaders could do much to cool passions. But the Nixon-Mitchell-Daley suppression of dissent serves no purpose but the exacerbation of race hatreds.

BOARD ACCEPTS CON-CON

The Board of Trustees met in Boston, on January 31, 1970 and voted the following resolution:

In recognition of the devoted efforts of many persons in organizing, running, and successfully carrying out the program of the Colby Constitutional Convention, the Board of Trustees hereby expresses its appreciation to the President of the College, members of the administration, faculty, student government, Alumni Council, Parents' association, and the Planning Committee, the officers and delegates to the Convention, and others for the spirit of cooperation and problem-solving approach and constructive suggestions for change in the governance of Colby College.

The recommendations of the Constitutional Convention having been approved by the faculty meeting and student referendum, the Board of Trustees take the following actions thereon:

ON MATTERS RELATING TO STRUCTURAL MODIFICATION

The Board endorses the proposal relating to Structural Modifications including the criteria for faculty memberships on the Conference and Review Board adopted by the Faculty Meeting of January 21, 1970, and authorizes the President to take the actions necessary to implement this proposal.

The Board of Trustees stands ready to consider modifications in this structure. The Conference and Review Board may make such recommendations as it wishes.

ON STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN DEPARTMENTAL PLANNING

The Board of Trustees approves the recommendations

relating to student participation in Departmental planning.

ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND ITS COMMITTEES

At its Fall meeting, the Board created a Student Affairs Committee, as recommended by the first session of the Constitutional Convention, in the expectation that this will open an important channel of communication between the student body and the Board.

The Board instructs its chairman (of the Board of Trustees) to appoint a suitable number of student members to serve with full voting privileges on the following committees of the Board of Trustees: Educational Policy, Planning, Building and Grounds, and Student Affairs Committees.

The Board recognizes the validity of direct student as well as faculty participation in its deliberations, but a majority of the Board believes that giving either student or faculty representatives a vote on issues affecting them either as individuals or their entire constituencies might give rise to questionable conflicts of interest in the body having ultimate authority. Therefore, the Board invites student government to establish procedures for the student body as a whole to nominate and elect two student representatives to the Board who shall have the same privileges of participation in the Board's deliberations as the faculty representatives. Student government, if it wishes, may designate two interim representatives to serve until student elections are held.

ON THE OFFICE OF OMBUDSMAN

The Board accepts the concept of the office of ombudsman as recommended by the Constitutional Convention

and requests the President, after suitable consultations, to nominate a person for the office of ombudsman, who would receive a retainer fee and additional compensation on a per diem or hourly basis as his services may be required, said officer to function in accordance with the provisions recommended by the Constitutional Convention.

ON EVALUATION

The Board accepts the proposition relating to evaluation adopted by the Constitutional Convention.

A casual perusal of the accompanying document from the Board of Trustees reveals that the recommendations of the Constitutional Convention have been accepted essentially in their entirety. Two points, however, deserve a closer look.

No change is to be made in the voting membership of the Board of Trustees. Instead, two elected students are to sit in on the Board meetings as non-voting participants. Student representatives shall be given the same privileges of participation in the deliberation as of the Board as the faculty representatives. Until elections take place, Student Government is authorized to select interim representatives.

Students have been granted full voting power on the Educational Policy, Planning, Building and Grounds, and Student Affairs Committees. As it stands now, the chairman of the Board, Mr. Jette, is responsible for appointing "a suitable number of student members" to the aforementioned committees. Whether or not Mr. Jette himself will actually be deciding members and making appointments remains to be seen. The real work involved in the Board's running of Colby allegedly takes place in these committees.

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STU-G

The first meeting of this second semester began well with Bob Saglio's enthusiastic predictions about the Band's performance on Winter Week-end, and ended with a usual lengthy debate concerning allocation for next year's classical concert series.

At the outset Stu-G passed a resolve to send a turtle to American University to represent Colby in a race benefiting cystic fibrosis and an invitation to Muhammad Ali to come on March 21 to expound his rather controversial opinions on the draft, religion, and himself. Late in April Quentin Cain, the great-grandson of Charles Darwin, and himself a somewhat bizarre, although entertaining world traveller, will be here to show and comment on one of his films of Africa. Among events upcoming at Colby is a seminar on conservation composed of seven national speakers including the vice president of Scott Paper Company and the former astronaut named Scherer. The Colby Outing Club is sponsoring this and it will be held on April 22 in Runnals Union.

Stu-G offers the opportunity for any interested student to participate in arousing public interest in a cancer research write-in campaign. Also Student Government will hold elections, possibly next week, for students to be placed on faculty committees and invites students enthused and serious to run. At this same meeting next week Stu-G will discuss the relative merits of ROTC and the possibility of abolishing it from the campus.

The most interesting subject of the evening was raised by Wayne Brown, who during January went to Virginia to talk to black students about Colby. He was on television, in newspapers, magazines and travelled many miles talking to over 6500 black students, 101 of whom have decided to apply. When the question of the need for courses to aid the student in academic adjustment was raised, Wayne answered that the black students here needed more aid in social adjustment, many of the students being from rural areas or black ghettos. This will be discussed at a later date.

The question of next year's Student Music Associate's allocation then arose in the form of a motion made to give them \$5000 in order to make the necessary contracts for the next year. The money would go to the bringing in of more artist such as those who have already appeared on campus this year and for a symphony orchestra, which would play in the fieldhouse.

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COLBY
ECHO

pullout

MCGOVERN TO SPEAK AT COMMENCEMENT

Colby will be honored to have as its June 7 Commencement speaker the Honorable George S. McGovern, junior Senator from South Dakota. He will be granted an honorary degree at the ceremonies.

Senator McGovern is a leading candidate for the Democratic Presidential Nomination in 1972. He chaired the party's National Reform Commission which recently met with some success in streamlining convention procedures and making the party more responsive to the will of the people.

After serving as director of the Food for Peace program under President John F. Kennedy, he was elected to the Senate in 1962. He chairs the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. The late Robert F. Kennedy called McGovern "The only decent man in the Senate". He has earned and upheld this title by taking consistently humanitarian positions on issues such as Vietnam, hunger, Indian affairs, and environment. He was the first Senator to speak out against our involvement in Vietnam, as early as 1963.

One Colby student who worked under him in January 1969 calls him "an extremely gentle man, possessing uncommon warmth and compassion, as well as conviction".



PANTHERS AND THE SYSTEM

by Robert Parry

At 4:44 on the morning of December 4, the Chicago police knocked sharply on the front door of an apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street. Mark Clark, a Black Panther from Peoria, Ill., began to open the door. Looking into the dimly lit hallway, Clark discerned a phalanx of policemen, some bearing shotguns and one carrying a submachinegun. The police claim he yelled "Shot it out!" as he ducked back behind the partially opened door. The police began firing first. Their bullets ripped through the door and into Clark. He fell dead, the shotgun which he carried discharging at a weird angle. The police moved in through the front and back doors; they fired on the occupants, critically wounding four. They burst into the bedroom of Fred Hampton and shot two bullets into his head.

The police say the gun battle lasted twenty minutes -- but that is not likely. If it were so, one wonders why Hampton was still in bed when he was killed. In a prolonged gun battle, the bullets which perforated the apartment would have given Hampton sufficient warning to get out of bed and hide. The Panthers claim that Hampton was still asleep, and an independent autopsy confirms that the Chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party was indeed laying in bed when a person standing above him fired the fatal bullets.

State Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan, head of Mayor Daley's war on gangs, commended "the police officers for their bravery, their remarkable restraint and their discipline in the face of this Black Panther attack" (NEW REPUBLIC -- Jan. 10). The Panther version of the conflict does not agree; neither do the observations of impartial witnesses. NEWSWEEK wrote:

there were no bullet holes in any wall where there should have been if the Panthers had been firing. Indeed, DAILY NEWS columnist Mike Royko dryly suggested that the Panther bullets had miraculously dissolved in mid-air. (NEWSWEEK - Dec. 22).

TIME cited the opinion of Renault Robinson, president of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, who said that, based on evidence at the scene of the shoot-out, his organization did not believe the official police version of the incident. "We found no evidence that anyone had fired from inside the apartment," (TIME - Dec. 12)

But, beyond the actual events of the morning gun battle, several important questions remained unanswered. Why did the police decide to raid Hampton's apartment in the first place? The police claim it was a routine search for unregistered fire arms, but then why were they so heavily armed, why did they choose the ridiculous time of quarter of five in the morning, and why did they take the precaution to encircle the entire block with officers? Certainly by picking a less provocative hour, the police could have served their warrant without an appreciable increase in the danger to near-by residents and with the distinct possibility that the search could have been conducted non-violently.

But a peaceful search was not the intent of the Chicago

police; they were out to kill Panthers, particularly the leader, Fred Hampton. When one of the police raiders was asked at the Grand Jury inquiry why the police had not used tear gas, he flustered and answered, "We just didn't think of it." In a raid so meticulously planned and staged in the wee hours of the morning, such thoughtlessness is not only inexcusable, it's a lie.

* * * * *

Shortly before his death, Martin Luther King, Jr., denounced the United States as "the major purveyor of violence in the world." The murder of Fred Hampton is just one example of the ways in which American governmental agencies exercise violent control over the populace. Admittedly, the case of Hampton and the Black Panthers is an extreme and brutal



"PROWL CAR 29 THINKS HE JUST SEEN A SUSPECTED BLACK PANTHER 'CARRYIN' WHAT HE IMAGINES COULD BE A CONCEALED LETHAL WEAPON!'"

Liberation News Service

one, but it typifies the determination of national and local leaders to keep a firm rein on the freedom of the people. The killing represents the violent suppression of one individual because of his political and philosophical beliefs, but more significantly, it symbolizes the repression of all Americans and, specifically, those who are black.

This "legal violence" takes many forms and tends to cloud the actual meanings of the terms "legality" and "violence." Since the words are largely defined by the people in power, the meanings are often arbitrary and hollow. As the editorial in last July's RAMPARTS explains, "when mass death is officially disseminated, it is 'policy,' but when a Harvard dean is shaken a bit, it's 'violence.'" Thus, American blacks have been brutalized for centuries -- all either in the name of law or under the tacit approval of police. For a black man to secure his rights in this country, he must, almost by definition, become a criminal.

"Legal violence" operates in other ways as well. Jail sentences, like the contempt citations meted out to the Chicago Eight, represent one of its passive forms. Instead of physically harming an individual, the government simply robs him of several years of his life and subjects him to a process of de-humanization and "acculturation" that would do the North Koreans proud. Further, operating within America's schools is a system of propaganda and brainwashing which we would readily condemn if perpetrated in a communist state. American textbooks teach myths, many of the most pernicious sort. Children learn of white racial superiority, the righteousness of all our wars, the respectability of ruthless financiers, and the righteousness -- under divine guidance -- of our conquest of a continent.

But most of all, they are trained to submit to the government and acquiesce to its laws. Despite traditional protestations to the contrary, the American child, in reality, is directed not to question. To steal from a child the freedom of his mind is an act of violence.

The blacks in America have been the most victimized by all these methods of coercion and indoctrination. Traditionally, the American government has attempted to corrode the black man's desire and determination to be free. (To lesser though significant degrees, it has done the same to the whites.) Systematically, Negroes have been garroted by the school systems and then reanimated as docile, obedient zombies ready to take their place in the coffin of menial labor. This submissive acceptance of the beast-of-burden role has pleased the white power structure for many years.

However, conditions have changed and now the American system faces a challenge. A generation of black men has emerged and has proved impervious to even our brand name bleaches -- yes, even Clorox has failed. Thus, national and local leaders have been forced to resort to devices much harsher than the gentle sudsing action of propaganda or an occasional direct application of blue, liquid judicial authority. They have called out the firehoses, the dogs, the tear gas, the clubs, and even the submachineguns. They have turned loose the flailing arm of the law and jailed thousands of blacks, including many key leaders. The peaceful facades have crumbled. From the Kerner to the Walker Reports, federal commissions have condemned excessive police violence, and the trials of such men as Huey Newton and Eldridge Cleaver have left the legal consciences of even moderate lawyers spinning.

The Black Panther Party has absorbed the brunt of the present national depravity of police violence. As many as twenty-eight Panthers have been killed by police; many others face trials on obviously trumped-up charges (like conspiring to blow up the Botanical Gardens); and others, like Cleaver, have been forced into hiding or exile. In January 1969, Attorney General Mitchell labeled the Panthers a subversive threat to national security and instructed the FBI to commence electronic surveillance of individual Panthers and Party headquarters. Last July, J. Edgar Hoover called the Panthers

Con't on pg. 4



THE HAPPENING

Runnals Union happened last Saturday and Sunday. The Happening put on by the sophomore class, White Rock and various campus personalities, was generally viewed as a great occasion by those who got into it and at least as amusing by those who did not.

Beginning at 8:00 P.M. Saturday curiosity seekers of all sizes and descriptions arrived to receive their free glass of Vino Fino of noble if uncertain vintage, and enter the Runnals gym. Inside, White Rock, hanging sheets, films, slides, paint, harmonicas, balloons, flutes, humazoos, boxes and other implements of pleasure were quickly put to use. White Rock announced to those who listened that all the gear they could see was theirs to play with. If one wanted to paint, one could paint. Paint sheets, paint walls, paint people, paint himself, paint the floor and roll in it, paint, paint, paint. If one wanted to watch flicks and slides, one could watch. Films of bodies, films of the country, films of the dissection of a dog (twinge, freak!) slides of mountains, slides of people, upside down slides, sideways slides,

slides, films, films, slides, . . . Play with balloons, blow flutes, hum humazoos, crawl into a box and sit, take several boxes and build things, smile at Mrs. Beale, . . . Wow!

Thus it was that somewhere close to three hundred people passed two and a half hours of last Saturday night. Absolute chaos reigned toward the end of the scene; but, in typical newspaper talk, a good time was had by all. Thanks to water-based paint, it was cleaned up in an hour after the fact.

Sunday night presented a cleaner and less chaotic version of the same sort of creative goofing. More relaxed and minus paint, many of those who had enjoyed Saturday night returned for more of the same. It was different, however. The band did not perform, it jammed. Noise makers were absent, and a few people played basketball where the night before there had been a puddle of red paint on the floor.

One person summed it up as he left Saturday night,

"Refreshing".

FACULTY PROMOTED

The promotion of 16 members of the Colby College faculty three to full professor, has been announced by President Strider. The ranks become effective with the opening of the new academic year in September.

Associate professors Guenter Weissberg in history and government; Gustave H. Todrank in philosophy and religion; and John H. Sutherland in English have been named full professors.

Promoted from assistant professor to associate professor were: Hubert C. Kueter and Francisco A. Cauz in modern languages; Lt. Col. Don G. Harris in aerospace studies; Patrick Brancaccio in English; Jan S. Hogendorn in economics; Yeager Hudson in philosophy; and Mrs. Dorothy Koonce in classics.

Instructors named assistant professors were: Donald B. Allen in geology; Frederick J. Fuglister and Omar E. Knox in mathematics; Mrs. Harol Eleanor Kerkham in modern languages; and Carl E. Nelson and Jack A. Scholz in physical education.

Weissberg was recently named to teach two courses in a summer study program in world affairs which Colby will offer in Israel at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and at the University College of Haifa.

An international legal consultant, he has been a member of the faculty here since 1965. Previously, he had conducted a private practice in international law in New York City and, from 1959-1961, had been a lecturer at Columbia University. Immediately prior to his appointment to Colby, he was lecturer at Rutgers Law School.

Weissberg earned his A.B. at New York University, his J.D. at Columbia School of Law and a Ph.D. in international law and relations at Columbia.

The author of two books, "The International Status of the United Nations" and "Recent Developments in the Law of the Sea and the Japanese-Korean Fishery Dispute," Weissberg has also published widely in professional journals.

Todrank, who joined the faculty in 1956 after five years

as pastor of the North Congregational Church in Newton, Mass., is the author of a recently published book "The Secular Search For a New Christ."

Born in Holland, Ind., and a graduate of DePauw University, he received his bachelor's in sacred theology and a Ph.D. degree from Boston University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

A member of the faculty since 1951, Sutherland earned a B.A. degree at Swarthmore College and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Pennsylvania where he also served as a graduate assistant in the English department.

Sutherland has published in numerous professional journals and in the Colby Library Quarterly. An article discussing the relevance of the poetry of William Blake to today's world was included in the April 28, 1969 issue of "The Nation."

Recipient of a B.S. degree from Villanova University and an M.A. from Middlebury, Cauz, who teaches Spanish, is a candidate for the Ph.D. at Rutgers University. Prior to his appointment to the faculty in 1957, he taught at Kimball Union Academy.

Kueter, who teaches German, was on the faculty at the University of Michigan, Valparaiso University, the University of Colorado and a Plattsburg State College before his appointment here in 1965. He earned his B.A. degree at Valparaiso and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Michigan.

A veteran of the war in Vietnam where he was awarded the distinguished flying cross and the first oak leaf cluster, Lt. Col. Harris is chairman of the department of aerospace studies. A graduate of Park College, he was appointed here in September 1969.

Presently on sabbatical leave to do research in Italy, Brancaccio was named to the faculty in 1963. He earned his B.A. degree at Brooklyn College, his M.A. at Ohio State University; and his Ph.D. at Rutgers.

Hogendorn received a one year appointment at Colby in 1963. The next two years he spent at the London School of Economics completing the formal work for his Ph.D. and serving as a lecturer in the speaker's division of the U.S. Embassy. He returned to Colby in 1966. Hogendorn holds both an M.Sc. and a Ph.D. from the London School of Economics and a B.A. from Wesleyan.

A member of the Colby faculty since 1959, Hudson earned his B.A. degree at Millsaps College and his S.T.B. and Ph.D. at Boston University.

Mrs. Koonce was a lecturer at Swarthmore College prior to her appointment in 1963. She is a graduate of Cornell University and earned her M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Pennsylvania.

Allen was appointed to the faculty in 1967. He received his A.B. from Fresno State College and his M.S. from the University of Illinois where he is a Ph.D. candidate.

Fuglister earned his B.A. from Swarthmore and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard. He has been at Colby since 1967.

A graduate of Pomona College, Mrs. Kerkham received her M.A. at Stanford and was appointed to the Colby faculty here to teach Hapanese in 1967. She had previously taught at Indiana University while working for her Ph.D. degree.

Knox, who retired from the army as a colonel in 1968, is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy with an M.A. from Bowdoin. He was named to the Colby faculty in 1967.

Nelson, director of health services since 1966, was appointed at Colby in 1959 as head trainer for the athletic teams. He earned his B.S. at Boston University and his M.Ed. from the University of Maine.

Scholz received his B.A. and M.Ed. degrees from Springfield College and was named to the athletic department faculty in 1967. He is director of Colby's aquatic program.

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For all those interested in ski patrolling second semester, there will be a meeting at Roberts Union on February 24 at 7:00 P.M.

Symposium III will be presented here beginning Friday, February 27 by student Dorothy Kelsey. The subject will be "The Ghetto" and the symposium is designed to give the participants insights into the complexities of problem-solving in the ghetto.

The second Gabrielson Lecture entitled "North American Myths, Shibboleths and Insensitivities Relating to Latin America" will be delivered on February 26, 1970 by Covey T. Oliver, Hubbell Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Oliver served under former President Lyndon B. Johnson as assistant secretary of State and Ambassador to Colombia. Professor Oliver has been active in government service since 1942, with stints as Professor of Law at the University of California and the University of Pennsylvania prior to appointment by President Johnson to the Colombia post in 1964.

A COLBY PRIZE ENDOWMENT WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE CLASS OF 1941. THIS PRIZE OF \$25.00 IS AWARDED BY THE COLBY LIBRARY ASSOCIATES TO THE SENIOR WHO HAS, DURING HIS OR HER FOUR YEARS IN COLLEGE, ASSEMBLED THE BEST COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

ENTRIES MUST CONSIST OF 35 OR MORE BOOKS. THE ENTRY MAY BE A GENERAL LIBRARY, A COLLECTION CENTERED ON A SUBJECT, OR A COLLECTION OF A SINGLE AUTHOR OR GROUP OF AUTHORS. NO ABSENTEE BOOKS WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION BY THE JUDGES.

THE CONTESTANT MUST PRESENT AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY DESCRIBING EACH VOLUME AND ITS SPECIAL VALUE OR INTEREST TO HIM. EACH CONTESTANT MUST ALSO SUBMIT A COMMENTARY ON HIS LIBRARY COVERING THE FOLLOWING POINTS: HOW, WHY AND WHEN I BECAME INTERESTED IN BUILDING A PERSONAL LIBRARY; MY IDEALS FOR A COMPLETE HOME LIBRARY; TEN BOOKS I HOPE TO ADD TO MY LIBRARY.

THE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND COMMENTARY MUST BE TURNED IN TO THE LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE BY MARCH 1st.

THE RECIPIENT OF THE COLBY LIBRARY ASSOCIATES PRIZE WILL BE NOMINATED FOR THE AMY LOVEMAN NATIONAL AWARD. THIS INCLUDES A FIRST AWARD OF \$1,000 AND TWO HONORABLE MENTION AWARDS OF \$200 EACH.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THE LIBRARIAN.

Con-Con has been accepted by the Board of Trustees! Now Student Government is looking for 40 students to fill places on Student-Faculty Committees. Also 7 students are needed to be representatives to Faculty Meetings. Anyone interested in being a committee member or representative, please contact Tony Maramarco at Ext. 355. Interviews for these positions will be held on Wednesday, February 25, and Thursday, February 26, at 3:00 P.M. in the Stu-G Room (Roberts).

If you are interested in doing volunteer work in the Waterville area, see Bill Alford or Mike Savage in the Chaplain's office (307 Lovejoy) on Mondays from 3-5 or Thursdays 1-3 for information on these and other openings:

- SEATON HOSPITAL - Learn about the hospital by publishing a public relations report.
- OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL - Pre-med students: opportunity to witness total hospital operation, including business administration.
- REGIONAL HEALTH AGENCY - two people to do public relations work.
- SOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL - Two students in help supervise youngsters during lunch hour (11:30 - 12:30), five days a week.
- YMCA - Assistance and instructions in creative dramatics, gymnastics, outdoor activities, and general interaction with children.
- BOYS CLUB - Two students Friday mornings, (9:30-10:00) to help instruct swimming to semi-retarded youngsters. Also, tutoring afternoons to children in grades 3 to 8, all subjects.
- CASE WORK - working with children whose families are on welfare. See Mrs. Hickey Fridays in Dunn Lounge, Rannels, from 2-3 for information.
- COMMUNITY ACTION - Working with Ray Richards, director of community action, with urban poor. Head Start, Rural PROP, Late Start, and the Teen Center.

The following visiting recruiters will be present on campus to meet with students. Further information can be obtained from the office of Career Planning and Placement.

Feb. 23-24	John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance
Feb. 23	Atlantic Richfield Company
Feb. 24	Worcester County National Bank
Feb. 24	Sears, Roebuck & Company
Feb. 25	N.E. Tel & Tel. Co. (men & women)
Feb. 25	N. E. Mutual Life Insurance
Feb. 25	Brockton Public Schools, Brockton,
Feb. 25	Cranston School Dept., Portsmouth,
Feb. 26	Arthur Andersen & Company
Feb. 26-27	Vick Chemical Company
Feb. 26-27	VISTA representatives

BASKETBALL

Con't from pg. 10

10-8 record with the four games remaining, three against state series competition. With a 2-1 record in series competition now, the Mules are a good bet to take the state series. The last remaining home game for the Colby five will be played on February 25, against the University of Maine.

NEWS BRIEFS

From the Registrar's Desk: January program grades will be mailed to students at their campus addresses by Friday, February 27th. Please do not ask about them prior to that date.

A physics colloquium titled "Smoke Rings and Superfluids" will be presented at Colby on February 26. The program will consist of a film and a short talk by Professor Roger Metz of the Physics Department. The colloquium will begin at 7:30 on Thursday in the Keyes Science Building.

Come to the Winter Carnival Ice Show! It's Friday night (Feb. 20) at 7:30 p.m. in the fieldhouse - just before the "Band" concert. Directed by Barbara Ann Gray, a Colby senior, the show will include free skating by Barbara, Nancy Brunnckow, a Colby sophomore, and Paul Toomey, a Bowdoin freshman, all gold medalists. Norma Jean Breton, an eleven-year old from Waterville, who was featured in ensembles in last year's show, will skate alone this year. Something you won't want to miss is "A Horse Laugh". Admission is \$.75 for Colby students and tickets will be sold at the door.

Murray Perania, pianist and winner of the Kisevsko Chopin Prize in 1965, will appear in concert at Colby on February 25 as part of the Colby Music Associates series. Perania who previously performed at Colby with the Music from Marlboro Ensemble, will perform at 8 p.m. in Given Auditorium. His program will include selections by Bach and Schubert and will be highlighted by Schuman's "Carnival."

Rabbi Goodman will conduct a discussion in Rose Chapel next Friday afternoon titled "Mysticism and Judaism". The discussion will begin at 3:30 and all students are welcome.

STU-G 6

Con't from pg. 5

which is going to be fitted with a music shell. Immediately, the question of whether or not this year's Stu-G had the right to dip into next year's Stu-G's till entered the discussion. It was argued that the future allocation to the Stu-G was uncertain as to amount. Thus money should not be taken from a source which might diminish next year. Furthermore, if said money were taken, what would happen when another organization of equal value to the student body, asked for the money and it was already used. It was also noted that the trend for next year would be for more and more organizations to come to Stu-G asking for financial support so that more money would be needed. Therefore it was argued that this allocation would in essence be taking from some other group who had an equal right to it.

The Pro faction then came to the rescue claiming that the money was needed immediately in order to procure contracts with quality artists. They also stated that the series was a tremendous success which had been received with great enthusiasm on the part of the students. Thus, it ought to be kept on campus with the quality which it now possesses.

The opposition argued that the organization was costing more than it had figured, and they therefore questioned some of the policies of the organization, i.e. their selling of more tickets than they had planned to students and not to people off campus as they had agreed at the time of the original allocation. And at the extremely low price of \$2 per concert. To this it was suggested that an amendment be attached to the motion that would require the selling price of student tickets to be \$3 per

concert. This was passed without objection.

Another amendment was then made which cut the appropriation to \$3000. However, whatever was left over from this year's concerts was to be added to this sum. This was defeated, and a new amendment proposed. This one stated that the appropriation would be \$4200. This took into account that the increase in price would give the added revenue and also would keep \$800 free for other uses.

To the relief of the majority this was carried and then the main motion was carried. Thus giving the Music Associates \$4200 to sign contracts with. With most of the people already out the door, the meeting was adjourned.

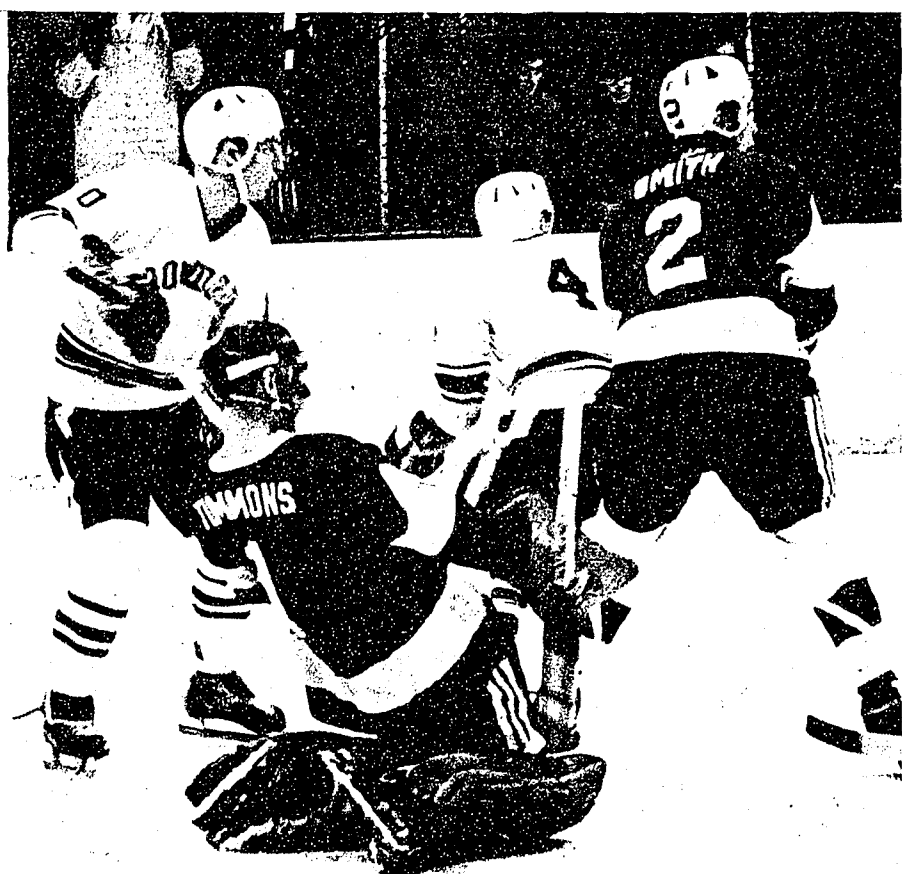
Richard Randazzo

TRUSTEES

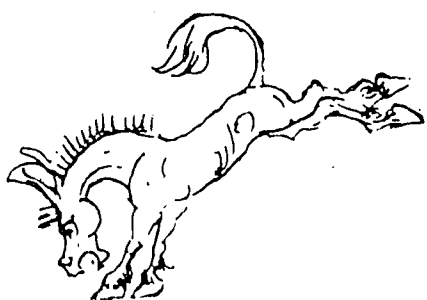
Con't from pg. 5

While the concept of Ombudsman was accepted, the Board made considerable alterations in the actual "job." The Convention provided for a full time position that was to have been awarded on a three-year contractual basis. The revised Ombudsman is to receive a retainer fee and continue to work on a per diem hourly basis. One major effect of the change will probably be to restrict the possible candidates for the position to local persons -- such as retired Colby personnel.

Acceptance of the Proposals by the Board was based on the general policy and spirit which the Convention represented. What remains is to transform the existing framework into an effective and responsive system of governance for Colby. One opening paragraph of the Board statement speaks of "devoted efforts". Still, it is not the effort put into but rather the results drawn from the Con-Con which will determine whether it was only a Con-Con Con.



MULE KICKS



By David Rea

During the halftime of the Colby-UMaine basketball game last week, a local radio announcer was interviewing a UMaine athletic department official. On the subject of the UMaine athletic facilities, it was pointed out that, unless one is the member of a varsity sport, most of those facilities are unavailable to the rest of the college community. In comparison, Colby is indeed fortunate, not only to have excellent facilities, but also to have them so readily available to everyone.

There are three major divisions of athletics at Colby: the varsity teams, club teams and the interfraternity leagues. Each of these divisions cover most major sports with the club system used to develop teams that have future promise at Colby. At present, squash, swimming and lacrosse fit into this category. While the club and varsity levels deal directly with intercollegiate competition, the inter-fraternity league (IFL) turns rather to recreation for a great many people whether they are good athletes or not and whether they belong to a fraternity or are independent. It is in this particular area that the IFL draws most of its strength.

In the past five years, the intramural IFL sports have been on the upswing at Colby. At present, there are nine fraternity teams (although sometimes a fraternity can field more than one team) and up to two independent teams competing in a variety of sports that range from football in the fall to basketball, hockey, and volleyball in winter to softball in the spring. Last year, the competition in all these sports was particularly intense and this year indicates that this has not decreased at all. There are numerous strong teams in each sport and even the weaker teams are readily able to spring an upset on the league leaders.

The point of all this is to show that Colby has not limited itself to only varsity sports. It has provided an effective club system for new sports and has set up the IFL for those who just want to have fun. And, one can still even wander down to the field house and be readily assured that he (or she, since Colby also caters to female athletes) find sort of recreation available. While a place like Maine must apportion its facilities to its' first priorities (i.e. varsity sports) Colby can spread its facilities out in many directions and provide active competition and recreation for a greater percentage of its college community.

HOCKEY DEFEATS MIDDLEBURY

Sparked by a four goal outburst in the second period the Colby varsity hockey team skated to an impressive 7-4 victory over Middlebury College last Saturday afternoon on Colby's Alfond rink.

All through the first period the Mules had a territorial advantage. They had many opportunities but didn't break the scoring ice until more than halfway through the opening period. With 8:50 left winger John Bovey broke into the Middlebury zone and let go a backhand shot that the goalie saved. Bovey's linemate Dana Fitts, however, was trailing the play and put the loose rebound past the sprawled Middlebury netminder. This was the only tally that either team could manage as the Mules left the ice leading 1-0 after the first period.

The second period started out as a repeat of the first with both teams unable to take advantage of the other's mistakes. At 12:59 of the period, however, Colby's offense began to come to life as Jim Patch scored the first of Colby's four goals in that period. He was stationed at the corner of the crease and during a scramble in front of the net Patch managed to stuff the puck between the Middlebury goalie and the post.

Two and a half minutes later co-captain Todd Smith took a pass, broke around the Middlebury defense, and passed the goalie to score Colby's third goal. With the Mules short-handed, Smith scored his second goal of the game at

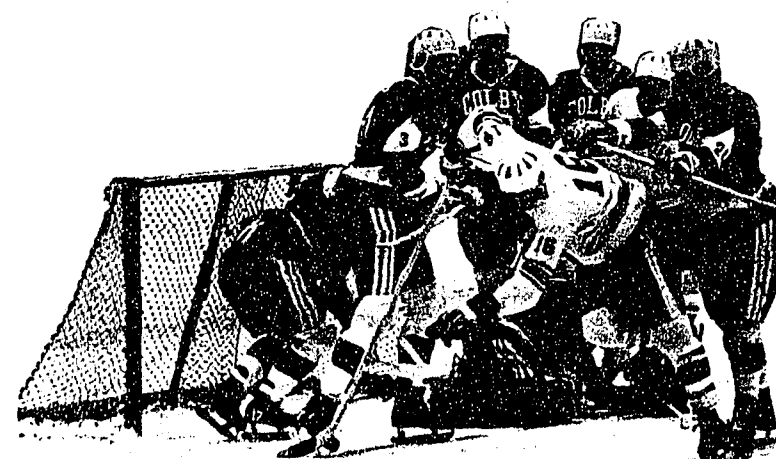
13:20. After picking up the puck at center ice, the Colby defensement took it just inside the Middlebury blue line and let go a slap shot that broke through the goalie's pads.

Middlebury closed the gap to 4-1 at 15:47 of the second period as they finally beat Colby's goalie Dan Timmons during a scramble in front of the Mules' net. Before the end of the period center Dave Williams scored the fourth Colby goal of the period as he beat the screened Middlebury netminder with a low backhand shot.

Early in the third period the Mules tallied again as Dewey Dumart put in a loose rebound during a scramble in front of the Middlebury net. Leading 6-1 Colby started to coast but Middlebury had

not given up yet. They scored three goals and closed the gap to 6-4. However, just thirteen seconds after the fourth Middlebury goal Jim Patch put the game out of reach with his second goal of the day. Patch again was in the right place as he picked up a rebound and beat the Middlebury goalie at point-blank range.

This victory was a very important one for the Mules in their drive to make the Division II playoffs. Tomorrow night at 7:30 Colby takes on Norwich University here at the Alfond rink. Although the Mules have beaten Norwich twice this year, this is a team that cannot be taken lightly and a game that must be won to keep Colby's playoff hopes alive.



BASKETBALL SKIDS

As the 1969-1970 basketball season enters its last two weeks of play, Colby's squad has skidded somewhat from the exceptional first half, losing 5 of their last 8 games since destroying the Coast Guard Academy on January 24. The game to remember thus far as turning the rising wave of optimism was the one played against a strong Assumption team on January 28. Assumption came to Colby rated as the top small college basketball team in New England. But the Colby five faced the challenge by playing easily one of their best games this season. Colby took a six point lead in at halftime, aided greatly by a superlative thirteen point half by sophomore guard Matt Zweig. Assumption came on strong in the second half, going up by as many as nine points midway through the half. Colby fought back doggedly however, and went up by a single point with one minute to play. Colby had the ball with 25 seconds left, trailing by one point, 91-90. Colby, however, was unable to connect for the final basket, and a failure to get a foul called on themselves, saw Assumption, whose two best shooters had fouled out with minutes to play, holding the ball at the final buzzer. The demoralizing one point loss was obviously still on the mind of the club when it began a string of six away games over

semester break. Junior sensation Doug Reinhardt had 35 points, his biggest night this season, against Assumption, while Zweig ended up with 16.

The away games began on January 30 and 31 with back to back losses to Trinity and Springfield. Trinity upset Colby 85-81, in a game which was marked by cold shooting throughout by the Colby squad. Senior guard Jay Dworkin led the Colby scorers with 22 points. Reinhardt had 19. In the Springfield game, Colby was destroyed 98-73, despite great-scoring efforts by Peter Bogle, Reinhardt and Dworkin. The three accounted for 66 of Colby's 75 points. Reinhardt scoring 26, Bogle and Dworkin each chipping in 20. Following the Springfield game, the team played Northeastern in Boston, and again dropped the contest, this time in a closely fought match, 78-76. The deciding point came on a technical foul called against Colby late in the game. Bogle had another fine night, scoring 23, while Reinhardt had 19.

Following the fourth straight loss, Colby rebounded somewhat, taking three of their last four games. The first of these was against Norwich on February 7. Doug Reinhardt led the scoring with 25 points in the 84-67 victory two days later, the team beat M.I.T. hardily at Cambridge 94-71.

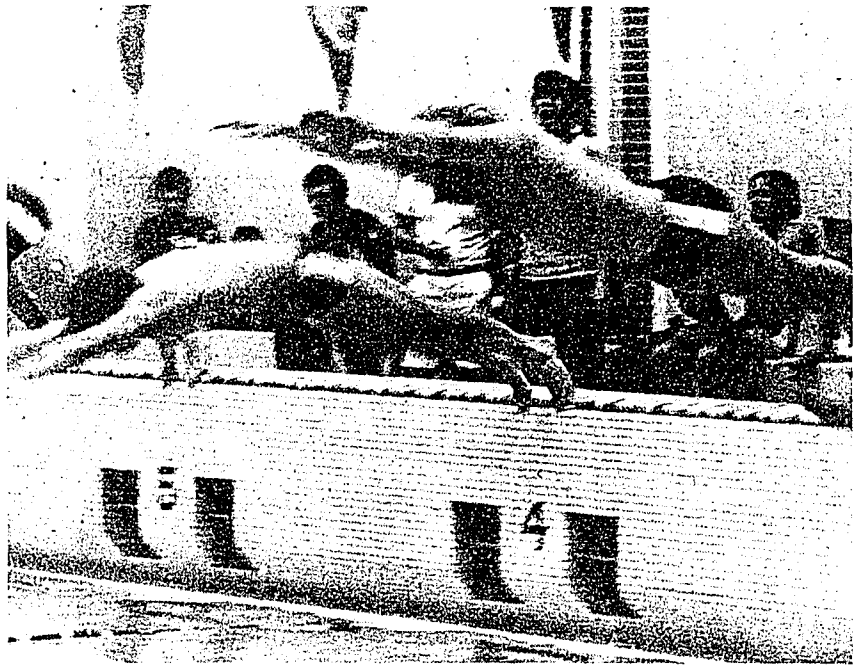
Reinhardt had 24 and Dworkin 22 points for the victors, while Junior guard John McCallum hit for 18, his finest performance thus far this season. The club then went to Orono to play a state series game at Maine, in what could easily have been Colby's poorest game to date. The Maine team beat the Mules 80-72, in a game in which Colby was down throughout. Reinhardt again came through with his usual consistency, scoring 27. It was the first loss for the Mules in state series competition this year. The final game to date again saw Colby on the home court, beating a weak Tufts club 86-71. Dworkin led Colby with 21 points, and Reinhardt had 19. 6'6" Sophomore Gary Veilleux started his first game of the year against Tufts. Veilleux played excellently at his forward position, scoring 16 and helping out of the boards.

Junior Doug Reinhardt, having another spectacular year, has been named for the fifth straight week to the ECAC team of the week, starting at the beginning of January. Reino is averaging 22.2 points a game this year and has scored 400 points thus far. Coupled with 520 in his sophomore year, Reinhardt has 920, and it is a good bet that he gets his 1000th point before the end of this season with four games remaining.

The play thus far gives Colby a

Can't on pg. 9

SMITHERS AT WALL



SWIMMERS WINNERS

by William Johnson

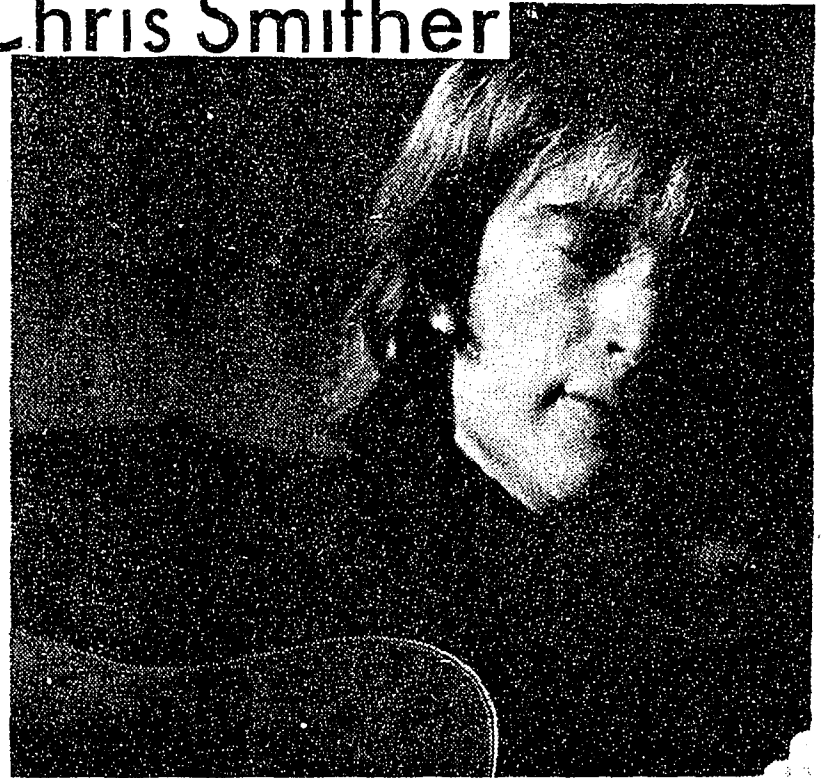
Last year, while most of the college was unaware that a team existed, Colby's undermanned swim club posted a disappointing 0-6 record. Last Saturday, Colby's first swimming team won its first dual meet, beating Bridgewater State, 55-36. Colby started fast with Linscott, Bailey, Buckner, and Barnes winning the 400 Medley Relay in a time of 4:36.0. Bill Johnson of Colby won the 200 yard freestyle with a time of 2:08.4. Colby's Dave Moyer and Tim Quinn swept the 50 yard freestyle, Moyer finishing first with a time of 24.6, a new school record. Linscott was a very close second in the 200 yard Individual Medley. Pete Card and Andy Campbell, recruited two days before the meet,

took second and third in the diving

for Colby, Card losing by only 2 points. Colby had to forfeit the 200 yard butterfly with Crotty of Bridgewater winning in 2:51.8. Dave Moyer won his second race of the afternoon in the 100 yard freestyle in 0:56.3, with Robin Barnes third. In the 200 yard backstroke, Rich Cass of Colby won in 2:44.5 with Linscott third. Johnson won his second event with a 6:20.8 in the 500 yard freestyle. Colby's John Glynn took second place in the 200 yard breaststroke, with Pelati of Bridgewater winning in 2:42.5. Colby had won the meet by this time, but their 400 freestyle relay with Quinn, Buckner, Johnson and Moyer beat Bridgewater and set a new school record of 3:55.2. The club has five more meets this season and, providing all goes well, they will be accorded varsity status next year.

Friday night after the Band and Saturday night at nine o'clock, Chris Smither will be appearing at the Paper Wall. Originally from New Orleans, Chris is now part of the same Boston scene that spawned such performers as Tom Rush and Jim Kveskin. When Chris Smither starts playing the guitar to Lightnin' Hopkins' "Spo-dee-o-dee" or to Chuck Berry's "I Got Me a Car," he can't help but draw the entire audience into the sheer fun of the music. And it's much the same with the more serious material he does. His love for blues comes across in his skillful handling of blues guitar. After learning his art in New Orleans, Chris made Cambridge his home base. Besides blues, he does a lot of his own material, some of it in a blues strain. In addition, he incorporates a lot of traditional music into his act. Because of the high caliber of the performer, there will be a slight charge at the door. Chris Smither will be worth it.

Chris Smither



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COLBY BOOKSTORE



RUMBLINGS

Con't from pg. 2

duties as advisers to students are better fulfilled. The handing over of these powers to the rightful authorities would leave the deans open to consultation with students in which they would not feel obligated to prosecute.

The students would face many obvious disadvantages. They would be forced to cope with reality four years earlier. Many unaware students would find out what it means to be responsible for their actions. Why should everyone without four thousand dollars a year be treated special and tucked away on a hill for four years? It is in many ways an issue of money because not only do you get to hide for four years on a hill overlooking the rest, but also the college as a prestigious institution wields the political power to seriously influence the decision of the local authorities. A nineteen-year old can get thrown in jail for punching out a fellow man yet if it is a fellow student, he gets reprimanded. If he is arrested for drugs he is thrown in jail, not sent to his room and told to be a good boy. YOU the students that go off campus each January to catch a glimpse of long-sought after reality should jump at this idea: to be able to deal with the world 365 days a year. As for the teachers who encourage these students, the feeling that all students are finally being informally educated should be a welcome relief. Dean, here is the answer to your dreams. You may now sit down with a student without saying, "Don't mention names. I don't want to know them if it is against school policy." There won't be any school policy.

All we will have to worry about is the good and fair and just "American legal structure". Maybe some of the professors could teach practical law instead of international. Many students might possibly face their practicals before their departmentals.

Yes, students demand those

freedoms and ask for those privileges by why not face up to the supreme freedom? Why don't student activists ask for the right to be treated like their brothers? Or is it too much to ask?

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Con't from pg. 2

paraded gains little except his own impulse release. His logic astounded me. When he called for leadership ("What the country needed most was a dynamic leader capable of inspiring the nation to meet its many problems, a leader who could impel us forward and prevent the fragmented country from tearing apart") I could only hope he was not thinking of some Hitler. Or is Nixon the same kind of "pig"?

"As long as speeches" - I should insert articles - "like this are being made, nothing can be taken too seriously."

Randall Childs

Editor's Note: For the record, the event actually took place in Leonard Hall.

Dear Sir:

In the February 13, 1970 edition of the ECHO, I wrote a summary of Student Government activities during the month of January. The original draft stated that the meeting of January 18 was "one of the most important meetings of the year." In the ECHO it appeared as "one of the most frustrating meetings of the year." I seriously object to this change in wording because it altered the entire concept of the meeting and also because the meeting was not frustrating. If it had been, I would have written it as such.

The Stu-G summary is supposed to be as objective as possible, so if the editor feels that any meeting is frustrating or otherwise, would he please use the editorial space provided on page 2 to state his opinion.

Sincerely,
Anne O'Hanian
Secretary of Stu-G

To the Editor:
A Nine Point Proposal for the Draft

1. All males who are eligible and capable must serve from 18 to 24 months in the service of their country.
2. Service of country will consist of:
 - A. Military Service (18 months) -- As it now stands.
 - B. Foreign Service (24 months) -- Peace Corps type activity in a designated area such as Latin America.
 - C. National Service (24 months) -- Civil service, Government projects, Social Development.
3. All eligible males will receive their choice of service in the following manner: A male will first be asked to enter military service. If his response to a military call is negative, he will be placed into foreign service. If for various factors he is not capable for his choice of either the military service or the foreign service, he will be placed into national service.
4. Males from all three areas of service will be given three to four months of basic training in the military.
5. Pay grade will vary with danger and hardship of service. The military service will receive the highest pay grade and the national service will receive the lowest pay grade.
6. Those in foreign and national service will be obligated to enter military service only if Congress declares war.
7. Individuals who enter military service will be asked to sign a contract of agreement with the government to military service on foreign soil. If the individual does not choose to sign this contract, he

cannot be called to duty on foreign soil, unless Congress declares war.

8. Males who are 4-F and of related status in terms of not being able to undergo basic military training, will serve in the national service, in so

far as their capabilities allow them.

9. Criteria for obtaining a conscientious objector status will remain the same.

Ray Kalainikas

When you know it's for keeps

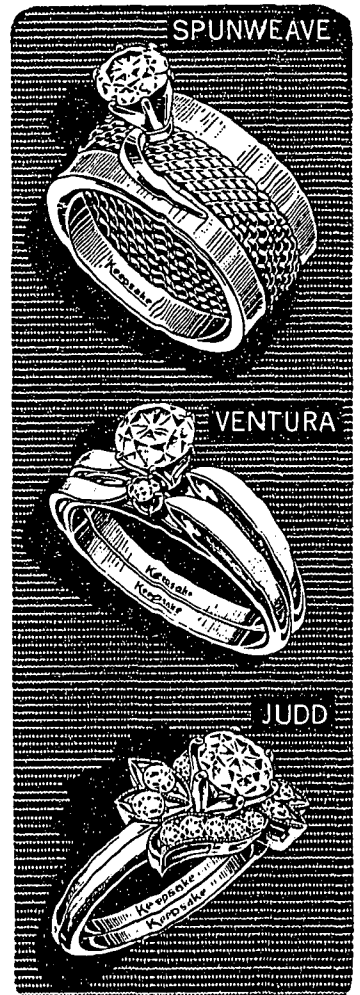
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