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Roland
Kirk

8:30
saturday

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The following article, drafted by the members of the Roberts Union Community, which argues for the continuation of the co-educational living experiment, will be presented to the April 17 meeting of the Colby Board of Trustees.

Last June the Board of Trustees, on the recommendation of the Student Affairs Committee of the Board, voted to eliminate the Roberts Union Experiment in Coeducational Living after the academic year 1970-1, unless they "should deem otherwise prior to or at their annual meeting in June of 1971."

To eliminate an experiment implies that the experiment was a failure, for if the Board deemed an experiment a success, it would seem logical to expand that experiment to the campus in general rather than eliminate it. If there was no evidence either for or against the feasibility of a community, or if the evidence was inconclusive, one would assume that the experiment would be continued until sufficient evidence could be compiled to make a confirmed judgement.

It was the function of the Community, as an experiment, to serve as the "premises" on which a decision concerning co-ed dormitories could be based. However, the Community was not used in the making of the decision as premises should be, but was evaluated and eliminated after the decision was made; cause and effect were reversed. In logic this reasoning is known as the "fallacy of affirming the consequent." Either the decision concerning coeducational dormitories should be based on evidence such as the Roberts Union Community or the Community and coeducational dormitories should be considered separately. For the Community, as an experiment, deserves the above mentioned individual consideration on its merits and shortcomings, not the subordinate position of a "rider" on a general statement of policy. In the pursuit of either alternative a thorough evaluation of the Roberts Community is necessary; in the former, as a premise for general consideration of the co-ed issue; in the latter, as an autonomous experiment -- an end in itself. In either case, until a decision can be made, the Roberts Union Experiment in Coeducational Living should be allowed to continue. For if the Community is, indeed, an experiment to collect data on co-ed living, any decision made without regard to that data could not be considered valid. However, the Board, in its decision on dorm autonomy stated: "With particular reference to the matter of coeducational dormitories, discussion revealed that a modified experimental operation of this type was being conducted in a section of Roberts Union ...". This statement comes in the report after the dictum: "Men's dormitories are to house men, and women's dormitories women ...". It appears that the existence, much less the "data", of the Roberts Union Community was not "revealed" as evidence in support of or against co-ed dorms until after the issue was thought in the Board's report: 1. contradicts the Community's role as an experiment; 2. disregards the scientific method of investigation in which data obtained by observation forms and reforms hypothesis; and 3. subtracts from the validity of the Board's premature dictum.

If, however, one does not agree that the Board's decision puts "the cart before the horse," as it were in the terms of premises and conclusions, an examination of the Board's decisions becomes necessary to determine their

validity independently of the processes by which they were concluded.

The Board's first point is that coeducational living is not "an appropriate or desirable form of living for Colby students," According to Mr. Jonas Rosenthal, in an article written for the *Echo*, "an appropriate or desirable form of living is one which provides the maximum opportunity for personal growth of the individual as a whole being, while at the same time recognizing that one lives with other people deserving the same maximum opportunity." One can cite recent research at Stanford University where coeducational living began in 1967, which would seem to indicate that the Board's goal of "maximum growth" is best achieved by co-ed dormitories. Stanford's research indicates:

1. Students in co-ed residence participate less in formal, one to one dating, and more in informal group activity. They form relationships other than those based exclusively on sex.
2. They spend as much time studying as do students in single residences, but study more with members of the opposite sex.
3. They participate more in cultural and community activities.
4. Manners and appearances improve. The noise level is lower, there is less destruction in the building, and the level of conversation is higher.

In reference to the same question, Dean Hayes of Jackson College says, "Coed dorms will be better just as coed classes are better -- more stimulating, intellectually livelier. Her recent survey of seven universities (Stanford, Temple, Rochester, Michigan State, Massachusetts and Boston University) with coeducational housing reveals: "Coeducational living does, indeed, have strong educational values."

Again concerning the possibility of maximum growth Fred McElhence, Assistant Dean of Students at the University of Kansas says: "The mixed residential plan seems to eliminate more distractions than it causes." One of his students suggests a reason: "There is less noise with girls around since you don't want to make yourself look like a fool." "People generally are on their mettle a little more," says Dick Palmer, manager of Berkeley's co-op housing. "The men are a little more gentlemanly and the women a little more unmanly." Asks Stanford Junior Craig Wilson: "When was the last time you heard of a panty raid in a co-ed dorm?"

Dr. Joseph Katz, executive director of the Institute of Human Problems at Stanford, in analyzing fraternities says:

For two reasons - because women mature faster and because boys grow up under their mother's dominance - many men grow up afraid of women. So, the old fraternity system afforded more of an opportunity to let out feelings of strangeness and threat through invective and teasing, which is often sadistic. Rather than colleges encouraging this, it seems a good time to correct it. In living with girls, the boys find out that, just because they are more than submissive sex objects, they are not going to destroy his masculinity. They learn that masculinity is more than a superficial toughness - an attitude that all-male situations seem to harbor.

Later on Dr. Katz states:

Coed housing is one of the best things colleges can provide to foster in students the ability to make good relationships and good

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JESUS Saves

John Philson

Although issues such as institutional racism, economic interests in the Vietnam War and in the Third World have circulated for a long time, the present controversy over stock proxy fights was not introduced until people gained an awareness of the immediacy of the environmental pollution danger. Last spring, there was an attempt at a proxy fight against the management of General Motors, with a proposal for administrative changes in the structure of the corporation, making GM more responsive to its stockholders and to the good of the country. Colby was asked to use its holdings in the proxy fight. However, Colby made no exception to its policy and allowed its votes to be cast for the management.

Colby's policy, according to Treasurer Arthur W. Seepe, has traditionally been to cast its votes with the management unless there is reason to believe that Colby's investments in that institution would be in danger.

Mr. Seepe cited a case a few years ago when Colby dropped its investment in cigarette companies not because of the social considerations but because of the financial considerations -- Colby anticipated that the uproar over smoking and cancer would have reduced the effectiveness of the investment. Otherwise, Mr. Seepe could not recall that Colby had ever had occasion to drop a socially dangerous investment, but he did remind an *Echo* reporter that the environmental issue did not come up until recently, and no change in policy measure had ever been introduced.

The following is a simple, stripped-down account of how Colby's investments are chosen and how they are managed. The body which takes care of Colby's stock and bond portfolio is the Board of Trustees' Investment Committee, of

COLBY Invests

which Colby's own Administrative Vice President, Ralph S. Williams is a secretary, and of which Treasurer Arthur W. Seepe is a member. The committee meets and discusses tentative decisions on the performance of its investments; then it hires a professional Investment Council with instructions to investigate investments in companies having the maximum appreciation potential for the amount of money Colby can afford to pay. The Council serves a dual purpose, first, it gives professional advice, and secondly, it acts as a guard against any sort of conflict of interests that may arise. The present council has been used by Colby since fall of 1959, according to Mr. Seepe. After the council has made its recommendation to the committee, the latter then makes a final decision. According to Acting Administrative Vice President Robert Pullen, Colby has one of the most "fantastic investment records" of any college in the nation. Colby's stocks and bonds accounts are printed in the yearly "Report of the Treasurer."

The stocks are not registered in the name of the college corporation, though, for that would involve negotiations with too much red tape, so a partnership organization has been created, Colend & Co. (abbreviation for Colby Endowment), with members of Depositors Trust, a bank in Augusta, where the stocks are kept. All business involving Colby's stocks and bonds are handled through Colend & Co.; Colby never sees the stocks. The officials of Depositors Trust are given instructions to cast Colby's proxies in favor of management proposals, unless otherwise notified.

It is this latter fact that is presently coming under question. Evidently, ac-

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THE TRUSTEES a marxist analysis

by Dennis Marble

During the discussion of the 120 credit hour proposal, one faculty member compared Colby to a shoe factory. The analogy was valid, but not in the sense the speaker intended. Its validity lies in the fact that the Board of Trustees and the President of Colby College belong to one class (akin to factory owners) and the rest of the school (students, workers, faculty) belong to another. In search of support of this theory, I spent this January investigating the Board of Trustees in an attempt to determine who the trustees are, how they function, how much power they hold, and how they relate to the American ruling class; or bourgeoisie. I did not begin this project with a neutral stand by any means; I did not think that the trustees act in the interests of the entire school (faculty, students, and workers). I also definitely believed that they are representative of the bourgeoisie, as I understand the meaning of the word. My findings served to reinforce and document my preconceptions.

The first question was how Colby College and its Board of Trustees came to exist. Historically, private schools have been founded and funded by prominent and wealthy men who kept strict control over how the school was run. I was uncertain as to the details of this process. Part of my research involved getting a copy of the school's corporate charter from Mr. Pullen's office. This document is quite specific in delineating the legal powers vested by "the people of the State of Maine" in the board.

The corporate charter was submitted as an act to the Maine Senate on January 29, 1959, "Amending and Re-stating the Charter of the President and Trustees of Colby College."

In brief, the corporation is given any and all powers it needs to further its own interests. It is a corporation in the same sense as a business corporation through the powers granted it by the legal document. The corporation can delegate many of its duties to other offices, and it determines what powers it does delegate and who is placed in charge of carrying out those functions. No explicit restraints are placed on the corporation, except that it may not use religious affiliation as a criterion in gauging the acceptability of students, faculty or trustees for the college. It can make any actions or corporate laws as long as they are "not repugnant to the laws of this State" (sec. 3, vii). The corporation is, for the most part, self-perpetuating. And, finally, every decision made by any office or body at Colby College must ultimately be accepted by the corporation. The corporation does not have to answer to any other body at Colby

College, in the sense that no other official or informal body has the power of censure or veto over the corporation.

Now that we have seen the legal foundation of the corporation, and the powers granted it, it is time to analyze the present make-up of the board. I will try to show that first, the members of the corporation, by and large, are members of or represent and serve the class comprising factory owners and all other owners of capital and a means of production in this country; second, the interests of the corporation of Colby College are the same as those of the bourgeoisie, and the college and its function cannot be strictly equated with a factory, but the college does serve the class that owns and controls the colleges and factories.

First to the question of the class nature of the Colby Corporation: depending on how strict one's definitions are, between 16 and 21 of the present thirty members fall into the category of corporate executives and/or owners; between 3 and 5 lawyers; one M.D.; and between 3 and 5 professional educators, including President Strider. The confusion about the figures exists because; first, many members have vague or multiple titles. For instance, one might be called a journalist, own a publishing firm or be a top executive in that company, and serve as an aide to the federal government.

I believe that a chart listing the members of the Colby Corporation who are also owners or executives in business corporations will help to clarify the above statistics. (see Chart #1) The men and women listed on Chart #1 are affiliated with their respective companies as owners, directors, and chairmen. They are members of the class that owns and controls business corporations. Their interests are to run these businesses efficiently; that is, to show a profit at the expense of the workers who actually produce the marketable goods. Not all of the people on the list own factories; many are executives in companies that manage capital and other resources. Together the owners and specialists own and control capital and the means of production, and allocate these according to their interests.

However, the aforementioned chart only comprises a little over half the number of trustees. What are the interests and occupations of the other members, and do they coincide with those of the business people already mentioned?

In *Who Rules America?*, Eric Cumhoffs showed that, ultimately, a relatively tiny proportion of the people in this country own most of the capital and resources. He also showed that they effectively control our "democratic" government, through various financial obligations and pressures placed on the officials who, by and large, were elected only through the monetary support of this tiny class of people.

In logical sequence within this class analysis, members of the various levels of government share the interests of the industrial owners. If more than half of the trustees are corporate owners and/or directors, we should expect to find that many members of the board have worked for or within the various levels of the government. The following chart (#2) will document the validity of this expectation. Chart #2 adds five new names that were not contained in the corporate business chart (#1). Moreover, from Chart #2 we can see that many of the people who own and/or control large corporations have also played a part in government programs and studies.

But what does all this mean in terms of the Colby Corporation? So far, I have shown that over half of the members are big capitalist businessmen, and that many of these same people, plus five others, have served the government at various times. I have established some kind of connection among most of the board's members, and between business and government, but is this enough to conclude that the members of the Colby Corporation all share the interests of the bourgeois ruling class? I think more information about the trustees is called for before any conclusions can be considered.

Domhoff used the criterion of membership in exclusive clubs as an index of ruling class membership, and through my research I found that many of the trustees be-

CHART ONE

THE CORPORATIONS Past and Present Ownerships and Top Executive Positions

Reginald Sturtevant Livermore Falls Trust Co Sturtevant & Ham Insurance Co. Foster Mfg Co. DVLPT Credit Corp.	Ellerton M. Jette C. F. Hathaway Co. Gordon B. Jones John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. Servend, Inc. Eliot Savings Bank, Inc.	Robert N. Anthony MGMT Analysis Center, Inc. Lexington Savings Bank Thomas J. Watson IBM Bankers Trust Co. Head Ski Co.
Theodore Hodgkins Foster Mfg. Co Curtis Publishing Co.	Norman L. Cahners Cahners Publishing Corp. Illife-Ntp, Inc. Stop & Shop, Inc. Friendly Ice Cream Corp. Home Savings Bank	Rita McCabe IBM Robert Marden Waterville Savings Bank
Clayton W. Johnson Curtis Publishing Co Savings & Loan League of Conn. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.	W. Clarke Swanson Swanson's Frozen Foods, Inc. Swanco Broadcasting, Inc. Swanco Cable Commun's, Inc. First National Bank Stone & Webster Securities Corp. Radio Stations Owner R. F. Woolworth	Albert Palmer New England Tel & Tel Clark Carter Richardson-Merrell, Inc. Eastchester Savings Bank
Clifford Bean Sylvania Electronic Systems of Mass.	R. F. Woolworth & Co. Woolnor Corp. Hotel El Convento West Indies Sugar Co. Detroit Tigers Stone & Webster Securities Corp.	Harrison Chandley Times Mirror Press Chandis Securities Corp.
Jean Gannett Guy Gannett Publishing Co. Guy Gannett Broadcasting Co. Cumberland Savings & Loan Association		Joseph Coburn Smith Marts & Lundy
H. King Cummings Gulfport Industries, Inc. Coin International Sugarloaf Mtn. Corp. Northern Textile Assoc.		

CHART TWO

Governmental Service and Employment, Past and Present

Ellerton Jette consultant in WWII to the War Produc. Board, Garment & Textile Division Me. St. Commis. on Arts & Human's Me. Dep't of Ec. Development (64-6)	Pres. Robert Strider Me. Advis. Com. on Civil Rights Civilian aide for Maine to Sec. of Army
Robert N. Anthony Assistant Sec. of Defense consulting work for gov't agencies dating back to 1948; Atomic Energy Commission Bureau of Labor Statistics Air Force Navy Munitions Board Research and Development Bd.	Dr. J. S. Bixler pres., National Council on Religion in Higher Education (1934-9) 1982-3 lectured in Asia in a program sponsored by the State Department
Dean Arthur T. Thompson 1957-61 Assoc. Direc. Ordnance Research Lab. "an academic group doing specialized research and development in underwater ordnance at Penn. State for the Bureau of Naval Weapons."	Thomas J. Watson member, Pres.'s Commis. on Income Maintenance Programs member, Council on Foreign Relations
Robert Marden pres. Me. Senate (63-4) past city councillor past county attorney N.E. Reg. Com. of HEW Republican National Committeeman	Albert Palmer Govern's Advisory Council for Compreh. Health Planning in Mass.
Mrs. Sol Weltman Mass. Ed. of Ed. Assist.	Reginald Sturtevant Me. Advis. Commis. on Ed.
	Dwight Sargent Portland Planning Board (53-9)
	Jean Gannett Me. St. Commis. on Arts & Human's
	Wilson Piper Town of Willesey Advisory Committee (1964) past director of Federal Tax Institute of N.E.



Albert C. Palmer, Chairman of the Board



Thomas Watson

long to such clubs. Some are members of the same clubs, tying these people together socially. Membership in exclusive clubs is indicative of ruling class membership, but only as an index of social prestige; the clubs are places where the ruling class is solidified by personal friendships. But the clubs are not organs of power and authority in themselves.

The members of the Colby Corporation hold other positions of power besides big business, government, and the Board of Trustees. In fact, the list of their memberships, trusteeships, and other official affiliations is very impressive. Chart #3 will further document the solidarity and common interests of the members of the board and the entire upper class.

Finally, I could not help but notice the high degree of correlation among the corporate members and the institutions of education that they attended. The vast majority of the trustees attended either so-called Ivy League schools or ones similarly identified in terms of respect, prestige, tradition, and/or class of education -- Domhoff used the criteria of formal education at certain elite private schools and/or colleges as another index of ruling class membership.

I hope that I have shown that the Trustees of Colby College is a body of men integrated very strongly by their common interests and backgrounds. I hope that I have made it clear that, as a whole, the corporation is closely allied with, and acts according to the same interests and goals as the bourgeoisie. However, I do not think that I have emphasized strongly enough how total their control is of the college and its assets, or what this means for the rest of the people at Colby.

In interviews with both Mr. Pullen and President Strider, I was told, after much confusion, that the board is in fact, autonomous. Mr. Pullen told me that the board of trustees is a corporation, that its primary function is to manage efficiently capital, resources, and expenditures. As such, it could not act democratically with the rest of the school's population, and it would be foolish to try to manage things in that fashion. President Strider, on the other hand, at first denied the board's autonomy. He cited the committees that resulted from the Constitutional Convention, and stated that the faculty and students did have a say and influence on the running of the school. I reminded him that the Financial Committee could not see a breakdown of the budget, that many of the committees did not meet for several months at the beginning of the school year because many of the deans and other officers were "not acquainted with their jobs" and had much to learn, and that the two faculty members and two students who were allowed to sit on the board's meetings did not have voting power. Furthermore, Chairman Palmer has

CHART THREE EXCLUSIVE CLUBS:

Norman Cahners

Harvard Club of Boston
Harvard Varsity Club
Belmont Country Club
University Club of Boston
Bar Harbor Yacht Club

Clark Carter

Whippoorwill Country Club, Inc.
Armonk, N.Y.

Harrison Chandler

California
Sunset
Twilight

*Ellerton Jette

Union Club, Boston
Tarriten, Bangor

*Gordon Jones

Union Club, Boston
Brae Burn Country Club, Boston
Madison Square Garden Club

*Frederick Pottle

Grolier
Ends of the Earth (N.Y.C.)
Elizabethan Club (New Haven)
The Johnson Club
Johnson Club of England

*Robert Strider

Union Club, Boston
Century Association, N.Y.C.
Rotary
Author's (London)

*Thomas Watson, Jr.

Hemisphere
N.Y. Yacht Club
Sales Executives
Links
Economy Club
Explorers N.Y.C.
Indian Harbor Yacht Club
Round Hill (Greenwich)

*Listed in Who's Who in America 1970

CHART FOUR Other Trusteeships and Related Positions

Adams

trustee Ricker College
memb. council of Me. Med. Assoc.

Anthony

trustee, Lexington Savings Bank
memb. Am. Acctg Assoc.
Fed. Govt Accountants Assoc.
Am. Soc. of Mil. Comptrollers

Bixler

life trustee, Amherst
trustee Smith
past trustee at Radcliffe

Cahners

trustee Northeastern
trustee Child's Med. Center, Boston
trustee Beth Israel Hosp.
trustee N. E. Med. Center
corporator, Beth Israel
Overseers Committee, Harvard
Fellow, Brandeis
Direc., Bos. Chap. Red Cross
exec. com., Mass. Com. Catholics,
Prot's, and Jews
Director, Boys Clubs of Boston
Reg. Exec. Com., BSA
Director, Gr. Bos. Youth Symph Orch.
V.P., Mus. Science, Bos.
V.P., Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Bos.
Director, and V.P. Greater Boston Chamber of
Commerce (1962-1968)

Camp

Director Vocational Advisory Service (N.Y.C.)
Member: board of directors, Nat. Multiple
Sclerosis Society
Trustee, Nightingale-Bamford School (N.Y.C.)

Carter

Trustee, Eastchester Savings Bank, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
held various offices in local United Fund drives,
Cancer Fund drives, etc.

Chandler

Trustee, Republican Associates
Director and V.P. YMCA
Past director, Graphic Arts Tech. Foundation

Cummings

Trustee Skowhegan Sch. of Painting & Sculpture
The Hinckley School
Hurricane Island - Outward Bound School
Director - Northern Textile Assn.
Advis. Council: Univ. of Maine
Vermont College

Gannett

Past Pres., Portland Symph. Orch.
Trustee, Maine Medical Center
Member of board, Dollars for Scholars

Jette

Pres. of board of trustees, Hinckley School
Trustee, Thayer Hosp.

Jones

Director: MSPCA
chairman of board of trustees, Needham YMCA
Member: Life Ins. Assoc. of America
Bankers Club of America
Amer. Petrol. Inst.
Boston Petrol. Analysts
Boston Soc. of Security Analysts

Marden

Chairman of board, Thayer Hosp

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since informed me that the two student representatives are "asked" not to discuss anything that occurs during the meetings with anyone. Finally, I neglected to remind President Strider that no campus workers have any positions or authority in any of the committees established by the Constitutional Convention, nor did the Convention work on any projects pertinent to the state of these workers. I told President Strider that I thought the board's censorship of the publication of its decisions increased their autonomy. He then corrected me, telling me that this could not further their autonomy since they were autonomous to begin with.

If the school is run as a business concern, as it is, what does this mean for the other people at Colby? I reviewed the report of the Treasurer extensively and came to the conclusion that I could not argue with the corporation's economic policy. Within the mold of a capitalist enterprise, the trustees are doing a good job. However, the very nature of the business has several adverse effects on the community. First, in order to obtain capital that they can work with, the corporation has millions of dollars invested in bonds and stocks. For one thing, this means that a lot of money is not readily available for scholarships and higher wages for faculty and other workers. For another, the corporation supports and aids big business by making these large investments. And in a very concrete way, the corporation is supporting and aiding our country's policies overseas, like the Asian war, and the domestic exploitation of the working class and many ethnic groups.

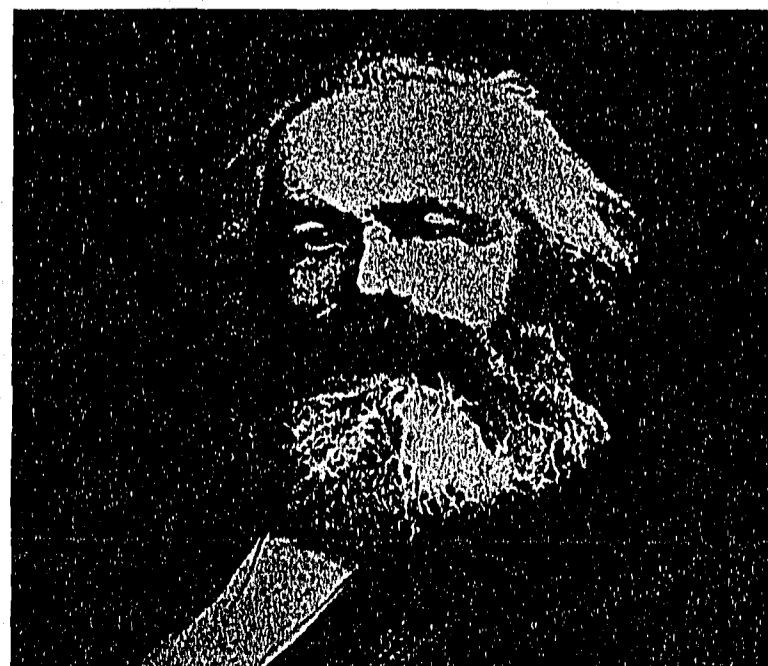
The Colby Corporation, the President and Board of Trustees, support the interests and practices of the American ruling class, and reflect those same interests and practices. The corporation invests in American business, is made up primarily of businessmen (not employees, but owners and top executives), and runs Colby College as a business. The college supports the military through ROTC, and recruits officers to help run American military operations which defend the ruling class' imperialistic policies around the world. Finally, the curriculum at Colby reflects and teaches bourgeois values and concerns. Individualism, pacifism, egalitarianism, and anti-communism are all taught and all of these are in the interests of the ruling class. The corporation also brings recruiters from large businesses on campus to hire qualified students to help run their corporations and keep the bourgeoisie on top.

One important question that came into my mind during this project was who pays for the operation of the college

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Robert Marden



Karl Marx

Jenson To Be Faculty Dean



Willard G. Wyman... New Dean of Students

Dean-Elect Wyman

WATERVILLE, Me., April 1 --- Willard G. Wyman, special assistant to the president at Stanford University, has been named dean of students at Colby.

Currently on a year's leave from Stanford, Wyman has received a Ford Foundation grant to write a personal assessment of contemporary student radicalism and the management of a modern university.

A 1956 Colby graduate, he is the son of the late General W. G. Wyman and Mrs. Wyman of Damariscotta.

The dean-elect, who will begin his new duties on July 1, was born in Peking, China. He served two years with the U.S. Marines prior to entering Colby as a transfer student from West Point.

After working on a ranch in Montana, conducting pack trips in the high Sierra, writing advertisements in New York, and teaching in California, he decided in 1961 to return to his studies by enrolling at Stanford.

He received his master's degree in English literature from the University the following year and in 1969 a Ph.D. His doctoral dissertation was devoted to the American short story writer, Wilbur Daniel Steele.

As a faculty member and administrator at Stanford, he was a teaching assistant and instructor in English from 1961-5 giving courses in composition and conducting undergraduate seminars in fiction and American literature. For two years he was an associate dean of students.

During 1969-70 he served as special assistant to President Kenneth S. Pitzer until the latter's resignation last June.

In addition to administrative duties at Colby, Wyman, as an associate professor, will teach in the English department.

While an undergraduate at Colby he played football and was active in various organizations including the Powder and Wig dramatic Society and the outing club.

He is married to the former Jane Fowler of Port Huron, Michigan.

WATERVILLE, Me., April 4 --- The vice president for academic affairs at Temple Buell College in Denver, Colorado, Paul G. Jenson, has been appointed dean of the faculty at Colby.

Jenson will join the faculty on July 1 with the rank of professor of psychology. As dean he succeeds Professor R. Mark Benbow of the English department who has been acting dean during the current year.

The 45 year old dean-elect, a native of Milan, Minn., entered the teaching profession in 1950 as an assistant in psychology at the University of Minnesota from which he received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. His undergraduate work was at Luther College (Decorah, Iowa) where he was awarded his B.A. in 1948.

Prior to his appointment in 1964 at Temple Buell (formerly Colorado Woman's College), he spent 11 years at Macalester College (St. Paul, Minn.) teaching psychology. He was named chairman of the department in 1955 and promoted to full professor in 1956.

During this period he had a year's leave as a research associate at the Bureau of Institutional Research, University of Minnesota. Previously, he had been a research fellow at the Industrial Relations Center of the university.

As vice president for academic affairs at Temple Buell, Jenson has been responsible for two main areas: the faculty and the curriculum.

He has been involved in institutional and curricular studies at various institutions.

For several years he served as coordinator of the Committee on Liberal Arts Education of the North Central Association, the largest of the nation's six regional accrediting associations, and for one year was administrator of the program.

Other professional experiences include: former consultant in personnel selection, Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co.; director for four summers of the Workshop in Higher Education, University of Minnesota, member, Committee on Problems of Higher Education, Minnesota Conference of the American Association of University Professors; trustee, Colorado Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; member,

Committee on Nursing Education, Saint Luke's Hospital, Denver; and consultant to the research project, Future of Liberal Arts College, a study directed in 1966 by Morris Keaton of Antioch College (Yellow Springs, Ohio).

Jenson is a certified psychologist by the state of Minnesota and a member of the American Association for Higher Education, American Psychological Association, American Association of University Professors, and Psi Chi.

He has written or co-authored several articles devoted to interest measurement, occupational mobility, and procedures for making institutional self-studies. He is married and has a family of five children.



Paul G. Jenson... New Dean of Faculty

Mary Low: to close?

For the past two years the possibility of closing the Mary Low dining hall has increased with the rise in overhead and food costs. Now the closing has become a real possibility and a decision will probably be made in the next two weeks by the administration.

According to Vice President Pullen the Trustees insist that all of the school's auxiliary services (food, linen, etc.) pay for themselves. Since Seilers has been struggling to break even in the past couple of years, it has become necessary to find ways to cut expenditures and closing Mary Low is one alternative.

Director of the food service Gary Wilson said in a recent interview, "One thing is for sure, if the students don't support the board program something will have to give." This raises the question of forced boarding for those who live on campus. Both Wilson and Pullen insisted that in no case would any of the present upperclassmen be required to eat on. However, Pullen did not rule out the possibility of requiring incoming classes to eat on campus for all four years.

A third alternative, although probably the least likely is an increase in the board rate. Pullen said he would propose these alternatives to the FPC in the near future and hopefully reach a decision before the Trustees' meeting on April 17.

COMMITTEES COM

Rick Gawthrop

This spring the committee system has been handling some very important business. Although there was somewhat of a hiatus in committee activity around the spring vacation week, several important issues are in the process of being discussed and acted upon. EPC, whose proposal for increasing graduation requirements to 120 hours was tabled by the faculty, may now hear alternative proposals from Stu-G. The trustee EPC committee has endorsed the CRB proposal on ROTC "in order to keep ROTC on campus." Rights and Rules is deciding what to do about the presently confused judicial system. Finally the CRB is about to begin its Faculty and Administrative Review, in which it will examine "academic departments and administrative offices over a three year period."

FPC: As the text of the FPC resolution printed in the last edition of the ECHO reveals, the Financial Priorities committee has passed a motion calling for a shift in priorities from the physical education department to the academic program of the college. This change will take the form of a 5 to 15% relative reduction in the budget of the department of Physical Education and Athletics and a shift of those funds to the academic departments, with the share of each individual department being determined by the Dean of Faculty and President. The recommendations of the FPC will be implemented over a period of three years and priority within the new physical education budget will be given to the teaching of physical education classes and the intramural program.

This resolution is quite significant. The FPC has great constructive potential, but it has been stymied so far by a debate within the committee on how specific the recommendations of the committee can be. Hence the furor over the availability of the budget figures, a controversy which reflected the different viewpoints in the committee.

However, this deadlock now has been broken by the release of some budget figures. Moreover, the resolution passed last month, the first in the committee's history, was a positive step in that it provides for a

STU-G Rhetoric

by Si Nabra

Several items billed as "very important policy decisions" were on the agenda for the April 3 meeting. The only one of particular significance, however, was that dealing with the proposal on coed living. The document supporting the motion (to be found on page one of this issue of the ECHO) was presented by Roger Sherman and asked the Board of Trustees to:

- Continue the Roberts Union Experiment in Coeducational living and;
- permit the Roberts Union Experiment in Coeducational Living to fulfill its original purpose by serving as evidence in a comprehensive study of coeducational dormitories.

The motion received overwhelming support from the Stu-G body and will be presented to the President and the Board of Trustees. It is encouraging to see Student Government taking a stand on this issue. Hopefully, this support will give added impetus to this report when it comes before the Board.

Another item of interest brought up at the meeting was the fact that Stu-G will run a deficit in its budget this year. To alleviate this problem the idea of giving the Social and Academic Life Committees separate operating budgets was mentioned, however, specifics were not gone into.

Also mentioned in passing was the fact that the faculty had tabled the proposed requirement change back to 120 credit hours and that alternate plans to the proposal were being considered.

These two items, the budget and the requirement change were glossed over in a somewhat cursory manner. Hopefully, Stu-G will come to grips with these problems in the near future as they are important and warrant further consideration.

One closing observation is in order. The April 3 meeting of Stu-G was the first with Charles Hogan officially installed as President. Thus far, Mr. Hogan has approached his office and role as Student Government President with vigor. He should be commended for this and encouraged to continue.

WITHDRAW for CEASE-FIRE

Robert Parry

Having returned recently from meetings with the four delegations at the Paris Peace Talks, Harriet Price of Southwest Harbor stated that only President Nixon's refusal to set a date for total American withdrawal from South Vietnam prevents an immediate cease-fire and negotiations on the release of American POW's. Mrs. Price, one of 171 Americans who went to Paris as part of the Citizens Conference on Ending the War in Indochina, said, "If the U.S. wasn't there, the killing wouldn't be going on. It's that simple."

The Citizens Conference, consisting mostly of "middle of the road" people between the ages of 40-65, went to Paris to gather facts regarding the current peace proposals. The group met with three of the four chief negotiators; only American Ambassador David Bruce refused to talk with the entire group. Bruce did consent to speak with 12 members of the Conference, including folk singer Judy Collins, but ruled out any direct quotations from the meeting. The twelve who met with him said that he rejected their request to speak toward the "human issue" of the war.

The Citizen's Conference held lengthy conversations with the delegations from North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, headed by Xuan Thuy and Madame Binh, respectively. The Americans learned that the Communists' commitment to a cease-fire and a negotiated release of captured Americans hinged simply on the establishment of a fixed date for total American withdrawal. 167 members of the Conference sent a telegram to President Nixon urging him to set such a date.

Mrs. Price quoted a member of the South Vietnamese delegation as admitting that without U.S. economic and military aid the Saigon regime would fall within the week. Asked what would happen were Thieu and Ky to lose power, Mrs. Price conjectured that a South Vietnamese coalition party, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, would assume control. The PRG claims a popular base of 80% of the South Vietnamese people. The NLF has reportedly agreed to cease operating as a military force if the PRG comes to power.

Mrs. Price came away from Paris with an impression of a united front of Indochinese people opposed to the presence of American troops. She quoted Charles

Sau-sang, a member of Sihanouk's cabinet, as saying, "You Americans have done something no one else could do. You've pulled us together." Sau-sang is presently working with the army of the deposed Cambodian prince operating in the Cambodian countryside. The Laotian Student Union, another group with representatives in Paris, told Mrs. Price that the recent South Vietnamese invasion of Laos was fought more against the Pathet Lao than against the North Vietnamese. Mrs. Price added that with the Cambodians and Laotians enlisted in the fight against the Americans the Viet Cong do not need troop assistance. She said, "It's not troops they want; it's supplies. Now that Laos and Cambodia are involved, they have plenty of troops."

I asked Mrs. Price about the treatment of American POW's and for North Vietnam's reasons for not permitting the International Red Cross into the prison camps. She answered that North Vietnam is highly suspicious

of international commissions but that Hanoi has invited journalists to report on the prison conditions. The journalists, she said, have agreed that conditions are good. Further, she pointed out that since the U.S. has not declared war the status of our captured servicemen is unique and that, regardless, in no war have captured troops been released while hostilities continued. The Red Cross, she added, has been allowed to inspect only a few of the camps holding North Vietnamese POW's and has described some of these units as "deplorable."

Mrs. Price's major fear now, however, is that the U.S. in a gamble to win the war will invade North Vietnam. She believes that only pressure from the American people can prevent the government from making such a thrust. She is presently working with several peace groups on sit-ins at the constituent offices of Maine's senators and congressmen. The sit-ins are scheduled for Easter week.



The war in Viet Nam still continues with all its savage intensity, as this photograph by an American serviceman indicates. The picture was mailed to this country about six months ago. According to the serviceman, the photo was taken after an attack on Communist forces by Allied troops.

LET'S MITTEES SEE

relative increase in expenditures for the academic side of the college. It was a prudent move in its allowing a period of three years for the priorities to be completely readjusted. By doing so, it safeguards prior commitments and maintains the physical education classes and the intramural program. Hopefully, this will have been the first in a series of such actions by the FPC, whose next major priority question probably will involve the proposed Spa-Bookstore-Post Office complex.

Committee on Foreign Study and Student Exchange:

This committee, formerly called the Foreign Study and Domestic Exchange committee, studies possible student exchange programs with domestic and foreign colleges and approves applications for students wanting to spend junior year abroad, except for those participating in Colby's own foreign study program. This spring the committee has approved junior year abroad programs for students going to Great Britain, France, Greece, Spain, Japan, Germany, Guatemala, and Martinique.

However, our student exchange programs currently are neither numerous or active, although the committee is trying to expand the program. Our only active foreign exchange program is with Robert College in Turkey, a program serving only business majors and imperiled by recent student unrest in Turkey. Our domestic exchange program is in equally bad shape. There is only one active program, with Fisk University; and even this program has declined to the point where there is now only one Colby student at Fisk. Our exchange agreement with Redlands College of California has broken down because of Colby's insistence on a one-for-one exchange. For the domestic exchanges, Colby requires that students wishing to take part in the exchange pay tuition for their home college and that the number of Colby students taking part equals that of the other participating school. With these stipulations, Colby has found it difficult to attract other colleges to its domestic exchange program, although Mr. Burke and eleven students spent spring vacation checking out St. Augustine's College for a possible domestic exchange program.

PEACE OFFENSIVE

The following is a partial schedule of antiwar activities for Colby, the state, and the nation.

- April 10: Women's action at the Pentagon organized by a coalition of radical feminist groups.
- April 11: a meeting of Colby students and faculty to discuss and plan campus involvement in spring anti-war demonstrations; Foss-Woodman Dining Hall, 7 PM.
- April 15: Many tax resistance groups around the country will publicly refuse to pay taxes going to the military, giving funds instead to local organizations fighting racism, poverty and repression.
- April 18: County Fair for Peace, to raise money for spring peace activities; Franklin Methodist Church, Bucksport, Me., 1-6 PM.
- April 19: Gathering at Capitol Park (across from the State House in Augusta), march to War Memorial (at Western Rotary) with Harriet Price and Susan



"I've gotta stop smoking grass. It makes me paranoid."

Davis of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives, return to Capitol Park for People's Picnic and free entertainment; 11:30 AM to 4 PM.

April 19-23: Plans have been announced for 5000 veterans of the Vietnam war to organize protests in Washington during this week sponsored by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Relatives of prisoners of war and dead GIs will be invited to join in a march and ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery. Other activities include a war crimes tribunal on the Capitol steps, a 24-hr. White House vigil and a ceremonial returning of medals.

April 24: A mammoth assembly near the White House and march on the Capitol, now a united action of the entire antiwar movement. Both coalitions will focus on the demand for immediate withdrawal but the Peoples Coalition will also present demands for a \$5500 minimum income for a family of four and the freeing of all political prisoners. A parallel action on the west coast will be held in San Francisco. The action will be legal and peaceful in character, with no planned civil disobedience on that day.

April 26-30: Mass lobbying of all government institutions related to militarism and social welfare, along with nonviolent direct action organized by the Peoples Coalition.

May 1: A mass demonstration and a Youth Festival are scheduled. No civil disobedience is being planned for May Day, contrary to what many may have heard in the past few months. Local and regional support actions are also planned.

May 2: Mass inspirational rally to prepare for intensified mass civil disobedience, called by the Peoples Coalition.

May 3-4: Intensified civil disobedience and disruption in Washington.

May 5: National moratorium in all cities and campuses, called by NPAC, Peoples Coalition, and SMC, commemorating the Cambodia invasion and the slaying of the Kent and Jackson State students, hopefully exceeding the scope of the October 15, 1969 Moratorium.

May 16: Solidarity Day with the GI movement, with actions in support of protests by GIs on Armed Forces Day at military bases around the country.



Paul Menge

MENGE DEPARTS

by Dick Kaynor

Professor Menge of the government department is another faculty member who has been non-re-hired for next year. He came to Colby this fall from a good position at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis because he was interested in teaching at the undergraduate level. Acceptance of Colby's mid-summer offer meant something of an economic sacrifice for Mr. Menge, but he wanted to have more contact with his students than he had been encountering at his M.A. level teaching at the University of Minnesota. Regarding the ones he has met here at Colby, Mr. Menge says he has "come to like most of the students I've come in contact with", and feels that if some student reaction to him, to his courses, was not very positive at first, it was probably due to the very hasty preparation which his first semester material went through after he accepted Colby's late offer. But at the same time, he also ran into that legendary Colby Apathy that sets in after students have been here for a year or two. He had expected, hoped for, aggressive, interested, inquisitive students who would be willing to challenge his assertions in class, thereby setting up a dynamic learning situation. The upper classes were very passive and unhelpful in this respect, yet, Mr. Menge says, "I've had freshmen who have really talked back to me. -- And this is fine."

The fields which Mr. Menge brought with him are by nature very action-oriented; they are full of controversy and need dynamic investigation. The study of public organizations and their management (Public Administration) and the study of international development are both very contemporary and challenging fields. For the latter area Mr. Menge has particular qualifications regarding the development of South Asia (notably India) and Latin America. A third area of specialization which he brought along would cover the study of public policy-making processes. In this area he pays special attention to foreign aid and anti-poverty programs. The poverty problem especially is still a rising question, concerned with (literally) life-and-death issues such as population policy (abortion laws, population control and redistribution, etc.).

All of the three major specialties mentioned above have an interdisciplinary thrust, delving into areas of sociology and economics as well as practical and theoretical politics. Yet as inclusive as these fields are, they are all valuable for the particular end of public service. Mr. Menge feels that students tend to be unaware of this as a viable graduate school and career opportunity. There are many highly competitive graduate schools which offer terminal masters programs designed to encourage students who would like to exert influence over policy-making to enter the process through the bureaucracy. Municipal, state, national, and foreign service

positions are available to those who pursue this line of endeavor. Exposure to just this sort of opportunity was one thing which Mr. Menge felt he could offer Colby students.

Mr. Menge himself will probably go into public service now for a couple of years before returning to teaching. He says he would like to maintain an alternating career in that sense, moving back and forth between teaching and practicing. He feels that this would increase his contribution in both fields. By moving from service into teaching he would be able to add personal experience with contemporary situations to his teaching ammunition. And by moving away from the bureaucracy occasionally, he would be able to step back and take a more generalized, dispassionate, and theoretical look at his practical work, and hence avoid becoming overly immersed in the particulars and day-to-day activity in the bureaucracy. One major fault with many bureaucrats is that by remaining glued to their seats over a number of years they become removed from the overall situation they are supposed to be working with and therefore become very limited in the scope of their vision and what they can accomplish. This is something Mr. Menge would like to see improved by placing people with broader educational backgrounds and interests into that level of government, and by seeing those who are there already take opportunities to step back and review what they've been doing and see if new perspectives, directions, might be desirable.

Mr. Menge has already been through the back-and-forth movement himself, so he does have grounds on which to base his argument for this kind of career. Of course, he hadn't expected this short a stint at Colby, having been led to expect at least a couple of years' teaching here when he took the job. But he indicates that he understands the need for rotation policies in small departments (of five, in which two are already permanent). The constant need for new ideas, new blood, is a very strong one, Mr. Menge feels. And he feels that there have been opportunities for him to act as a source of new blood and ideas here at the all-college level. Asked whether he felt that students could benefit from this new blood over the short period of one year, he responded that he thought that this was possible over a couple of semesters. Mr. Menge added, "I don't regret coming to Colby. This was my first time teaching full-time at a small liberal arts college, and I think I've learned quite a few things about students and about myself."

It is unfortunate that such a source of specialty-through-diversity has not been given a chance to let more students do more learning from him. Let's wish Mr. Menge luck as he moves back into the political bureaucracy, and hope that he doesn't stay away from teaching for too long.

In Search of

by Swift Tarbell

Over the past three years, Student Government has sponsored such artists as Judy Collins, Janis Joplin, Arlo Guthrie, Tim Hardin, and The Youngbloods. These concerts proved relatively successful from a musical standpoint, but due to low attendance none made it financially. Perhaps the Band concert, scheduled for Winter Weekend, would have been a moneymaker, but we never had a chance to find out. Incidentally, they still owe Student Government \$1,600 for the mishap. After we lost \$5,500 on our Spring Weekend with Tim Hardin, Swallow and the Youngbloods, I realized it was time to re-evaluate the concert scene at Colby.

For a small college with limited funds, it is almost impossible to independently invest in an artist which falls into the super group category (approximately \$10,000 and up). Therefore, the idea is to speculate on a potential up-and-coming group, contract them while they are still inexpensive, and hope that by the time of the gig they are a nationally famous superstar. That is how it worked with Guthrie; Joplin did not peak until after her Colby gig; The Band auspiciously peaked the week of their scheduled date, just in time to cancel out on us.

Hence, after my election last spring I began searching for a group that would be a big hit in the fall. Bonnie and Delaney and Friends with Eric Clapton seemed to be rapidly climbing in popularity, so I eagerly proceeded to contract them through an intermediary booking agency in Boston early in the summer. The agency assured me that we had the date for Homecoming but failed to produce the contracts. Finally, in late August they informed me that somehow the date had fallen through and suggested that I come up with another group. I was convinced that I had been hoodwinked by these people, as they still owed the College \$1,600 from the cancelled Band date and had led me on all summer long with Bonnie and Delaney.

As there were no more rising artists on the market that we could still afford, I decided to try something new. Since all super groups were out of our range and no prospective middle groups (approximately \$4,000-\$6,000) existed, smaller up-and-coming groups seemed to be the logical solution. It was my reasoning that with several inexpensive, informal concerts representing a variety of good music to cover the broad spectrum of student musical tastes, we could stretch our pocketbook by getting more entertainment for our money. The gradual demise of fraternities had been leaving a social void which I was hoping to fill with informal concert-dances.

Subsequently, I found a new agency, College Entertainment Associates in New York City, and contracted artists for five gigs: Swallow, Orpheus, Glory River and Mother, Flag and Country, Poco, and Bread. Student Government outlayed an investment of \$13,000, of which we only lost \$2,500, averaging \$500 a concert. Financially speaking, this was a vast improvement over anything in the past. However, few Colby students attended, despite the fact that ticket prices were the cheapest yet. But my primary objective of providing the student body with music that they would come listen to had obviously failed. The only alternative left was to attempt to bring a super group to Colby.

Last October I met with my counterparts from Farmington, Thomas and Unity and it was decided that among the four of us, we could afford two \$10,000 groups for second semester. Under such a cooperative system the students of these schools would be able to see artists that no one school alone could afford and, with the concerts to be held in Colby's gym, we would be working with a gross potential of \$22,000, presuppos-



Rahsaan Roland Kirk

a Super-Star

ing a sell-out crowd. We agreed on the Grateful Dead for February or March and Jethro Tull for April or May since such groups as Santana, Chicago, Ten Years After, Joe Cocker, etc., were not available for the rest of the year!

Both Grateful Dead and Jethro Tull were offered good money and several dates from which to choose, but due to typical hassles and complications, neither group accepted. Consequently we had Al Kooper, certainly less than a super artist but, nevertheless, a decent performer. And this Saturday night, Colby and Thomas College will be presenting Richie Havens. Originally, Farmington and Unity agreed to help foot the bill for Havens but two weeks ago cancelled out. Colby will assume 90% of the costs for the concert and Thomas 10%.

How ironic that for the first time we were able to raise the capital for a real super group, we could not drag one up here to Waterville, Maine. Perhaps that says something about the location itself which does not usually fit into an artist's tour route very conveniently. At any rate, Richie Havens and his backup men are certainly nothing to scoff at. Ever since his Woodstock performance he has been doing extremely well. In fact, we got him for his last \$8,500 gig; his price goes up to \$10,000 on April 11. Anyone who has seen Havens within the last year and a half can tell you how great he is in conce.

Ty Davis is the new social chairman, and he will soon experience the same frustrations, long hours and anxieties that all social chairmen know. It is hard work putting on a concert and I will not bore you by explaining all the details. My only suggestion to him is to continue to try to bring a few super stars to Colby next year by working with College Entertainment Associates, by pursuing the four-school cooperative system and by having a few free inexpensive artists interspersed throughout the year. Small and medium up-and-coming groups have never gone over big at Colby and never will as far as I'm concerned. From both a musical and financial standpoint I see super groups as the last hope. No one can possibly imagine the amount of extra work it will entail, but I cannot see having concerts at all if Colby students do not feel them worthy to attend. If super groups should prove to be infeasible or should fail to attract more people, then we have run out of options.

Nevertheless, I somehow enjoyed the work over the past year and hope that Ty can find some kind of perverse aesthetic pleasure in the job as well. I would like to thank all the many people that helped make the concerts possible, especially: Si Nagra, Larry Rider, Ed Burke, Ansel Grindall, Roy Brackin, Clark Ruff, Rich Randazzo, Tom Economos, Bill Madden, Bruce Hoffman, Bob Gordon, and many others.

FROM LOLLIPOPS TO POM-POMS

Something new on the Colby Basketball court this season was the appearance of cheerleaders. Always a tradition at football games, a separate group of girls was formed to cheer at the basketball games.

It all started last year with Vicki Kuhn and Cindy Santillo. Both came from "peppy" high schools and feel that Colby students really do have spirit; "they just need someone to start it." After procuring Ed Burke's support, the girls diligently sold lollipops from dorm to dorm to help raise money for uniforms and pom poms which Stu-G ordered.

Separate from the football cheerleaders, those on the basketball squad include, Ann Badmington, Ann Garner, Fran Gates, Vicki Kuhn, and Cindy Santillo. Two freshmen, Micki Matthey and Polly Jewel serve as alternates. Mrs. Hodsdon of the P. E. department is their advisor. There is no captain of the squad, the girls all help in creating cheers in a variety of styles. They practice for an hour and a half, three days a week on both sideline and floor cheers. They hope to expand the squad to include eight girls. Next year there will be three openings for new girls.

Plans for the future also include a Pep Band playing a Colby Song to the tune of "Minnesota Hats Off to Thee". Vicki would like to see both football and basketball as the same group of cheerleaders and a fairer try-out system.

In the beginning, audience response to the basketball cheers was poor. At the first home game the audience was not responsive, but towards the end of the season and at Doug Reinhart's famous games there was quite a bit of loud cheering. Faculty, alumni, parents, and Waterville residents seem to enjoy the cheerleaders the most, but Vicki is sure the students enjoy it too.

by Tony Maramarco

What is presently the major in American Civilization -- founded by Professor David Bridgman ten years ago -- will be revamped into a new major next year, American Studies. The major in American Civilization has been considered by many to be a double major because of the history-government emphasis as far as elected courses in the American Civilization major is considered. The greatest criticism of the major in American Civilization is that as a program it is too structured; when major requirements were reduced to an average of ten courses, the American Civilization major still demanded sixteen courses.

When Professor Charles W. Bassett came from UPenn to Colby last year, he wondered what had happened to the once flourishing American Civilization major. Upon Mr. Bassett's request, Dean R. Mark Benbow appointed a committee to consider changes for the American Civilization major to bring it into line with other majors. The committee consisted of Professors Bassett, Brancaccio, Foner, and Gemery. There were three immediate suggestions from this committee:

1. Reduce required courses for the major.
2. Make the curriculum more flexible so that American Studies majors (that new animal) can tailor his studies to his own interests. This will eliminate the feeling that American Studies is a souped-up history/government major.
3. Allow the major in American Studies to be influenced through interdisciplinary approaches to the problems courses will be concerned with. This will allow for visiting lecturers from practically all the school's departments.

The new American Studies major will, however, demand some student specialization. This specialization will be in one of two areas: literature or history. This more or less major/minor situation will require a student to take a minimum of five courses in his "major" concentration and three in his "minor" concentration. Since fourteen courses are required for the major, six more "free" courses (say American Art, the U.S. economic depression, etc.) will allow the student to pursue "his own thing" or expand his American Studies horizons into departments other than history or literature. The American Studies major wants to break down traditional "stay in one department for your major" thought. And by allowing the American Studies major six "free" courses (although they must be chosen from a list -- extremely representative of other departments and a long list of choices to boot) the desire to have the major be "individually oriented" -- a "student-centered major" -- might well be achieved, or might be achieved well.

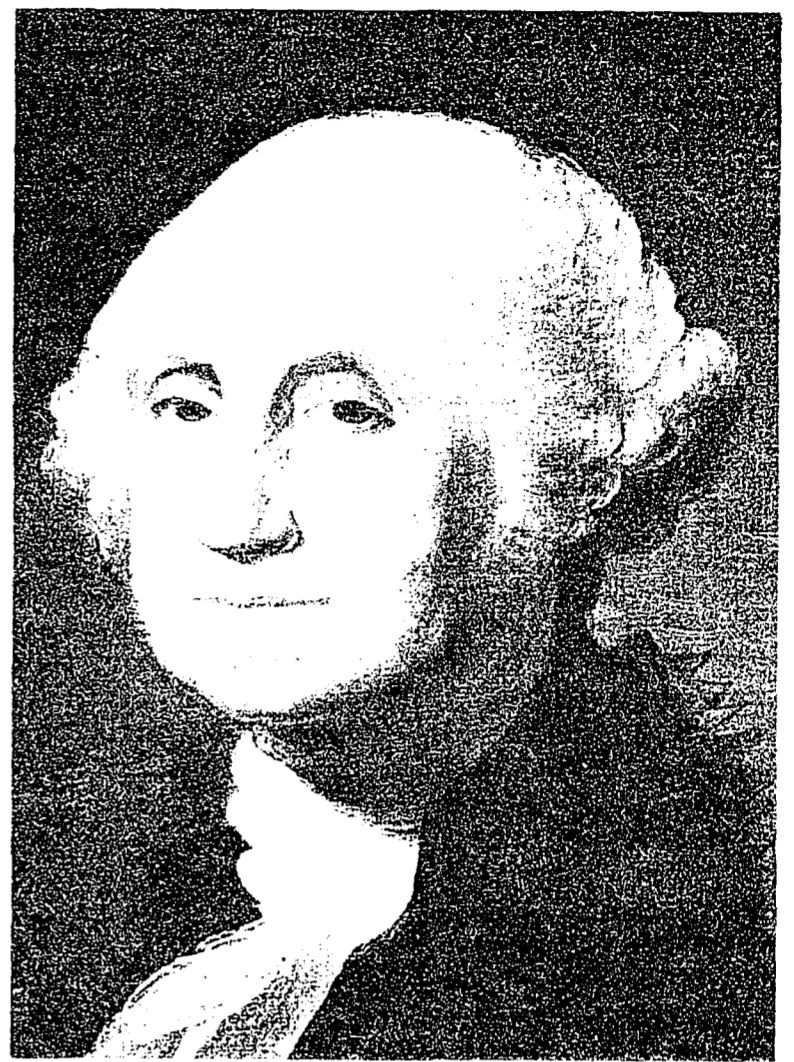
Students should not be worried about what might seem to be the uniqueness of an American Studies major. Such a major exists in 165 other institutions of higher learning -- yes, Harvard, Yale, Wesleyan, etc. And one can do grad work in American Studies at the best schools in the

Cindy Santillo and Vicki Kuhn will try to keep cheering an institution at Colby as long as they are here, whether in active or advisory capacities.



Vicki Kuhn

American Civilization?



George Washington

country. Also, because high schools are almost ahead of colleges in breaking down traditional academic departmental lines, the American Studies approach -- a multidisciplinary major approach is what you might make it -- is of particular interest to aspiring High School teachers.

The American Studies Committee will be comprised of the original committee members, with Mr. Bassett serving as chairman (a rotating position). This committee will meet with students interested in the major sometime this Spring.

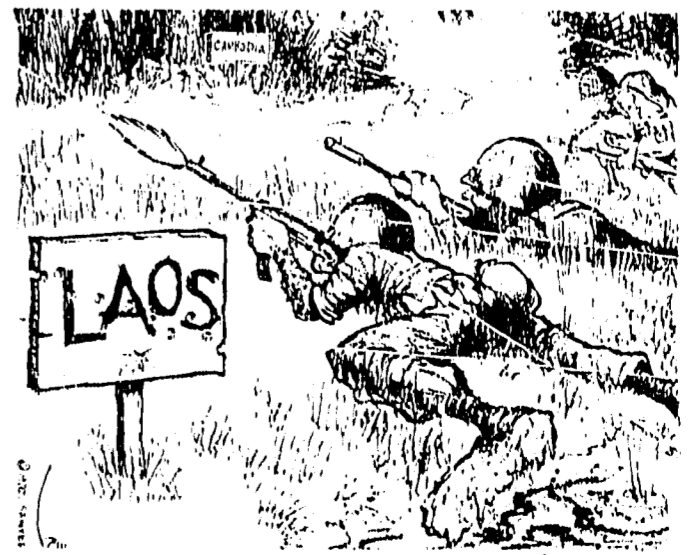
Black Studies courses will remain separate from the American Studies program. The American Studies courses do not plan to take over the Black Studies courses perhaps in anticipation of a more structured Black Studies Program in the future.

Next semester, there will be two introductory courses to the American Studies major: one in English and one in history. Professor Brancaccio will do the honors in English, and Professor Jack Foner in history. They plan an integrated approach. Both professors will approach a similar era or problem in American civilization from two different standpoints. Professors Brancaccio and Foner plan to have their classes meet together from time to time so that examinations might be made concerning the other half's approaches and assumptions concerning their common problem.

In the spring, Professor Bassett, lecturer extraordinaire, will teach a course in the American Thirties. He will make use of lecturers from other departments than English so that he can make his course one of examining the popular culture of the U.S. thirties. Professor Bassett, whose primary interest lies within the bounds of American literature, will nevertheless utilize such media as comic strips, pop music ("My Time is Your Time," "Try a Little Tenderness," "My Blue Heaven", etc.), and Bogey films of the thirties.

Stay tuned for announcements from the American Studies Committee for their meeting this Spring. The Program is truly revamped, and the teachers involved with the program are excited about the "new deal". Surely the Program starts on the right foot.

A meeting for freshmen and sophomores interested in majoring in American Civilization will be held on Wednesday, April 14, at 4:00 p. m. at Dunn Lounge.



editorial

Taboos are social regulations hardened by time and tradition. Most at one time served necessary functions within their societies, but because of social evolution, have become impediments rather than assets to human progress.

Such, we feel, is the case of the taboo against close association between unmarried men and women. In the days before the pill and legal abortions, the forced separation prevented premature or unwanted marital situations. But the division had its cost. The two sexes became almost separate classes; they were forced into distinct and often undesirable roles, and both groups came to look on the other less as people than as sex objects. Today, these costs may be too high a price to pay for the benefits.

The movement for co-ed living attempts to break down the sexual taboo in order to enhance understanding between the sexes and to free both men and women from restrictive role-playing. The Roberts Union community has been working toward these goals and in an intelligently reasoned petition has asked the Trustees to extend the life of its co-ed experiment. While we hope the Trustees will approve the continuation, we find it regrettable that the program would be limited to only a handful of students.

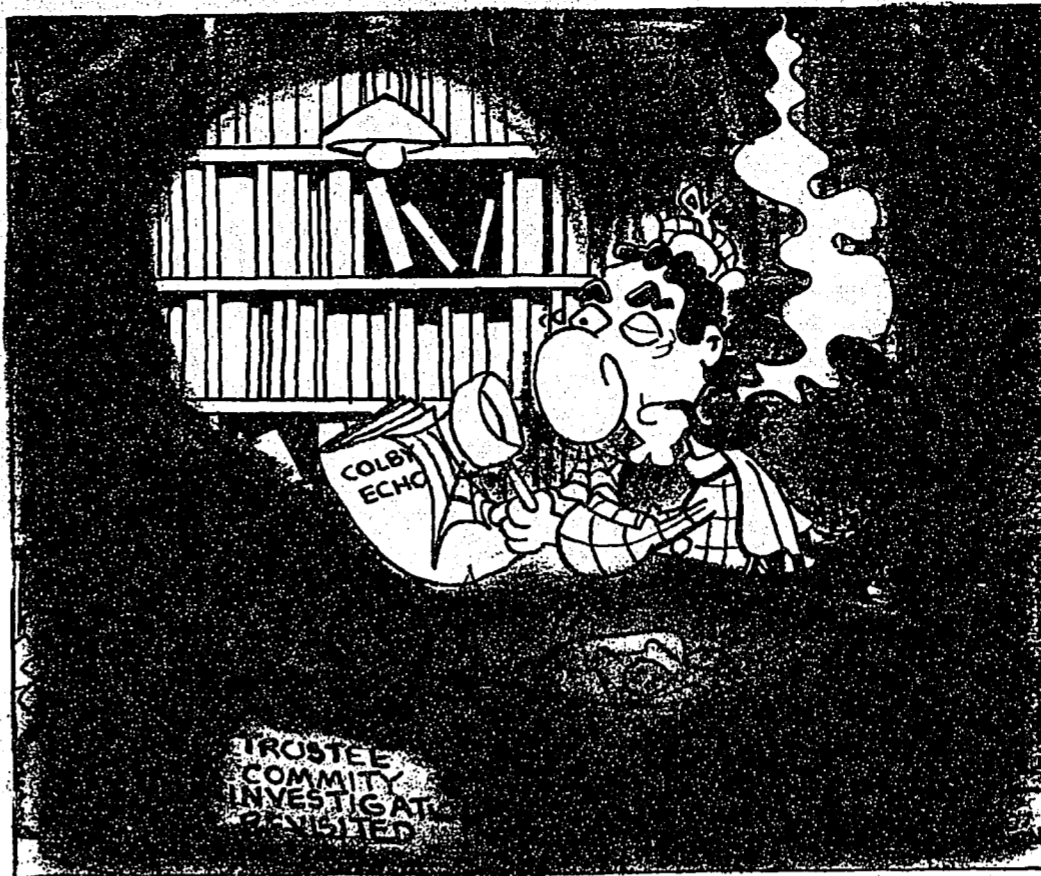
Last June the Trustees ruled that co-ed dorms were not at "desirable mode of living" for Colby students. We disagree, and urge the Trustees to reassess their position and vote to permit student groups that so wish to establish co-educational communities.

As the April 17 meeting of the Colby Board of Trustees approaches, we expect that the ECHO Study Committee, appointed last October, will finally be prepared to offer documented results of their eighteen week investigation. When the committee was appointed by the Board to review the relationship of the paper to the college, "including the implications of disassociation of the college from the ECHO should this step become necessary," they were asked to make a report at the January 30 meeting. The only recommendation at that time was to extend the life of the committee to allow further study.

Because the committee had no substantive recommendations at the time of the winter meeting, it caused us to question seriously the efficiency of the study group and, more importantly, their intent. The April 17 meeting is their final opportunity to prove to the college community that their primary purpose is "to seek ways to preserve freedom of the press at Colby." It is their final opportunity to substantiate the serious allegations made by President Strider and Mr. Sargent concerning the ECHO's "abuses" of journalistic freedom, and their last chance to deal honestly and openly with an issue they have sought to initiate and perpetuate.

We feel that the faculty made a wise decision at the recent faculty meeting by deciding to postpone a vote on the EPC recommendation to raise the number of course credit hours required for graduation. Though there may, indeed, be good reasons for altering the credit hour system at Colby, they did not come to the fore when the EPC presented their proposal to the college community. The faculty judiciously chose to wait for a more convincing argument.

Members of Student Government also deserve credit for their unified and influential action in helping to assure the tabling of the EPC proposal.



"TO DISASSOCIATE OR NOT TO DISASSOCIATE...
GEE, THAT'S STILL THE QUESTION!"

letters to the editor

To the Editor:

I make the excuse to write that I was mentioned in your article on Bill Taffe (ECHO, Mar. 5). I've never written before. I feel a bit like an ogre, returning next fall to pounce on an already well-filled job and displacing a well-liked faculty member. And that's precisely the pity of it, and the reason for this letter.

The soundest sentence in a generally fair, informative, and well-written article was: "Being a sabbatical replacement, Mr. Taffe never expected to be kept past the replacement period, although both he and his department would have enjoyed his being able to stay here." That's true. Let me develop it a little. Mr. Bancroft and I were scheduled for two successive years of sabbatical leaves, and Mr. Taffe was invited to come to Colby for those two years to replace us. We didn't at first realize how lucky we were, but Bill Taffe was "right on".

Here's the reason: the biggest long-term problem in the United States today is the desecration of our environment. This will persist long after the horrors of Viet Nam (except for the bereaved or maimed) or the difficulties of a recession are past. A good part of that profanation of our surroundings comes from our witless production of energy - in noxious effluents, exhausts, and waste. Yet without that production of energy, we wouldn't be civilized.

So what can we do? Last year Mr. Bancroft on his sabbatical leave was working on this problem at one of the leading centers for the work in the northeast. This year I am trying to do the same in the Thermonuclear Division of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory - working on the only long-

term hope for civilized humans: clean energy. (There aren't enough whales left for lamps for everyone. Like it or not, technology is here to stay. Try going to Boston on horseback.) And Bill Taffe, after much joint planning both last year and this year, was trying to put together a sequence of courses that explored this and other environmental problems in a sound scientific way. There's another year of the cycle in the files, but not in the catalogue. And yet each of us, in his way, has worked on it - hard. Mr. Metz, though he didn't have the privilege of a sabbatical, or direct responsibility for the courses, has contributed just as much by his support and willingness to take on extra work to make a go of it.

I put a question to you: is fifteen rounds of boxing, or one birdie putt, the equal of ten years of opportunity at ten colleges like Colby to learn about ourselves and our predicament? We at Colby have an environmental program on the books. What we need is the cash, and people like Bill. The prize money paid at one horse race - the Preakness - paid not to the bettors but to the horse - would fund an environmental program at a dozen colleges, and give the chance to perhaps 1500 students a year to train themselves to grapple with the most serious problems of our age. I think that the difficulties you have described in your story on Bill are reflections of the grossest distortion of values that we have ever seen.

Sincerely yours,
John M. Dudley
Physics Department

COLBY ECHO

Office: Roberts Union, Call 873-1131, Ext. 240
Box 1014, Colby College, Waterville, Maine

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The Lecher, Almonds, and Easter

Gary Lawless

How was your vacation -- Heavy, Spring, Green, oh wow, warm, sun, wet, mud, yeah, nice.

This is not, nor was it really ever, a back to the earth column. It's a Gary Lawless column that leaves room for a lot more than I can get away with.

I just recently received my new Spring L. L. Bean catalogue and am once again impressed with the really high prices -- Tourists Beware -- the Maine guide is really a disguised capitalist (with a nice Down East atmosphere -- just read any Winston ad). Getting carried away (don't bounce me, guys).

This column is for Hosea, the only real one among us dudes. Hosea was found cowering from a corpulent yelling man who sells antiques in Bridgeton, Maine. "Sorry, the churn is sold."

I encouraged people, through this column, to dance at concerts. At the Roland Kirk concert an audience who would never shake for rock and roll jumped up and went crazy for jazz/Kirk music. I won't attempt to review Kirk, as I feel the only fit reviewer would be a black musician who is as good as Kirk or better. I can only say that Kirk was great but -- such a difference between the Bates audience and the Colby campus. At Bates everyone listened lovingly and let Kirk play and play, while at Colby the assaulted group suddenly rose, lacking any other means of shaking the feeling, together in our separateness, up as a group but for ourselves, forcing things, but that time could have been spent on another couple of good solid numbers. Rahsaan Roland Kirk does not have to break a chair to prove to me that he is frenzied, incredible talent.

Also at Bates, I saw John Lee Hooker and Canned Heat. The concert was screwed up because the airline damaged some equipment and Maine (or maybe just Bates) has at 12p.m. Saturday night blue law. John Lee did play a few electric solo numbers to a restless crowd who seemed to want to boogie with Canned Heat. Hooker then played one number with Canned Heat, but seemed tired and out of place. A middle aged black player in a suit playing with a white boogie band to a white freak audience who know more about Canned Heat than John Lee Hooker and all the other tired, old bluesmen who paid the dues and made Canned Heats music possible. Yeah boys and girls -- Canned Heat was great -- but they played a short set. John Lee walked out at the end and sang in the last song -- no guitar and red, tired eyes --

not seeing the audience (who are told always to cut their hair and go home to security). We need a Woodstock movie, album, and weekend for all the true performing talents who made all this white rock and roll such a big thing. Oh yeah -- here comes Ritchie Havens.

Enough about music -- have to write about something important. A few of us sat in on a meeting of the advertising committee of the Opportunity Plus School, a "store front" school primarily for low income persons, but actually open to anyone interested. The primary aim is to teach people what they come wanting to learn, one aim being preparing people for high school equivalency tests but actually wanting to teach whatever we can to whoever wants to learn. No diplomas, no money, and bartering of knowledge in different fields. We need sincere people to help, people who are ready to work, teach and learn. People interested in direct education, co-ops, working with people, or just meeting some really good people should at least be a little interested in TOPS. The next open community meeting is Wednesday, April 21 at 7:30 in Augusta. The meeting will be at the United Low Income Building, 1 Hartford Square, beside the Hartford Fire Station. This is a situation in which the happy liberal phrase "Power to the people" begins to make some real sense.

Beautiful spring is finally coming and with it comes the peak of the dump picking season. Spring cleaning comes and great rugs, furniture, old toys and appliances find their way to the dump. Repairs on the house or cottage take place, and some old used building material gets the heave onto the dump. Anything -- I once found two years of Playboy in a big bag -- minus the foldouts, of course -- and everything eventually finds its way to the dump. One hazard is the legality of dump picking. Small dumps are usually legal, but city dumps are usually illegal because the people who own the land or tend the dump make their living through salvage of scrap metal, used appliances and furniture, wood, etc. Be careful here -- don't get caught and always wash and disinfect everything, including yourself. Find out how often the dump is plowed back and burned so that you can get the good destroyable stuff before its gone. There's a schedule of good picking that's different for each dump, and if you hit it right, you can save much money and recover great treasures.

Happy Easter.

SHADES OF POLITICS

Why Dick Nixon will not run in '72 by Stephen R. Orlov

In the upcoming presidential election Richard Milhaus Nixon will not have to worry about Bahy, or Hughes, or Humphrey, or Jackson, or Kennedy, or Lindsay, or McGovern, or Muskie simply because he will not be running for a second term of office.

There are a number of military factors behind my speculation. Some people do bring out the point that he is the only President who has decreased the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam. Although some statistics do lie, these do not. I am also quite sure that he will make an important withdrawal announcement this Wednesday (4/7). The important point is that this is being done now not to appease the political activists but rather the great majority of average American citizens (about 75% are in favor of complete withdrawal according to the most recent Gallup poll; if one puts weight on Gallup polls).

There is no doubt that Nixon does control the strings for tuning down the war; and he will. However, once the U.S. combat force in Vietnam numbers about 200,000 (some months before election time) the North Vietnamese and the Vietn Cong will counter with their strongest offensive of the war. They realize that the only way they can be certain that the United States will not reintervene in Vietnam is by proving to American leaders that it would be political suicide to attempt such action. That planned offensive will force the President into a corner whereby he will have to choose between the collapse of his Vietnamization program or a re-escalation of U.S. involvement. Either alternative will assure his defeat.

Of course, the Saigon regime will not idly stand by. They fully realize what Hanoi is planning and therefore will initiate their own invasion of North Vietnam. They have even stated as such. Only with extreme pressure from Washington is there the slightest chance that they will not. If U.S. forces are involved whatsoever in the beginnings of a somewhat successful incursion into North Vietnam, we can be assured that the People's

Republic of China will come to the support of Hanoi in the form of direct military 'volunteers'.

This of course, would result in massive dissent and demonstrations here at home. Frustrations unfortunately would lead to violence and violence would lead to a right-wing backlash. The country would certainly become far more polarized. Lack of national unity means one thing -- lack of effective national leadership; everyone knows that.

The political factors fall next in line. Basically Nixon's political strategy has been based on Truman's policy of putting all eggs in one basket by campaigning against a 'do nothing' Congress. In his State of the Union Address Nixon proposed massive governmental reforms which he fully realizes do not have any chance of being passed before election time, if at all.

The Administration's 'revenue sharing' proposal is far too small to adequately meet the growing needs of the major urban centers. Between the opponents of the basic policy of decentralization and the opponents of the program due to its lack of size and resulting elimination of specific urban programs this proposal's fate must be greatly questioned.

The same applies for Nixon's 'family plan' guaranteeing a minimum \$1000 annual income to all four member families. At the present balanced cost of living that would work out to a provision of 16¢ a meal per person. When one considers that the poverty income level in this country for a four member family presently rests at \$3700/year one can clearly realize the inadequacy of this proposal. Of course, there are many in this country who feel that such a welfare system contradicts the great American ideal of personal initiative and self-sufficiency. So this Administrative proposal will also have its problems in passage.

In this way Nixon can and will say to the people next fall, "I proposed the changes, but Congress did not act." The only difference is that it won Truman an election and it will not do the same for Nixon.

Not only will Nixon lose the Black vote but the new 18 year old vote will hurt him dearly. He has lost any of the support he earlier had from the unions by advocating and proposing wage and price controls in the construction industry. This policy has made conservative factions within the two Houses as well as many average conservative citizens question Nixon's commitment to the right. Many of his past right-wing supporters now view him as a liberal.

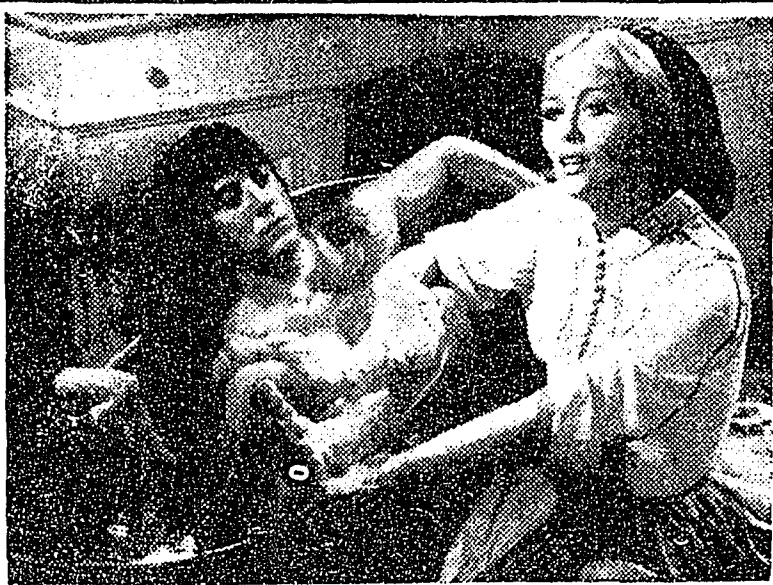
Even if the political and/or military factors do not force Nixon into backing off from the '72 elections, the economic situation in this country certainly will. Radicals can spout off all the ideology they want, but it is money and materialistic security which molds the American mind today. The deaths of 7000,000 Vietnamese and 35,000 Americans did not begin to get us out of Vietnam. Only a year later, when the average American began relating the war effort to its drain on the economy and the pinch on the pocketbook did the anti-war force grow to a large enough size to be effective. Only now that big business is hurt by the war can we be assured that the United States will definitely withdraw completely from Vietnam. It is only a matter of time.

Even complete withdrawal from Vietnam will not stimulate the economy into an upswing. Inflation continues to rise while workers' wages command less purchasing power. Unemployment is back to 6%. Although this is somewhat due to returning veterans and the cut down of the space program, things will not get much better by election time. In the controversial Japanese trade question, Nixon must choose between saving a few dying and inefficient U.S. industries and maintaining good working relations with Japanese big business (which, of course, controls Japanese government). Either alternative will have a negative economic and political impact on Nixon's image.

This is not to say that anyone else has the answers to the dilemma of the economy; because they do not. This is only to say that the discontent and unrest evolving from this recession will center on the President. This will be the most influential factor resulting in Richard Nixon's decision not to run for re-election in 1972.

The next question is, if Nixon does not run, who will? My bet is that Ronald Reagan will head the Republican ticket in '72 and that he will be soundly defeated by Edmund Muskie of Maine. Even if by some small chance Nixon does run again, he too would easily be defeated by Muskie. Although unlikely, there is only one significant factor which leads me to accept the position that there is a slight chance Nixon will run for re-election -- He played second fiddle in the high school band and was a third string tackle on the college football team.

NEXT WEEK -- Political activism in the fall of '70 and the spring of '71.



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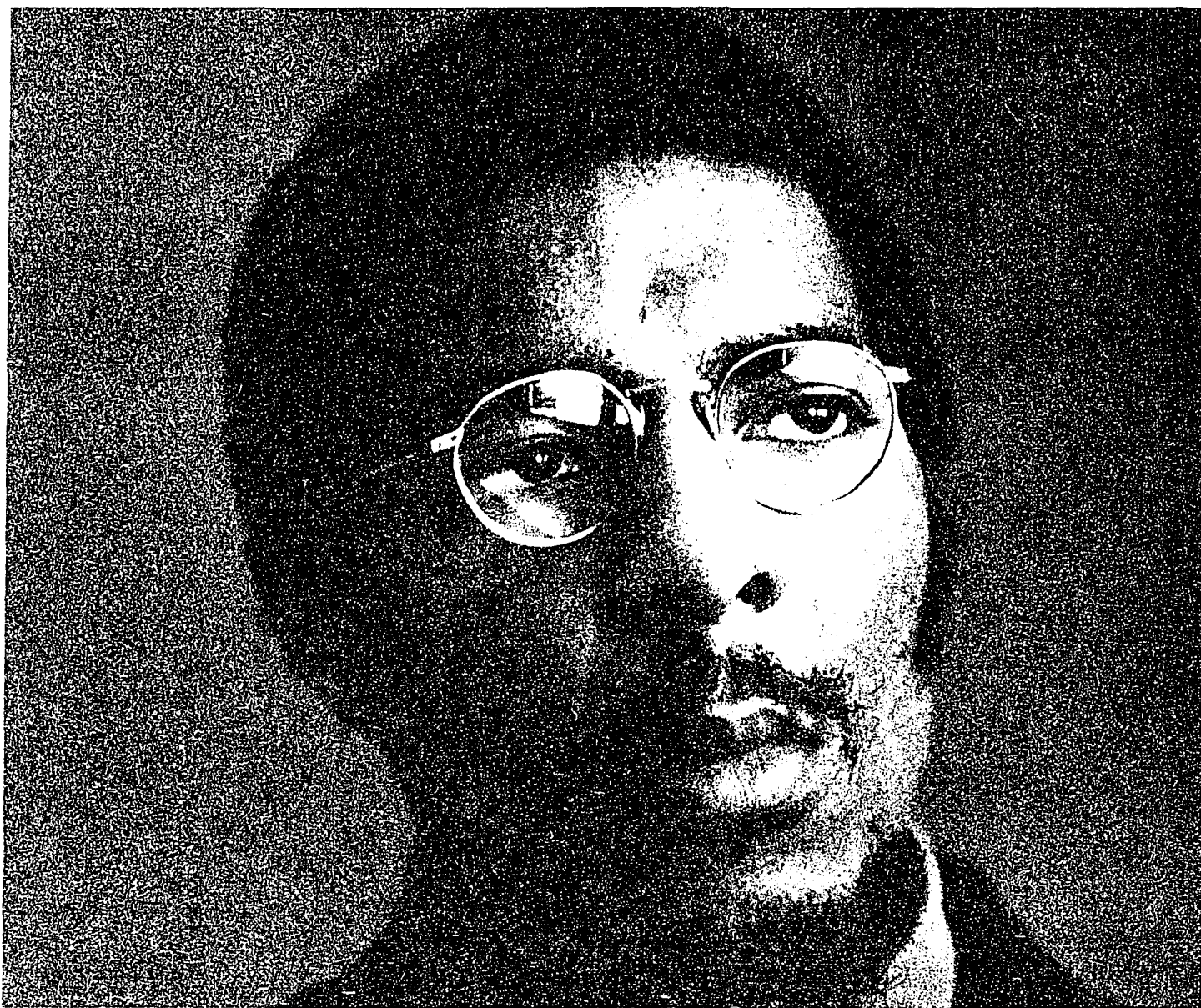


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RICHELLE HAVENS, plus THE CON FULLAM BAND are in concert tomorrow night, as most of you know, at the Fieldhouse. Tickets can be purchased at the door and cost \$4.00 each. The doors open at 7:15 p.m. and the show allegedly starts at 8:00 p.m. (With any luck, the show might even begin on time, so it would probably be worth your while to be prompt.)

It looks like it will be a good 'un. Havens and the Con Fullam Band are both contracted to do hour plus sets. The Fullam band will be on first. In addition, a sound system has been brought in so the Basketball court acoustics should not be any problem.

Havens will be featuring material from his new Stormy Forest album, Alarm Clock, and from a forthcoming Douglas album. As usual, he will be accompanied by Paul Williams playing a unique style of backing guitar, and David Ben Zebulon on congas.

The Con Fullam Band, who were well received last Fall at the Paper Wall, will be doing a wide variety of material including gospel, country, blues, rock and just about any sort of good music imaginable. The group utilizes acoustic guitar, lead/slide/pseudo-steel guitar, piano, and electric bass.

One unfortunate change necessitated by the Rahsaan Roland Kirk concert is a more rigid enforcement of the no-smoking policy. Previously, discreet cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and joints could be furtively smoked on the floor at a concert. However, a large amount of butts and roaches (in addition to many - too many - beer cans and wine bottles) were cleaned up after Rahsaan's thing

and smoking was deemed "out of control" by Higher Authorities who control the use of the Fieldhouse.

This last attempt to control smoking before public events (non-sports) are banned at the Fieldhouse (!) means: 20 student fire marshalls situated on the floor and three policemen patrolling the concert. If a smoker is caught by a marshall, he will be asked to put the butt out. If he's caught by a cop or a second time by a cop or a second time by a marshall, the offender may get unceremoniously tossed out of the concert without recourse (unless he has a kindly face, or is wearing an American flag pin, or can make the enforcement officer believe his solemn vow of never touching the accursed stuff again during the rest of the concert - a most unlikely event). Regrettably, this policy WILL BE ENFORCED! (Smokers are advised to smoke before the concert, or in the lobby.)

For those interested in collecting an assortment of odd facts, the reasons behind the no-smoking policy: The floor of the basketball court must be protected; the B&G-approved, protective, roll-on cover protects against scuff marks, etc. but is very vulnerable to fire - a hot ash can burn through it in seven seconds. (Please do not try to verify this fact.) If the court does get burned, it will be off limits to all future public functions (especially concerts).

One person speculated that if people at Rahsaan Roland Kirk had used empty beer cans and wine bottles as ash receptacles, and then had brought the empties with them when they left, all this would have been avoided. Oh well.

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Boys and Girls ... from page 1
marriages. Coed living may even have some effect in deterring early marriage. Because these young people learn that a successful relationship depends upon having one's individual identity, they won't have the old romantic ideas about marriage as a solution to their identity problems. And when they marry it will be with more understanding and maturity.

George Langer, Dean of Students at Oberlin, says: "Our students are isolated here at Oberlin. That makes the campus living arrangements important. We want to put people together long enough and often enough to make a difference for each one. We think the quality of student life is so much more vital and better than before."

Another argument of the Board is that "the risks to psychological, emotional and physical health are enough to deter us." Mr. Rosenthal states in connection with this that sexual permissiveness and its assorted satellite problems of venereal disease, unwanted pregnancies, etc. are increased due to coed dorms, and thus it is "unwise to create a situation which will increase the risks for some without significant compensating values."

The Stanford study concerning coeducational dormitories "strongly suggests that individual behavior patterns and standards remain the same. There also appears to be little sexual activity among men and women in the same residence, and the smaller the residence, the less sex."

Bill McNeath, Assistant Admissions Director at Oberlin says, "the easy relationship between sexes (in coed dorms) is essential to students' well being."

Dr. Joseph Katz says, "Quite simply, these students tend to form deep, intimate brother-sister type attachments. Their romantic relationships are more often carried on outside their own house. They find that you cannot treat the people you love as mere sex objects."

Jerome Kagen, professor of psychology at Harvard says, "My own guess is that the deterrent (against sex) is not so much guilt as simply a lack of excitement and the reluctance to exploit sexually a person who has become a regular companion. Coed housing may make sex easier, but I don't think it would necessarily make it more frequent, and I think it may make it more wholesome."

According to one female member of a coeducational fraternity at Stanford, "you should see the scenes at the door and in the bushes at some of the one-sex houses. It's disgusting. The lockout hours and all that - it just gives the kids an overemphasized idea of sex. It's not that there is no sex here! It's just that now we have well thought out sex, and well thought sex is less sex."

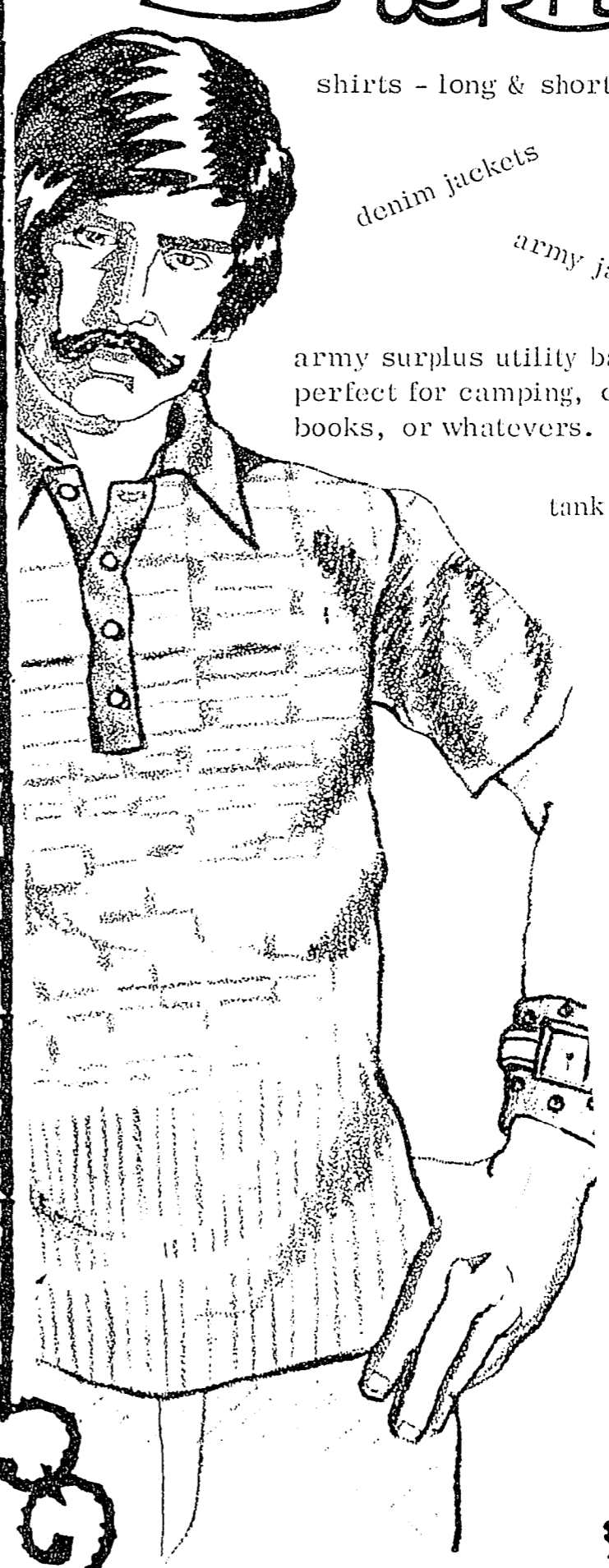
Dr. Martha Verda, Counseling Psychologist at Oberlin College, sums up the argument concerning "risks to psychological, emotional, and physical health" in this way: "Coed living is a health innovation at Oberlin that hasn't caused any new psychological problems."

The decision of the Board notwithstanding, there appears to be a wealth of evidence gained by observation and experience at many colleges that indicates the appropriateness and desirability of coeducational dormitories, as well as its beneficial effects on growth and psychological health.

The Board has two further objections to coeducational dorms. They are: "We do not wish the college to project the type of image which such housing creates" and "we feel that the creation of coeducational dormitories would not be acceptable to the larger college community (Waterville)." In connection with these points Mr. Rosenthal states: "Many of us are here today because we like the current image and many ramifications of that image." While this is undoubtedly true in general, one does not have to agree with every aspect of that "image" in order to attend an institution. In other words, the fact that there is no coeducational dorms at the present, does not mean that that is the image which most of us desire in our college, image and non-coeducational dormitories are not necessarily tautologous. Indeed, using Mr. Rosenthal's reasoning, one would have a hard time justifying any departure from the status quo. Such healthy changes as moving men to the other side of the campus, January programs, and CCS would never have been able to be instituted because they were not originally part of an "image". Perhaps one is attracted to Colby not for a specific aspect of an "image" but for the general principles of a progressive adaptive atmosphere which is evident in the "enlightened" programs mentioned above as well as in concepts such as Program II, Senior Scholar, and Independent Study. However, even in the current "image" there is an experimental community; therefore, the continuation of this community would not detract from the "image". If a study were to show that the existence of the Community has been and continues to be detrimental to "town-gown" relationships than the Board's argument would be more applicable. If as Mr. Rosenthal states: "Colby students represent a very broad spectrum on living and studying patterns," shouldn't the school attempt, within limits, to offer as many different alternatives as possible. Abolishing the Community certainly has not broadened the alternatives in the area of housing. Those limits which were alluded to concern how much freedom the Board is willing to grant students in organizing their lives. The ultimate decision concerning the continuation of the Roberts Union Experiment in Coeducational Living and the future of coeducational dormitories rests with the Board. A final point for the Board to consider, with respect to freedom and responsibility is a quote that President Strider took from John Gardner:

We must ask the individual to accept certain kinds of responsibility and we must create the institutional framework in which individual responsibility is feasible. For example, we must have people participate in our community and we must design the community so that such participation is possible. Traditionally we have spent enormous energy exhorting the individual to act responsibly and very little energy designing the kind of society in which we can act responsibly. There is not possibility of being responsible if one has no community, isn't needed, and has no way of being heard.

Of the four points raised by the Board, "we do not think this is a desirable or appropriate form of living," and "we feel the risks to psychological, emotional and physical health are sufficient to deter us" have been refuted as this paper has attempted to show, by some of the leading experts in the nation. The two other points, "we do not wish the college to project the type of image which such housing creates," and "we feel the creation of coeducational dormitories would not be acceptable to the larger college community" do not apply to Roberts Union as has been shown above.



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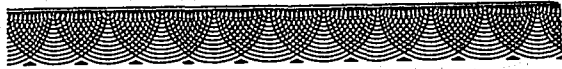
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ATTENTION: SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS-Financial aid applications are now ready for 1971-72. Please pick up your materials at the Financial Aid Office, room 402, Eustis.

On March 20, three members of the newly formed Colby Judo Club were promoted to the rank of Yonkyu (advanced beginner) at a collegiate promotional held at MIT's Dupont Gymnasium. Our newly promoted members are: Beverly Smith, Patrick Costello, Roy Hardin.

Easter and Holy Week Services in Lorimer Chapel

Protestant Sunday, April 11, Easter Festival Service - Music: Schubert, Mozart, and Handel - Preacher: Andrew Dreeland, Seminarian Assistant, Chaplin
Catholic Friday, April 9: Mass 7:00 p.m.
Saturday, April 10: Midnight Mass 12:00 p.m. - Sunday, April 11, Mass 9:30 a.m.

Sunday, April 11 - Concert in Lorimer Chapel
Perogolesi's Stabat Mater, Music for voices and string quartet.

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York City has selected Colby College for a \$200,000 grant. Sixteen private, independent liberal arts colleges were chosen for the grants. Recipients in the \$3.2 million program have been announced by Charles S. Hamilton, Jr., president of the foundation.

Other colleges are Barnard, Bowdoin, Colgate, Earlham, Goucher, Haverford, Hollins, Kenyon, Lawrence University, Middlebury, Pomona, St. Lawrence University, Skidmore, Swarthmore, and Sweet Briar.

Hamilton stated the funds may be used for such matters as salary increases, additions to faculty and paid release time as determined by the colleges, but he stipulated the grants may not be used for endowment. The foundation requested that the support be given primarily to the humanities programs at each institution.

NEWSBRIEFS

Friday, April 16 Concert sponsored by the Student Music Association featuring Murray Perahia, pianist. Given. 8 p.m.

WANTED: ALIVE - 250 more Seniors for cap & gown measurement (at the Bookstore).

Films

Saturday, April 10 - Sunday Cinema presents **SPELLBOUND** - Lovejoy, 7:30 p.m. Admission charged.
Monday, April 12 - His Land sponsored by Inter-University Christian Fellowship - Lovejoy, 6:30 p.m. 50 cents
Thursday, April 15 at 4:30 p.m. and Friday, April 16 at 1:30 p.m. - Civilization film, Part II - The Worship of Nature. - Given Audit.
Friday, April 16 - Deadly Ray from Mars. - Lovejoy, 7:30 p.m.

Freshman Majors Meetings

Wednesday, April 14 - There will be a meeting for students interested in majoring in American studies at 4:00 p.m. in Dunn Lounge.
Thursday, April 15 - The History Department will hold a tea for freshmen at 4:00 p.m. in Smith Lounge.

Freshmen and Sophomores who would like to discuss the new major in Environmental Studies and/or pick up some new descriptive material about it: stop by Professor Gilbert's office Life Sciences 204A, Tuesday mornings from 9:30 until noon, between April 13 and May 4.

The Boston Ballet Co. with Edward Villella of N.Y.C. Ballet Co. will present a dance concert on Saturday, April 10 at 8:15 p.m. at Cony High School, Augusta.

Congratulations to the two Colby seniors, Frank O. Apantaku of Ajegunle, Apapa Nigeria and Nathan V.E. Woodruff of Hartford, Conn., who have been awarded fellowship grants from the Thomas J. Watson Foundation. This award provides a year of independent post-graduate study and travel abroad. They were among 70 students from 34 colleges and universities in the U.S.

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Con't from pg. 1

According to Treasurer Seepe, financial considerations are the only reasons he has known for Colby's ever withdrawing or refusing to consider an investment. Timothy Carey and the other student members of the Financial Priorities Committee, Ward Briggs and Roger Sherman, have been looking into the possibility of having the Investment Committee of the Board consider the general social context of the corporation before choosing to invest in it. Colby presently invests in corporations such as General Motors, Scott Paper, many oil companies -- corporations that threaten the environment with pollution.

When asked about Colby's investments in these corporations, Treasurer Seepe repeated that the environmental issue was a recent one and the Investment Committee had not had the opportunity to consider a social stance. He did say, furthermore, that Scott Paper seemed to be taking tremendous strides in the direction of pollution-free operation.

In addition, Colby invests in General Motors and International Telephone and Telegraph Company, both which are major suppliers of the Vietnam war effort. This begins to get into touchier questions such as whether Colby should, as an institution, involve itself in dissent against the national government. Perhaps the overriding opinion may be that voiced by Mr. Seepe, when he said that he didn't consider management "unpatriotic by contributing to a national effort."

What is to be done? Mr. Seepe said that he is glad to see the concern of the environmentalists, and that his job would be to tell the Investment Committee that students had been interested in the matter of considering social criteria as well as financial criteria in the matter of investments. Hopefully, by the time of the next Board meeting, there will be a second from Colby's own Financial Priorities Committee.

There are questions that all this raises. Mr. Pullen posed some. If proxy fights are waged, they would have to be waged as well on the competitors as on the crucial corporation.

Secondly, what is the desirability of having institutional investors control a corporation's policies when "wrong" fights could be waged as well as "right" proxy fights?

Thirdly, a more difficult question is, what is Colby's responsibility to non-financial matters when it has its own survival to think of?

More questions: Should Colby continue its policy of social and political isolationism in the face of so many impinging social pressures? Indeed, is a vote for the status quo a neutral position?

Is Colby going to be willing to sacrifice, if it must, its "fantastic investment record" for the critical review of its investments?

And a vital question for students: Should students continually demand from Colby the unbiased "right" answer they have looked for since time immemorial, in this case as in any other?

Now that we begin to see the problems, we see we have passed the first hurdle. But is mere awareness of a problem enough?

Con't from pg. 3

Member - Maine Medical Legal Society
"active in a number of other civic organizations including the Boy Scouts of America and the YMCA"

Palmer
Chairman, board of directors, Mass. Blue Cross

Pottle
Chancellor of Acad. of Amer. Posts
Member Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sciences
Amer. Philosophical Society

Sargent
Former chairman of Nat. Conf. of Editorial Writers
Member Amer. Soc. of Newspaper Editors
Overseas Press Club of Amer.
Nat. Press Club
Internat. Press Inst.

Smith
Trustee, Coburn-Oak Grove School

Sturtevant
Trustee, Good Will Home Assn.
Franklin County Mem. Hosp.

Thompson
Member of many societies and organizations including:
Amer. Soc. of Tool and Mfg'g Engineers
Nat. Soc. of Prof. Engineers
Harvard Museum Assn.
Hendel and Hayden Soc. of Boston

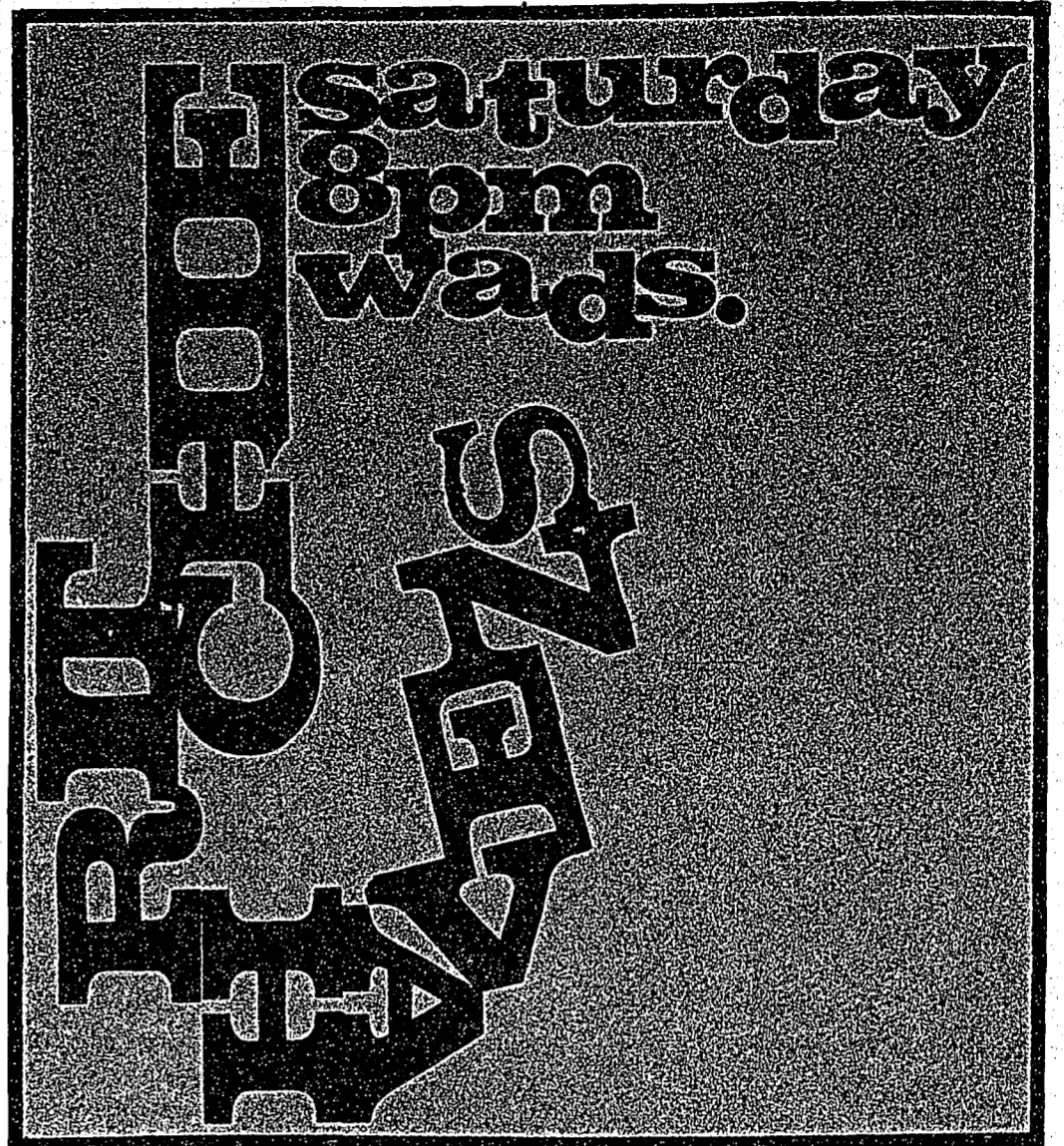
Watson, Jr.
Member of exec. comm., Boy Scouts of Amer.
Citizen regent of Smithsonian Institution
Member of Corporation Brown Univ.
Calif. Inst. of Tech.

Trustee Air Force Aid Soc.
Am. Museum of Nat. History
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.
Rockerfeller Foundation
Sloan-Kettering Inst. for Cancer Research
Member - Newcomen Soc.

Weltman
Trustee Amer. Intern. College
N.E. Ctr. Hosp.
B.U.
Mass. State College
newly formed board of 9 state colleges,
Mass. College of Art and Maine Maritime
Former Counselor Smith College
Chmn., Springfield-Smith College Club

TRUSTEES Con't from pg. 3

and the education of the students? I believe it is the American working class. Endowment gifts come from rich people who have made their money by exploiting the working class. Government grants are made possible through taxation, and taxes hurt the working class more than any other class. Large foundations like Ford and Rockefeller also contribute money that should be in workers' pockets. As a concrete example, we have Mr. Ellerton Jette, chairman of the board of the C. F. Hathaway Company and past chairman of the board of trustees, and his wife donating a large number of expensive paintings and a large sum of money to the Bixler Art Center. The gallery on the main floor is the Jette Gallery. The money for their contribution came from the workers at the C. F. Hathaway Company -- the women who work there get a penny per shirt for ironing them before they are packaged.



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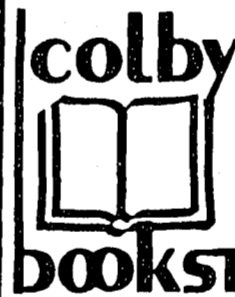
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