

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

COLBY ECHO

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editorials:

Among the numerous committees set up by Con-Con is the Financial Priorities Committee. Designed to consider financial priorities, the committee is potentially one of the most powerful in the college and among the most important results of Con-Con. The committee, however, has been effectively stymied by Vice-President Williams, chairman of the committee and the administrator primarily responsible for the budget, who has refused to give the committee a breakdown of the budget without which the committee may as well not exist. Over the past year or so, in its dealings with students, the administration has pointed to the committees established by Con-Con as the means to solve problems, yet at the very outset the administration has seen fit to cripple one of the most important of these committees, the Financial Priorities Committee. This certainly calls into question the sincerity and intent of the administration in its dealings with students and the value of Con-Con itself.

In view of this situation, it is revealing to consider the administration's dealings with the Student Organization for Black Unity. Throughout the chapel occupation and during the ensuing week the administration consistently rejected the Blacks' five demands and their proposal for a task force, maintaining that the committees set up by Con-Con were the appropriate way to deal with such problems. It was obvious from the start that the Blacks' five demands were basically a matter of financial priorities. Now the administration has made the new Financial Priorities Committee effectively nonexistent.

Beyond any specific instances, this calls into question the meaning of Con-Con itself. What a joke it is if the administration can arbitrarily decide to render one of the most important committees of Con-Con totally ineffective. What a comment on the sincerity and intent of the administration with respect to Con-Con it is for the administration to use this power.

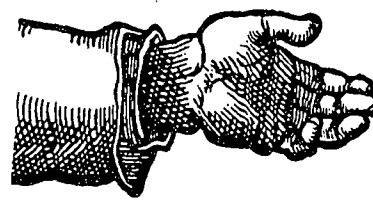
At its last meeting, Stu-G passed a proposal for pass/fail courses. There was, however, significant dissent. This dissent was caused by a grade of pass requiring the equivalent of a C rather than the normal passing grade of D. Although pass/fail itself is a good idea, the present proposal would effectively defeat the purpose of having a pass/fail system.

One reason why a person may want to take a course pass/fail is because he wants to take a course out of his major area in which he is interested but does not feel that he can compete with the majors in that department. Consequently, expecting to do relatively poorly, he wants to take the course pass/fail so that his academic average will not suffer. Another reason is that many people simply do not want to worry about grades so that they can concentrate on the areas which specifically interest them. By establishing the passing line at C, a person might still hesitate to take a course that he fears he may not do well in and the person who does not want to worry about grades would still be harassed with the necessity of getting a C, thus defeating the purpose of pass/fail for many people.

The argument for requiring a grade of C for passing was based on the fact that many schools will not accept pass/fail courses which require only a grade of D for pass for transfer students. This argument is invalid for two reasons. First, a person should be free to judge for himself the value of taking a pass/fail course, taking then things into account. Second, this places too much importance on the effect of pass/fail on students who transfer while neglecting the students who are staying. It seems senseless to cause the students who are staying at Colby to suffer for the sake of those who are leaving.

It is still up to the EPC to consider pass/fail before presenting it to the faculty. It would be nice if the EPC would present a proposal for pass/fail that is more in the interest of the students at Colby.

little rumblings



ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS MORATORIUM

by Jim Melillo

The administration has come out in favor of a moratorium, but this one is on co-ed living units. It seems two years of experimental co-ed living in Roberts was not enough time for evaluation as this year layoff is for that purpose. There are no value judgments being made as to whether these groups in Roberts are good or not, but there have been opinions. This year's group is not as unified as is deemed necessary.

The administration sees the move to open Averill for co-ed and Dana for the Cluster as a radical change, one they feel they are not prepared to make. They also feel that the student body opinion might not be favorable to this move. Below is a questionnaire to be filled out and returned to the ECHO. If enough pressure is put on the administration from both students and faculty alike, we may be able to save one of the constructive changes at Colby.

* * *

On the brighter side, I would like to refer to two books I have come across recently concerning

academics at the college level. They are The Gorman Report: A Confidential Study of American Colleges and The Insiders Guide to the Colleges. The first was compiled by a Californian professor and deals objectively with a college in the fields of academics and administration. It rates colleges using the same scale as SAT's. Out of the perfect 800 Colby received a rating 383. Both Bowdoin and Bates received scores in the 400's and schools like Brown and Chicago University were rated in the 600's. The report broke down the academic into departments giving each one an A,B,C,D,F or not offered. The scores were then totalled and averaged. Colby received a C in almost every department.

The only B on the whole report was to be found under Faculty benefits. All other administrative functions, (communications, expertise) were given a C.

The Insider Guide is a more subjective report almost tongue in cheek and could be laughed off if it didn't ring so true. It was compiled by the "Yale Daily

Con't on pg. 14

letters to the editor

To the Editor of the Echo:

May I express through the courtesy of the ECHO my deep appreciation for the heartening expression of confidence and support signed by several hundred of our students, faculty, and staff members, that reached me during the difficulties in the month of March. It was a time when, I am frank to say, I needed encouragement.

May I also say that I am grateful for the individual letters that I received during that time, many of them in support and many of them critical of the position that I felt the college had to take. Eventually I may be able to reply personally to some and perhaps most of them, but for the moment I can do no more than make a general acknowledgment of my gratitude.

Robert E. L. Strider

Dear Editor,

The Wednesday, March 25th special meeting of the faculty deserves the attention of all those concerned with the recent five demands. At the outset of the meeting, Vice President Williams reported on the special meeting of the Board of Trustees on the previous Friday. Colby's Board issued a statement which, in

effect, urged the various committees established by Con Con to immediately consider the substantive matters raised by the blacks. Following this report the faculty proceeded to 'commit' itself to serious discussion of these same matters. Once again, the Con Con committees were cited as the appropriate bodies.

Thus, although the necessary institutional changes have been made, it appears that another Chapel incident, another special meeting of both the faculty and the Board, and much more tension and polarization were still needed in order for the committees to discover what they were set up to discuss. The ironic, and even more tragic, thing about the entire situation is that the discussion will be concerned with those very same questions raised at least as far back as February, 1969.

My fear is that students will somehow be duped into another \$12,000 circus. Yet most of all, my fear is that the Spring '71 Chapel group may not be as moderate or as tolerant of the inaction and disregard by administration and/or faculty.

Jeffrey A. Parness

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COLBY ECHO

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With the return of spring, the Moratorium and Mobilization Committees renew their efforts against the continuation of the Vietnam War. On Sunday night, the ECHO and the Moratorium Committee organized a faculty-student discussion about the problem of the war and its many social-political repercussions. Of the twenty faculty members invited by mail, four attended (Profs. Yun-tong Pan, David Bridgman Paul Perez, and Robert Reuman); ten students joined them for the discussion.



Excerpts from the Vietnam discussion:

Mr. Pan: It is not very clear what we are fighting for in Vietnam. Unless we establish the purpose, it seems to me that we have no way of measuring the success or failure of our fighting...

The war has cost us over \$100 billion; that is about the total of all our foreign aid from 1945 to 1965...

The concern of some governments (especially military governments in Asia) should not condition our policy in Vietnam. I think we should be guided by what we want to achieve there.

If I thought world-wide communism was a good thing, I would think our basic policy is excellent; what we are doing there is equating national liberation, national self-determination with communism -- that should cause rejoicing in the Kremlin and Peking. This is a gift, especially in Southeast Asia where the tradition has been a fear of Chinese imperialism from the north. These people spent their total history kicking the Chinese out, and then they turned around and started kicking the French out, and now they're kicking the Americans out. So to think of this as something different from an imperialist war, I think, is missing the whole point.

In law, there's a very nice maxim. When a crime has been committed, the first thing you ask is, "Cui bono" -- who's making out, who's winning, who's getting something out of this? Well, who is getting something out of this war in South Vietnam? Certainly not the South Vietnamese. Those who were allowed to vote and were brave enough to vote with a gun in their backs voted against the present administration, more or less. There's no doubt that in South Vietnam the people that are benefiting are a small opportunistic, militaristic clique... the same people who were benefiting when the French were there.

Who's benefiting in this country. Certainly it's not the American GI's who are getting shot, having the cultural opportunity to visit the exotic parts of the Orient. It's not the average American taxpayer. I don't think it's the American principles. Well, I don't think you have to look too far to find who is benefiting from the Vietnam war. The military, of course, is benefitin. If you don't have a draft, you have to lay off a lot of generals. The military-industrial complex -- which is not just a figment of Eisenhower's imagination -- I don't think Eisenhower had that much imagination -- is benefiting.

FACULTY on VIETNAM

Parry: Do you think an immediate withdrawal from Vietnam would endanger our so-called national security?

Mr. Pan: National Security is very hard to define. I sincerely question that anyone in this country seriously believes that if the North Vietnamese take over all of Vietnam, they would be able to challenge our national security.

* * *

Mr. Bridgman: I don't see the military as being particularly unlike most of us. I think Americans are rather an aggressive people, irrespective of occupations, and to attribute particular aggressiveness to the military in this country, which is often done by those who are in the same group I am, which is rather antipathetic to the war, is to attribute particular villainy rather naively to a particular group. I think we are a people that finds it rather easy to use the gun. I don't believe we are a particularly peace-loving people whatsoever; I see no particular evidence in all of American history that we are. There is just a tremendous continuum between the occasional, considerably naive aggressiveness that we perpetrated on various sub-groups in our history and this Vietnamese act of shoddy desperation. I think that we want to dislike and hate China. I think that we want to condemn and berate the Communists; that is, some part of us wants to have villains. We want to believe that criminals are particularly unlike us...But, I think that Vietnam is not very much more than a modern example of this partial portion of our natures. I think that we as people are like the Germans of the 1930's, or like the British when they went out the road to ferocious Imperialism in the 19th century.

I think that we are very much persuaded that we can do things easily and in our masterly fashion with quick weapons, and our foreign policy is a naive, subdued, gentle form of ferocity. I consider that this is not particularly unlike the policy of a number of other countries...And this is not particularly to berate Americans as Americans, but I see them as about as primitive as most other nationalities are primitive, and I see our foreign policy as a piece of unconscious hypocrisy, that is below the level of overt consciousness, yet still something which can be called proto-subliminal hypocrisy.

Dr. Perez: I find myself in a funny situation because Bridgman talks about the psychology of the American character and I think perhaps it's something perhaps more historical, more economic, more non-psychological -- this is a colonial war. It started as a colonial war and its continuing as a colonial war. Now this doesn't mean that we want to have a governor general there; we've got a different way. The reason that our attitude toward Europe is so different and more successful is that so far we haven't seen them as economic colonies.

We need raw materials, and we need cheap labor to provide them and we also need markets...If you get right down to it this is an economically determined war, and will go on being economically determined for as long as a large number of people are making a lot of money on it. It will stop when the profits are taken out...This is the only war in modern times in which not the slightest gesture has been made to curb the profits of war.

Jeff Parness: There's a question in my mind as to how many people are actually making these huge war profits -- I imagine there are some corporations; but in some of the figures I've seen the corporations are not making as much now when the war is on as they would if the war were over. A lot of the corporations, conglomerates, bigger businesses would like to see the war over, just as they would like to see the Middle East crisis over, so they can start shipping the oil and exploiting the people in a peaceful manner.

* * *

Pan: Vietnamization seems to me a real great joke. If combining the entire South Vietnamese army of 600,000 with 500,000 American troops equipped with the best weapons in the world cannot defeat the Vietcong and North Vietnamese, it seems to me absurd to say that Vietnamization will achieve our original war objective. It is inconceivable. By combining the two armies, we didn't really get very far in five years -- one of the longest wars we have ever fought.

Dr. Perez: I don't think the reason is hard to find. There is a missing ingredient. From the average Vietnamese, whether North or South, our presence has very little popular support. Even those who are anti-Communist -- with the exception of a few people we have, in a sense, bought and paid for -- would rather solve the problem themselves...I don't think the average South Vietnamese sees this war as we do, as a crusade against the communists. If he sees it in any way, I think he wishes we'd get the hell out and leave him alone.

* * *

Dr. Perez: The main thing that bothers me right now is that we just don't have time. I believe those people who suggest that nobody under the age of thirty bother to take out life insurance, that it's not much of an investment. The life expectancy of our species -- unless we do something really drastic -- is measurable not in centuries but in decades. That's what bothers me about this war -- we are literally fiddling in Vietnam when the human species is threatened with a serious possibility (if not probability) of annihilation...If there is any value in these ridiculous trips to the moon, it should be as a preview of what we might be turning our own world into. It looks nice to look back from the moon and see the world; one should look at the moon and think, "This is what we're turning our planet into."

NEWSBRIEFSNEWS

DANFORTH LECTURE

The Danforth Visiting Lecturer Program will sponsor a lecture by Dr. Henry Margenau on Thursday, April 22. Professor Margenau is a leading authority on the philosophical foundations of physics at Yale. Margenau's lecture topic will be "The Role of Science in Human Experience." The lecture will begin at 7:30 in Given Auditorium. He will also be available on Friday, April 24 to meet with students and classes of Professors Hudson and Clark. Dr Margenau has a diverse background in numerous scientific societies and has served on several editorial boards of scientific journals. Margenau is particularly noted for his contributions to physics and should be of interest to students and faculty with his lecture and informal interviews afterwards.

DON'T MISS THIS

The Colby Symphony Orchestra will present their last concert of this year on Sunday, April 26. The program includes works ranging from the Baroque to the Romantic periods: Corelli, Concerto for Oboe and Strings; Gluck, Alceste Overture; Beethoven, Turkish March and Piano Concerto No. 5 in E-flat, Op. 73; Brahms, Hungarian Dances Nos. 1 and III; and Bizet, Carmen Suite No. 1.

The Piano Concerto, the "Emperor" will be performed by Tibor Yusti, the artist-in-residence at the Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts. Mr. Yusti has played all over the world; Europe, Central and South America, the United States and Canada. The New York Times said of him: "His personal theories about piano technique and interpretation seem very good and he has devoted himself assiduously to putting them into practice. His playing was most effective."

The oboe solo in Corelli's Concerto will be played by Margaret Frizell. She is a senior at Colby and has been first oboist with the orchestra since transferring to Colby from the University of New Hampshire.

There will be no admission charge for students.

BLACK OUT

This Saturday the 18th, the Student Organization for Black Unity is presenting a Free Film Festival entitled Black Out. The festival will start at 1:00 and run till 5:00 and resume again at 7:00. The festival will present films and film makers discussing the contemporary problems within the industry, in the underground and the world surrounding the film maker. The schedule for the symposium is as follows:

PHASE I

films and film maker in Given Auditorium
1:00 Randy Abbott
director of the Studio Museum Film Workshop
2:00 James Hinton
president of Harlem Audio-visual Prod. Inc.
3:00 St. Clair Bourne
Producer, National Educational Television
4:00 James Marnes
President of Jyamic Productions

PHASE II

7:00 film rap in Roberts Union

EXAMS

FROM THE REGISTRAR:

Final Examination Schedule
Semester II, 1969 - 1970

Below is a skeleton schedule for second semester examinations. A more complete schedule, listing specific courses, will be published later in the semester. In the meantime, this schedule will enable students and faculty members to begin to make summer plans.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD IN THE FIELD HOUSE

- | | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2:00, Monday, May 25th |
| 2 | 2:00, Tuesday, June 2nd |
| 3 | 2:00, Monday, June 1 |
| 4 | 2:00, Tuesday, May 26th |
| 5 | 9:00, Friday, May 29th |
| 6 | 9:00, Saturday, May 30th |
| 7 | 2:00, Wednesday, May 27th |
| 8 | 9:00, Tuesday, May 26th |
| 9 | 9:00, Thursday, May 28th |
| 10 | 2:00, Saturday, May 30th |
| 11 | 9:00, Monday, May 25th |
| 12 | 9:00, Tuesday, June 2nd |
| 13 | 9:00, Wednesday, June 3rd |
| 14 | 9:00, Wednesday, May 27th |
| 15 | 9:00, Monday, June 1st |
| 16 | 2:00, Thursday, May 28th |
| 17 | 2:00, Wednesday, June 3rd |
| 18 | 2:00, Friday, May 29th |

* Numbers refer to the examination numbers which appear on the mimeographed curriculum from which course elections were made. All courses with the same examination number will be examined at the same time; only the sequence has been changed from Semester I.

JETTE GALLERY

A sidely acclaimed exhibition of Maine landscape paintings celebrating the state's sesquicentennial is now in display in the Colby museum. The museums of Colby, Bowdoin, and U. of Maine are among numerous sponsors of the showing which will travel throughout Maine this year.

Hugh Gourley III, museum director at Colby, along with James Carpenter, chairman of our Art Department and member of the Bowdoin museum have arranged the exhibit.

HANDS INS

Any organization committee, or individual member of the college who would like to submit announcements or news for the News Briefs section of the ECHO should see either Charles Hogan or leave their information in the News envelope in the ECHO office.

ROOMS

FROM THE DEAN'S OFFICE:

WOMEN will draw numbers in the HURD ROOM of RUNNALS UNION

MEN will draw numbers in the SMITH-HURN ROOMS, ROBERTS UNION

NUMBER DRAWING

Class of 1971

MEN - Thursday, April 30-6:00 P.M.

WOMEN - Wednesday, April 29-4:00 P.M.

Class of 1972

MEN - Thurs, April 30 - 6:30 P.M.

WOMEN - Thurs, April 30 - 4:00 P.M.

FROM THE DEAN'S OFFICE:

WOMEN will draw numbers in the HURD ROOM of RUNNALS UNION

MEN will draw numbers in the SMITH-HURN ROOMS, ROBERTS UNION

NUMBER DRAWING

Class of 1971

MEN - Thursday, April 30-6:00 P.M.

WOMEN - Wednesday, April 29-4:00 P.M.

Class of 1972

MEN - Thurs, April 30 - 6:30 P.M.

WOMEN - Thurs, April 30 - 4:00 P.M.

Class of 1973

MEN - Thurs, April 30 - 7:00 P.M.

WOMEN - Fri, May 1 - 4:00 P.M.

ROOM SELECTION

Class of 1971 - Selects Rooms

May 4th (Monday) 6:00 P.M.

-MEN - Hurd Room - Roberts Union

-WOMEN - Hurd Room - Runnals Union

Class of 1972 - Selects Rooms

May 11th (Monday) 6:00 P.M.

-MEN- Hurd Room - Roberts Union

-WOMEN- Hurd Room - Runnals Union

Class of 1973 - Selects Rooms

May 14th (Thursday) 6:00 P.M.

-MEN- Hurd Room - Roberts Union

-WOMEN- Hurd Room - Runnals Union

IMPORTANT NOTES

- Only those whose room deposits have been paid are eligible to draw numbers. If you do not know whether your deposit has been paid, you should check with the Treasurer's Office.
- Certain rooms have already been assigned before room drawing takes place. These will be indicated on the room charts available at room drawing and are rooms that have been chosen by student assistants and advisors of freshmen.
- Certain other rooms are being reserved for freshmen and these, too, will be crossed out on the on the room charts after the seniors draw.

- In selecting rooms, no changes in your choice of a single, double, or triple can be made until after everyone in your class has chosen a room; then changes will be made in the same order as the first selection.
- No one may hold a double room without a roommate; nor may two hold a triple. Students who are tentatively planning to transfer are urged to sign for single rooms. Otherwise, they should inform their potential roommate(s) that they may withdraw during the summer, because in that case the remaining roommate(s) will probably be moved to different locations for reasons of space (i.e., from doubles to single, from triples to double), or they may be assigned a roommate by the deans.
- Classes will draw and select rooms on a non-quoted basis from senior through sophomore.
- Individuals may draw in with roommates from other lower classes. These pairs, however, choose rooms at the end of the senior members' class.
- Only those previously approved by the Dean of Students will be allowed off campus - this includes fraternity men.
- It is predicted that rooms in dormitories will be exhausted before all sophomore men are placed. Sophomore men cannot, therefore, assume that they can live off campus. They will be required to negotiate with those fraternity houses having known vacancies for alternative housing.
- The Office of the Deans of Students is in charge of housing. Any changes after room drawing must be cleared through the deans.
- Housing vacancies may come up during the academic year 1970-71; however, placement in any vacancy is a decision of the deans.

SUNDAY!!!

The Colby Student Music Associates will present their fifth concert of the season with a performance by "Music From Marlboro". This group, which performs with usually four to eight noted chamber players, presents a side variety of chamber music in a "Marlboro" style. This concert, the final concert of the Student Music Associates for this academic year, will be held Sunday, April 19 at 8:00 p.m. in Given Auditorium. Tickets should be obtained in advance.

PRIORITIES

COMMITTEE

STYMIED

One of the most significant achievements of Colby's Constitutional Convention last fall was the establishment of a Financial Priorities Committee. This committee was designed to study the adequacy of the college's programs and activities in relation to the college's resources.

Unfortunately after only three meetings the FPC has met a major road block which could endanger the very existence of the committee itself. The committee is chaired by Vice-President Williams and also includes Dean Johnson from the Administration, faculty members Richard Kellenberger, Yaeger, Hudson, and Paul Machemer, and student representatives Nick Nash, Dave Freeman, and Swift Tarbell.

The threat to the FPC's ability to function results from Chairman Williams, who is in charge of the college's budget, refusing to give his committee access to individual department budgets. All that is available to the committee is the college's total budget figure which is \$1,076,497. Without more of a budget breakdown, the FPC cannot be effective. This was made clear by Professor Machemer at the committee's last meeting when he said that he knew more about financial priorities and the budget before any meeting of the FPC.

To discuss this and other matters of the FPC, Nick Nash and Professor Machemer, at the request of the Board of Trustees, met last weekend in Boston with the Budget and Finance Committee of the trustees. This committee is chaired by Dr. Robert Anthony who told Nash that in specific instances the FPC probably could get specific figures because there is nothing to hide. Anthony went on to say that the trustees themselves do not have the figures that the FPC wants. This is because it is felt by the administration that if these figures were released, people would tend to judge dollars against the scholar.

Nash and Machemer discussed other issues with Dr. Anthony and his committee. One of these was the possible redistribution of professors. At the present time there is no money available to hire additional professors in the departments where they are needed. It was suggested by a trustee that an increase in enrollment in one department meant a decrease in another. Therefore, he said the professors should be reapportioned accordingly.

Another idea brought up was the hiring of an expert in a field not taught at Colby. This could be done in cooperation

with Bowdoin and Bates, and the professor could teach at a central location. A third topic discussed was Colby's use of National Educational Television, which the college now supports, but does not use.

Possibly the most significant subject discussed in Boston last weekend was the breakdown of the college's general fee. This is \$150, and is paid each year by students to cover student insurance, health services, and to give student government money to fund college activities.

Unfortunately, no one has been able to obtain a satisfactory breakdown of the fee, but according to the trustees, the insurance and health services are not fully covered by the fee.

This year student government was given \$45,000 from the general fee, but they were faced with \$110,000 in requests from student activities. For this reason student government decided, at the urging of the trustees, to seek an increase in the general fee to raise student government's budget for next year.

The FPC has many issues to deal with. However, it is evident that the committee cannot even get off if it is deprived of its main tool, a budget breakdown.

DEANS CUT COMMUNITIES

For the past two years, the Roberts' Union Community has been Colby's only coeducational community. This year there has been a marked increase in demand for such realistic living situations. The CCS has proposed a coeducational move to Dana and failing that, will probably ask for some type of coeducation in Foss-Woodman. At least two groups have applied for the use of Roberts Union next year, and an independent group has been working for more than four months to institute a coeducational community on the third floor of Averill. Obviously, it is in this sort of direction that many Colby students wish to move with regard to their living arrangements. Yet the deans have tentatively called a 'one year moratorium' on coeducational communities.

P and W

As its final production of the year the Colby College Powder & Wig Dramatic Society will present Paul Foster's "Tom Paine" at the Waterville Opera House Friday and Saturday evenings, April 24 and 25 at 8 p.m.

The play, which has been presented all over the world and translated into most European and Asiatic languages, deals in a very contemporary way with the life of the hero of the American Revolution whose book, "Common Sense", touched off that war.

When offered in New York, the play was called a "dazzling, strikingly original theatre experience" by the critic for the "Village Voice," and the "New York Times" called it a "play that is alive and vital."

Performed by a cast of 15 who play the 50 roles, the drama spills off the stage into the auditorium to encompass the audience in an experience that is at times ritual, at times debate and at times pure theatre of vision and sound.

The Colby cast includes: Nancy Anthony, James Bubar, Cindy Canoll, Jeff Carty, David Cheever, Peter Glass, John Halpin, Portia Iverson, Debby Keyes, Karen Kruskal, David Liskowsky, Bob Mayer, Wells Pile, Arland W. Russell III, and Carter Zervas. Russell and Cheever play two sides of the hero of the play: his decrepit, filthy drunken self, and the smooth, compassionate self of the reputation.

Like "Marat/Sade," produced by the Colby group two years ago, "Tom Paine" includes songs, burlesque dances, choral chant and a designed exuberance that re-create for the modern sensibility the ideals on which the American Revolution grew.

Tickets, to be sold at the Canaan House in downtown Waterville, at the Colby College Bookstore and at the Colby Spa, are \$1.50.

The Averill group, which began as an offshoot of CCS's Human Development group has been formulating a program since December. The group, consisting of nine men and nine women, has put forth a formal proposal involving an academic program including group dynamics and communication techniques to be taught by Dr. Thomas Easton. They have also enlisted the non-academic advisorship of Sociology Professor Steven Marks, and have decided to ask for the top floor of Averill after early winter consultation with the deans. The group received encouragement from the deans at that time. When the time came for official approval of the plans, the deans had reversed their position and gave the students a tentative no. At least one group asking to be in Roberts next year has been working on their proposal since last fall. They have submitted a list of names and the name of a tentative advisor, feeling that careful preparation would overcome the problems that the deans feel faced Roberts this year. At the time of submittal, the deans were also receptive to their idea; however, within the past month this group has also encountered the same arguments from the deans.

The deans explained to both groups that they wanted to take a year off from having any community to study the Roberts group and other coeducational groups would necessitate approval of all the others and they stressed the fact that having men and women on one floor or having more than one community on campus would "completely change the image of Colby College," a decision that would necessitate a major policy change.

The students concerned disagree. Discussing the decision among themselves, Ellen Miller said that "to allow experiments by such a small minority of the campus would not have to change college policy." Andy Koss added that further experimentation would "give the deans and The Board of Trustees a broader basis for their evaluation of the eventual direction Colby is to move in." Gary Lawless felt that there was no reason why a full year must be taken out to evaluate the Roberts Communities of the last two years and that such an action was a step backwards in the face of a demand for more coeducational opportunities. It was the consensus of these students that although other groups would be severely disappointed and angered if only one were permitted, certainly all the groups would agree that one group is better than none. As Ken Eisen pointed out, with the advice and consent of the Rights and Rules Committee and/or the trustee committee on Student Affairs, a favorable decision could be legitimately reached in time to implement communities for next year. But the decision must be reached before room drawing begins on April 28th.



dean downing

Mrs. Doris Loyd Downing, a member of Colby's administrative staff since 1964, has been appointed associate dean of students. She will begin her duties at the close of the academic year succeeding Dean Ellen McCue Taylor (Mrs.) who is resigning.

Mrs. Downing received her degree last June summa cum laude with a distinction in her major, French. Mrs. Downing was also selected for Phi Beta Kappa. In her new position she will hold faculty rank as assistant professor of modern languages.

The New Jersey native followed her daughter Patricia, 1964, as a Colby graduate. Mrs. Downing previously studied at Smith College.

She is married to Joseph H. Downing. The Downings made the decision to move to Maine in 1964 "because we did not like what was happening either to the society or to the environment of suburban New Jersey." That year she joined the secretarial staff of the admissions office.

Since 1966 she has been secretary to George Coleman, Colby's registrar.

Mrs. Downing was elected an honorary member of Cap and Gown in 1969. She is a member of Phi Sigma Iota, the national honorary Romance Language society, and of the Outing Club.

The Downings have six children, four sons and two daughters, and a grandson.

THE WAR: WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

by David Stratman

The principles of action in a political struggle can only emerge from an understanding of the nature of the struggle. The struggle to end the war in Vietnam has become a political struggle in the fullest sense; that is, a movement whose initial motivation was a sense of moral outrage has developed a consciousness of the moral, social, and political implications of our actions in Vietnam, for the third world taken together, and for American society itself. The fact has been for nine years now that "we are burning babies in Vietnam"; it has not been but for perhaps the past two years that masses of people in this country have asked why we are doing so and attempted to answer that question in any systematic and politically acute way. When SDS organized the first massive march on Washington in 1965, the participants believed Vietnam to be a great mistake, an aberration of American policy which, once the government was made aware of its mistakenness, the government would correct. The 1965 march was quiet and obedient, a tug at the shirtsleeves of the leaders to make them aware. The 1967 march was maneuvered, by the government and by liberal (i.e., not radical) groups, into a civilly obedient exercise of civil disobedience; it was directed at the Pentagon which, the marchers felt, as both the symbol and the real center of death-directed power in the United States, was destroying Vietnam and the quality of American life.

The antiwar movement has since that time, especially since 1968 (I will mention the 1969 march later), come to see the war as not an aberration but a deliberate and logical activity of American foreign policy, and not as the effect of the Pentagon's gaining control over an otherwise benign American system, but as the deliberate use of military power to serve the needs of American capitalism. The war has come to be understood as essentially imperialist and racist, pursued, in other words, as policy of the U.S. government to secure the objectives of the corporate interests which the government serves and to continue Western (white) domination of peoples (non-white) subjugated in the period of European colonialism.

In so limited a discussion as this paper, I of course cannot examine alternative interpretations of so complex an issue as the war; my intention is to isolate what I consider to be the one fundamental cause, the *sine qua non*, of our activities in Vietnam, and to suggest the consequences of this interpretation.

The objectives of the war as foreign policy is a matter of much discussion among radical scholars. Harry Magdoff (*The Age of Imperialism*, Monthly Review Press, 1969) contends that "What matters to the business community, and to the business system as a whole, is that the option of foreign investment (and foreign trade) should remain available"; the business community's stake in the war is that, especially in a time when the principle is being widely challenged, the principle of an open door to foreign capital be maintained. Gabriel Kolko's view (*The Roots of American Foreign Policy*, Beacon, 1969) differs in its emphasis. Kolko insists that "Not a mythical military-industrial complex but civilian defined goals are the source of American foreign and military policy--and the American malaise." He agrees with Magdoff that American intervention in Vietnam is not an intrusion into a civil war but "an effort to preserve a mode of traditional colonialism via a minute, historically opportunistic comprador class in Saigon." The intention of American policy in Vietnam is not only to contain China, Kolko continues, but also to preserve American commercial hegemony in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Nixon pointed out in his speech November 3, 1969 that "Three American Presidents have recognized the great stakes involved in Vietnam and understood what had to be done." We know "what had to be done"; what the stakes are is suggested in statements like this of Henry Cabot Lodge:

He who holds or has influence in Vietnam can affect the future of the Philippines and Formosa to the east, Thailand and Burma with their huge rice surpluses to the west, and Malaysia and Indonesia with their rubber, ore and tin to the south. Vietnam does not exist in a geographical vacuum--from it large storehouses of wealth and population can be influenced and undermined. (Boston Globe, Feb. 28, 1965)

The suggestion here is that the Pacific area means essential raw materials and markets--profits--to U.S. corporate interests, and that the war is being fought not simply to

maintain the principle of foreign capital investment. Rudolph Peterson, President of the Bank of America, makes clear in an article written for U.S. businessmen that "There is no more vast or rich area for resource development or trade growth in the world today than [the Pacific region]"; if businessmen will play a dynamic role in the trade development of the region, "we would have giant, hungry new markets for our products and vast new profit potential for our firms" (Calif. Bus. Mag., Sept-Oct 1968). Whether Lodge or Peterson are to be believed is too large a question to decide here, and does not in fact affect the nature of the war: it is fought in the interests of the American corporation.

The war in Vietnam then is an activity of the social and economic relations of American society. It is also the expression of the morality and the culture of which the social and economic structure of society is the basis. Some elements of the antiwar movement propose to effect the end of the war and real political change in this country by means of a counter-culture or "cultural revolution." The 1969 march on Washington, by arrangement of the Moratorium and New Mobe committees, ended up as a rock festival and counter-cultural celebration rather than as an effective political action. The two political actions of the day (I do not consider the March Against Death on Friday a political action but a demonstration of moral concern), the SDS demonstration at the Department of Labor and the Yippie attack on the Department of Justice, were outside the pale of the Mobe agenda (a Mobe rock festival was going on at the time at the Washington Monument). The attack on Justice was, I think, irresponsible and ineffective; the SDS demonstration at Labor was significant in its connecting opposition to the war with support for GE workers striking against the nation's second largest defense contractor. My point is that the political activities during the March were in spite of, and in the case of the SDS demonstration with the hostility of, New Mobe and the Moratorium Committee; these organizations attempted to discourage meaningful change. The slogan of the

Mobe festival, "One, two, three, many Woodstocks" cannot be a tactic for real change for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that the "cultural revolution," a melange of authentic culture, a dangerous drug culture, and Madison Avenue hype, has already become a commodity of American capitalism, something which hip entrepreneurs sell and the disaffected young buy. Moreover, the war, however significant an expression of American culture, is still only its expression. An authentic counter-culture will be created, but it will be created through and be the expression of struggle against those institutions which are the basis of the war.

Effective political action against the war must direct itself against the racial and class structure of American society and the economic interests that control it. In concrete terms, it must ally with struggles for black liberation, with militant workers, and against the controlling interests of corporate capitalism where it finds such interests--especially on the movement's home ground, the colleges and universities. The colleges and universities are for the most part owned and controlled by the wealthy corporate interests and, especially in the case of the large universities, their military subsidiaries, through the trustees (often the same men who control the corporations) and governing boards and through grants and military research funding. The universities serve the interests of the class that rules them. In direct terms, the ROTC programs produce the officers to fight its wars while university military research develops the weaponry. What is less obvious but probably more important, the schools inculcate the ideology that assures, or is designed to assure, the continuing control of those interests over society: the ignoring or distortion of black culture and the political and economic roles of black people in American society contributes to the continuance of racism; besides the actual production of officers, the presence of ROTC programs on campuses legitimizes the role of militarism in American life and suggests (perhaps rightly so) that militarism does not conflict with the cultural and spiritual values of

VIETNAM

"OUR GREATNESS AS A NATION HAS BEEN
OUR CAPACITY TO DO WHAT HAS TO BE
DONE WHEN WE KNEW OUR CAUSE WAS RIGHT."
RICHARD M. NIXON, NOV. 3, 1969



middle-class liberal education; the dichotomy between critical thought and moral action developed in the content and structure of courses tends to de-moralize thought and to describe moral action, and to some extent render it, as anti-intellectual; the class origins of the culture and values which we teach are ignored, so that judgments expressive of the culture and values of only a particular class in a particular period of history are asserted to be universal.

Just as the principles of action of political struggle must emerge from an understanding of the nature of the struggle, tactics must be based on an understanding of the nature of political action. Every political act has a content; if it attempts to redistribute political power it expresses as an act the power-relation it is attempting to rearrange and the power-relation which it seeks to establish. The nature of political action is to unite form and apparent content into real content. The real political content for example of a demonstration which makes certain demands includes both the tactics of the demonstration and the demands themselves. Administrators understand this when they refuse to negotiate with, say, a group of students occupying a campus building, even though they claim to be sympathetic to the content of the demands; the extra-procedural nature of the tactic challenges the authority of those who have established the procedures to govern, as does also the calling the proposals demands. "Demands" suggests that the needs of the governed determine what is just in the university society--"requests" or "proposals" leave the administration or the trustees to whom they are responsible to determine the nature of justice.

Like the content of political action, its goals are also, it seems to me, twofold. One is the achieving of the expressed goals, the expressed content, of the action; the other goal, and most frequently the real effect, of an action is the development of the political consciousness of the action's participants and

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the war and amerika 1970

by Robert Parry

In 1965 in a letter to the New York TIMES, Richard Nixon stated his belief that American intervention in Vietnam was imperative. He wrote: "Victory for the Vietcong would mean ultimately the destruction of freedom of speech for all men for all time not only in Asia but in the United States as well." In retrospect, the analysis sounds preposterous, but it clearly reflects the frame of mind of many of the nation's leaders in that generally hysterical year, a frame of mind known, most commonly, as ignorance.

Critics of the war now talk of the economic motivation for the war, and certainly the desire of many corporations to make a fast buck and the allurements for the military to gain rapid promotion and battlefield glory greatly contributed to America's eagerness to join battle. But in 1970, the war is no longer economically profitable; nor is the military likely to secure very much more glory. The war which once had the proportions of a crusade has degenerated into a sordid example of gratuitous slaughter and mayhem. Moreover, the war has cast a new and not very complimentary light on the workings of the military-industrial complex, and that critical illumination is threatening the profits of Pentagon programs as the Congress becomes increasingly hostile and the public decreasingly sympathetic. And beyond the fate of the military's pet extravaganzas, inflation - a direct result of the folly in Vietnam - has jumped in to eat away much of the profits and even more of the public's support.

By June, the Vietnam war will have cost the United States \$104.5 billion for the last five years alone, making an average of about \$25 billion a year. (I. F. Stone's Bi-Weekly - Feb. 9, 1970). This yearly average exceeds the net costs for all of World War I (which according to Collier's Encyclopedia was \$22,625 million). The war has clearly been a serious drain on the economy and the military with more lucrative pet hopes in jeopardy would most likely be willing to get out while still being able to blame the "nervous Nellie" civilians for

military has in retaining its favored position as America's wasteful, spoiled child, the first paragraph of Richard Barnett's *The Economy of Death* does much to end it.

Since 1946 the tax payers have been asked to contribute more than one trillion dollars for national security. Each year the federal government spends more than 70 cents of every budget dollar on past, present, and future wars. The American people are devoting more resources to the war machine than is spent by all federal, state, and local governments on health and hospitals, education, old-age and retirement benefits, public assistance and relief, unemployment and social security, housing and community development, and the support of agriculture. Out of every tax dollar there is about 11 cents left to build American society.

Mr. Barnett's book, although intended as only a criticism of our recent military expenditures, becomes as much a profound denunciation of the American government and of the people who passively accept its representation. America was not founded to be a military garrison, yet we maintain the largest standing army in the world (3.2 million men by June). This country originally emerged from a revolution and has traditionally supported progressive changes even when they entail some degree of violence, but now in donning the imperial garb of a Metetrnich or a Nicholas II, we prop up petty dictators concerned only with their own aggrandizement and palatable to our democratic taste only because they berate "Communism," whatever that is. We have adopted a policy of "Pax Americana" and, through our military prowess, strive to impose it upon all the countries of the world regardless of the sentiments of those nations' inhabitants. This policy has reached its deplorable culmination in the Vietnam War.

the Orange County John Birch meetings (not to mention the Tallahassee Country Club) if he "bugged out" on our Vietnamese allies. These two war presidents have, to a degree, succumb to political pressures, but these pressures are not solely from economic groups or from the military. What must be faced is that both presidents have pandered to the anti-communist fears that infest a large portion of our citizenry, that the vast majority of the American people believe in the principles that led us gleefully for a splash in the Vietnam bloodbath.

The reason that this country could succumb to the illogic, the insanity of the pro-war arguments is that we are the victims of a self-perpetuating system of erroneous education and propaganda. It is my opinion that rather than cynicism and hypocrisy amongst the controlling officials of this country there is an ignorance and a naivete about the nature of our "enemies" which has emerged from the hysteria, the phobia which has, for fifty years, accompanied the word "Communism." These high officials are unable to grasp the important realities of our time. Communism, to them, is evil whether interpreted by Tito, Stalin, or Ho Chi-minh. Obviously, Communism is no longer monolithic, and "communist" nations more often represent a nationalistic socialism than anything resembling Stalinistic totalitarianism - but this they do not see.

Senator Fulbright writes:

The prevalent view among Southeast Asian specialists



Daumier: "The Witnesses"

outside of government is that the Chinese challenge in South Asia is more political and cultural than military, that a strong independent Communist regime is a more effective barrier to Chinese power than a weak non-Communist regime, that the Hanoi government is nationalist and independent, and accordingly, once peace is restored - if ever it is - North Vietnam will serve as a barrier rather than as an avenue to Chinese expansion. (Progressive - Feb. 1970)

Yet one of the chief justifications for the war is still the prevention of Chinese expansion.

If we withdrew from Vietnam tomorrow, very little would change. Thieu, the "great statesman" who has stripped his people of even their most basic freedoms, would be replaced by a neutralist coalition. The Communists would share in the government, and perhaps if the people decided that they wanted unification under the Hanoi government, Vietnam might become completely communist. There is very little likelihood, considering the great loss in manpower the nation has already suffered, that the Vietcong would want any substantial purge. Certainly, fewer people would be dying than there are now.

As far as the United States is concerned, we would save an estimated \$17 billion a year (the estimated amount to maintain support troops in Vietnam), and that money is desperately needed if our social ills are not to become irremediable. Corporations with Vietnam investments would lose as the Vietnamese nationalize their economy, but the loss would be infinitely less than our present \$40,000 per minute and 100 dead per week. Industry may have to meet higher prices for resources, but as the French found out after freeing

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MORATORIUM

undercutting the war effort. The longer we stay in Vietnam the more ineffectual the military appears and the more the civilians will look critically at future claims and forecasts about the omnipotence of our armed forces and the widespread applicability of military power.

What the military has at stake can best be seen through budgetary figures. The military allocation for the fiscal '71 Budget gives the Pentagon \$71.1 billion or 35% of total Federal outlay. This figure is twice the percentage for 1950 and exceeds that year's total by five and a half times. It ranks above the military expenditures for the most costly year of the Korean war by \$20 billion or 40%. (I. F. Stone - Feb. 9). As ghastly as these figures appear (especially in comparison with the paltry \$571 million being allocated against air and water pollution), it must be remembered that they come from an administration which has unscrupulously concealed the actual military outlay in a jumble of economic rhetoric. For instance, the \$8.5 billion for war veterans traditionally included under "national defense" has been diverted to a category called "human resources."

When all such confusions and irregularities are corrected, the results will resemble the totals for fiscal 1969 in which defense and defense-related allocations "constituted 78.5 per cent" of the Budget. (American Militarism 1970). As the Budget stands now and deducting trust fund receipts, the Pentagon still grabs more than its fair share. In Nixon's budgetary pie chart, the military devours 53 cents of every general revenue dollar. "Only four tenths of a cent will go to save the air we breathe and the water we drink though it may soon be too late to save them." (I. F. Stone - Feb. 23). According to estimates of the Tax Foundation, the average American family will this year be sapped \$1,250 to pay for our lavish defense programs.

If there remains any doubt over the investment the

The ultimate question that faces every American through the haze of mist and smoke of the Vietnam countryside is this: what happened to this country - the epitome of reason, generosity, and freedom - that could bring us to wage a war of such wanton brutality upon a people as inoffensive to us as the baby white seals of Canada are to their hunters? How could we in a democracy allow our government to drop upon the tiny land of Vietnam (as it plans to do this year) 110,000 tons of bombs per month? "That comes to 2.5 megatons per year, or 125 times the destructive power of the atomic bomb that leveled Hiroshima" (Barnett, op. cit.). In the last two years, we have rained upon their land and inhabitants more bombs than the Allies dropped on all of Europe in the five years of World War II. How could the United States renounce all the strength and respect which our moral, humanistic foundations had provided, for the flimsy, irrational arguments of this anti-communist slaughterhouse?

It is easy to blame the war on the avarice of capitalism and our basic inclination toward imperialism - and without a doubt these factors have substantial importance - but, I think, the central reason lies beyond these. I do not believe that either President Johnson or President Nixon has sat up nights drooling over his lucrative cuts from the war profits. Without a doubt, both men understood the possibility of reaping political benefits from the war and, in the economic field, they undoubtedly received strong pressure from some supporters and cronies to invent or continue a war for the sake of their personal gain. Johnson envisioned a quick, successful war which would elevate him to a select company of presidential greys (i.e. James Polk and William McKinley). And Richard Nixon, who in the 1960 campaign boasted that under the Eisenhower-Nixon administration not an inch of "Free" territory had been lost to the Communies while Truman had "lost" all of mainland China in 1949, could not show his face at

REVIEW:

COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA PERFORMS

The Colby Community Symphony Orchestra presented their spring concert on Sunday, March 22 in Runnals Union. Under the direction of Ermanno E. Comparetti, the orchestra performed a varied program of five works.

The first piece, Beethoven's Symphony No. 2 in D Major, Op. 36 offered a pleasant opening to the concert. Although the beginning seemed to lack a bit of togetherness, the symphony was a pleasing success with noticeably nice woodwinds, especially clarinets and flutes, plus good continuity in the handing back and forth of parts, giving a question and answer effect in the Scherzo. The final Allegro was a fun section to listen to and probably to play, with an interesting bassoon part. The forty-minute symphony left the audience eager for what was to follow.

After intermission we were treated to the most enjoyable part of the concert-Corelli's Concerto for Oboe and Strings-featuring Margaret Frizzel ('70) as the oboe soloist. She did a superb job and well deserved the warm reception she

received from the audience.

Bach's Sonata III in E Major followed the solo and was unfortunately quite a letdown. I did not find the piece either exciting or even very interesting. It featured Stephen Keckemethy on violin and Naydene Bowder on harpsichord who both did a fine job. I did not find the harpsichord very satisfying as a solo instrument; you're hungry for the sound of it, but it dies before it ever reaches you. A basically boring piece, but performed well.

Another Bach work followed - The Brandenburg Concerto - and although I heard several people say beforehand that they did not care for the composition, I thoroughly enjoyed it. Soloists for this were again Margaret Frizzel, oboe; Stephen Keckemethy, violin; Elaine MacLennan flute; and John Rynne, trumpet. Especially notable in the Allegro was the trumpet part, very high and difficult which Mr. Rynne handled quite well. There was good balance between the soloists and the orchestra accompaniment - even the flute could be heard. Also,

the harpsichord played a nice role here, presenting and interesting contrast to the other instruments. The Andante gave us the opportunity for a relaxing interlude and the Allegro assai presented another difficult trumpet part at the beginning which was also well done.

The final number returned us to Beethoven for his Egmont Overture. This was the heaviest piece on the program, with a stormy beginning. The orchestra had a good full sound with powerful brass, effective percussion, and good supporting strings. This piece left you with a wide-awake feeling, surprised that the concert was over so soon.

The concert was certainly a pleasure and Dr. Comparetti, the soloists and the entire orchestra deserve our thanks and our appreciation for all their hard work. The only problem was that we had to sit in Runnals Union where the only people who can see anything are those in the front row; after all, half the fun of going to a concert is watching the musicians. Hopefully, Colby will someday have an auditorium worthy of such fine performances as this one the orchestra offered us.

MM

REVIEW:

JAMES TAYLOR

by John Brassil

A long time ago, around December 1968, Apple released James Taylor, the first album ever recorded by James Taylor. Many New Yorkers stumbled into their friendly F.W. Woolworth's and, buried behind the Frank Sinatra, the JT album festered. Well, they did not buy the album in New York because "who is James Taylor anyway who is he?" No one bought the album in Maine because nobody buys albums in Maine. So James Taylor did not last long on Apple even though he was so much more valuable than Mary Hopkin.

Taylor was making a tour of eastern colleges in late January and did not come to Colby probably because nobody asked him since nobody had even heard of him. Well, at Syracuse University, located in central New York near a big slum, students packed a local coffeehouse for all three shows nightly for three straight evenings. This proves that New Yorkers have become fond of sweet baby James. Now, all that remains for this fellow is to get his music into Maine. For while

Portland Records (this areas prime record distributor) OLVES Bobby Sherman and his ilk, they won't touch James Taylor.

The Apple record consists of twelve songs, eleven by Taylor. My own favorite is "Something's Wrong" basically because I like its Baroque arrangement. But his consistent strength resides in his own fine sharp guitar work heard in "Just Knockin' 'Round the Zoo", "Takin' It in", and "Something in the Way She Moves". As an aside, congratulations to Beatle George Harrison for depending upon JT for the inspiration needed to produce the hit "Something". Someday I'm going to do an article about the Beatles as cheaters. Getting back to James, side two features "Carolina In My Mind", a number which moves with such a slippery grace you'll want to listen to it over and over again. The lyrics are perfectly suited for his ambigious vocal style:

There ain't no doubt in no-one's mind that loves the
finest thing around
Whisper something soft and kind

And hey babe the sky's on fire I'm dying ain't I gone to
Carolina in my mind.

The gentle clarity of Taylor's music is accompanied by an excellent modal balance. His folk work is particularly engaging as heard in "Rainy Day Man". His blues style is buried a little because his voice fails to show anything much bluer than a dull violet.

Personally, I've enjoyed this album more than any other I've heard in the past two years. A few listeners have complained about the presence of strings in every other song. Yet, I believe that aspect of the arrangements to be fairly essential to this particular collection of songs. The variety Taylor gives us is important because it captures the listener's attention and never bores him. I have wondered whether that variety could be sustained without the string section, and I got my answer when his second album was recently released on Warner-7 Arts, Sweet Baby James. You should buy that album too. One word of warning. If you can not stand people who sing in a monotone, don't bother listening. Still, he's fun.

STU-G Rhetorico

by Richard Randazzo

The Monday night meeting of Student Government started with a report by Dick Kleinberg concerning the activities of the Student Music Associates for the coming year. He said that as of this date the contracts have not been formalized but will be soon. He further noted that the format for some of the artists will be here for three day periods. During the three days they will give two public concerts, and the rest of the time will be spent in residence, "i.e." they will give lecturing concerts to groups of students.

The question of the use of the Chapel as a location for school functions such as lectures was raised. It was stated that of this the chaplin had virtual control of the building and would not allow some types of functions occur. It was suggested that the Social Life Chairman look into this to find out whether the facility could be put to a greater use.

Tony Maramarco then introduced a motion to bring the EPC's Pass/Fail plan before the faculty for a vote. The motion met with some opposition from a group advocating that the system's cut off point ought to be a "D" instead of the

recommended "C". They argued that the plan was defeating its own purpose in that a "C" is considered respectable and that the student's intent in taking a course on Pass/Fail would in actuality be to protect himself from the "D". Therefore, they wanted to lower the standard.

In reply to this Tony declared that if credit from this plan was to be transferred to another college, the other college invariable would not accept a course whose standard is one of "D". Thus, the standard of "C" would be protecting the student in case he desires to transfer. The motion passed.

The new members to the Faculty meetings were then elected: Ann O'Hanlan, Bob Gordon, Nick Nash, Jeff Parness, Rich McGill, Charlie Hogan and Steve Orlov.

A motion was then presented that any tickets not returned by the last day of exams not be accepted for refund. This refers to the tickets for the Band concert and to Colby students. The motion was passed.

Carolyn Additon mentioned that her committee had voted to accept three students through the Open Door Fund but that more money was needed to insure that these students

could receive aid for their entire four year stay. She expressed the hope that anyone knowing of a possible source of revenue should see her so that her committee could approach it.

Nick Nash reported that he had spoken with three members of the Board of Trustees. He asked them the feasibility of getting a larger allocation for the coming year. He was told that this would be impossible. It was recommended to him that the general fee might be raised and that all additional funds would go directly to Student Government. This idea appealed to some and not to others. A motion was made to hold a referendum asking the student to vote either to leave the fee where it is or to raise it either \$25 or \$10. It was passed.

Swift Tarbell then asked for an allocation of \$4700 to cover the cost of the Youngbloods, The Swallow and another group to play for a all Campus party following the Tim Hardin concert. As it now stands Hardin will play Friday at 8 P.M., followed by the party and Sunday the Youngbloods will play in the afternoon. Combined cost will be \$4.00 as compared to \$2.50 for each concert if attended separately. The motion passed easily.

opinion:

CARSWELL NOMINATION

by John Brassil

The dramatic defeat of the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court was a stunning blow to the pride of President Nixon. In a manner reminiscent of his November 1962 outburst, the President pouted and could not or would not see that the failure was his and not that of the press nor of the Senate's nor even of the South's.

Nixon's blunders in the Carswell incident have been numerous. During the Carswell debate Nixon exhibited a total lack of comprehension of the constitution. In the constitution the President's power to appoint is perfectly clear, but the Senate's power to check his appointive power is just as explicit. Nixon seems to believe that his power, because of his own ideas as to what the country needs right now, should take precedent over what the Senate may set as the limits to which he can go in pursuit of the realization of a "Nixon Utopia". It was foolish to

press the issue of Carswell's nomination because of the personal anguish the affair must have caused the nominee and more importantly, because of the further damage inflicted the nation's image of the High Court.

Yet, the major issue which finally surfaced during the debate was one of quality. Nixon promised a new court—one which would differ from the Warren court. He appointed Burger—a "strict constructionist" (hard-liner) and his choice was accepted quickly — because there was no question as to the qualifications of the Judge to act on the court. He then chose Haynsworth to fill Fortas' seat. Well, Haynsworth, it turns out, isn't much better than Justice Fortas. A strange choice from a President who wanted to restore respect for law in the U.S. After Haynsworth's rejection, the President digs deeper into the dross and finds an excellent representative of the Silent Majority in the south. All was going pretty well until Sen.

Hruska announced on CBS news that we need a C or D student on the court. All these Frankfurters and Brandeises were not REPRESENTATIVE of "average thinking". For God's sake, who ever said the Supreme Court was representative of the great unwashed? Even the Great Unwashed (Silent Majority), whether they admit it or not, hopes that there's some people in Washington with some learnin' and brains.

Nixon has, since he took office, appealed to mediocrity. He makes the mediocre feel that, "he's one of them" and will get people to see things their way. This is fine until the mediocre start getting the shaft from a group of politicians (conservative Republicans) whose primary interest lies in the area corporate success and not in human endeavor. One quality of American life is not a function of the GNP or the ABM. But up until now, a lot of people have been believing Nixon when he hints that it is just that.

FRATERNITIES

by Jeff Parness

It is a pity that the average student is limited in his ability to cope with all the problems which surround him. Thus, while facing such issues as black enrollment, pollution, and the Vietnam War, the student loses sight of many of the other topics which concern him. One such topic is the fraternity. The conditions at the 9 fraternities here at Colby are one of the most serious, yet one of the most disregarded, problems the community faces. For at least the past four years, pledging of fraternities has become less and less attractive to the incoming freshman.

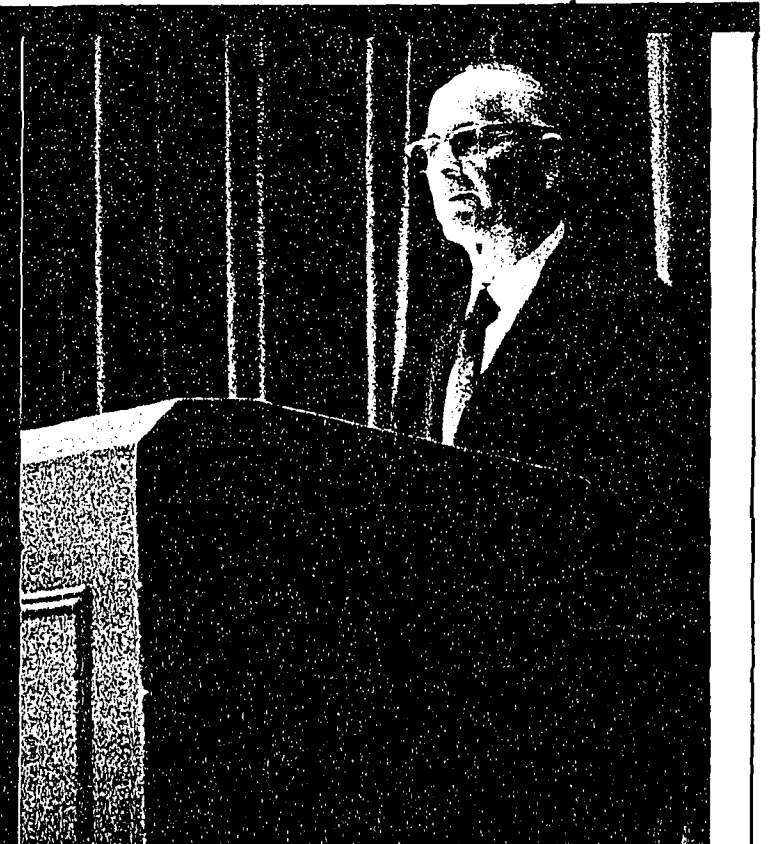
The reason behind this decreasing enrollment in fraternities is not concerned with the caliber of the people in the frats themselves. Rather, it is concerned with the basic rules and traditions which most fraternity men are subject to. The rules underlying admission, living accommodations, social functions, etc. have a very slow process of alteration (if any). The traditions are equally as difficult to change. Thus, while school policy has been one of integrated dorms, fraternity row continues to segregate itself from the girls' dorms. While the

social trends now seem very diverse, many fraternities continue to offer only blaring bands and foamy beer. There is no outward attempt to destroy some of the traditional notions surrounding certain fraternities.

Without some quick and drastic action, fraternities at Colby will become a thing of the past. This is regrettable for these institutions of brotherhood have much to potentially offer. The right mixture of energy, creativity, and luck is needed.

Below is a list of possible changes; all deserve prompt and thorough examination if this is not already underway.

- 1) The need to convince the average student that a fraternity is more than just a social club.
- 2) Necessity for many of Colby's national chapters to go local.
- 3) A louder and more powerful voice for IFC on campus (ie, more than organizing sports activities)
- 4) Possible integration of fraternity row
- 5) Total revamping of both membership applications and procedure for their acceptance.



George Beadle, Nobel prize winning geneticist, gave the Phi Beta Kappa lecture Tuesday night on "genetics, intelligence and education". Beadle is President Emeritus of the University of Chicago.



Baba Ruma Dass

STU-G REFERENDUM

To the students of Colby College:

In recent months it has been demonstrated that many elements of Colby College need greater funds to function properly. Student Government and student activities are no exception. They have faced continually increasing frustration in trying to meet the needs of the student body for more social and intellectual activities to supplement their college education. The problem of the last few years can be compared, and expand as follows:

STU-G	BUDGET	STUDENT REQUESTS
1967-1968	\$30,000	over \$40,000
1968-1969	\$30,000	over \$40,000
1969-1970	\$45,000	over \$110,000

The Administrations act of increasing Stu-G's budget last year far from alleviated the financial problem, when requests increased by approximately 65,000 dollars. This gives Student Government little choice but to partially, or totally curtail many student activities. Examples are numerous. Powder

and Wig requested \$8,000 and was forced to accept \$1,200. In the past year Student Government has also undertaken the funding of several new and well received programs such as the Colby Student Music Associates. The Budget and Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees has informed Student Government that there is only one way it can obtain more funds for next year, and that is by increasing the present General Fee of 150 dollars. One hundred per cent of this increase will return to Student Government, and the student body. On Monday, April 20th, Student Government will hold a referendum to determine student reaction to the increasing of the General Fee by either ten, or twenty-five dollars. This would mean an increase of funds for student use by either 15,000 or 37,000 dollars. This means an increase in the number of lectures, concerts, plays, and other student activities. This will also mean a decrease in the fees charged for events such as Big Social weekends. Student Government recommends that you take this opportunity to directly improve your everyday situation at Colby. Vote Monday, and please support this Student Government proposal.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Roger Et Diane

by Debbie Anderson

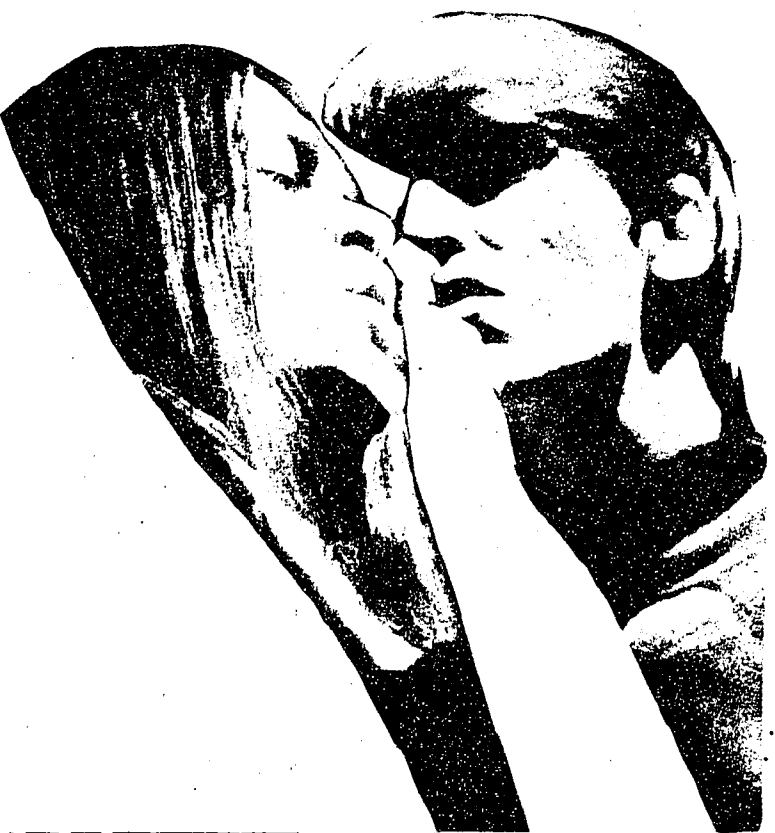
Charlie and Dana are two young boys from Dorchester and Roxbury, Massachusetts who usually spend their summers in hot, rutted streets playing stickball or in dark, crowded tenements watching T.V. In the evening Charlie sits out on his long front steps watching the older kids revving up for their nights wanderings. Silently he watches the battered '56 Chevies go by and listens to the staccato cries of his younger brother upstairs or the inevitable bitter exchange between his mother and father. The air he breathes is heavy with exhaust fumes and blasted by police sirens. In this frantic and clinging environment, 10 year old Charlie and Dana are essentially invisible. They don't count for much.

Summer day camps, such as Camp Pilgrim in Dorchester, Mass. provide crucial learning experiences for the otherwise invisible Dana's and Charlies of our cities. Camp Pilgrim was started four years ago by Rev. David Venator with a VW bus and six kids. It now includes a church building for a center and three big yellow school buses each loaded with 40 campers and

eight counselors for the daily trips out of the dense, concrete ghetto. In comparison to the hundreds of highly organized and well-financed camps for which New England is renowned, Camp Pilgrim is a bit shabby and unequipped. It's rough running a day camp in a city with limited funds and "hazardous conditions". But Camp Pilgrim is there in the city where it is needed. Everyday that the grimy boredom and greyness from nonrecognition yield to expressions of warmth and exuberance in Charlie and Dana, it makes the camp worth it.

Like many other city camps, Camp Pilgrim operates on a wafer-thin budget. Every year it is a desperate and uphill fight to raise enough funds to keep the camp going. Necessities, not luxuries, are hard to come by.

This Saturday night, Rodger and Diane, renowned up and down the Kennebec for the splendors of their folk bag, will perform an especially promising concert to benefit Camp Pilgrim. Rodger's slender and sensitive guitar, and Diane's rain-water pure tones can be heard in the Paper Wall at 9:00. Admission is \$1.



Con't from pg. 6

those to whom the action is visible. The political consciousness--and by the phrase I mean here the moral and social along with the narrowly political understanding--which can effect the radical transformation of American society can only be developed in a dialectic of action and thought. Concretely this means that we learn by doing and by analyzing the implications of our actions in their moral, social, economic and cultural context. The development of political consciousness, of the realization that we are each together involved in a struggle to transform and recreate the social conditions of our existence and the more acute understanding of in what those conditions consist, seems to me at this stage of our efforts the real and most important fruit of political action.

If by real or expressed content a political action tends to blunt or distort that consciousness, the action is counterproductive. This is an extremely important point. The antiwar movement cannot be stopped by Nixon unless he stops the war; and even that unlikely event could not stop the larger movement that antiwar action, along with black struggles, has spawned. Some liberal politicians and businessmen, however, the people of considerable status who until recently endorsed the war but, now that it is fashionable and in some contexts politically necessary at least to make an appearance of opposition, are joining the movement, have the ability at least temporarily to impede its progress. The tactic used to blunt the movement's effect is to attempt to alter the political content of its demands. The Vietnam Day Moratorium Committee, for example, begun by a liberal businessman and staffed by reform Democratic Party people, with its powerful press support worked to oppose the war, but on terms that distorted the war's significance. They did not oppose it as an activity of American imperialism but primarily as a bad investment. Liberal college presidents, cooperating with the October Moratorium, signed a letter expressing their opposition also ("as individuals")--on the grounds that the war takes money from the colleges and makes the students difficult to control. The point is not who opposes the war, but on what grounds and with what idea of its significance. The movement does not need the people who distort rather than contribute to its understanding; it developed

its strength in spite of them.

The decision of what is to be done is determined by what can be achieved. To decide this we need first to realize what cannot be achieved in the context of American society with its present social and economic distribution of power and the economic system on which this distribution is based. What we cannot achieve in this context is the wholesale reordering of the priorities of the government, the interests which it serves, and the values which American society lives by; we cannot effect an end to racism or secure economic and cultural justice for the poor or the working class; we cannot contain the power of the Pentagon to make war or the need of corporate interests to make it; we cannot end the progressive dehumanization of American culture; and we cannot bring about an end to the war, wherever it is fought. What cannot be achieved within the context of society as it is presently constituted determines then what is to be done.

Con't from pg. 7

Algeria, new countries needing money are willing to make fair bargains whether they back East or West. In short, the probable consequences of quitting the war are far less horrifying than the certain repercussions of staying in. As Fulbright puts it,

Our basic asset, which neither the Johnson nor the Nixon Administration has been willing to acknowledge, is that this war is not now and never has been essential to our interests, essential, that is, to the freedom and safety of the American people. The exact terms of peace do not, therefore, matter very much from the standpoint of American interests, but the early restoration of peace matters enormously because every day that this war goes on the sickness of American society worsens. (Progressive - Feb. 1970)

The next question, of course, is how do the anti-war people effect an end to the war. Some recommend organizing guerrilla action against the government and those companies profiting from the war. Morally speaking, the American heritage of a government "of the people" and the international

code of individual responsibility, imposed by the U.S. and the Allies on "war criminals" at Nuremberg and Tokyo, require actions from American citizens to terminate the atrocities being committed systematically against the Vietnamese people. If a person believes that the existing democratic process does not provide the means to end the war (as in '68 it patently did not), then refusing to be a good German, striking out violently against the government, and bringing the war back home is a morally responsible act. On the short run, however, it may prove an ineffectual tactic.

For those people who find the war revolting and desire to end it immediately, probably the most effective way will be to conduct a massive educational and political campaign to reawaken the minds and emotions of the American people and thereby put heavy pressure on the politicians in Washington. This formula has proved disappointing in the past (although it did destroy Johnson's open-ended escalation policy), but if the real intent of the anti-war people is to overhaul national priorities and to turn America away from its imperialistic, war-like tendencies, then free and unlimited debate remains the most plausible means. Renouncing discussion totally in favor of violence would provoke a massive reaction, convulse this nation into a bloody war, and probably hand over the American government and its awesome nuclear power to the likes of Wallace or Madox.

But no one can prescribe the right way to protest the war in Vietnam nor the best way to correct the more fundamental sicknesses in the American national character. What is important is that each person work toward the goal of an American society free from the evils of racism and exploitation and an American government concerned with making this country the best possible nation and not obsessed with dictating to other peoples arbitrary values.

The anti-war people have one substantial factor on their side - those politicians in Washington who are generally rather pig-headed are also basically unprincipled and therefore will respond to the sheer weight of active popular pressure. As Saul Alinsky - political sage and "professional radical" - wryly states: "Invariably, the right things get done for the wrong reasons."

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CONTEMPLATE THIS NAVAL

On April 18, Saturday night, the International Relations Club will present a cabaret-style Middle Eastern festival, which will feature a Middle Eastern band and a belly dancer. There will be Middle Eastern food and dancing. It will be at 8 P.M. in Runnals Union. Tickets will \$1.50 for Colby students and \$2.50 for others.

IFC

The Inter-Fraternity Council has established a study commission to investigate the fraternity structure at Colby, its future here, and suggestions and innovations that might be considered that would better adapt the fraternity system to Colby now and in the future. The Commission is composed of IFC president Bill Williamson, chairman, administrators Dean Quillin, Mr. Frank Stevenson, and Mr. Kany fraternity representatives Bill Madden, Brian Cooke, and independent Charles Hogan. The Commission has arranged meetings with all of the fraternities on campus during April and May to discuss the present and future standing of each of the houses and any proposals that they may have towards redirecting the image and activities of the fraternity structure at Colby. Meetings with groups of independents are also expected to be arranged. A progress report is expected to be issued before the end of this year and a complete report with findings and recommendations will be submitted early next semester.

COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Any questions that recent appointees, both faculty and students, might have concerning their roles on college committees should be directed to the chairman of their respective committee. President Strider has released a list of all college committees, their chairmen, and members for means of clarification. This list can be obtained from this office. Questions of purpose, actions, meeting times, etc. should be directed to individual members of each committee and not to Stu-G or the President's Office as neither of these bodies has been supplied with this information.

MORE ON COMMITTEES

Student and faculty chairman and secretaries of all college committees are reminded that compliance with the recent directive by Stu-G and President Strider concerning the submittance of all minutes and memorandums to Mr. Kany, administrative assistant to the President (1 copy) and Student Government (2 copies) would be appreciated. A file by Mr. Kany, Stu-G, and ECHO is being made of all committee actions and minutes which will be open for reference to all members of the college.

BACK PROJECT YOUR SLIDES

Director of Student Activities, Mr. Earl Smith, announced that any student or faculty member may offer to him collections of slides for display in the Roberts Union Gallery. A slide projector has been available for display of any type of collection of slides by a member of the college. Please contact Mr. Smith, in Roberts Union for further information.

FOSTER AT COLBY

In conjunction with the Powder and Wig production of Tom Paine Paul Foster, the author of the play, will be at Colby Sunday, April 26. Foster will deliver a talk and discussion in Given Auditorium at 3:00 p.m.

NOW THAT WINTER'S GONE...

Dean Quillin announced that three coats stolen from a fraternity party last year have been recovered and still remain unclaimed. Two of the overcoats are women's and one is men's style. Sufficient description of these coats will be necessary before they will be returned. All questions and requests should be directed to the Dean's office.

SUBMIT SLIDES

The Development Office in Eustis needs color transparencies of scenes from the Colby campus, 35 mm or larger. These photos must be of good quality, to be enlarged for printing. It would be greatly appreciated be the Development Department if any person, student or faculty, would be willing to lend or sell them slides. Credits will be given on photos accepted. Call or see Frank Stephenson or Earl Smith concerning this matter.

RIGHTS & RULES

The Rights and Rules Committee of the college has been activated with a full agenda already before it. Proposals concerning a co-educational dorm with academic status similar to the Center for Coordinated Studies, drug regulation reform, dormitory rule in light of proposals for "dorm autonomy", automobile regulation changes, etc. include many of the non-academic discussions and decisions that lie before the committee for consideration. Views by members of the college on these issues will serve to be very helpful to the members of the Committee in arriving at constructive solutions to the above questions. Issues non-academic in nature may be brought before the committee for consideration.

EARTH WEEK

The following schedule contains all of the events of the Environmental Teach-In and other events related to it:

- April 19: "Environmental Appreciation" presented by Dr. Easton at 1:30 and Harrison Richardson, state legislator at 3:00, both in LS 5.
- April 20 Myrick Freeman speaks on effluent charges, Dunn Lounge.
- April 21 Discussion Donald Mairs, chairman of Maine Board of Pesticide Control. 3:30, Given Auditorium.
- April 22 Earth Day
1:00 p.m. Film: "End of a River". Lovejoy Auditorium.
2:00 p.m. Panel Discussion. Runnals Gym.
Ben Haug, Scott Paper Co.
Robert Patterson, National Resource Council
Harrison Richardson, State Legislature
John MacNamara, King Resources Oil
Peter Bradford, federal-state co-ordinator
Charles Major, professor of Zoology, U. of Maine
7:30-8:30 Gordon Bok, folksinger, Given.
8:30 p.m. Informal discussion groups, Given.
- April 23 Pollution Seminar, Dr. Koons, 3:00 LS 5
- April 30 Ben Haug, N.E. Vice President, Scott Paper Co. 3:00 LS 5
- May 7 Orlando De Logue, U. of Maine School of Law, 3:00 LS 5.

RIGHTS & FREEDOMS

The Joint Statement on the Rights and Freedoms of Students, already endorsed by Stu-G, presently awaits Administrative Committee approval before it goes to the faculty for a vote. The Joint Statement was approved in part by the Educational Policy, Rights and Rules, Administrative and several other committees of the college concerning the individual sections of the document that were pertinent to them. The Joint Statement now goes before the Administrative Committee where it will be compiled in full with all its interpretations drawn up by each committee and a recommendation will be made for faculty consideration. It is expected that a favorable recommendation will be forwarded to the faculty on this statement that concerns primarily the legal, judicial, academic and on and off-campus rights of each student. It is probable that the Trustee action will not be required to make the statement a policy of the college if the faculty approves it.

THESE ARE YOUR REPRESENTATIVES

The following students were elected by Student Government to serve as representatives to the faculty meeting: Ann O'Hannian, Bob Gordon, Nick Nash, Jeff Parness, Rich McGill, Charlie Hogan, and Steve Orlov. A representative from the ECHO and WMHB will also be permitted to sit in on these meetings.

The Faculty also met their responsibility under the news regulations of Con Con by electing six representatives to the Stu-G meeting. The chairman of their delegation is Professor Cox and representatives include Professors Landsman, Sweney, Hunt, Kueter, and F. Perez. Two members of the faculty delegation will attend each meeting of Stu-G which meets weekly and all seven members of the student delegation will attend the faculty meeting which are held on a monthly basis.

NO TICKET—NO MONEY

Stu-G passed a motion on Monday night stating that no tickets for winter weekend's Band concert will be refunded after the last final exam. These tickets will not be good for any concert that The Band might give at Colby next year, and therefore, should be returned to Eustis before the end of school.

RELS READS

The Colby Library Associates are sponsoring a poetry reading by President Strider on Tuesday, April 21. The reading will be presented in the Pulsifer Room of Miller Library at 4:00 p.m. Doctor Strider will read selections of sonnets from various periods of literature and conclude with a commentary on the styles and forms of the sonnet.

ENRICH YOURSELVES

Student Government is sponsoring a number of campus-wide activities and lectures for the enjoyment and enrichment of all members of the college during the final months of this academic year. Firstly, a lecture by Leonard Weinglass, Defense Attorney for the Chicago conspiracy trial will be delivered tonight, Friday evening, April 17th. Weinglass will speak in Runnals Union at 8:00 p.m. Admission will be charged.

Secondly Student Government is now arranging for two concerts to be held during Spring Weekend. Tim Hardin will present a concert Friday, May 1 followed by a campus party featuring a local group. Saturday evening, May 2, a concert by Swallow and the Young Bloods will be given. The total cost for the weekend will be \$4.00 and each concert alone will be \$2.50.

THE OTHER COMPANY

Representatives of the Honeywell Graduate Program will be on campus April 12 to meet with Colby students interested in this field. This concludes the formal job recruitment interviews sponsored by the Office of Career Planning and Placement for this year. Students interested in further information on the Honeywell interview, future recruitment interviews, or summer study or job placement may call the Office of Career Planning and Placement.

baseball begins 2-1 record

The Colby baseball team began its 1970 season in some what less than spectacular fashion, dropping two of its first three games on a road trip to Boston and Hartford last weekend.

The team opened the season against Boston College on Friday, dropping the wide-open game 11-8 to the Eagles. Colby got off to a short-lived 2-0 lead in the top of the first. The lead, however, died quickly as B.C. scored nine runs in the bottom half of the first inning. The first seven B.C. hitters reached safely against starter and loser Bob Hyland, and the rally also included a grand slam home run by Boston College's Bill Medea. Hyland remained in the game, however, allowing another run in the second, and was finally lifted in the third. In all, he allowed 10 runs on 10 hits, struck out two and walked one. Mike Szostak, a utility infielder and relief pitcher, finished the game for Colby, pitching 5 strong innings, allowing only 1 run and three hits. Colby scored 3 runs in the fourth and three in the ninth to account for their eight runs. The hitting standout in the Mules opener was sophomore catcher-outfielder Mike McGlynn, who has looked excellent at the plate lately.

McGlynn got two doubles and 3 runs batted in against B.C. to help Colby keep the game close.

On Saturday, the Mules played a doubleheader against Trinity College in Hartford. They dropped the opener 7-3, and won the nightcap 11-4 behind the strong pitching of senior Gary Hobbs. Sophomore Al Glass, ailed with a sore arm on late, was the starter and loser in the first game, with relief help from Junior Dave Eddy in the 6th. Both games of the doubleheader were seven inning games. Trinity scored seven runs on ten hits, while making four errors, while Colby scored three runs on four hits, and made three errors.



Two of the four hits for the Mules were triples by outfielders Walt Brower and Steve Dane.

In the second game Colby came back strong behind Hobbs who allowed 4 runs on 10 hits, struck out 3 and walked 1 in going the distance (7 innings). Colby's 11 runs came on 11 hits, 3 of them by Junior second-baseman Bill Agreela, who went 3 for 3 in the game, including a single, double, and triple, knocking in two runs and scoring three. Hobbs received more support from McGlynn and Szostak, each of whom hit a solo home run, and catcher Mal Wain, who knocking in two runs with a base hit.

The team played its fourth game of the season on Wednesday against Tufts University in Medford, Mass. Results from that game are not in yet. Today, they play their first home game against Williams College at 3:00 p.m. and on Saturday the squad heads south again to play a doubleheader against the Huskies of Northeastern University in Boston.

lax- men

Over the past few years, the Colby lacrosse club team has developed from a small group to a good sized number of players and a team with enormous potential. While last year's season was somewhat marred by several fights during the team's games, this could be the year in the club's history when all of their talents could be put into a very successful product, a winning season.

This year sees an expanded schedule for the lacrosse team, with new games with Norwich, Nichols and Boston State being added to old standbys. This should definitely be an advantage to the club since last year's four game schedule did not give the team a chance to get accustomed to game conditions. The expanded schedule, with upwards to eight games, should enable the team to get up the momentum it started to gain at the end of last year.

Personel-wise, the lacrosse team is well equipped. The attack positions are managed by Pete Gilfoy and Steve Self. Phil Wysor returns to strengthen the other slot, vacated by graduation. Defense also looks good with the return of Bill Holland, Rick Gallup, Mark Chalek and Jack Dyer. At midfield, there is good material but no depth. Dana Baldwin, Webb Bradley, Bob Ewell and Lou Griffith lead the middies, but the reserves beyond that are few in number. Goalie also poses a problem, but Coach Scholz is high on freshman Andy Dennison to take control.

The lacrosse team is perfectly capable of taking advantage of their new schedule, but they need more goals from the attack, better defense from the midfielders and the consistant goalie work it often lacked last year. With these problems solved, the Colby lacrosse team could rise to heights never yet achieved in the club's six year history.



golf

Colby's golf team, the second place finishers in the state series last year, looks to be as good as last year with enough optimism that they could even walk off with the state title. Lasts year's team began slowly, but made a mid season splurge which carried them past Bowdoin and Bates. The team from UMaine is perennially strong, but the Mules could give them strong opposition this year.

The nucleus of the team is built around the seniors on the squad. Captain Steve Schmickrath heads the group along with Jack Sherger, Don Bates, Chris Woessner and Ken Jordan. The seniors are backed by Stan Flummer, a consistant winner last year, Doug McMillan, Bill Alfond and Dewey Dumart. From among these, Coach Hodges should be able to repeat its second place finish in the state competition.

As soon as the snow melts, Colby will begin its home matches, but, until then, they will go on two Boston trips, facing the teams from Bentley and Brandeis. From these initial road trips, there should be indicators on the overall success of the coming season.

red

Ed Phillips, a 1965 graduate of Colby has just recently secured a position on the Boston Red Sox for the coming season. Phillips, from Portland, Maine was a standout pitcher while at Colby and led the Mules to the finals of the New England baseball tournament in his senior year. He is expected to be a short reliever with the Red Sox this season.

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LETTERS TO EDITOR

Con't from pg. 2

Dear Miss Katz:

That you could mistake a faculty member's enthusiasm for an academic program as 'monopolizing' faculty discussion or a genuine concern for students as a 'dearth of human sensitivity' was, perhaps, to be expected. That you could dismiss one of the most exciting educational possibilities which Colby has evolved in recent years as a matter which 'could have been postponed' I find difficult to comprehend and alarming to consider.

Sincerely,
Peter Westervelt
Department of Classics

April 12, 1970

Dear Editor,

Not too long ago, eighteen black students occupied the Lorimer Chapel with the purpose of gaining five proposals. They left peacefully upon a court restraining order and within a few days after that came up with the idea of a task force - a committee to be made up of equal numbers of black students, white students, administration, and faculty. It was to be chaired by a third party from none of those groups. That proposal was rejected on the grounds that we already have a system adequate for handling such problems.

Commenting directly on the idea of the task force, I can only assert that it is a great shame that it was rejected. By occupying the chapel, the black students made the entire campus aware that there is indeed something wrong here. Through the task force they objectively presented a constructive plan for resolving these problems. The task force not only revealed a wisdom in dealing with our problems that has been absent at several other campuses throughout the country; but it also provided a situation in which both sides could save face and still resolve the

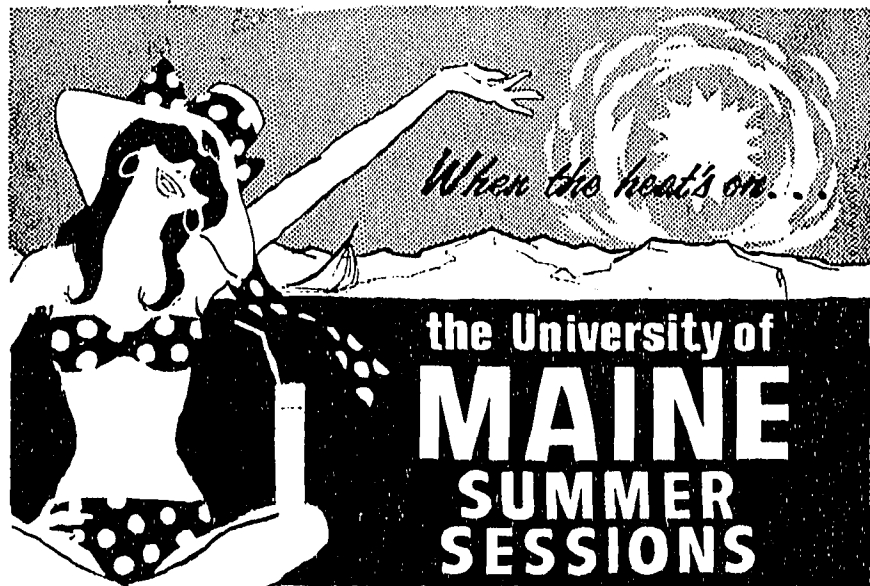
problems. Also, if one maintains, as did President Strider, that we should use only the Con-Con for such matters, would it have been so implausible to create the task force as an "ad hoc" committee of the Con-Con; thereby satisfying everyone. It certainly seems that the Colby administration was out for a clear-cut victory to assert itself and its power, and was not totally concerned with the best policies for the college. Is the purpose of a liberal arts institution to assert one's position uncompromisingly, as did the administration by its rejection of the task force; or is it to learn to resolve problems in a fair way to all, as the task force promised to do?

Sincerely,
Richard Schwartz
Johnson Hall
872-9876

Dear Editor,

April 22 should be a date of utmost importance to all of us at Colby and throughout the nation, because it is Earth Day, a time set aside particularly to confront the crucial and overwhelming environmental destruction that is taking place in our country at an unprecedented rate. The carelessness and greed prevalent in all ranks of our society not only produce a waste of resources and discarded material, but could mean the destruction of all life on earth before most of us are old enough to have grandchildren. Many scientists believe that within a time as short as 15 years the air pollution will be great enough to prevent the sun's rays from reaching green plants in sufficient quantity to create enough oxygen for even the lowest form of life as we know it, much less human life. In addition to this, the ocean, which produces major quantities of oxygen is losing its tiny but invaluable plankton which through photosynthesis change carbon dioxide to oxygen. This loss is due to huge quantities of oil slick covering and destroying ocean life

Con't on pg. 14



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LEVINE'S

questionnaire

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Con't from pg. 13

from man's greed.

Scientists agree that at least 60% of air pollution can be contributed to the automobile. The problem is that we can not afford to wait for the invention of the electric car or some other modification of car pollution. Instead we are called upon, if we are to survive, to change our living patterns in favor of rapid transit, particularly in the cities where no cars should be allowed, and to give a tremendous boost to public transportation throughout all areas of the nation. The automobile must go out if man is to remain. If this could happen, not only would we be able to breathe again, but we could save the 55 thousand lives which are lost on the highways each year not to mention the thousands maimed in car accidents and the astronomical costs of cars and car repairs. I don't see anyone picketing for this cause the way we do against the war in Vietnam, which is too a cause for alarm, but which does not come close to the damage and loss of lives that takes place in our own country on the highways.

It is true however, that automobile manufacturing is a major source of national and private income; but there is no reason why these manufacturers couldn't play a central part in a new, safer transportation system.

Finally it is up to us and not someone else to act now in confronting these survival problems, because it is our future which is threatened. We can effect change in our environment, in our communities, in the legislation of the local and federal governments. Time is running out and Earth Day is an excellent time to start.

Sincerely yours,
Peggy Elkus

1. Do you feel co-ed communities are feasible at Colby?
Yes No
2. Would you like to live in a co-ed dorm or community?
Yes No
3. Would you see Roberts, Averill 3rd floor and Dana or Woodman-Foss going co-ed as a radical step for Colby? Yes No
4. Do you think that Colby should take that step?
Yes No

RUMBLINGS

Con t from pg. 2

News" through communications with students attending college at the time of its printing in 1969. The book jokes about the fact that some residents of Waterville have been known to speak seven or eight times on special occasion and the students are prone to non-verbal communications, "fighting and drinking". It harps upon the idea that seventy-five percent of the students main drives revolve around "Drinking, Skiing and social activities". The social atmosphere is limited to campus activities and trips to Boston. "The girls are as cold as the Weather" goes one quote though the dating scene is described as easy. Both books are ego deflating but it's better to live in reality than have it come crashing down on you at the end of your four years.

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If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? And this commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God love his brother also.

John I 4:20,21

I.V.C.F.

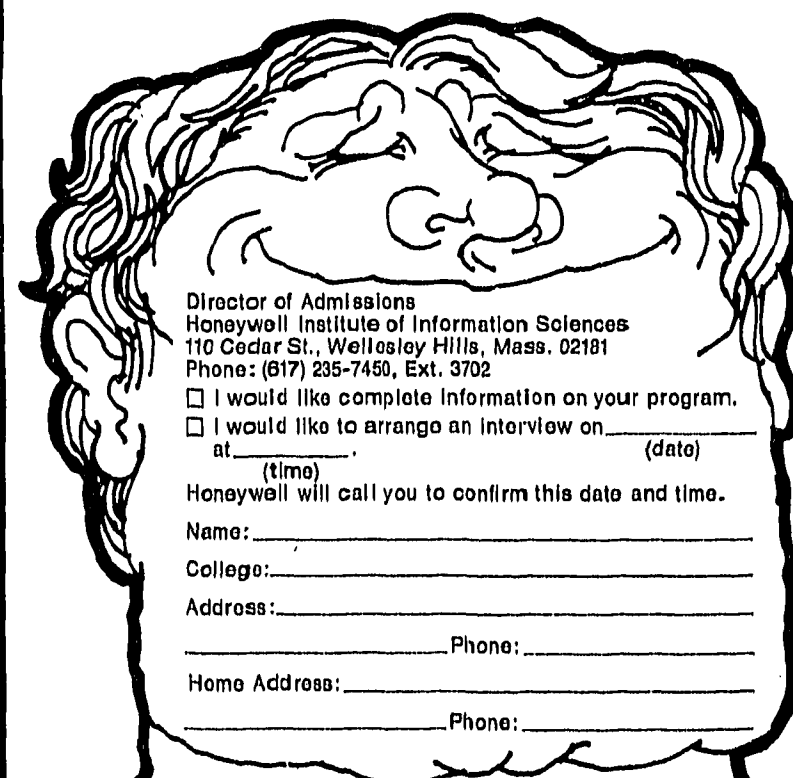
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\$500 PRIZE

to be awarded for the best slogan prepared by a student on any of the 215 campuses where this ad is appearing.

Rules: Simply devise a brief state-

ment of the importance and urgency of checking population growth — to the environment, to quality of life, to world peace. Send it on or before April 22 to this newspaper, addressed "Population Contest." Judges on this campus will be three members of this paper's staff appointed by the ad manager. All decisions final and only their selection will be eligible for big national prize, to be judged by Paul Ehrlich, David Brower, and Hugh Moore.

Write your slogan today. One entry per student. For free literature on population explosion, write Hugh Moore Fund, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017.

Send entries to John Zacamy, c/o Colby ECHO, Box 1014, Roberts Union

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