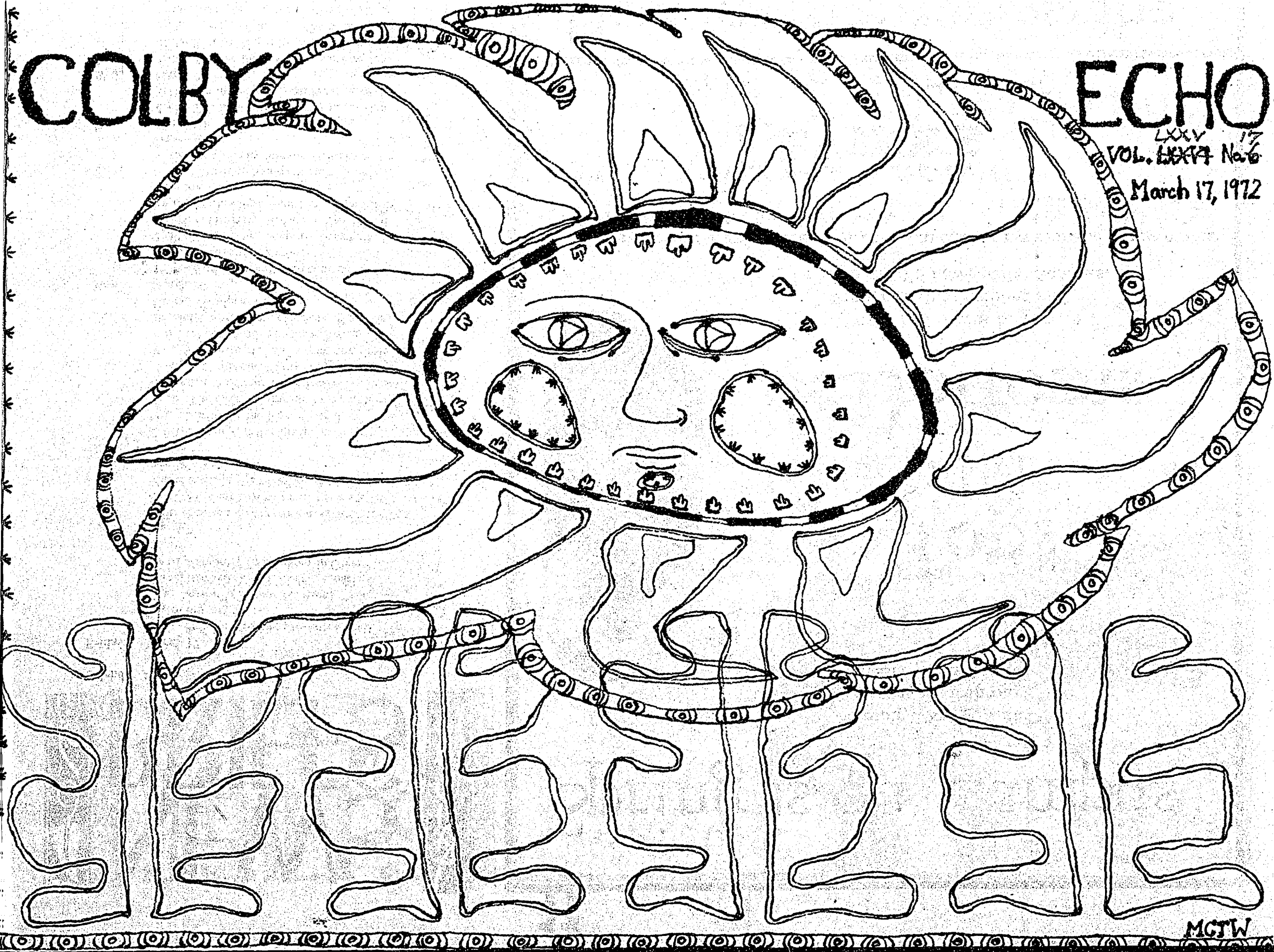


COLBY

ECHO

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MGTW



INSECURITY

by Jon Levin

Colby College's Dana Hall will have a new look next year. Gone will be the plain red brick exterior, and the long blank looking corridors. The outside will be changed to accommodate modern, wrought-iron structures, commonly known as fire escapes, and the corridors will have outer-space looking boxes with big eyes, commonly known as emergency lighting. So says the State of Maine.

All this came about due to an informal visit to Dana by two State Fire Prevention Officials (a Division of the Insurance Division) along with Dean Earl Smith on February 29, 1972. While touring the building, they noticed that proper emergency exits and lighting were missing. The administration was notified to that effect on that day, February 29, and notified in writing on the third of March by the Augusta based State Agency. The college was given ten days from the date of the letter to submit a proposal detailing how the school would remedy the situation, to avoid continued violation of state, national and local fire codes.

On March 9, six days after the letter was sent out from Augusta and four days before an answer was due from Colby, when asked to comment on this issue Mr. Ansel Grindall, Superintendant of Buildings and Grounds said, "It (the violation of the codes) has not been confirmed; it's just word of mouth, come see me in a week." It is doubtful that Mr. Grindall had not, at that time, received confirmation of this violation.

On the next day, Friday March 10, both Mr. Ralph Williams, Administrative Vice-President, and Mr. H. Stanley Palmer, who was appointed two months ago to the post of Plant Engineer, responded to Echo questions, and admitted that the school was in violation of two fire codes.

They attributed the violation to the fact that there was a change in command of the Fire Prevention Division and stepped-up enforcement of the rules and regulations pertaining to fire codes. Another reason given for the sudden realization of this violation, was a recent change in the fire codes of the State of Maine. Both Williams and Palmer were insistent upon one fact; before any building is started, the plans are sent to the various agencies of the State for approval. Before approval the plans are checked against the various State rules and regulations to insure that Colby has adhered to these. They also maintained that the school has always "gone over and above the existing standards" and that Dana was no exception to this college building policy. When Dana was planned, it conformed to all fire regulation codes. This is true, but only one month after groundbreaking ceremonies were held in September of 1963, the existing state codes went into effect. Thus before Dana was even "a twinkling in the eyes" of its future residents, it was in violation of the two codes that are now being mentioned. It has gone 9 years without anyone checking it: neither state officials or Colby administrators have noticed the violation before.

One code which the school is in violation of is, #2225--"Exits shall be so arranged that at least two separate exits will be available from every floor area. Exits shall be as remote from each other as practicable, so arranged that there will be no pockets or dead-ends of appreciable size in which occupants may be trapped, and in no case shall any dead-end corridor extend 20 feet beyond the stairway or other means of exit therefrom." In order to put Dana within the regulations of code 2225 will require construction of two major fire escapes at the back of the Dorms which will be accessible through rooms located in the "T's" of Dana from each of the upper floors.

The second code which Colby has violated is #2285--"All education buildings shall have adequate exit illuminations in accordance with

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SECURITY

by Douglas Gorman

Ed. Note: Doug Gorman spent the month of January studying campus security at four New England colleges. The Echo has asked him to write a short article reporting the results of his study. After circulating questionnaires at each school he interviewed the Directors of security at Yale, Trinity, and Colby, and a PhD. candidate at U. Conn. who was writing a dissertation on campus security. Since the study is approximately 70 pages long, it cannot be reproduced in its entirety here. This article will concentrate on the results of a questionnaire given to a random sample of 250 Colby students.

The answers to the last survey question, which was an open-ended one, indicated that female students feel the greatest problems on campus are the following: travel, on campus and to and from Colby Corner; poor dormitory security; and inadequate security personnel. They feel that most problems can be solved by installing more lights, increasing the security consciousness of students, and hiring a better trained guard.

Males at Colby feel that the greatest problems are the presence of

undesirables in dormitories (especially the girl's dorms), the poor parking system, and the general paranoia on campus. They feel that the problem can best be solved by installing more lights, hiring a better trained guard, and using a bell-desk system.

Sixty-two percent of the women on campus and 22% of the men feel that lighting on campus needs improvement. It is interesting to note that 80% of the women living in Mary Low or Foss feel that the lighting is excellent while 76% of the women living in the new dorms and the quadrangle feel that the lighting of the general campus is inadequate. Sixty-two percent of the women who said lighting needs improvement mentioned specifically the road to the fieldhouse.

Forty-one percent of all students feel that the lighting of the parking lots need improvement. Of the 41%, 81% noted that the Robert's Union parking lot is a poorly lit area.

A shocking discovery was made about Colby Corner. Fifteen percent of the girls who responded to this survey had, to some extent, been attacked during rides back to campus from Colby Corner. This is alarming but probably higher than Colby's overall average because women who had been attacked are more likely to have responded to a questionnaire of this nature. Many women mentioned that they had been attacked by "the grabber."

Forty-one percent of all students feel that the number of security personnel is inadequate. Most felt that security is inadequate at night.

After analyzing the data from all four schools, twenty recommendations were made about the security system at Colby. They are currently in the hands of the administration. The need for public relations between the campus policemen and the student body is obvious. The number of students (48%) who said they could not contact a campus policeman quickly enough indicates this. A campus policeman can be summoned by picking up any telephone and dialing "0". The operator has a transmitter and can quickly alert the campus policemen. Students should be able to contact a campus policeman in under a minute. For their protection students need to be better informed about the operation of our campus security system.

When evaluating a campus security system one must consider the conditions on campus and in the surrounding community. Assaults on this campus are practically non-existent. However, the theft rate at Colby is much greater than is indicated by this student survey. Colby's security system is not bad considering the amount of money budgeted, but there is room for much improvement. Hopefully this study will result in changes in the organization of the campus security office and the establishment of a public relations system which will allow Colby students to be informed about security problems occurring on campus.

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BIG / LITTLE

by Libby Corydon

Hundreds of boys and girls aged 8 to 17 are growing up in homes without a father. These children lack the friendship and guidance that can have a profound effect on their behavior. Often this "friendlessness" can cause behavioral problems, unhappiness, maladjustments, difficulty with the law, and a lack of faith in people and the world he knows. The purpose of the Big Brother, Big Sister Program is to offer these children hope and development through friendship with a big brother or sister on a one to one basis.

Big Brothers of America was started in New York City when a clerk of a children's court told a men's club of New York Central Presbyterian

Church that slum boys under ten years of age were being thrown in jail. The club members decided that they could best serve young boys by having each man concentrate on helping just one boy. It is estimated that some 100,000 boys have been steered toward a productive life as a result of the interest of their Big Brothers.

Who are the Little Brothers and Sisters? Mostly, these children are youngsters who have been deprived of the companionship and the guidance of a father or whose families are so large that attention cannot be given to each child. Although delinquency is part of the problem, the main concern is preventing possible problems that could arise from loneliness and unhappiness.

Who are the Big Brothers and Sisters? They are people who are willing to invest four hours a week to guide and direct, to provide companionship and understanding, to teach good work habits and sportsmanlike play, and to be available for and willing to receive confidences.

At Colby, there are about 66 students working

in the program. Once a week, they meet their Little Brother and Sister, giving them that much-needed personal attention. Activities include skating, swimming, tennis, slumber parties, baking bread, or knitting, just to name a few.

Many reasons were given as to why the students wanted to work in the program. Some have younger brothers and sisters at home and miss having the "younger set" around. Others just want to help. One big sister commented, "It's a challenge to keep thinking young and not getting so hung up on 'academia.'" It's good to be exposed on a personal level to people with a totally different background. "One learns to accept people for what they are."

For the children, it's "being able to talk and know that somebody is listening." One little girl did not finish her french fries from McDonald's. She quietly said, "I'm bringing them home for my brothers and sisters." With the help of this older Colby Brother and Sister, one little boy went from the first to second grade. "It's an ego trip. They really look up to you. Both of you mean something to each other," commented a Big Sister.

The only problem that seems to have arisen is that of transportation. Many children live quite far and it is often times difficult, especially in winter, to find rides. In some cases, the Monday afternoon bus conflicts with classes or else the little brother or sister is busy. Some suggested that the bus should also run at another time.

All in all, the program is working well, and everybody involved -- the children, their Colby Brothers and Sisters, and the parents of the children -- agree that it's a success. There will always be youths who need help, and through the friendship and understanding such as that offered by a Big Brother/Big Sister relationship, resources can be unlocked for those who are not moving toward full potential.

PRIMARY

by Louis Maisel, II

Most media analysis of the New Hampshire primary centered on elementary applications of New Math to politics. The Democrats had two winners; Senator George McGovern's 37% of the primary vote was more impressive than Senator Edmund Muskie's 48% so they were both deemed victors. On the Republican side, the 10% of the vote polled by conservative Ohio Congressman John Ashbrook demonstrated enough support to keep him in the race while Congressman Paul McCloskey, a progressive Californian, felt that his share of the vote -- 20% -- dictated the termination of his candidacy.

The political pundits had a field day explaining to millions of viewers why 37 was better than 48 or 10 better than 20. It was not that the concepts underlying these interpretations were so sophisticated -- any amateur could see that Muskie had not polled so well as expected, that McGovern had

gained some momentum, that McCloskey would have trouble raising money while Ashbrook was well financed. Rather the newsmen humored themselves with numerical niceties because they knew very little more after the New Hampshire primary than they had before. President Nixon, by maintaining a centrist position in his Republican Party, could not shut off dissent within the party but was assured of renomination. Muskie remained the Democratic frontrunner, but other donkeys were still very much in the race.

Of course, the political picture in neither party was significantly altered by the results in New Hampshire, but I am afraid that the political reporters on whom the public must rely so heavily missed much of the significance of that election. It is significant to ask why McGovern picked up support while Muskie lost it. It is significant to ask why an unknown California progressive polled 20% of the traditionally conservative Republican vote. It is significant to ask why Wilbur Mills' outlay of over \$200,000 resulted in only approximately 4% of the Democratic vote -- at the cost of about \$100 a vote.

I maintain that onetheme is constant in the answers to all of these questions. As they did in 1968 when then Senator Eugene McCarthy ran so strongly, as

they did in 1964 when Henry Cabot Lodge won on a write-in, the voters of New Hampshire have demonstrated once again that they would not be bought, that they would not be taken for granted, that they had to be won over by people talking issues to them on the grassroots level.

McGovern and McCloskey established headquarters throughout the state; they and their volunteers went directly to the voters and discussed issues, discussed why they were running for President, what they would do if elected. Muskie tried to rely on his reputation as a good man and a fellow New Englander; neither he nor his staff people ever came to grips with the specific issues concerning the people. The "good neighbor" theme was enough to win, but it was not sufficient to show electoral strength.

The comparison between Lodge in 1964 and Mills in 1968 is equally instructive. Each was essentially an absentee, undeclared candidate. The Lodge people had little money but many volunteers so they tried to educate the voters on the grassroots level. The Mills supporters had a lot of money but few volunteers; they tried a media blitz. Lodge won; Mills did poorly. Of course, other factors intervened, but the lesson should not be lost.

Political analysts are frantically trying to pre-

by Dick Kaynor

Colby students and faculty got a valuable and intriguing perspective on contemporary life in China last Friday evening, when Marshall Kaplan spoke to a packed audience in Lovejoy Auditorium. Kaplan, recently returned from a visit to the People's Republic of China, was a guest of Sydney Rosen, and spoke to an open joint-meeting of her government classes.

In response to an invitation to the Committee for a New China Policy to send a few visitors to the PRC, Kaplan and five others spent a month listening, watching, and talking in urban and particularly in rural China. They spent most of their time in Shensi Province, a remote area in northwestern China, where Mao Tsetung consolidated his revolutionary bases during the years prior to World War II (during the second Sino-Japanese War). Today this area is devoted to agriculture and coal-mining, all built within China's unique commune system.

Kaplan's description of China's communes made them sound like self-supporting miniature cities. Each commune grows its own food, builds its own roads and factories, and so on. There is a hospital in every commune, a medical center for every work brigade, plus a corps of paraprofessional doctors who are trained to handle a wide range of uncomplicated cases, from colds and minor injuries to normal childbirths.

Day care is provided for all children, beginning at 2 to 3 months. This is not required, and as alternatives some mothers stay home with their children.

In other cases the child's grandmother will care for it. Besides one or two women assigned to them, day care centers are largely staffed by retired women (frequently grandmothers themselves).

In addition to being freed from endless child care, women are permitted to have abortions at will, although "at will" can entail discussion with and opposition from family members along the way. The Party will try to resolve differences between a woman desiring an abortion and her family, but it is ultimately the woman's own decision. This availability of abortions is combined with greatly encouraged birth control programs in a national effort to slow population growth.

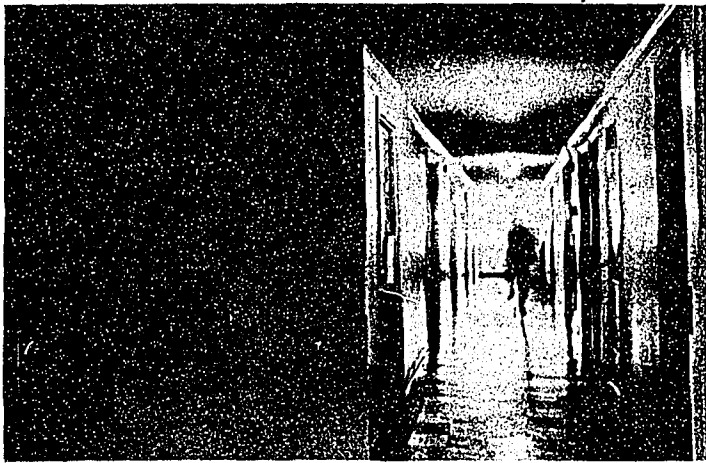
Women are represented in the Revolutionary Committees (which are the local governments in China); but they probably only account for 20-40% of all Committee members. Also, they are still sometimes placed in subservient roles which do not exactly reflect liberation. But in comparison with their pre-revolution status, they have made great advances.

Contrary to the impressions developed over the last few decades, family unity in China has not been disrupted by the Communists. The extended families of the old aristocracy do not exist in their old form. Since this has always accounted for only a tiny percentage of the total population in the first place, the change is not a sweeping one. Kaplan reported that the nuclear family has great strength, and that those separations caused by jobs are of a sort that have always existed.

中国人民

Political education begins for a child at the age of three years, when he spends 15 minutes a day learning Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The first piece children are exposed to is an essay by Chairman Mao entitled "Serve the People". This theme is continued throughout an individual's life. A young person's ambition in life invariably lies in becoming a worker, a peasant, or a soldier. From 'junior' high school on up through college, students temper their classroom theory with practice in the factories and in the fields.

Before a student goes on to college he must join a commune and work in the fields or in a factory. From there, on the basis of his diligence and political consciousness, he must be recommended by his work unit before applying for continued education at college. College students questioned by Kaplan revealed their post-graduate ambitions to be either to 1) return to their original factory or commune; or 2) to go wherever the Party wants them.



Togetherness

by Martha Bernard

Following the trustees' decision to allow co-ed housing on campus (Jan. 1972) the Deans have been working out the implementation of co-ed dorms in conjunction with the room draw system. Though still in preliminary stages, it is fairly well assured that Foss-Woodman, Dana, Johnson and Averill will be co-ed in September. Obviously, the numbers are still uncertain but from the feedback so far received from early decision freshmen, approximately 50% wish to be placed in co-ed houses. This is a higher percentage than approximated using evidence from other schools that have

recently incorporated co-ed living units. It is interesting to note that freshmen will make up approximately 40% of the entire campus in dormitories. This figure excludes men in fraternity houses (numbering about 240) and an anticipated 170 off-campus students. Therefore, the number of freshmen rooms on a particular floor and dorm will be determined on a quota basis leaving the rest open for normal room draw. There are two things to keep in mind in connection with this. First, a part of the recommendation for co-ed dorms presented to and accepted by the Trustees was, "That integration of classes in co-educational units be initiated, and in all other living units to the greatest extent possible." This will alleviate the somewhat problematic freshmen dorms, yet at the same time the so-called senior dorms will no longer exist, as such. Second, also written into the recommendation is the statement that, "The option of single-sex housing shall be available." As plans now stand the new dorms, East, and West dorms, Coburn and Mary Low, Roberts (Spanish dorm) and of course the fraternities will remain open to students not wishing co-ed housing. This option must be assured for any individual desiring it, though the actual practical aspects of the problem have yet to be worked out when more substantial figures are made available.

As to the physical set-up of co-ed dorms Johnson and Averill will have a floor by floor arrangement as will Foss-Woodman except that here, it will be established such that the fire doors on sec-

ond and third floors will provide the "physical separation" between male and female corridors. The only change of the physical plant itself will occur in Dana where swinging doors will be built on the second and possibly third floor as a separation between male and female corridors. This can be done at a minimal cost to the college and should produce a more successful set-up than the lop-sided sandwich that an alternate floor arrangement would provide. Dean Smith did not seem to feel that any major changes would have to be made in dorm staff arrangements.

At the Open Hearing on Co-ed Dorms it was suggested that if co-ed dorms were to be established at Colby, some of the off campus students might return to the dormitories. It is still too early to have any real evidence either pro or con on this theory. In any case the change to co-ed living should help create a more natural living environment. At a Workshop on Housing in Long Island, Dean Downing found that the general trend is going away from building new dormitories, both because of the high building costs involved and because of the movement to offer students a greater variety of life styles. It seems that Colby is following this trend in the establishment of co-ed dorms while continuing single-sex housing and off-campus living options. Though the wrinkles have not yet been completely smoothed out in the actual arrangement, the steps taken have been in the right direction, as Dean Smith puts it, "toward more reasonable changes."

Tripping Dick

by Ed Rockstein

There has been a ton of instant analysis cranked out over the past few weeks concerning President Nixon's "historic" trip to China and we were able to watch a bevy of correspondents falling over one another in an effort to be the first to make any particular inane observation of the patently obvious during the satellite coverage of the trip. It seemed particularly appropriate that the great anticlimax of the whole trip was a CBS special about our past misguided views of the Chinese as toothy Charlie Chans while Walter Cronkite was murdering the king's Chinese and Eric Sevareid was worrying about his fried rice and trotting out the expertise he gained in WWII (and has not improved since).

Everyone who has a grain of sense about international relations and domestic politics should appreciate the tremendous import of President Nixon's initiative to bridge the gulf between the US and Communist China, which he was particularly instrumental in creating. Moreover, everyone with this modicum of sense should realize the dangers that the President's making the trip personally engendered and we must compliment him and his staff and Chou En-Lai, too, for having avoided these pitfalls. Nonetheless, the professionals in the State Department and in political science seem to be in agreement that the same results could have been achieved through less heralded talks among professionals

(with less violence to our reputation among our international "friends").

As Paul McCloskey and others have pointed out, the major result of the China trip and its timing should be visible in the New Hampshire primary. (It has been pointed out that President Nixon's Moscow junket will probably be timed for the Florida primary bearing out this assumption.) When we calculate the risks, the possible results, and the apparent results as we can perceive them up to now, we realize that the risk was high, weighed against the success in terms meaningful to US policy, but the risks could have been minimized through a more private initiative. The stakes to be won were much higher for Candidate Nixon than for Chief Executive Nixon as the formulator of our foreign policy.

Perhaps the major gain for the people of the US was to be able to see in their own living rooms that the Chinese have stopped eating babies, have clothes on their bodies, and food in their bowls. Of course, our spectacularly insightful correspondents, who have been complaining of how managed the trip was and how they were permitted only to see what was intended for them to see, deserve kudos for noticing this after failing to notice that they had been led about by the nose for years in Vietnam.

The major loser in the trip has been the U.S. Department of State. Morale crashed at State as it became clear on TV screens around the world how totally Mr. Nixon emasculated the State Department and Mr. Rogers. It was clearer than ever before that Mr. Nixon has by-passed State and the foreign policy professionals for that consummate human chess player, Dr. Kissinger. The tragic consequences of this adherence to the architect of

our bulldoggedly stubborn Vietnam policy has become obvious to those not so callous to think that bringing U.S. troops home is just as humane as ending the war. Yellow people are human - we saw that on TV the last couple of weeks!

It seems that the trip got off to a good start beginning with the quiet but correct welcome Mr. Nixon received - absolutely what anyone in his right mind might have expected. This was skillfully turned around by the early and very special audience granted the President by Chairman Mao, coupled with the surprising toast by Chou at the first banquet; however, the ebulliently rising expectations of the press corps, China-watchers, and analysts at home were to be soundly disappointed. The final upshot seemed to be just about what was originally expected by the most conservative (and realistic) of the pundits.

We must, nonetheless, be grateful for this start at improving relations with China. It may indeed prove to be fruitful. The most impressive image burned into my mind as I sat bleary-eyed before the silver screen is the clean, quiet of Shanghai today - the humble but proud dignity of life now possible. When I ask myself if Chiang might have accomplished as much if he had the chance, I find only doubts for answers. The answers for China are not the best nor the only ones, but they are a good healthy start and tempered through friendship with the US they might be the start of a good future.

I'm delighted that the US and China have made the first steps towards a new rapprochement but I feel it would be a disaster if it should get anyone reelected in the process.

共和國

There is presently no graduate study in China, Kaplan said, because there is a continuing effort to eliminate and to avoid creating elites (intellectual or otherwise). Pure research has suffered as a result, because no new people are entering it. But, given the priorities devised by Mao, the overall effect has been successful. This does not, however, diminish the spectre of a crisis in technological development as the old researchers pass on.

The problem of elitism lay at the heart of the Cultural Revolution, according to Kaplan, as the bureaucracy had slowly grown away from the people. There was a re-emergence of class distinctions, due largely to differences in education. A younger generation was developing intellectually without revolutionary experience or communication with the masses of workers and peasants. The theoretical was overshadowing the practical, as the revolution faded in the distance.

Political re-education to rectify elitist attitudes began to be implemented in the "May 7th Cadre Schools", which were instituted in 1968. "Rotated bureaucrats" and volunteers built these schools with their own hands, and then spent from a few months to a couple of years acquainting themselves with the practicalities of mass life in China. Although not always an enjoyable experience for those sent away from their desks for re-education, the results usually included improved understanding of and communication with peasants and workers, and reduced self-centeredness and complacency.

Although his group did not have an opportunity to visit any military installations or to speak with any members of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), Kaplan did offer some ideas on the role of the military since the Cultural Revolution.

The PLA was used toward the end of the Cultural Revolution to stop the excesses and to bring a return to stability. The military was one leg of the three-in-one Revolutionary Committees which were instituted in this period to replace corrupted local government. But, Kaplan reported, the military has been almost completely withdrawn now. A slogan which was popular at the close of the Cultural Revolution--"the people should learn from the PLA"--is now followed by a new slogan that "the PLA should learn from the people."

Kaplan hypothesized that the fate of Lin Biao might possibly be linked to this apparent downgrading of the role of the military in government. It may be, he

said, that Lin pushed for continued military power in local politics even after the original objectives (e.g. return to stability) had been achieved. In return for such intransigence Lin may have been downgraded and sent out to a commune, where, if this is at all accurate, he is probably presently working and undergoing political re-education.

"Serve the People" is the theme of China today, as it has been a major theme in Mao's writings for half a century. Before 1949 there were more than one million people starving in China every year. Today, everyone is well-fed, clothed, and housed. Education is no longer only for the wealthy and aristocratic.

Crime has been reduced, although not eliminated. Granaries and bicycles are always locked, and capital punishment is still on the books for cases of murder or treason. Petty theft, as within one's commune, is dealt with by intensified political re-education about the need to assist society, not to put one's own selfish desires above the good of the community.

Kaplan's biggest surprise in China was the general feeling of relaxation. He was impressed with the easy atmosphere and attitudes and with the changes in China that have led to such a pleasant environment. This is certainly not the picture which has represented the last twenty years in the minds of many Westerners. "If the United States is ever going to deal with China realistically," said Kaplan, "We are going to have to do away with the old myths, including the concept that the Chinese people do not support their government and the Party."



OPINION

by Michael DeSisto
Assistant Professor of Psychology

There has been much concern in this community lately over the possibility of cutbacks in various academic programs, resulting in paranoia among faculty and students as to where and when these cutbacks will take place. I do not share this paranoia for many reasons.

First, a recent report by the Association of American Colleges has stated that more than 100 private colleges and universities are hovering on the brink of financial disaster. The average private college had underestimated its fiscal year 1971 budget showed that the average deficit was nearly eight times larger than it was two years earlier. The study went on to say that if such deficits continued unabated, nearly half of the nation's private colleges would be eligible for bankruptcy within ten years.

Thus, there is a real fiscal crisis for the private college. However, if the danger is recognized, this crisis may not be a bad thing, because it will provide the opportunity for an adjustment and shakedown that is long overdue in higher education, and I think that this may be the thinking of college administrators throughout the country. This adjustment and shakedown will involve the abolition of many misconceived customs and delusions in higher education that prevent necessary changes in the basic approach to education, and while small cutbacks here and there will suffice for the present, these minor adjustments will not be adequate in the long run.

What are some of these delusions of which I speak? One delusion that is evident is that of the omniscient professor. For the most part, we are an intelligent, articulate group, but we are also very insecure, probably because of our extended childhood and depen-

gency, while acquiring our credentials. For most of us, our total experience has been in the nurturant academic world, and it is unlikely that we could get a job outside a college setting for lack of a saleable skill. We are specialists, much like a bricklayer is a specialist, and because we are not specialists in administration and fiscal planning, it is unlikely that we could be of any real assistance in administrative decisions. We should have the power to recommend concerning academic policies, but ultimately, it is the administration and the Board of Trustees who are accountable for the stability of the institution.

Another delusion that must be abolished is that of academic freedom, which presumably is protected by tenure. Academic freedom, and as the Echo knows, freedom of the press, takes place in an academic, political, and social context, and therefore is not freedom in an ideal sense. What a professor says about a particular theory of point of view is determined by the facts that support the theory, and his position on a particular social issue is also determined by a political and social climate. In this context, I am reminded of the situation at Berkeley after Arthur Jensen published his article on Race and I. Q. How long do you think someone would last if he was a proponent of escalating the war in Southeast Asia or of doing away with black students? For the most part, academic freedom with these restrictions exists, and to argue that in 1972 tenure is necessary to protect academic freedom is utter nonsense. Tenure in 1972 provides job security --not academic freedom.

What does the tenure system do to an individual faculty member? He ends up constructing his life around D-Day, the day the institution will make a tenure decision about him. This results in much insecurity, especially since he has no idea about how he is to be evaluated, and gets very little feedback along the way. He is so insecure, he not only knows who is tenured and untenured in his department and their probable retirement dates. If he stays at an institution for six years and does not get tenure, he reduces his marketability because other institutions want to know what was wrong with him.

I would like to return to this issue of evaluation and accountability. Unfortunately, there is no such thing in the academic profession. With all our articulateness, intelligence, sophisticated scientific methodologies, etc., we have been either unable or unwilling to devise a system to evaluate the performance of the professor. We rely instead upon the "grapevine", or student "spies" to evaluate our peers. Certainly, peers would be the best ones to judge classroom technique and performance, but there is very little monitoring of professors in the classroom, and very little opportunity to comment on each other's performance. It is just not done.

At another level, we never evaluate the results of our instruction. If we were a carpenter and were hired to build a cabinet, our carpentry would be evaluated in terms of the finished cabinet. If one is a "teacher",

his responsibility is to arrange a set of activities to insure that students will achieve a certain level of competence in certain skills. The obvious way to evaluate the teacher is in terms of whether or not students acquire these skills. If they do not, then the teacher is ineffective. The blame does not reside in the student. Placing the blame on the student is akin to General Motors placing responsibility for poor automobile performance on the automobile. In this context, I am reminded of a story in which a professor is talking to someone about his job.

professor: "You cannot measure the effects of what I do."

friend: "Why not?"

professor: "They're intangible."

friend: "Oh! Why should you get paid for intangible results?"

professor: "Because I've been trained and licensed to practice."

friend: "Hmmm... all right. Here's your money."

professor: "Where? I don't see it."

friend: "Of course not... it's intangible."

Another delusion that exists and one that comes up frequently in conversations among faculty and students is the student-faculty ratio. The assumption is that with a smaller ratio, the individual student gets more attention. This does not necessarily follow. This ratio does not measure effectiveness of instruction or amount of attention received by a student, and certainly has no relationship to the worth of the institution. Many large colleges have achieved great effectiveness of instruction in large courses by the use of special programs of personalized instruction like the Keller plan. These programs, coupled with the use of the latest in electronic equipment, make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the teacher with larger and larger course numbers.

Of course, these possibilities are attractive to administrators of small colleges who are experiencing financial difficulty, because they, in effect, increase the productivity of an individual faculty member, which is really what raising the student-faculty ratio is trying to achieve. You do not have to be an economist to know that in order to balance a budget, production must increase proportionately to cost. In a recent report by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education it was found that faculty productivity has remained the same over the past 40 or 50 years, and we all know that costs have not been stagnant. The reason for the lag in productivity is that the "teaching template" has remained the same over the past 200 years in spite of all the research on new educational techniques.

There are serious problems facing the private college, both financial and ideological, which transcend the individual faculty member, student, and administrator. Thus, it is disturbing to me to see some students dogmatically oppose a proposal because the administration is for it. One way not to solve these problems is a power struggle between students and administration, or between faculty and administration. Each party involved must get outside its own vested interests in order to improve the quality of higher education.

es radioed to the mainland daily and a compiling of films and transcripts of the most committed and knowledgeable people in the environmental movement wrestling with the all too real problem of providing a future for life.

The proximity and cooperation of these men and women make, as they say in editorial offices, an excellent "peg" on which to hang stories. The

Con't on pg. 9

eco
eco
eco



The Need:

In June of this year the U. N. is sponsoring the most important environment conference in history. The Stockholm U. N. Conference on the Human Environment may well be able to awaken much of mankind to the deteriorating state of the biosphere and, beyond that, to provide many solutions to environment problems through its conclusions, proposed action and adopted policy. But, as pointed out by the Secretary General of the conference, Maurice Strong, the success of the conference is contingent upon finding means of capturing the imagination of people everywhere, in alerting them to the conference and its hopes, and afterward, in creating the fertile soil of awareness and enthusiasm in which actual programs and projects can take root and grow.

How to help focus the necessary attention on the Stockholm Conference? We have a plan.

The Plan:

Early in May a fleet of sailboats shall depart the eastern shores of the United States, destined to arrive in Stockholm on the eve of the conference. The crew will include environmentalists of international renown - scientists, philosophers and visionaries like Jacques Costeau, Gary Snyder, Buckminster Fuller, Pete Seeger, Barry Commoner, and Thor Heyerdahl, plus many sailors of lesser fame but equally deepfelt ecological conviction.

tions. The ultimate goal of this symbolic armada is a world in which man exists in balance with a richly varied and resiliently healthy environment; its immediate task will be to observe and report on the state of the ocean while creating, discussing and evolving methods of restoring health to mother earth.

Communications arteries include news releases

LAUNDRY DETERGENTS

Unacceptable:

Amway trizeme	52.5%	Peri	47.0%
Bio-Ad	35.5-49.0	Tide XK	43.5
Oxydol	30.7-44.5	Biz	40.4
Cheer	22.0-44.5	All	39.0
Drive	23.5-41.5	ABC	37.5
Fab	21.2-36.5	Sunlight	37.0
Duz	23.1-35.0	Ajax 2	36.0
Dreft	24.5-34.0	Salvo	35.3
Bold	30.2-32.5	Omo	35.0
Surf	30.5-32.0	Ajax	28.2
Breeze	32.0	Amaze	27.0
Bestline B-7	27.0	Punch	25.8
Explore	26.0	Maleo	25.0
Amway SAB	36.5		

Undesirable:

Cold Power	19.9	Gain	24.4
Bonus	22.3		

Reasonable:

Wisk	7.6-10.5	Trend	1.4
Cold Water All	9.8		
Diaper Pure	5.0		

LAUNDRY SOAPS

Reasonable: (All tested)

Instant Fels	9.0	Lux	trace
Maple Leaf	trace	Ivory Snow	trace

DISHWASHER COMPOUNDS

Unacceptable: (All tested)

Calgonite	42.0	All	45.0
Cascade	36.5	Finish	43.0
Amway	34.0	Swish	29.0

Miscellaneous

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Unacceptable:

Calgon Water Softener	75.5
Amway Water Softener	73.5

Undesirable:

Solvease	23.0
Snowy Bleach	22.5
Spic 'n' Span	21.0

Reasonable:

Arm and Hammer Sal Soda	trace-1.0%
Bestline Concentrate	trace
Lawson's Borax	trace
Explore Liquid	trace
Nutti-Clean OLC	trace

Javex Bleach	trace	Whistle	trace
Dutch Bleach	trace	Jet Spray	trace
Ajax All-Purpose	6.5	Lestoll	trace
Zero	7.5	Pinesol	trace
Mr. Clean	6.5		
Fleecy	trace		

Every liquid dish detergent showed a trace of PO₄

PHOSPHATE LEVEL

editorials

Earlier this semester the Echo noted that the Board of Trustees had refused to allow an Echo reporter into its meeting. At that time we thought this was just another in a series of isolated instances in which a Colby administrator, Trustee, or staff member had reacted irrationally to a student request with a quick "no" rather than with rational thought.

Last week another member of the Colby staff refused to speak with the Echo. This time Ansel Grindall, Operations Chief of B. & G., claimed that he had received no official word of Dana Hall's condition while the state claimed to have sent Colby such notification a week earlier. We find it hard to believe that this letter had not reached Colby from Augusta in a six day period. And though we know it is possible, we find it harder to believe that Mr. Grindall was not officially notified of this problem by the time our reporter reached him. If he wasn't notified, he should be doing some serious questioning about why which-ever administrator held back this notification did so. If he did know about it, we can only be appalled at his refusal to speak to us about this problem.

Yet, whether Mr. Grindall knew officially about this incident or not his refusal to speak to us has caused us to do some serious thinking about what we mentioned as a series of isolated incidents. We have thought about the Trustee refusal, Grindall's refusal, last year's Echo controversy, this year's handling of the 15:1 decision by a secret EPC sub-committee, and the general feeling of distrust surrounding the results of Con-Con. The result is that we are disgusted by what clearly emerges as a Colby administrative-decision-making syndrome. This syndrome is characterized by the administration's inability to face an issue squarely, its refusal to honestly present its problems to students and faculty and its absurdly exaggerated concern with public relations. We cannot come away from this realization without a further reaction: we are tired of the apparent lying, the secrecy, and the glossing over in pretty terms of every Colby decision. We understand the need for public relations in our dealings with forces and people outside of the college community. But if we cannot have the truth spoken bluntly and frankly between members of the community, we may as well not speak at all. We are tired of the communicative games we see being played all around us. We hope our administration will work to eliminate the secrecy, hedging and public relations jobs it does on students and faculty alike. Ideally, there is no national security problem at Colby College and speech can be truthful within our isolated community without it being damaging as we attempt to face Colby's problems together. Presently the Colby administration and Trustees seem to be the sole obstacle between this reality and that ideal.

It came as a surprise to many of us at Colby that Dana Hall, one of our newer dorms, was not in line with state fire regulations. Yet what is of greater amazement to the Echo is the fact that these violations have existed since the year the building was built. We wonder why no state inspection has been done in the last nine years. We also wonder why Colby does not constantly review dorm structure and equipment to ensure that both are in compliance with state regulations. In any event we hope that Colby will eliminate this problem quickly by making the necessary alternations. But especially we urge the administration to learn from this nine year mistake and to immediately review the conditions of all other college facilities and to bring these within state limits. Perhaps a periodic review of state fire regulations and dorm conditions will come from this lesson. We hope so and recommend yearly reviews.

Besides bringing Spring (we hope) and exams, second semester also brings numerous elections. Student Government elections, Con-Con elections, class officer elections, organizational and club elections, etc., all follow each other in quick succession. Each candidate must face numerous considerations. The recent election of Bob Levine points to a candidate's central responsibility. If you are going to run for an elective office be sure you really want the job and the work entailed. Simple. Evident. However, the resignation of Bob Levine from his newly won position of Academic Life Chairman makes the reiteration of the obvious necessary.

We do not wish to single out or castigate Mr. Levine. We understand that there may have been personal factors involved which compelled him to resign, but he does serve to illustrate our point.

5 letters

Dear Student:

There are many issues in this election year. The one in which we are specifically asking your assistance is achieving peace in Southeast Asia and securing the release of our Prisoners of War and an accounting of our men who are missing in action.

A Non-Partisan Political Action Committee, consisting of families and friends of POWs/MIAs, has been formed to keep this issue before the public, through the candidates, during the 1972 election campaign.

The POW/MIA issue, for better or worse, has become the focus for the settlement of the war. A negotiated settlement will deal with this. We are asking the students in American colleges and universities to make this a vital campaign issue. We think our interests lie together. The war is an issue - for the POW/MIA families, for the nation, and for the people of Southeast Asia. This is the THIRD Presidential election that POWs - some young enough to be your classmates and some old enough to be your fathers - have been imprisoned in Southeast Asia.

This year, 1972, is an eventful year in our country. It is the first time that 18-year olds will have the opportunity to express their opinions in a national election. Your views will have a great impact on our entire population. Because of this, we are writing for your support and assistance. It can be INVALUABLE to us. There are 11.5 million Americans between the ages of 18 and 20 who have previously been shut out of the nation's political processes. This year the young voter has the opportunity to have a major impact on the outcome of the elections. HELP US AND OUR MEN BY:

1. Writing letters to the candidates who are running in your state asking them what they are going to do if elected to settle the war and to gain the release of POWs and an accounting of the missing in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.
2. Appearing at rallies of each candidate who comes to your area asking him publicly where he stands on the issue of the war and how he proposes to achieve peace in Southeast Asia.
3. Contacting or writing the delegates to the Democratic and Republican conventions urging them to state their positions on achieving peace and securing the release of our POWs and an accounting of the missing.
4. Contacting the Representatives and Senators who are running in your State. The issue of the war and POW/MIAs will spill over into the House and Senate races running concurrently with the Presidential Campaign. It can be equally as important to contact them as to contact the Presidential candidates.
5. Writing to the state Democratic and Republican party chairmen stating your views on achieving peace and the POW/MIA issue. This can have an effect on the party platform.

Our goal is to elicit a clear statement from each candidate as to what he intends to do - a position on which he is willing to be judged at the polls. By election time we hope that all ambiguities in each candidate's plan will have been removed.

Please let us hear from you if there is anything that we can do to aid you in helping us in our campaign. We would be interested in knowing of any contact that you have made with candidates or delegates and what their response was to you.

Your involvement in this issue can be a strong moral force. VOTE FOR HIS LIFE. REGISTER NOW.

Sincerely,
National League of Families of American
prisoners and missing in Southeast Asia,
1608 "K" Street
N. W. Washington D.C. 20006

Editor's Note: This is a copy of a letter sent by Colby Student Doug Baumann to his local draft board. The Echo has reprinted it with his permission.

Local Board No. 43
268 N. Broad Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07208

Dear Sir:

Although I have a relatively high lottery number and can regard myself as "safe" in the sense that it is not likely that I will be conscripted, I find that I can no longer abide by the laws enforced by a government which tacitly admits its moral bankruptcy by perpetuating the slaughter in Vietnam. Instead of making murder more palatable, the recent stepping up of the bombing only serves to point out just how abhorrent our actions are because they must be obfuscated behind the euphemistic vocabulary of the military and the rose colored glasses of technology.

With the full knowledge of what my action implies, I am enclosing my registration certificate and notice of classification. I refuse to comply with the Selective Service System, the laws which pertain to it, and will refuse induction if given the opportunity.

Sincerely yours,
Douglas N. Baumann, Jr.



Colby Echo

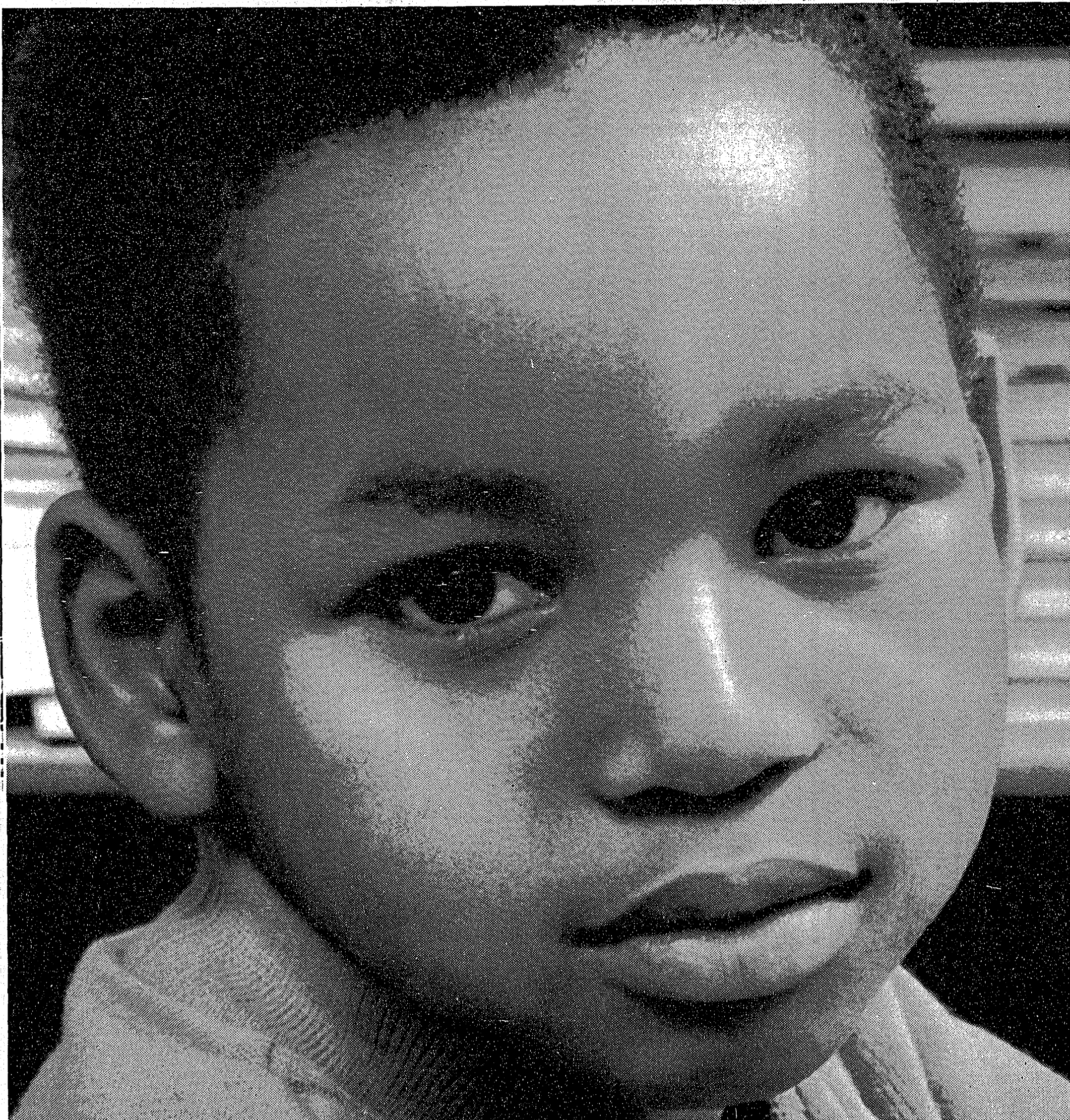
Office: Roberts Union, call 873-1131 ext. 240
Box 1014, Colby College, Waterville, Maine 04901

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Pictures talk. Some little boys don't.

Some inner-city ghettos have special schools. For little boys who don't talk.

Not mute little boys. But children so withdrawn, so afraid of failure, they cannot make the slightest attempt to do anything at which they might fail.

Some don't talk. Some don't listen. Most don't behave. And all of them don't learn.

One day someone asked us to help.

Through Kodak, cameras and film were distributed to teachers. The teachers gave the cameras to the kids and told them to take pictures.

And then the miracle. Little boys who had never said anything, looked at the pictures and began to talk. They said "This is my house," "This is my dog," "This is where I like

to hide." They began to explain, to describe, to communicate. And once the channels of communication had been opened, they began to learn.

We're helping the children of the inner-city. And we're also helping the adults. We're involved in inner-city job programs. To train unskilled people in useful jobs.

What does Kodak stand to gain from this? Well, we're showing how our products can help a teacher—and maybe creating a whole new market. And we're also cultivating young customers who will someday buy their own cameras and film. But more than that, we're cultivating alert, educated citizens. Who will someday be responsible for our society.

After all, our business depends on our society. So we care what happens to it.



More than a business.

OOM-PA-PA

by Nancy Alper

Although the Colby Band plays at football games and at several concerts throughout the year it has remained a relatively unknown entity in the college community. Fleming Fallon, president of the band, sees a two-fold problem. First, he feels that there is a need for a "definitive philosophy" to help determine the band's position in the Colby community. Secondly, he feels that the band would improve with a full time director.

Without a philosophy the band has been relegated to a subordinate position to the orchestra. As a result several of this year's scheduled concerts

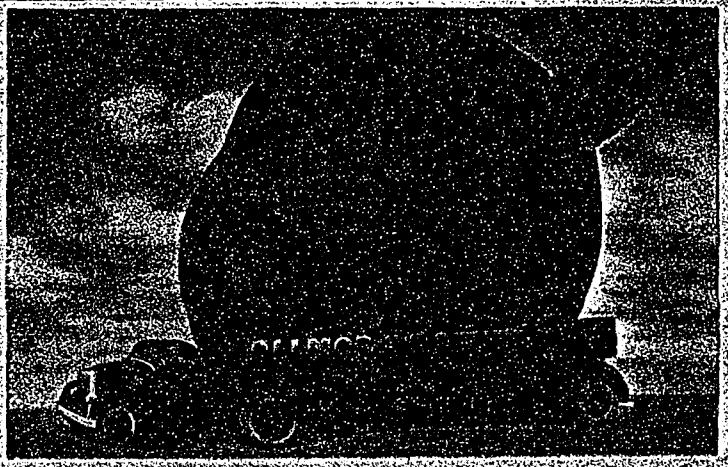
were changed because they were originally planned at times which might have hurt attendance at orchestra performances. This inferior place of the band has affected the attitude of its members. They feel that the band is not a serious musical organization. They play with the band simply for fun and enjoyment. Thus, many lack enthusiasm and some are apathetic.

The music department however is now in the process of evaluating the role of the band at Colby. It is trying to define its philosophy. Fleming hopes that the new philosophy will view the band as an organization dedicated to produce serious music.

At this moment a part-time director comes to the campus. He is here once a week for three to four hours. Because of this, according to Fleming, "Little personal attention can be given to individuals. Sectionals are possible but only at the loss

of full band rehearsal time." These problems could be corrected with a full-time director. A full-time director could inspire enthusiasm from the members of the band and attract "excellent musicians which are on hand but remain relatively inactive". An improved band would receive more support from the administration and the student body. As David Bailey, manager of the Colby Band, said, "It's a snowball affect."

The basic problem in hiring a full-time director is the financial difficulty. With the decrease in the number of faculty for the next year chances of adding to the teaching staff are slim. As a result the Colby Band is destined, for at least the next couple of years, to remain relatively unrecognized. Hopefully, however, there will come a time when students will not ask, "What is the difference between the band and the orchestra?"



Dedicated to a Brother

by Jeff Paul

In August of 1971 Capricorn Records released one of the best albums of the year--THE ALLMAN BROTHERS BAND LIVE AT THE FILLMORE EAST. Some six months later Capricorn has laid another gem on the public--"Eat a Peach" by the Allmans.

Whereas the four-sided Fillmore release captured this band at its best--live, "Eat a Peach" shows three different versions of the Allman Brothers Band. Side two begins where the previous "Fillmore" lp ended, as they begin an incredible 35 minute version of Donovan's "First there is a Mountain," which spans two sides. The instrumentation is flawless as usual, and for the first time listeners are treated to extended

solos by the band's two fine drummers, Butch Trucks and Jai Johanny Johanson. Imagine a thirty five minute cut without one second of waste! So that's sides two and four--"Mountain Jam."

Side three opens with two more live Fillmore tracks, Sonny Boy Williamson's "One Way Out" and Muddy Waters' "Trouble No More." Both songs serve to remind anyone who was ever fortunate enough to see & hear this band on a stage, that they are the strongest and tightest act in rock today. It is indeed a strange sight to see a crowd sitting still at one of their concerts.

In the middle of this side, we shift to the studio. "Stand Back" is a bit of pure funk with Gregg playing fine electric piano. Isn't it good to hear a real southern voice again? "Blue Sky" is very surprising in the first listening. Written and sung by lead guitarist Dicky Betts with vocal help from Gregg, the band shows still another side of its vast background on this track. The double leads by Dicky and slide master Duane Allman are mesmerizing as I listen to the last side Duane recorded in the studio. The side ends with a two minute rarity--just Duane and Dicky picking acoustic guitars on "Little Martha," which shows the great sense of unity these two guitarists have with each other.

As if this weren't enough, the boys present a side of what they've been doing in the studio since Duane Allman was killed on a motorcycle last November.

This is a different band without Duane, but everyone knew it would be. Yet what is encouraging in side one of "Eat a Peach" is how the five members of the group have pulled together. Bassist Berry Oakley is the new spokesman on stage, but on this studio

side, one is most impressed with the keyboards of Gregg Allman and the guitar of Dicky Betts. Dicky offers his own style of slide guitar playing on the opening track, "Ain't Wastin' Time No More," and doesn't Gregg sound like the bluesiest 22 year old you've heard!

The next track is an extended piece written by Dicky Betts, "Le Brers in A Minor." This is an instrumental that begins with several minutes of weaving avant-garde rhythms built around Betts' guitar. It then springs into a Latin-style tune, which I'm sure many will compare to Santana as they did "In Memory of Elizabeth Reed." Well, this is THE ALLMAN BROTHERS BAND! Dicky really shows his chops on this cut as he had done ever since Duane's death. It amazes me how an incredible guitarist has improved.

It all ends with a rather sad tune written and sung by Gregg, "Melissa." This song is pretty much a lament, and I think it concerns Duane and his demise. But it is very well done as Gregg picks acoustic guitar throughout. it.

As stated earlier, this is certainly a different band without Duane, but after seeing them in Providence last December and listening to these four sides, the Allman Brothers Band remains head and shoulders above the many groups making music today.

There is one thing that is rather uncanny to me and that is that none of the six musicians in this band, the band as a whole, or any of their albums, have been mentioned in any of the pop or jazz polls.

Well, no matter, this album's GOLD going out, so why not help yourself and "Eat a Peach" by THE ALLMAN BROTHERS BAND on Capricorn Records--DEDICATED TO A BROTHER: DUANE ALLMAN.

DANA Con't from pg. 1

section 52. Buildings designed for night occupancy shall have Type 1 or Type 2 emergency exit illumination." "Type 1" and "Type 2" are categories of the different types of emergency lighting that are acceptable to the state. These range from emergency generated lighting that automatically goes on in case of power failure, to special battery cell lighting that also turns on when there is a power failure.

The school is now accepting bids for the fire escape work that is expected to cost in the area of \$20,000.00. The state has not as yet set a date for the implementation of these emergency facilities, but it is expected that they will be done this summer. It is also anticipated that the state will go through the rest of the buildings on campus in the near future to bring the school up to date as far as fire codes are concerned. This will also have to be done in order to keep the school's insurance policy at its present level, because it is priced according to the amount of safety precautions that the school takes.

So, some ten years after the codes went into effect, Dana will finally be brought up to date with state, national and local fire regulations. But, as Mr. Palmer said "there is no present hazard."

SECURITY Con't from pg. 1

Student Survey at Colby College

	Male	Female
Have you ever had anything valued at more than \$10 stolen from you at this college?		
yes	15%	17%
no	85%	83%
Do you feel that the theft could have been prevented?		
yes	80%	86%
(prevented by locking door) no	20%	14%
How do you feel about lighting of the general campus? (Walks and dormitory entrances)		
excellent	19%	11%
adequate	59%	27%
needs improvement	16%	50%
needs drastic improvement	16%	12%
How do you feel about the lighting of the parking lots at this college?		
excellent	18%	10%
adequate	41%	47%
needs improvement	30%	37%
needs drastic improvement	11%	6%
Have you ever needed the services of a campus policeman?		
yes	31%	19%
no	69%	81%

If yes, then do you feel that you were able to contact him quickly enough?

yes	44%	50%
no	56%	50%

Do you think that there is a problem in your dormitory with undesirables walking through the corridors?

yes	4%	26%
no	96%	74%

If yes, at what hours do you feel the problem is greatest? ---Most students felt the problem was greatest on weekend nights and in the early morning.

How do you feel about the measures which have been taken in your dormitory to keep undesirables out?

excellent	18%	18%
adequate	74%	62%
needs improvement	4%	15%
needs drastic improvement	4%	5%

Are the undesirables who gain access to your dormitory

Colby students	67%	67%
other students	8%	7%
People over 20 yrs from the Waterville area	25%	26%

Have you ever been attacked by anyone while on this campus?

yes	0%	0%
no	100%	100%

Have you ever been attacked by anyone who picked you up at Colby Corner?

yes	4%	15%
no	96%	85%

All fifteen percent mentioned that they had been attacked by the grabber.

Do you feel that the number of security personnel is adequate?

yes	59%	59%
no	41%	41%

If no, at what hours does the shortage occur? ---Most students felt that the shortage occurred during the night.

Do you feel that the campus policemen should carry guns?

yes	7%	11%
no	93%	89%

When a disturbance occurs do you feel that the deans should be given the names of the involved parties?

yes	42%	26%
no	58%	74%

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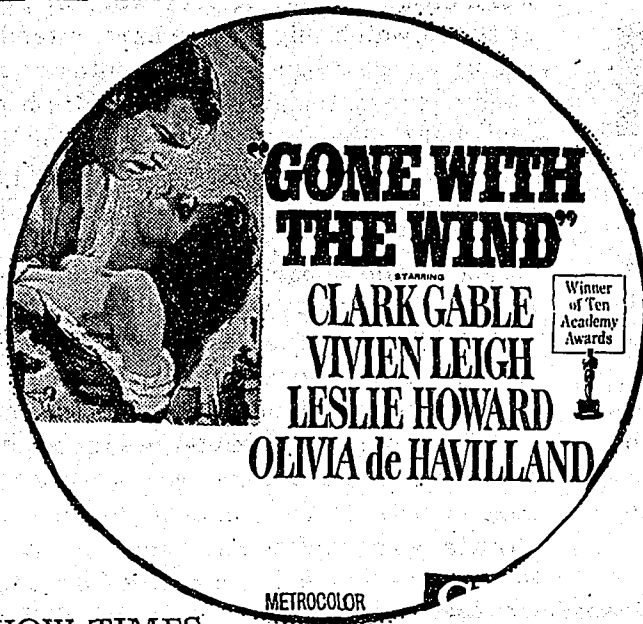
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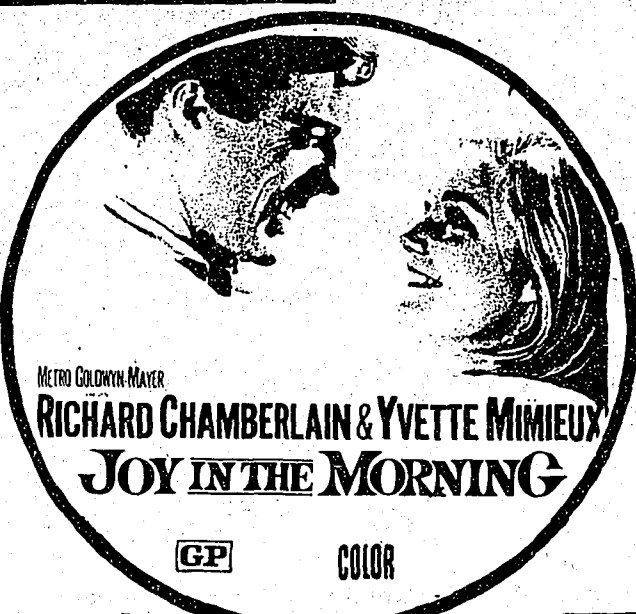
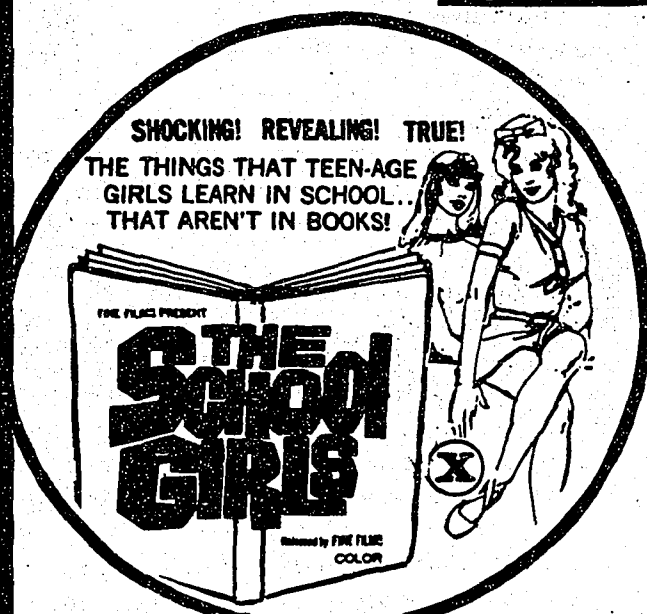
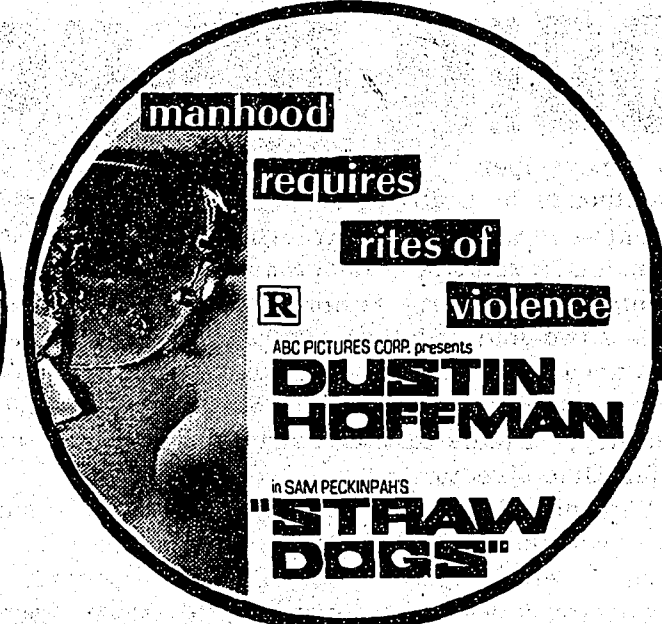
SHOW TIMES
ALL CINEMAS
EVENINGS: 7:00-9:30
SAT. & SUN. 1:30



Cinema Center

PHONE 873-1300
KENNEDY MEMORIAL DRIVE, WATERVILLE

BARGAIN MAT
SATURDAY \$1.00



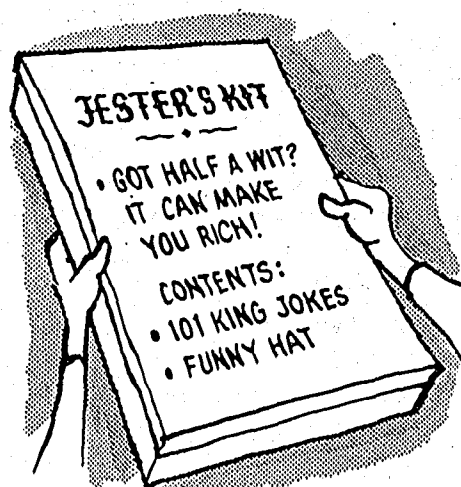
MORE THAN ONCE UPON A TIME



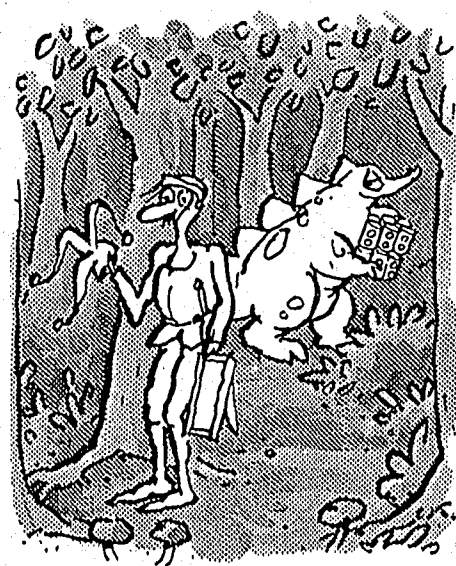
ONCE, A KNIGHT PREPARETH
TO WASTE A DRAGON,



WHEN HIS HAND WAS STAYED
BY AN OFFERING...



THAT PROMISETH GREAT
RICHES AND THE ACCLAME
OF ALL...



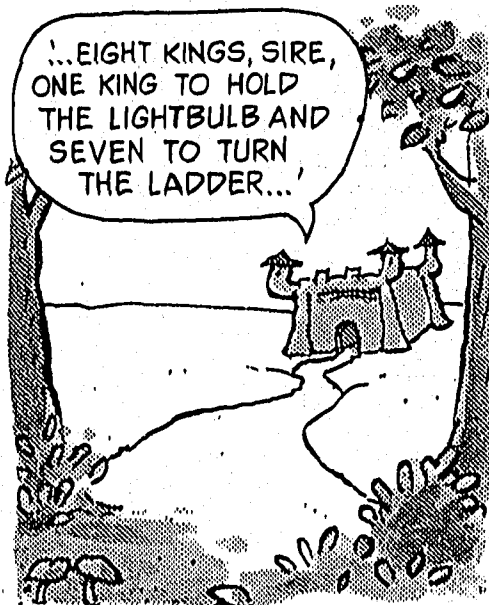
ENTRANCED BECAME THE KNIGHT,
AND HE PURCHASETH THE KIT
FOR THE TWO SIX-PACKS OF
SCHAEFER BEERE HE CARRIED...



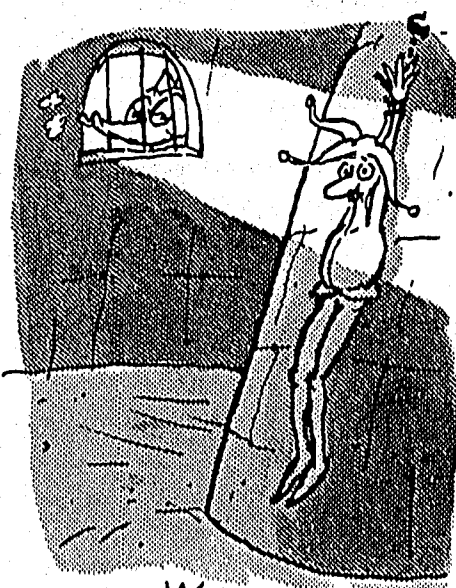
AND HE WORKETH ON HIS
ACT FOR MANY HOURS...



BEFORE GOING OFF TO
AMUSE THE KING WITH
HIS FIRST JEST...



WHICHE ALSO WAS HIS LAST...



WOODMAN

WHEN YOU'RE HAVING MORE THAN ONE

Schaefer Breweries, New York and Albany, N.Y., Baltimore, Md., Lehigh Valley, Pa.





"The Son Of"

The most adequate summary of Michael and Grainne Yeats' visit to Colby is expressed by The Great Man himself in his criticism of O'Casey's *Silver Tassie*: that after the first act it's a vacuum. Yet this harsh evaluation deserves qualification, for I enjoyed myself despite the fact that Michael was an incredible disappointment as "The Son Of."

Grainne's performance Sunday night was beautiful, warm, polished. Establishing instant rapport with the over-flow crowd, she sang and played the harp with an elegance that is seldom seen at Colby. The first half of her concert was devoted to old Gaelic ballads and the music of the early Gaelic harpers; the second, to more recent, tourist-type humorous Irish folk songs, rebel ballads, and love songs. The pieces that stand out in my mind are "Brian Boru's March Song" and Caroleen's "Farewell to Music" both instrumentals, "The Spanish Lady," a toe-tapping beautiful, funny

ballad, and of course the rousing anti-British song "Toc with a diddi didi" etc. (or something like that). The electricity of this song whipped through the audience, and her obvious delight in singing it created a fantastic togetherness and intimacy that seemed to convey not only Ireland's struggle but also the struggle of every oppressed country. Seeing the fire in her eyes I couldn't help thinking there but for grace and manners goes Bernadette. For an encore she sang "Molly Malone" restoring once again the pathos that characterizes the Irish. The reception afterwards was a typical Colby reception.

Senator Michael Yeats spoke that afternoon in Dunn Lounge. As Chairman of the Senate he is totally involved in the Irish political scene and devotes most of his energies to the Irish cause. He stated that partition was doomed from the start and that the problem will never be solved until North and South are united. Advocating radical reforms in the Stormont government, he answered the question of Orange backlash by saying that in fact there's nothing behind the threat and that the Unionists would fight only if unification seemed imminent. Unification, he said, would either come peacefully in fifty years through democracy (when the Catholics have the majority) or by an all-out civil war. He doesn't condone violence in any form though, and seemed to make a point of saying "we Protestants in the Republic" to afford a credibility to his claims of Orange discrimination. Yet the handful of people there heard a comprehensive, intelligent appraisal of the situation and a clarification of the Republic's policies. His attitude could be stated simply that we're all Irish despite the Boyne; but in the North the Unionists would say we're Anglo-Irish because of the Boyne, and thus the conflict. Yeats wants them to forget the Boyne, and realize that it's ancient history and that it's time to pull together into the 20th century. He's right, of course. Meanwhile, the British slaughter demonstrators and the IRA blows up innocent people.

In his lecture, *Yeats: The Public Man*, Senator Yeats could have easily referred us to Ellman and saved his voice. The fact that his interest is politics severely limits his perspective and instead of describing his father in any sort of comprehensive way, he portrays him as a bungling politician who, thought absent-minded, had a flair for chair-

ing committees. In the morning Michael stated candidly his feelings towards Maud-Gonne by saying, "Thank God she wasn't my mother!" His feelings toward her were more subtly shown in the lecture when he over-emphasized that Yeats was always a patriot and that Maud Gonne merely moved him into action. *Cathleen ni Hoolhan* was mentioned in passing and Monday Easter was said to have changed him utterly. As a senator, Michael said that his father enjoyed "the slow, exciting work of creating institutions," which aptly fits the son as well. In 1932 Yeats considered de Valera's victory "a victory of mobs over intellect," and because of his disillusionment became interested in the Blue Shirt Movement and Mussolini. But this flirting with facism was short-lived and only a reaction.

It was at this point in the lecture that Michael started to become "The Son Of", and in a moving way. He defended his father's philosophy as being "eccentric and incoherent and full of esoteric complexity," and as never wavering from his insistence on freedom of speech, the unhampered expression of human intellect. Yeats stated in his unpublished autobiographies that reality deepens with age and also the horror of governments - that the "ceremony of innocence is drowned." But Michael fervently restated that his father was from beginning to end John O'Leary's pupil and that "above all else, he was an Irishman." W.B. Yeats himself said, which I think characterized his last writings, that "I write for my own people, whether in love or in hate, I don't know which."

In the question-answer period afterwards Mr. Yeats was disappointing again. He really couldn't explain his father's feud with Sean O'Casey, equivocating when asked if it was essentially an aesthetic disagreement (the play wasn't up to the Abbey standards) or a political one (Yeats' conservatism versus O'Casey's communistic leanings). Asked about the troubles, he summarized what he had discussed in the afternoon. And when the Vision and Yeats' interest in the occult was asked about, Michael disclosed that his mother had intended to fake her automatic writing, but the spirits had taken over. His personal evaluation of this phenomenon was that he'd believe in ghosts when he saw one. Fair enough; yet emerges this anti-theoretical vision - the vacuum... a distant rumbling in Drumcliff? "Pardon, Old Fathers".



RAGTIME

by Gary Lawless

The first thing I wonder when writing about the Coffee House is why there aren't more people there, but this is the usual question asked about any Colby function existing without the graces of cold beer. Having already made my trip to Maurice's before going to the Coffee House Friday, I was playing a dual role.

This article/review is to be about Ragtime Eliot Kenin, a very enjoyable performer brought to Colby by the Coffee House. Playing ragtime guitar and kazoo, Eliot quickly won over his audience with songs such as: "Pick Your Nose," "floatin' all around on a belladonna cloud," "Swingin' on a scab," Phil Och's "Draft Dodger Rag," and "Where did Robinson Crusoe go singing of Teddy bear's Picnic" "Rubber Duck," and "Oh sweet Mary, she keeps it lubricated all the time," a song about a car that Eliot picked up from Pete Seeger (the song, not

the car). The audience was encouraged to sing along, make kazoo noises, and doodle-doo.

Eliot kept all the rowdies in a good mood, and was was even called back for an encore. The audience many of the regular Colby events faces, plus others, surely got a quarter's worth of entertainment, plus some good food and talk. I even succeeded in getting a free beer from someone after a while.

Between sets the crowd was treated to a real spectacle: two Vito-Finoed emcees, John Steer and Gary Lawless, doing reduced things. The waitress team, headed by Cindy "ten cents a dance" Genta, received special recognition for their outstanding performances, as did Tim Glidden and Ray Mazurek.

Next time you find yourself bored on a weekend go to the Mary Low Coffee house for entertainment, food, or anything else you can dream up. We aim to please.

PRIMARIES Con't from pg. 2

dict the effect of the 18 year old vote. Their time would better be spent exploring the implications of what was called New Politics in 1968, what has been old hat to the people of New Hampshire for some time, and what may affect many elections in the months and years ahead. Voters are becoming more concerned with issues -- especially the issues most salient to them -- and less concerned with personalities. If this is so - and I view this as a trend whose future course is far from certain - this development is significant for politicians to recognize and beneficial for our system as a whole.

New Hampshire was only the first of some twenty four primaries this year. The Florida primary, which will have been decided by the time this article is printed, seems to support my thesis. The busing issue is most important to the voters and has dominated the campaign. Floridians have shown more interest in a non-binding referendum on that issue than in any of the sundry candidates tripping over themselves as they crisscross the state. The candidates themselves have recognized this and are gearing their campaigns to that issue, both as it is interpreted in Florida and nationally.

The nominations will not be determined by the Florida primary any more than they were in

New Hampshire. Some pattern will develop from the flock of primaries throughout April and May. Brinkley-Severa id-Reasoner-Wicker-etc. will certainly point out these trends as quickly as they are visible - to their eyes or anyone else's. It would benefit us more to see how these primaries are fought and on what they are decided. We all know that incumbents have a great advantage, that money and television exposure aid a candidate; these factors will not change. But it is perhaps most significant to watch these primaries to see if issue discussion does gain in prominence, to see if the candidates feel required to take specific stands on controversial subjects, to see if the voter begins to say, "I've seen the pretty face, I've heard the meaningless platitudes and I'm tired of them. What are you for? Where do you stand? What will happen if we elect you?"

ECO Con't from pg. 4

dramatic approach, and the literary and audio-visual documentation, feed naturally into a system of media connections that make it possible for this event to provide THE inspirational moment of 1972. Without such a bold and imaginative impetus, we cannot expect the conference to generate bold and imaginative - or effective - action.

The Reality:

The impact of this pre-Stockholm drama will

depend on its size and scope. Our concept of the trip is primarily metaphoric; if it is viewed as a transportation system we will have wasted a great deal of physical, financial, and moral energy. To succeed, we must interest not only "important" people but anyone willing to give their time and support, at personal inconvenience, to such a venture. And yes, we need boats - as many as possible. If you have read this far, and have some conceivable access to a wind-driven craft capable of crossing the Atlantic, please contact us immediately. We also need organizational help, celebrity and media inputs, sailors, money, and dock space in Stockholm. Add to this list as you wish: any feedback/ideas/resources/aid and comfort offered will be gratefully accepted. But we need them SOON! Although a number of commitments have already been made, if by mid-March the project doesn't seem to be assuming proportions essential to success, we will be forced to abandon it.

So - can you help? Stupid question. Another try. Will you help?

Our address is EUBL (Earthlings United for Better Life) 707 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501. Our phone is 505 983-9954. (What better place from which to plan our ocean voyage than the great Southwest??) Donations made qft to Frontera Del Norte and earmarked "for EUBL" are legally tax-deductible. Godspeed!

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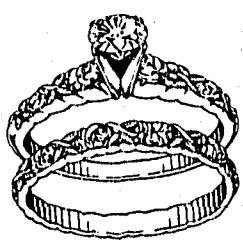
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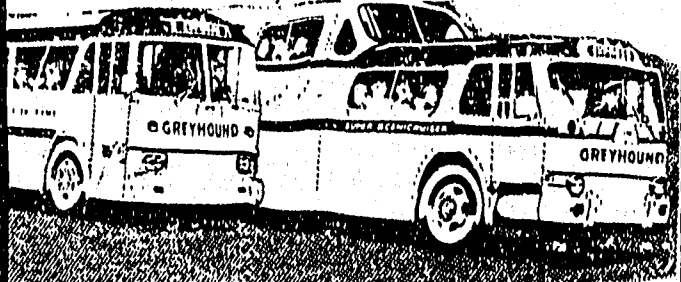


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BRIEFS NEWS

Con-Con Delegates

Class of 1972

Sheila Marks	82	SA
Dick Kaynor	66	SA
Tim Carey	82	SA
Jeff Paul	56	SA
Peter Vose	75	SA
Sally Chester	73	

Class of 1973

Chris Lyman	67	SA
Andy Koss	51	SA
Ken Eisen	53	SA
Betty Robinson	52	SA
Rick Gawthrop	60	
Fran Gates	50	

Class of 1974

Jody St. Hilaire	50	
Linden Summers	48	SA
Laurie Lipman	45	SA
Frank Fiore	43	SA
Jackie Olivet	42	
Reginald Blaxton	39	
David Power	39	SA

Class of 1975

Gloria Payne	56	SA
Arthur Levering	51	SA
Deanne Herman	55	SA
Deborah King	64	SA
Ken Waldman	64	SA
Steven Margulis	59	SA

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Fri. 3/17 - Opens 8:30 with DAVE MANN and his RAGTIME PIANO. And the premiere performance of ORANGE ROCK. This new jazz and blues band featuring the funky voice of Ed Reed backed up by Peter Chase, Dave Mann, Ken Gross, and Jim Smitt promises to round out an evening of good entertainment. Homemade food, exotic teas and coffees provided. Cover charge only 25 cents.

SPECIAL GUEST ATTRACTION

Sat. 4/18 - 3:00 Informal jamsession - workshop with BUDDY GUY and JUNIOR WELLS. Sponsored by STU-G. Admission 50 cents (closed Saturday night)

WALKER SCHOLARSHIPS 1972

There are available for the summer of 1972, four (4) Walker Scholarships for study and travel in Latin America. Each award is for seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750).

The following guidelines, based on the will of the donor, will be used to make the awards.

1. Some competence in the Spanish language.
2. Attendance at the Summer School of the National University of Mexico or another approved school in Latin America.
3. Preference will be given to students with Junior standing.
4. Awards will be made only to students with who would otherwise be unable to finance such a study program. Such need must be demonstrated.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from Professor Kellenberger, Lovejoy 331.

Applications must be submitted by April 14, 1972. Awards will be made by April 28, 1972.

The Whitney Museum of American Art brings to Colby the film SKEZAG. David Bienstock, curator of the film, says, "One of the most fascinating impromptu dramas captured on film revealing the ghetto and drug world, its sensitivity, genius, and pathos as it has never been seen before." The film will be shown at 7:00 and 9:30 in Lovejoy auditorium on Wed, March 22, sponsored by the Dean of Students Office. No admission charged.

NEWS BRIEFS

Calendar -

- Friday March 17**
8:00 - Powder and Wig presents a grab bag of one-act plays:
"The Lesson" (Eugene Ionesco), "Line" (Israel Horowitz), and "Self-Accusation" (Peter Handke), To be given in Given!
\$1.50
- Sat. March 18**
8:00 - Powder & Wig presents One Act Plays
8:30 - Student Government presents Taj Mahal et al. in the Fieldhouse \$3.00 admission charged.
- Sunday March 19**
7:00 - Meeting of the Christian Science Organization in the Rose Chapel.
8:00 - The Colby Community Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Ermanno Comparetti playing "Peter and the Wolf" Vivaldi's Concerto in D-minor for Viola and Orchestra with Matthew Zwieg '72 as soloist, and other selections. Runnals Union.. Students Free
- Mon. March 20**
1:30 - Workshop with Suzanne Bloch in the Band Room of Bixler.
7:00 - Lecture by Josephine Mitchell of S.U.N.Y. (Buffalo) in Bixler. Sponsored by the Math. Department in cooperation with the M.A.A.
8:30 - "Music in Shakespeare's Time" - a concert given by Suzanne Bloch in Given Aud.
- Tues. March 21**
4:00 - Tea for those students interested in Government Major - Smith Lounge
- Wed. March 22**
4:00 - Tea for those students interested in the History Major in Smith Lounge
6:30 - Band Rehearsal in the Band Room
8:00 - Baroque Society in Bixler 212
8:00 - The Colby Glee Club, directed by Peter Re, singing Vivaldi's "Magnificat" and other selections. The concert is free and will be held in Lorimer Chapel.
- Thurs March 23**
1-5 - Distaff and Faculty Craft Exhibition in Millett Alumni House All are welcome to attend.
7-10 - Distaff and Faculty Craft Exhibition and Social Evening. Refreshments, good fellowship, door prizes at 8:30 and 9:30. All are welcome.
- Fri. March 24**
10 a.m. - HAPPY SPRING VACATION!!

Tuesday, April 4th is the last day for submitting work to make up Conditional Failures in the 1972 January Program.

Notice from the Office of Career Counseling, Interviews: Hartford National Bank and Trust, March 20; Aetna Insurance Company, March 21; Teaching-South Windsor, Conn., March 22; Teaching-Salem, N.H., April 6.

All freshmen, sophomores and juniors applying for financial aid for the 1972-73 academic year must obtain the Parents Confidential Statement in the Financial Aid Office (110 Lovejoy) between March 7 and March 31. Completed Parents Confidential Statements must be returned to the Financial Aid Office by April 20.

Freshmen are cordially invited to the meetings of all departments in which they may be interested. At each meeting a member of the department will speak informally on the major in that particular department. Freshmen who have conflicting classes should attend the classes; they may arrange to talk individually with a member of the department(s) in which they are interested.

DANCE LOVERS - GOOD NEWS!

YURIKO'S Dance Company, a modern dance group of New York City, will give a concert on Thursday, March 30, 1972 at Pickard Theater on the Bowdoin College Campus. The performance will begin at 8:00 p.m. Tickets may be ordered.

Robert O'Neally, teaching fellow at Harvard, will speak on New Black Aesthetic in Runnals Union, 8 p.m. Monday 20th. Mr. O'Neally teaches Afro-American history at Harvard.

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