



COLBY
ECHO

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The Convention



Con Con III

by Sally Chester and Si Nahra

In our first two articles we traced the history of Colby's Constitutional Convention from the disorder of the Chapel occupation and the rise of the Nine Demands in March of 1969 to the somewhat more ordered atmosphere of the Steering and Planning Committee meetings.

Having the Planning Committee proposals in front of it, the Constitutional Convention opened on Friday, October 3 and quickly chose Dr. Leonard Mayo, Professor of Human Development, as its permanent chairman. Proposals were then debated by asking questions under the guidance of the chair. This directive proved extremely valuable in limiting and improving debate.

Some delegates came supporting particular proposals and later abandoned them (for example the Student-Faculty Senate Proposal); other proposals grew from the Convention floor, but the KMK (Koonce, Mavrinac, Koons) proposal, officially titled "Principles of Governance and Accountability of Colby College," proved to dominate discussion and introduce certain ideas that would eventually be included in the final document.

The essential points were briefly: a system of periodic (triennial) review of the Administration and Departments; an advisory council or cabinet for the President; and ombudsman in committee form; and a provision for a "large share" of dorm governance.

It soon became evident, as it had in the Planning Committee, that no one proposal would satisfy the Convention. Therefore, the general feeling was towards discrimination, selectivity, and assimilation, and an agreement on principles with the details to be handled by a drafting committee. This was a definite turning point in the Convention, which was generally marked by congeniality and cooperation.

By Sunday the Executive Committee, sensing the sentiments of the Convention,

presented an agenda which included the five separated proposals to be voted in principle, and to be forwarded with the minutes to the drafting committees. The five were: Proposals for the Modification of the Board of Trustees (directly from the Planning Committee), Principles Governing Enhanced Committees, The Ombudsman Proposal, Structural Changes in College Governance, and Student Participation in Departmental Planning (a proposal presented by Professor Jean Bundy). Unable to decide between the forum, council, or senate chambers in which all constituencies could meet, the Convention began moving towards a combination review, advisory, investigative, and mediative body which was called the Conference and Review Organ (CRO) in the proposal listed fourth above. This predecessor of the Conference and Review Board (CRB) may sound like a catch-all and it was.

Many people had questions which were usually well answered. This helped the October Convention move right along and end on a very good note. Though there may have been more dissent than is shown by the ten negative notes cast on the major principle of enhanced committees, it is not evident in the transcript. Initially some students and other more "liberal" faculty were disappointed by Con-Con's limitations, but they soon adjusted and the first session of the Constitutional Convention seemed to end with a spirit of accord and cooperation pervading in all constituencies.

There were no minutes or tapes available from the drafting committees. One can only speculate on what happened there by examining their output. Much of the time was spent in revising the committee memberships and designing new committees. The remainder was spent in developing the CRO into the CRB, revising the Ombudsman from a committee into a one man operation, and in general writing the proposals.

Con't on pg. 2

at committee meeting

Co-ed Living Approved

The Student Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees recommends that a coeducational living option be initiated at Colby under the following conditions:

- That coeducational living be defined as allowing only one sex be permitted to live on any single corridor.
- That the option of single sex housing shall be available
- That individual privacy be protected for all students
- That wherever possible, coeducational housing be enhanced by academic, social or artistic interests.
- That integration of classes in coeducational units be initiated, and in all other living units to the greatest extent practicable.
- That faculty members be encouraged to become associated with coeducational living units and to teach house-initiated courses whenever possible.
- That the mechanical implementation of coeducational housing be left to the Dean of Students Office recognizing physical and budgetary limitations and specific student commitments with respect to single sex housing, coeducational housing and fraternities.

by Martha Bernard

At the Nov. 30 meeting of the Student Affairs Committee the above recommendation was drafted and approved by the committee for presentation to the Board of Trustees on Jan. 29, 1972. The recommendation represents a unanimous decision by the committee, reflecting the views of all the constituencies present. Many students entered the meeting hoping for a recommendation involving alternate room arrangements of living, which they felt was the logical extension once co-ed living was accepted in principle. The more general consensus of the committee, however, was that alternate room arrangements would not, at this time, be acceptable to the board of trustees, and that the weight of the issue called for a more gradual approach. The proposal, if approved, could be revised at a later date to include this option in the patterns of living on campus.

At this meeting the Office of the Deans presented a lengthy report based on the feedback from the recent student poll, the open hearing on co-educational dormitories, and a survey of 28 schools of approximately Colby's size including eight with which we most actively compete for applicants. Also presented were several options, as asked for by Chairman Marden at the Nov. 5 meeting.

"Of 620 questionnaires returned (approximately 40% of the student body), the response clearly indicated that most students feel the Colby residential community would be improved by the initiation of one or more co-educational dormi-

tories. Of those responding, 550 (88%) answered this question affirmatively. Many students returned the questionnaire with additional comments. Of those for co-ed dorms, most frequent were philosophical opinions having to do with the desirability of a coeducational living option in the context of a liberal arts education: "If students are to cope with modern problems in constructive and realistic ways, they must be given the option of living constructive, creative and realistic lives within an educational framework." (Female '74) Other commentary was, predictably, concerned with sex and the "strained relationships and uncomfortably social pressures in the present dormitory arrangement."

The case for coeducational dormitories and the variety of written commentary including statements by the college health authorities, on the questionnaire might be summarized by the following statement to which most proponents would probably subscribe: "I think coed dorms would be beneficial for the campus as a whole. They would provide a more informal, comfortably living situation. In addition, they would also be conducive to more mature behavior on the part of students, for students tend to act more responsibly when their acts are seen by members of the other sex. Better living conditions will exist for girls because there will not be as many drunk excursions into girls' dorms if there are going to be males living there who will object to the noise, rowdiness and damage. Coed dorms would provide a chance for a more complete development of mature individuals who can cope with real situations outside of the sheltered environs of Colby!" (Male '74)

Statements in opposition to coed dorms were "less varied and struck a common theme." The poll indicated that only 12% of those responding did not want the initiation of coed dorms and thus would not live in them if they were available. "I feel that Colby does not need ... coeducational dormitories because the living situation in the dorms is already liberal enough. Boys are allowed in the girls' dorms at any time of the day; and likewise girls are allowed in boys' dorms at any time." (Female '75)

Beyond this, a considerable number of students currently residing in fraternities or off campus indicated that they would live in coed dorms if they were available.

The open hearing on coeducational living (Nov. 17) was attended by a total of about fifty faculty and students. The testimonies of four students and four faculty members and ensuing discussion was in favor of coed dorms and brought out many of the same opinions as those expressed in the poll.

A number of the proponents of coed living suggested that Dana, Averill and Johnson, especially, would benefit decidedly from a coed arrangement. Apart

Con't on pg. 2

CON CON Con't from pg. 1

The drafting committees did their job well as the November Convention was presented systematically with the proposals: Report A- Structural Modifications (enhanced committees and the CRB), Report B- Student Participation in Departmental Planning, and Report C- Ombudsman. The Trustee Proposal was to follow these on the agenda.

Departing from alphabetical order, let us deal first with Report C, the Ombudsman. The idea of an ombudsman-type organ was originally in Trustee Struckhoff's 5C proposal. This idea, though dropped by the Planning Committee, reappeared at the Convention as a separate part of the KMK document. Professor Guenter Weissberg, who authored the section, envisioned it as a committee. From what we could gather it was decided by the drafting committee that if it were difficult for one man to deal impartially with a campus grievance, it would be impossible to find several in the Waterville community who could. The Convention passed the Ombudsman Proposal with only two dissenting votes and it is incorporated now in the Colby system.

The realization that students perhaps cared about their courses as much as they did for free love also can be found in the Drafting Committee. This group, however, did not author a proposal that dealt with this student concern. The KMK included students on the Educational Policy Committee as a subcommittee, but it was Professor Bundy's work that was overwhelmingly accepted by the delegates. Each department would have majors elected by their peers to form a committee with the faculty in the department to advise the Chairman regarding policy, courses, professors, and general academic matters.

As important as it would be to the entire college governmental structure, there was little discussion on the Enhanced Committees. In general, it was a system of adding students and perhaps administrators to faculty committees and making all committees, college committees. An important addition was the formation of a Rights and Rules Committee which would propose and review all non-academic rules. This idea can be traced as far back as the Nine Demands period, although it materialized specifically during the summer meetings. No substantive amendments were made in this part of report A, though student membership in the Rights and Rules Committee was increased to seven.

The true test of cooperation came in a compromise called the Conference and Review Board. In studying the CRB one can see various elements that originated not only on the Convention floor, or in the Planning Committee, but in part reflected the frustration of March, 1969. The CRB is basically a student-faculty board, with two non-voting alumni, which has two functions: it conducts a triennial review of departments and the Administration, and it tries to resolve differences between the faculty and Student Government. The first function perhaps stems most obviously from the KMK Proposal. It forces departments and administrators to give "account" to the CRB for their policies, and their implementation of such. The second function seems to come partially from the Joint Governance idea in that at least two constituencies join beyond the committee level to try and settle disputes that may not be resolved in committee. The CRB, like Con-Con, is advisory only, and can be seen as another attempt at improving campus communication.

One proposal of the Planning Committee which passed basically intact was the Reform of the Board of Trustees. The Convention also passed this without much hesitation, though it was later rejected by the Trustees. According to Professor Hogendorn's research, no other college had at that time students with vote on the Board of Trustees. In addition to this objection, the Board felt that to add four new voting members would make the already large Board unwieldy.

Up to this point, what Dr. Mayo in an interview had labelled a "spirit of brotherhood" had prevailed. Things began to sour when students proposed a Students' Rights Rider which would allow students to see a summary of information that would be used in committee deliberations dealing with them personally. A similar courtesy had been provided for the faculty. Debate dealt mostly with the importance of confidential material the college could not release. Students objected that a summary only would still insure this confidence. The Convention, rather than passing the motion, sent it to the Administrative Committee where it has since met an untimely death. The vote on this with few exceptions split into student and non-student voting blocs.



On the final day emotion had not abated. Students, after several months of acceptance seemed to make an about-face. The Corporation Override Proposal which would have provided an all campus referendum on non-academic matters, with final authority, was contrary to the basic principle upon which the Con-Con had been established, and which underlined all the previous action. Unlike the other recommendations, this motion struck at the supremacy of the Board and recalled politically as well as sentimentally the Chapel Group and the theme of the Nine Demands. Though Andy Shuckoff, President of the Sophomore class, withdrew the motion, it was only after heated and emotional debate on both sides, occasionally, in retrospect, reaching the point of melodrama. Still the issue was vital, and many felt it threatened all the work that had been done. Shuckoff upon withdrawal stated, "The point's been made." Great applause followed. Soon after, the Convention adjourned until the second semester of 1972 when Con-Con must be reviewed and reformed or let to expire on graduation day that year.

CO-ED LIVING Con't from pg. 1

from alleviating the isolation syndrome that these dorms have fallen into, increased security was one of the strong arguments. "I feel Dana would be the most improved if a coeducational situation by floors were arranged there. Not only would it improve the atmosphere, but it would also increase the safety of the girls. There would be fewer incidences of harassment by drunks and 'townies'." (Female '74)

Clause (a) of the Recommendation of the Committee to the Board is, "That coeducational living be defined as allowing only one sex be permitted to live on any single corridor." The Committee defines a corridor as being an area physically separated from another as by a door, enclosed lounge etc.

The alternatives drawn up by the Deans and presented in their report to the Committee were in the form of four possible options. Option A coeducationalizes Foss, Woodman, Dana, Averill, Johnson and Roberts, leaving a "middle ground of semi-coeducational housing in the new complex; Option B eliminates the middle ground housing by coeducationalizing the New Dorms; Option C leaves only only East and West dorms and Mary Low Annex non-coed as these units are "felt to be the least adaptable to coeducational use." None of these first 3 options require alterations to the physical plant; Option D "provides a more even distribution of men and women in Dana by splitting one floor. It would require the partition of one hall and the loss of one double room at the center of that hall." This space would have a dual purpose in that it would serve as both divider between the corridors and as a common lounge-study area.

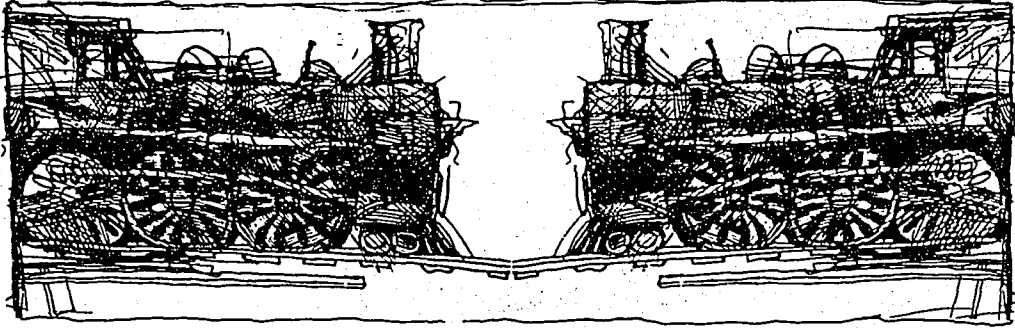
The question of privacy [clause (c)] was discussed at length by the Committee. President Strider and Dean Wyman feel that the College has a strong obligation to provide privacy to the individual. The student members concurred in their belief that coed living would not change the concept of privacy as set down in the Rights and Rules Committee's guidelines for dorm autonomy.

The other clauses of the Recommendation encompass and reflect the extensive research done by the Deans' office, and the suggestions and opinions of students, faculty and the Committee. The proposed change is an important one in that it not only affects students, but also alumni, beneficiaries, parents and other constituencies. Data collected from other colleges of similar calibre indicates that so far coed living has been successful and has, in fact, been increased by student request in many situations.

This Recommendation will be presented to the Board by President Strider and Trustee Marden in January, at which time it is hoped that the Board will consider this issue in light of recent findings on the desirability of coeducational dormitories.



in Boston Student Papers in Trouble



by Michael Havey

The student-run newspapers at three Boston-area schools are in trouble because they have found co-existence with their college administrations increasingly difficult in recent years.

At Boston University and Boston College, the student papers have been forced off-campus, while at Northeastern University, the president has formed a high level commission to investigate the student newspaper.

The Boston University NEWS has been a controversial student newspaper since 1967 when the editors published a signed editorial calling for the impeachment of Lyndon Johnson for "high crimes" in the Vietnam War. The editorial was sent to House Speaker John McCormack and Massachusetts congressmen. The BU administration reacted by calling the NEWS editors "immature," and by setting up a committee of 11 to investigate the relationship of the newspaper to the university. The committee recommended that BU president Case end the subsidy which the NEWS had been receiving, and remove the newspaper from campus.

In the Fall of 1968, the NEWS, which was truly a forerunner in activist campus newspapers, began publishing as an independent, incorporated newspaper. The NEWS is reportedly still the campus paper, and is still to be found in the BU library; that is, all issues except the February 26, 1968 issue which contains pictures of nude men and women embracing. The BU administration called it "smut."

At Boston College, the trustees were so enraged over the journalistic philosophy of the HEIGHTS, a 52-year old student-run newspaper, that they had the newspaper evicted from campus, and the editors

arrested. This culmination of years of animosity between the college administration and the student paper occurred last May when State Police entered the editors' dormitory rooms, searched the rooms, and arrested the editors.

The HEIGHTS has a history of problems with the BC administration. In 1969, the HEIGHTS first ran into trouble by printing a review of the film *Medium Cool* entitled "Up Against the Wall Mother-fucker." The administration's angry reaction was formation of a "censorship board" which soon concluded that it had no right to censor the newspaper's copy.

The second hassle occurred in February of 1970 when the HEIGHTS published a five-page interview with Paul Krassner editor of the *Realist* magazine. Krassner told an obscene story alleging that Lyndon Johnson performed various perversions in Air Force One after succeeding to the presidency in 1963. The president of BC, Father Joyce, responded by cutting off all money to the HEIGHTS. An agreement was later reached whereby the HEIGHTS had three years to become independent.

Then, in December of 1970, the HEIGHTS began publishing very detailed information about what went on at Boston College trustee meetings. The paper reported, for example, that a secret vote of confidence had been taken at the December trustee meeting deciding whether or not to retain Father Joyce as President of BC. The newspaper even published the names of those voting for and against Father Joyce -- and that the vote ended in a 4-4 deadlock.

On March 2, HEIGHTS editors Mike Berkey and Tom Sheehan ran a copyrighted story with their own bylines which contained a complete transcript

of another recent trustee meeting. The paper also contained the following warning written by Berkey on page one:

"Tuesday, 4:10 am. Dr. James P. McIntyre, as a representative of the Board of Trustees, has informed the HEIGHTS that the University will seek a temporary restraining order to suppress the information in this issue. We hope to have this issue on the stands before the restraining order is issued.

"It is now 4:17...

"Little time left..."

"GRAB THE NEWSPAPER!"

The issue beat the restraining order and caused a sensation on the BC campus. At the end of last May, Sheehan and Berkey were arrested by Massachusetts State Police and charged with "conspiring to illegally obtain and use information." The editors pleaded "no contest" and the presiding judge fined them each \$150, reducing the charge from a felony to a misdemeanor. President Joyce had expressed during the trial the hope that "the boys' lives not be ruined." Meanwhile, according to an article in the BUNews, the HEIGHTS was physically expelled from its campus headquarters.

The most recent campus newspaper vs. administration tussle occurred this semester, and concerns the Northeastern University NEWS, a sixteen to twenty page weekly tabloid.

At issue is a problem very familiar to last year's readers of Colby ECHO: the president of Northeastern University has objected to the "poor taste" of certain signed articles appearing in the newspaper.

The President of Northeastern, Asa S. Knowles, explained the university's position in a memorandum to the college community expressing "displeasure" over two articles appearing in the September 20, 1971 issue, and concern over the "irresponsibility, half truths, misstatements of fact, sensational language bordering on the obscene, (and) harping criticism of the institution" allegedly present in NEWS of recent years. President Knowles went on to accuse NEWS editors of taking "childish pleasure in the constant denigration of ... the University community." As a result of the NEWS "downward spiral" Knowles decided to create a Publications Board charged with assisting the NEWS editors in properly serving the Northeastern community.

One of the two articles Knowles objected to was the lead article in the September 22, 1971 issue. An uproarious, biting funny satire of life at College, the article was designed to introduce freshmen to Northeastern.

President Knowles termed the article "clearly an offense to good taste." What the President found offensive was a reference to the men's residence as a "shit house," a pregnant college girl's hysterical discussion with her mother about the clap, and fictitious first-person accounts of drug experiences, and sex experiences -- all this interspersed with snatches of a typical "introduction-to-college" speech by a college president.

The N.E. NEWS editors maintain that the article was "funny and ascerbic," but not in poor taste, and certainly not "shocking" to any veteran college student.

The second article in question was a signed piece appearing on the editorial page. President Knowles refers to it as "that unfortunate article on page six."

Basically, the article is an account of what Northeastern is "really" like as a college, using as a vehicle N.E.'s description printed in the Yale DAILY NEWS Catalogue of Colleges. This quote from the article will explain the President's dissatisfaction with it.

"Mediocre is the word to describe Northeastern.

"Led by an ultra-conservative administration, followed by an apathetic student body, throw in an undistinguished faculty and alkazam -- you've got Northeastern University."

The article goes on to criticize the Co-op program, the administration's method for selecting graduation speakers, and the school's role in banning the Buddy Miles concert after Miles announced all proceeds were being donated to the Black Panther Defence Fund. (The college did allow Bernadette Devlin to speak and donate all her proceeds to the Irish Revolution).

NEWS editors defend the article by pointing out that it is a signed, opinion column, and it appears on the editorial page.

But the Publications Committee will continue its investigation because, as President Knowles puts it: the editors have not lived up to "the university's expectations of responsible behavior." The investigative committee will be made up of 2 faculty members, 2 student council members, 2 student members of a journalism fraternity, 2 alumni in journalism or publishing, and 2 administrators. The committee has been charged by President Knowles with "recommending ways of ensuring that in future years, the University's student publications will better serve the interests of the entire community and, under a continuing policy of freedom, achieve a higher standard of decency, truth, and responsibility."

Scheduled Rampage?

by Susan Francis

On the Saturday night following Colby's last football game, unwarranted destruction of property was caused by two incidents: the demolition of a student's room in Woodman and the food-riot in Robert's Union. In both cases (with the exception of one student in the food-riot who requested that his case be heard by the Dean), the defendants are being reviewed by Student Judiciary. On the community level, these incidents raise the following question: What kind of atmosphere creates this kind of vandalism? Dr. Koonce, Director of CCS, feels that "sporadic outbreaks are inevitable" but objects to what he considers "a scheduled rampage at the end of the football season."

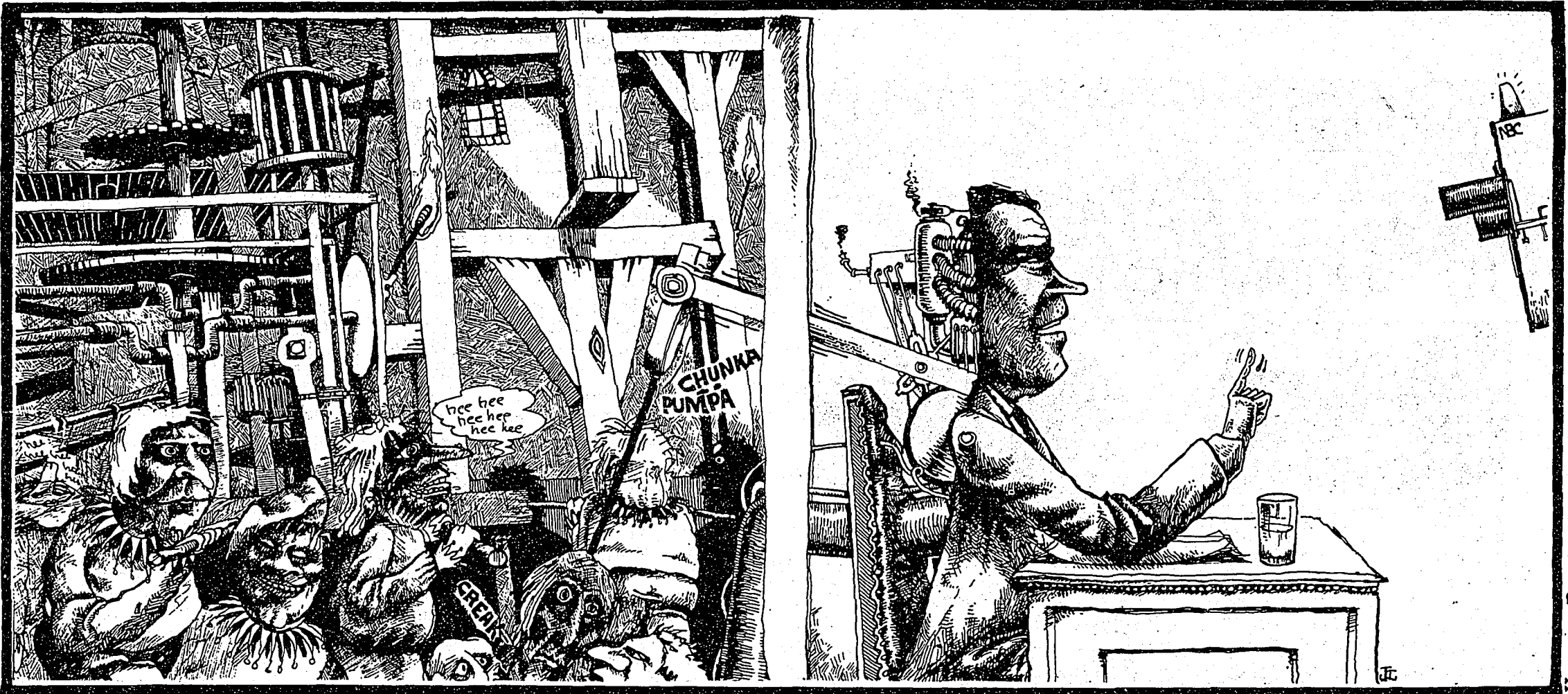
In the Woodman case, of the possible four people involved, three were brought before Student Judiciary, and two convicted. The charges were made under the general title of "malicious mischief" for unauthorized entry into the room, monetary damage of about \$150, and destruction of student art work. Although no students actually witnessed the room destruction, several people, observing the defendants in Woodman Lounge previous to the act, described them as being "totally drunk." The two found guilty by the Stu-J will receive the following penalties: suspension during Jan-Plan (with the stipulation that they cannot be at school for that month and must complete a Jan-Plan in the summer), three semester probation (in which the least misbehavior will be interpreted as a major offense by the Board of Stu-J), and finally, payment to the victimized students for the property damage. Due to lack of evidence, the third person was acquitted.

In the food-riot case, two people are being brought before Stu-J for what was described by a witness as "plain, stupid destruction." Gary Wilson, Director of Sells Food Service, placed the financial damage at approximately \$100 for the broken dishes and a light fixture. He commented that Sells is "not looking for any retribution" but that "since school property was destroyed, something should be done." Mr. Wilson also added that the riot "probably would not have come to fruition" if it were not for the board policy of mandatory eating on-campus. At the time of this writing, the individuals have not yet appeared before Student Judiciary. Dean Wyman expressed hope that Stu-J "will give sanctions commensurate with the crime." An irate student in Food Service who had to clean-up the mess commented, "They should be made to work in the dish-line ----- then they can throw food around all they want."

In reviewing these two cases, Student Judiciary is interested, stated one member, in "establishing some credibility." The student added that in so doing, the Stu-J Board is trying "to satisfy two different entities: the administration and fairness. Most of the time these are one in the same." Stu-J is faced with the dilemma of being just to the individual while at the same time making a recommendation that will prove satisfactory to the Deans. The Dean's Office retains the right to prevent Stu-J. from hearing cases; this would only occur in incidents of an exceptional nature. The defendants themselves have the prerogative of choosing to be heard by either Stu-J. or the Dean's Office. If the former is chosen, Stu-J. sends its recommendations to the Dean; the Dean can: 1) abide by the recommenda-

tion, 2) appeal to the Faculty Appeals Board, 3) if not satisfied with their decision, appeal to President Strider, or 4) circumvent the judicial process and take the case himself. The defendant can also appeal the case to the Faculty Board, and then to the President. The real disciplinary power still remains in the Dean's Office, but as Dean Wyman commented, "I want the Stu-J counsel to manage student judicial matters." He added that he "is pleased to see that Student Judiciary is taking its responsibilities seriously." Yet, in trying to maintain firmness, one board member commented, "It is unfair to set a case up as a precedent ---- you've got to judge each case on its own merits." As Woodman Dorm Resident Gary Vencill noted, "The individuals should take the consequences for their behavior, but should not be punished for the behavior of people in the past."

Dr. Koonce, Director of CCS, feels that every year an "explosion of some sort" occurs in the Center. He is concerned about the "kind of atmosphere build-up making it expected behavior." The individuals involved should be given "just treatment characterized by every attempt at leniency possible." However, after the individual cases are heard, he wants to discuss the problem with "people who seem to be involved as a group" (in this case a particular fraternity). Dr. Koonce noted that tensions and pressures do build-up, but feels that the energies could be absorbed more constructively. He feels that if incidents of this type are happening every year, "someone should be talking about it (in a non-judicial atmosphere)." For, "unless something is done, it's bound to reoccur."



editorials:

ean Wyman and the Student Affairs Committee of Board of Trustees deserve a pat on the back for their recommendation about coeducation living which was presented to the Board. The proposed alterations, even if they fall somewhat short of an ideal, could result in a long-overdue step forward in the social environment at Colby. Ideally, we would have enjoyed seeing at least a token experiment with "hotel" - type arrangement included, but on the whole the committee has offered a comprehensive and sensible proposal, which we hope and expect will meet with acceptance by the Trustees at their January meeting.

If the Trustees do accept the recommendation, they will have significantly revised their earlier position of June 1970, which was that coed dorms are not "a desirable mode of living for Colby students". This is not, however, in any way a merely whimsical reversal of position. Unlike the situation a year and a half ago, the Trustees will now be presented with a thoroughly researched fifty-plus pages manuscript which covers virtually every conceivable aspect of educationalizing the campus. Another difference is the sponsors of the proposed changes. In the past, the impetus for social change has come almost entirely from the student body. The reconsideration of the co-ed dorms issue by the full Board of Trustees last Spring, which brought about the present study by the Student Affairs Committee, was initiated by the Roberts Union community. Yet credit for the passage of the proposal to the committee this soon lies almost entirely with Willard Wyman, whose experience with a coeducationalized campus at Stanford (where he was Assistant President) undoubtedly figured in his position of influence.

The support for co-ed dorms, and all of the ancillary evidence given in the Deans' report, had been present among the students and faculty for several years, but it took the organizational skill and the official endorsement of the Deans of Students (in the past conservative this issue), to bring co-ed dorms this step closer to reality. The irony inherent in the situation can hardly be missed. The arguments and protestations of various student groups during the past two years have been of little avail, yet the Deans office succeeded in moving the committee in only two months. Even as the college moves forward, the basic impotence of the student body is once again being demonstrated.

Letters:

A Proposal
To the Editor:

How about students rising to the occasion of the coming quadrennial election of a president? That thing is none too far distant. Should we not have a political club? Could not our college show it has some savvy about issues that ought to be knocked about? Mainly, we have Demicans and Republicrats on our necks at this point. Mainly we have Tweedledees and Tweedledums waiting to play the familiar sport called 'business as usual'. Without decided effort we could end up with as fatiguing and slumbersome an election as was the last. In 1968 40% of all registered voters failed to get near any polling place. Same of this, 2/5 of all registered voters were sick; some were in transit between jobs and living quarters such that they could not establish residency; some were down-and-out. But the larger portion of the 2/5 failing to vote were just plain yawning, were disgruntled were displeased at the near-no-choice situation between the chief contenders. There was an eyelash of choice, probably, between Hubert and Richard. Yet that eyelash was not much to take pride in. Conceivably, the fracas a year from now could do much better.

Young people in large numbers are already in a grave, concealed worry to the stalwarts among the Republicrats and Demicans. The reason is that such a large proportion have been registering as Independents. I hope this Independency keeps up, to continue to give the creeps to our staid stalwarts. Most of this Independent registration among the new young voters seems to amount to dismay as to the pontifical, sonorous cynicism of the topmost leaders of the major camps. Rather little of the Independents in the new registration seems owing to indifferentism. Rather little, although it is a very difficult matter to judge easily. Fortunately, Lubell, Gardiner, Reston, and many many others have both crystal balls and a broad knowledge of the great game of politics. (A bow here to Frank R. Kent and Graham Wallas on matters of whimsy.)

Let our political club run in a number of phases of probity. Phase I should start soon and ramble for three or four months. This first phase should be trans-partisan. Talk, diagnosis, and prescription with a minimum of partisanship. Supplicants would try to settle on models. Supplicants would try devotedly not to be too terribly practical. That fetish can wait. We badly need leaders who choose to place practicality on the back burner, and only over a small flame at that. Phase II could start about March or April. In that phase we should doff our earlier ere trans-partisan within the same tent. We'd be in the same gallery, if on opposite sides of the aisle. We'd try to reply to our brothers' views, remaining courteous while jawboning, while politic, while being somewhat polished. This second phase would assuredly be less impractical than

Con't on pg. 9

the Colby Echo



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Nixon watching "perfectly clear"

by Louis Maisel II, Instructor in Government

At times a political scientist who studies American Government finds it difficult to distinguish his role of analyst from that of concerned participant. However, sometimes trying to view a situation as a detached analytical observer makes acceptance of reality more tolerable. Though I wept openly during the Democratic Convention in Chicago, at the same time I could convince myself that it should have been obvious to any informed observer that Humphrey would be swept in on the first ballot.

I faced Richard Nixon's election in much the same manner. As a liberal Democrat I was devastated that a man who stood against so much that I stood for had been elevated to our highest elective office. Rather than bemoaning our fate, I tried to view Nixon's election from a professional perspective. We were presented, after all, with a marvelous opportunity to watch a master politician at work. This was a man who had been so far down after his defeat by Pat Brown in California in 1962 that he had written himself off-- "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore!" Yet, in six short years -- the same time in which he had made his first meteoric rise from Naval Lieutenant Commander through Congressman and Senator to Vice-President -- he had rebounded from the political canvas to gain his life's goal, the Presidency. Surely there would be lessons to learn from watching Richard Nixon in office.

Nixon showed signs of fulfilling this promise. Even before his inauguration, the President-elect made a shrewd political move. In order to counter criticism that his Cabinet was lily-white, Republican, and male, on December 11, 1968, while presenting his executive officers to a national television audience, Nixon also paraded out Walter Washington, a Black Democrat, whom he was reappointing as Mayor of the District of Columbia -- though his term still had two months to run. The Cabinet wives were also in attendance; for, Nixon claimed, women were to play a major role in his Administration.

Few were or should have been deceived by this showmanship. What has followed for nearly three years has been a series of "political moves" of the basest sort. While I had anticipated watching the President maneuver skillfully to secure policies he desired, my worst fears would not have charged Nixon with the type of policy-less politics -- aimed only at securing his own re-election, no matter the cost to our system -- which he has followed. I could talk of his use of Vice-President Agnew as "Nixon's Nixon," of his toying with the economy until we neared the point of disaster, of how the timing of his Vietnam and "pingpong" decisions have been keyed to political not rational policy criteria, but let me concentrate on one area, the Supreme Court.

Nixon's first Court appointment -- that of Warren E. Burger to succeed Earl Warren as Chief Justice -- raised little controversy. During his fifteen years on the D. C. Court of Appeals, Burger had gained a reputation as a man opposed to judicial activism, i. e. a judicial conservative; he was widely respected as a fair and competent judge. His appointment came during Nixon's honeymoon -- the initial period of freedom from criticism which any new President enjoys -- but it is doubtful if it would have drawn much critical attention in any case.

The President has had three positions to fill since that time, vacancies caused by the resignations of Justices Fortas, Black, and Harlan. Thus he has become the first President since Taft and only the third in our history -- including Washington -- to have had the opportunity to name four Supreme Court justices during his first term in office. In each of the last three cases the President's actions have raised controversies which have detracted from the stature of the Court. In the latest cases especially, it is difficult to interpret his actions in any way other than to charge that he intended to hurt the Court's prestige.

I will not repeat familiar stories; rather I will attempt to highlight pertinent data. Nixon nominated first Judge Clement Haynesworth and then Judge Harold Carswell to replace Justice Fortas, who resigned under criticism after conflict of interest charges had been raised while the Senate was considering his pro-

motion from Associate to Chief Justice. Commentators claimed that the Justice Department -- Nixon's actions in this area have been carefully, if skilllessly, orchestrated by Attorney General Mitchell -- blundered badly in its research into these nominees. Senatorial investigation of Haynesworth revealed not only clear evidence that he harbored racist tendencies but also his connection with cases which involved conflicts of interest as serious -- if not more so -- than any of which Justice Fortas had been accused. The debate in the Senate on Carswell's nomination reached such a low level that one of the Judge's prime supporters, Senator Roman Hruska (R-Neb.) defended him with the claim that it was appropriate to have mediocre Justices to represent mediocre lawyers.

"I'll tell you who's not informed, though. It's these stupid kids. . . They pick the rhetoric they want to hear, right off the top of an issue and never finish reading to the bottom. . . And the professors are just as bad, if not worse. They don't know anything. Nor do these stupid bastards who are running our education institutions."

— ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN MITCHELL, QUOTED IN PLAYBOY

(DECEMBER, 1970, "REND US ASUNDER")

After the defeat of these two nominees, the President decided on Harry Blackmun, a distinguished lawyer who had served eleven years on the U. S. Court of Appeals. In announcing Blackmun's appointment, Nixon chose not to emphasize the Judge's qualifications but rather to criticize the Senate for making it impossible to elevate any Southerner to the Supreme Court. This was an obvious play to his Southern Strategy, as the Senate action in rejecting Haynesworth and Carswell had demonstrably been warranted.

The President did not learn his lesson from the Haynesworth and Carswell nominations -- or so it seemed. After Black and Harlan resigned, Mr. Nixon once again began to play politics with the Supreme Court. As a trial balloon, he floated six names, emphasizing his preference for Hershel Friday of Arkansas and Mrs. Mildred L. Lillie of California. The Committee on the Judiciary of the American Bar Association found Mrs. Lillie totally unqualified; it split on Friday, but recommended against his appointment as a two-thirds vote was necessary for approval.

Mr. Nixon reacted with his characteristic wrath and lack of tact. He accused the Committee of prejudice against women and announced that he would no longer seek the ABA's approval before recommending nominees to the Senate. The President quickly switched from Friday and Mrs. Lillie to Lewis Powell of Virginia, a former president of the ABA, and William Rehnquist of Arizona, the Chief of the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel. Though some objections have been raised to Rehnquist's background, it seems clear that each of these men is legally skilled and probably that each will be approved.

The speed with which Nixon settled on Powell and Rehnquist and the patent incompetence of Friday and Mrs. Lillie lead me to question why the President did not put forth acceptably candidates in the first place. It seems to me that such a move was not in Mr. Nixon's political interest. Without purporting to have substantiating evidence, I would claim that the President purposively put forth unqualified nominees whom it was unlikely that the ABA would approve. If the nominees were rejected as he felt they would be, Nixon could claim to his Southern friends that he had tried to appoint one of their brethren; he could claim to women's groups that he had tried to appoint one of their number. In each case he has claimed that he was thwarted by liberal elements. In the unlikely case that these nominees had been approved, the prestige of the Court -- especially within the legal community -- would have been gravely wounded. Nixon's philosophical and political opponents would have been much less likely to turn to the Court over his head in such a situation. In retrospect, especially because of the obvious incompetence of the nominee, I would also suggest that the commentators were wrong in claiming that Mitchell blundered in his research into Judge Carswell; rather I think that the Administration could have predicted his defeat but put him forth as part of this same strategy. Con't on pg. 6

Nixing the Objectors

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Last night I accompanied a young client to his draft board hearing. As a lawyer I was, of course, barred from the hearing itself; Selective Service has long since stowed the Sixth Amendment in its dead file.

While my client parried with the board members alone, I remained in the outer office talking with the clerk. She is regarded by the board as the fountainhead of legal learning, so it seemed advisable to present my client's case to her.

The case couldn't have been more straightforward. Indeed, I showed the clerk copies of decisions by the federal courts consistently upholding my client's position against that espoused by Selective Service.

After my ardent appeal, the clerk looked up from her careful, gum-chewing deliberation: "Well, I don't know, Mr. Shapiro," she apologized, "my Supervisor says we're not authorized to follow the courts."

So it goes.

After three years of practicing draft law, I have come to admire the Selective Service System as one of the purest forms of arbitrary rule extant. Within this amorphous setting, the draft lawyers' victories are pyrrhic. He has his day in court -- but no more. Because the precedents set by judges are never translated into policy by draft boards; or if they are, the legal clout is lost in translation.

Take the monumental safeguards for conscientious objectors recently erected by the Supreme Court. Right now they are being dismantled through a new questionnaire for C. O.'s just proposed by Draft Director Curtis Tarr. The new SSS Form 150 would increase the present four questions to, at least, twenty-two, and many of these are as intimidating as they are unauthorized.

For instance, the C. O. seeking exemption under the liberalized standards of Welsh v. United States is asked: "Demonstrate to the board that your beliefs are more than a personal moral code. Are they held by others?"

The implication seems to be that there is something disqualifying about a "personal moral code" not shared by others. This implication is false and misleading. The Supreme Court clearly ruled that a personal moral code, if deeply held, is a sound basis for exemption.

The SSS 150 Form would also be revised to inquire: "A man who has a valid claim for conscientious objection may have serious reservations about

his nation's political or sociological policies. If you have such reservations, how can you be certain that they have not been the primary reason guiding you to make the claim of conscientious objection?"

Tough question? On its face, yes; but not if you knew that Welsh v. United States ruled that the C. O. exemption does not "exclude those who hold strong beliefs about our domestic and foreign affairs or even those whose conscientious objection to participation in all wars is founded to a substantial extent upon considerations of public policy."

Indeed, the vindicated Elliott Welsh, himself, wrote his draft board: "I can only act according to what I am and what I see. And I see that the military complex wastes both human and material resources, that it fosters disregard for (what I consider to be a paramount concern) human needs and ends; I see that the means we employ to 'defend' our 'way of life' profoundly change that way of life. I see that in our failure to recognize the political, social, and economic realities of the world, we, as a nation, fail our responsibility as a nation."

The proposed C. O. form is also seriously misleading on the relevance of a willingness to use force: "A person's willingness to defend himself, members of his family, of his immediate associates may be consistent with a valid claim for conscientious objection. Are there any other instances in which you believe that forceful acts on your part are justified? Have you ever been convicted of a crime involving physical force or violence?"

These inquiries imply that use of force may adversely affect a C. O. decision. But the courts have consistently held: "The statute. . . does not speak of objection to force, but rather of conscientious objection to participation in war in any form. . . . Agreement that force can be used to restrain wrongdoing, especially as the last alternative, has little bearing on an attitude toward war. We would not expect a full-fledged conscientious objector to stand by while a madman sprayed Times Square with machine gun bullets, or while an assassin took aim at the President."

Such judicial precedent is rendered nonexistent when a bureaucratic form arrogates to itself the role of grand inquisitor. The very questions asked imply that the answers sought will be both relevant and determinative. In fact, they are neither. I know that, you know it, and I daresay Curtis Tarr knows it too.



DHARMA BUM

by Gary Lawless

When I was in high school I read *The Dharma Bums*, by Jack Kerouac, a book about a wild Buddhist rucksack crazy thriving on woods and mountains, along with peanuts and raisins. This crazy poet/woodsman called Japhy Ryder came to Colby using his real name-- Gary Snyder.

He's not the crazy Japhy Ryder in jockstrap and boots (too cold and no mountains, or time poet on circuit). He is a man who hates to spend more than 6 weeks a year below the 3000 foot level. Snyder appeared as a 41 year old long hair ed mountain sage. Earring, hair tied back, bandana, boots, mountain bounce with a green worn down parka, a bag strapped over shoulder and the smile. His hands to be judged by the Great Mother. (and still a rucksack-- no suitcase)

People from Colby were present at both the Gorham and Orono readings, and then had chances to talk to him at Colby at various times. He even "made the spa scene" and was interested in the Marin collection at the art gallery in Bixler. ("Ah New Mexico

Georgia O' Keefe")

Gary Snyder is a man of many interests, and is ready to share anything he can with those who are interested. He has spent different parts of his life logging, studying anthropology at Reed, linguistics at Indiana, and one year of teaching at Berkeley. He has spent 12 years in and around Japan, studying Rinzi Zen in Kyoto becoming a Zen priest, and is now living in the U.S., building a home for his family in the mountains of California (the home being a combination of a Japanese farmhouse and a Mandan Indian Lodge.)

At Colby Snyder spent time in classes, discussions, and informal lunches with students. Subjects ranged from Japan and Zen to East/West mythology, his days with Ginsberg and Kerouac, and American Indians to the actual reading of a Nô play in a Japanese lit. class. When asked who he thought was the best poet in America today Snyder answered "Robert Duncan."

Readings are the main events. Colby outdrew both Gorham and Orono, and most of the crowd seemed really ready for Snyder. The size of the crowd here

and re-examined by personnel; at Colby, Sid Farr, appointed last year to replace Charles Hickox, performs this function. Aid is then granted in packages of student self-help and gift scholarship. The peak amount of self-help expected of the student is \$1,250, which may be acquired by loans (college or otherwise) and/or jobs.

All students on financial aid are placed on a list, which ranks them in descending order of need. Jobs are offered by priority of this list--students with the greatest need, thus the greatest amount of self-help get primary consideration. An inherent problem with this system is that there are 434 students on financial aid, while only 240 campus jobs are available, so that almost half of the students must meet the self-help requirement solely by loan or summer employment. The jobs offered include work in the food service, library, departmental jobs, and administrative jobs (Admissions Office, Registrar's Office). There is an allowance for seniority, so that people who have worked in low-desirability areas (food service) can move to better positions.

There are, however, a number of jobs on campus held by non-scholarship students. This is because

prevented the informal intermission that occurred at the other two Maine Readings. When giving readings he is a very relaxed, real person moving singing sparkling watch his eyes, his hands listen to his words flow

"Grooving clam shell
streak through marble
sweeping down ponderosa pine bark scale
rip cut tree grain
sand dunes, lava
flow
wave wife
woman wyfman
veiled; vibrating; vague
sawtooth ranges pulsing
veins on the back of the hand."

Hands, eyes, body dancing through the flow of the poem. Stepping back to tell a story, sip water, or just to breath and look around. Sometimes you can't tell whether he's telling a story or beginning a poem:

"Hunting season"
once a year, the Deer catch human beings. They do various things which irresistably draw men near them; each one selects a man. The Deer shoots the man, who is then compelled to skin it and carry its meat home and eat it. Then the Deer is inside the man. He waits and hides in there, but the man doesn't know it. When enough Deer have occupied enough men, they will strike all at once. The men who don't have Deer in them will also be taken by surprise, and everything will change some. This is called "takeover from inside."

Stories, poems new and old from books and a leather bound hand written manuscript with calligraphy and drawings (corrections too) lining the margins. Different poems at Colby than at Gorham or Orono, but Colby being the only audience to applaud an individual poem (a new poem read at all three readings "The Bath")

"Civilization-
those are the people who do complicated things
they'll grab us by the thousands
and put us to work"

When Snyder finished at Colby everyone applauded, but no one got up to leave, in the presence of a real-- yet magic man, a poet defining himself and his poetry saying,

"As a poet I hold the most archaic values on earth. They go back to the late Paleolithic: the fertility of the soil, the magic of animals, the power-vision in solitude, the terrifying initiation and rebirth, the love and ecstasy of the dance, the common work of the tribe. I try to hold both history and wilderness in mind, that my poems may approach the true measure of things and stand against the unbalance and ignorance of our times"

a thank you to and from a wise, happy man.

Gary Snyder was here
brought here by Colby Warts

get hip...get a job So Goes The Nation

by Becky Littleton

Any Colby student who has endeavored to procure a campus job can well appreciate the acute shortage of them. Idyllic visions of part-time work to supplement dwindling bank accounts are quickly shattered when one considers the status of jobs and financial aid here.

Requests for financial aid are analyzed by a computer through the process of submitting a Parents' Confidential Statement (PCS) form to Princeton, where it is handled by the College Entrance Examination Board. There are no academic criteria -- aid is awarded only in response to demonstrative financial need. Certain recommendations are made after a careful scrutiny, within particular economic guidelines, as to whether or not the student has financial need. These recommendations are then forwarded to the financial aid offices of individual institutions

they were either promised to individual students before Mr. Farr came, and he felt it would be "improper and unethical" for him to take them away, or else they required experienced students (lab assistants). The fact that some lifeguards were fired in the early fall so that financial aid students could be hired in their place, and that several other students whose promised jobs failed to materialize, emphasized the new director's policy of offering all jobs only to scholarship students. Farr is trying to get the co-operation of each department in letting him appoint aid students to various departmental openings, and has thus far succeeded in creating twenty to thirty new jobs this year.

There is little optimism in the foreseeable future for jobs for every student on financial aid, and even less so for the day when anyone who desired a job may be able to secure one. However, Farr adheres to the philosophy of "making it possible for students to come (to Colby) -- not easy, but possible," and plans to increase jobs and aid annually. Presently, another endowment crusade is underway, and it is hoped that the one million plus figure of scholarship funds may be further supplemented.

Con't from pg. 5

Few would have predicted that Nixon would have stooped to such a low level of politics as to play with the stature of one of our most important and esteemed institutions. Even if one does not accept my theory that he (and Mitchell) predicted and planned for the defeats of Carswell, Friday, and Mrs. Lillie, it seems obvious that the President was denigrating the Court as an institution merely by suggesting their elevations. The President obviously intended to improve his own power position at the expense of the prestige of the Supreme Court.

In making this argument I am not suggesting that the President does not have and should not have the right to appoint Justices philosophically aligned with him. Nixon has found such people in Burger, Blackmun, Powell and Rehnquist. If he had wanted to appoint a woman of the same leanings, he could have appointed Judge Sarah Hughes of Texas, an extremely competent and respected strict constructionist. But, Nixon wanted to go further than this. It is doubtful if the recent trend of Court decisions, which the President so abhors, will be reversed

by new Justices. Throughout its long history, the Court has never repudiated a recent series of decisions when the Court's membership has changed. Rather the Court has eased the pace or switched to the examination of a new area of law. Nixon, as a legal scholar, recognized this fact. My argument with him is that, realizing he could not reverse a vast body of judicial precedents, he countered by trying to lower the prestige of the Court as an august and esteemed body, an important part of our governing system.

Thus, as a liberal, while I am not please with Mr. Nixon's most recent nominees, I do view them as competent men. Though I do not share their conservatism -- whether judicial or political -- I do not fear their impact on the Court. Nor do I think that Mr. Nixon will have many opportunities to rejoice on account of their actions. I feel that he has tried to undercut the Court's prestige because he too recognizes that his new members will not undo what the Court has already done. And it is because I view this as such a serious matter -- just one of many which have arisen during this Administration -- that I am once again having difficulty in viewing the Nixon Presidency as a detached observer rather than as a concerned participant.

LECTURE:

CARL FRIEDRICH



by Swift Tarbell III

"DO WE NEED A NEW CONSTITUTION IN AMERICA?"

This relevant question was explored by Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, visiting Avalon Professor of Government from Harvard, in his Faculty Lecture of November 11, 1971. Professor Friedrich is serving on a committee whose purpose is to evaluate and to propose possible alterations in our Constitution pending the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration of American Independence. In his political theory courses this semester, he had occasionally discussed the merits as well as the difficulties involved in drafting a new constitution. Subsequently, Friedrich was invited to speak on the topic at a faculty-sponsored college lecture.

Friedrich began his lecture by pointing out the manifold problems incurred whenever one proposes revisions and amendments to the American Constitution. The formulation and ratification of any kind of amendment is difficult and cumbersome, largely due to the complexity of the amendment procedure of Article V of the Constitution. Although this clause was most innovative in its day, many believe that it has become outmoded. However, amending the amendment clause itself could be a most arduous undertaking.

It was mentioned that most people deplore the idea of devising a new constitution for fear that it could get out of hand. According to Friedrich, we lack guideposts around which a new constitution should be fashioned. Some suggest that a new constitution should reflect the power structure of the nation. But which one? The mass media, labor unions, federal bureaucracy, and political parties are all pillars of power, none of which is mentioned in our present constitution.

Friedrich contends that our constitution has been altered all along by virtue of judicial, congressional, and executive interpretation of its true meaning and intent. For example, the Constitution says nothing about associated states, although Congress has conferred such status upon Puerto Rico. The "pocket veto," also not mentioned in the Constitution, was approved by the Supreme Court as a practice which has been both accepted in principle and adopted in practice. Hence, interpretation is a major factor contributing to constitutional evolution.

Friedrich continued to enumerate and elaborate upon the following areas of constitutional ambiguity and difficulty: executive-legislative relations, foreign policy, regulatory commissions, federal structure, electoral college, and human rights. Relating to executive-legislative relations, the old

notion of Montesquieu's separations of powers and checks and balances has undergone tremendous change. Today, policymaking is emphasized over lawmaking, since the formulating of policy is considered to be more fundamental and important than the mere fashioning of policy into law and its implementation. But both the executive and legislature share in the formulation of policy, which leads directly to the second area of difficulty, foreign policy. The Constitution merely speaks of treaties which must be ratified by the President and approved by Congress. In practice, foreign policy is largely conducted by the executive branch, although many would like to see the Senate fully participating as well. The third area of constitutional ambiguity concerns regulatory commissions such as the Federal Trade Commission. Once again, the Constitution remains silent about these entities which perform legislative, judicial, and executive functions. Fourthly, there is the federal structure initially devised to handle thirteen rural states composed of small towns. Today, some advocate greater states' rights while others call for centralized federal power.

The electoral college is a fifth area of difficulty. Friedrich contends that the old idea failed to work because the Founding Fathers did not conceive of the political party system. However, the realities of power dictated a party system in which the parties declared that they would select the electors who in turn would select the President. Therefore, many insist that a national election procedure should be adopted despite the radical alteration it would bring to the present federal system. For instance, under such a proposal Puerto Rican Americans should be granted voting privileges. They are presently denied that privilege because Puerto Rico lacks statehood.

Human rights was the last area of Constitutional deficiency discussed. The Constitution's first ten amendments (the Bill of Rights) were instituted to ensure the rights which the American people considered most important at that time. Almost two hundred years later, however, the right of education, work, privacy, and protection against capital punishment are frequently emphasized, but they are not incorporated within the Constitution.

Therefore, do we need a new Constitution? "Yes, we need one, and the chances of getting one are very slim," replies Friedrich. He believes that Americans will continue with the present constitution and will "try to make the best of it in the American pragmatic tradition."



Professor Geib—Chairman of the Jan-Plan committee

the planned january

by Gary Curtis

"Great diversity is evident in the nature and conduct of the projects. The only college-wide unity lies in that work undertaken by students is intended to represent some aspect of problem-solving, taken in its broadest sense. The invitation to originality appeals to faculty and student alike. The January Program is not one experiment, but a composite of many." [From a faculty statement on the January Program.]

Last spring "the invitation to originality" was not appealing to a good percentage of the faculty. Many faculty members felt that at least some of the students were simply not doing college-level work during January. According to Mr. Walker, who runs the Special Programs office in Eustis, too many stories had been circulating about non-academic Jan Plans, and many faculty members were in favor of either imposing a more rigid academic framework on the January Program, or scrapping it entirely. Accordingly, last spring the Special Programs Committee began considering ways to reform the January program. The committee came up with a proposal that gave itself the power to review, and either accept or reject, all freshman and sophomore independent Jan Plans, and any upperclass Jan Plan that was not with the student's major.

From the start, there seems to have been some confusion as to just what this proposal was to accom-

plish. Mr. Walker, who was on the committee last year, stated that several of the students on the committee had envisioned the proposal as a way to gather information about the Jan Plan, and to enable more upperclassmen to do independent Jan Plans outside their major, as they felt that certain department chairmen were rather arbitrarily rejecting some Jan Plans. The committee's proposed new function would provide students with the machinery to get around this problem. Mr. Walker further stated that these reforms were designed to save the Jan Plan from those who wanted to do away with it.

Yet it seems some faculty members saw the idea of power to accept or reject Jan Plans strictly as a means for "cracking down" on the Jan Plan, and making it more strictly academic. Professor Raymond, who was also on the committee last spring, states that his overriding reason for supporting the proposal was that "it gave the Jan Plan a more academic direction." When asked whether he considered the establishment of approval-rejection power for the committee a victory for either the faction in the faculty that wanted to do away with or harshly restrict the Jan Plan, or for the faction that wanted to save it, Mr. Walker replied that neither party had really been victorious, because "... everyone saw in the passing of the new function what they wanted to see."

So the proposal was passed by the faculty, and the Special Programs Committee gained the new powers

it had asked for. But there was, as we have seen, no clear consensus as to how these new powers were to be utilized. Bill Rouhana, another committee member, explained, "The committee had no mandate to crack down on the Jan Plan;" and yet there wasn't any real mandate to open up new options either. The faculty meetings, and in fact the actual committee meetings themselves, had been too confused to provide such a consensus.

The committee has considered roughly 275 Jan Plans this fall (although only about twenty of those were discussed with the entire committee present). Some of the members are satisfied with the way the committee has been doing this. Mr. Geib, the chairman, states that although at present "the committee is groping along," it is gaining experience that will soon enable it to deal with Jan Plans in a fair and efficient manner. Professor Raymond has similar views. But several members are unhappy with the way that the twenty "questionable" Jan Plans brought before the full committee have been dealt with. The main complaint is that in choosing which of these twenty to accept and which to reject, the committee has not been following any consistent philosophy, but has been making its decisions arbitrarily.

Dr. Lester, another committee member, states: "The criteria used by each person is very personal, and most of us are similarly inconsistent." Professor Lester feels that the committee is useless as long as it continues to use subjective criteria. Either the committee should move to more rigid academic standards, and apply them universally, or failing this, the committee should disband. Bill Rouhana also feels this way, although he is not personally in favor of a "hard line" academic approach. "Every vote is done on a different basis than the one before... Things have been getting passed because someone speaks up for the plan before someone speaks up against it... These kinds of problems are inevitable unless you are going to say that anything that doesn't fit an academic framework is out; so, to be consistent, the committee should either be strictly conservative, or it should disband." Indeed, Rouhana and Jeff Hancock presented a motion to take review power away from the committee at Monday's Stu-G meeting.

Some of the members of the Special Programs Committee obviously feel that as a result of bureaucratic foul-ups the committee's power to review Jan Plans was born and has existed in confusion. If one can believe the rumblings about disbanding the committee, then perhaps that power may even die in confusion as well.



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BERRY'S STATIONERS

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boogie



JONATHON EDWARDS AND MOTHER EARTH will be in concert tomorrow night at Runnals Union beginning a little after 8:30 p.m. Tickets are on sale to Colby people for \$2.50 (until the discounted tickets run out) if purchased prior to the concert, \$3.50 at the door and to all "outsiders."

Jon Edwards was recently called the new Stephen Stills by Rolling Stone magazine, for whatever that's worth. Much better would be to ask all those who saw him here last year with his bassist and were very much impressed. He currently has a hit single and album.

Tracy Nelson/Mother Earth (as they're currently billed) features lead vocalist Tracy, who is considered to be the best white female vocalist around these days, by some critics. When she's good, there ain't no one around that can touch her; when she's not, the sound is no worse than other chick cinger-led bands. Their last lp, Bring Me Home On Warner Brothers, was a collection of tracks without one mediocre or bad cut on it - listen to it.

Together they represent a wide cross section of music. Jon's music is a highly distinctive one, blending the texture of folk music with elements of jazz and rock. Mother Earth's roots are in blues and country music, but they do solid rock and perhaps the best versions (other than the original artist's) of songs like James Taylor's 'Lo and Behold, Doug "Sir Douglas" Salm's 'I Want To Be Your Mama Again', and Boz Scaggs 'I'll Be Long Gone.

While Jon is a new "breaking" artists (ah, those show-biz terms), Mother Earth is an established but unknown artist - that contradiction in terms means that they have 5 or 6 lps out depending on how you count Tracy's solo albums. The Band's personnel has changed drastically for each one with only Tracy and lead guitarist "Toad" Andrews remaining the same. However, the quality of music has stayed surprisingly high.

There will be no smoking or drinking at the concert. While this isn't in the fieldhouse (though it was supposed to be), I've been informed that we will be under surveillance with the use of the fieldhouse depending on how "we" do this time. Please help out by not smoking inside, and not bringing in any booze with you - if you see some one else smoking, ask him to put it out.

It should be a good concert in all, and even worth the \$2.50 or \$3.50 - we have some sound engineers working on controlling the infamous Runnals acoustics; but, you know, if the place is filled up, the sound is absorbed - remember that!

This concert will be the last Stu-G presentation this semester - in the words of Jeff Paul, "you gotta to there to enjoy it."

NEWS BRIEFS

DECEMBER 6

7:30 p.m. - Messiah Sing - Lorimer Chapel
8:00 P.M. - Open Showing of Dances in Progress - Modern Dance Club and dance classes (n/c) - Runnals Gym

DECEMBER 7

9:30 P.M. - Christmas Carol Candle light Service - Lorimer Chapel

DECEMBER 8

7:00 p.m. - Poetry reading by Naomi Burton - Lorimer Chapel
7:30 - General Meeting - Colby Outing Club
Keyes 105

DECEMBER 9

12:45 p.m. - Federal Licensing Exam - Medical Boards - Lovejoy Aud (all Afternoon)
7:30 p.m. - Film Direction - Breathless (Jean-Luc Godard) - Lovejoy Aud. (admission chg)
8:00 p.m. - Concert - Colby Band - Given Aud.

DECEMBER 10

12:20 p.m. - Friday Noonday Recital - Louise McTigue, mezzo-soprano (Nancy Aswad, accomp) - Given Aud.
4:00 p.m. - Hamlin and Goodwin Speaking Contests - Lovejoy
7:30 p.m. - Square Dance - Outing Club - Runnals Union (\$7.5)

Bus service to and from campus will continue daily from 2:30 until 9 P.M. Departures from campus are on the half-hour and returns are on the hour. The route will continue as previously posted.

A reminder that final grades for the current semester will be withheld until all financial obligations to the College are fulfilled.

Students planning to be away from campus for the entire month of January are entitled to a board rebate. An application form, which must be filed prior to Christmas recess, can be obtained at the Office of Special Programs, second floor Eustis.

Student Government is sponsoring a lecture and discussion with political activist Toby Moffet this Sunday evening, December 5th. This will be the fourth and final lecture in the Student Government Fall Lecture Series which has already featured Leslie Fielder, Dick Gregory, and John Sack. Moffet was former chief advisor to President Nixon on Youth and Children, but resigned this post in the spring of 1970 in protest of Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. Still active on the national level, Moffet currently heads Ralph Nader's Earth Action group in Connecticut. He is author of a book entitled Participation Put On and will speak on the topic "Youth and Participation Politics" this year. All students and faculty are invited free of charge to listen and question Toby Moffet at 9:30. Sunday evening in Smith Lounge (Runnals Union).

Here is a list of some of the events planned for Colby's Christmas celebration:

DECEMBER 5 - Sunday

9:30 a.m. - Mass
11:00 a.m. - Advent Worship Service

DECEMBER 6 - Monday

7:30 p.m. - Informal Messiah Sing - Chapel
Choir leading congregation in the singing of Handel's Christmas music.

DECEMBER 7 - Tuesday

9:30 p.m. - Evening Candlelight Service
A Ceremony of Carols by Benjamin Britten - Lorimer Chapel Choir

DECEMBER 8 - Wednesday

7:00 p.m. - Newman Club Celebration.
Feast of the Immaculate Conception.
Naomi Burton, Poetry reading

DECEMBER 9 - Thursday

4:30 p.m. - Episcopal Eucharist - Chapel
Lounge

DECEMBER 11 - Saturday

4:30 p.m. - Mass

DECEMBER 12 - Sunday

9:30 a.m. - Mass
11:00 a.m. - Chapel Choir Service - Carols
chosen by the congregation

DECEMBER 16 - Thursday

4:30 p.m. - Episcopal Eucharist
Chapel Lounge

STU-G RHETORIC

by Deborah Christensen

Should students on committees be allowed to view other students' records and vote on them? Bruce Drouin, a member of the Foreign Studies and Domestic Exchange Program Committee, asked for Student Government's opinion. At present, no student on a committee is allowed access to another student's records and hence is not allowed to participate in discussions or votes on student applications for admission, financial aid, domestic and foreign study and similar matters. Stu-G decided to review the Con Con statement to determine what policy, if any, exists concerning this aspect of student status on college committees.

Student Government approved a recommendation drawn up by student members of the Special Programs Committee that the Jan Plan Review Committee be abolished.

Jeff Hancock and Bill Rouhana, members of the Special Programs Committee, stated that the Review Committee did not deal with Jan Plan applications according to any set policy and that students were at the mercy of the individual whims of the Review Committee members. Furthermore, he pointed out that final approval of a Jan Plan rests with the departmental head of the student's major area, who can reject a Jan Plan application even if it is approved by the Review Committee. Thus, a Jan Plan that is not approved by the committee cannot be resurrected and approved by the department head. In a sense, he is placed in double jeopardy. Included in the statement is a recommendation for a broader-based committee that would have final say over all Jan Plan applications.

A recommendation will be made to the Exams and Scheduling Committee that it discuss the possibility of self-scheduling for final exams and an honor system to replace the present monitoring system in the fieldhouse. Several members agreed that taking final exams in the fieldhouse placed extra stress on students in addition to the stress that usually accompanies finals. They were in favor of arranging for finals to be taken in classrooms to alleviate this problem. Chris Mattern reported that the honor system has been successful at other colleges.

Peter Amato brought up the question of student franchises on campus, explaining his difficulty in obtaining administrative approval for a coffeehouse in the Mary Low basement. Another student added that he also ran into difficulty with the administration in establishing a book cooperative. Although the matter will be brought up again in greater detail, initial reaction was that students should be encouraged rather than stifled in their attempts to initiate projects that benefit the student body.

In the event that the investigation of Kathy Murphy's death is terminated, Student Government decided to donate its share of the reward money to the scholarship fund established in her memory.

Letters To The Editor

Con't from pg. 4

was the first. But devoted to the intellect. Yes, One may hope. Davids have downed Goliaths. Some will recall what Thomas Nast did to Tweed with pictures Etcetera, Etcetera, Under the same roof Democrats and Republicans, Socialists Anarchists, and men of other stripes could caucus, discuss, palaver, and ever face each other. As if there was little to hide. And a lot to be glorying in in the same inn. Phase II could cover the academic months of April, May June and September. Early in October 1972 people could get into the usual Circean camps and be out for partisanship as for a blast. Be stoned by their partisanship. Become as idiotically noisy and unfair as our regularized national leaders do sometimes. Phase III lasts its six or eight weeks of October and November. While we, in heat, posture, claim the garlands of victory or lick wounds.

I can hope for a Phase IV which considerably outlasted the coming presidential scrap. Some political club could go on for months and months after the election. This Phase IV could be making an effort to revive trans-partisanship to ascend to the inspired solemnities of inquiry, of appraisal, of appreciation, and of comradeship.

This comradeship I mention has some form through courtesy, through mutuality, through awe about our penetrating frailty.

One more point. Members of this political club should be diligent to the common cause. Persons of whichever seniority color, religion, experience would try to deal with one another as brethren. With trued regard and true affection. No juniority no position, no member should be covertly disparaged. The young and the not-young could associate for a change. The situation is not yet entirely hopeless.

Yours truly,
Professor David Bridgman

Letters To The Editor

Con't on pg. 10

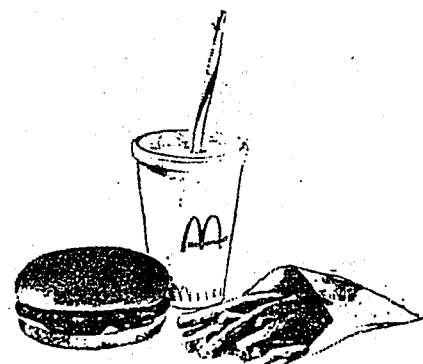


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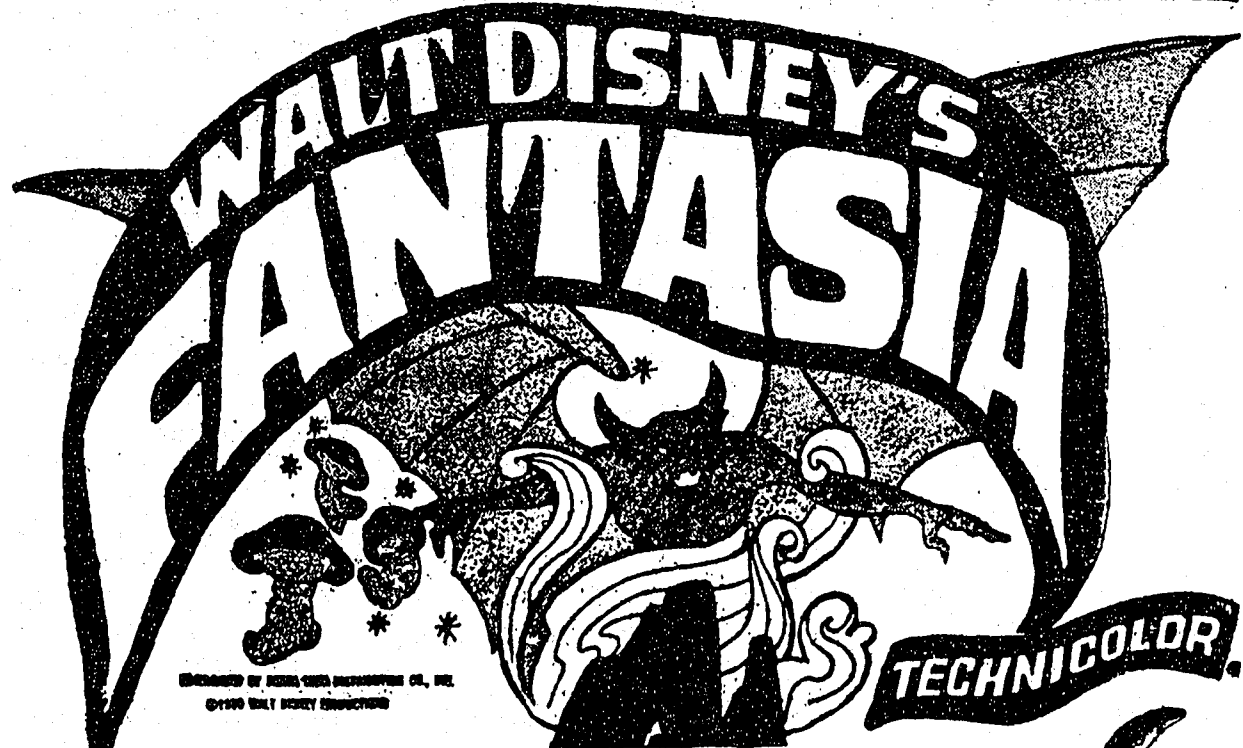
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NEW EQUIPMENT -
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X's & O's

by Mike Szostak

Three weeks ago, Colby's up and coming football machine rolled onto Seaverns Field and soundly defeated the Maine Maritime Academy 27-14. Peter Gorniewicz broke his seven day old rushing record by carrying the ball 49 times for 236 yards. Brian Cone also bolstered the Mule ground game with 114 yards.

Coach 'Dick' McGee's fourth victory of the season provided him with his best record in his five years on Mayflower Hill. A .500 season is both respectable and commendable considering the disastrous start the Mules experienced.

Colby also fared well in the newly formed New England Small College Athletic Conference. In the eleven team conference Colby finished fifth in the final standings. Williams topped the list with a perfect 6-0 slate while Amherst finished second with a 4-1 mark. Middlebury and Trinity tied for third place with 3-2 records, and Colby was fifth at 2-2. Trailing the Mules were Tufts, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, Union, Hamilton, and Bates. Colby's performance in the NESCAC is proof that the Mules can compete and hold their own with other schools of the same size. Continued success in the future will be affected by two important factors.

Athletic Director John Winkin, who was understandable pleased with the NESCAC results, cites a greater male enrollment at many of the other competing schools and greater endowments as the primary problems Colby must confront. "A larger male enrollment provides

a coach with more potential to begin with, and as a result we have to look for quality. Larger endowments enable a school to distribute more scholarships. He believes that Colby will maintain various degrees of success despite these two impediments.

One asset which Colby does enjoy in the new conference is the use of freshman in varsity competition. As of this time only three schools will be allowed to field freshmen next year - Colby, Bates, and Hamilton. The Presidents of the NESCAC, who are the Presidents of the respective schools, are not in favor of freshman participating in varsity athletics. Their feelings are implied in the rules of the conference, which in effect judge the individual situation. If a school needs the involvement of freshmen on the varsity level to sustain a sport, they probably will be allowed to use them. If there is no need, then freshman and J.V. squads will be encouraged.

To most of the students here, the football season is rapidly concluding. The Colby machine has been temporarily stored away for the winter, and snowflakes, cheered on by a gust of wind, surge wildly along the sidelines of Seaverns Field. Perhaps a dried up leaf or two watches from the chilly bleachers. But you can bet that Dick McGee is huddled away in a corner somewhere, shifting his X's and O's giving his machine an overhaul, looking for some new parts, and polishing the old, all in the hope of rolling out a winner next September.

SOCCER

by Bob McGurn

Varsity soccer closed out its season with a 3-2 win over Bates. Colby lead 2-0 at the half on goals by Ken Hardigan and Steve Collins. But, Bates came back in the fourth quarter and scored twice to send the game into overtime. The winning goal came midway through the five minute overtime. Halfback Steve Horan saved a ball from crossing the touch line and chipped it into the penalty area in front of the nets. Inside Bob Spurdle shot the ball into the upper left-hand corner as he was breaking in towards the goal. This was Colby's only state series win. Overall, varsity soccer posted a 3-7 record.

The team is losing only three seniors: Co-captain John Koons, co-captain and MVP Bruce Frisbie, and forward Nat Smith. Co-captains elect for next year Al Hill and All-State Goal-Keeper Mark Serdjian are optimistic about next season since the entire team other than themselves, will be composed of returning sophomores, freshmen, and incoming freshmen. The team definitely has the skills and ability to become a winner. The main problem they will face will be developing confidence in their effectiveness as a team and developing a winning attitude.

ice hockey

By Bruce Haas

As the football season drew to a close, Colby hockey team took to the ice for its pre-season sessions. The squad has been on the ice for a little over two weeks, going through conditioning drills and scrimmages. At present Coach Richie Green has 21 men out; 2 goalies, 6 defensemen, and 13 forwards.

Having lost only four men due to graduation, Coach Green is working with a solid nucleus of veterans. Senior Co-Captains Steve Self and Dana Fitts lead a squad which is still made up primarily of underclassmen. In goal will be Scott Ryerse, who with a year's experience behind him should prove better than last season. Freshman Frank Evans is the back-up netminder. Back too, after their first year are Rick Beaubien, Larry Newby, Mike Roy and Bill Callahan. These four defensemen got a lot of ice time in the last campaign. Fighting to break into this starting rotation are freshmen Larry McCann and Doug Endreson, who both have

shown that they can handle the blue line position.

Veterans Steve Self, Mike Lemoyne, and Doug McMillan make up what looks to be the most explosive line. Each has good speed and stick-handling ability. The second unit has Yvan Dupuy centering for wingmen Dana Fitts and Rick Englund. Coach Green has seven men with which to make the last two lines. In that group are Mark O'Connell and Louis Perron who have the edge on the newcomers due to a season's experience of college competition. Mike Ready, who transferred and had to sit out last year, and Colin Younker, who transferred this year and is awaiting on whether or not he can play, are the other upperclassmen. Freshmen forwards include Peter Boone, Dan Hearney, and Tom Madden.

Colby people had a chance to see what the players could do in the Second Annual Blue-White Game. This game condition scrimmage is also an opportunity for the coach to see how the skaters, primarily the new ones, react to game situations. In this contest the

White Team, led by the Self-Lemoyne-McMillan line, staged a come-from-behind 7-4 victory.

After a slow first period in which the Blue Team scored once and the early stages of the second when the Blue, adding two quick goals, looked as though they would run away with it, the White team found the range with Lemoyne's line responsible for 5 straight goals, putting the game out of reach.

In an exhibition game with Boston College on Saturday night the Mules lost 8-1. The game was close for the first two periods with the score 4-1 at the end of the season, with Doug McMillan netting the lone Colby score in the early stages. In the last period the Mules ran out of gas, allowing B.C. to score four times. The B.C. squad has been on the ice for over a month, so conditioning played a big part in their last period surge.

Colby has one more home exhibition game before the regular season starts on December 6. That exhibition game is scheduled for the 4th of December against the Carling Black Labels, an amateur team from the Boston area.

Letters To The Editor

Con't from pg. 9

To the Editor:

"We believe that there is no room in a liberal arts college for an alien institution such as ROTC. The ROTC program is designed to produce officers in the United States Air Force, not educated men in the liberal arts tradition."

I find it difficult to believe that these two sentences appeared in the eighth issue of the ECHO. Their implications show a total lack of knowledge about and a tremendous bias towards the ROTC program and the entire Air Force (and other branches of the military) in general. The Air Force draws the large majority of its officers from the ranks of ROTC graduates. The Air Force sees a need to have people who have been educated at liberal arts colleges (such as Colby) filling in the ranks of the officer corps. None of the services would be in the relatively moderate positions they are in today were it not for the influence of young officers who have been educated in liberal arts colleges. No matter how vehemently one may dispute it, the fact still remains that those of us in AFROTC came here to get a good college education. It was only after we were here that most of us decided to join the program. The program was not the attraction to Colby - the other educational facilities were foremost in our minds as we chose this college.

There are no grounds whatsoever for alleging that ROTC is an alien institution. I do not see how ROTC's presence can possibly hurt anyone on this campus, physically or psychologically. People are not hounded or badgered to join, and the military is very low-key. Colby does not get any rewards, monetary or otherwise, from the Air Force as an incentive to keep it here (and rightly so), and therefore, Colby is not a part of the dread military-industrial complex. The Aerospace 100 course is open to all students, and of those presently taking it, only four of the twelve are in the program. Far from being an alien institution, ROTC is the logical way to get sensible, liberal, idealistic, college-educated young people into a branch of this country's armed services in a position where they can change for the better those things which sorely need changing.

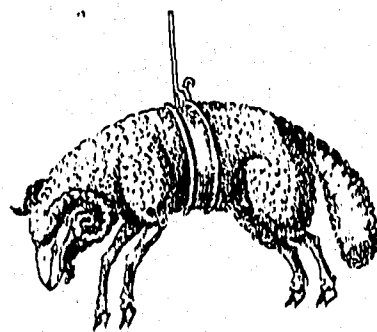
I am probably more sorry than you are that the vote in favor of ROTC was primarily the result of the revised draft law, rather than a positive vote simply on the merits of the program itself. I agree more with Representative Paul McClasky's views on the draft - it is better to have a group of real, average people in the Army doing two year hitch than to have what amounts to a paid force of professional killers in for a much longer period. One can not condemn the ROTC program because of a Lieutenant Calley. Far more deserving of condemnation are those people who not only clamor for his freedom but also wish to make him President. You should realize that if you want a more liberalized, less "warfare oriented" military, it is in your interest to support the ROTC program in general and the AFROTC program here at Colby in particular.

Very truly yours,
John F. Coopinger

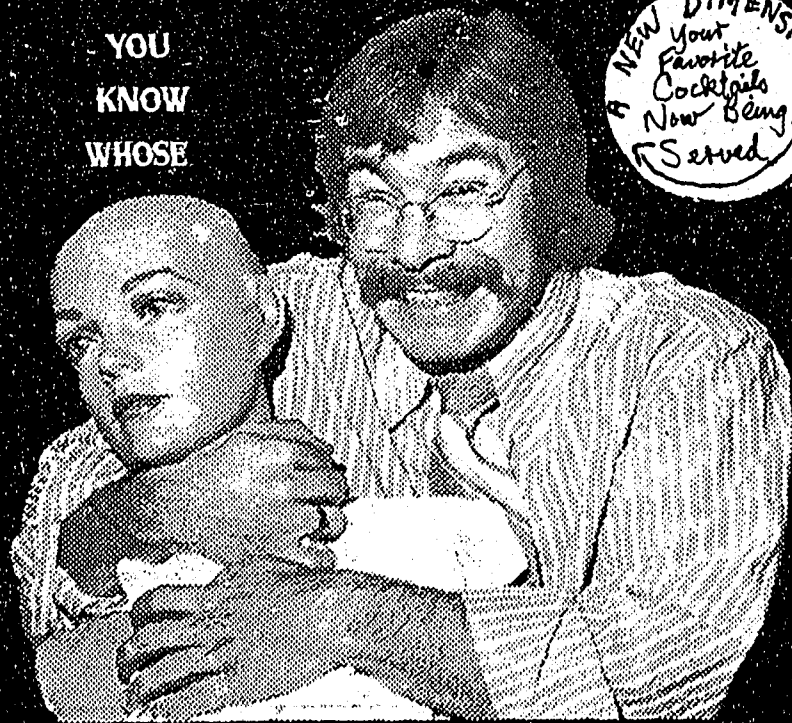
To the Editor,

An apology is due to the East Asian Department Professors as to the gross error in the article on the Center for Coordinated Studies published 3 weeks ago. The reason for the lack of a seminar in the freshman East Asian section is due to lack of time. Both professors teach at least two courses over the normal load of 3 and furthermore the History and Literature courses are designed so that they coordinate well without the weekly seminar. We hope that this will clear the misunderstandings of the ECHO staff as well as all Colby students.

Sincerely yours,
Barb Breckenfield
Nell Eddy
Allie Walzer



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