

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

COLBY
ECHO

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editorials:

The black takeover of the Chapel once again thrusts the issue of Colby's priorities to the vortex of a heated debate. The Student Organization for Black Unity has presented the administration with five demands. These demands are not only eminently reasonable but if enacted would do much to free Colby from the damaging influence of racial imbalance.

Demand One calls for the acceptance of 50 out of the 78 black students who have applied for admission. The administration argues that this would entail the expenditure of from \$180,000 to 200,000 in scholarships, and that other students would, therefore, be denied financial aid. However, the pressing national need to provide black students with quality education transcends these financial considerations; the administration should limit other programs (i.e., buildings and college expansion) in order to channel more funds into the scholarship program. The Black Sub-Freshman Week recommended by Demand Two would require only a modest sum of money; the administration should give its immediate approval.

The elimination of the point average requirement in Demand Three is a left-over from last year's Nine Proposals and symbolizes the failure of "working through the system." Once again, the demand is reasonable to the point of ridiculousness and should have been implemented long ago. Scholarship students should not be made second-class citizens because they come from poorer families.

Some progress has been made toward the establishment of courses in Black Studies. Demand Four attempts to make the development of the program established policy. Colby attempted to hire a black professor last year but she could not gain a release from her contract at Fisk University. The goal should remain a chief priority.

The Fifth Demand, the admission of a freshman class in 1974 which is one-tenth black, is legitimate especially in the context of the present-day situation in America. As Abbott Meader says, it is disturbing to think that in 1974 a freshman class could be over 90% white.

Despite the obvious reasonableness of the Demands, many Colby students chastise the blacks for violating the treasured channels of Con-Con. But the blacks occupying the Chapel have not abrogated the existing structure; they have dramatized the need for rapid action on black problems.

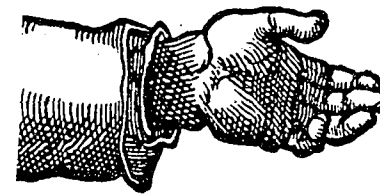
As Mr. Makinen points out, the blacks have good reasons to distrust "established channels." Why should they be sucked into what Mr. Wees, last year called, "the old 'reason together bag'"? Black Americans have been making reasonable arguments for hundreds of years why they should share in the inalienable rights - and the administrators of government, business, and colleges have done disgracefully little other than "take it into consideration."

The administration eagerly embraces the concept of committees because they submerge potentially emotional issues in the etiolating fog of meetings and boring debate. What is at stake in the Chapel takeover is the right of students to act outside the system to exert pressure to prod the administration into making reforms.

Further, if the blacks had waited until the mechanics of Con-Con could review the black problem, they would have been unable to influence this year's acceptances which go out during the month. Demand for an equitable proportion of black freshmen would have been effectively stymied for another year.



little rumblings



by Jim Melillo

Through this weeks column is being dedicated to the black students takeover of Lorimer Chapel, I would like to review the Student Arts Dance Presentation.

The dance organized and presented by some of Colbys best female dancers was presented in different parts of the Bixler building. What made the evening so enjoyable and un-Colby like was its originality, spontaneity and feeling of brotherhood. Throughout the evening there was warmth and uninhibited enjoyment in abundance.

The evening started with a free form dance routine in the guise of warm up exercises and proceeded out into the hall. Here an extremely comical performance was given by Malinda Nelson and Leslie Seaman offset by the grim form of Alicia Ritts. The audience moved with the dancers past the elevator where a large red worm proceeded to squirm and undulate to the amusement of the audience. Into the gallery all proceeded to watch the dance principles: dynamics, space and time demonstrated in a locomotive

like motion. The surprise came at the end when the people were invited to follow some dancers to the boiler room at the stairs and participate in spontaneous actions by a combined audience and dancers. Most people chose to join the dancers and were well rewarded for their decision.

At first the people were a little hesitant about taking on the characteristics of a boiler room but soon got into the feeling of the moment. It was this lack of inhibitions, that developed during the evening, which brought out skits, ideas and sounds in most of the people there. Lacking was the "let us sit and reason together" idogma which usually hangs over Colby activities like the black clouds of a storm.

When you begin to realize that here were people running, jumping and laughing before the snow had melted you know it must have been an unusual occurrence. People usually oblivious to those around them were hugging and playing out their ideas with props, dance and sounds. My only regret is that only fifty people came to see this performance, one of the best I have seen during my two years at Colby.

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letters to the editor

The Editor
Colby ECHO

Dear Sir:

The 1970 PEQUOD, besides being one of the more exciting items to come upon the current Colby scene, is also an impressive product of a number of individuals who have dedicated a great deal of time to this project. Their refreshing originality and imaginative effort is much deserving of praise. However, it has always been the custom with successful ventures, to give proper credit where credit is due. In this category the PEQUOD has fallen miserably short. To be more specific, I think a deserving "well done" should be extended to Elliot Burkart a graduate of 1969, who

originated the basic lay-out and form of the present PEQUOD. I also would like to make mention of the fact that just last week, members of the PEQUOD staff decided it would be worthwhile to consult Mr. Jaspin on the subject of new and varied ideas for a better publication.

I hope my intentions have not been misunderstood or mistaken. This is not meant as a berration of those whose excellent efforts produced the PEQUOD but only a plea for the proper recognition to be awarded to the proper individuals.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Jaspin Jr.

COLBY ECHO

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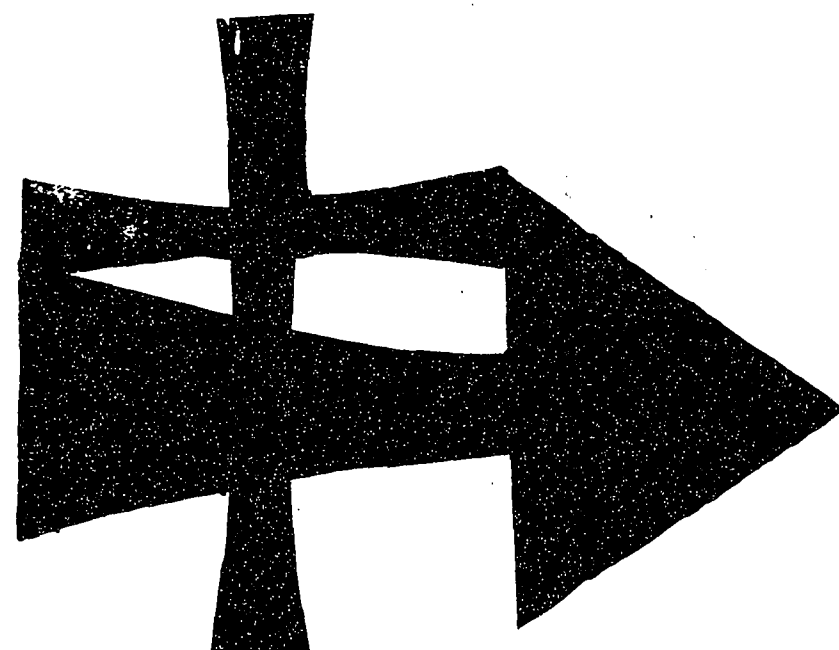
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blacks in the chapel



Around 8:30 Monday evening the 16 members of Black Unity, the Black student organization entered the chapel and began an occupation in support of five non-negotiable demands presented to President Strider, the college administration, the faculty and the student body.

The takeover of the chapel was something of a well kept secret. Few students knew of the Blacks' planned action and to most the move came as a surprise. The administration, however, although it did not know what time the action was to take place had learned of the plan by early Monday morning. Deans Rosenthal and Johnson were on hand for Black Unity's entry into the Chapel. Charlie Terrell, President of Black Unity, reportedly told the Deans at the time that it was nice to see them and then asked them if they would leave. They complied with the request.

The Blacks' decision to occupy the chapel apparently came sometime over the weekend. A few students outside of Black Unity knew of their decision, John Sobel, Ann Pomeroy, and John Philson being among them. Sobel Pomeroy and Philson got together a group of prospective supporters on Monday evening in the Stu-G room and announced to them that the Blacks had already taken over the Chapel. A plan of action for the white students sympathetic with Black Unity's demands was mapped out at the meeting. The basis of the white groups function was described as "supportive". White students who supported the Black Unity's demands would try to rally student support and would try to bring them food. The white group is not a policy making group.

Stu-G President Ben Kravitz, who was present at the Monday night meeting, was asked by the ECHO, what Stu-G's position would be on the chapel occupation. He said he could not speak for Stu-G. He declined to say what his position was on the Blacks' action. He said that student group had a right to use the Stu-G room.

Black Unity's demands spring primarily from the last section of the "Proposals for a New Colby," the leaflet which described the program of the group which occupied the Chapel last spring. In part the program has been moderated "for expediency" so that although a Black Studies Program has been demanded it "need not be an established department."



The other demands call for 50 Black freshman to be admitted next year, a Black "Sub-Freshman" Week to help Black students who need remedial assistance, a Black professor to teach Black history, a freshman class that will be at least 10% Black beginning with the class of 1974 and the abolition of the point average requirement for students on financial aid (one of last years original nine proposals.)

As of Monday evening the Blacks were not admitting any whites to the chapel except for ECHO reporters. They had locked and lashed closed all the doors to the building.

Charlie Terrell told the ECHO that the Blacks were "playing it by ear," and would go from day to day. He said that they do not intend simply to remain indefinitely in the chapel if they do not receive a satisfactory response from the

administration or are ignored. He indicated that further action would be forthcoming, but declined to specify what form it would take.

As of early Tuesday morning it was too early to tell what student response would be to Black Unity's demands, but it seemed likely that the administration would, at least for a while, take a soft approach. There are few blacks on campus, their demands are relatively moderate, one or two may be almost immediately grantable, and while the Blacks remain in the Chapel they are not disrupting any vital function of the college.

A prospective class boycott was planned for Wednesday in support of Black Unity's demands. The Blacks have said that their program must be instituted by September 1970. For text sent to the administration, see page 7

Tuesday began with the Black students remaining in the chapel while members of the administration met to consider a course of action. The first move taken took the form of a letter from President Strider to the Black students. In the letter President Strider urged the Black students to leave the Chapel and discuss the demands, which he said the college could handle more easily as requests or proposals. (For text, see p. 7) The letter reminded many students of last year's letter during the Easter Pig occupation.

The Student Organization for Black Unity replied in a letter Tuesday evening. In the letter the group stated that they were not interested in negotiation and were sticking to their demands. (For text, see p. 7)

During the day the group of white students supporting the blacks prepared for Wednesday's class boycott schedule. Signs were made, and a meeting was scheduled for the evening to develop support both for the Black students and the class boycott. The meeting occurred in the dining hall at Foss. Leaders of the white support group, Nick Nash, John Sobel, Anne Pomeroy, and Joan Katz, conducted the meeting, attended by several hundred students. At the end of the meeting, Howard Koonce of the English Department possibly and unbelievably the only faculty member present, came forward and accused the leaders of distortion and misrepresentation of facts. Although he was able to point to several areas where efforts on the part of the administration were not fairly represented, the basic facts remained unaltered. Further questioning concerned the Black's decision not to wait for Con Con and the absence of Black Students at the meeting. There was also at least one accusation of racism, directed at another student.

According to Charlie Terrell, the reason why no blacks were appearing outside the chapel is because they want to emphasize the fact that their demands are non-negotiable and because they feel that their position is clearly stated in their papers. Terrell also explained that Con Con was totally irrelevant for the Blacks. Con Con would just mean more committees, more delay, and more frustrated hopes.

According to President Strider, there is no fundamental disagreement with the principles involved, but financial limitations have prevented the administration from solving the problem. Admitting 50 black students would mean approximately \$180,000 in scholarships. This would have to come out of the money given to other students unless more money was voted for this purpose by the Board of Trustees, thus becoming a matter of priorities.

At a special meeting, Stu-G allocated \$100. to the Student Organization for Black Unity to pay for disseminating information and allocated additional funds for a movie, "The Battle of Algiers", thus tacitly supporting the Blacks. Both motions were passed by overwhelming majorities.

As of early Wednesday, the scheduled class boycott appeared to be at best a limited success. A special faculty meeting was called for Wednesday afternoon.

Perhaps one of the most important things to become clear Tuesday and Wednesday was the determination of the Black students and the white support group to continue their efforts regardless of any setbacks or of any personal consequences.

It was also pointed out after the meeting that the results of Con Con specifically prohibited the administration from just making the changes called for of the blacks without going through the newly arranged channels.

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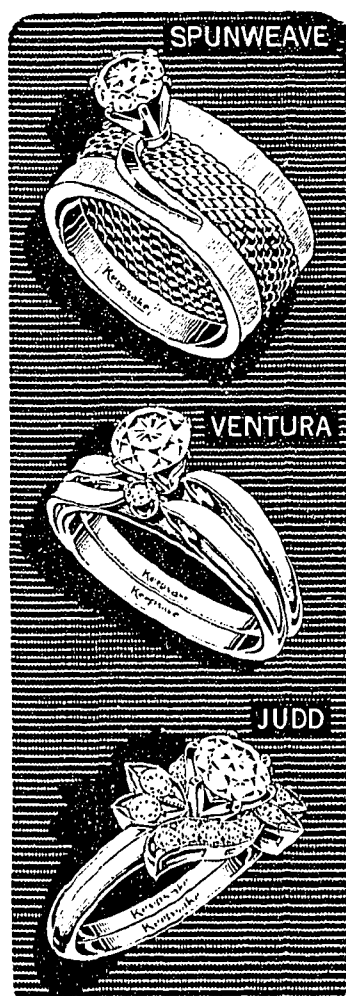
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NEWSBRIEFS

WHO'S MINDING THE STORE — OR — WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MULES WILL PLAY

John W. Winkin, Colby's Director of Athletics, was recently elected to the presidency of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. Dr. Winkin has served as Vice President, member of the Executive Council, and a member of several committees of the Conference in the past few years. Winkin also represents Colby in numerous other athletic organizations holding several other high-ranking positions.

SAVE APRIL 22

Environmental Teach In Planned For Colby

During the week of April 22 - Earth Day - a series of films lectures, and informal discussions will be held on campus. This is part of the Nationwide Earth Day, the purpose of which is to focus national attention on environmental problems.

The main program will be a panel discussion on the 22nd, among industrialists, conservationists, students, and interested citizens. Topics of discussion will center on local air and water pollution problems. Environmental art displays and conservation-oriented folk singing by Gordon Bok are also included.

In addition to this, programs throughout the week will focus on more general problems - pesticides and chemical warfare, and population control.

It will be the main purpose of the Teach In to educate people towards a better understanding of environmental problems and to serve as a stimulus to promote action and increased involvement in environmental issues.

The weeks activities are being coordinated by the Outing Club Environmental Council. New ideas and plans are welcomed.

THIS IS WHAT I WOULD TERM FREE PUBLICITY

Film Direction is presenting Federico Fellini's "La Strada" on Sunday, March 8. The show will begin at 7:30 in the Lovejoy Auditorium. Admission will be charged.

MAJOR MAJOR MAJOR MAJOR

Dean Rosenthal announced that there will be an assembly for all freshmen on Tuesday, March 10. The meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. in the Lorimer Chapel. The purpose of the assembly will be to explain the selection of a major which all freshmen will be required to do before the spring registration of courses for next fall. Although the meeting is of great importance, students will not be dismissed from classes which they may have scheduled at this time.

ARE YOU EXPERIENCED?

The Departments of Education and Human Development will sponsor a lecture titled "Jan Plans: Experiences and Impressions" on Tuesday, March 10. The program will begin at 4:00 p.m. in the Smith Lounge.

DEFINATELY REDUNDANT

ECHO will be placed at the following places on Friday afternoon: Foss-Woodman, Mary Low-Coburn, Dana, Roberts Union.

CONTINUED USE OF CHAPEL

Each Friday afternoon at 3:30 Rabbi Goodman conducts a discussion on "Judaism". All students are invited to participate in the discussion which is held in the Rose Chapel. The discussions are sponsored under the auspices of the Interfaith Organization.

Following the discussion Rabbi Goodman presides in Sabbath Evening Services at 4:15 in the Rose Chapel.

While on the subject of religious services, Father Nicknair conducts Catholic mass on Saturday afternoons at 4:30 in the Lorimer Chapel as well as the Sunday mass at 9:30. Episcopal Holy Communion Services are conducted by the Reverend David Glendinning each Thursday at 4:30 in the Rose Chapel.

FIELD BRINGS FIELDS

The Young Republicans are sponsoring W. C. Fields movies on Monday, March 9 and Monday, March 16. The films will begin at 7:30 in the Lovejoy Auditorium. Included in the showings will be "Bank Dick" and "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break".

LATIN AMERICAN LECTURE

The final Gabrielson Lecture will be given by Raymond Vernon, Johnson Professor of International Business Management at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. Professor Vernon will speak on "Latin America and American Business: Confrontation or Cooperation?" The lecture will be held on Thursday, March 12 in the Given Auditorium.

Dr. Vernon is the Professor of International Trade and Investment at Harvard Business School. He holds a Ph.D. from Columbia University. Professor Vernon has served as a consultant to the State Department since 1961 and holds numerous other consulting and research positions.

MAJOR MAJOR MAJOR MAJOR

Open Teas for freshmen sponsored by each department on campus will begin next week. These teas are held to familiarize prospective majors with the faculty of each department and to answer any questions concerning the major requirements and program. The first tea is being sponsored by the Department of Philosophy and Religion on Wednesday, March 11. Meeting time is 4:15 in the Smith Lounge.

On Thursday, March 12 the Departments of Chemistry, Math, and Physics will sponsor teas for prospective freshmen majors. The tea will begin at 4:15 in the Keyes Building.

Other teas will be announced as they are scheduled.

A YEAR OF PROPOSALS

The recent occupation of Lorimer Chapel by the Student Organization for Black Unity may appear to many to be just an unnecessary act of force. Yet the action taken by the blacks is a much more complex matter; in terms of the specific goals set forth in the five demands, the action taken at the Chapel may prove in the end to be the only means available for achieving the goals.

The problem of the white-black imbalance has existed for many years at Colby. Much has been tried in order to rectify the situation. The latest series of efforts can be traced at least as far back as early 1969. Various key questions were raised by black senior John McInain after completing a study of the problem of black recruitment in January 1969. Administration response to his work seemed encouraging; figures available at Dean Carroll's office show a conscious effort on the part of the Admissions people to recruit qualified blacks. Yet the Admissions people were and are hampered in their efforts to recruit blacks and all disadvantaged students by the limited amount of scholarships available. The overcoming of this limitation might necessarily involve a total re-ordering of Colby's priorities; thus the complexity of the matter.

In the Spring of 1969 the black issue fully arose as a major topic of discussion and debate. The detailed "Proposals for a New Colby," which followed the famous Nine Proposals, were submitted; the last section of these "Proposals" relates to the white-black imbalance at Colby. The measures suggested at that time (Spring, 1969) correspond closely to today's Five Demands. In the election of Student Government officers for

the school year 1969-1970, Charles Terrell, a black and currently President of the Student Organization for Black Unity, ran for the position of President. With the party name of Uhuru Nakawi (Freedom Now), Charles and his colleagues placed the matter of Colby's black-white imbalance at the head of their priority list. However, with the collapse of the Chapel group, the loss at the polls of Charles and four of his colleagues, and the initiation of plans for the Constitutional Convention, the black issue was forgotten by late Spring.

Efforts since September to revive debate on the black issue and to employ the necessary channels of reform have thus far yielded only disappointing results. Student Government had all it could do first semester to allocate all of its money and to supervise the delegates to the Con-Con; many faculty and administrative members found much of their spare time taken up by the Con-Con process. Meanwhile, the blacks of Colby united for the first time in the Student Organization for Black Unity.

Activities of the Organization for Black Unity went relatively unnoticed during the past fall and the current winter. The only exceptions to this previous appear to be the actions taken by the organization at the Catherine Taylor lecture, and the work done this January by three members of Black Unity in recruiting potential black students for Colby.

At the February 19, 1970 meeting of the Admissions Committee, the Student Organization for Black Unity submitted a series of recommendations concerning Colby's relationship with underprivileged minority groups. Yet cause for



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Charlie Terrell

CON CON PROGRESS

S L O W

by Andy Starkis

Student involvement in non-academic affairs tends to follow the same episodic pattern as the students' studies. The overall goal of four years' education is divided into shorter bits of either nine months or four months (in the case of Jan Plan, only one month). Within each of these shortened periods the student works in a number of areas on encapsulated bodies of knowledge, which he pursues until the end of that semester or year and then drops. The knowledge may be refined and applied, but the continuity of learning is broken. The vacations which separate the semesters (and during which the student reverts to a wholly different environmental situation) further serve to isolate the semesters in time.

These factors-together with a youthful propensity for change and experimentation--work against a sustained effort toward goals that cannot be reached within a semester or two. As yet, however, due to the remarkable efforts of many people, this has not happened to the progress begun during last year's spring semester. Although the ostensible goal has undergone considerable modification (if not revision) since that time, present progress clearly finds its source there. That was what one might call the semester of ferment--the semester of confrontation.

Last summer and first semester were periods of planning and of design to meet the problems brought to light in the spring. The result was, in one view, a piece of paper with a stamp of approval. Though such a view is indeed superficial, without implementation, the recommendations of the Con-Con are indeed no more than scraps of paper. The plans for new structures in the governance of the school have now been completed and certified; it remains to be built.

Some signs of the progress being made in this regard have already surfaced publicly. The Faculty has now chosen its representatives to the Conference and Review Board; Student Government, through Tony Maramarco, has been advertising for and interviewing students interested in filling the forty new

The organization for all these developments has thus far been internal, each group taking the indicated actions essentially its own initiative. The Administration is conspicuously out of sight. As administrations are wont to do today, Colby's has assumed a "low profile" as far as Con-Con is concerned. This had been done neither out of fear nor from neglect. (The Board of Trustees authorized the President "to take the actions necessary to implement" the proposal for Structural Modification). It is the President's feeling that, in keeping with the primacy of faculty and student roles in the Con-Con recommendations, it is more advisable to allow those bodies to take the maintain the initiative as much as possible. One step that was taken was the President's request of Dean Johnson that he look into the present situation of the various faculty committees with respect to student membership and/or participation. This turned up a number of interesting facts. As well as identifying what students were on committees, it was helpful in a couple of cases in suggesting as possible future members of committees students who had previously shown enough interest to attend the regular meetings of those committees. Also, in one case, the committee chairman reported not only that his committee had no students, but also that the chairman had no knowledge of the committee's existence.

On the whole, matters are proceeding quite smoothly, if a bit slowly. Yet this slow pace is, strangely enough, a positive sign. If it existed in spite of pressure to speed it up, the situation would be otherwise. But there has been no such pressure. Nor has there been any of the kind of frenzied fervor that existed last spring and to some degree, this fall during Con-Con. Progress in the absence of such circumstantial forces from without or within should be viewed by past skeptics as an indication that the students can function as well known for their powers of somnambulant endurance. This is not to suggest that a little excitement might not help matters, but only that its

absence will not stop them.

Curiously, one of the people most eagerly awaiting the new order is Dean Rosenthal. He had hoped that the new committee on Rights and Rules would have begun functioning this week. That committee has the responsibility for reviewing the existing non-academic rules, and recommending changes or entirely new rules. College drug regulations and dormitory rules among other regulations in the jurisdiction of this committee are the dean's primary concern here. And not only would he like to see the committee act on this matter, he already has prepared a list of priorities he would like considered. Unfortunately, the dean will have to wait at least another week to get started.

committee positions created by Con-Con. Those vacancies would have been filled at this week's Stu-G meeting but for a minor oversight. By next week the appointments will have been made. Because of a conflict with the annual elections for the executive board of Stu-G, the elections for the student members of the CRB will have to be postponed until after the Stu-G elections. (Those interested in running for the CRB should be reminded that the elections for the top three classes are by class and academic division of the major and at large for the freshmen).

The Faculty in selecting its representatives to the CRB, has gone further in completing its part of the task of implementation. Since faculty appointments to committees are made in the fall, only minor changes in committee representation will have to be made in line with the Con-Con recommendations. Just as Stu-G must choose representatives (seven) to the Faculty Meeting, the Faculty will also delegate two of its members to participate in Stu-G meetings. In the area of departmental planning, meetings with student majors are now being called by individual departments to establish procedures for increased student participation in accordance with the Con-Con guidelines.

CANDIDATE OSBORN : A CON CON MAN

Last week Fred Osborn entered the contest for the President of Student Government. Known primarily for his leadership of the student delegation at Con Con and his plethora of BMW's, Osborn spoke with ECHO reporters Sunday explaining his reasons for running and the major issues of his campaign.

When asked about the possible benefits derived from the Convention, Osborn responded: "The major good that came of it was a greater amount of respect by the establishment portion of the college for the students. I really agree with Dr. Mayo, chairman of the Convention, that it was a great demonstration of mutual understanding and the ability to work together.

"It was very hard because we had extremely polarized factions which had definite ideas. Everybody was reasonable, but reasonable on his own terms and what is reasonable to me is not reasonable to some of the Trustees, for instance, nor is what's reasonable to them reasonable to me.

"We found that the Convention gave us a lot of intangible power because of the respect we developed from the Trustees. For instance, now we can go well-behaved and use the channels that have been set up, and go to

the Trustees with a proposal that has exhausted all channels. If through all that, we still don't get what we want, we have a very powerful reason to get upset about it and adopt more radical forms of getting it accomplished.

"And the reason we would resort to that is that these changes are inevitable and are going to have to come. Now, I'm here only another year and of the people are here no more than three years. We don't want to have changes that we need now happen in five years."

A central theme in Osborn's talk was that the students have a responsibility to give the new system "a good try." Clearly, Osborn possesses an understanding of the altered structure that is equal to that of any other individual on campus. He also possesses a great faith in the applicability of the system to Colby's pressing needs, and stresses his ability to operate effectively within the reforms he worked to actualize.

He said: "I'm fairly pleased with a lot of what's there. I think a lot of the students were pushing for more power, which is a difficult term to define. But they have more power; they have a lot of influence now and I want to see it used. We'll then find out what needs to be changed in it."

Much that the student delegation proposed at the Convention was rejected. Indeed, the final shape of the Convention's recommendations had little resemblance to the student program.

Osborn explained: "The Senate proposal that was brought up in the beginning of the Convention incorporated a legislative body that could override the corporation. This we tried to get through at the end and it was sort of misinterpreted by everybody. The original Senate had a committee system and a sort of crisis committee which was the Senate. Of course, the Senate in our proposal was going to be a legislative body for the Rules and Regulations in academic as well as

non-academic areas. That got whittled down and revised.

"I don't think we sold out. I think the whole action of the Convention was to convince people that one idea was better than another, and if it got voted in, we all had to accept it."

He reiterated: "You have to appreciate the fact that it is a definite improvement -- which is an important thing some people tend to overlook."

Osborn also voiced his support of the content of last year's ill-fated Nine Proposals. He emphasized that not only is it important for students to gain greater freedom but also to accept the responsibility of independence. He expressed strong belief in the salubrity of self-reliance and criticized students who desire the college to coddle and protect them. "I see a great strength in being able to run your own life and have your own say and make your own decisions because you're certainly going to have to do that eventually."

On the question of the role of a college, he said: "I personally feel that a college, as an educational system, should exist for the bringing together of students and faculty. To me, a dormitory should be an apartment building -- you pay rent and you go there. If you're going to teach people how to live in the world, they've got to have the responsibility of making their own rules and living in their own situations."

When asked about alternatives if working within the system fails to bring about change, Osborn twice repeated his intention to utilize all the possibilities presented by the new structure. He then emphasized the importance of obtaining information in depth about the problem.

"Now I still haven't answered your question. You want to know if I would resort to demonstration, taking over Eustis, riot or something... Yes, I would but only when we really have exhausted what's there and, therefore, are justified in our riot... When you

really have legitimately done everything you possibly can to be nice and courteous and reasonable with them (as they will be with you) then you can get angry and really start to tear things up to get your point across."

Interviewer: "You would then support non-violent demonstrations?"

Osborn: "Right, and eventually I would have to support violent demonstrations but only in really extreme circumstances."

Osborn stressed as primary issues "dormitory autonomy, course load, and pass-fail courses." He suggested "a whole realm of academic and curriculum reform, including black studies and the cultural impact of black/minority/city ideas and a reform or enlargement of the current lecture /concert offerings to combat our physical isolation."

Osborn also believes that part of the President's responsibility is to support student demonstrations on issues of state or national importance. He said: "I think my involvement would come from personal convictions and, of course, from a sort of vote of confidence from the representatives that compose the student government body. If there was another Moratorium march as there was last October, I would definitely support that and assist it in whatever way possible. I think student involvement in national politics is a very good thing, a very healthy thing, although very often it gets a little bit out of hand. There's a lot of senselessness that happens with the SDS factions and really doesn't accomplish anything. My philosophy here is basically if it's going to help fine."

Osborn is twenty-three years old. He grew up in Philadelphia, Penn., and entered Princeton in 1964. After one year, he abandoned that Ivy League institution and, under threat of the draft, joined the army. He served in Vietnam in the signal corps rising to the position of sergeant. Upon his discharge, he decided to return to college and chose Colby. Since then, Osborn has gained prominence particularly through his dominant role in Con Con.



SETU-G RHETORIC

The first order of business of the March 2nd meeting was the question of R.O.T.C. A motion was made to the effect that all academic credit for the courses offered under Aerospace Studies would be abolished as of September 1970. The following discussion centered around the question of does the college maintain its autonomy as a result of having the instructors for these courses nominated by the Air Force from a group of Air Force officers.

The Pro faction argued that since the college can not actively seek out the instructors, i.e. the only place these instructors are coming from is the Air Force, then the college is actually a subservient of the "establishment". Thus the college in effect loses its autonomy.

The Con segment retorted with the fact that the college has the ultimate decision with regard to the hiring of these instructors. They said that the college interviews each instructor before he can become a member of the faculty, and furthermore, the college has the right to dismiss any of these instructors at its discretion.

Without having come to any real decision as to whether or

not it was not in the best interest of the school to have these instructors nominated from the Air Force, the question was called and a vote taken: 15-13 against.

Another motion was then made making the credits from Aerospace Studies non-applicable toward the graduate requirements. This in effect allows the grade to be figured with the cumulative average, and keeps the acknowledgement of the course on the student's record.

This seemed to be an acceptable compromise for it was passed 18-10.

The ECHO then asked for this terms allocation and was readily granted \$5300. They stated that they intended to increase the number of pages and to add two more issues for this semester.

The Scraffyn Coffee House was then allocated \$150 to cover expenses for this semester.

A new organization's constitution was then introduced. The group is A.I.D. Assistance and Information on Drugs. The group is set up to assist any students in difficulty with drugs and to give information concerning drugs to any and all seeking

it. A motion was made to approve the constitution and it was passed.

To cover expenses for two banquets held last semester, \$50 was given to the International Relations Club.

Mike Meserve then asked the body for \$90 to pay for the movie Salt of the Earth and the bringing of two speakers to the campus for a debate. The speakers would be a registered communist and a "radical". Admission will be charged at the showing of the movie.

Steve Orlov then reported that the contract with Mohammed Ali had been signed. He noted that Mohammed would speak on his Black Muslim Religion, the Draft, the black white relations, and his athletic experiences as the heavy weight boxing champion. A chuckle was then derived from the news that a \$2 admission charge would be collected except for thirteen year-olds and card carrying Colby students (they only pay a \$1).

The meeting was then adjourned so that we could make it to the hockey game.



CHAPEL 18 ↔ STRIDER

blacks

During March of 1969, "A Program of Necessary Improvements at Colby College" was submitted to the Administration in the form of nine demands. Within a matter of days these demands became proposals. Of these nine proposals which were so essential to the college's improvement, only three have been instituted. Shortly after the nine proposals were introduced a more detailed list of "Proposals for a New Colby" was submitted. These additional proposals were to be acted upon "immediately." Instead of immediate action we got Con-Con. "And meanwhile what happens to needed changes: They wait while the structure necessary for them is prepared, i.e., more committees." Hence, the student body has given the committees system a year and as a result has gained nothing more than more committees.

The Student Organization for Black Unity is now taking action simply because we feel that our concerns cannot wait another year. If you will recall, the last section of the "Proposals for a New Colby" stated:

The white/black racial imbalance on this campus is racist as well as discriminatory against the twelve Afro-Americans now in residence. In order to rectify this situation the following measures should be enacted:

1. The recruitment of black students who would probably require some type of remedial assistance. Such assistance could be given in a variety of ways.
 - A. Colby could establish a summer preparatory program such as those now in existence at Bowdoin and the University of Maine (Upward Bound).
 - B. Colby could endeavor to send as many incoming black students as possible to existing Upward Bound programs.
 - C. Colby could establish a transitional year or similar program to cope with the needs of these students while they are here.
2. The hiring of as many as possible black professors.
3. The establishment, on a permanent basis, of basic courses such as the Negro History course being taught by Professor Foner this semester.
4. The incorporation of various aspects of black culture and black concerns into certain existing courses now offered in various departments at Colby.
5. The admission of a freshman class which will be at least 10% black.

Not only have these measures not been instituted, but more important, they have been completely ignored by Con-Con. Although little of substance has emerged from Con-Con, it has, at least, served as a guise for acting upon those changes necessary for Colby. But it is just as well that Con-Con "the new system for change in Colby" has not concerned itself with issues important to the Black students. We doubt that we could stand peacefully and hear the endless rhetoric of this new bureaucratic system. Thus, Colby has made it impossible for us to take any other course of action but to occupy Lorimer Chapel until our demands are met.

FURTHER EXPLICATION OF THE GOALS OF THE STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY

THESE GOALS MUST BE INSTITUTED NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER, 1970.

At our previous meeting with the Admissions Committee we indicated that we were giving an outline of our goals and that modifications would be made in the future.

1. Because the Admissions Office has received only seventy-eight (78) applications from potential Black students we are altering the number of incoming Black students we are altering the number of incoming Black freshmen to at least fifty (50). This is a reasonable number to expect.
2. As we strongly advocated earlier, Colby must officially implement a Black Sub-Freshman Week. The students will arrive Wednesday, April 22, 1970, and leave Sunday, April 26, 1970. Transportation will be paid by Colby for those

who cannot afford it.

3. The point average requirement for students on financial aid must be abolished.

A single standard on academic achievement for each class should be applied equally to all students, regardless of their financial arrangements with the college. The separate academic requirement for students receiving financial assistance shall be abolished. (In the past, scholarship funds were allocated as rewards for academic achievement in secondary school with less regard to financial need. Now, however, financial aid is given primarily to students accepted by Colby though not able to meet financial requirements. While it is necessary to use academic excellence as one criterion for initial allocation of financial aid, it is unnecessarily discriminatory to require a higher academic standard for scholarship students to retain their aid, than the standard necessary to continue at Colby. The loss of financial assistance can prevent the recipient from remaining at Colby while a student who is able to pay his own way and who has a lower academic average can stay at the college. This form of class discrimination is inappropriate to an academic institution.) (Proposal Nine, March, 1969.)

4. A Black Studies Program is needed at Colby. The Black Studies Program would serve to revitalize the suppressed international Black experiences and achievements. If Colby is to recognize the Black Man's existence, if it seeks not to play an essential role in this suppression, it must initiate programs that will affirm that recognition.

For expedience, a Black Studies Program need not be an established department. Courses dealing with the Black experience may be offered in the various departments now existing. Essential will be offerings in literature, music and art. It is, however, imperative that a Black professor be hired to teach the offerings in Black history.

5. The admission of the freshman class will be at least 10% Black after the class of 1974.

STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY

strider

March 3, 1970

To the Student Organization for Black Unity:

The document you asked to have delivered to me and others has been received, and, with members of the faculty and administrative staff, its implications have been explored. I have a few comments to make to you.

All of us at Colby, I am sure, appreciate the genuineness of your concern. There is no need to relate to you the accomplishments of the past few years, but under these circumstances I believe it worthwhile to note that these have shown positive movement toward the ends you seek. Please bear in mind, too, that the college is committed to work toward still more significant achievement. For example, the Board of Trustees is even now forming a Commission of Equal Opportunity whose deliberations will establish priorities and hopefully bring results; the offices of Admissions and Financial Aid have given the objectives of more black students and more financial support for black students high priority and have been devising means to hasten their realization.

But there is something else that I am sure you must realize. Valid and workable decisions on complex problems are reached, especially in an academic community, through rational

discussion and in an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual respect among those involved in making decisions. Without these ingredients constructive discussion is hampered. The trouble with "demands," as I have observed before, is that they close doors rather than open them. The college can respond better to requests and proposals.

Furthermore, the college cannot engage in the most useful kinds of discussion under the present circumstances. The occupation of a building occasions disruption of normal college activities, and, as long as you are obstructing the normal use of Lorimer Chapel, you are engaged in illegal trespass.

If it is approach to your stated goals that concerns you most, you can signal this by leaving the chapel and talking with some of us about real approaches to these goals.

If you remain in the chapel, it will appear that your concerns are more with the notoriety of your action and with the atmosphere which could easily be established through continued occupation.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. L. Strider
President

blacks

March 3, 1970

The document that you addressed to us has been received, and, with the members of the Student Organization for Black Unity, its implications have been explored. We now have a few comments to make to you.

Since you realized that there is no need to relate to us "the accomplishments of the past few years" it would save us all a great deal of time if you'd concern yourselves with the necessities of the future. If you are to fully recognize the situation as it now stands it will be necessary that you alter your way of thinking in terms of dealing with student rights. Obviously, we would not now be in the CHAPEL if we were confident in the administrative mechanisms that you have instituted to bring about change. Thus, we are not interested in the Commission that the Board of Trustees is now forming in order to "establish priorities and hopefully bring results". For we know where the priorities lie and we know that hope is all too often hollow. Therefore, if you insist upon hoping for the results that we now realize that the "high priority" that the offices of Admissions and Financial Aid have given the objectives of Black students is just not high enough.

We are also at odds in terms of your seeing our demands as "complex problems." There is nothing at all complex about the five demands. The complexity lies in your inability to free yourselves from the administrative paternalism and red tape which might unduly complicate a matter that is quite simple. You must also realize that our actions, thus far, have been abundantly conducive to coming to terms in "an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual respects. Once again, let us be frank in informing you of the improbability of the atmosphere becoming any more conducive to coming to terms than it is now. Although you say the college can respond better to requests and proposals, the fact remains that the proposals which were outlined last year in "Proposals For a New Colby" were not considered by the Constitutional Convention. Hence, the college has given us no alternative but to issue demands. We are now convinced that this college is at a stage where demands will serve more readily as a mechanism for opening doors than for closing them.

If you are unable to engage in "the most useful kinds of discussion under the present circumstances" then it appears that we are not going to be able to discuss this matter. The perpetration of racism "occasions disruption" of normal human development. Therefore, we feel justified in obstructing the normal use of Lorimer Chapel. Hence, the matter of illegal trespass in the Chapel is pitifully irrelevant when compared to the matter of man's illegal trespass against human dignity.

The institution of our goals is our primary concern; but

Con't on pg. 10

March 3, 1970

Dear President Strider,

After reading carefully the "demands" of the Student Organization for Black Unity I have come to the personal conclusion that, considering the problem of our place and days, they are just requests that should be met with all haste. It strikes me that these are, furthermore, not "demands" in the sense of imperatives issued toward an individual or institution; but rather "demands" in the sense of statements of need approaching vital necessity. Our bodies demand air. The air does not resent these demands, but likely complies with a sense of joy at having the gift to give. I hope you and the administration of the college will not make the error of taking the demands of the Black student group as directed ad hominem. You have spoken in the past of closed and open doors. It must be remembered that it is your hand, and that of the administrative powers that ultimately open or close that door.

I have spoken and written in the past of what I feel is some lack of imagination in the management of the human and financial wealth of Colby. I will be personally disappointed if the cry of poverty is used to thwart the just demands of the Black student group.

applicants is ridiculous, not reasonable. Colby must not show racial discrimination in this or any other way. I feel that if a correlative number of applications had been made this year, such a percentage rate of acceptance would be justifiable. But to take over 64% of the black applicants would be a demonstration of excessive favoritism.

Why just a BLACK Sub-Freshmen Week? Again, I feel we should not go out of our way to single out the Black frosh for special treatment. If a student is from a ghetto area and thus would benefit from such a program, it's fine, but would not some non-blacks qualify for such a plan also?

The point average requirement for financial aid is a bad thing and its abolition should be dealt with as soon as possible. However, it is not just a demand of black students.

The Black Studies Program is a great idea but should not be instituted unless there is adequate student support. (No doubt there would be.) The history department offers three courses in Afro-American history; this is a start and the accusations that the administration has failed to grant due consideration to demands is unjustified. Black professors are very much in demand now and good ones are sought by many colleges. Colby certainly could use at least one, but let us not lower our standards by hiring a professor just

you stop to think of it. Compared to drastic actions on other campuses it might even appear comic were it not for the serious nature of the issues that attend it. Be that as it may, the occupation has caused considerable consternation among some and foolish reactions among others. Since I am a teacher, I should like at least to do one thing that teachers can do: grasp an opportunity to teach about something important.

The occupation is not a drastic act. But to the extent that it may be seen as one, it is certainly an understandable act. The Black Students have been accused of rashly deserting the established channels of decision-making at Colby. The college administration's initial response to their demands in effect scolded them for being naughty: "We will talk about your issues - and perhaps even seriously - but you have to stop your foolishness and talk on our terms." The problem with this response is that it assumes that Black students have some basis for trusting in the efficacy of "our terms" and "established channels." But in fact both the historical experience of Blacks and their experience at Colby suggest the reasonableness of at least caution and perhaps even distrust in approaching established channels.

Blacks can find little evidence in American history that would lead them to

the EPC talked in the absence of Blacks about the difficulties faced by Blacks at Colby. More recently - before the Constitutional Convention at Colby - the Trustees agreed to appoint a Commission on Equal Opportunity. Again we see how Black priorities fare: while Trustee budgeting, fund-raising, and other committees continued to function during the CON-CON, the appointment of the Commission on Equal Opportunity and the initiation of its activities had to wait until after CON-CON. The college apparently did not want to deal with issues of inequality in a precipitous fashion. So here too - trust in "business-as-usual"??? Trust in "our terms"?

Sometimes, of course, the upholders of "established channels" themselves find it convenient or necessary to depart from these channels. Thus, I recall a faculty meeting at which the faculty were "informed" that the college had accepted an invitation to participate in Program II - an experimental, individualized program of study that, whatever its merits, was entered into without the usual faculty decision-making mechanisms being called into action. On another occasion, the faculty were "informed" that the college was going to allow freshmen to participate in varsity athletics. In both cases, reasons were offered to explain the departure from the usual channels of decision-making. But - departures there were.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

We are living in a society that on many levels approaches absurdity. It is a challenge to the colleges to lead away from this catastrophic course. While one might argue that it is absurd to promise to have always in a given student body a "black" constituency of at least 10%, it is possibly more absurd, considering again our place and days, to encounter a college with a "white" student body of over 90%.

As you are well aware, the validity of the college as both an institution fit to lead and fit to conserve the best of our human past is being challenged. A moment in which some organizational and financial juggling is accepted - as would no doubt be the case in the immediate meeting of the Black student group's demands - would be a moment of truth. I personally have no doubt that the college that would first result would be an interim phenomenon - a creature of the times hopefully caught into an evolution toward a finer and cleaner fruition of its self. Nevertheless I am convinced that this first moment of truth is necessary - now - at Colby. I hope you will be generous and hold in your vision concerning this matter.

Sincerely,
Abbott Meader

March 3, 1970

Dear Editor:

The demands of the Student Organization for Black Unity are not "ridiculously reasonable" but extreme and unfeasible. Should Blacks be singled out, pampered, and given extra help just because they are black?

The first demand is totally excessive. The seventy-eight applications from black students should be considered in the same way that other applications are considered; to accept a student just because he is black is a grave mistake. To ask the admissions office to take fifty out of the seventy-eight Black

because of his color.

The fifth demand can be met only if the number of black applicants increases substantially. It would be highly discriminatory to have an acceptance rate of 10% if only, say, 2% of the applicants were black; such a biased admission program must be avoided.

Another point is the money involved. The Black Sub-Freshmen Week would be quite costly, as would the Black Studies Program. And would it be fair to give full tuition to a few under-privileged students if it would take away needed financial assistance from many other students, just to balance Colby racially? Colby is a college, not a welfare agency.

The Black Students have raised many important and relevant questions but their communication should be channelled differently. I do not think that their methods will be effective. Staying in the chapel won't really accomplish much at all. The Con-Con proposals have just recently been accepted by the Board of Trustees and it is too early now to condemn them. Much work has been done to provide a better "bureaucratic system" and why not give it a chance?

I agree that it is unfortunate that Colby is so "un-Black" but the demands of the Student Organization for Black Unity are excessive and discriminatory.

Sincerely,

Ginny Leslie
Class of 1971

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE COLBY
AN OPEN LETTER TO THE
COLBY COMMUNITY
BUT ESPECIALLY TO THE STUDENTS
WHO ARE THE ONES MOST LIKELY
TO LEARN SOMETHING FROM
OUR CURRENT CRISIS

A drastic action like the occupation of Lorimer Chapel is really not very drastic when

trust in the chances of their interests being given reasonable attention within the normal institutions of our society. Business-as-usual has always worked to the disadvantage of Blacks - by ignoring, demeaning, or oppressing them. Their interests have almost invariably been placed far down the list of national priorities: at the Constitutional Convention, during the period of Slavery, during the Civil War, late in the nineteenth century, during the period of "Progressivism" and the New Freedom, and so forth. An "acceptable" level of unemployment today - 3% to 4% of the labor force - masks a 6%-8% level of unemployment among Blacks generally and a level of 12%-25% among young Black urban youth. Need one go on?

If one were to explore the individual life histories of Colby's Black students, one would find duplicated many times the kinds of demeaning, ego-crushing, and trust-dissolving experiences that are eloquently described in the writings of Richard Wright, W.E.B. DuBois,

Malcolm X, James Baldwin, Kenneth Clark, and many other Blacks who have tried to give us some sense of what it means to grow up Black in America.

Thus, the occupation would be an understandable departure from established channels even if Colby were the most responsive white college conceivable in America. But it has not been. We should of course commend the efforts of some people like the Dean of Admissions who have tried in the past to foster some of the goals advocated by the Student Organization for Black Unity. But proposals to increase the number of Black students at the college, and to develop some kind of transitional summer program for Black and white students who might benefit from it, have travelled from committee to committee during the past two years without coming to fruition. When the proposal was before the Educational Policy Committee a member of the Committee suggested that Black students be invited to the committee to discuss the situation they faced on campus. But no invitations were ever tendered. And

Finally, a note on style that cannot be ignored. Style is after all important. A woman appreciates not merely being kissed but being kissed tenderly, and in the absence of garlic. I am reminded of a heated faculty meeting last spring when the Physics Department Chairman, spying a dog that wandered into the room, exclaimed: "Well, it looks like still another student is seeking entry to the meeting." There was no disapproval expressed of this disgusting remark, either by the faculty or by the presiding officer. So much for style at Colby. Should we really emulate our elders?

My intent has been to place the actions of the Black students in some perspective, for it seems to be their action, not their issues, that have caused greatest concern. The issues seem reasonable enough, and if anything they are remarkable for their moderation. They will, I am sure, receive extensive discussion in coming days. At this point it is important for us to attempt in every way we can to persuade those in positions of power to use their power responsibly and humanely and creatively in responding to S.O.B.U.'s demands and not to commit the kind of blunder that will only further alienate Blacks from whites and involve Black and white youth together of the effete and pernicious character of contemporary American institutions.

If we can get out of our white, institutionally-biased bag of rationalizing abstractions and fears, we will see that the Black students have been moderate and reasonable. Support them. The life you improve may be your own.

Evert Makinen

"change: is u is or is u alnt. change. now now change. for the better change."

Don Lee, Black poet.
Evert Makinen

Con't on pg. 10

ART DEPARTMENT (stymied)

Vice-President Spiro Agnew in one of his recent runoffs declared that we should be wary of the "soft sciences" referring especially to the arts. Many have wondered whether Eustis might be listening to Spiro, for while the school strikes an artistic pose, presumably in order to attract "desirable students" it is true that many students are denied entrance to creative art courses due to administration policy.

Colby is faced with a special problem - whether to satisfy obvious needs of one creative element of the community or to continue to abide by laws based partly in economic realities.

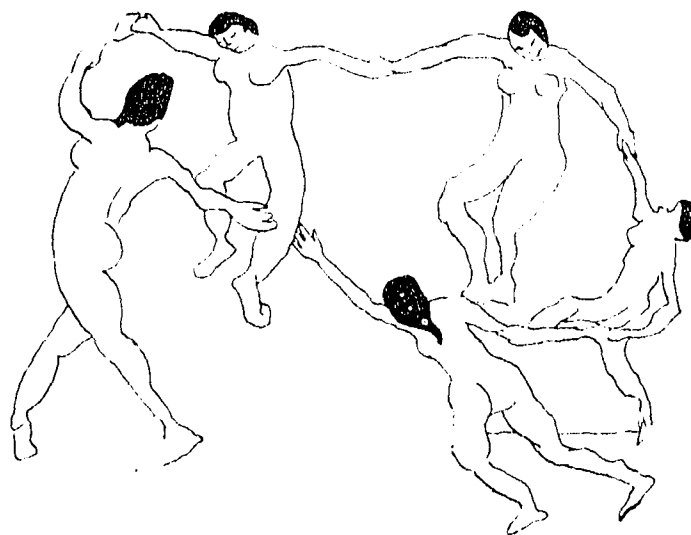
Chairman of the Art Department James Carpenter stated that the greatest need facing the art department is the addition of a faculty member. This new member would work in the area of art history, thus freeing the two studio faculty from responsibility for conducting two discussion sections of Art 121-122. This would enable the department to offer a new section of Design or Drawing and also a baby sculpture course, presumably to be taught by Miss Matthews. Such a course would enable Miss Matthews to deal with the fundamentals of sculpture more tangibly.

Prof. Carpenter mentioned, as did Dean Johnson, that the Art department was historically rather young, adding two faculty members in ten years. On the surface that may sound like rapid faculty expansion, but in Professor Carpenter's words, "that doesn't seem excessive insofar as enrollment in Art courses has something like tripled in that time." At this time the studio courses are overflowing. Two sections of design and two sections of drawing are choked. Abbott Meader is forced to turn away over half the students who try to enter these courses. "We don't like turning away half the applicants - we can't feel we are serving the college this way." The only people who can get in are art majors and seniors. The seniors never go any farther (at Colby at least) than their introduction to creative courses while thus leaving the art majors virtually the only students who can fill out higher courses in painting and sculpture.

The lack of a third lecturer also cuts down on the number and type of courses the department would like to offer. This year, Mr. Miller's replacement, Mr. Freedman, is teaching a course in Contemporary American Art. Next year, however, this potentially extremely relevant and crucial course goes back into mothballs when Mr. Freedman departs, and Mr. Miller offers Architecture over again. Courses in Ancient, Medieval and Oriental art would also be desirable according to Mr. Carpenter.

Prof. Carpenter did not mention any particular budgetary problems. "We get pretty much what we ask for although in certain areas we would naturally like to expand."

When asked why the art department was denied additional faculty members, Prof. Carpenter alluded to the college's attempt to maintain a 15:1 student-faculty ratio. Dean Johnson admitted that this was a basic reason for the denial, but went on in some detail to explain the various historical precedents and economic factors involved in the decision not to add any new faculty at this time.



For one thing, faculty salaries are paid out of one pot. At the moment, if new faculty were added, the pot would stay the same, resulting in pay cuts for the rest of the faculty. The faculty is increased only when students are added, and the Board of Trustees has elected to maintain enrollment at 1500 "for the foreseeable future". Thus, in inflationary times, Colby faculty salaries have risen at a fair rate, though interestingly enough, not as high as they might have risen since when the College has previously grown, the faculty has grown as well. Thus, early in the 60's when Colby's enrollment was growing, faculty was added where there was need - and art picked up two more at that time.

Another way faculty may be added to a particular department occurs when some other department loses a member. Dean Johnson asserted that this takes a certain amount of time since a) the department must be cautioned as to wanting interest b) the dismissed member must be given fair warning c) the overall faculty distribution problem has to be reconsidered. Last year an interesting situation developed when Geoffrey Smith, a geology instructor, asked to be given the chance to take over the teaching of the Astronomy course, since Mr. Robert Davies was leaving. His request was denied and many have asked "where did the faculty member go?" The answer is indirectly Psychology which added Mr. Zolner but, due to a resignation, remains the same.

Dean Johnson mentioned that the Other departments would maintain that their needs are just as great as those of Art. Certainly Mr. Jacobsen looms as awfully alone in Education, and Sociology desires another man as well. But at the same time, nowhere has the policy making been quite so laggard in regard to recognizing the sheer volume of student interest. Colby should ask whether its prime purpose is to serve this student interest or merely pretend to serve it by keeping the faculty salaries and the student-faculty ratio high. Perhaps the economic reality to be faced is just as much in the student interest and applies in a much broader sense. Still, Colby should treat the arts less hypocritically and clarify, for the students' sake, its attitude and stance. Carpenter seems to feel some anxiety as well when he stated, "The facts pretty much speak for themselves. All I get is agreement over there (Eustis) but I will be glad when we move from hope and semi-promises to reality. Given the XXXXXXXX for faculty enlargement as presented by Dean Johnson, expansion of the art department faculty will not become reality at least until additions are made to Bixler Center. Still, given the volume of student interest, which should be the overriding factor in considering any addition of faculty, it is tempting to hope or even to demand for progress in the area before much more time passes.

poor man's auto

The Financial Aid Committee, at a recent meeting, has modified the regulation prohibiting financial aid students from registering cars. Henceforth applicants for financial aid will complete a Negotiable Student Assets form listing any asset having resale value in excess of \$100. Such assets include bank accounts, stocks, bonds, real estate, furs, jewelry excluding heirlooms and marriage rings, ski equipment, electronic equipment, boats, motors, skimoiles, and motor vehicles. The total value of these assets will be appended to item No. 21, "applicant's own assets", of the Parents' Confidential Statement. If keeping with the policy of the College Scholarship Service an applicant's assets in excess of \$2,000 are treated as part of the family's assets. Student assets of \$2,000 or less are divided by 4 for presophomores, prorating the assets over the three upper-class years and allowing one-fourth of the original sum for beginning graduate study or to leave some funds for the period between graduation and the first income from

employment. Similarly assets of \$2,000 or less are divided by 3 for a prejunior and by 2 for a presenior (Manual for Financial Aid Officers, College Scholarship Service, 1968, sections 5-15 and 5-16).

Thus a sophomore with assets totaling \$1,000 including a car, will have his financial aid reduced by \$250, a junior by \$335, and senior by \$500. It also follows that a car with no resale value can be registered without penalty. The Committee also voted that a vehicle registered on campus will be considered a student asset regardless of legal ownership. Henceforth a student will not need permission from the Financial Aid Officer to register a car on campus.

Applicants for Financial Aid for 1970-71 may now pick up their materials in 402 Eustis. Deadline for submitting completed applications, including Parents' Confidential Statement, is Tuesday, April 7.

Con't from pg. 7 **BLACKS**

we will under no circumstances leave the Chapel in order to discuss these goals. If we were at all concerned with the so called notoriety of our actions then we would not have occupied a building as strategically non-functional as the Chapel. Notoriety is not our purpose and appearances are not our concerns. Thus, it would be to your advantage to concern yourselves less with how this situation now appears and more with how it should be resolved.

Once again, let us reiterate that our demands are so ridiculously reasonable that we feel insulted by the type of vague administrative irrelevancies embodied in your letter. We are confident that your next reply will address itself directly to the matter at hand. It would be in the best interests of all concerned to institute these demands while there is still time.

Student Organization for Black Unity

strider

Office of the President

March 4, 1970

To the Student Organization for Black Unity:

All of your requests are related positively to goals we already seek, but in most instances there continue to be serious economic or policy implications or both. No responsible administration can make decisions bypassing orderly procedures or prejudging faculty or Board actions. None of your requests can be acceded to at this moment as they now stand, and final resolution of substantive matters certainly cannot take place while you are engaged in illegal trespass and denial of access to a college building.

We are always open to meeting with you, and regret that you declined Dean Rosenthal's oral invitation to you yesterday to join us in such a discussion. I urge you to return Lorimer Chapel to its proper function and go back to your residences and classes. We are ready to discuss these substantive issues with you when you wish to, and when a time can be arranged.

Sincerely yours,
Robert E. L. Strider
President

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Con't from pg. 8

March 3, 1970

To the members of the Colby community:

Colby College Student Government is deeply concerned with the recent controversy which has developed between the college administration and the Student Organization for Black Unity. The extremely complex issues which have been raised and their full implications deserve a careful study by all members of the Colby community. Certain aspects of the initial letter by the Organization for Black Unity, and its subsequent repercussions, have both their positive and negative points. Although the issues involved in this incident appear simple to many, we feel that a majority of the Colby community has yet to realize the potential effects of all the developments to this time.

Since the communicative process is so vital to the complete understanding of all matters involved, Student Government would like to make certain that there is proper dissemination of all information. Therefore, we have allocated \$100 to the Organization for Black Unity for this purpose.

Ben Kravitz, President
Student Government

Dear Editor:

Though I firmly support virtually all of the demands of the black students, I am rather distressed at their tactics. I feel they would have a much stronger case and would be able to draw wider support for their cause had they first expeditiously exhausted the means available for instituting such changes. That the effects of the Constitutional Convention have not been put into effect, and therefore not ready for utilization, is as much the fault of student gradualness as of administration pokiness. The Faculty have already elected their members of the Conference and Review Board. Have we? I had understood the administration to be accountable to us now. A strong unified black group, with requests or demands in as good detail as those presented by the Organization, deserves the prompt and intense attention of the Student Government, the Faculty, and, primarily, the Administration. If we had the record of reply from an accountable committee chairman that "the matter will be taken up next week" and it is not possible to impress upon him the importance of acting immediately, I feel the group would be in a more reasonable position for justifying its tactics. As it is, I see antagonism and polarization being created. I also see some controversy and that, of course, is good.

Apparently the time has come now when proposals are initially presented as demands; when it must be more important to evaluate the issue on its own objective merits, and not on its presentation or promotion. I sincerely hope that the administration will be

responsive to the demands of this new "Chapel Group." But I still hold hope that the students, in the future, will at least give a good try to some machinery that was very painstakingly put together to insure equitable decision making with a minimum of hasty mistakes. Ben Kravitz in his opening statement to this year's Student Government Handbook said that the time is pregnant. We had the baby in November, when the Convention delivered its results. It is now the responsibility of the parents involved in that birth not to destroy the baby without helping it grow so they can see if it is a genius or a fool. All sides must now be reasonable and responsive.

Frederick Osborn

March 3, 1970

To the Editor of the Colby "Echo:"

The Board of Trustees accepted the results of Con Con and an "ECHO" editorial bemoaned the loss of time, but the Student Organization for Black Unity, in the true spirit of irresponsible dissent, splintered from the college community to issue a list of "demands." What the hell was the Con Con

Even with complete cooperation among all four economic groups, there just didn't seem to be enough time or money to solve the problems at hand. One group tried to create the perfect city by equalizing everything and even though they eliminated ghettos, wage differences, and the population problem, they still could not solve the problems of education and unemployment. Although this latter situation was unrealistic it made it clear how incredible the task of solving a city's problems is.

After planning, developing, and re-arranging their cities for about three and a half hours, the groups stopped their game and discussed what they had done. They examined the goals that each economic group had sought and the reasons for them. Probably the most basic problem that came out of all four discussions was the fact that in the city there are so many people and everybody wants something different. Another fact that became evident was the need for extensive birth control because the cities today cannot possibly solve the problems at hand if the population continues to increase at its present rate.

These group discussions were followed by a general discussion in Smith Lounge later in the evening. At that time most of the earlier points were reiterated and several others were developed. One of the biggest problems that was recognized was the fact that each economic team seemed to be out for its own interests and not for the good of the city. Of course, this is how it is in reality and is a major source of conflict today.



for?! I hope that the administration and the proper committees instituted through the Con Con flatly refuse these "demands" and all future "demands" from every minority group on campus that wishes to place itself above committees instituted for the benefit of the whole college community. The "goals" that best express irresponsible and short-sighted action are the two that have to do with admissions and orientation procedures. Where does this Black organization get the idea that every college must have a particular number of Blacks? Perhaps prospective Black students would rather not be two hundred miles from the nearest large city. The Sub-Freshman Week assumes an unlimited till that can be drawn on or, at least, that Black Freshmen will significantly benefit from four days of realizing that they are an alienated group and not a part of the other freshmen. This action

Con't on pg. 13

GHETTO GAME

Last Saturday afternoon a group of about forty Colby students took part in Symposium III. The participants played the Ghetto Game under the direction of Diane and Bill Savage, former head residents of Foss.

The Savages have played the game over 120 times with groups ranging from ghetto school children to city planners. It is based on the growth statistics of Chicago over the past several decades, but the rules restricting the game are kept to a minimum.

Those participating were split up into four groups with each group having at least one leader who controlled their game. The leaders included Bob Gordon, Ann McMorro, Steve Sherman, Lauren Littlefield and Lee Hobbs.

Each group was divided into four colors representing different economic levels. They ranged from the yellow who represented the very rich corporation owners to the red who were the extremely poor ghetto swellers. The latter are hindered by getting paid half as much as the yellow for the same amount of work and having much less political power. As a result, usually as the game progresses the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

This fact appeared to become more and more true as four groups developed their cities. They moved through the last several decades dealing with problems such as population increases, education, ghettos, taxes and industry. As the Ghetto Game progressed the participants found themselves more and more frustrated by the growing problems that had to be dealt with.

NEWSBRIEFS

WHERE?

The Outing Club is presenting a slide and movie showing on Wednesday March 11. The theme of program is skiing and Outing Club activities. No admission will be charged and the program will begin at 8:00 p.m.

HAVE YOU FELT?

Anyone who feels that they have been in close enough contact with Jan Brownstein, within the past week, to warrant needing protection against infectious hepatitis may receive the required amount of gamma globulin at the Infirmary any afternoon between 1 and 3 P.M.

RIGHT ON

President Strider has accepted an invitation from Student Government to speak at the next Stu-G meeting on Monday, March 9th. The purpose of Dr. Strider's talk will be to answer any questions that students may have and to exchange ideas on current issues of the campus. Dr. Strider will begin his talk about 7:30 in 2nd floor Roberts. All students are invited to attend.

BUSY BUSY BUSY

Academic Life Chairman, Tony Maramarco, stated in the last Student Government meeting that over 85 students were seeking the 47 new positions on faculty committees created by Con. Con. Maramarco, however, stated that there were still a few unrequested positions on the Senior Scholars, Professional Preparations, and Safety Committees available. At the next Stu-G meeting the nominations from the Academic Life Committee for all of these positions will be voted on.

A VERY GOOD THING

Professor Mayo, of the Human Development Department, is having Victor Weingarten and his wife visit the campus on Thursday and Friday, March 12-13. He is president of Victor Weingarten Associates, a public relations firm all of whose clients are in the health and welfare field.

Mr. Weingarten worked with Nelson Rockefeller in the original conference on revising the New York State Welfare System, and the recommendations they made were carried on to Nixon, who in turn used them as a basis for his national welfare plan. Mrs. Weingarten is the author of three books. Both are former newspaper writers.

Mr. and Mrs. Weingarten will talk with Business Administration, Economics, and English classes on public relations, publicity and writing. Dr. Mayo encourages interested students to make appointments to speak with the Weingartens beforehand with him.

WANT A JOB?

Any student -- male or female -- interested in serving as student assistants to head residents are requested to pick up an application form at the Office of the Deans of Students. Completed applications should be returned to the Dean's office no later than Friday, March 20.

BLOCK THAT KID, BLOCK THAT KID....

If you are interested in working for the Birth Control Information Center, or have any questions concerning it, please come to a meeting in the Paper Wall, Monday, March 9, at 6:00 P.M., or call Jennifer Schmid or Tocky Wetherhill, Mary Low, ext. 529 and 530.

PERAHIA POSTPONED

Because of illness, a concert by pianist Murray Perahia, scheduled for Wednesday at 8 p. m., has been postponed to Wednesday, April 29.

YOU KNOW WHAT FREUD WOULD SAY...

DO YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT?

On Saturday, March 7th, a total solar eclipse will occur in North America. The path of totality crosses Southern Mexico and passes up the Atlantic Coast. Only those in the path of totality will be able to see the total phase but nearly everyone in North America can observe the partial phases. Here are some guidelines for safely observing the partial phases.

DO NOT OBSERVE the partial phases with the unaided eye or any magnifying device. Your eye is designed to observe the reflected light of the sun. Looking directly at the surface of the sun permanently damages the human eye.

DO NOT OBSERVE the sun through dark glasses, photographic negatives, or smoked glass. All of these devices, while blocking the visible spectrum, transmit major portions of the infrared spectrum. This energy actually cooks the retina and causes permanent damage.

DO OBSERVE by reflecting an image of the sun approximately 200 feet to a flat shady surface, like the north side of a building, with a 3" to 6" mirror. This is a good technique because you can make a display for hundreds of people to see.

OR make a clean round hole approximately 1/16" diameter in a foot-square piece of cardboard. Place another similar piece of cardboard (preferably painted black) under it about 2 feet and place a 2" square piece of white paper in its center. Sunlight coming through the upper cardboard will form an image of the partial eclipse on the white card.

SATURDAY'S CULTURE

Colby's Chutzpak Theatre group is presenting Archibald MacLeish's *Nobodaddy* tomorrow evening, March 7. Curtain time is 7:30.

AND MORE NEXT WEEK

A week from today, on Friday and Saturday, March 12 and 14, Powder and Wig will present *Pantagloize* by Michel de Ghelderode. The production is being held in the Opera House downtown at 8:00 p.m. each evening. Tickets will be on sale next week.

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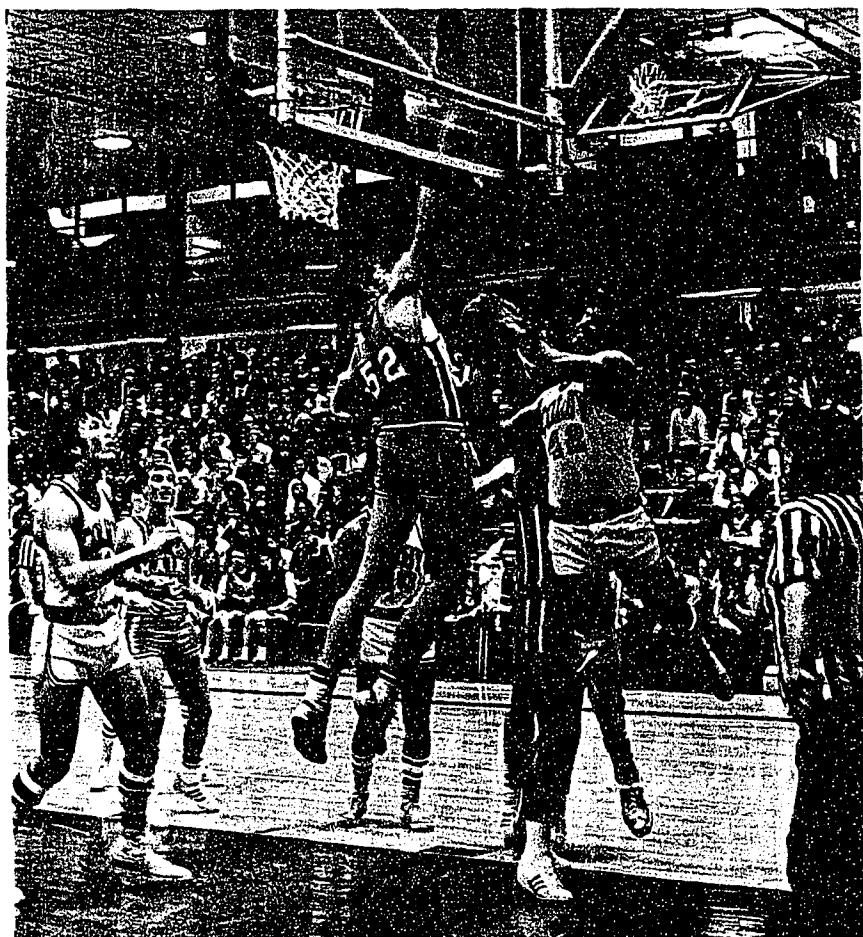
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- Room in town (2 nights) **\$23.00**
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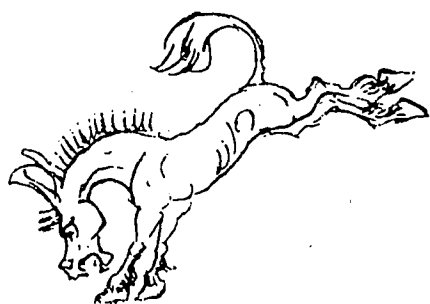
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MULE KICKS



by Dave Rea

Unlike many of the sports at Colby, hockey's season does not usually end with the final game of the season. One of the added innovations for ECAC hockey teams is a playoff held at the end of each hockey season to determine the yearly winner of Divisions I and II.

The workings of the ECAC playoffs are quite simple. The ECAC board of directors chooses the top four teams in Division I and Division II and each has a playoff over the course of two days to determine an overall winner. There is a distinct advantage to being top rated in the respective division since the top seeded team in the playoffs receives the added benefit of home ice in the semi-final round. One loss eliminates any one team so that it is a "winner take all" kind of arrangement; this is probably the prime motive for the typical hard play to be seen in playoff games.

This year, Colby's hockey team is not the powerhouse that it has been, but it is a good team with many outstanding players and the team does deserve to make the playoffs. The first line has been exceptional, scoring over 100 points in the course of the year. Equally potent (and promising since they are returning next year) are the second and third lines, both of which have picked up momentum over the latter part of the season and have been instrumental in the team's recent splurge. The Mule defense is close to the best in the league and Colby has received strong performances from its' goalies, both veteran Dan Timmons as well as rookie Howie Haase.

In Division II, Bowdoin is undefeated and they are assured of a playoff berth, especially since the Bowdoin athletic department has made a special dispensation to allow the team to play in a post season tournament. After Bowdoin, four teams are in contention for the other playoff spots. An improved University Vermont team, due to some impressive victories in Division I looks to have a solid chance, as also do Middlebury and Merrimack. However, the Mules won easily over Middlebury and upset Merrimack, both in recent games and the Colby hockey team is on a long winning streak which are prime reasons for their inclusion in the playoffs. While Colby did get off to a slow start this year, they have come on very strong in the second half of the season and they are now a solid team, fully capable of beating any team that qualifies for the playoffs. To exclude the Mules from the ECAC tournament would be a great mistake and an unfitting reward for a team that has worked its way up over the course of a very tough season.

U.N.H. STOPS COLBY

In one of its best efforts of the season the Colby varsity hockey team fell to a powerful University of New Hampshire six last Monday night, 3-1. The loss was the Mules first in their last eight games.

Colby outplayed UNH in the third period, outshooting the Wildcats 16 to 7, but as was the case all night long the puck just would not go in the net for the Mules. UNH had taken a 3-0 lead at the :06 mark of the third period when a Wildcat wing scored on a slapshot off the period's opening faceoff.

The first period saw Colby holding back somewhat as play moved back and forth with both teams missing good scoring opportunities. Near the middle of the first period, as the Mules were pressing in the UNH zone, a floater for the Wildcats got behind the Colby defense and took a long lead pass that sent him in alone on the Mules' goal. He faked Colby's goalie, Howie Haase, out of position and scored to give UNH a 1-0 lead.

Several minutes later they went ahead 2-0 when a goal was

scored off of a faceoff in the Colby zone. The Wildcat's center won the faceoff and drew the puck back to his wing who beat the Colby netminder with a screen shot into the far corner. Play continued even through the rest of the period with the Mules best scoring chance coming in the last minute of the period. Colby's Ben Bradlee and Jim Patch got a two on one break but the UNH goaltender made a fine save on Patch's shot which the later let go from in close.

The second period was scoreless but Colby began to get untracked as the Mules controlled play more. Again both teams had good scoring chances but both goalies were equal to the task. Colby's Howie Haase made many fine saves as he consistently thwarted the Wildcats' scoring attempts. Several times it appeared that the Mules would score but the puck went everywhere but in the net and it became increasingly frustrating as the game went on.

Except for the third UNH goal early in the period, the third period was dominated by Colby. The Mules continually rushed and

dumped the puck into their opponent's zone. Colby's forechecking successfully tied up the UNH offense and finally with just a little more than four minutes left in the game it paid off in a goal.

As the second line forechecked deep in the UNH end, they succeeded in breaking up the play and firing a shot on the goaltender. He made the save but during the scramble for the rebound Mule center Dave Williams banged the puck by the UNH goalie who was off balance.

The goal increased Colby's momentum and with UNH shorthanded for the rest of the game, the result of a rash of minor penalties, the Mules continued to bombard the Wildcats' net right to the final buzzer.

This loss leaves the Mules at 13-7-1 with only the Bowdoin game remaining on the regular season schedule. Colby takes on Bowdoin tonight at 7:30 down in Brunswick. Although this game will have no bearing on Colby's playoff hopes which were decided Wednesday, it would be great to end the season with a win over the top-rated team in Division II.



BASKETBALL 13-9

The Colby basketball team ended the 1969-70 basketball season with a 13-9 year. It was Colby's best season, percentage-wise at any rate, in recent years, but the season took on a tone of disappointment as the Mules failed to take the Maine state series. The telling game was the 60-54 loss to Maine before a crowd of 2200 on February 25. The game rivalled Colby's effort against the same team earlier in the month as the Mule's work game of the season. Even though the game was marked by poor officiating, Colby can find no excuses to get around their poor shooting and inadequate all-round play. Maine's defense was tough, but not unbeatable, and would have been prepared for, since it was the same defense used against Colby in the earlier meeting. Colby's high scorer was Jay Dworkin with 13, but even as high scorer, Dworkin had a poor night overall. The win assured the Black Bears of at least a tie for the state series crown. Colby has a chance to share the title, but only if Bowdoin can pull an unlikely upset against Maine next Thursday.

The Mules capped off the season with an anticlimactic win over Bowdoin, 82-64. The Mules, up by only 4 with two minutes to play spurred off on a scoring being just prior to the final buzzer to account for the lopsided score. Doug Reinhardt was high scorer with 19, giving him 475 points for the year, and 995 in two years of varsity ball. Pete Bogle and Dworkin each playing his last game in a Colby uniform, each hit seven field goals and a free throw for 15 points, while Matt Zweig displayed his usual hustle, dragging down 14 rebounds.

Looking ahead to the 1970-71 season, things look to be in relatively good shape. Presuming that all the juniors and sophomores decide to return to the squad, Coach Ed Burke can look forward to another good year. He will lose only guard Jay Dworkin Center Pete Bogle and forward Ken Jordan. All three had good senior seasons, but should be replaceable. Dworkin will be the hardest to replace, with his good outside shot, but his may will be filled by Terry Knight, a transfer student from

New York, who will be eligible to play next year. Knight has excellent moves and a good shot, and could lead the team toward an excellent year. Bogle's position is a toss-up between sophomore Gary Veilleux and Freshman Morry Hermann and Steve Jasinski. Veilleux will most likely start anyway, either at center or at forward. Hermann is 6'8" and Jasinski is 6'6", height which can come in handy to Coach Burke, at forward as well as center. Doug Reinhardt will obviously have his job back as forward, as will Matt Zweig as guard, but Junior guard John McCallum will also see plenty of action. Freshmen besides Hermann and Jasinski who might help the team seem to be guards Chris Prickett and Phil Ricci. Both are good shooters and ball players, and should make the squad as valuable reserves.

Therefore, next year's team can be looked at with some optimism in comparison with this year's squad. Further prediction will have to be withheld until the conclusion of next year's basketball tryouts.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Con't from pg. 10

is not important from the point of view of occupying the Chapel. They can stay there to doomsday. It is important that this irresponsible act exemplifies the type of unproductive action the Con Con was instituted to prevent. Colby, should it give in to these "demands," is inviting another series of demands ad nauseam from other dissatisfied groups. The Black organization is as much a time-waster as the Con Con which at least can be productive. So, will the petty bickering in the ranks please stop.

Sincerely,

Roman Dashawetz



OPEN LETTER TO THE STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY

Look, you guys.

Just precisely what are you trying to prove?

That you can take over the Chapel?

That you are dissatisfied with the status quo?

That there are some things that you want, some points you want to make, and you think that this is how you are going to get President Strider, The Board of Trustees, and Eustis to bow to you?

Well, think again, brother, because not only will it not work to the degree you demand, this time it may not work at all.

Last year Nine Proposals were drawn up and the Chapel occupied when the demands were not met.

They still have not been all met a year later.

It will take a long time for the disgust, disrespect, and hostility that that action raised from the people it was directed against to ease sufficiently or the rest of the proposals to be fully considered. And the students deserved this disrespect.

You, as they, acted like a pack of four-year-olds. President Strider's duty to this college involves more than making you happy. It involves little things like seeing that this place remains open and continues to remain financially stable to some degree.

Correspondence with other schools, fellow colleagues, government officials, the Trustees, and committees take an incredible amount of time. He writes recommendations, when they request them, for students applying to graduate schools. He writes them for fellow professors applying for grants. He must correspond with the National and Regional committees upon which he serves. When it is impossible to write, he must call long distance. Making these calls can - and do - take an entire day. Try traveling the way his job demands that Strider travel. In the last month alone, he has travelled to two regular meetings, three Fund Raising dinners - which, incidentally are raising money to provide more scholarship endowment for disadvantaged students - and this week, he has two more to attend. When President Strider is able to be home, he does his best to participate in and be aware of the student life and problems here. You arrogant people! Do you think that the Administration does nothing all day but wait for you to complain?

I would humbly suggest one of two things:

- a. You leave. Obviously you are not satisfied with Colby as it stands, and therefore, is not worth the four thousand dollars a year it is costing you. To a great many people on this campus, Colby is quite satisfactory - are you unwilling to consider them in your selfishness?
- B. YOU present President Strider, Eustis, The Board of Trustees, The Powers That Be, with tangible things they can act upon.

Only 78 out of several thousand applications for admission to Colby have been recieved from Black students. This means one thing. It means, not that Colby will not accept Black students, but that Black students do not want to come to Colby. You want more black students? Then get them. It neccesitates recruiting on your part. But, what the heck, you know last year's seniors in your high schools, and what you say to them will have a lot more impact on their decisions than any official college representative could ever have. The personal approach, completely impossible except on a limited basis for the college's representatives, is possible by you. And it is much more convincing. Besides, you have one more thing on your side, that no one else can have. You want them. And what personal conviction on the part of the salesman will do toward selling his product will astound you.

Present the Admissions office with Black students who want to come to Colby. Present the Administration with applications from Black professors who want to teach at Colby. Present the Faculty with a workable Black Studies Program. Everyone thought CCS would not work last year until curricula, professors, and students were drawn up and shown to be, not only workable, but possible. This is YOUR responsibility. No one else on this campus has to do it for you. It requires red tape, and talk, and honesty. It also requires patience in some limited degree. It will not tolerate temper tantrums or exhibitionism. Nor does it have to.

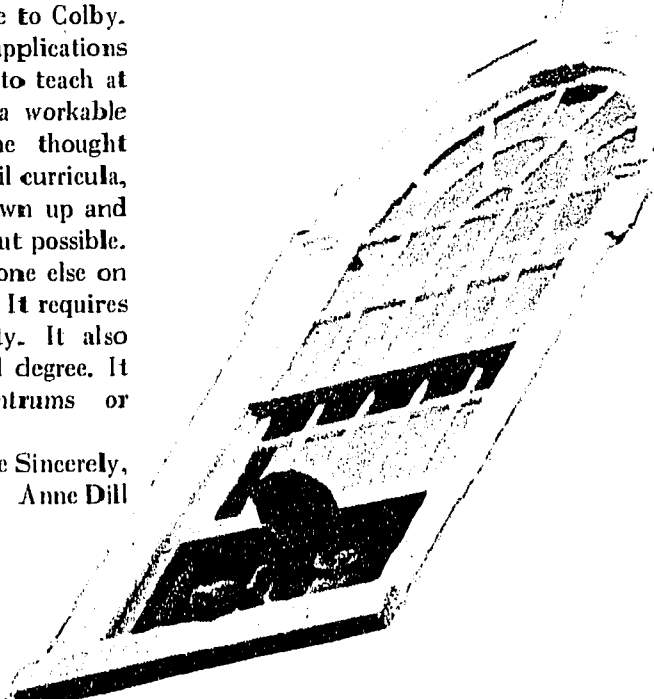
Quite Sincerely,
Anne Dill

Con't from pg. 5

discouragement and concern that action on these recommendations (basically, the same as those of March 1969) would further be delayed can be found right in the minutes of this meeting.

Dean Johnson updated the Committee as to the establishment, by the Board of Trustees, of a committee to consider the role of Colby in relation to improving opportunities for the disadvantaged. The Board has delayed any action until after the Constitutional Convention and was further delayed by the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Jette.

So, one readily can see that the issue of black-white imbalance is not a new one; it is, however, a forgotten one. When Con-Con was devised, it was anticipated that new channels of reform could be opened; the results are now open to question (last week's "Committees, Committees, Committees"). When Con-Con was devised, it was also anticipated that the old channels would be employed until new ones were established. The lack of discussion and debate on such matters as the black issue, dorm autonomy, and ROTC is inexcusable. However much one condones or renounces the actions of the Student Organization for Black Unity, one cannot deny that the college administration had long put off an adequate response to many of its major problems.



Dear sir:

Mr. Kalainikas' letter in the last (February 20) issue of the ECHO has aroused my interest somewhat. I can understand and agree with a great deal of what he says. I commend him for his effort to propose a more equitable system of service, whereby American citizens might work for their country. Of course, I do find room for improvement in the outline he has provided. A few of my remarks probably concern mere oversights on his part, and I am certain that there will be no significant disagreement on those points. And I also have a few thoughts which might prove to be more controversial, but which are in need of being stated. I shall follow the order of Mr. Kalainikas' outline in raising my points.

My first point concerns the limitation of service to males. I strongly support women's liberation, and feel that hand in hand with it is equal standing under any national programs. Thus I would suggest that service be for 'citizens', and not merely for 'males.'

Secondly, the nature of his service proposal is such that national service may be chosen by those who are for some reason "not capable" of military or foreign service. I wonder what criteria might be used to determine capability, and I also wonder what sort of quality would result in the national service. My main concern here is, then, the quality of the service being rendered to the country on a national level.

I assume that the three to four months of training for those in the national and foreign service would be waived for conscientious objectors.

The fifth section, regarding the pay grade, bothers me. I would want to know how great a difference would exist, among other things. But aside from that, I wonder if service performed in the country (especially in urban-poverty areas) is that much "safer" or less difficult for the individual than either foreign or military service, especially during times when the country is not at war with another nation. If differences in pay due to danger had to be established, then I would agree only that combat troops actively engaged in warfare (i.e. getting shot at) should be considered as performing a more hazard-ridden duty. And I could not even think about accepting that possibility unless the United States were in a position of clear and present and immediate danger of foreign aggression toward our own country.

Skipping to the eighth section, I agree strongly that if compulsory service must exist, than it should be able to accommodate individuals who until now have been exempted from service with 1-Y or 4-F status.

I am not sure that the present criteria for obtaining CO status are adequate, but I am not prepared to debate them in what probably should have been a shorter letter already.

Two additional points: one, concerning the benefits given to those who have completed service to their country should be equal, regardless of type of service. I feel that under the present system the conscientious objector who has completed his two

years of alternate service should be given the same benefits as the draftee who has served his two years in the military. Failure to do so appears to be a discrimination against, or due to, 'religion', and therefore runs contrary to the ideal expressed in the First Amendment.

My second additional point is merely a lament that service to one's country must be compulsory. How wonderful it would be if individual motivation toward helping one another could replace the coercive and militaristic aspects of the present system.

I hope that I have presented all this with some degree of coherence. Lack of time unfortunately prevented a more carefully thought-out discussion, and as a result that are almost certainly a number of flaws. I would like to re-emphasize my commendation to Mr. Kalainikas for taking the time and interest to present a constructive suggestion for improving the methods of obtaining service from citizens. I hope he will understand that my disagreement with some points represents also a constructive attempt to improve on his outline.

skiers win

In the two day Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Conference ski meet held last Saturday, the well balanced Colby upset defending champion UMaine by a close score of 389.6 to 379.1.

The alpine events, slalom and giant slalom, were held on Friday at Sugarloaf Mountain where Colby ace Paul Forcher captured both events with times of .53 (giant slalom) and 72.8 (two-run slalom). Insuring Colby's strong showing in the alpine events were Andy Dennison and Conally Keating, both of whom placed strongly in the competition.

The next day at Pettingill Park the nordic events, jumping and cross-country, were held and the Mules again fared well. Freshman

Andy Dennison won jumping with 131.2 and he was followed by Dave Cheever (127.9) and Mike Dowd (127.8). Cross country was the only event which Colby failed to win, but Mike Dowd came in fourth with a time of 43.22 to insure placing in the competition.

In competition that is usually dominated by the ski team from the University of Maine, the Mules pulled a major upset, capturing the Maine state title for the second time since it has begun competing in the MIAC ski meet. With a great many of this year's championship team returning again next year, Colby has to be rated not only the best in Maine, but also a prime contender in Division I.

RUMBLINGS

Cont from pg. 2

My replay to Mr. Lawless can only be an honest one. My information was obtained from "Rat" an underground news service and is only as reliable as its source. I am not sure how much more accurate "Rolling Stone" is but that is irrelevant. What is relevant is that Mr. Lawless did not have the courage to attack my views and not my sources as this seemed to be his real gripe.

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