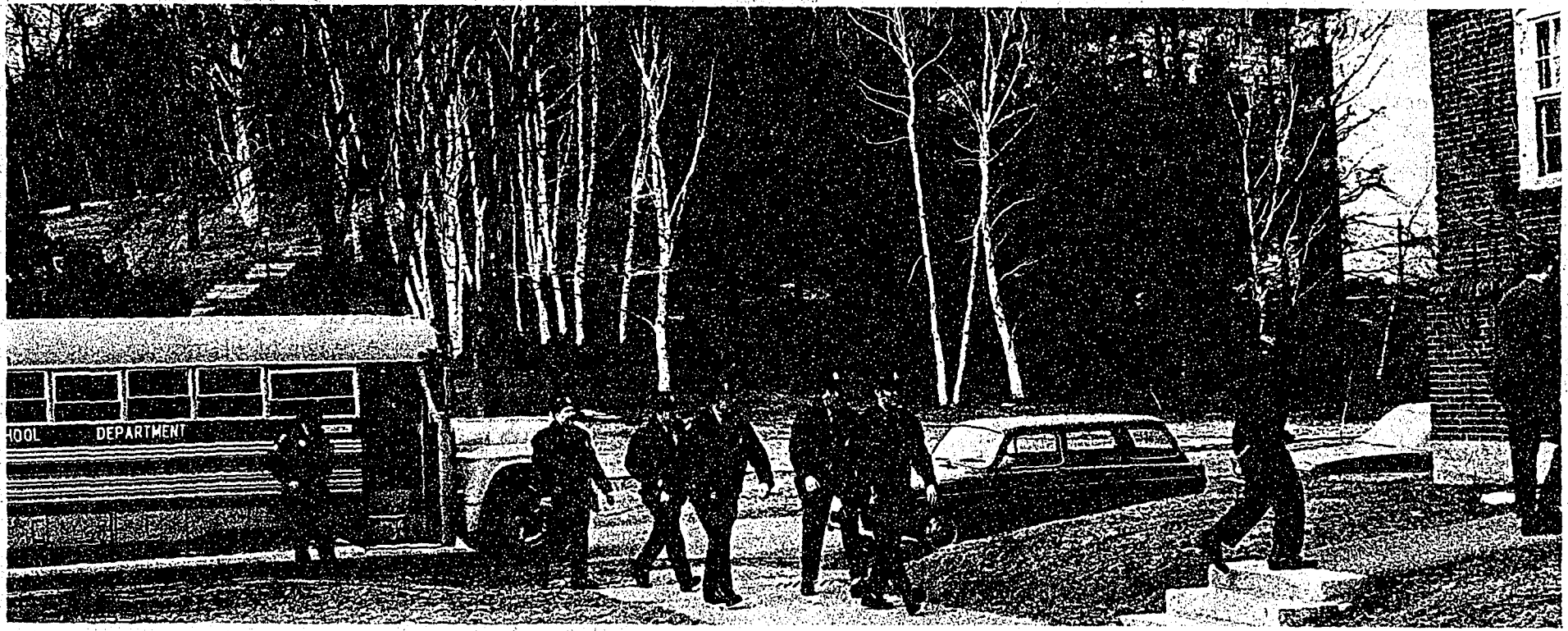


# Colby Echo

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by Dave De Long.

Civil disobedience has found Colby College. Early Monday morning ten students were arrested for refusing to vacate the Air Force R. O. T. C. office in Averill which they had occupied since Friday afternoon.

The ten students had been suspended at least until September 11 when they failed to leave by 7:45a.m. as warned by Dean Wyman fifteen minutes earlier. At that time four students had left.

Arrest came about 8 o'clock. The Waterville police arrived in a city school bus and six officers and Chief of Police, Ronald Laliberte, entered Averill and removed the protesters who left peacefully. A crowd of about 100 students and faculty looked on chanting "R. O. T. C. out, no suspension" and cheering the ten students.

Those arrested and suspended were" juniors, Karen Kruskal, Ward Briggs, and Bob McGurn; sophomores, Lyndon Summer, Roy Buck, Doug Baumann, Pat Lynch, and Scott Smith; and freshmen Marc O'Connor and Dave Porteus.

Last Thursday in response to the stepped up bombing of North Vietnam and protests at other schools an all campus meeting was called to discuss anti-war activities and a possible strike. Over 300 students attended the meeting in Runnals where several members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War spoke and showed a short film of veterans discarding Vietnam medals at a protest in Washington.



The central issue of the meeting became the presence of R. O. T. C. on campus and it degenerated into a shouting match between a vastly outnumbered group of R. O. T. C. supporters and those against the presence of R. O. T. C. on campus. When the meeting broke up a number of small groups formed to discuss different ideas brought up at the meeting.



One group met to plan a protest against R. O. T. C. and out of this came the plan for a rally on Friday to protest the presence of R. O. T. C.. The possibility of an occupation was also discussed.

Early Friday afternoon soon after the rally began a number of students indicated their intention to occupy the R. O. T. C. office. Moments later about 22 students entered Averill and quickly and quietly filled the small office. They were greeted by the commander of Colby's wing Lt. Colonel Don Harris who had had coffee and doughnuts waiting when students occupied his office two years ago.

A small picket line formed outside the building in support of those inside but this didn't last long.

Fourteen of the group quickly indicated that they would remain in the office as long as R. O. T. C. was on campus or until they were arrested. However, they also emphasized that their tactics were totally non-violent and that they would not disturb any of the property in the office.

President Strider's first reaction to the incident was, "I stand by my statement of April, 1970." At that time after the chapel takeover he said, "...henceforth trespass or denial of access to a building at the college will bring legal action as quickly as it can be arranged, irrespective of the motives of those who are engaged in the illegal action."



At 3:30 that afternoon Dean Wyman went to the office and warned the group that if they didn't leave at five o'clock the case would probably be given to Student Judiciary. When discussing his position on the takeover he said, "The right of a small group, no matter how impassioned they may feel, to plague the moral conscience of another group through force is a right I can't subscribe to."



An hour later President Strider visited the office and asked the students to leave by five. He told the protesters that there was no correlation between A. F. R. O. T. C. and the Vietnam war. Strider called the occupation "disconcerting".

At five o'clock the students refused to leave and Col. Harris was unable to close the office. As he did throughout the occupation, however, Harris "kept cool" and was very cordial to the students.

Late in the afternoon when it became clear that the students weren't going to leave, Student Judiciary met to decide what it would do with the case. Finally, late Friday night after hours of discussion and consultation with Strider, Wyman, and Harris, the body sent a letter to those in the R. O. T. C. office. The letter was in



effect a student injunction warning the students that if they failed to leave the office by 7:30 Monday morning the case would be turned over to the Administration which would "take whatever measures it deems necessary."

When asked about handling a case of civil disobedience, Chief Justice of Stu-J Swift Tarbell said, "It is a given fact that some kind of action is going to be taken against these people and if there's anything Stu-J can do to mitigate the issue before it goes to civil authorities it's worth a try."

Tarbell delivered the letter to the students and urged them to leave but they refused. Many students read Stu-J's action as an attempt to buy time for the protesters.



The fourteen students remained in the office all weekend although seldom were they all there at the same time. They slept in shifts because the office was too small to handle them. The door remained open at all times and the R. O. T. C. issue was debated endlessly with the many people who dropped in. Several workshops were organized for Saturday afternoon and plans were made to use the office for draft counseling.

Harris visited the office a number of times over the weekend to check on the condition of the office property and the students themselves. At one point late Sunday when Harris expressed concern for the property in the office, one protester said, "Just think of it as fourteen people in there guarding your files."

Sunday night the group talked to a lawyer to clear up some legal technicalities and they discussed at length the administration's alternatives in the situation and what their reactions would be.

Soon after seven o'clock Monday morning Wyman spoke to the group and promptly at 7:30 returned with a written statement saying that any student remaining in the office after 7:45 would be suspended until at least September 11, 1972. Those who couldn't risk suspension left at that time.

Fifteen minutes later Waterville police moved in and made the arrests in a matter of three or four minutes.

Throughout the occupation student opinion of the tactic was very divided to say the least. At a meeting Saturday morning Stu-G voted ten to three with four abstentions "not to support the sit-in". Although the group was gaining support during the weekend, student backing was not really significant until the suspension order was given. Early Monday evening Stu-G passed a resolution condemning the suspension and asking that the case be given back to Stu-J. But the immediate reaction to the suspension of the ten students was a picket line around Eustis. However, this was not maintained.

Bail was set at \$100 and was raised that morning by faculty members. Arraignment will be this Tuesday at 9 a. m. downtown. Chief Laliberte said after the arrests that the actions of the police were determined "by the conduct of the individuals which was very passive and I must commend them on that."

Stu-G took an opinion poll on R. O. T. C. at noontime on Monday and the results were as follows: those in favor of keeping R. O. T. C. on campus, 284; those in favor of keeping it on campus without academic credit, 203; those in favor of eliminating it from campus, 367; and those uncommitted, 32.

Late Monday afternoon Wyman held a meeting with the suspended students and told them that if they left campus by noon Tuesday they could return to school May 8 instead of September 11. This reduction of the suspension according to Wyman was due to the orderly and peaceful nature of the sit-in and their cooperation with arresting officers. The students didn't buy the reduction immediately because although better than suspension for the rest of the year, the principle of the Administration's action disturbed many.



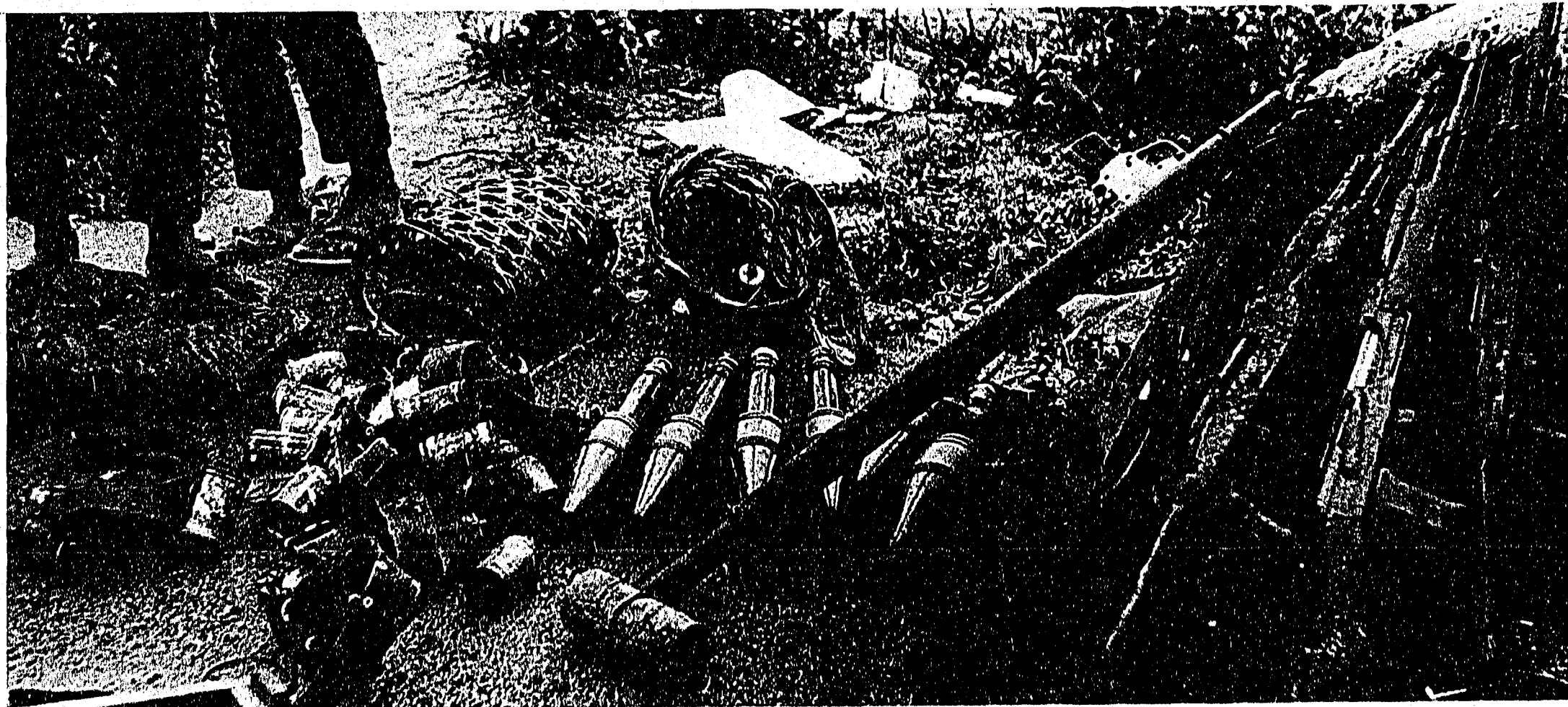
At an all-campus meeting Monday night attended by over 300 students, McGurn and the others arrested asked that the student body not divert its attention away from the original issue because of the suspension. Student opinion was divided as to what should be attacked first. Finally it was decided to "pay Eustis a visit" and organize from there.

Tuesday morning 250 students "visited" Eustis, some studying, some planning ways of protest, and some just talking with administrators. However, by the middle of the afternoon students left the administration building to work in groups on different protest activities.

All ten suspended students accepted the administration's compromise and left the campus by noon Tuesday until May 8.

The Administration seems to have underestimated the commitment of those in the R. O. T. C. office in thinking that the threat of suspension would scare them out. They backed themselves into a corner because they aroused much indignation in the Colby community by suspending the students and when they reduced the suspension Mayor Richard Carey attacked the Administration and threatened to send the school a bill for the use of the police. However, a meeting between college officials and Mayor Carey on Tuesday afternoon straightened things out.

Whether the occupation of the R. O. T. C. office was successful cannot be determined immediately but the Administration through its stand on the takeover has guaranteed that any future civil disobedience on this campus will not be taken lightly by the protester or the college.





by Michael Havey

"Go to Maine, any citizen of Portland will tell you the Gannett family is well known there. The Gannetts, he will tell you, are newspapermen, they are in power companies, in banking, and in a lot of other things."

---from a biography of Guy P. Gannett

The trend in business all over the country is toward monopoly. The newspaper business is no exception. When a newspaper gets a hammerlock on a city it is generally considered an impairment of free press. But when an entire state is controlled, things look much worse. The state of Maine is in the dubious position of being able to boast a near monopoly in newspapers.

The Gannett Publishing Company had its beginnings in the mid-19th century in Augusta. There, a small mail order and newsy-folksy periodical named "Comfort" was published by William Gannett, and mailed to various subscribers, most of whom lived far out in the country. It was the kind of periodical that country dwellers liked to read in the 1800's containing bits of homespun intelligence, and advertising.

Old William Gannett could probably have been quite happy with his modest "Comfort" magazine, but his son Guy had greater ambitions. Newspapers were in his blood.

Upon taking over the family business in the early part of this century, Guy moved fast. He acquired the Morning Sentinel in Waterville in 1921, the Portland Press and the Portland Herald in 1921, and the Kennebec Journal in Augusta in 1929. Soon after, the Gannett's only competition in Portland, the Evening Express and the Sunday Telegram were also bought by Guy Gannett.

With all his father's "Comfort" money spent on buying up old or defunct newspapers (some of his acquisitions were in serious financial trouble) Guy might have looked a little silly to his staid, conservative Yankee friends. Natives of Maine don't like to see someone make a big splash, by flaunting his ambitions. But Guy Gannett knew something that many Downeasters didn't know: Success is measured by size and money. By almost controlling the State's news media, Guy Gannett became a very powerful man. You don't have to be a newspaperman to run a newspaper.

Gannett was appointed Vice President of the First National Granite Bank (one of the state's largest banks) and Vice President of the Central Maine Power Co. He served in the Maine House of Representatives and the Maine Senate. Finally, Guy Gannett realized a dream of many businessmen. He became a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Guy Gannett dies in 1954 after having built an empire in Maine. His holdings, including WGAN television and radio in Portland, generate an annual income of \$10 million per year, and employ almost 1000 people throughout the state. The entire southern part of Maine (where almost all the population is) is blanketed by the Gannett papers in Portland, Augusta, and Waterville. To complete the sweep, on Sundays, the Portland Sunday Telegram, the only Sunday published, has total coverage of the entire state.

The local Gannett newspaper in Waterville, the Morning Sentinel is of particular interest because it is the morning paper for much of the Colby community. The first paper bought by Gannett, it is representative of

the newspaper chain.

Students and faculty regularly complain and ridicule the paper, calling it a dull and insipid little daily. The best that can be said of the Sentinel is that it is a mediocre, small-town paper.

Few people realize that the Sentinel is this way on purpose. There are no controversial articles, no features, and no in-depth reporting. The Sentinel is in business to make money, and money is made from advertising. The businessmen who run the Gannett chain do not want to offend the advertisers who have made the company rich. In-depth reporting, and close monitoring of government and industry by the press just stirs people up against the community's establishment. How would it look if the Morning Sentinel were to launch a series of articles detailing the pollution of the Kennebec River by Scott Paper Company? Hundreds of jobs would be jeopardized. What could be accomplished by investigating the charges that Waterville is suffering from rampant development? People might get agitated against local businessmen. The Sentinel prefers to congratulate Scott on whatever modicum of accomplishment it has made. And the paper laments the fact, in an editorial, that Waterville has one less shopping center than Augusta.

Equally important, there is no demand for a "good" newspaper around Waterville. People are more interested in reading about what happened at the last Albion Grange meeting, or when the next church social is than studying an analysis of the last mayoral election.

The staff of the Sentinel reflects and dictates the predominantly second-rate nature of the publication.

Howard Gray is listed on the masthead as publisher, but he's not a newspaperman, he's a businessman. As a vice president and director of the Gannett company, he is the company's representative in Waterville. He oversees the paper's general financial situation.

Robert Drake is the real managing editor. He gets the paper out each day, and oversees all editorial production. He also writes a few editorials a week on matters that concern him. Mr. Drake is approaching retirement soon, and in summer months enjoys retreating to his house on the coast.

Clayton LaVerdiere is assistant to Drake and heir apparent. He is also the chief reporter, and handles all the difficult assignments. He is generally regarded as the only professional on the staff. He was appointed to his position over Harland Durrell, the sports editor, who had seniority.

The Sentinel has two full time reporters, John Bachellor and Bob Fowles, both hungry for news in a small town. They spend much of their time writing obituaries and covering traffic accidents.

The great unsung hero of the Morning Sentinel is Tina Savarin, who is responsible for all 45 middle-aged women "correspondents" writing from Albion, China, Vassalboro, Madison and many other Maine hamlets. This is where the bulk of the local news comes from each day, arriving by greyhound bus and milktruck. It makes for good, pleasant news.

Embarrassing news generally is kept out of the Sentinel. When, in May 1970, 200 Colby students picketed President Strider's house in support of the black students' demands, no report appeared in the Sentinel. Senator Margaret Chase Smith spoke to Colby people from the steps of Miller library in May, 1970. She very embarrassingly didn't know the answers to questions from the audience (she constantly asked her aides what to say), and generally turned in a poor performance for a public official. The Sentinel, however, hailed her as "Woman of the Year", and called her talk, "in the best tradition of academic dialogue. This is the kind of thing that education is all about."

But let's return to the main office of the Gannett chain, and take a look at top management.

When entrepreneur Guy Gannett died in 1954, he was succeeded as President of the company by his second daughter Jean. She had been very close to her father, having previously worked in the company in various positions: Assistant Treasurer, National Ad Manager, and Executive V. P. Jean Gannett's experience was in the business and financial area, not the editorial department.

But when she became President, Jean's ambition to influence the paper seems to have waned. In fact, reports from employees claim she is now just a figurehead president, an absentee landlord.

The Portland newspapers (and to an extent the entire chain) are managed by Robert Beith, the Publisher. Beith, who is nearing retirement, is an old hand in the newspaper business, and has worked his way to near the top. In 1926 he was a reporter for the Camden, (N. J.) Courier-Post. A year later he came to Maine and worked for Guy Gannett, first as reporter, then city editor, managing editor, executive editor, and finally, Publisher of the Portland newspapers.

Colby College, not surprisingly from a public relations standpoint, has major ties to the Gannett company. Jean Gannett is on Colby's board of Trustees, as is Dwight Sargent, until recently a Director of the Gannett Company. (Some readers might remember Mr. Sargent's attack on the Echo last year.)

But the controlling interest in the company still lies with the Gannett family: Jean, her brother, and other relatives of the business giant, Guy Gannett. But with a figurehead president, management finds itself in a divided position and, according to one former employee, "we could never tell who was running the show." This lack of leadership results in lack of direction; lack of direction eventually results in mediocrity. The near monopoly will continue to exist, however, as long as it goes on making money.



# history: A.F.R.OTC.

Yet I had planted thee a noble vine, wholly  
a right seed, how then art thou turned into  
a degenerate plant of a vine strange to me?  
Jeremiah 2:21

American colleges and universities have trained men for war since 1819, when a former West Pointer went up to Vermont to found a college (now Norwich University) where military instruction would be part of the curriculum. The idea gained popularity. During the Civil War, Congress voted to provide free land for civilian colleges that agreed to offer military instruction to their students. In 1916, this "land-grant" system of military training was transformed into the present-day Reserve Officer Training Corps.

Until recently, the function of ROTC remained similar to what it was in 1916. The Corps was created in the spirit of the civilian army; it has long reflected the view that a nation's best defense is a prepared citizenry. As its name suggests, the military training that ROTC brought to the college campus was designed to create a vast body of reserve officers. The Regular Army could use these reserve officers to provide additional leadership in times of national peril. Congress assumed that the military academics could provide the officers for the small peacetime army.

Between the wars, the United States kept the ROTC-trained reservist as the key figure in the nation's defenses, maintaining the tradition of the civilian soldier dating back to the Minutemen of 1775. But the ROTC system was not merely romantic; it was also reasonably successful. When war came in 1941, a reserve of over 56,000 ROTC graduates was available for active duty to permit a more rapid mobilization of the nation.

The reserve officer, however, is basically amateur; his usefulness has decreased with the phenomenal post 1945 growth in military technology. The modern officer is a highly-trained specialist, and to an ever increasing degree, he is a career soldier.

The advent of nuclear weapons has also mini-

mized the importance of vast and cumbersome reserve armies, and the accompanying huge corps of reserve officers. At the same time, America's lonely policy of worldwide containment of Communism requires the maintenance of large active forces which can be quickly deployed in any part of the globe.

These developments are causing a fundamental change in the nature of ROTC. The emphasis of the program is shifting from the training of reserve officers to the selection and preparation for professional career officers. It takes over three years to train an officer for a Polaris submarine. ROTC just doesn't have the time to do it.

The present basis of the nation's ROTC programs is the Reserve Officer Training Corps Vitalization Act of 1964. The Vitalization Act is a strange mixture of nostalgic patriotism and modern defense planning. Although Congress voted to increase aid to high school ROTC units against Pentagon opposition, most of the bill reflects the changing function of the postwar ROTC. The bill provides for increased scholarship assistance to ROTC cadets planning to enter active service after graduation, as well as \$40 - \$50 monthly allowances (since increased to \$100 monthly) to all cadets in the advanced program. It also allows students to enlist in ROTC as late as their junior year of college. Supporters of this change argued that ROTC units would attract more potential career officers if students could defer their decision until after their second year.

In the last several years, moreover, the services have used sophisticated public relations techniques to sell military careers to the nation's college students. ROTC literature today appeals less to the student's sense of patriotism than to his desire for prestige and security.

Thus the ROTC system - nearly 500 units on over 300 college campuses - is becoming a recruiting organization through which the armed services can compete with the corporations for educated manpower. While many educators are not wholly

satisfied with an arrangement that includes full professorships for military personnel on their campuses and centralized military control over the content of ROTC courses, there is every prospect that ROTC in the nation's colleges is here to stay.

The basic fact behind the growing opposition to ROTC is the increasingly inescapable realization that ROTC now wants to recruit college students for mainly military careers. The implication of this is that the presence of ROTC can no longer be justified by the old arguments about the need to maintain a civilian army. As the emphasis of ROTC shifts from training reserves to recruiting career officers, the view that ROTC "civilianizes" the military - the rationale by which educators have long justified their uneasy relationship with the armed service - becomes untenable.

ROTC is becoming, therefore, a recruiting agency similar to that of any large corporation. As such, many educators feel that it should no longer have its special status on the campus to aid its recruiting of college students. Even if ROTC programs lose this status, however, the result would not be an elitist officer corps, as opponents of "discrediting" ROTC often charge. Today's army requires highly educated college graduates. The military academics alone cannot provide them. The nation no longer needs special ROTC programs to "civilianize" the military, if only because many of today's career officers are technicians in uniform.

For these reasons, it is possible that many of the nation's colleges and universities will soon tend to change their relationships with the military.

If the Reserve Officer Training Corps does succeed in retaining its special status within American higher education, it will be largely because the nation's most prestigious universities continue to support that special status.

Today's ROTC is a complex and changing institution. It still uses the purposes for which it was founded 50 years ago to justify its status in American education, but the modern ROTC little resembles its ancestor of 1916.

Reprint of a leaflet from the 1st ROTC sit-in. 5/70

by John McCabe

This past weekend has witnessed many hectic events on our campus. The moral issues have been thrown back and forth too many times to be repeated here. But there is one issue our community does agree on, that is, we want to end the war in Indochina, a war that has gone on too long, a war that we thought was de-escalating, when in fact, emphasis was only being shifted from the ground to the air.

The demonstration at Eustis on Tuesday produced many concrete avenues of action that individuals of our community could take. Two questions then arise. One, how effective will action taken by individual members of our community be, and more importantly, is there any way our community as a whole can increase the effectiveness of these individuals? Nationally, the effect of individual action against the war has been proven almost worthless in terms of changing national policy. There is, however, one way our community can drastically increase the effectiveness of those individuals. I propose that an all campus meeting be held Sunday, April 30, time and place to be announced, to suspend classes for the rest of the semester, with academic policies being the same as were in effect during the 1970 strike, with the additional option of being able to take the present grade as a final grade instead of a pass. The purpose of suspension of classes is to allow faculty and students to work together to realize our potential as a community. No campus in the country has come close to achieving that potential, and the faith I have in the faculty and student body of our college compels me to believe that we can, through hard work, achieve our potential. Only through achieving this potential can we effectively move to help end the war. This hard work requires total commitment. If we are to unite to help end the war, suspension of classes is needed to provide enough time to realize our potential.

I challenge our community, faculty and students, to unite to achieve our potential, and to help stop the war in Indochina. Faculty support is essential to achieving this goal. Firm student commitment is also essential. Do not be dismayed by a previous experience with a strike. The human resources of our community are too great



to justify such cynicism. We can have national effectiveness if we work together, united against the war. Some avenues of change to be examined during the strike are as follows:

1. Colby's corporate interests
2. Political campaigns
3. Education of local community
4. Lobbying
  - a. Parent
  - b. Alumni
  - c. Faculty
  - d. Board of Trustees
5. Communications
6. State Democratic Convention
7. Voter registration
8. Local student involvement
9. National student involvement

We know that these are not the only avenues open to us, and we challenge the community to think of other types of political action that can be taken to help stop the war.

Let me remind you, what I propose is an innovative way to help stop the war. Although a joint community effort has not been tried before, I believe Colby, with its particularly distinguished faculty and student body, can achieve the realization of its potential, and can effect a change in the war policy.

As a community, we have much to gain if we accept this challenge. Such unity will serve to help us stop the war, and it will also strengthen our College. Such a plan of action is feasible through hard work. The national situation and everything Colby College stands for compels us to accept this challenge. The country desperately needs a new plan to stop the war. By implementing this course of action, Colby can provide the country with an effective way to help stop the war. I call upon all students to attend the all campus meeting to vote for the strike on Sunday, and to make a commitment to our community to help stop the war.

\* Academic policy in 1970 was that attendance at classes be optional for those students who wished to continue their studies. Those who wished to work against the war were given several options, chiefly pass-fail and individual arrangements with professors.

# editorials

As emotions quicken, decisions suffer, or so it seems to us from the events of this past weekend. What started out as a protest against the war in Viet Nam quickly degenerated into a parochial concern over academic discipline. The Echo, therefore feels it should address itself to two problems arising out of the AFROTC controversy; the AFROTC, and the actions taken against those who occupied the AFROTC office.

The second first.

Whether or not you supported the building occupation of last weekend is entirely peripheral to the issue at hand. The College obviously had to take some action to remove the students and the students involved in the sit-in knew this and perhaps even wanted it. The sit-in happened, the question was then what should the administration do in a situation in which they were forced to act.

Initially matters were handled admirably. Student Judiciary was asked to consider the affair by the Deans. Stu-J in order to bring the students to trial needed the defendants present. Judiciary, therefore issued an injunction (deadline 7:30 A.M. Monday) to vacate the AFROTC offices and bring the defendants to trial. When the injunction was not honored Judiciary turned the matter over to the administration to remove those occupying the office. In other words, and this is the point to be noted, Stu-J relinquished its authority to remove the students. It did not relinquish the right to hear the case once the college had removed the students.

On Monday morning events quickly degenerated. The College presented those students still in the ROTC office with the threat of suspension if they did not leave. At this point some chose to leave, those that did not were suspended and the police were called in to vacate the protesters.

The issue was now split between two offences, one civil, the other academic. On May 2 the ten students involved will face trial for criminal trespass. However, for their second offense of violating academic freedom these students have already been found guilty without trial. The inequity is obvious. The College had to remove the students but in so doing the action also took the form of punishment without trial.

The College no longer has to worry about saving face but it does have to follow accepted College legal procedures. The Echo, therefore, calls upon the College to drop the suspension against the ten students and instead bring them to trial before Student Judiciary where for their alleged offense they can have the trial they are entitled to.

As for the issue of AFROTC itself, The Echo has been and still is against the presence of ROTC on campus. Enough has happened these past few days to dissipate student interest and concern; it is now time to once again find our bearings and work to get AFROTC off campus as soon as possible.

The article (op-ed) called "Strike" deserves the special attention of every Colby student, faculty member, and administrator. It calls for an all-community strike against the war in Indochina. There have been, needless to say, such strikes in the past. To armchair observers they have seemed both ill-fated and ineffective. But to those participants they have been successful, meaningful ways to help end a war which has gone on too long. Without going into the history of such things the Echo feels it is safe to say that there has been an impact made by these strikes. The impact has not been immediately visible but the fact that such actions have taken place have at the very least encouraged the candidacy of men like George McGovern and women like Shirley Chisholm. The people who have participated in past strikes have learned the tactics and style of organization which has moved McGovern into an unexpected lead for the Democratic nomination. There is little doubt that most of us in the Colby Community are against the Indochina War. There is also little doubt that many of us who would like to help work toward an end to that conflict will be unable to do so in an effective way for quite a while. The pressures of getting an education are too great for any of us to devote the necessary time to a political hope to continue to arrange constructive ways for members of the Colby Community

to work against the war. A strike is being called. If the Colby students respond in the way the organizers hope they will this strike would be a very effective political force. The Echo feels at the very least that this ideal is one worth aiming for and thinking about. We encourage all students to attend the suggested all-campus meeting (time to be announced). Listen to what is suggested and give your own ideas; don't fight other Colby students. You have a common goal: that is the end of the war. Don't let cynicism or your knowledge that you can't move mountains in one day stop you from working slowly for your ideal. Together we might move a hill.

In a press interview earlier this week Waterville Mayor Richard Carey attacked the Colby Administration for reducing the suspension of the ten arrested AFROTC protesters and threatened to send the college a two-hundred dollar bill for the arrest. Several things about the statement made by the Mayor need to be made clear.

First of all without imputing the high reputation of the Mayor the Echo is outraged by what is obviously a political ploy by a public official. The Mayor, it seems, has a desire for higher political office. His interview seems to be an attempt to make political capital at the expense of certain principles which the Echo feels are important to preserve.

The Mayor and the town of Waterville, though neighbors of the Colby community, are not and should not be involved in internal decisions of the college. The Mayor has no business trying to put pressure on the Colby administration when making a decision.

The College and the President of the college should be ready and willing to make decisions which they feel are just and to defend them no matter what the pressures from the outside. Obviously this brings up the question of the many pressures put on the President of this institution. It is hard politically for the college to do this, but one principle must be served above all at this institution. That principle is justice. The suspension of the ten students has been conceded by the administration to be a tactic to avoid arrest. Now that it has failed the college must justly reverse its decision regardless of the pressures from the outside.

## letters

to the editor:

A View

Neo-Puritanism. Tee-Hee. No, Not Tee-Hee. Welcome!

Talk to any number of Colby seniors and you will discover that 60's America is on the wane. The latest furor about ROTC is one more unfortunate indication of this truth. While some upperclassmen struggle desperately to activate themselves in political matters on our island, most have become aware that politico-economic activity is dying in its own vacuum here, just as it is dying effectively for the little guy everywhere.

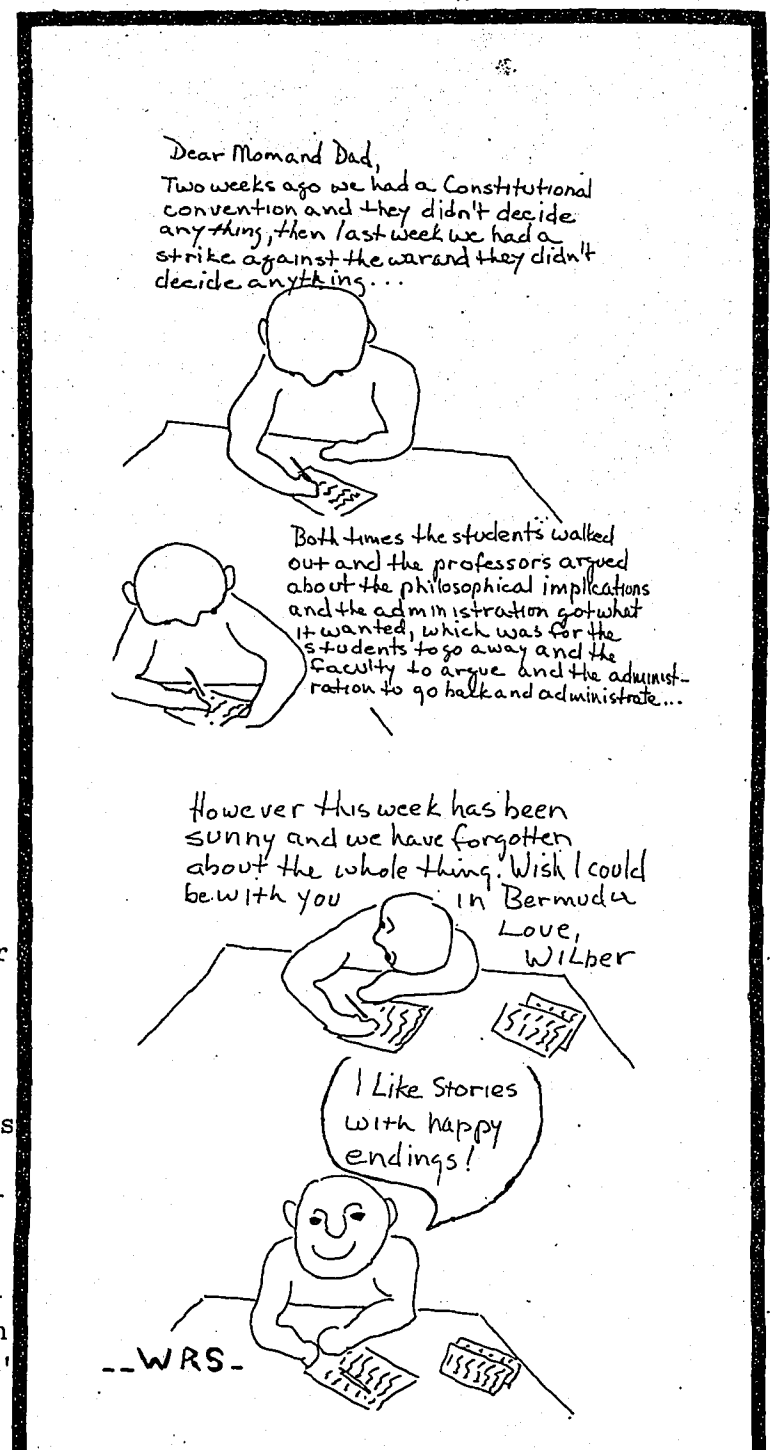
We all seem to anticipate anxiously a new wave which will involve the little guy once again. For some it has arrived. Perhaps heralded by the youthful Essenes of our own Southwest, this wave appears to be a neo-asceticism, or at least, a neo-austerity. Why? Because we, especially in America, are running out of time, running out of everything. Everything save a real concern for the "good life;" a good life which, we are learning, will finally kiss our damned cluttered attics, material, intellectual, and spiritual, goodbye.

So far I haven't really declared anything fresh or unusual. Most of what I've said is assimilated cause and observation. What I would suggest for my own part is the implementation of our awareness. The inertial force belongs to obsolete attitudes, the attitudes of the 60's. Witness the ROTC furor. We sustain basic, attitudinal misconceptions while attacking symptoms. We aren't scared enough.

While I am willing to be counted among those who wish the ROTC office on the moon, I am also to be counted among who know that it will never be shipped there until the "more! more! more!" of America is eradicated. ROTC is simply a tentacle of an (if you will forgive the rhetoric) omnipresent synthetic octopus. So long as we permit human and industrial overpopulation, we shall be continuing to dig our collective grave.

For the average Colby student, then, I propose - don't JOIN ROTC, either directly or indirectly. Don't have another baby, or buy a car you don't need. If you can, grow it rather than purchasing it. Use electricity rather than oil. Pick up some litter. Decide! That, I think is what is happening among my peers. At least, I hope it is. After all, the procedure is fairly simple. It is abstention for retention's sake. Let the octopus die of starvation, even if the pallor of an economic frown must pass over the face of the land as a result.

George Roundy



## Colby Echo



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# drugs

by Susan Hopley

Last May Professors Lester, Perez, DeSisto, and Zohner of the Psychology Department presented a questionnaire to a random sample of Colby students to see if certain trends of behavior could be observed. The survey was designed to obtain information regarding drug usage, sexual behavior, and other social relationships of interest. Usable questionnaires were returned by six hundred and eighty-eight students or, in other words, forty-six percent of the total student body. The class-sex composition was well-balanced with that of the whole population was similarly represented in this sample. Thus, there is a measured degree of validity to the results obtained.

When asked for the motivation behind this survey Dr. Lester replied, "The strength of the study lies in providing data about Colby... There are some inarguable findings here... I think it's useful to know these things when someone starts speaking about Colby students." The survey was taken to obtain evidence which could eliminate any preconceived notions about student behavior and discover how drug usage and sexual behavior related to academic performance and emotional problems. Also it was thought that these findings would be of value in designing subsequent experiments.

The first section dealt with drug usage and its relation to such things as amount of time spent studying, failing a course, stealing, alcohol use, and social contacts. The statistics show that prior to admission to Colby, thirty-eight percent of the total male sample and twenty-four percent of the total female sample used marijuana. After admission the figures rose to seventy-three percent in the male sample and to fifty-four in the female sample. But these figures can refer to a single instance of use. Regular users (once or more each week) in the last academic year numbered twenty-six percent of the male sample. In general the difference in the percentages between male and female users might be due simply to lack of availability to females.

Differences between the classes are most significant with respect to patterns of drug use prior to admission. For this period there is a linear increase in drug usage from class to class. Freshman smoked more dope before entering college than did members of the senior class. But after admission there is no definite difference between the classes.

The most interesting part of the drug survey is to be found in the profiles included in the study. One such profile compares those who have used marijuana with those who have not. It appears that there is a tendency for users to be placed on academic probation, to fail a course, to be arrested or convicted of a legal offense, to study less than fifteen hours a week, to have stolen things more frequently, to have occult interests, to feel that their academic objectives are unclear, to find the quality of instruction fair-poor, to have less frequent social contacts and to feel that faculty-student contact is insufficient. It must always be kept in mind that these are correlations and no causative relationships should be inferred.

The usage of other drugs, including stimulants, narcotics, depressants, and hallucinogens, is low. Stimulants are the only drugs that were regularly used by more than one percent of the sample group. In this case two and a half percent of the female sample used stimulants regularly. Another percentage to notice is that twenty-five percent of the total sample attended some Colby classes under the influence of a drug other than alcohol.

Another profile compared participants in a drug-centered group with non-participants in such a group. Membership in a drug-centered group was positively correlated with such things as homosexual experiences, venereal disease, heterosexual intercourse since admission, and occult interests.

The conclusions to be drawn are that at Colby there appear to be at least two identifiable patterns of student behavior. At one extreme are students who associate with a drug-oriented group. The statistics show that these people have a tendency to do certain things such as fail a course of study less than fifteen hours each week. At the other extreme are students who do not associate with a drug-oriented group, and they are less likely to steal or have homosexual experiences. In addition, there are many intermediate patterns. The relationships are not cause and effect. Simply because someone smokes marijuana does not mean that he will be put on academic probation. There are just certain "behavioral" patterns that seem to have emerged.

# sex

The second part of the survey was concerned with sexual behavior and examined heterosexual experiences and homosexual experiences before and after admission to Colby. Percentages were also derived for the frequency of venereal disease and urinary infections.

In the last few years we have witnessed a revolution in sexual behavior. Premarital sex is on the rise, which the results of this survey show with one curious exception. Regarding males, forty-three percent of the seniors, thirty-eight percent of the juniors, thirty-four percent of the sophomores, and twenty-seven percent of the freshmen had heterosexual intercourse prior to admission to Colby. This is odd, because theoretically if the sexual revolution idea holds true, then each new class should have a higher frequency of pre-college intercourse than the previous one. In this sample of males this was not true.

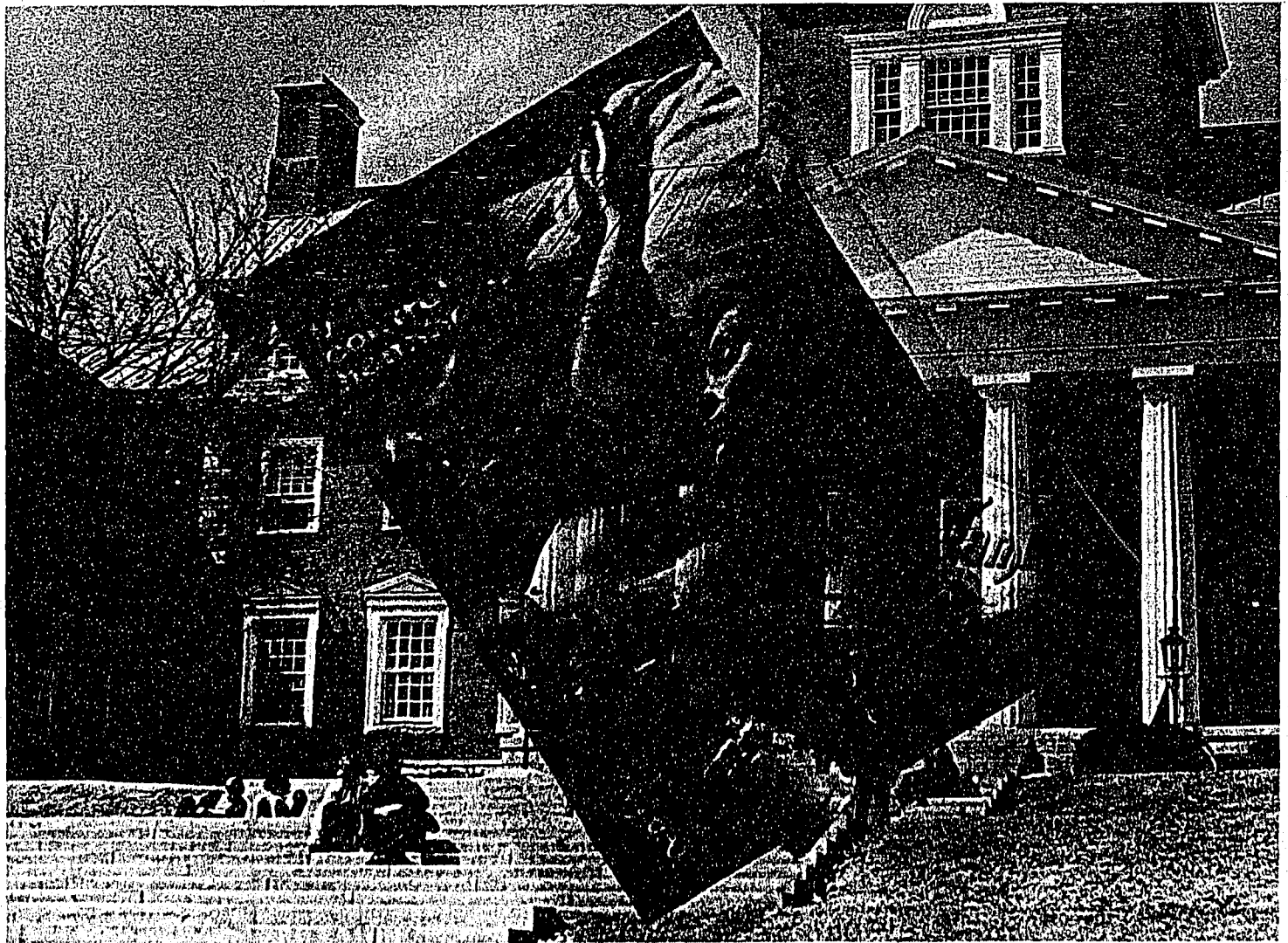
Since admission to Colby the incidence of heterosexual intercourse rose substantially for each class. For example, prior to admission thirty-one percent of the seniors had intercourse, and since admission the figure rose to seventy-six percent. This was the largest increase. Taking all classes into account,

fifty-five percent of the students attending Colby have had sexual intercourse. One-time heterosexual experiences with many different partners accounts for only a small part of this percentage.

A comparison of students who have had intercourse and those who have not was made. Those who have had heterosexual experiences seem to be more likely to be placed on academic probation, to be arrested, to use marijuana, to participate in a drug-centered group, and to study less than fifteen hours a week.

Seven percent of the students have had a venereal disease of urinary infection at Colby. Again, those who have had VD show a greater tendency to study less, use hallucinogens more, and have intercourse with one or more persons of the opposite sex only once and never again with that person.

Concerning homosexuality, eight percent indicated on the questionnaire that they had a "homosexual experience" prior to admission and five percent since admission. The greater percentage prior to admission may in part be due to one's interpretation of the phrase "homosexual experience." The profile for homosexual experience versus no homosexual experience differs from the heterosexual intercourse group in only one significant category. And it is that fifty percent of those with a homosexual experience had intercourse with one or more persons of the opposite sex only once and never again with that person. As we get deeper into the survey another "behavioral pattern" seems to be emerging.



# comparison

The third part of the survey is labelled "Other Comparisons" and deals with other profiles comparing students who have and have not failed a course, been placed on academic probation, sought professional psychological help, ever been arrested, played varsity athletics, and believe in transcendental meditation. It also gave the average number of non-class study hours per week, the various activities that constitute a student's social life, and the proportion of each sex sample giving negative evaluations of the Colby program.

More men than women have sought professional help for emotional and drug problems, although more women needed help with sexual problems. The number of students who have stolen things on more than one occasion since admission to Colby is surprisingly high. Thirty-four percent of the male sample and twelve-percent of the female sample fit this category.

An interesting profile to study is the one comparing varsity athletes to non-athletes. Four percent of the varsity athletes were placed on disciplinary probation and only one percent of the non-athletes. More athletes than non-athletes use alcohol more than once each week; more athletes have sexual intercourse with just one partner only once; more athletes have been arrested and have stolen things more than once.

Only eight percent of the total sample reported

dating as their most frequent form of social interaction. Informal gatherings had the highest percentage, and under one percent rated organized parties as a means to meet people. The professors felt that this proved the current theory that our society is becoming more group-oriented, and they mentioned that this could make it more difficult for a person to learn to function comfortably on a one-to-one basis. Therefore he develops problems and becomes unconsciously dependent on the group. We also discussed coed dormitories, and since this increases the amount of group interaction, it might be detrimental to certain personalities.

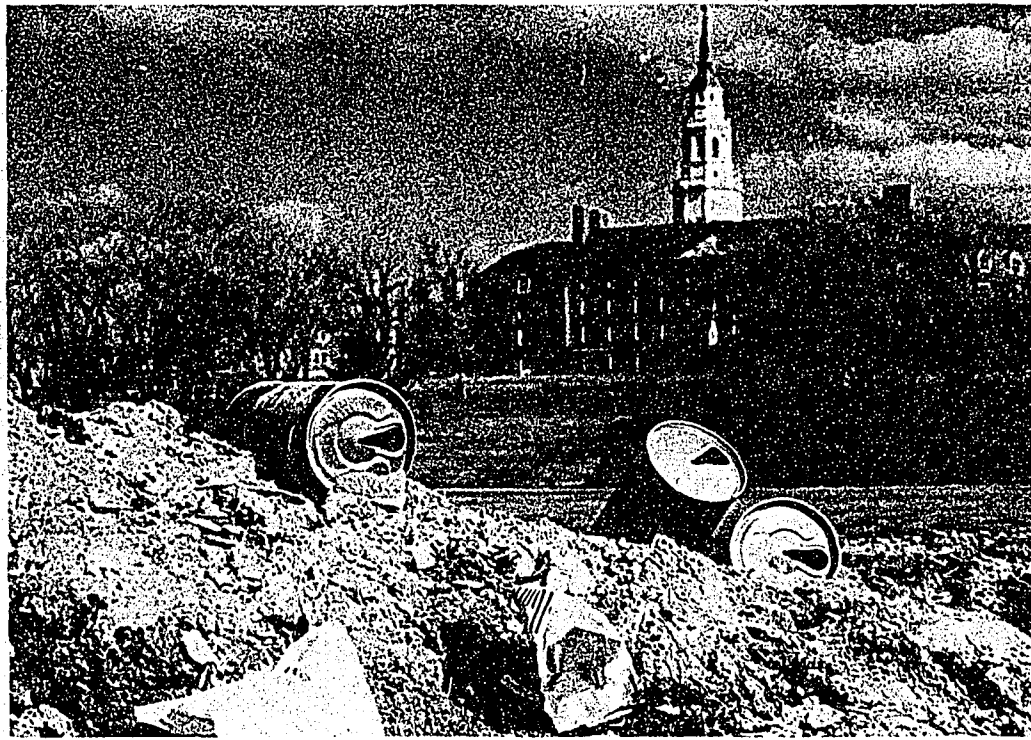
Twenty-six percent of the sample found their total Colby experience negative, eighteen percent thought the faculty's sensitivity toward student concerns was either fair or poor, and thirty-three percent rated the quality of instruction either fair or poor.

A further area for discussion is how Colby compares to other schools in the area. Similar studies have been initiated at the University of Maine and at Bowdoin. It is difficult to judge, because the questionnaires varied somewhat, but generally the "behavioral" pattern found at Colby is very close to that found at Bowdoin. And Dr. Perez made the comment about the result, "I would say that it's about the same as you'd expect in any small liberal arts college on the east coast."

Ed. note: A copy of the complete report based on the questionnaire has been placed in the library. The new 1972 Psychology Questionnaire will be distributed shortly. All students are asked to cooperate by completing the questionnaire and returning it to one of the collection boxes as soon as possible.



# 7 E C O



## Maine Mountain Conference

On April 29 at the University of Maine at Augusta, panelists will attempt to describe some of the effects of the encroachment of civilization on Maine's mountains and discuss the growing intrusion of ski resorts and vacation homes. The conference is sponsored by The Maine Audubon Society, the Maine Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, the Natural Resources Council, Appalachian Mountain Club, The Sierra Club, and others. Professor Frank Roberts of the Zoology Dept. of U.M.O. will be the chairman. The Conference starts at 9:30 AM and ends at 5:00 PM.

\*\*\*\*\*

According to a report in the New York Times, rain-water in the Northeastern U.S. has become "surprisingly Acidic" in content. Samples from a seven state area were shown to be 10 to 100 times more acidic than expected. Scientists link the acidity to certain air pollutants in the area, such as sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxides. While there is reportedly no immediate threat to human health from the acid rainfall, it can do considerable damage to man-made structures, soil, and ecosystems.

\*\*\*\*\*

Remember 2 years ago on Earth Day when everyone, including big business, agreed that we had to "save the ecology" etc.? The \$20.8 billion total spent for all corporate advertising exceeds the \$17.2 billion figure that independent studies indicated would be needed to meet 1971 federal pollution standards. Ecology, in the minds of many, is in danger of becoming a Madison Avenue advertising gimmick: Cott Beverage Co.'s radio commercial tells the listener that he can help solve the water pollution problem by drinking its bottled Cott Spring Water. --Public Shirt Co., maker of Career Club Shirts says, "Improve the Environment, Wear Our Shirts!" --An ad by the Armco Steel Corporation brags about the company's pollution control program while Armco is the defendant in no less than five air and water pollution suits.

--A Texaco ad proclaims "Texaco prohibits the discharge of oil into the sea anywhere in the world." While last April Texaco's Anacortes, Washington refinery spilled 200,000 gallons of diesel fuel into Puget Sound. The List goes on and on.....

The environmental movement is being co-opted by American big-business interests. The public is being told by industry that pollution controls mean increased layoffs. The term "hysterical environmentalists" is one which is being tossed around by business and politicians alike. At the same time, the marketing of "ecology" has gone into high gear. All beer cans now carry the "Please Don't Litter-Dispose of Properly" ploy. Legislation to outlaw non-returnable bottles and cans is consistently defeated by the beverage industry lobbyists who would rather push "recycling" at their own factory "recycling centers". It turns out that the so-called recycling centers are no more than big disposal barrels on plant property. The companies say they are getting back about 50 tons of cans per week or 1 million cans, just a fraction of one percent of the 1.25 billion cans disposed of each week! Perhaps if American big-business would spend more of its billions on pollution abatement and less on the sabotage of the environmental movement and the brainwashing of the American Public, there would be a genuine profit to the country.

\*\*\*\*\*

Return your junk mail! Wrap up a heavy object (a brick? an old refrigerator?) with the contents of your fat, Greatest-Deal-Ever allotment so it doesn't look too conspicuous. Strap the return, postage-paid envelope to the outside and send her away! WHEEooo..... The company must pay all

expenses. Be sure your name is in there, too, so they know who to quickly remove from the Big List.

OR:

Fill out one of the MIMEOGRAPHED(!) forms available in the mail rooms and return it with the junk in the postage - paid envelope that came with the ad. If all the junk doesn't fit in the envelope, throw it away slowly, piece by piece to get a real feeling for its deep intrinsic merit.

## MORE FUN:

Declare your junk mail PORNOGRAPHIC! Pick up U.S. Government PS Form 2201. (There are some in all campus mailrooms or get one from the Post Office.) After filling it out, give it to a Postal Service representative. Your name will be put on an OFFICIAL list which advertisers pay to receive. After 30 days, any sexually-oriented mail you receive can be returned to the Post Office and your name must, BY LAW, be removed from the mailor's list. The success of this method depends technically, on the degree of sexual orientations of the advertisement. But chances are, even for non-erotic material, the company would rather take you off their list than go through a legal hassle to prove their advertising is legitimate. Try it.

## FOR GENTLER PERSUASION:

Write to: Director of Consumer Relations  
Direct Mail-Advertising Association, Inc.  
230 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Ask for the form used to remove names from advertising mailing lists. (If you're lonely, you can join the 54 people throughout the nation who have requested the form that gets you on the lists.) When this form is completed and returned, copies are sent to the big mailers and they are asked politely to cross you off the lists. According to Direct Mail-Advertising, it usually works.

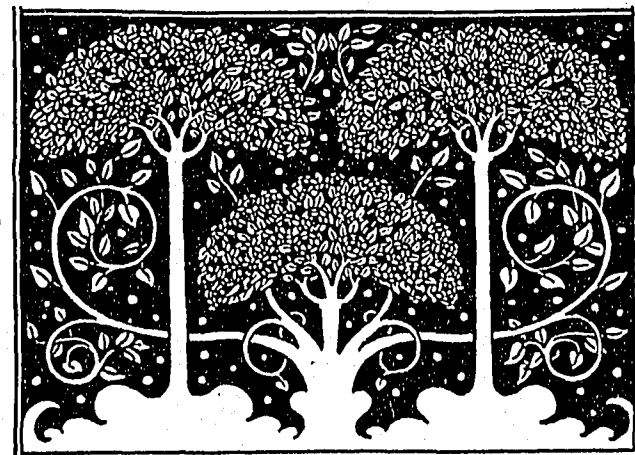
Ever think about how many advertising campaigns you are a listed target for? about how your name got on those lists? about how many resources are wasted and how much pollution is produced by junk mail? or about how much more efficient the mail would be if it weren't clogged with this crap? Wouldn't you really rather get a letter from Grandma?



Drawing by Sidney Harris.

Many of our environmental problems result because many people have never learned proper "eco-manners". Since "ecos" is the Greek word for "house", it could be said that man has never been housebroken. The Earth is a closed system with finite resources and if it is to remain habitable, we must all consider the consequences of our mode of life and of all our actions. Here are some suggestions:

- Consumption results in pollution. Eliminate waste and unnecessary consumption.
- Use low phosphate detergents or, even better, use soap. (Soap is also cheaper than detergents.)
- Use less detergent; half the recommended amount will work just as well.
- Don't take paper bags when making purchases.
- Avoid using non-returnable bottles and cans and look for returnable bottles.
- Place old newspapers in boxes in dormitories for recycling.
- If you have a car, have the pollution control devices checked regularly to be sure they are working properly.
- Turn all lights and electric appliances off when not in use.
- Take all you can eat but eat all you take.
- Use old envelopes, backs of printed material, etc. for scrap paper.
- Plan to have no more than two natural children, adopt the rest.

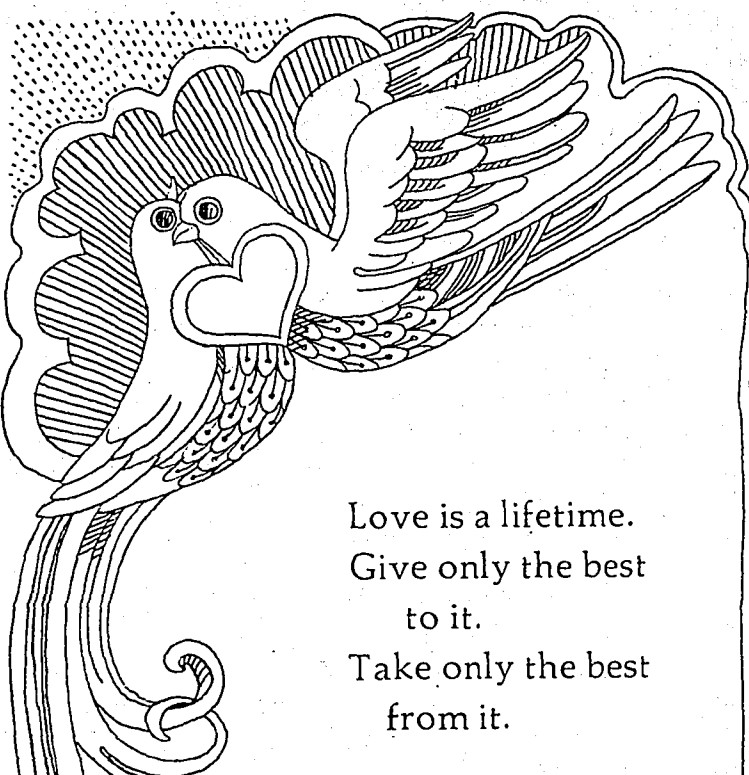


Several weeks ago, this column printed a list of the phosphate contents of several laundry detergents. Unfortunately, the phosphate rating for one of these detergents, Bestline's Laundry Compound, was derived from an outdated source which gave too high a rating. Bestline's B 70 Laundry Compound is phosphate free. In fact, in addition to being phosphate free, it is highly concentrated which means that one can do a maximum of washing with a minimum of detergent. Unlike conventional detergents there are no insoluble fillers of any kind. B 70 is highly biodegradable and contains no enzymes. It is probably worth mentioning that the stuff reputedly cleans clothes nicely too. If you're interested in getting some, contact Earle M. Hammond, 11 Gilman Street, Waterville, Maine, Tel. 207-872-2560.

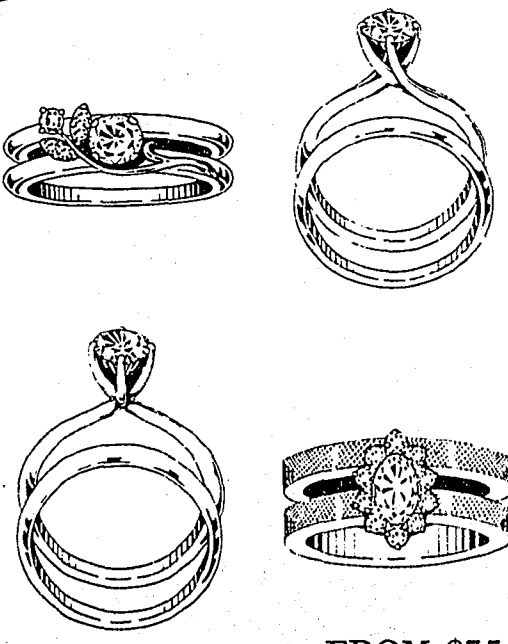
As part of its Education Program, the Colby Environmental Council has revised a series of 4 slide shows concerning ecology, which will be presented in local schools. Any ecology-minded student or prospective teacher is invited to participate in this program, since Council members are often unavailable at the times for which shows have been requested. Also, any student with a reasonably strong background in natural history who would be interested in leading short field trips for elementary school classes is encouraged to notify the Council. For more information, contact Carol Foss (Ext. 430) or Jim Merrick (Ext. 533).



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## Tennis

by Al Linsky

After an opening 6-3 victory over Tufts, the Colby tennis team has had two frustrating defeats at the hands of MIT and Brandeis. Both defeats were by a narrow 5-4 margin. The tennis team has now played what will probably prove to be the three toughest teams on the schedule.

The victory over Tufts was played indoor at the Charles River Tennis Club due to inclement weather. It may be noted that the one victory came indoors.

Playing outdoors has been a problem for the squad so far this season. The combination of no Southern trip and bad weather since spring vacation has taken its toll.

On Thursday, April 27, we will be back on the road to Bowdoin. As you read this, we will hopefully be returned to our winning ways.

There has been so much switching around of the ladder lately that it would be impossible to give any order to the team's players. Those who will probably see action are seniors Burt Butler and Mike Amster; junior Al Linsky; sophomores Jeff Cohen, Mike Currie, John Robbins, and Ed Hatch; freshmen Doug Endresen and Bill Whidden.

## Track

Colby's outdoor track team traveled to Worcester last Saturday and lost a triangular meet to WPI 1-3-58. Norwich was third with 19 points.

Although the Mules lost the meet, several men turned in outstanding performances.

Freshman Ted Snyder won the triple jump with a distance of 43-3½, finished second in the long jump and high hurdles, and fourth in the intermediate hurdles.

Dud Townsley won the high hurdles in 16.0 seconds, the 440 intermediate hurdles in 57.7, and anchored the winning mile relay team.

Dana Fitts won the pole vault. He cleared 11-6.

Bob Hickey was a one man distance team for the Mules. He placed second in the mile, second in the half-mile, and fourth in the two-mile.

WPI won 11 events, Colby 5, and Norwich one.

## I.F.L.

Colby's afternoon athletes are now coming into the home stretch of what has to be considered the most interesting intramural athletic schedule in recent years. Only softball, tennis, and golf remain to be contested.

Three different teams dominated the winter sports. Tau Delt rolled to their second basketball championship in four years. DKE surprised nobody by winning the hockey crown. Foxey's Billiards walked off with the championship in volleyball.

The race for the impressive Bixler Trophy has developed into a two house affair. Tau Delt leads with 428 points and five individual trophies. Lambda Chi has 342 points and a firm hold on second place. KDR is a distant third with 225 points. DU is fourth at 205. ATO has 148 points, Phi Delt 120, Zeta 107, Pi Lamb 81, and DKE 50.

Tau Delt would apparently have to suffer a complete collapse in the final weeks of Bixler competition to lose the overall championship. Lambda Chi would also have to win the three remaining sports and then some. It's not probable, but it's also not impossible.



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# Baseball

by Mike Szostak

Mark McGlynn had retired one hitter in the seventh inning. His second victory of the season appeared in the bag as he had a comfortable six run lead over Williams. No one suspected that batter would be the last one Mark would face in the game and perhaps the season. Before he could get the second man out, something popped in McGlynn's elbow and he was finished.

Mike Roy came on to save the victory for Mark as the Mules dropped Williams 8-2.

Colby's opening game of the home schedule was played in the friendly confines of Bowdoin College in Brunswick. Coombs field bathed itself under several inches of slushy water.

Colby put the game away with six runs in the fifth inning. Donny Sheehy enjoyed a good day with three hits and two rbi. Mark McGlynn and Mike LaPenna had two hits apiece in the twelve hit barrage.

Lady Luck shunned Colby again Saturday. The Mules returned to Waterville that night with out any injuries and two defeats. Wesleyan defeated Colby 4-1 and 8-5.

Colby's outfield went porous in the fifth inning of the first game. A single went through the legs of one of the Mule outfielders allowing the two men who were on base and the batter to score. That error was the margin of victory.

Steve Jasinski started the second game. Wildness, an annual disease which haunts Jase about this time, plagued him in the second inning. He hit a batter, walked three men in a row, surrendered a single that produced two runs, then returned to the bench. Gary Millen put out the fire and stayed in the game to pitch two innings of hitless ball.

Dave Lane and Mike McGlynn sparked a five run rally in the fourth inning. Three walks aided the Mule cause.

Wesleyan won the game in the sixth when Colby committed two errors prior to two Cardinal singles and a home run. The result was five runs and a sweep of the doubleheader.

Springfield comes to town today if the weatherman cooperates. Watch out, you Mules!



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## retiring

## FACULTY

## leaving

by Cathy Mc Gerigle

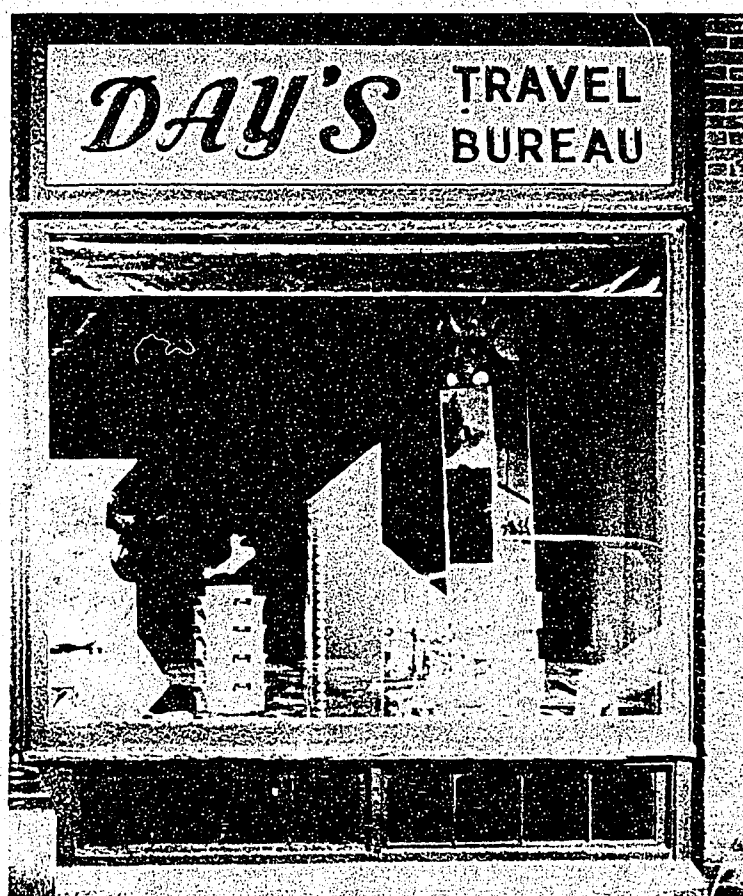
The end of this school year will mark the retirement of three Colby professors: John Clark, Prof. of Philosophy, Earl Junghans, Assistant Prof. of Mathematics, and Gordon Smith, Associate Prof. of Modern Languages.

John A. Clark, PH. D., Professor of Philosophy, will finish an illustrious twenty-five year Colby career. He attended Amherst and Harvard Colleges, and taught at Carleton College in Minnesota, Earlham College in Indiana, and the University of North Carolina before coming to Colby. He became chairman of the Department of Philosophy and Religion in 1954, and has remained at the post throughout his Colby years. He took his first sabbatical in Scotland in 1954, and went to India in 1961 on a Fulbright Lectureship. Professor Clark was responsible for the Colby-India professor exchange program, initiated in 1961. Due to financial exigencies, this program unfortunately may have to be cut back. In 1954, he became a member of the Society of Religion in Higher Education. Mr. Clark edited a book entitled *The Student Seeks An Answer*, a collection of Ingraham Lectures, and has also authored articles for five Philosophical journals in America. His name appears in *Who's Who in America*.

Mr. Clark has hopes of teaching elsewhere in the future, but his plans are not definite at this time. He commented on Colby over his twenty-five year career saying, "There has been constant change over the years which may have contributed useful background for change at the college."

Earl A. Junghans, M.S., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, will be completing a twelve year stay at Colby. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and did post-graduate work at Purdue and the University of Missouri. Mr. Junghans would like to continue teaching in either a junior college of private school in the future, but says he would prefer to not take a job away from someone who really needs it.

He had several observations regarding Colby students over the years. He was most distressed about the deterioration of grooming, i. e. long hair,



bare feet, and casual clothing. He also noted the several social fads that seem to have captured the interest of students for awhile, and then faded away. He gave as examples the civil rights movement, and the current interest in ecology. He said that it was certainly worthwhile to become involved in such activities, but deplored the fact that they were too soon taken for granted. In a more optimistic vein, Mr. Junghans noted that there had been an improvement in scholarship over his twelve-year career. "Students are more serious, and come better prepared for college."

Also retiring will be Gordon W. Smith, M.A., Associate Professor of Modern Languages. He attended Boston University, and did graduate study at Harvard. The *Echo* was unable to interview Prof. Smith to obtain some of his comments.

by Susan Staples

In June, seven professors will be leaving the Colby faculty, the majority of whom have served Colby as sabbatical replacements. The following observations were expressed during interviews with each of the professors.

Edward Bierhaus, English, who is the sabbatical replacement for Mr. Benbow, came to Colby in the fall of 1970 directly from Oxford. Next year, Mr. Bierhaus will be teaching courses in tragedy at Warren Wilson College in North Carolina. Mr. Bierhaus has been favorably impressed by Colby's Jan Plan, the fact that his freshmen and sophomore classes are not composed entirely of English majors, and the co-ed situation, especially with the new co-ed dorms for next year. As for the students, he found them to be above average, but also overly grade-conscious. He also felt the number of credit hours should have remained at 105. Some day, Mr. Bierhaus hopes to teach a seminar on Marlow. He offers the following quote to students:

"The authority of those who teach is very often a hindrance to those who wish to learn."--Cicero  
"Don't let this happen to you!"--Bierhaus

Jan Blits, Government, who is the sabbatical replacement for Mr. Mavrinac, was appointed to the Colby faculty last year. In September, he will be teaching a course in political philosophy at Boston College at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Mr. Blits feels there is a social penalty placed on serious students here by their fellow students. He finds the hard worker to be the exception, and that this attitude is in keeping with the school. Mr. Blits also pointed out that an ambivalence exists among some of the faculty members as to themselves as teachers, a lack of confidence. The increasing of the credit hours to 120 was an empty issue according to Mr. Blits, who feels the only way to increase the value of a Colby education is to strengthen the faculty. Mr. Blits found Colby to be a congenial and physically attractive campus at which to do work, despite the apparent lack of hard work among students who obviously have the ability, but don't put it to use.

Con't on pg. 11



# O, ROMEO! O, JULIET!

by Ed Kemp

We all came panting last Saturday night, wave upon wave of us, scrambling up aisles, pinching our way to a satisfactory seat, eyes aglow, eager to lap up a little classical Theater at the Waterville Opera House; Shakespeare was coming! Or rather, the National Shakespeare Company which, unfortunately, was quite a different matter.

But that conclusion was to come with experience, so as "Romeo and Juliet" got under way, we were

studies in respectful attention. "Two households, both alike in dignity..." Ah, we sighed quietly, settling back in our chairs, which immediately sighed back to us--and continued to sigh most poetically in all the wrong places throughout the play.

The theater itself, though, cannot be blamed for the annoying insensitivity of the production. It was slick, much too slick with its oh-so-appropriate background music, and its inadvertent, center stage-struck approach. Although the rigid set, consisting of a staircase and several platforms (and, of course, the inevitable balcony) provided some interesting levels, little was done with it, save to provide a focal point for the painfully picturesque groupings.

And the players themselves? The question of the night must have been: what the hell's the matter with Juliet's voice? It was that feature of her performance--that tremulous, affected, whine--which regrettably colored our impression of her. She displayed grace in the very few movements her stiff-limbed director assigned to her; and the Potion Scene, with her ghastly speculations on the tomb she was to inhabit, lifted her momentarily from mediocrity. But that voice! I'm afraid it did her in long before the plunge of the final dagger.

We had great hopes for Romeo. He came on spirited and handsome, and bantered poor Peter quite engagingly. The initial exchange between the lovers (which, like the duels, Capulet's ultimatum to his daughter, the rendez-vous at Friar Lawrence's cell, the forementioned Potion Scene, and both the lover's deaths, was planted solidly right smack at center stage) had all of the charm it was wont to have, and which is difficult to destroy. But somewhere between Friar Lawrence's and the balcony, Romeo lost us, perhaps due to the stodginess of the production as a whole, or perhaps to his own lack of contrast.

Of course, everyone held their breath for the Balcony Scene. And? Romeo stood there on stage and said his lines. Juliet stood there on the balcony and said her lines. And that was that. No breathlessness.

No infinitely subtle denials and yieldings. No gentle love play caressing the night air. "Wherefore art thou?" sank hollowly, fatally to the floor of the theater.

The Morning Scene fared little better. At their little cramped window, the lovers sat on the railing and tried to convince us that the jocund day was standing tiptoe and Romeo had better be on his rueful way--such beautiful poetry and such flat interpretations. Was Juliet really all that upset deep in her soul that her lover had to be gone? I'm not so sure. Did Romeo really feel the anguish of that impossible quandry of going and living or staying and dying? Again, a moot point.

But, we persevered, all might be redeemed in the final death scene, and we ached for the two of them to be poignant and noble and tender. No. What should have careened terrifyingly to a close lingered and squinted around in the last half of the play. Our patience was tried again and again, and the deaths did not even move the seats to sigh this time.

Some of the minor characters did succeed in a sprinkling of brief illuminations. Mercutio, for one, had the courage to use more than three feet of stage for his humorous antics, although his Queen Mab speech tended to be obnoxious, more than evocative. But, on the whole, those from whom we usually expect so much--the Nurse, say, or Capulet--just failed to deliver the animation or the richness. As for Friar Lawrence, we had best leave him mumbling in his cell for all the disastrous, dragging effect that he had on the play.

In the very last scene, Romeo had to circle around the side of Juliet's bier in order to deliver his final speech from center stage--slowly, hesitantly, conventionally, and blatantly "stagy." This movement summed up the production for me--slow, hesitant, conventional--and not only blatantly, but proudly "stagy." The real tragedy of the evening was that such an apparently youthful group as the National Shakespeare Company has not the daring to bring the classical theater whole-heartedly into our times.

Con't from pg. 10

Theodore Critchfield, History, came to Colby one and a half years ago as a replacement for George Ellison who is on sabbatical in Japan. During that time, Mr. Critchfield has been very instrumental in raising the level of interest on campus in the East Asian Studies major. According to Mr. Critchfield, Colby has been one of the first to initiate the East Asian Studies major with there being only forty-seven schools in the United States with such a program. Mr. Critchfield would like to see Chinese taught here by an instructor instead of by tape, and also feels a course in East Asian music should be added to the curriculum. Since the trend in education is towards area studies, Mr. Critchfield feels Colby should also initiate a Latin American Studies and Black Studies major.

Mr. Critchfield commented favorably on the relaxed, intimate atmosphere of Colby, and said he had enjoyed his faculty and student associations here. He found the Colby student to be of high quality and well motivated as exemplified by their interest in the Special Topics program. Mr. Critchfield believes a periodic review of Colby's philosophy of education is necessary, and that the decisions on curriculum should be made by the faculty. He realizes, though, that the administration must have a voice, but at the same time be more sensitive to the needs of both the faculty and the students.

Robert Doan, Modern Languages, was appointed to the Colby faculty in 1969. He has found this, his first teaching position, enjoyable, and feels that Colby is a good school. Mr. Doan, who has dealt mostly with freshmen and sophomores, has found them to be very well-prepared, but was disappointed in their motivation on the average. He expected Colby to be more informally run than it is, but remarked that he is not convinced that the administration doesn't do a better job. He feels that student representation on committees has not worked, and that the committee system should be discontinued since it dissipates enthusiasm. Mr. Doan feels the modern language cutback will turn away students who are looking for variety, but does not feel the French enrollment will be affected. His plans for next year are indefinite as yet.

Jon Hall, French, is the sabbatical replacement for Mr. Biron who is in France. Mr. Hall, who is a Colby graduate, has enjoyed his return to the campus, especially to the department of modern languages since his major was geology. As for the Colby students, Mr. Hall feels student potential has not been tapped, and that many students are lethargic and stagnant, an attitude which may be passed on by the upper classes. He feels also that too much of an emphasis is placed on the administration, and that more open channels in communication are needed. In regard to the language department cutback, Mr. Hall commented that this was unfortunate, but was to be expected since the faculty-student ratio was not observed. He would like to see more interest generated in a course in comparative literature at Colby. Mr. Hall has no definite plans as yet for next year.

Hanumant Mannur, Economics, has taught at Colby for the past two years as a Fulbright Fellow. He will be returning to India to teach at the graduate level since his visa is about to expire. Mr. Mannur has good impressions of Colby and feels he has benefited from his experiences here. He did, however, exhibit a strong dislike for the snow. Mr. Mannur has found his students to be well above average and well motivated. From a student's viewpoint, Mr. Mannur believes a small undergraduate college is better than a university since the faculty is not "sprinkled" with graduate students who are teaching assistants. Mr. Mannur enjoyed Colby for its personal contact between students and professors and is looking forward to someday returning.

Edward Rockstein, Japanese, will be leaving Colby this June for a possible teaching position in Korea. He served as a replacement for Eleanor Kerkham who is on sabbatical in Japan. Mr. Rockstein enjoyed his stay at Colby, and believes it is a better school than a lot of people would like to admit. He feels Colby students are better prepared than those he was associated with at Indiana University, but less willing to work hard. Mr. Rockstein has noticed that a philosophy of education is lacking at Colby, and feels one is necessary at least as a focal point for discussion. In his opinion, there are too many people wrapped up in administrative battles, and the result is that education has become the least of Colby's worries.



## Blues, Rags, and Hollers

by Jeff Paul

Spider John Koerner played at the Coffee House last Saturday night, April 22, 1972. For those of you that are irked by slanted or subjective journalism and personal whimsy--read no further--please! No heartaches, no regrets.

This balmy night brought forth a packed house to Colby's version of a place where one can hear live music cheap. Most of the crowd was wasted or would become so before the night was through. Strange for a place that sells coffee, tea, cider, cookies, muffins, and brownies. Anyway, the most wasted of them all stepped on stage about 8:30 pm--one Spider John Koerner. John gave due thanks "to those who helped him get in his present condition." After a few warm hoots and hollers from the crowd, Koerner began singing, blowing harp and picking guitar. And oh, that guitar. John claims to have built it himself in his quest to make a guitar that would play itself. He failed in that respect, but he plays his 9-string guitar with great confidence. In fact, it is probably John's cool calmness on stage that sticks in my mind most right now. He makes you feel at ease and it's obvious that he sure as hell is. His ragtime numbers are played at much the same tempo, but it doesn't matter much. John's good. He knows it and after hearing him, so do you. He's a well-travelled performer and has hit most every coffee house in the east, while acquiring large followings in NYC and Boston.

John, formerly of Minneapolis and now of Cambridge, goes back to days when he would get together and play with the likes of Dave "Snaker" Ray, Willie Murphy, Tony Glover, and one Robert Zimmerman. He plays his own rags and blues--"Running, jumping, standing, still"--as well as traditional tunes about drinking, drinking, and more drinking.

Just a bit about his humor. It is quite bizarre to say the least, but pretty down to earth. Anyway, it all fits. ("Argo...") The man has presence, a presence that makes you feel good and a real funky dog named Janis.

After Koerner's first set, there was a mad shuffling and stirring to prepare for the second act--the Blue Wazoos. And after some outrageous introductions by a blonde(?) cowboy from Colorado, Dick English and Dick Giles played the blues. The sound mix left a bit to be desired, but English was in very good voice and Giles' harp playing sounded sweet, as they took the audience through boogie, gospel, and just plain ol' blues for about an hour. Each did a solo, Giles--a fine 12-string version of the traditional Huddle Ledbetter tune "Gallie Pole", and English--Peter Green's "World Keep on Turnin'." The folks seemed to pick up on the familiar "San Francisco Bay Blues" and the churchy "Twelve Gates to the City."

Exit two blue wazoos, enter John Koerner.

The Spider's second set went to about midnight. There were a few more jokes about dogs and a lot more playing and singing like "Corinna, Corinna." He said he'd play most everything he knew or remembered, but his memory was fading fast. John made it through another hour set and left most people smiling and feeling pretty good.

I admire John Koerner not only for his musical ability and his stage presence, but also for not ripping-off his audiences by demanding a lot of money to play. Thanks to the Spider and to the Coffee House for bringing some class to Colby for 50¢ apiece.

## WOMEN'S STUDIES

by Becky Ross

Although over 45% of the student body is female, little attention has been paid to the achievements of women. In a male-dominated college where only 12% of the faculty are women (most of whom are instructors), the male bias can hardly be overlooked. A group of men and women recognizing this problem began thinking about beginning a women's studies course.

A questionnaire handed out in the dining halls, provided an interesting return on three questions to which 664 people responded. To the first question, "Do you think there is a need for a Women's Studies course at Colby?", 335 answered yes and 297 said no. In answer to the question "Would you enroll in a Women's Studies course if offered?" 255 said yes and 428 said no. And, when asked "Would you listen to a woman speaking on Women's Liberation?" 482 answered yes and 184 no.

Perhaps more interesting were the comments which covered a wide range from "Great idea!" on to such comments as "God created men and women equal but with different functions - yet women to be subservient but not dominated by men I don't feel anyone would really benefit from this. People should get saved by Jesus Christ so that they can find out and accept their true identity." Other replies varied from "Yours is a completely asinine and useless idea, serving no educational or social need other than alleviating your own inferiority" to such hopefully facetious comments as "There aren't any women at Colby" or "This school needs more 'tit' courses". Many expressed a need to know more about the course.

Due to the interest expressed by 255 people on the questionnaire, the long process of talking to professors was begun and completed with encouraging results. The course is now ready to go to EPC after having faced many problems, the most difficult of which was finding a department to sponsor it. Because the course was inherently interdisciplinary, no one department would take it, the campus bureaucracy was such that it "didn't fit." The Social Science division came to the rescue and agreed to put it under that division. Dean Jensen and Mr. Bassett will co-sponsor the course with Dean Downing grading the 3 short papers and one long paper which will take the place of a final exam.

The course if approved by EPC, will carry three credit hours and meet Tuesday night from 7 to 9:30. The first hour will be devoted to a lecture and the remaining time to a discussion period. There will be a different lecturer every week covering some aspect of being a woman in this society. The first meeting will begin with a film and subsequent Tuesdays will feature Dr. Perez on the Psychology of Women, Mr. Marks on The Family, Ms. Knight on the Economics of Being a Woman, Dean Downing on Women and Academics, Mr. Foner on the History of Women, Mr. Bassett on the Male Mystique in American Literature and Ms. Wyman and Ms. Kenney on 19th and 20th Century Women in Literature.

Because of the scarcity of women on Colby's faculty, several women have been invited to speak on such topics as "Occupation: Housewife, Women and Religion, the Problems of Being a Black Woman in our Society, and Women and Politics. In addition a student panel at the end will present contemporary problems facing women such as welfare, job discrimination, day care centers and birth control."

It is important to stress that the course is not limited to women and is not a course on women's liberation. The issues that women's liberation deals with will quite possibly be included in the lectures, and students are encouraged to use the contemporary writings in their papers. However, the course itself will deal with women academically.

The course will be held at Dana in conjunction with the living and learning concept behind co-ed dorms. People outside of Dana will be allowed to take the course, but students wishing to enroll are encouraged to live in Dana. The lectures will be open to anyone. Because of the work involved in setting up the course, this may be the only time it is offered. Thus students of all classes, both male and female interested in the course are encouraged to "make room" in their schedules next fall.



# NEWS BRIEFS

## calendar

Fri April 28

8:00 - Spring Performance of Modern Dance Club in Runnals.

8:00 - Christian Folk Concert with Mike and Karen Johnson. Sponsored by the Christian Fellowship, it will be held in Lorimer Chapel.

Sat April 29

2:00 - 5:00 - Orchestra Rehearsal in Runnals

8:00 - Drama, *Love for Love* by William Congreve and directed and produced by Ed Kemp. Roberts 3rd floor.

Sun April 30

2:00 - 5:00 - Orchestra Rehearsal in Runnals.

6:30 - Film Direction presents Experimental Short Films from the New American Cinema. Admission charged, in Lovejoy.

7:00 - Meeting of the Christian Science Organization in Rose Chapel.

7:30-8:30 - Evening Worship conducted by some students in Lorimer.

8:00 - Concert - The Colby Community Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ermanno Compagetti, in a performance of Beethoven's first symphony, Brams' Academic Festival Overture, and two violin concerti by Vivaldi (Summer and Fall) with soloist Mary Hallman.

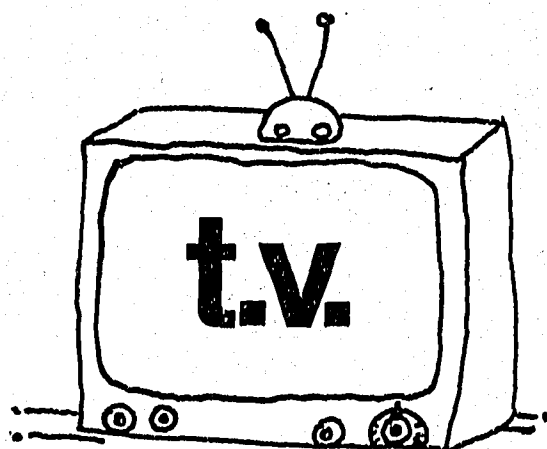
Mon May 1

8:00 - Three One-Act Plays by James Shannon sponsored by Black Cultural Festival in Runnals.

Thurs May 4

1:30 - 3:30 - Open Class - Lecture by John Cole, editor, *Maine Times*, on the Barringer Report of the Allagash Group "A Major Manifest" discussion of the recent Barringer Report, vital recommendations affecting Maine's present and future. The Barringer Report is on in the Book Store for 10 cents

8:00 - Gabrielson Lecture - Thomas G. Moore professor of economics at Michigan State University will speak on "Petroleum: Energy Basis or Environmental Sink" The lecture will be held in Lovejoy 100 and the reception following will be held in the Faculty Lounge.



WCBB Channel 10

Thurs May 4

8:30 - 10:00 - NET Playhouse Biography "Vincent Van Gogh" - Michael Gough portrays the tormented 19th century painter. Vincent Van Gogh, at the peak of his turbulent career.

Fri May 5

8:30 - 10:00 - Film Odyssey: "The Overcoat" - A touching Russian film based on Micolai Gogol's classic tale about a poor and lonely man who achieves temporary popularity when he buys a fine, new overcoat.

Attention: Sunday Strike  
Meeting Work to end the war.  
Look for time and place.

Elections - Friday, May 12, 1972

1) Student Representatives to the Board of Trustees (2).  
and

Class officers for the classes of 1973, '74, and '75.

- Elections for these positions will take place outside the Spa from 9a.m. - 5p.m. Petitions will be available at Roberts Desk from Mon. May 1 and require 25 signatures.  
2) Election of replacements for vacancies occurred in Student Government. (Those elected to this position will carry over during the first four weeks of the fall semester, until the campus-wide election of new representatives.)

Vacancies have occurred in:

Foss (1)

Woodman (1)

Roberts (1)

Coburn (1)

Champlin (1)

Leonard (1)

Elections will take place in the dorms. Petitions will be available at Roberts Desk from Mon. May 1 and require 5 signatures. ALL PETITIONS are due no later than 5p.m. on Fri. May 5.

The following is a list of several trustees you can write to to inform them of your viewpoints....

Dr. J. S. Bixler  
R.F.D. 1 - Box 244  
Jaffrey, New Hampshire 03452  
(603) 532-8808

Mr. Ellerton M. Jette  
94 Mount Vernon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108  
(617) 523-7327

Mr. Robert A. Marden, Vice Chairman  
44 Elm Street  
Waterville, Maine 04901  
(207) 873-0188

Mr. Albert C. Palmer, Chairman  
117 High Street  
Stoneham, Massachusetts 02180  
(617) 245-4535

The library has a problem - stolen books. They have to do something about the more than \$2,000 worth of books lost each year but the staff wants to do something that will be supported by the community.

Ken Blake, head librarian, has called an open meeting in the pit on Thursday May 4 at 4 p.m. to listen to suggestions and discuss the problem. Among the ideas being considered are maintaining only one entrance to the library and installing a mechanical device to detect books not properly checked out. They want to know what you think.

Alfredo Valente, former Curator of the New York Cultural Center in Manhattan and internationally known photographer, artist and art collector, will serve as judge of a nation-wide amateur photography competition which will begin on May 1 and continue through October 15, 1972. Both color and black and white photographs are eligible for separate cash awards and amateur photographers are invited to enter their favorite photographs. In order that as many deserving entries as possible may be displayed, in addition to the award winners, The Stevens Art Gallery, 993 Second Avenue, New York City, will be devoted entirely to the exhibit scheduled for November 12-19. Entry forms may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to First View Exhibitors, Inc., Room 201S, 127 East 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Eligibility:

AMATEURS ONLY (persons whose main income is derived from the taking of photographs are considered professionals, and are not eligible). Both color and black and white prints are eligible

Entry Requirements

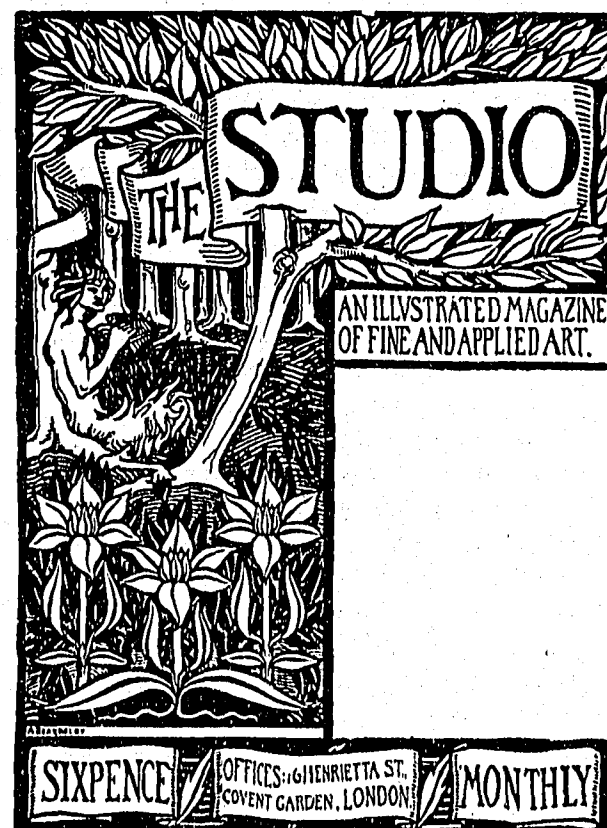
Prints only - no negatives or transparencies. Maximum size 11 x 14 inches. Entry by mail only - no frames (entries may be backed or mounted but this not a requirement). Mail (no tubes) and insert cardboard in envelope to protect entries.

Handling Charge

\$2.00 handling charge for each entry

Exhibit

In order to display as many deserving entries as possible in addition to the award winners, The Stevens Art Gallery 993 Second Ave, New York City, will be devoted entirely to the exhibit which is scheduled for November 12 through November 19, 1972.



Tomorrow night, the 29th, Congreve's "Love for Love" will be presented on third floor Roberts. This student production, directed by Ed Kemp, is an adaptation of the original Restoration comedy, but with a twist: the immorality of the period becomes painfully moral. The show begins at 8:00. Free.

# NEWS BRIEFS

## REFERENDUM FOR STUDENT JUDICIARY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Student Judiciary's present Constitution was instituted over five years ago. Since that time problems have arisen over the ambiguous language of several key clauses in the document. Essentially, the rights of the defendant and the powers and jurisdiction of the Judiciary need to be more carefully defined and codified. Within the next two weeks Student Judiciary will be holding a Constitutional referendum under the auspices of Student Government, and we request your supporting vote. None of the proposed amendments would substantially alter the judicial system. The sole intent is to tighten the legal language of the Constitution.

The director of special programs at Colby College, Paul David Walker, Jr., is resigning effective July 31 to become assistant publisher of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, a newspaper made famous under the editor-ship of the late William Allen White.

Walker has been at Colby since the fall of 1970 handling an extensive year round program of institutes, conferences and extension courses.

He previously served on the staffs of Elmira College and Stanford University.

Walker majored in economics at Stanford where he received his B.A. in 1956. He was awarded an M.B.A. from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and expects to receive his doctorate in education from Teachers College, Columbia University, this year.

Christopher W. Pinkham has been elected by his fellow members of the class of 1972 at Colby College to be their senior class speaker during commencement exercises June 4.

A native of Canton, Mass., Pinkham is a sociology major and a member of Tau Delta Phi Fraternity. He played varsity hockey at Colby.

The tradition of having a speaker from the senior class at commencement was begun with the class of 1970. In addition to Pinkham's remarks, the exercises will feature a commencement address by Nathan Glazer, professor of education and social structure at Harvard.

The ceremony will begin at 10 a.m.

Neal Shadoff of Swampscott has been named an Alvan T. Viola D. Fuller Junior Research Fellow by the American Cancer Society's Massachusetts Division, it was announced recently. He is one of ten awardees selected from over seventy applicants for the fellowships, which support outstanding college students in summer research projects under the supervision of established investigators.

Mr. Shadoff, a Junior at Colby College, majors in Chemistry. He plans to attend medical school following his graduation from college. A member of Colby's Chemical Society, he includes among his scholarly achievements a project concerning viral infections in mice at the Boston University Medical School's Microbiology Laboratories.

James Shannon, a black playwright and director, will be on campus on Monday May 1. Mr. Shannon and his acting cast will be holding drama workshops on Monday afternoon on the 3rd floor of Roberts U. They will be performing two plays, Mother Mary's Honor Student and Sweet Pea and Honey, at 8:00p.m. in Runnals Union on that evening. These plays were featured in the Black Heritage Festival in NYC in March. The Colby Community is invited to these events at no charge. Mr. Shannon's visit is being sponsored by S. O. B. U.



## HAVE YOU SEEN THIS GIRL?

Name: Miss Storm Goodwin  
Home: Danvers, Massachusetts  
Age: 17  
Description: 5 feet tall, 110 lbs., short brown hair, hazel eyes, burn scar on right forearm. (sometimes wears glasses)

Miss Goodwin has been missing from her home since Good Friday. If you have seen her, please call extension 287, or give her the following message:

"Storm - Please call Jeanne and Frank collect...."

Dad

Her family will be most grateful for any help you can give.

Spring-election of courses will be held the week of May 8th. Catalogs and curricula will be available at the Registrar's Office on Monday morning, May 8th, no sooner.

Tryouts for:

The Louise Coburn Reading Contest, A-V Room Miller Library Thursday May 4th 7:30 p.m.

Phantoms are abroad tonite. Beware.....

# BANGLADESH



For more information, please contact:



Student World Concern  
1012 14th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005  
(202) 638-6304



U.S. National Student Association  
2115 S St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006  
(202) 387-6100



Student National Education Association  
1201 18th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 833-6626



National Student Lobby  
1835 K St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006  
(202) 283-2710

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DR. TONI HAGEN  
Director  
United Nations Relief

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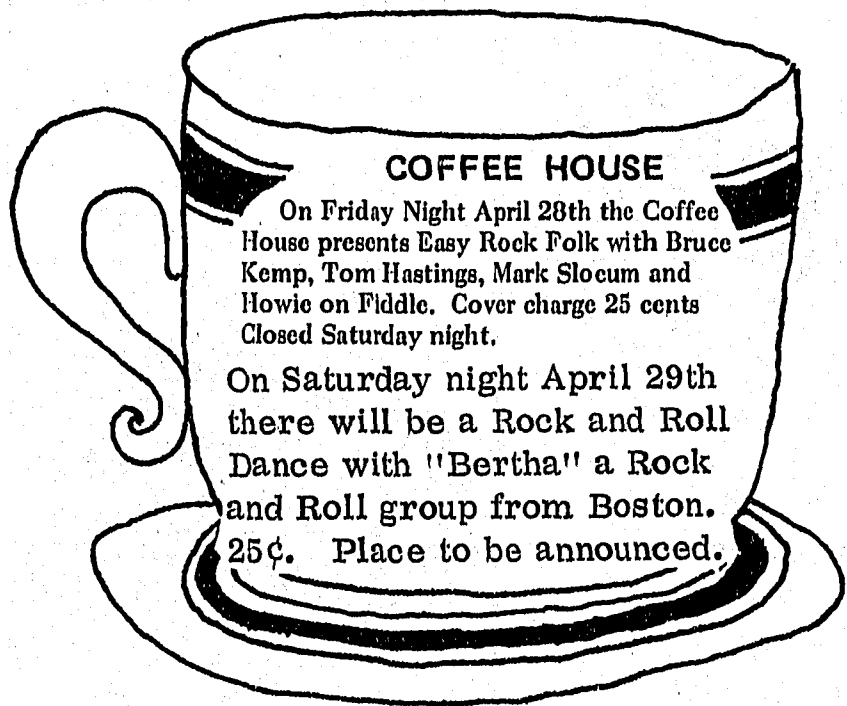
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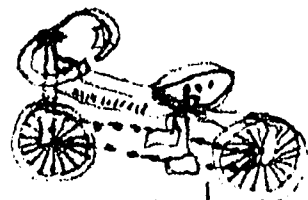
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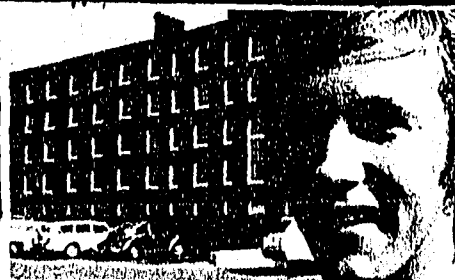
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