



COLBY ECHO

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"It is a terrible thing to root against your own country. If I were alone it wouldn't matter. But I don't think I am alone. I think many Americans must feel these same sickening emotions I feel. I think they share my rage.

I doubt that I can ever again love my country in that unthinking way I did when I was young. Perhaps this is a good thing.

But I would hope the day will come when I can once again believe what my country says and once again approve of what it does. I want to have faith once again in the justness of my country's causes and the nobleness of its ideals.

What I want so very much is to be able once again to root for my own, my native land."

Excerpted from Arthur Hoppe, March 1, 1971
San Francisco Chronicle

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AUGUSTA MARCH

Robert Parry

We've grown so accustomed to giant peace rallies that a march of 400 people doesn't seem like much. But for central Maine a peace rally that size is a significant event, especially since the march was the culmination of an effort by diverse groups (low income, labor, peace, ex-GI's, youth). Representatives from all those groups told the crowd at the Patriots Day rally that peace in Viet Nam was an essential element in the struggle for social justice for all people.

The march was scheduled to commence at Capitol Park (across from the State House) but shortly before the 11:30 starting time, state officials ruled the Park off-limits to the assembly. Reportedly, the officials feared damage to the grass. Instead, the marchers gathered behind the State House and shortly before noon started out three and four abreast to march to the World War I Memorial at the Western Avenue Rotary. The demonstrators were predominately young, many were high school students out for spring vacation. There were also about 40 adults including one man carrying a sign which read, "Let's Play Ping Pong With the Viet Cong".

John Hansey, a labor representative, was the first to speak. He bemoaned the fact that "labor unions have not gotten deeply involved in" war protests, but

comprehensive exams

by Pam Brownstein

Six years ago in the spring of 1966 a motion was passed making comprehensive optional by departments. Presently oral comps are given in the history and government departments, five to six hour written exams in the art and sociology departments and college board exams in economics, biology, chemistry, geology and physics. The psychology and English departments have abolished them.

The English department administers comps to its honors candidates only. According to Dean Benbow the department -- before abolishing the comps for all its students -- was not "satisfied that this was an appropriate device" as the range of material covered by each major was too great and too disparate. No common body of knowledge was held by the students. The department was "not convinced that this kind of synthesis was possible at this level." Originally it was intended that the comprehensive would integrate particular courses into a coherent view of the student's own major. Both Professors Benbow and Sutherland feel that there is a good idea behind the comprehensives and would like to see them but haven't found a way that could work satisfactorily. If some of the difficulties presented by the comprehensives are solved they might be tried again.

The art department, the center of some controversy last year during the strike when some students refused to take the second half of the exam and then were finally talked into doing so, has made a few changes which seem to be going in the direction the students prefer. The six hour exam, which may be taken in one or two days, consists of two parts. The first part is a visual examination dealing exclusively with visual material in the form of slides, reproductions or originals. The second part consists of two essays -- one dealing with broad developments in the history of art and one within a period the student had studied in greater detail. One student believes that in contrast to other departments, "there is less animosity toward the comprehensive because the department is not out to screw you." He is looking forward to taking the exam and is considering substituting an exhibition of his own work for public observation for the second half of the exam, which was a change left open to the students. Prof. Carpenter, Chairman of the department, who has never liked the word "comprehensive" because that is not what it is, considers the departmental exam "not so much a hurdle as a stimulus to (the student) getting his thinking and perception on a broad base."

The comprehensive in the Economics Department takes the form of a two hour undergraduate record exam sponsored by Princeton. Acting Chairman of the de-

partment, Prof. Hogendorn, feels that the exam is of use in that it serves as an indicator of the quality of education at Colby. "Because the teaching of economics is in such flux these days" with constant changes in emphasis -- whether it be in ecology, math or a more traditional approach -- the comps are an easy "way to discover if you are in the main stream." They provide a comparison of the instruction with that of other schools or former classes. The results of past comps help in deciding the core of the material currently covered. They also serve as a test of the departments' offerings and the manner in which the material is being presented.

Students who had taken the comps on April 10th, and who considered the department superior, described the comps as "useless", "didn't measure anything", a "good way of getting out of two finals", "rather silly", and "ridiculous". These same students feel that not many others give much thought to the value of comps and that they place no tremendous demand on the students. While some students asserted that it was more of a wish that the comps tie the major together than a actual fact, others stressed the point that it surveyed knowledge of the fundamentals and major courses and was a reasonably fair assessment of a student's knowledge. The students did feel, however, that the comps should be maintained if it appears they provide benefit to the faculty and if they may aid in improving the quality of instruction.

This year a few government majors have objected to the forty-five minute oral comprehensives in that department. The comp system was felt to be "a haphazard way of tying things together", "not necessary after four years if the student is accomplished", "a little ridiculous to review four years in forty-five minutes", and hard to study for as most students studied too much and come out "completely drained" even though the exam "wasn't as hard as expected." Although many students objected to the comps, many thought that they provided a good experience and exercise in learning even though this can be accomplished in several other ways. One student suggested a preliminary in which the professor would throw out sample questions.

Another reason for this discontent is the fact that due to -- among other things -- a large turnover in faculty in the department, some students are being tested by professors from whom they have taken few or none of their courses. The students consider this unfair.

The department however maintains that this is a "non-existent problem" and that the students need familiarity with the material and not with the three examiners. It is felt by Prof. Weissberg, present chairman, that is insignificant who the testers are. He claims two points -- 1) the substantive issue is the real issue and 2) the procedural issues of matching students' schedules with those of the examiners is a complicated process. Prof. Weissberg stated that the students in the past have considered the comps to be a useful and fruitful experience and that as the department sees it, they will continue to be given. According to Prof. Weissberg, when the Student Participation Board in the government department met and discussed the affairs of the department no move was made to abolish the comps. Con't on pg. 11

President Hogan On STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The purpose of this article is to express some of the views and plans of Student Government for the new year and to point out some of the basic policy considerations toward which the new Executive Committee will direct themselves. Before continuing, I would like to thank those who have assisted in the Student Government leadership transition and in the formulation of our long-range programme and policy stances.

No one is saying anything new in claiming that the next year for Student Government can be an exciting and worthwhile year for the executive leadership. There will be some especially important issues coming to the foreground for final decision, i.e., coeducational living at Colby, a new curricular structure and requirement system, and a re-evaluation of Con Con. By the same token, though, should Student Government fail to act effectively and realistically in the resolution of these issues, Student Government risks losing its viability. In other words, the new year for Student Government is a "do or die" year in terms of its effectiveness in remaining the chief voice and power center for student interests. I have confidence that the occasional communications and credibility gaps that have occurred in the past between Student Government and the college will be eliminated.

Recognizing that the curricular framework and the college living environment are two of the most fundamental aspects of the college, Colby must maintain close surveillance of them to insure their excellence and progressiveness. Colby, however, has been negligent at times in this respect, and thus we find ourselves in due need of change in both of these sectors of the college. Student Government recognizes the need for the creation of a more inspiring and educationally valuable curriculum, but the simple reversion to an already outmoded and educationally deficient course and requirement system is not the answer. Student Government has succeeded in postponing for a year approval of the old 120 credit hour system. Currently we are introducing plans for a more flexible four-course system, with options for special independent student and pass/fail. Student Government has exerted no mean influence in the faculty discussion of a requirement change and we will remain active with this issue to insure innovation and imagination, not retrogression.

In terms of the housing situation, Student Government is developing a platform for modification in practically all sectors of the issue. Student Government has come out in support of the principle of coeducational living for Colby and has acted as the catalyst for special Trustee consideration of this idea. The Trustee Committee on Student Affairs will decide on possibilities for coeducational living at Colby next year and Student Government will continue to promote this principle through its representatives to the Trustees. Relative to housing, Student Government is also preparing a "white paper" on the entire housing situation (off-campus living, room drawing, fraternities, etc.) from which a comprehensive proposal for new housing selection and placement will be derived.

Student Government has taken a leading role in campus plans for the anti-war movement. Presently a film, speakers, services, and workshops are being arranged for the campus before and after the March on Washington. Attempts are also being made now to organize a state-wide weekend at Colby for a series of anti-war programs and speeches by two prominent national figures. The thrust of the anti-war movement at Colby has been promoted on a much wider basis than last spring including national, state, and community levels of involvement.

Some other long range plans for Student Government concern a reevaluation of the class offices, a reactivation of the Open Door Fund for disadvantaged minority students, and recommendations for certain institutional changes in our governance structure (e.g., judicial system, the Ombudsman). Student Government is thereby seeking to expand its spectrum of considerations and in this way reaffirm its viability and strength as the student voice.

I have discussed here some of the long range objectives of Student Government for the new year. Other more immediate issues will continually develop to which Student Government will have to direct itself as well. Basically, however, we believe that by planning a well-rounded long range programme Student Government will be most effective in executing its goals and maintaining a "happy medium" among campus, national, and institutional issues.

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At the Trustee's April meeting, Dwight Sargent's ECHO Study Committee failed once again to present a report, other than to assure the Board that they would have some conclusions ready for the June meeting. Already three months behind schedule, the Committee has chosen to continue the tradition so often observed by the administration of this college, that is, to take action on controversial matters only when the college is not in session and any publicity on such a decision can be completely controlled by the Eustis building. If hints coming from last week's board meeting are true, Mr. Sargent has every reason to want to avoid publicity, since he intends to do exactly the opposite of what he was told to do. Rather than exploring the possibilities of disassociating the college from the ECHO, he intends to bind the two closer together. Far from preserving freedom of the press, he intends to insure that only the administration's points of view ever see print. We did not expect Mr. Sargent to present a report to the April meeting, since it was plain from his failure to report in January that he intended to act only when he could hope to escape any discussion or criticism of his recommendations. But we did expect that his committee would attempt to follow its instructions. At least, that is what we expected when the committee was formed.

Since last October, however, we have come to suspect that the committee has something in mind entirely different from exploring "the implications of disassociation . . . and the processes by which this step would be accomplished." In the belief that some form of limited disassociation might improve the relationship between the college and the paper, Robert Parry, then Editor-in-Chief, drew up several suggestions which he felt might aid the Sargent committee. Briefly, Mr. Parry's plan was an attempt to make a formal business arrangement out of the ECHO's rather nebulous connection with the college. He proposed that Student Government buy a

subscription to the ECHO rather than allocating money to the paper, thus eliminating Stu-G's possible status as the ECHO's publisher. He also suggested that the college lease the office in Roberts Union to the ECHO and provide mailing facilities at the present reduced rate in return for the ECHO's distribution of about 300 papers to the college's non-students (faculty, administration, trustees, etc.). At subscription rates, this would amount to the equivalent of \$1800.00 rent per year, which struck us as a fair rate. We felt that offering these suggestions might open further channels of communication with the ECHO Study Committee, and help the committee reach conclusions which would be useful to all parties involved.

Mr. Parry sent these suggestions to Mr. Sargent on January 14. About a week later he received a one-sentence reply from Mr. Sargent's secretary, saying Mr. Sargent was out of town and would deal with the letter on his return. Another week went by; the Trustees met in Boston, and on February 2 Mr. Sargent reported the extension of his committee's life to the co-editors. On February 12 he sent another letter from his Cambridge office, clarifying some minor points in the February 2 letter. It was not until February 18, after more than a month, that Mr. Sargent finally acknowledged (with apologies for his tardiness) receipt of Mr. Parry's suggestions. He assured us they would be copied and presented to the committee. We have heard nothing of them since, nor have we heard anything directly from Mr. Sargent since that letter. So much for channels of communication.

In spite of the fact that we heard nothing further from the committee, we asked Stu-G to subscribe to the ECHO this semester; which they did. As the second semester continued, certain officials of the college persisted in attacking the ECHO Editorial Board before groups associated with the college, and persistently refused to document any of their charges. Reports began to leak

Letter from Robert Parry to Dwight Sargent

January 14, 1971
15 Pleasant Place
Waterville, Maine

Dear Mr. Sargent,

Below I've set down some suggestions which I hope can help in solving the problem of the ECHO's relationship to the college. These suggestions are based on a premise which seems to receive support from all quarters - that ideally a student paper should be independent from the college. The Joint Statement of Rights and Freedoms to Students states: "Whenever possible the student newspaper should be an independent corporation financially and legally separate from the university."

I have explored this question at some length and conclude that while total independence may as yet be impossible for the ECHO, a limiting of our relationship with the college might be called for and can probably be carried out. Such a move could lessen the college's liability for possible suits brought against the ECHO and simultaneously increase the responsibilities upon the editors for what is published.

The first part of this limitation of association deals with the problem of a college when it provides free office space and mailing facilities for a student newspaper. The Internal Revenue has threatened several colleges with the loss of their tax-exempt status because student newspapers which the colleges partially support endorsed candidates for state and national elections.

Colby's problem is similar. The Colby Corporation fears that if the ECHO is sued or prosecuted a court might find the college liable because it provides the paper with an office and mailing facilities. The other colleges have been forced to either disassociate from the student papers or impose strict guidelines. Colby finds itself contemplating similar steps.

Total disassociation and strict guidelines have obvious drawbacks. Disassociation could mean serious financial difficulties and perhaps collapse for many student papers. Guidelines, by limiting the freedom of the press, run counter to many of the basic ideals of a liberal arts education as well as American traditions.

A third path - the limiting of association between colleges and the student press - could possibly provide sufficient protection for the colleges without doing serious harm to the student papers.

Presently, Colby College provides office space and mailing facilities

for the ECHO, and the ECHO provides the faculty, administration, and the Board of Trustees with free papers. By formalizing this symbiotic relationship into a business arrangement, the college could reduce its legal responsibility for the paper.

The college would then lease the office in Roberts Union to the ECHO and provide the mailing facilities at the present reduced rate in return for the ECHO's distribution of some 300 papers to the non-student population. 300 ECHO's represent \$90.00 a week at their newsstand price and \$1800.00 per year at subscription rates. Such a move could reduce, although admittedly not eliminate, college liability for the paper.

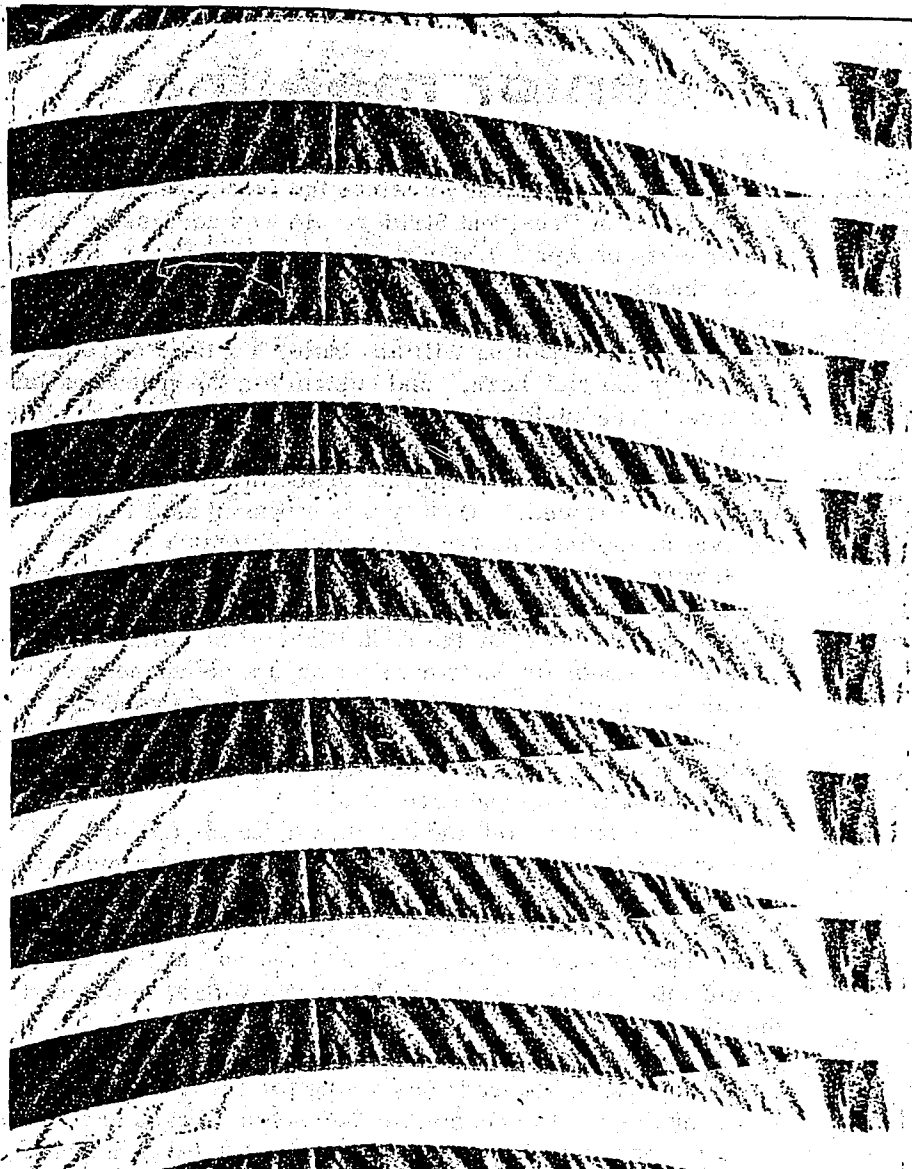
Further, the ECHO plans to remove another link in the association, between itself and the college by asking Student Government for a blanket subscription for the student body instead of an allocation. Several speakers at meetings about the ECHO have suggested that the college ties itself to the paper by collecting funds for Student Government which go for the publication of the ECHO. Although no conclusive evidence has yet been presented to substantiate this point of view, the altering of Stu-G's role from publisher to subscriber would make any connection between Colby and the ECHO even more tenuous than before.

The college is also concerned with its association with the ECHO outside of the legal field. President Strider's request that we remove "Colby" from our title was directed at the tacit association which exists between a college and a paper which bear the same first name.

For reasons we have expressed in editorials and discussions, we feel it is important that "Colby" remain in our title; however, we are quite willing to expand our title to read "Colby ECHO - an independent student newspaper" and to include in our masthead a further explanation of our relationship to the college. By then our relationship may not exactly constitute "disassociation," but we could certainly refer to it as "disaffiliation". By stressing our separation from the corporation in the title, we could alleviate any confusion on the part of our readers who might hold the misconception that we are an official voice of the college.

If you or your committee have any questions regarding these suggestions or desire greater detail or clarification, I would be glad to communicate with you in any way that is convenient.

Yours truly,
Robert E. Parry
Editor of the ECHO



ONE MORE TIME

out from Eustis which confirmed our suspicions about the Sargent committee -- they intended to put the ECHO under administrative control, but were not yet sure how to go about it.

Confident that any move of this nature would be conveniently delayed until June, we drew up a statement on our position and offer it (see below) to the Colby Community in general and to the Sargent Committee in particular. Ratified by Student Government and by unanimous vote of the Editorial Board, which comprises the bulk of the ECHO staff, the statement is intended to serve two functions: first, to preserve the ECHO's status as a genuine student organization, and second, to remind the committee of its responsibility to address itself to the issue of disassociation and refer it again to Mr. Parry's suggestions on this matter. We firmly believe that any compromise on any of these points will destroy freedom of the press at Colby and reduce the ECHO to the status of a house organ.

On April 17, the Board of Trustees held its spring meeting here at Colby. Although the ECHO Study Committee presented no official report, word has come out of the meeting that the Sargent committee will recommend that all further editorial elections be overseen by the Board of Trustees.

Within the velvet glove of this innocuously worded proposal bulges the mailed fist of administrative press control. Surely no one believes that the Trustees would oversee editorial elections by watching the nomination of candidates, counting the votes and applauding when the winners are announced; while this might add an air of dignity to such normally casual events in the ECHO office, it would have no impact on the ECHO's relationship with the college. The Sargent Committee has not spent eight months of what we can only presume to be study and discussion in order to provide a distinguished audience for a commonplace ceremony. Plainly the committee uses the word "oversee" as it was used on the old plantation: to direct, to control. In effect, future ECHO editors will be appointed by the Board... but no, even that is not quite true. The Board knows very few students, and those they know are usually not available for such extra tasks as editing a newspaper. So the Board will have to rely on advice from someone in closer contact with the campus, just as they do in appointing some student members to the Board committees. They will ask President Strider who he would like to see as editor, and they will

elect him, or rather oversee his election. In the light of this plan, it is interesting to note the provision in the Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students which provides that the same agency which is responsible for appointing editors should be responsible for removing them. This measure was intended to protect college editors from arbitrary suspension or removal; under the Sargent plan, the editor would in effect serve at the President's pleasure, just like the editor of the Colby Alumnus. Freedom of the press at Colby would be dead as Elijah Lovejoy, and for the same reason.

There is yet another disturbing implication implicit in such a decision. The fact that the administration chose to avoid all of the Con Con channels in dealing with the ECHO did not pass unnoticed last fall, and caused many to wonder just how deep the college's commitment to including students in the decision-making process really was. If the ECHO Study Committee recommends Trustee control of editorial selection, it will be obvious that students are only to be consulted on matters of no importance whatever. If the administration can control elections to positions in a purely student organization, and can meddle in student groups' constitutions at will, then there is nothing to indicate that the next Stu-G President will not be chosen by drawing straws in some Eustis Office. If the administration cannot allow students to manage their own organizations, they certainly have no intention of giving any meaningful voice in decisions affecting the entire college.

For these reasons, then, we sincerely hope that the unofficial reports from the Trustee meeting were premature. This entire affair has already caused the college too much anguish and embarrassment, and attempting to place the ECHO under an administrative thumb will only exacerbate the situation, for we can promise that such a move would be bitterly contested. We hope that the Sargent committee is in fact preparing a plan which will help the ECHO maintain its status as a student group and vehicle for free inquiry and free expression within this academic community, rather than one which will undermine the Constitutional Convention and divide this college further. Both the ECHO Editorial Board and the ECHO Study Committee are explicitly committed to defending freedom of the press at Colby. We intend to keep that commitment. We hope Mr. Sargent's committee will do the same.

The ECHO Resolution

We, the Editorial Board of the Colby ECHO, were greatly disappointed that the ECHO Study Committee saw fit to postpone its report to the Board of Trustees until the Board's June meeting, when there will be no students on campus to discuss the report and its implications. In order to aid the Sargent committee as it completes its recommendations, we hereby submit our position of this matter for your consideration.

I) We believe that where there is no problem, there is no need to search for solutions. We therefore will not accept any report or recommendation from the Sargent committee which does not include either a detailed account of our alleged abuses of journalistic freedom, supported by specific references to issues of the Colby ECHO, or a complete and public retraction of all such charges made against the Editorial Board and its members.

II) The Colby ECHO is a student organization, just as the Outing Club or WMHB are student organizations. Student organizations customarily restrict their voting membership to students. The Constitution of the Colby Echo Publishing Association provides that the organization's voting membership shall consist of the Editorial Board and the President and/or Vice President of Student Government, all of whom are students. We will not accept any plan which would include in the voting membership or in the process of selecting editors any person not currently registered as a student at Colby College, or any person, excluding the President and Vice President of Student Government, who is not a member of the ECHO staff.

III) The "Student Handbook" refers to the Colby ECHO as "an independent, uncensored, undergraduate newspaper" (p. 72). We believe it would be most inappropriate for the college of Elijah Parish Lovejoy to impose censorship upon its student newspaper. We will accordingly not accept any plan which includes any form of censorship or supervision of copy by persons who are not members of the ECHO's Editorial Board.

IV) The "Student Handbook" says of student organizations, "Each organization must have an adviser..." (p. 83). The Colby ECHO, like all other student organizations, has an adviser selected from the faculty or, in our case, from administration. We feel no need for more advisers than other student organizations have. We will not accept any plan which would impose upon the ECHO more than one non-student adviser.

V) On January 14, Robert Parry, then Editor-in-Chief of the Colby ECHO, sent to the ECHO Study Committee several suggestions for a limited disassociation of the college from the ECHO. Mr. Sargent did not even personally acknowledge receipt of these proposals until February 18, and we have heard nothing of them since. We strongly urge the ECHO Study Committee to work within the framework of Mr. Parry's suggestions, or along similar lines, as they search for "ways to preserve freedom of the press at Colby".

Ratified by unanimous vote of the Editorial Board of the Colby ECHO, this twelfth day of April, 1971. Approved by unanimous vote of the Student Government, April 19, 1971.

MISS LIBBEY

F. Elizabeth Libbey, associate Librarian at Colby College, will retire with the closing of the current academic year, according to an announcement by President Robert E. L. Strider.

A member of the library staff since 1945 when she was appointed reference librarian, Miss Libbey was recently honored with inclusion in the volume "Foremost Women in Communications."

She is a 1929 graduate of Colby and during Last June's Alumni Weekend was awarded a Colby brick symbolic of service to the college.

In noting her retirement, President Strider said "It would be ungallant to allude to the number of years a lady member of our staff has devoted to the college, but I will simply say that for one who has remained so young in spirit Elizabeth Libbey's service to Colby has been not only long in tenure but notable in devotion to the institution she has always manifested.

"I expect that we will be hearing from alumni for many years to come who as students were helped by Miss Libbey in her thoughtful and patient way as they attempted to unravel the mysteries of the library and to find their way through the reference room and the other treasures the library offers. We wish Miss Libbey long years of rewarding leisure which she has certainly earned."

She was initially appointed an instructor in bibliography, later promoted to assistant professor, and in 1956 named an associate professor.

Appointed assistant librarian in 1947, she served as acting librarian from 1951-54 and in 1956 was named associate librarian. Miss Libbey went back to Columbia in 1966 to complete requirements for an M.S. degree in library science.

STU-G RHETORIC

by Si Nagra

At its April 19 meeting Student Government took a stand on an issue of little direct import to students personally, but of significant social import. Colby College has part of its money invested in stocks, a normal investment procedure for an organization like Colby. In the past the college has had the policy of voting with the management on any issue arising in a corporation of which it is a shareholder.

In recent months, Tim Carey, a student here and a member of the FPC, has investigated and called into question the college's policy of always voting with the corporate management. Mr. Carey felt that on certain issues the college should examine its vote and act with social consciousness and not just in accord with the dictates of the management.

This issue of voting conscientiously became particularly important when it was found that the College held between three and four thousand shares of stock in the General Motors Corporation. At present a campaign is being waged (Campaign GM) to make the corporate operations of General Motors more democratic. Mr. Carey felt that serious consideration should be given to the three proposals of "Plan GM" before the college, through its Investment Committee of the Board of Trustees, voted, even though the proposals were not supported by GM's management.

On Monday night Student Government was asked to support the College's acceptance of Plan GM through the following motion

Moved that

Student Government strongly urges that President Strider recommend an affirmative vote on the three "Plan GM" questions on the General Motors Stock Proxy.

After being presented with the three "Plan GM" proposals, the Student Government body passed the above motion unanimously.

Then a further step was taken when Stu-G passed, again unanimously, the following motion:

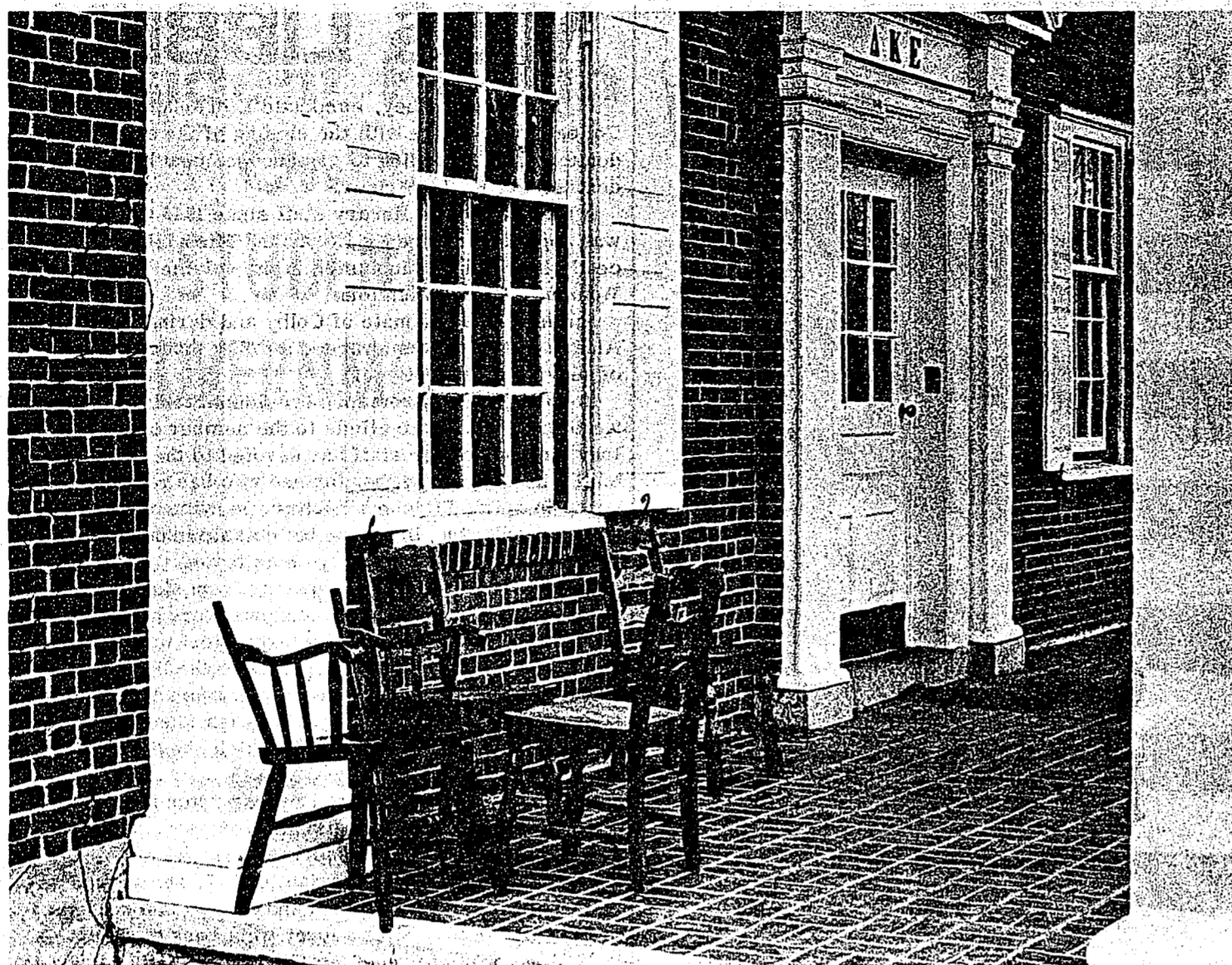
Moved that:

Student Government urges President Strider and the Investment Committee, with Student Government, to set up a mechanism to deal in the future with socially oriented proxies such as "Plan GM". The mechanism should, as far as possible, involve participation by all segments of the college community.

By this motion Stu-G was asking that an effective mechanism be set up whereby the College can exercise its corporation holding votes with a social conscience.

As stated previously, this action does not bear directly on students but is important that any college as a supposed seat of learning should be socially aware and develop a meaningful social conscience. By the actions taken last Monday, Stu-G asks the college to accept, not shirk, its social role and recognize its duties as a corporate shareholder.

Tim Carey got this started, Stu-G has given him their wholehearted support. It is now up to the college through its Investment Committee to act in a socially responsible manner. Big business runs America, apathy over its operation should never be tolerated especially at an institution dedicated to higher learning and the betterment of man.



FRAT BOOM RAH!

by Libby Corydon

"Frats aren't for me," says one freshman. When asked why, he shrugged his shoulders.

"I don't like the image," says another. "All they are, are great big beer parties on Saturday nights."

"They're just old-fashioned school organizations," says a third.

There is a lot more to fraternity activities. According to fraternity presidents, they provide a means of lasting friendship in a way of understanding called brotherhood, which isn't exactly old-fashioned. Community action projects such as blood donations, parties for underprivileged children, and collecting for cancer are done regularly by these Greek organizations. And where would Colby be on a Saturday night if it were not for the parties thrown by the fraternities? These mixers, incidentally, are purely for the enjoyment of everybody. They do not earn money.

As to fraternities being old fashioned, that just isn't so. During the war and the 60's, fraternities became very dominant at Colby. They pledged a large majority of the campus. They were classified into their various zoos, rah-rah teams, richies, or animal houses. These images have lingered on until today.

But if one takes a look at the houses, there is a new kind of picture. Mark Brower, president of Phi Delt mentioned, "Things change from year to year." Mitch Gibbons, president of Kappa Delta Rho went on to say, "You find all types in fraternities -- long hairs, short hair, different political backgrounds. And they're all able to live under one roof as brothers." Fraternities have changed and will continue to change. They are becoming much less formal. According to John Crabtree, president of Lambda Chi, "Every fraternity has something to offer." Brower, continued to say, "Independents don't appreciate the quality of life in a fraternity." Besides having ones bed made every day and a party downstairs every so often, a man learns to live with and respect a group of thirty individuals over a period of three years. After so long a period, a relationship is formed that will last for years to come.

Why then is the system becoming less prominent at Colby and elsewhere? One reason is the type of freshmen coming in is more selective. "The administration is choosing the more academic type; athletics are not being stressed so much," says Crabtree. The freshmen are changing, so the fraternities must change with them. It might be interesting to note, too, that for last semester, fraternity men had a better grade point average than independents.

But, as Donnie Borman, president of DU says, "It's up to the freshman, too. They come in with the attitude that the guys all get drunk on Saturday night. This isn't so. They don't make the effort to come and find out for themselves." This is further exemplified by a meeting held at the beginning of the year where only a meager 25 men attended. The meeting was designed to acquaint the freshmen with Greek organizations and to rectify their preconceptions. Nevertheless, with so few freshmen attending the meeting, it did not accom-

plish its purpose among fraternity men.

It also seems to be the consensus among fraternity men that independents exert a large amount of pressure on freshmen during their first exposure to college life. This is referred to as "poison". We get a lot of grief from independents," says Steve Tee, president of Zeta Psi, "if a price is charged at a mixer. So we don't charge a price and everybody can come free. But they don't have to pay the fraternity dues. Then they go and blackball us." A move is underway now to charge independents for these parties.

It is also up to the house itself. "For rushing, you need a whole house effort," said Tee. If a freshman shows an interest, it should be followed up, even if the man lives on the other side of campus. Freshmen are where they are and if a fraternity really wants him, then they should be willing to go clear across campus to meet him.

Pledging this year varied. Tau Delt received 23 pledges because of its "well rounded group of brothers." DU pledged 18 due to the fact that they went and met the men. ATO was saved this year by 15 new members. Both Lambda Chi and KDP acquired 12 new brothers. Phi Delt and DKE pledged 7, with Zeta and Pi Lamb coming next with six and three, respectively.

Next year, open rush will be instituted to try and bring in more pledges. A man will be able to pledge from the first day of classes. This will eliminate the dragging on of rush which was postponed this year from several dates in February to the beginning of March. This delay hurt some of the fraternities.

For the future, Bill Buckner, president of ATO commented, "Coed frats might be the thing. We'll have to compete with coed dorms. It's a nice idea to have girls around." This was not met with agreement by the presidents, however. Says Gibbons, "It would make the guys uptight and make them act more mature. It's nice once in a while to have some all-around good 'brother-fun'." Phil Speiss, president of DKE, says "It might be good for fraternities in trouble."

"Among the fraternities," added Walt Weiners, president of Pi Lamb, "there is good cooperation." This was the feeling of all nine presidents. In addition, the administration is thought of very highly. "Dean Smith is doing his best. They aid us with housing, financial problems, and anything else that might come up. We appreciate the effort they are making." As of now, all fraternities are hoping to sponsor a lawn party sometime in May between DKE and Zeta houses.

What's happening with fraternities at Colby? The overall feeling is one of optimism. President of Tau Delt Rich Fournier sums it up like this, "The fraternity spirit is stronger than before. Diversification is common, but it makes everybody seem a little bit closer. It's the people that make the house, not what it does. A fraternity has to be more than a fraternity. It has to offer a wide range of activities (which is what is happening)... Brotherhood is more than just a term."

senior meeting

by Libby Corydon

"I haven't seen many of you since the freshman picnic," (chuckle) began President Strider. He was addressing the senior class on April 9, during a class meeting.

Continuing, he noted that this year would be the 150th commencement held at Colby. Thus it has added ceremonial significance. In quoting William Butler Yeats, "'Ceremony's a name for the rich horn, and custom for the spreading laurel tree.' The customs and ceremonies that we make public reflect the college. Because we are in a ceremony of dignity, parents and friends, I would like to see the tradition of caps and gowns continued." Dignity was stressed as it is one of the overall feelings of a graduation ceremony.

However, if an individual does not feel the obligation to pay the six dollars, but instead donates it to a worthy cause, then the college will pay the rental fee of the gown.

As to an indoor or outdoor ceremony, a commencement outside is beautiful. But the odds are against a good day in June. Moreover, "Grandma might faint from the hot weather." If it's planned indoors from the beginning, B & G can do a fine job of setting up and decorating.

Again, though, he left the decision up to the seniors. If the decision is made at 5:30 a.m. to hold graduation outside, at least 75 seniors will be needed to help set up.

After Mr. Strider departed, the Condon Medal award and class speaker were voted upon. At least 50% of the class should vote, as last year's medalist won with 24 votes cast and the speaker with 31.

A senior symposium will be organized by Charlie Hogan. Casco Bay was discussed, and voting for inside or outside was completed. Then came the discussion of caps and gowns.

Many ideas were brought up if the class acted as a whole. One was to have the money go to multi-disciplinary studies. Another was a move for more trees around Johnson Pond. A third was for the Open Door Scholarship fund for underprivileged minorities. Lastly, one of not wearing gowns as a symbol of anti-war feelings was suggested. When a hand vote was taken, only a minority was against wearing caps and gowns.

It was finally decided to have the issue put before the senior class committee. The meeting was adjourned by everybody getting up and leaving.

COMMITTEES COMMITTEES

by Rick Gawthrop

In the past this column has dealt primarily with the college committees, which often make quite far-reaching decisions. However, in accordance with Colby's corporate form, the ultimate decision-making body of the College is its Board of Trustees. This body, like the Administration, is served by a committee system with voting student members.

The potential power of the trustee committees was demonstrated dramatically at the Board of Trustees' meeting last Saturday. In response to the Roberts Union Community's request, which was printed in the ECHO, endorsed by Stu-G and supported overwhelmingly in a student referendum, the Board asked its Student Affairs Committee to reconsider the question of co-educational living at Colby. The Student Affairs Committee had recommended last summer that co-educational living be discontinued, and this decision sealed the fate of the Roberts Union Community for next year. But in light of the trustees' reopening of the issue last Saturday, the committee may yet reverse itself. Thus, while the Board's decision will have no immediate effect, since the committee's deliberations will carry over well into the next academic year, it could nevertheless mean large-scale changes in Colby's housing structure in the year 1972-73.

In a more immediate controversy, the Board recommended that the Sargent Committee make public its report on the relationship between the college and the ECHO three weeks before the June meeting. The recommendation, which is not binding, was designed to inform students of the committee's findings before the onset of summer vacation.

In another policy decision, the Board accepted the majority report of its Committee on Equal Opportunity. By adopting this report, the Trustees formally expressed the college's increasing commitment to disadvantaged minority groups. This commitment will ultimately affect the size of the college, its admissions policy, financial priorities, faculty, curriculum, tutoring program, campus social environment, and financial aid policy.

The committee concluded that Colby should continue its commitment to students from these groups, especially blacks. It agreed that there should be enough black students here to constitute a viable black community - the report suggests 50 as a possible minimum. The large increase in the number of black students means a large increase in financial aid to black students. The report concluded that the money necessary to implement the large increase in aid will have to come from a re-ordering of financial priorities among present budgetary commitments, and not from some outside source. The committee also noted the further difficulty of attracting to Colby black students who would prefer an urban university with a large black community nearby.

The committee believed that in order to increase

潘先生：世界漫遊者之離去

by Dick Kaynor

Colby's East Asian Studies program has faced a questionable future for some time now. With Professor George Ellison on a sabbatical from which he might not return and Mrs. Kirkham going on sabbatical next year, the departure of Professor Yun-Tong Pan from Colby takes on added significance. Curious about both the fate of the East Asian program and the fate of Mr. Pan, we spoke to Mr. Pan at some length about the various factors and facets involved in each.

Asked to comment on the East Asian Program, Professor Pan said: "In terms of the size and financial capability of the college, the existing program is highly respectable. Colby is particularly fortunate to have a man like George Ellison to direct the program; he is one of the very few professionally competent young scholars with genuine professional commitment." Mr. Pan went on to indicate, however, that his satisfaction with the program is qualified. He feels basically that the program has not received the support and emphasis it deserves.

"I have long been perplexed by the incongruity between our readiness to spend enormous amounts of money in Asia or our willingness to ask our talented young men to die there by tens of thousands, and the almost pathological refusal, consciously, or subconsciously, to educate our people about Asian affairs, history, culture, philosophy, politics, and so forth, in a decent manner, comparable to our established academic standards in some other areas.

"This is not an isolated incident; it is a nation-wide problem in our entire educational system, from elementary school level to post-graduate study. If you have any doubt, what you need to do is simply look into a few randomly selected school catalogues and school budgets and find out for yourself the distribution of resources and courses available. Then you compare this

COMMITTEES COMMITTEES

the number of black Colby students, a quota system is neither "necessary to achieve our objectives... (nor) financially feasible." But while there is to be no quota system, recruiting of blacks must be increased through additional use of alumni, intensification of current efforts, perhaps to the point of adding a black to the admissions staff, and further participation of black students in recruiting during the summer.

Once sufficient black students have been attracted to Colby, the report suggested several ways in which the college can give the blacks every chance of overcoming any educational handicaps they may have. One is to encourage its prospective freshmen to enter pre-college training programs in the summer before enrolling here by providing placement services and possibly financial aid. Another is to provide more extensive tutoring and advisory services. Finally, "efforts to employ blacks on the faculty and staff and to consider appropriate curriculum revisions" should be intensified.

With regard to social matters, the committee agreed that while the ultimate aim is the complete assimilation of the blacks into the community, it is unrealistic to expect this to happen immediately. Thus, the committee endorsed the existence of the black student organization and the special lounge used by the blacks as a cultural center. However, the committee rejected the idea that "blacks should be permitted to isolate themselves from other students by living in separate dormitories or eating in separate dining halls."

On the financial side, the committee reported that if black enrollment were increased to 100, the financial aid required may reach the level of \$200,000. They declared that this additional money, plus the funds needed for the admissions, tutorial, and pre-college programs must come from general resources and must not come at the expense of financial aid to white students. The report recommended that some of this additional money could be raised by increasing the normal enrollment by up to 37. Since there is sufficient housing for additional students, another 37 students would involve little additional cost. Therefore, "if some disadvantaged minority students were admitted in addition to, rather than as a part of the normal enrollment, the financial drain on the budget would be substantially lessened." The committee also suggested the possibility of giving a larger part of financial aid in the form of loans rather than outright grants.

The adoption of this report by the Board certainly has wide implications. The decision to establish a large black community, with all the expenses involved in providing a stimulating environment for such a group, was a major one. The college had a choice of expanding the present program or letting it fade away to its pre-1965 level. The Trustees chose the former alternative. Let us hope that despite the formidable obstacles their decision can be carried out successfully.

proportional distribution with the amount of national resources allocated to Asian areas at the national level from the end of the Second World War, not to mention the unmeasurable sacrifice made by the nation in the heavy toll of American lives, which, I believe, are above all material values. This is not a legal failure, nor a moral degeneration of the society; it perhaps has to be considered as an inevitable consequence of the failure of educational leadership, a failure of the informed. I believe Colby has done part of its share, but it can do more than what it has been doing, if it decides to do so." Mr. Pan then went on to applaud the efforts of President Strider and Professor Gillum in bringing the Asian Program to Colby in the first place. These two men were probably the most instrumental in giving the program the support necessary to get it started.

ECHO: I take it, then, that you are not too pleased with the apparently doubtful future of the program here?"

Mr. Pan: "Certainly Colby College has the right to eliminate East Asian Studies from its educational programs, as some have proposed in private, but I wonder whether Colby has the right or ability to wipe out Asia from world maps, or to wipe out Asia and Asian affairs from the minds of many Colby students, present or future."

Mr. Pan then went on to suggest that Colby add to its already famous committee structure "... a Committee on Obituary and Funeral Services for Academic Programs, which would pay last respects to an academic program (which has passed on) and to review -- but not to 'approve' -- whether or not it died a natural death or an unnatural one, because of, for example, malnutrition, guerrilla ambush in professional disguise, or simply because of birth defects. The Israel program approved by the faculty and directed by one of my eminent colleagues (Professor Weissberg) and the East Asian program come to my mind immediately."

Mr. Pan's contribution to the program can hardly be adequately described. He teaches a number of government courses dealing with the Far East and its political philosophies, but his influence does not end there. His personal background gives a picture of the non-measurables involved. He was born and educated in Taiwan, and graduated from Taiwan University with college-wide recognition roughly equivalent to Phi Beta Kappa. He is fluent in Chinese, Taiwanese, and Japanese, plus a number of the dialects included therein. His primary interests center on the triangular interactions of Peking, Washington, and Moscow, and on political theory East and West.

When asked about his non-re-hirement, Mr. Pan went to some length in describing the many aspects included in his leaving the college and the Asian program.

"(My case) is neither typical nor representative. It probably has to be considered as somewhat unique in the sense that I was not supposed to be here on the 'pure land' of Mayflower Hill to begin with, and that when I came I found myself a true minority of one in many respects -- languages, color of complexion, cultural experience, philosophical outlook, and even the nature of the reading materials. The situation may be characterized in a metaphor: I am 'yellow' and even 'curious' in many different shades of their meaning in a world of color hallucination.

"According to official and semi-official statements, the decision that leads to my coming departure was based on three grounds: 1) 'Administrative necessity', 2) the uncertainty of the East Asian Program at Colby -- a small liberal arts college; and 3) the college's policy to improve the faculty PhD ratio (Mr. Pan has not yet completed his PhD.) I was told it has 'absolutely nothing' to do with my professional competence, teaching ability, or my relationship with other faculty members or students. They have repeatedly reassured me, almost with a flattering flavor, that they were entirely satisfied with my performance.

"As long as this is the case, I believe that I have received fair treatment, as I have repeatedly and explicitly mentioned to Professor Mavrinac and other faculty who have shown special concern. In fact, I have mentioned to them that I was quite surprised by their willingness to keep me here as long as 'possible' and by the timing of the deadline which apparently involves both tenure and paid sabbatical leave. I want to emphasize that I have no complaint whatsoever. Instead, I want to thank Professor Mavrinac and others involved in my case for helping me to overcome my own inertia. In this sense, they have rendered a great service to me, a service that seems to fall beyond the call of their duty. After all, I am a world wanderer."

It has been reported by other reliable sources that Mr. Pan's replacement, lacking a PhD at the present time, is being salaried at a figure 20% higher than any of the present junior members of the department, and even higher than the present director of the East Asian program. It has also been reported that no attempt was

made to consult Professor Ellison in the decision involved in hiring. Furthermore, although all three of the departing members of the department were available at the time when Mr. Pan's replacement was being shown around Colby by Professor Weissberg no attempt was made to arrange introductions. Thus the resident Asian of the Asian program was not given a chance to discuss Asian affairs with, or to evaluate the competence and qualifications of, his academic successor. However, Mr. Weissburg has been quoted as saying that Mr. Pan's replacement "speaks fluent Chinese". We asked Mr. Pan for reactions to this situation, but he did not wish to comment on the judgement of his senior colleague.

Moving away from the departmental level of things, we asked Mr. Pan for a reaction to Colby in general, to his stay here, and to the faculty.

"On the whole, I should like to say that Colby is a good small college; it perhaps has even been an 'academic paradise', for some at least. (He declined to discuss for whom and why.) I have considered myself rather fortunate to have the 'luxury' of warm friendships between my family and a few colleagues here at Colby, and I shall carry them away with me with a deep sense of appreciation in my journey to the great unknown. At the same time, I could also share Dean Johnson's characterization that Mayflower Hill is a rather windy, 'chilly' place. Indeed, I know little about the 'community of scholars', perhaps due to my own shortcomings."

His relations with students have been somewhat more rewarding, generally. He has placed primary emphasis



Professor Yun-Tong Pan

on availability; being receptive to students interested in Janplans and special programs, and being available to anyone needing to talk about anything. Every year he revises the syllabus for each of his courses, in order to provide his students with the most recent material possible. At the same time he keeps up with ten professional journals so that he will avoid the pitfall of relying on the same body of information and theory from year to year. He does recognize, however, that there are a number of shortcomings which reduce his effectiveness. Linguistic difficulties come most immediately to mind.

Involvement by "quite a few highly motivated students in my classes is one of the most important reasons I've stayed," says Mr. Pan. "In terms of my experience here at Colby, I can state with certainty that nothing else has given me more satisfaction and encouragement than the opportunity to engage, with many students, especially students with inquisitive minds and moral commitment, in intellectual adventure in the areas of my special interest and concern. I have known no other greater reward in my profession than the joy one can find in the knowledge of his students' intellectual growth and accomplishment."

And finally....

"Since I shall not be able to thank and to say good-bye to all the students, faculty, and others whom I am fortunate enough to know in a world of more than three billion, may I 'exploit' the ECHO by asking for permission to say good-bye and good luck to all of them."

editorials:

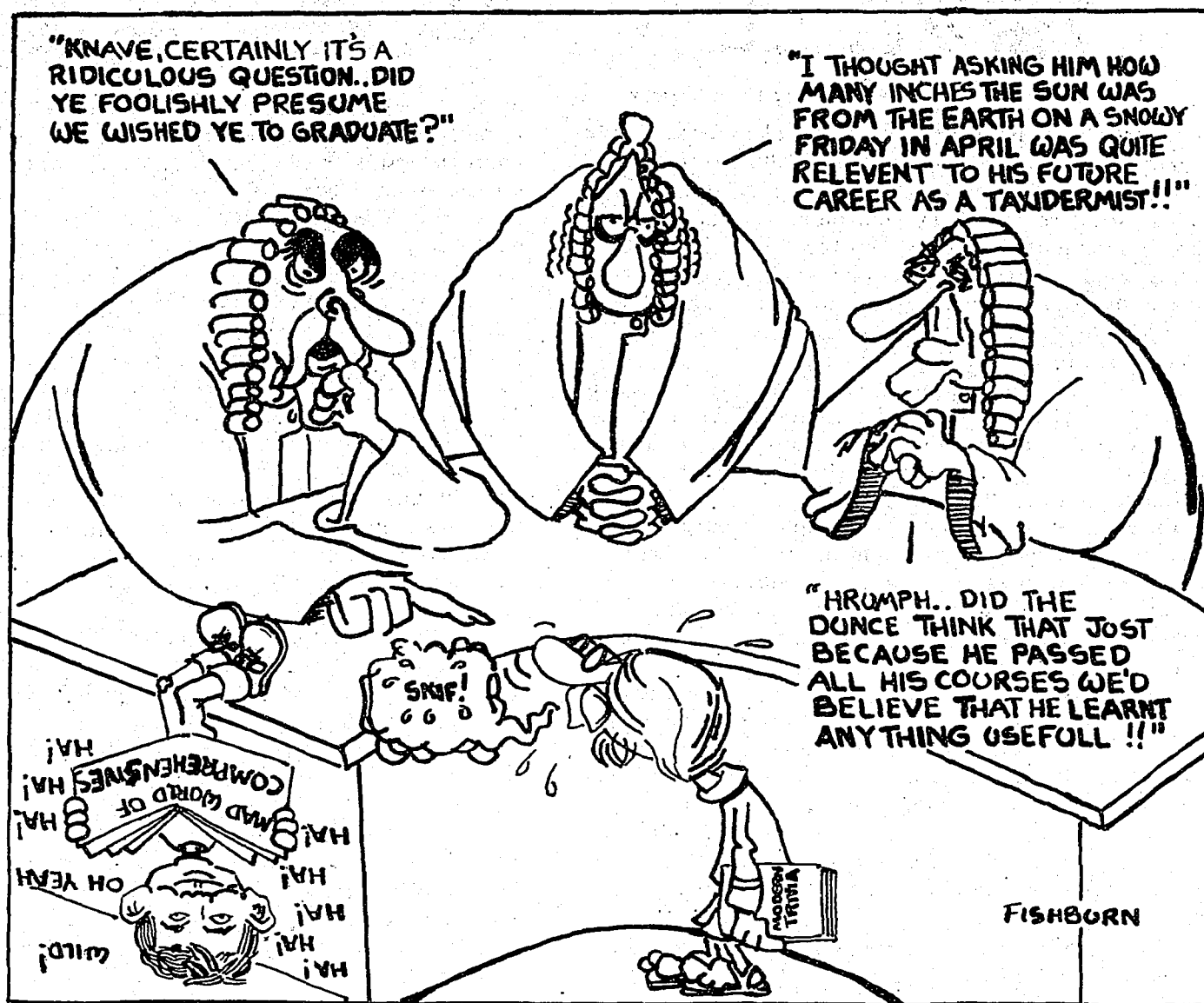
Last Saturday, the Board of Trustees met for one of its four annual meetings and considered several important proposals. The first was a report from the Board's Equal Opportunity Committee, calling for a commitment by the college to increase the black enrollment and provide more comprehensive assistance programs for students from inferior high schools. Another was the proposal from the CRB suggesting the removal of academic credit from courses in Aerospace Studies and the granting of faculty status only to ROTC personnel specified by law. We feel the Board acted wisely in approving both these measures.

The Board also heard the petition submitted by the members of the Roberts Community asking for the continuation of the co-ed living experiment and for a Trustee study into the question of co-educational living. Standing by their decision of last June which termed co-ed dorms "an undesirable mode of living", the Trustees decided not to extend the life of the Roberts experiment. They did, however, agree to begin a study on the question through their Student Affairs Committee, and to include additional non-voting students on the committee. Presently the committee includes two students as voting members.

While a study might be a proper step before the college permits this significant change in its student living arrangements, we find it regrettable that the Trustees have been so tardy in coming to this conclusion. Last spring the Student Affairs Committee rejected two proposals from Rights and Rules approving planned co-ed communities. Rights and Rules spent weeks deliberating the question of co-ed dorms; the Trustee committee dispensed with it in only a few minutes. An ECHO editorial (Sept. 25, 1970) called the Trustee decision "disappointing", and stated, "What is called for now is an in-depth study by the Board or the administration on the question of co-ed living and its effects on students." The Trustees, by waiting until the middle of April to begin their study, have done a great disservice to Colby's students by denying them for still another year the possibility of this valuable educational experience. And this wholly unnecessary delay might suggest that even so intelligent and distinguished a body as the Board of Trustees must devote much more than four afternoons if it is to govern Colby adequately.

If you are reading this editorial this Friday evening, the chances are excellent that you are not taking part in the April peace activities now going on in Washington. You know better than we can guess your reasons for staying on the "centrally isolated" hill this week end. If, however, you are sympathetic with the goals of the April demonstrators, we would encourage you to set aside personal affairs for three to five days and join these patriots beginning this May 1st. The Peace Offensive slated for the first week in May (and particularly the closing down of Washington May 3-4) represents to our minds the most sophisticated and potentially the most effective method yet devised by members of the peace movement to protest the savage war we have perpetrated in Viet Nam. Using the principle of nonviolent civil disobedience, in the tradition of Thoreau, Gandhi, and King, the Mayday activities are aimed at raising the "social cost of the war to a level unacceptable to America's rulers" by creating "the spectre of social chaos while maintaining the support or at least toleration of the broad masses of the American people." The only ground rule for participation in the Mayday action is adherence to the principle of nonviolence. There are no "movement generals". Organization is on a regional basis, with each region making tactical decisions within the discipline of nonviolence. This is truly a people's protest with a minimum of bureaucratic directives which have so often in the past undermined the solidarity of similar protests.

Undoubtedly we can all think of numerous reasons for not making the effort to get to D. C. this May. For most of us, however, these reasons are merely petty rationales which are difficult to justify when compared to the truly important goals of the Mayday actions.



COLBY ONCE AGAIN SADISTICALLY PRESENTS, "COMPREHENSIVES OR HERE COME THE JUDGE!" STARRING "THE POOR SCHNOOK" (RATED BUMMER... COMPUTER GUIDANCE SUGGESTED)

letters to the editor

6 Donald Street
Waterville, Maine
18 April 1971

To the Editor:

A friend suggested that the ECHO article on my impending departure from Colby had been ghosted by the Dean of Faculty, it was so unruffling. This I am certain is untrue. But I do wish to correct certain impressions left by the article.

First, the easy linkage of poverty with population policy and the latter with changes in abortion laws is not my doing. On the contrary, I do not link the domestic poverty problem with some kind of population restriction policy and I am very much opposed to abortion legalization.

Second, I did not mean to suggest that my department has a one-year rotation policy for junior faculty; it is in fact three to four years, and I was aware of this before I came to Colby. A rotation policy ignores an instructor's contributions to the intellectual life of the community, but it

can still be justified - if you believe a good man is easy to find - by the need in any community for that stimulus brought by the periodic infusion of new people with new capabilities, new ideas, new ways of looking at old problems and procedures. The policy, of course, might simply substitute for tenured faculty members' professional obligation to keep up with changes in their discipline. This is to say that vitality really depends on new ideas, not new faces. And there must be receptivity for the new thinking. At Colby there are undoubtedly opportunities for junior faculty to exercise influence on policy and the course of events at the all-college level, if one chooses to seize those opportunities. But beneath that level some of us have encountered lack of openness to new ideas and different ways, which undercuts the rotation rationale. From the point of view of students, frequent turnover of faculty in a small department is unsettling, and I commiserate with them and hope that the situation in my department is soon stabilized.

Cordially,
Paul Menge
Assistant Professor

COLBY ECHO

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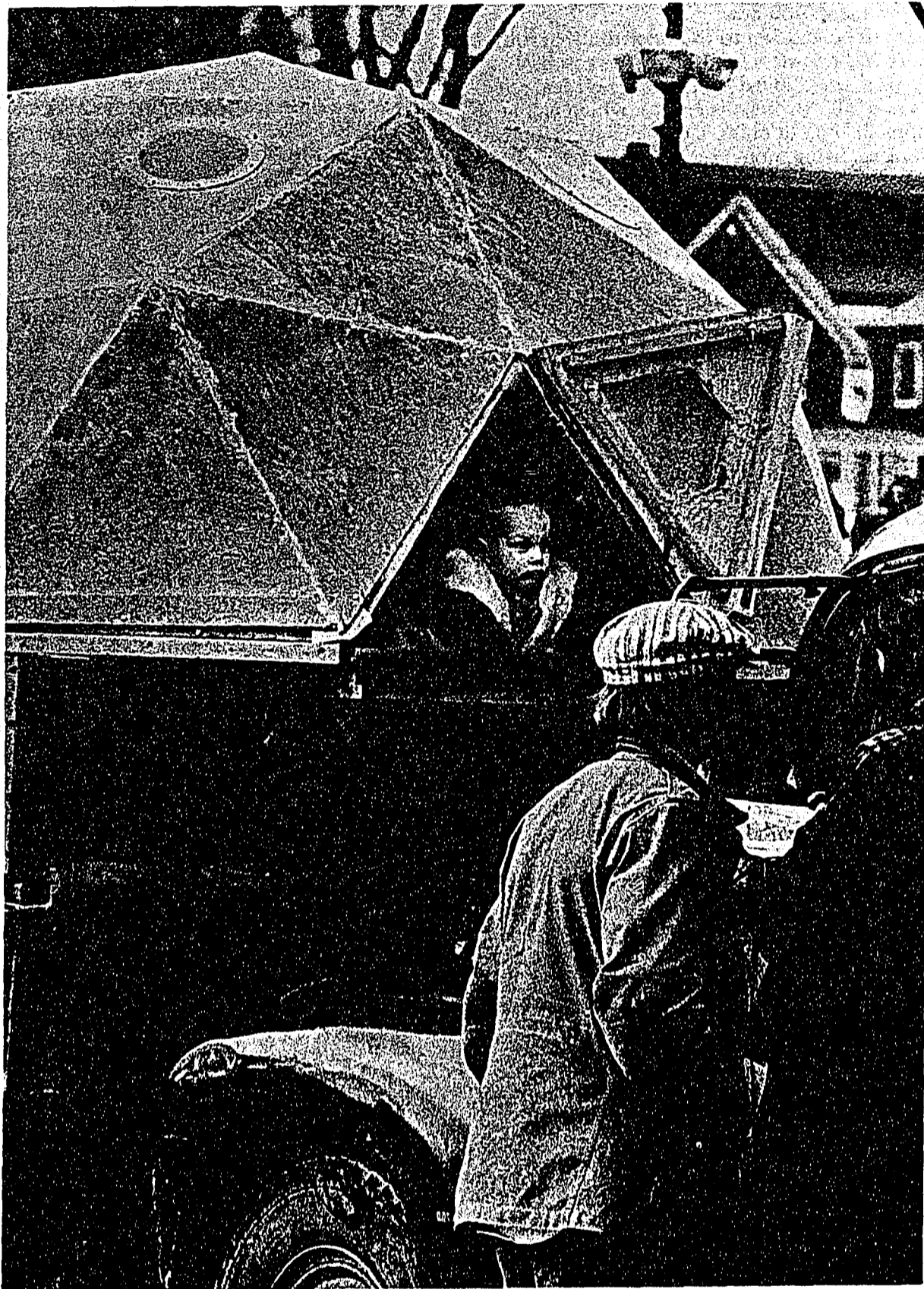
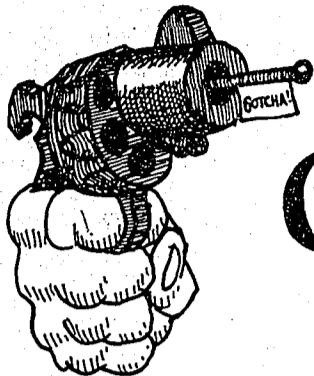
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KEEP OFF THE GRASS



By.....Gary Lawless

Keep off the grass, you can't use it. "For the convenience of all members of the college" we are now shown which of our lawns are green and which are closed to outdoor recreation. What kind of stupidity is this, any way. Closing off our lawns to dangerous frisbee playing, our lawns, where we love to play. Do the people who tell us which to use ever use any of them? Once again we are reminded that to them the campus is the show-place, looking pretty and clean to help influence money, either through new students or alumni who like to see the campus looking well. But are we a museum or is this a campus where 1500 people must keep their heads together from September to June? Our only choice is to ignore this foolish rule.

So, on Saturday, the 24, there will be a celebration on Dana lawn with a buy or barter rummage sale, open to everyone. Barry will be there with music for folkdancing, and there will be frisbee-playing, dome-building, and any kind of recreating you can come up with. Bring old clothes, records, money or junk and buy or swap. On Sunday the Thing will take place on the Library lawn. A weekend of celebration for those not going to Washington.

A brief note to Jeff Paul-- rock concert reviewers are egotrippers while you and your co-zombie prepare your own word game record reviews, which we don't need either. Why a double standard for your futile attempts, but not ours?

Another thought -- perhaps all attending the Saturday celebration should wear red clothes, or bring large red cardboard dots.

A great idea found in the Colby Eco. Celebrate Arbor Day, April 30, by speaking out and planting tree seeds. Put them in places where mowing machines won't get them. If we aren't allowed to use the lawns for recreation, why not plant trees there and have nice shady groves?

I urge anyone interested to attend the open house at Mandala Friday and Saturday April 23 and 24, 9:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

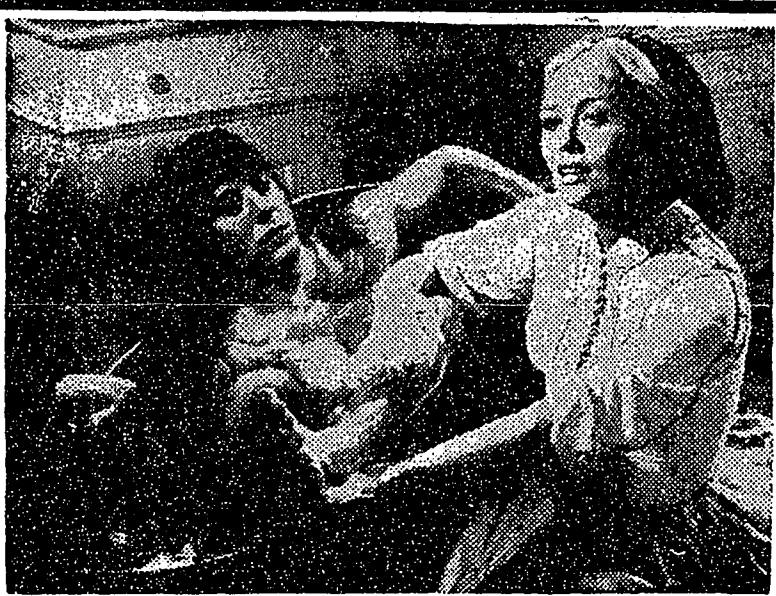
What will we have to read when the Whole Earth Catalog ends this Spring. First of all there are, of course, all the specialized books and magazines in each field of interest. Then for the hip young pioneer we have Mother Earth News. But perhaps we're tired of that. The Whole Earth People publish Big Rock Candy Mountain, a "catalog" of education which is really on education itself. There is also the Canadian Whole Earth Almanac, concentrating on one field in each issue. It has already published issues on food and shelter. Future issues will include: Industry and Crafts; the Healing Arts, and the Old World.

And then there is always the Colby Echo -- we hope. And remember DON'T PLAY DRUGGY LYRICS

May Day



Book Review: Greening Amerika



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Charles A. Reich's *The Greening of America* has, at this time, assumed the status of a phenomenon. Large sections of it have been printed in the New Yorker, and articles on Reich have appeared in Time, Newsweek, and the New York Times (where it has been on the best seller list for 19 weeks). As is often the case with such phenomena, the popularity of the book has begun to replace its substance, and it may eventually become a kind of museum piece, so embraced by the establishment media that all the life and vitality eventually get drained out of it.

What the Greening of America actually represents is an admirable attempt to impose a kind of order upon the apparently chaotic cultural and political movements among youth today. Reich offers no bold new plans for the future; rather he keeps them purposely vague. His sole exhortation is to keep it up kids; you're doing great, they can't stop you now.

Reich's thesis boils down to the assertion that today's youth culture (Consciousness III), represents a radical break away from the "liberal" social and political ethic of the '50's and '60's (Consciousness II), which will inevitably supplant the old order. Consciousness III includes communal living, non-directed careers, long hair, peace, rock music, bell bottoms, non-competitive education, and, above all, the supremacy of the individual over the imposed patterning of the corporate state. The pedantic air of "Consciousness III" could just as easily be replaced by any one of a number of labels: "freak", "hip culture", etc. Reich perhaps wrongly believes Consciousness III to be a progression beyond Consciousness II, whereas it might more appropriately be viewed as an alternative. After all, the SST is a fine idea, if one views the advance of technology and supremacy over the Russians as the end-all of existence.

The significant and controversial parts of the book lie in Reich's theories of the birth and eventual destiny of Consciousness III. Reich believes that the very existence of the corporate machine (the consummate achievement of Consciousness II) brings about the rise of Consciousness III in people, and hence the cultural revolution cannot be stopped, not even by violent repression. The aim of the corporate state, to attain maximum production and consumption for all, gives rise to rebellion by the producers over their status as cogs in the machine, and satiation of the consumers with useless goods. They rebel, give up inane work and plastic goods, and set off in pursuit of meaningful work and a more human existence, away from the machine. The pampered middle-class youth in the factory colleges of the '60's were thus the first to attain Consciousness III. Blacks, forced out of the culture entirely by racism, attained the new consciousness more or less independently and simultaneously. Reich points out that already the new consciousness has started to spread to the lower mid-

dle classes, which are also becoming discontented with their pigeonholes in the corporate state. Ethnic awareness, consumer cooperatives, and police strikes are all optimistic signs to Reich.

He edges out onto the thin ice of speculation, however, when he claims that the "revolution" of Consciousness III can take place without any change in the political structure of America today. Structural changes are insignificant, even irrelevant. "All that is necessary to describe the new society is to describe a new way of life." For this reason, Reich relegates the more doctrinaire political radicals, and their obsession with ideology and form, to the depths of Consciousness II. Changing structures will not bring about the revolution, says Reich, it will only bring a different bureaucracy into power.

These claims by Reich, not to worry too much about the Richard Nixons of America, that they will eventually go away if we ignore them, seem vaguely skin to the Marxist doctrine of the withering away of the state, prophecies which leave one with many present ills in return for some ephemeral future promised land. Reich has so constructed his arguments, however, that one cannot challenge them on grounds of reason, logic, or past precedent, all of which are Consciousness II attributes. The world of the future, says Reich need not, and should not, be constructed on such a basis, since strict adherence to those principles are what got us into the bind we face today. After all, the Vietnam war might well be logical, if one values acres of land gained and bodies counted. If Americans had been a little less logical and a little more human in 1965, several hundred thousand Asians and Americans might be alive today.

Thus, in the end, Reich's arguments come down to a circularity: in order to fully understand Consciousness III, one must first attain Consciousness III. This semi-religious leap of faith has caused many to dismiss the book entirely. But this view is unfair. Reich's book does serve a very valuable purpose. He has put together for the first time (as far as I know) a great many political and cultural theories that have been floating around Sociology and Literature in the past few years, and attempted to give the entire movement a direction.

Reich's analysis of the effects of the corporate state upon the individual is especially valuable. Many of his arguments, and especially his humanity, hold a great deal of worth.

P.S. The only problem is that the book is still in hard-cover, so that Random House (and Mr. Reich, presumably) can make a maximum profit.

Tim Carey

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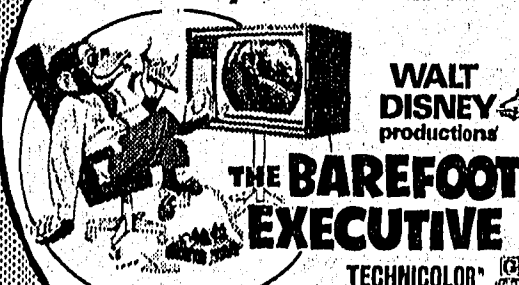
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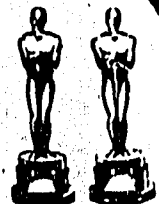
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The following is an excerpt from the "Tactical Manual" of the May Day week of civil disobedience. The passage marks out 21 targets for disruptive sit-ins designed to shut down the American Government.

I. ON NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

This is not a polemic. It is not designed to convince you to become a pacifist or argue against the theory of armed revolutionary struggle or people's war. It is an explanation of the tactic we will be using during the Mayday actions. The tactic is nonviolent civil disobedience. It was decided by the Ann Arbor Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace which issued the call for the Mayday actions that this was the most valid tactic for this period.

In brief, the aim of the Mayday actions is to raise the social cost of the war to a level unacceptable to America's rulers. To do this we seek to create the spectre of social chaos while maintaining the support or at least toleration of the broad masses of American people. It is felt that given the current political climate in this country, it is suicidal to isolate ourselves from the 73% of the American people who wish an immediate end to the war.

The strategy that was developed at the Ann Arbor Conference sought to build support among the American people through the mass distribution and ratification of the People's Peace Treaty. With that basic "base building" well under way we would engage then in disruptive actions in major government centers, primarily Washington, D.C., (creating the spectre of social chaos) that would be supported by the "base". The tactic of nonviolent civil disobedience was chosen because it could be used effectively to disrupt government functions and yet still be interpreted favorably to the broad non-demonstrating masses of Americans. Also by engaging in nonviolent disruptions we severely limit the containment and dispersal options of the government and lessen the likelihood of coming into violent conflict with the G.I.s who will be ordered to disperse us and who we wish to win to our side.

America is a violent country. We are raised on a diet of violence, and therefore we feel we understand it. Nonviolent civil disobedience on the other hand is widely misunderstood and the extent of most people's knowledge is inaccurate characterizations. We need to be clear that we are

not talking about an exercise in martyrdom; we are not talking about negotiated arrests; we are talking about using a tactic to attain an objective. The tactic is nonviolent civil disobedience. The objective is to close down the Federal government sections of Washington, D.C., by blocking traffic arteries during the early morning rush hours of May 3 and 4.

A working definition of nonviolent civil disobedience in this context would be A) the actions we engage in are **non-violent** which means we don't trash or street fight; B) we are **"civil"** which means we will try to express our solidarity and friendship with G.I.s and attempt to see the rank and file policeman as a member of the working class who's simply on the wrong side; C) We will be disobedient which means no matter what anyone says, no matter what laws we break we are going to reach our action target—the roads, bridges, and traffic circles leading into the Federal areas of Washington—and we will not leave our action targets until we have succeeded in our target objective or until we are arrested.

In earlier days the small pacifist groups developed out of necessity and preference a type of nonviolent civil disobedience that we could call the traditional school. Crudely put, this involved a very small group of people engaging in a "moral witness" or action that involved them breaking a



specific law, almost always with advance notice to authorities. Much of the early civil rights actions—such as lunch counter sit-ins—followed this model. Recently another form of nonviolent civil disobedience has developed. This conforms more with our new life style. It is free, joyous, exciting, fun. It's yippies throwing money on the floor of the N.Y. Stock Exchange, draft card burnings in Central Park, the invasion and takeover of the N.Y. Tass offices during the invasion of Czechoslovakia and Sgt. Sunshine of the S.F. Police dept. lighting up a joint in front of the S.F. Police Building.

At the same time this new mode of action was developing among the white youth movement, nonviolent civil disobedience was being used in new ways by third world groups. Martin Luther King, Jr., pioneered the use of mass nonviolent civil disobedience in this country to challenge government racist policies. The Birmingham movement is perhaps the best example of these actions. Cesar Chavez and the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee consistently broke injunctions and picketing laws as they organized California farm workers and used nonviolent civil disobedience including sit-ins and shop-ins to enforce the grape and now the lettuce boycott. We're talking of combining this experience with our life culture to create Mayday in Washington.

Flash on Gandhi—An organic food vegetarian, a stone Indian culture freak who met the English Viceroy of India in a loincloth and organized civil disobedience campaigns which paralyzed entire sections of India—what comes to mind is thousands of us with bamboo flutes, tamborines, flowers and balloons moving out in the early light of morning to paralyze the traffic arteries of the American military repression government nerve center. Creativeness, joy, and life against bureaucracy and grim death. That's nonviolent civil disobedience; That's Mayday.

Finally, if for philosophical, political, or emotional reasons any people feel they cannot adhere to the tactic adopted by the Ann Arbor Conference we strongly urge them to stay home or engage in actions they organize at other times or other places. We feel it is reprehensible and manipulative to expose people who respond to the Mayday call for nonviolent civil disobedience to be exposed to forms of actions for which they are not prepared. In addition we expect large numbers of agent provocateurs to be present during Mayday. We think it would be unfortunate for brothers and sisters who are unable to adopt the style, discipline and tactics decided on through a long collective process to be mislabeled and dealt with as agent provocateurs.

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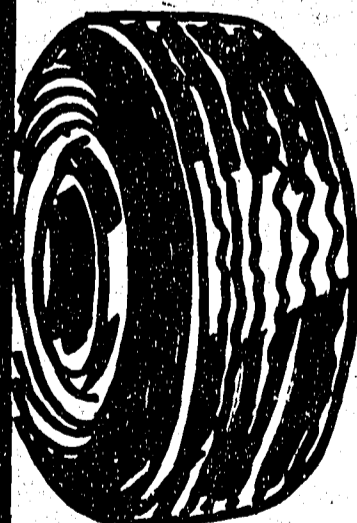
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MULE KICKS

Concurrent with the idea of setting up the New England Small College Athletic Conference is the question of new scheduling to assure intra-conference competition rather than haphazard scheduling of various colleges. However, this conference which Colby has recently joined does not plan to limit intercollegiate competition to intraconference play. In the newsletter released by Middlebury, two weeks ago, announcing the formation of the new conference, Paul Witterman, director of Middlebury's News Services, stated that "principal stipulations of the agreement includes scheduling autonomy for each of the members and the fact that no conference championships or interconference ranking will be determined in any sport." What this comes down to is that Colby's athletic schedules will remain basically the same, with the exception of football. Football will play games strictly within the bounds of the conference membership. However, due to previous commitments and old contracts, the intraconference play in football will not be instituted until the 1976 season.

As stated earlier, other sports schedules will remain virtually the same. Hockey will add Amherst College to its schedule, however. Amherst is in the NESCAC, and was on Colby's schedule in the past, although the Mules did not play them this season. Also interesting to not on the hockey schedule is that the University of New Hampshire, a perennial powerhouse in Division I for the past few seasons, wishes to drop Colby from its schedule. It is also rumored that Lowell Technological Institute in Lowell, Mass., which the Mules beat twice in preseason play this season, will be on the schedule next year. However, Lowell, Tech does not appear on the tentative 1971-72 schedule which has already been made available by the athletic department.

Also going along with the new scheduling is the early season tournaments which Colby basketball and hockey has participated in for some time now. The Executive Committee of the conference has the right to review and approve such tournament selections. Next year, the basketball team which has played early season tournaments at Babson College in Wellesley and Bryant College in Providence over the past couple of years will play in the Scranton Invitational Tournament next December 27-28. The tournament features very difficult competition: the University of Scranton, the University of Delaware, Catholic University and Colby will participate.

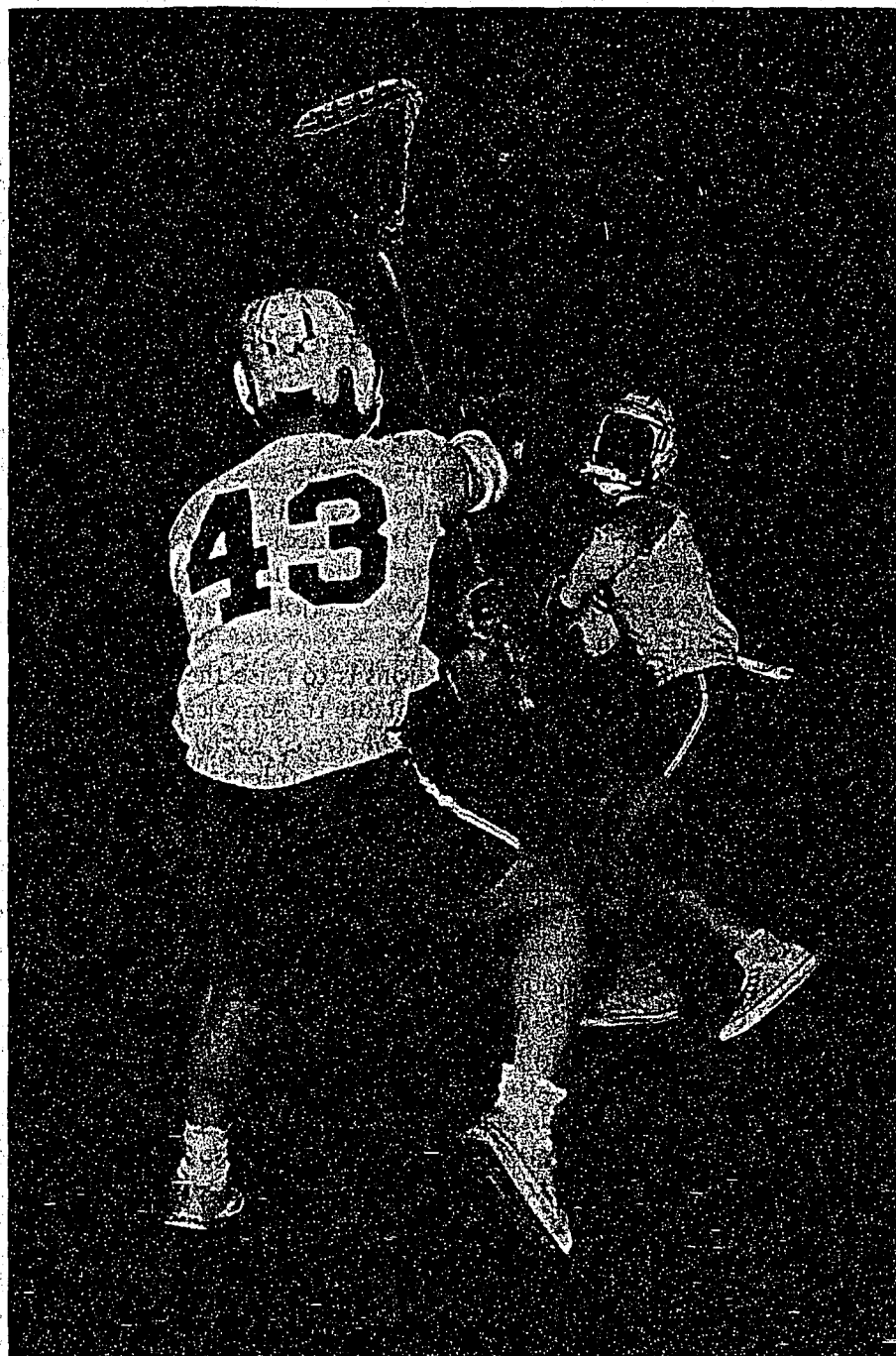
The hockey team at the present time remains undecided concerning early season tournaments. For the past few seasons, they have competed in the Codfish Bowl tournament in Boston against Merrimack, Norwich and Boston State. This coming season, however, the team was invited to play in the Williams Invitational Tournament. The six team tourney would include Colby, Williams Middlebury, the University of Massachusetts, Oswego State college, and Hamilton. However, the final decision on the tournament has not been arrived at yet, for it is dangerously close to Christmas, and would not be the most desired time for the players to leave their families and homes.

LACROSSE

The first varsity lacrosse team in Colby's athletic history begins its season this week against some of the most formidable teams on their schedule. The Mules play three games in the space of five days this week.

The lacrosse team was scheduled to open against Bowdoin last week, but the unfavorable weather (i.e. snow) and the wetness of the fields caused the postponement of that contest. This week, Colby will journey south to Massachusetts where they face the team from Nichols College. This weekend, Colby plays the University of Connecticut here at home and then travels to Brandeis on Sunday for the third game of this week.

Although, Colby did not play last week, they played the first indoor scrimmage against the Hinkley School in the fieldhouse last Wednesday. In that "controlled" game, the Mules overwhelmed their opponents from up the road by a score of 10-2. Web Bradley took the opening face-off and raced by all his defenders to score the first goal of the game with only seconds gone. Soon after, Steve Self tallied to make the score 2-0. Another goal by Self gave indications that the game would be a runaway, but Hinkley came back to score twice and bring the score to 3-2. Nevertheless, Web Bradley scored his second goal of the night and put Colby ahead to stay. In the remainder of the game, Steve Self proved unstoppable as he scored four more times (for a total of



six goals on the night) and rookie attackman Dave Power got by the defense for two goals of his own. Contributing with assists were Lou Griffith (3), Dave Rea (2) and Rick Steinberg (1). The Mule defense was virtually unbeatable with Bill Holland, Bob Ewell, Bill Williamson and goalie Blair Janes keeping their opposition at bay.

As well as Colby did against Hinkley, their first intercollegiate games will be significantly more difficult. Nonetheless, the competent showing here last Wednesday combined with the abundant scoring of Steve Self and the other attackmen ought to give the Mules a good fighting chance in the first three games this week.

NEWSBRIEFS

1. FILMS

Film Direction - Friday, April 23 at 7:30 p.m. in Lovejoy Aud. (admission charged).

Sunday Cinema - King Rar on Saturday, April 24 and Sunday, April 25 at 7:30 p.m. in Lovejoy Auditorium (admission charges).

German film Delta Phi Alpha - Don Carlos on Wednesday April 28 at 7:00 p.m. in Lovejoy Auditorium.

Civilization Film, Part 13 - Heroic Materialism, Thursday April 29, 4:30 p.m. in Given Auditorium and Friday, April 30 at 1:30 p.m.

German film, Delta Phi Alpha - Der Zerbockene Kung, at 7:30 p.m. in Lovejoy

2. Spring election of courses for 1971-72 will be held the week of May 10th. Materials, including catalogus, will be available on Monday morning, May 10th, at the Registrar's office; none will be distributed prior to that date.

3. Reminder: Any donations to the Cancer Society Drive, sponsored by the Panhellenic and Inter-fraternity Councils are due today. Contact: Shay Williams ext. 543, or Mike Gibbons, ext.350

4. The University of Evanston is now accepting applications from students on other campuses for the University's Study Center in England. Courses for sophomores and juniors (academic year 1971-72) are offered in History, English, Sociology, Economics and Art History. Interested students should request application forms from the Assistant to the President, University of Evanston, Evanston, Indiana.

5. 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 Bilbert's office, Life Sciences 204A, Tuesday mornings from 9:30 until noon, between April 13 and May 4.

6. Sunday, April 25 - the Colby Symphony Orchestra will present a concert, under the direction of Professor Ermanno Comporetti, featuring Tibor Yusti, pianist in Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1 in B-flat Minor. 8 p.m. in Runnals Union (admission charged).

7. Lecture - Irving Goodof, M.D., chief pathologist, and Bruce Dearborn, chief pharmacist of the Thayer Hospital will discuss the drug abuse problem on Monday, April 26 at 7:30 p.m. in Lovejoy Auditorium. This lecture is being sponsored by Stu-G.

8. Open-Class Concert - Tuesday, April 27 at 4 p.m. in Given Auditorium. Mary Hallman, assistant concert master of the Bangor Symphony Orchestra, will play sonatas for violin and piano.

9. Concert - Thursday, April 29 at 8 p.m. in Given Auditorium.

10. Computer Orientation Session - Thursday, April 29th at 8:00 p.m., 4th floor Keyes.

11. In accordance with the practices established by the Board of Trustees on the Recommendations of the Constitutional Convention of November 1969, the Conference and Review Board has established subcommittees to review the following department during the spring of 1971.

Departments

Classics

Geology

Sociology

Office of the

Dean of Students

Subcommittee Chairman

Janet Shreve (Dana) and David French (Woodman)

Steve Rappaport (KDR)

David Freeman (ATO)

Rich McGill (c/o Cutter, second Rangeway)

In anticipation of beginning the review procedures, the subcommittee chairmen invite members of the college community to draw to their attention specific questions or information that should receive attention during the review. Such

suggestions should be communicated in writing to the appropriate subcommittee chairman. Such communications should be signed, and sources will be treated as confidential.

Because of a misprint in last week's article on Dr. Wyman, Dr. Wyman was quoted as saying "(A student at a small college) may not have the chance to work closely with good men." What Dr. Wyman actually said was, "(A student at a small college) may not have the chance to see the stars, but has the chance to work closely with good men."

WATERVILLE, ME., April 14 - A grant of \$5,000 from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich. has been awarded to Colby College in support of an environmental studies program.

President Strider said the funds will be used to expand the resources of the college's library in this area. The grant will purchase books, documents, periodicals and maps as well as recordings, films, microtexts, and materials for exhibitions.

The college recently announced that a multidisciplinary major in environmental studies will be introduced into the curriculum with the academic year 1971-72.

Dr. Robert E. Kinsinger, Kellogg Foundation vice president, in transmitting the grant, explained that the award is part of the foundation's "continuing program of support for activities aimed at finding solutions to environmental problems throughout the nation."

In announcing the grant, President Strider noted that the college has been addressing the problem of environment "for longer than that period of time during which concern in this area has become fashionable." He promised the funds "will be quickly put to work."

The Kellogg grant to Colby is one of approximately 300 similar grants being made to private liberal arts colleges in the U.S.

Con't from pg. 1

The Sociology Department believes that the five hour comprehensive is the "only opportunity (the student) has to integrate all (he) has learned and to utilize a mature considered, sociological perspective This comprehensive is not to be viewed as a punitive device. . . . To facilitate the approach to the comp a mock comprehensive will be made available at least two weeks before the written one is to take place." Chairman Geib would also like to see an "oral dimension" to the comps, but this would be difficult because of the number of students majoring in sociology. In reference to the fact that many students are apprehensive about taking and possibly failing comps, he stated that the "sink or swim" attitude isn't the intent of the comps and that second semester senior courses are more "sink or swim" in that in contrast to the comprehensive, if a student fails one of those courses he does not graduate.

The student response to the idea of the sociology comprehensive has been varied. One student suggested abolishing them for the reason that "this is a late time to begin to synthesize." This student holds that although the comps are indicators of a student's grasp of the material, they are not the best method of measuring his knowledge. He proposed that if a better method, such as individual discussions, were instituted, if the students had more personal rapport with the professors, they wouldn't be so fearful of taking the comps. Another student expressed this same feeling when discussing what she termed "the fear element". She said that if comps had to be written they could be done in a much shorter time than the present five hours. She also stated that while students are "cramming madly" for the comps they are neglecting the courses they are taking. The reading of the books on the list given to all seniors majoring in sociology, she continued, negates the purpose of the comprehensives which supposedly covers three years and not a reading list. Another sociology major, discouraged by the fact that quite a few of the books were on reserve, believes that the present method of tying the courses together is "archaic" and suggested substituting a course, possibly a group discussion, which in itself

would give an overall perspective. She concluded the conversation by saying in reference to the preparation for the comps, "I am still reading and will continue to do so until the comps are over." The exam will be given on May 21 and the senior sociology majors are not required to take finals in their major courses.

Students in the history department take a fifty minute oral comprehensive of which approximately sixty percent of the time is devoted to questions concerning the major area of concentration. Two examiners, preferably those from whom the student has taken courses, pose the questions. The comprehensives have been described by one student as ideally an integration of all the history courses a student has taken. In practice, however, she is not sure how much drawing together is done. The comprehensives, she felt, were very fair and she enjoyed talking to the professors, but she didn't enjoy getting behind in her course work. She doesn't see the point in having comprehensives in that if a student has received a B or C in a course he has proven that he has grasped the idea. The only good point she can see is that when "you are studying, a bit comes together", and concluded by saying, "I used to know what some of the good points are but I've forgotten." Another history major, when asked about comps replied, "What can you say about them. . . the problem is that you have to take a week out of the semester to study for them." He feels that the comps are fairly successful in that they force the student to integrate his own thoughts. "No purpose whatsoever" was the manner in which another student expressed her opinion toward comps.

One faculty member of the department, Prof. Raymond, sees the purposes of the comps to be manifold. First of all, this enables the student to "see the history major in broad fields, not in scattered courses." Secondly, it gives the faculty member another view of the student not readily discernible in the courses. Although he realizes that there are imperfections, he feels the comps provide a valuable part of the college experience and he would be disappointed if the department didn't have them.

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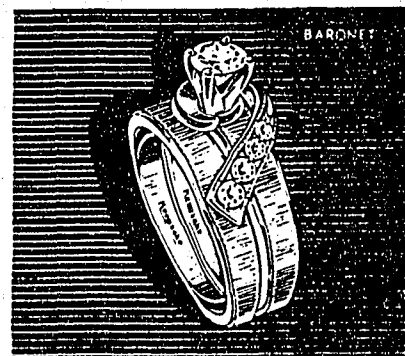


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