



Colby
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LATTER-DAY JILLS STILL CAN'T MAKE IT UP THE HILL

by Nancy Alper

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal finance assistance."

Public Law 92-318
92nd Congress, S. 659
June 23, 1972

"Man's world, Woman's place" portrays the status of women on the faculty of Colby College.

A school, where half the student body is women, has employed during the year 1972-73, a faculty of whom only 15% is women. Out of 148 faculty members, only 22 are women; out of 22 females only 11 teach academic courses full-time. The remainder are the Dean of Women, part-time professors, (5), physical education professors (3), and librarians (2).

When an analysis of sex discrimination for a period of years is undertaken in any educational institution, four areas of discrimination generally emerge: the numbers of men and women employed, the ranks of faculty members, the salaries, and the committees assigned.

An investigation of these categories during the past decade (the years 60-61, 64-65, 70-71, 71-72 being representative) at Colby reveals that improvement occurs in the areas of numbers and committee assignments during the first three years; however, in 71-72 there is a regression. It is also interesting that the only committee where women outnumber the men is the Remembrance Committee, a group charged with sending condolences to faculty members whose relatives have died.

Ms. Eileen Curran, an associate professor of English, who has been at Colby since 1958 describes her first experiences. "I came to Colby with five years teaching experience and a Ph. D., yet I was hired as an instructor. This would never have happened to a man." She remembers that her first years at Colby were spent in part opposing her assignments to the Social and Remembrance Committees.

She feels that there have been definite changes in the administration's attitude towards women. She sees the administration making greater efforts to equalize salaries and to hire more women.

An assistant professor of government, Ms. Rosen, who has been here two years, says she has not encountered any discrimination. She feels the salary she is receiving is not a reflection of her sex but of current pay scales; she believes her rank corresponds with her teaching experiences.

In reference to the cuts in the modern languages department which only affect the women of this department, Ms. Rosen says, "One must approach the subject honestly, not from a viewpoint of wild sex discrimination. The question remains are women being discriminated against or are the languages being attacked because they are non-standard (i.e. languages attract fewer students)?"

Believing that the school is in a state of transition, she agrees with Ms. Curran that the administration is doing all it can.

The Dean of Faculty, Paul Jensen, says, "We are trying our best to recruit women candidates for the vacancies we have. Department chairmen have been urged to look for women candidates."

He says that little pressure has been exerted to change the administrative policies: rather the administration has seen the unfairness of past hiring practices in regard

	1960-1961	1964-1965	1970-1971	1971-1972
I. Numbers				
Total no. of faculty	116	143	158	157
Men	95(82%)	124(86.5%)	126(80%)	133(85%)
Women:	20(18%)	19(13.5%)	22(20%)	25(15%)
II. Ranks				
Full Profs.	23(20% of 116)	27(18.9% of 143)	34(21.5% of 158)	39(24.8% of 157)
Men	22(96% of 23)	25(92.5% of 27)	33(97% of 34)	36(92% of 39)
Women	1(4% of 23)	2(7.5% of 27)	1(2.9% of 34)	3(7.8% of 39)
Assoc. Profs.	36(31% of 116)	35(24.5% of 143)	33(20.9% of 158)	36(22.9% of 157)
Men	31(86% of 36)	31(88.5% of 35)	29(88% of 33)	32(89% of 36)
Women	5(14% of 36)	4(11.5% of 35)	4(12.2% of 33)	4(11.1% of 36)
Asst. Profs.	29(24% of 116)	43(30% of 143)	58(36.7% of 158)	68(43.5% of 157)
Men	23(79% of 29)	39(90.7% of 43)	49(84.5% of 58)	54(79.5% of 68)
Women	6(21% of 29)	4(9.3% of 43)	9(15.5% of 58)	14(20.6% of 68)
Visiting Profs.	3(.026% of 29)	3(2.1% of 143)	-----	-----
Men	2(66% of 3)	3(100% of 3)	-----	-----
Women	1(33% of 3)	-----	-----	-----
Instructors	25(23% of 116)	35(24.5% of 143)	26(16.5% of 158)	14(8.9% of 157)
Men	18(72% of 25)	26(74.5% of 35)	18(69% of 26)	11(78.5% of 14)
Women	7(28% of 25)	9(25.5% of 35)	8(30.8% of 26)	3(21.4% of 14)
III. Committees *				
Total	39	40	49	54
Men	35(90%)	36(90%)	45(92%)	50(92.6%)
Women	4(10%)	4(10%)	4(8%)	4(7.4%)
IV. Salaries-----no information available				
V. Hiring **				
Total	no	26	20	9
Men	information	21(81%)	15(75%)	9(100%)
Women	available	5(19.2%)	5(25%)	*** -

* Committees for '60-'61 and '64-'65 are Administrative, Admissions, Educational Policy and Financial Aid. Committees added in '70-'71 and '71-'72 included Financial Priorities and Rights and Rules.

** There are no records kept of the candidates applying for faculty positions so it is impossible to determine the number of men and women applicants.

*** Only one woman was hired and she is a member of the library staff.

to women and desires to rectify them.

Jensen stressed that one problem in hiring more women is Colby's isolation which discourages women in applying for jobs.

On the other hand, Ms. Dole, assistant professor of Spanish, feels that sex discrimination does exist at Colby. When Colby should be improving the ratio of women to men it is doing just the opposite by the termination of two positions now held by women.

She has been working on the establishment of an affirmative action program which would identify the problem areas and then try to correct them. An ad hoc committee was appointed by President Strider November 14 to discuss the establishment and composition of such a committee. This ad hoc group met Nov. 28 and made its recommendation in favor of establishing a committee to study the problem. However, Ms. Dole stressed no action has been taken on the recommendation since then.

Next spring Colby will lose two women professors in the three faculty cuts that are planned. In the meantime the possibility of faculty increases is at least being considered by the administration in the biology, psychology and sociology departments. These are all among the nine departments that have no women faculty members and the odds appear to be against any female incursion into this "man's world" in the near future.

touring Europe in a rented car with his wife.

"My last leave was four months in 1966," said Strider during an interview this week, "although I give myself a month every summer, when I take off the tie and forget to shave." But that vacation always seems to be accompanied by a carton of papers and long-distance telephone calls.

"The Danforth grant allows college presidents to get relief from their usual duties, which are arduous," he added. Although the Danforth Foundation requires no more acknowledgement of recipients' activities than the note they got from one president saying "Thanks. I got well," Colby's president expects to submit a report of observations he might make of European educational institutions.

However, the main object of the trip will be to tour the Mediterranean, including Greece, Turkey, Iran, Italy and Spain.

"I really want to go back to the Acropolis with a guide book," he said, "and tour it with my wife."

Dr. Strider is the sole New England recipient of the 1972 award list, which includes the presidents of Chatham, Luther, Beloit and Hiram colleges, and Xavier, Stanford and Wilberforce Universities.

"I had thought of getting back into 17th century literature during this break," sighed the president, "but three and a half months isn't enough time."

President Strider will leave Colby after the January 27 Board of Trustees meeting. The Board will presumably announce its arrangements for the president's absence at the Jan. meeting.

Strider is confident that there is no urgency in the possibility of Committee on Committees releasing proposals in his absence.

"It takes time to implement changes," he said. "But I don't imagine any major

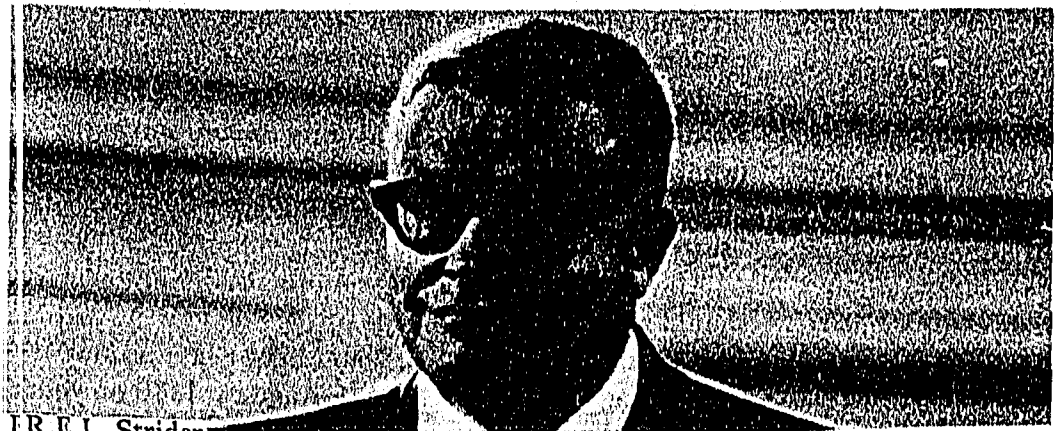
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RELS TO BOLT THE HILL AND SPLIT FOR EUROPE

by Gay Quimby

Colby will lose a president and gain an as yet unknown proxy for 3½ months this year when Robert Strider takes a leave of absence from early February through the middle of May.

As a member of what he terms the campus' "oppressed minority" Strider is one of 20 college presidents invited last spring to spend a Danforth Foundation grant of up to \$8,000. He intends to seek "intellectual and spiritual relaxation"



R.E.L. Strider

vanocur

by Susan Staples

Last Monday evening Student Government presented Sander Vanocur, senior correspondent for the National Public Affairs Center for Public Broadcasting Television, who spoke on "The National Elections—Aftermath and Forecast."

Vanocur began his lecture by citing a cartoon which appeared in the New Yorker. Two men were discussing politics at a bar and one was quoted as saying, "Nixon's not dumb. If the country wanted moral leadership, then Nixon would have provided it." This was exactly why Senator McGovern did so poorly in the national election, according to Vanocur. The public was perceiving McGovern correctly. They saw a man, whose original calling was the ministry, in an outrage against deceitful politics, the Watergate affair, and secret campaign funds. They knew McGovern's intention was to clean up the government, and they chose not to support him; they chose the comfort of the status quo rather than venturing into the unknown. If not actually voiced, their opinion was that somehow without corruption, the system would not be able to function. McGovern had, Vanocur quoted Professor Burnham of MIT as saying, tried to create a personal guilt in each citizen for the social conditions which exist, and in doing so created resentment among the electorate.

In regard to President Nixon, Vanocur was in agreement with journalist John Osborne in that the massive victory in the election may have a liberating effect on Nixon in domestic affairs. Vanocur's answer to "Is reading us leading us?" was in the negative. He recognized Nixon's ability to read the American public, but felt Nixon is employing a policy of followship. The task of the President involves performing unpopular actions for the great good, something which Nixon has not been able to do.

"The sensitive issues brought out by McGovern are no less sensitive because he was defeated," said Vanocur. Americans still want to remove racism and unfair taxes.

He did not feel that that large Federal programs have entirely lost their appeal. People still want aid for the old and the young, health care and environmental controls. It is just the welfare issue which is turning people off. The opponents of welfare, the blue-collar workers just above the federal poverty level, think incorrectly that the welfare roles are mostly non-white. They feel threatened by blacks and McGovern's plan to use tax reform to aid welfare. However, these opponents to welfare do not feel threatened by Nixon when during his administration the number of welfare recipients reached a new peak. Vanocur remarked that McGovern's stand on welfare was his fatal error. His plan to heavily tax those in the \$12,000 income bracket served to lose much of his support.



In his forecast, Vanocur mentioned Ted Kennedy, Wilbur Mills, Senator Mondale, Spiro Agnew, and even Elliot Richardson as possible candidates in 1976. He commented, "If anything is sure, Ted Kennedy will get the nomination if he wants it." Vanocur did not feel that the incident at Chappaquiddick will harm his campaign seriously. Ed Brooke would be accepted by the country easily enough, according to Vanocur, but not quite so easily by the Republican party. Agnew still needs to establish a political identity without appearing

disloyal to Nixon, said the former NBC newsman.

The appointment of Elliot Richardson to the post of Sec. of Defense is seen by Vanocur as a good move by the President. Richardson is an efficient administrator and a liberal who will serve as a shield against attacks on the military, during a time when the influence of the conservative South is waning. As for Muskie, Vanocur felt he relied too heavily on endorsements and the press, and failed to establish himself as a man of definition in a mixed field.

Nixon will have a tough time during the next four years, according to Vanocur. From the moment of his re-election, his power began to drain since he is not eligible to run again. "And now Nixon does not have McGovern to kick around anymore," he said. Depending on the amount of publicity given to Kennedy's probe into the Watergate affair, this may have a direct bearing on Nixon's capacity to govern. Vanocur also felt that the Republican party will continue to be the minority party.

In regard to the killings at Southern University, Vanocur stated, "This country is not in love with its young and a militant student is a fool if he does not expect to be violently suppressed."

Vanocur was naturally against the Supreme Court decision (5-4) which would not grant immunity to journalists in protecting their sources. This decision would put a limitation on newsmen, who, in their desire to avoid the time consuming legality which accompanied the CBS "Selling of the Pentagon" case, for example, might say "who needs it" and not expose vital issues.

Vanocur said he would like to see an organization called the First Amendment Institute created which would provide legal aid for journalists. As for public broadcasting, he felt the government should leave its development to private corporations. He would prefer a system similar to Great Britain's where there is a head tax per set instead of advertisers using the public airways which are a natural resource.

ESKIMOS, SITARS, & CHINA

by Gwen Dismukes

Each year during the month of January, Colby students are offered their choice between a month of independent concentration on a topic that interests them and three weeks of concentrated skiing and partying topped off with a week of frantic paper writing. Those students who opt for the former often come up with strange and original projects, a testimony to the diversity of interest of Colby students.

However, there does seem to be a general trend in the type of study chosen this year. Mr. Kany, the director of special programs, remarked that both individual and group projects having to do with acquiring or improving a skill are being favored over the more "academically respectable" topics. This can be seen in the popularity of such group projects as the photography workshop and the music topic which allows students to learn to play an instrument of their choice, or increase their playing ability on the instrument of their choice. Some of these students are being instructed and evaluated by teachers in the Waterville area.

In addition, there are the usual pottery and artsy-craftsy Jan Plans, some of which are being conducted in association with members of the Mandala community. Of interest in this category is a group of approximately eight students who are studying leatherworking under Mr. Ruder.

A look at some of the independent Jan Plans outside the student's major reveals some pretty imaginative "undertakings." One student, in fact, proposed to apprentice herself to a mortician for the month, but had to drop the project when she discovered that she fainted

at the smell of formaldehyde. Other more fortunate students, however, have managed to get topics covering subjects from fairy tales to weather production.

In the field of literature, there are quite a few students studying children's literature and what might be called "imaginative adult fiction." One girl's project is writing an original children's book, and another student is polishing and revising an original manuscript which draws on the Tolkien and C.S. Lewis "fairy tales."

In the field of science, interest ranges from designing a hydrofoil or "pure" sailboat, to photography through a telescope, a topic which seems to be a unique blend of the artistic and the scientific. One pre-med student is spending the month in Jackman, Maine, observing the habits of a general practitioner there in an attempt to see "what it's like to be a country doctor." Another topic which is admirably suited for January study in Maine is "the environmental impact of snowmobile tracks." By the way, if anyone wants a forecast next semester, the man to see will be Scott Smith, who is studying weather map prediction by computer.

Exotic musical instruments also have their place in Jan Plan topics this year. Mary Spooner, who learned to play the sitar in New Delhi, India, will be teaching the instrument to Carolyn Johns. Both girls have their own sitars, and will be spending several hours each day playing. Mary stresses the need for constant practice, and hopes to give a small recital, "in the coffeehouse, if they'll let me," at the end of the month.

At some point during the month you may think the campus is being invaded by a runaway band of Scotsmen, but don't worry. It will just be Jamie Huntsberger and

his four students practicing on the bagpipes. Jamie, a freshman, learned to play in Delaware, and says that "it's not as hard as people think." Basically, it seems, you just blow and squeeze, not necessarily in that order. The Jan Plan's formal title is "Piobreachd" (pee-brook) which is not a Scottish swear word, but the name of a classical Scottish pipe music.

Students leaving campus this January seem to have picked pretty out-of-the-way places. Susan Gillette is going to Labrador, Canada to study Eskimo family structure, and Emily Wingate will be in Montana doing a photo essay on ghost towns. Vickie Betts will be soaking up the sun in New Mexico, and gathering information on D.H. Lawrence from a poetess friend of his who is currently living in Santa Fe.

James Moore will no doubt be sampling the cheese and jam at the monastery of Gethsemani in Kentucky as a sort of by-product of his visit there, and he is also visiting the Abbey of St. Gregory in Three Rivers, Michigan.

At least four Colby students will be taking long international trips: Ron and Carol Majdalany are going to Petra, Jordan, and Ann Watson and Libby Kesner are traveling through China. To these and other travelers—bon voyage and buena suerte.

A number of Colby students are doing their Jan Plan in conjunction with the Outward Bound program at Dartmouth College. The program teaches winter survival, which includes "how to create heat and how to conserve it." Ward Briggs, a senior who is participating in the program, feels it will be a worthwhile and rewarding experience, an opportunity to confront the infinite power of nature and to examine one's personal relation to it. He is enthusiastic, but also, he adds, "scared shitless."

Those students remaining on campus during January should plan to take advantage of the talents of WMHB's own "Jonny Lee" LeVeene, who can be heard reading and writing the news on WFAU, Augusta, 1340 on your AM radio dial.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS AT COLBY

by Jeff Megargel

Last week the activities and goals of Colby's Newman Club and Colby Hillel, two religious organizations on campus, were outlined. Two other active religious groups here at Colby are the Christian Science Organization and the Canterbury Club.

Christian Science Organization

As a result of the work of Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science organizations began to be established at colleges throughout the Western World in the 1890's. From their inception, these organizations have striven to bring the thought of Christian Science to students. In specific terms, they have attempted to provide for the needs of Christian Scientists at colleges and to counter the materialistic bent of students at large by exemplifying the Christian Science way of life and making Christian Science activities available to all.

The philosophy of the Christian Science Organization at Colby is consistent with these avowed aims; in practice, however, the small size of the group (about 8 members) dampens its ability to elicit interest and participation in its activities from other members of the community.

According to Mr. Schulten, a member of the Physical Education Department and a leader in the Christian Science group on campus, the central teaching of Christian Science is that man should follow literally Jesus' "command to heal." In this view, sin, sickness, and death can actually be overcome by the recognition of the illusory nature of the material world and of a spiritual level of existence in which "all is good and perfect."

When faced with any type of discordancy in the world as it is revealed to us by our senses, the practicing Christian Scientist tries to rectify the situation by eliminating (with the help of prayer, reflection, and recollection of past crises) any discrepancies between the corpus of his thought and the God realm in which all is perfect.

According to Mr. Schulten, the God realm can

be thought of as the "supreme principle" of agape, brotherly love. In this terminology, then, the Christian Scientist can be said to be continually striving to align his thinking with the principle of agape so that his life will come closer and closer to becoming an embodiment of this principle.

The process of thought rectification is not considered to be mere double think, the putting on of mental blinders. Christian Scientists believe that there is a cause and effect relationship between the alignment of one's thought with the God realm and the elimination of suffering, of evil, and of general discrepancies in the spatio-temporal realm. It is the belief that this alignment process can give one the strength and the insight to handle, in an overt fashion or otherwise, any problem which might arise in one's life.

Mr. Schulten maintains that Christian Scientists employ the scientific method in that the conclusions resulting from the premise "all is perfect" are continually tested. The conclusions without practical value are discarded. Continuous study of Christian Science literature goes hand in hand with this method, for the Christian Scientist attempts to refine his approach to thought alignment by evaluating his own experiences in the light of doctrine.

The main activity of the Christian Science Organization on campus is a weekly meeting in which participants, in the words of Mr. Schulten, "help each other, encourage each other, and teach each other." The meeting usually consists of a prayer, a lesson based on the Bible and Science and Health (Mary Baker Eddy), a testimony period in which participants tell of healings and the general application of Christian Science to their daily lives, discussion about Christian Science, and hymn singing.

During testimony period, participants often express concern over the degree to which many Colby students tend to rationalize their "immoral behavior."

The Christian Science Organization also sponsors an informative lecture delivered annually at Colby by a member of the Christian Science Board of Leaders. The next lecture is scheduled for May 14, 1973. The speaker will be Florence Southwell.



Canterbury Club

Alex Schulten

The Canterbury Club on campus is affiliated with the National Association of Episcopal College Students. Although the spokesman for the Canterbury Club at Colby, Mary Ellen Baxter, is unsure of the club's history, she says that its present role is sharply defined. According to Mary Ellen, the club is maintained to insure that Communion services continued to be held on campus twice every week.

Mary Ellen reports that most of the two dozen student who regularly attend either the weekly service in the chapel lounge or the weekly service in a dormitory are "like minded friends" who share a high regard for the celebration of the Eucharist in the Episcopal style.

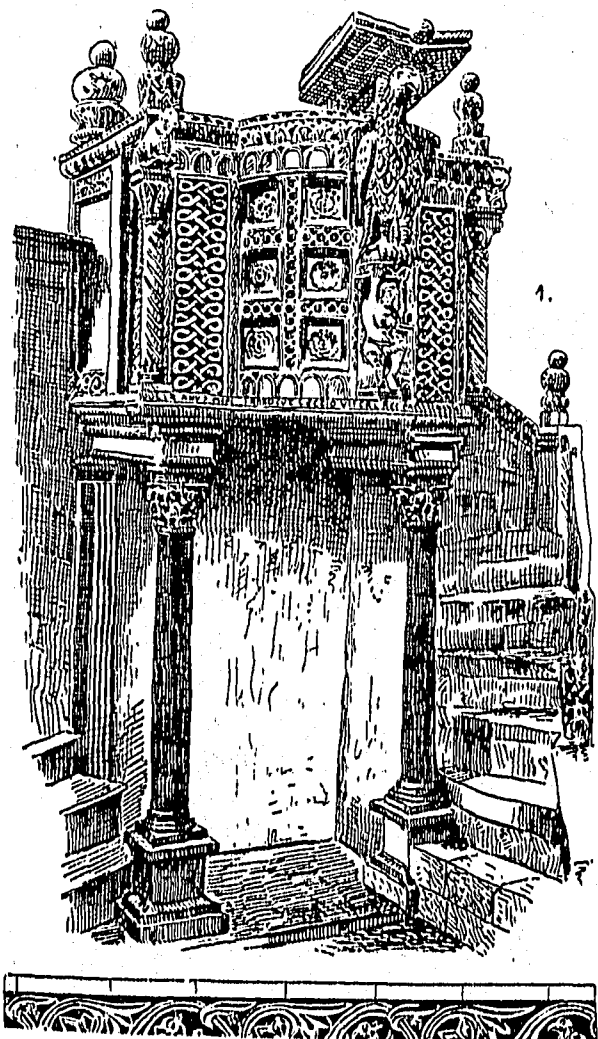
In addition to the sharing of bread and wine, each communion service usually entails the use of the modern "exchange of peace" during which participants show concern for each other in various ways, group prayer, individual petitions, discussion about Christianity, and a general airing of sentiments.

Mary Ellen notes that many students who participate regularly in these services consider Holy Communion to be "a thoroughly uplifting and refreshing experience." She also believes that the services definitely make contributions to both the general well being and the daily lives of the participants.

When asked why Episcopal students at Colby tend to frequent the Communion services on campus rather than those held in local churches, Mary Ellen said that the services sponsored by the Canterbury Club are favored due to their relatively informal, intimate character and the element of convenience.

In summing up the purpose and spirit of the Canterbury Club in reference to its current member, Mary Ellen says "We gather together to say our prayers for the whole community and to celebrate Holy Communion in love and peace."

PLAGUE STRIKES



by S. Whilton and D. Florian

By 2 A.M. Thursday morning, November 30, it was apparent that a full-scale epidemic had hit Foss-Woodman. By the weekend, an estimated fifty percent of the dorm had contracted some sort of viral strain, and additional numbers had mild cases of the disease.

The cause of the disease has been subject to wide dispute. The popular theory was that it was related to Seiler's nutritional prowess throughout the semester; however, investigation through laboratory research was inconclusive. One student interviewed said, "Nobody has figured out what people did right or what people did wrong," which suggests it could have been the result of the vindictive nature of a higher authority.

Thursday was the worst day of the siege. Twenty-four people were admitted to the infirmary, an additional 63 were put to bed and given class excuses. Nurse Sargent and the dorm staff visited Foss-Woodman, administering anti-nausea medication to a student body dwindling in number.

Carl Nelson, Colby's trainer, complimented an apparently unafflicted dorm staff on their ability to rally quickly and so efficiently traffic people into lav lines. That the dorm staff were unaffected by the unidentified strain lends support to the theory that they may indeed be working in conjunction with Eustis officials in some manner...

The virus seems to have a two to three day incubation period. The duration of the actual sickness is only 24 to 48 hours, during which there is muscular pain and nausea in varying degrees of intensity. According to Nelson, the F-W viral invasion has been one of the worst epidemics to hit Colby since the polio epidemic in 1954. But Colby does not suffer alone. There have been outbreaks of the same virus in downtown Waterville and in a nearby school.

These reporters are not content with explanations thus far offered by medical authorities in the area. In our never-ending search for truth, we interviewed several afflicted students. One ventured that the disease originated in the lower gastro-intestinal tract of a member of the Stu-G committee appointed to evaluate campus security. Another revealed that the sickness originated in the stomachs of the McGovern supporters in Foss Woodman on Wednesday, November 8. Later, several "Young Republicans for Nixon" reported intestinal malfunctions upon following post-election developments at the Paris Peace Table. Medical experts identified the symptoms as the forerunners of the infectious "Foot in Mouth" disease. One wretching freshman explained that his empirical observations of the student faculty ratio, differing dramatically from figures published in Freshman Week literature, was the probable catalyst in the virus' permeation of his digestive tract.

Unfortunately, all is still conjecture as to the origin of the dreaded strain. Popular campus consensus, however, indicates that it is regrettable that Seilers has been exonerated. "It probably would have been better had Seilers been responsible," lamented one sickling. "It might finally have united the campus in a common cause."

editorials

Sexism: Faculty and Phys. Ed.

When the issue of sexism at Colby is brought up today, most people here seem to sit back and imagine that the issue is something dreamed up by a group of scruffy, scatter brained broads who have nothing better to do with themselves.

A brief look at the faculty figures on page one this week and at the report on the Co-educational Physical Education Committee on page nine prove that sexual discrimination is no fantasy. It does exist at Colby and in a large way.

The fact that there are only 11 full-time academic women professors in a faculty of 148 should outrage many more people than it seems to. The arguments that there aren't enough qualified women candidates or that Colby is too remote, or that little pressure has been exerted to change the school's hiring policies appear weak and outdated at best.

The psychological effect of such a small number of women professors should help to preserve the male dominated institution by showing the female student body an untrue picture of their potential and what is an unfortunately true picture of what is expected of them in society.

Dean Jenson says that "department chairmen have been urged to look for more women candidates." This past fall nine new teaching faculty members came to Colby. Not one of them was a woman. Maybe Jenson and the administration should do a little more than "urge" in regard to finding women faculty members.

The meeting of the little publicized Committee on Co-educational Phys. Ed. last week presented another blatant example of the bias towards the female sex that seems to pervade this school and most other co-ed colleges.

Any contention that women need two years of required phys. ed. classes because only 5% can pass the minimum proficiency test after one year is absurd when compared to the men's requirement. It is said 95% of the men pass the test after one

year negating the need for another year of phys. ed.

In truth there is no test to speak of for men, except for the swimming requirement, while the women's test would be hard for many men to pass.

The argument that women are less physically fit than men is also very weak. Few men worry about their figures as women do. But more important, women at Colby are not given the chance to participate in a well organized intramural program as men are in the IFL.

Just because women are not given the opportunity to participate in intramural sports does not give Colby the right to dictate another year of Phys. Ed. classes to women while excusing men. We are not arguing the merits of required physical education training here only that women should be treated the same as men in this aspect of the Colby experience.



letters

Dear Editor,

I want to object very strongly to several misrepresentations in the article "SOBU on SU Killings" of the role SDS has played in the struggle against the racist killings at Southern University and against racism in its broader national context.

The ECHO article suggests that the weekend after the killings marks the beginning of SDS involvement in the SU struggle, that SDS was using the occasion of the killings to promote its own "other concerns" — namely, the January 20 demonstration against government racism — and that the SU students and SDS were divided on the issue of the Inauguration Day demonstration. Each of these suggestions, and perhaps more important, the general impression they tend to give the reader, is false.

The series of strikes and demonstrations that led eventually to the police murders began at Southern U. at New Orleans (SUNO) on October 24, and spread to two other predominantly black schools — SU at Baton Rouge and Grambling University. The issues included other substantive issues besides those the ECHO mentions, among them the fight to fire a psychology professor, William Knapp, who was teaching the racist theories of Arthur Jensen (that blacks are genetically inferior — they won this demand), to get decent medical facilities at the schools (there were and are none), to win decent pay for the cafeteria workers, who went on strike in solidarity with the students, and in general to force the Southern University system to serve the needs of the black community. SDS learned of the struggles at the schools, which were almost entirely suppressed in the media, about a week after they began and sent an SDS student from Boston to SUNO to offer SDS support. The SU students accepted the offer eagerly; they wanted the support of black and white students around the country, and joined with SDS, which distributed several hundred thousand leaflets about the struggles, to organize national publicity and support meetings and actions.

The SDS leafletting and support actions (none of which happened at Colby, since until last week there was no SDS chapter here) began a week before the killings. Also before the killings, the SU students decided to co-sponsor the Inauguration Day demonstration with SDS, which has been planned since this summer. The ECHO distorts the position of the SU students in this regard, and ignores the fact that they are co-sponsoring the demonstration, which after all is only one part of the effort to build a powerful national anti-racist

movement and to unite white and black students in a common struggle.

The SU students issued their national statement about the killings through national SDS, among other organizations, and in it called for all people to unite in struggle against racism — nothing about just giving money as "the major involvement of whites", as the ECHO has it. That statement was mimeographed and distributed in the dorms at Colby about midnight of the day of the killings, after it was received in a phone call from SDS (it was also immediately relayed to SOBU).

The ECHO statement that the "SU students pointed out that white students are unable to understand demands made by black students at a black university" is sheer bullshit, and completely contradicts the tenor of all the SU statements and their call for united struggle against racism. Sister Ahmed, a black woman student from SU who spoke at Harvard and MIT three days after the killings (sponsored by Harvard Afro and Harvard SDS) ended her speech with the call, "Same Enemy. Same Fight. Same Struggle." Her call was addressed to the black and white students in that audience and all over the country. (I have a tape of the speech for anyone who would care to hear it.)

CBS News, however, last Monday night (Nov. 27) showed a black man addressing a group of students at SUNO with the same message as the ECHO article and saying blacks should unite against "crackers", meaning all whites. But this guy was not a student but an SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) organizer. That of all the speeches and communications coming from Southern the press should have chosen this one, and only this one, to publicize, is very informative: the press and the corporations that own the press want to draw support away from this and all struggles against racism by making them seem a purely black phenomenon, not involving the interests of most white people, and by claiming that blacks involved in them are fighting all whites rather than the rich and their government.

The support actions the day following the killings, e.g. a building occupation at U-Conn, a strike at Temple, and demonstrations and/or strikes at many other schools — occurred almost entirely, except at Louisiana schools, only at schools where there was an SDS to organize them, or where the SDS chapter and the local black student organization were in a coalition, as at Harvard and Temple. SDS was the principal organizer of the national meeting at SUNO to which the ECHO refers, as well as of the national solidarity strikes and boycotts which SU called for Nov. 27.

My point in all this is not just to correct an impression about SDS, though I think this is very important, but also to define the lines of

con't on page 5.

Sigel took the picture

Colby
Echo



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letters letters



con't from page 4

David Stratman
conflict in the struggle against racism. Racism is most directly an attack on black and Latin people; but it is also an attack on white workers and students and all oppressed people, as a source of tremendous extra profits and a powerful means of social control. Blacks and whites both have a stake in fighting it. The students of Southern University expressed this idea in their statement on the killings: "The struggle of the people of the Southern University system began as a student movement. It must now evolve into a movement of all people who stand opposed to official barbarianism. We, the black community of Louisiana,...urge everyone to work on all levels possible to insure that the will of the people will become reality."

David Stratman
English Department

Dear People,

I wish that I might be allowed to ask a few questions about this week's editorial page:

1. If Gary Lawless has such an extraordinary dislike for this establishment, why can't he just go away and spare us all the further excreta of his unhappiness?
2. Since I assume Professor Bridgman does in fact have a command of the mother tongue, there

must be a good reason why he chooses to write his letters in something else. Could someone explain this to me?

3. How 'bout tryin' next time not to be late for the bus?

Michael Taglieri

P.S. I have a suggestion for an entirely new format for the ECHO: The paper would be reduced to a single page, cutting out superfluous wording. It should say something like the following (I don't claim that it can't be made more perfect than this; you understand, for I am only an amateur at newspaper reporting. You certainly can refine it):

Colby is bad
Colby is scum
Snot
Foul
Mucus of Colby.
It is deserved
We too are snot
Woe! Alas!
Let us mourn together.

Colby is bad
Colby is scum....
(etcetera)

Variations could be made, of course, to incorporate new events. And of course, different layouts of the theme and different type-faces can be used to produce exciting graphic designs. Maybe even red and green ink at Christmas. Finally, this will conserve large quantities of paper while generally maintaining the ECHO's tone and style. And what more could one want for a Friday evening?

Dear Editor,

I would like to go on public record as congratulating the Colby student body for their latest display of their concern for fellow human beings. The Waterville Blood Bank, which is close in vicinity to Colby anyway, made a special trip to the campus in hopes of procuring the much needed healthy, intelligent blood which curses through our student veins. The center was set up in Roberts Union, so at least the two hundred kids who ate lunch there can't say it was too much of an effort to go. During the two days that the drive was going on, only about thirty donors contributed. Bravo! I won't appeal to the students' sense of pride by telling them that when the drive was held at Farmington, it had to be extended for another day to accomodate all those conscientious persons of that campus.

Perhaps I'm blind to the evil of blood donation which most of student body seems to recognize. Surely, during this hectic time of papers, exams, and Christmas shopping, one can't expect a person to risk life and limb in giving a substantial amount of his life sustaining element. I'm not a biologist, and I have no concrete knowledge of the effect of blood donation. What I am questioning is the humanistic concern of those who did not respond to the drive. Did they at least ask themselves whether or not their donation would be detrimental to their health, or if it would serve any good purpose? Or were they apathetic toward the matter? If they had given any thought to it, then my criticism is undeserved. But, if they responded to the notices of the drive in the same way that the students who I asked personally, then my disappointment with the idealistic youth of Colby is well founded. I saw fear in some faces, heard mumbled, hurried excuses from some and anger from others at the ridiculousness of my request, and sometimes I was merely snubbed. These responses were most certainly not due to any finely deliberated, rational decision against the Blood Bank.

I am not trying to pressure individuals to five their blood; I am urging them at least think about the possibility, and to consider the good it might do for some ailing fellow human. If they would consider sending money to Bangla Desh, why not consider charity on a more personal level?

Merry Christmas Colby
Candace Burnett

letters ^{and more} letters

Dear Sirs,

I am writing you concerning the retention of a full time Japanese language instructor. After reading John Alsop's article on committees and the report of the Sub-Committee on East Asian Studies to the Interdisciplinary Studies Committee and the EPC, I find it very difficult to understand the reasoning behind the administration's termination of that position.

If, as the sub-committee's report states, the Japanese professor serves 35-40 students a semester (and this strikes me as a conservative estimate as there are approximately 20 students enrolled in the Japanese literature course alone this semester), as opposed to 43-45 students for an instructor of a Western language, the administration's decision seems arbitrary at best. When one takes into consideration that this cut would also virtually eliminate two areas of study, Japanese language and literature, and seriously endanger the entire major in East Asian studies, it seems ill-advised.

Again according to the sub-committee's report, the language and literature instructor is "the only position directly attributable to its (the East Asian major's) existence." It would seem that this is hardly Colby's most fund consuming major. If there must be a faculty cutback, why not drop a professor from a language with a larger staff, where the effect would not be so drastic, or perhaps drop or modify the physical education requirements, thereby making positions in that department expendable, instead of dropping one of the few single positions vital to a course of study?

Recommendations for the retention of the Japanese professor do not come from merely a handful of trouble making, trend conscious and admittedly transient students. The EPC itself passed nearly unanimously a measure strongly recommending "the retention of the East Asian studies major, continuing the classroom teaching of the Japanese language and literature at Colby." Yet someone somewhere in the Colby administrative oligarchy feels that the post is not worth maintaining.

I am presently enrolled in both the Japanese literature course in question, taught by Mrs. Kerkham, and Professor Elison's course on the modernization of Japan, though I am an English major. Both courses are stimulating and informative, the former from the standpoint of comparative literary analysis, and the latter because of a strong basic interest I have in Japan. Yet I am not a major, and neither are a large percentage, if not a majority, of those enrolled in both classes. Simply because one is not an East Asian studies major does not mean that one is not a serious student of Japan. I contend that there are at least as many non-major students interested in Japanese studies as there are officially declared majors, if not more, and to cripple the program by removing instruction of language and literature would be denying these students, as well as the actual majors, of a course of study in which they have a sincere interest.

Japan has become the world's third largest economic force, and is becoming increasingly important in world affairs. Its study should be of somewhat more importance than making sure that everyone reaches a certain level of proficiency in the game of golf. In establishing the East Asian studies major, Colby showed itself to be innovative and forward looking. To suddenly deny the importance of that study for such seemingly specious reasons would seem to indicate a sort of creeping hemispheric provincialism. I ask that Colby continue to offer a truly liberal arts education instead of merely a Western arts education. The instruction of Japanese literature and language by a full-time professor is essential to that end.

Sincerely,
K. L. Block

L. TARDIF JEWELER
40 Main Street Waterville, Me.
est. 1935

SIMONS ON NIXON & PRESS

by David DeLong

"The Nixon administration apparently is opposed to free dissemination of news, insofar as it crosses with administration plans and policy and it has harassed and contributed to undermining the credibility of the press," said Dolph Simons, Jr., at the 20th Lovejoy Convocation.

Simons, president and publisher of the Lawrence, Kan., Journal-World, was named the 20th Elijah Parish Lovejoy fellow for excellence in journalism. He was cited for his work in helping Lawrence recover from violence in 1970 at the University of Kansas and in the black community.

The midwestern publisher said, "White House press conferences have almost been eliminated, secrecy and threats prevail, and numerous Washington correspondents are aware of increased effort to manage government news." Despite this indictment Simons said afterwards that his paper had supported President Nixon editorially in the recent election.

Concerning the biggest problem facing the newspaper business today, Simons quoted the editor of a big city paper who said, "It is obvious to me that not enough editors and publishers are sufficiently concerned about the inroads and infringements of the Nixon administration on the freedom of the press."

The Kansas newspaperman warned, "Those who are addicted to criticizing newspapers should be mindful that a free press is the one principal guarantee for democracy and freedom of information. Residents of Chile, South Korea, and Manila recently learned how quickly criticism of government can be silenced by censorship."

Simons blamed constant criticism and "poor performance" of many editors and writers for the decline in public confidence in the media. "Unfortunately we have too many instances where reporters are not

being honest and factual as they should be. I am afraid that in some cases, editors have almost lost control of the newspapers' news presentation and content."

"I am deeply concerned about too many instances of editorializing in so-called straight news stories.

The writer who makes little or no attempt to hide his own likes and dislikes and tries to pass his biased story off to readers as being an objective, honest, and balanced



piece of writing is a disgrace to our business," said Simons.

"'Freedom of the press' and 'freedom of information' are phrases being tossed around so loosely and carelessly and in such a generalized manner these days that they have lost a great deal of meaning and importance. Too many writers are using their 'rights' to justify shoddy performances and as a crutch," declared the Kansas publisher.

He continued, "Freedom of the press does not mean merely the freedom or right of a reporter to be

privity to secret and confidential information. It is the freedom and the right of the public, through the press, to know what is happening. Freedom of the press means much more to the general public than it does to any individual reporter or editor.

"The general public should be concerned about this and the right-to-know, and citizens should be indignant over any attempts to curb responsible freedom of expression. The public too often may think the press deserved to be rapped and 'put in its place,' when actually the public suffers most whenever freedoms are curbed," said Simons.

He emphasized this point again saying, "People should not lull themselves into thinking government censorship could not happen in the U.S. History has shown it can happen in any country where the public doesn't care and the press does not measure up in its performance. More often it comes as a creeping paralysis rather than from an abrupt edict."

The Lovejoy recipient claimed that the news media must concentrate in getting the best out of its present personnel but he had some thoughts on those students who might aspire to become journalists. "I fear," he said, "in too many cases those working on school papers whether at the high school or college level, are allowed to play with the news, distort it however they wish, and get by with this kind of performance on the excuse 'it doesn't really matter on a school paper.' Accuracy matters everywhere..."

In conclusion, Simons said, "We can succeed only if we have superior, well educated people to gather the news and prepare factual reports. Our schools and colleges which rely on the guarantee of freedom of expression, must help in stimulating and guiding bright young people into the field of news communications."

"We should not expect our readers to love us, but by good performance we can force them to respect us."

duck soup

by Gwyen Dismukes

Once upon a Colby time (which we all know is quite different from any other time you once upon) there were ducks paddling duckily all day through the watrous murks of a certain pond. They spent most of their time there doing legitimately (for it was what they were expected to do) what a great many Colby Campers do illegitimately--nothing. Now the brown ducks generally did nothing much better than the others, because they had a much better sense of humor and enjoyed the whole thing very much. But this was only natural; some Campers do nothing better than others, simply because they are sleazier.

At the time of this tale, the ducks had been doing nothing very happily through the summer days, and had warmly welcomed back their friends, the saint bernard pups, the little lab and the big lab, and assorted others. Some had noticed a certain chill in the air, though, and were beginning to complain of cold feet.

So one day four young men with a canoe, two labs, and an afghan pup set out to catch the ducks to take them away to a warmplace before it got really cold. The big white ducks were frightened and tried to get away, but their wings were clipped and in the end the young men caught the six white ducks and carried them off to a big barn in East Benton land where they proceeded to warm their toes and talk duck talk all day.

Now the brown ducks were really getting off on this hunting action and laughed at the young men as they left with the ducks they had caught. And they proceeded to spend two more fun-filled weeks in the pond planning out a strategy for the young men's return.

But those particular young men never came back. Instead, early one morning, six fine, long-haired hunters

drove up in a black and yellow truck, and with two kayaks and a canoe, set out to capture the remaining ducks.

The battle that followed was exciting and exhausting. The ducks were well matched even though they had the advantage of being able to fly, because some of the hunters were sleazes in their own right, and very good at doing things like this. Besides that, one of them was an elf.

Injuries were inflicted on both sides. One of the hunters was squishing along in his wet boots when he discovered that the wet was blood from his fall. He was rushed to the hospital but released immediately because of lack of evidence. The elf hurt his ankle, and all the hunters fell in the pond at one time or another. But the ducks were, after all, only playing the game, and eventually had to let the hunters catch them and take them away.

Finally only the very sleasiest duck, Sadie, was left. But Sadie, who was a prankster from way back, was not ready to go. The truth of the matter is that Sadie had taken a fancy to one of the young hunters and was so

much enjoying playing games with him that she flew over the kayaks again and again when she was cornered, and laughed gaily as she swam just out of reach.

Soon, though, the hunters were all tired, and the rain, which had just begun was definitely dampening their collective spirit of adventure. So they left Sadie in the pond and drove off to Red and Shirley's farm. There they were given a hero's welcome, especially the elf, who was wounded in action above and beyond the call of duty. The ducks were put in the barn with the others, to spend their days entertaining the cows and calves--Juan, Jill, Brown Sugar and Giles--with their duck tales.

As for Sadie, she waited more or less sadly for her hunter to return, swimming close to shore and sometimes taking a few practice flights across the pond, and quacking out his name in the early morning hours. But before the hunters could get back for Sadie, the snow fell, the pond froze, and Sadie was seen no more. Now, some say that Sadie was taken by a kind passerby, and others say she committed suicide. But if I had to bet on it, I'd say that Sadie sleazed herself a ride to daytona, miami and points south, and is somewhere down there laughing up at the sun.



KUBITSCHKEK WAS HERE

by Susan Staples

The first Guy P. Gannett Lecture for 1972 was given by Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, the former president of Brazil (1956-61). Dr. Kubitschek spoke on "Inter-American Relations Today" in Given Thursday, November 2. Colby was the last stop on a tour which included Notre Dame, Princeton, Columbia, and Harvard.

President Strider, in his opening remarks, mentioned that it is rare that Colby has had a speaker of Dr. Kubitschek's stature. However, Given Auditorium was scarcely more than half full. At the beginning of his lecture, Kubitschek remarked that it is a sign of the times, a growth in interest rather than indifference, for a lecture to be given on Brazil at an American university. It would seem indifference has not yet vacated Mayflower Hill, or perhaps the times have not yet arrived.

The Honorable Juscelino Kubitschek is a medical doctor who entered Brazilian politics in the early thirties. He was twice a member of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, served as Mayor of his home town, Belo Horizonte, and Governor of Minas Gerais, his home state.

Dr. Kubitschek was elected President of Brazil on the Social Democratic Party ticket in 1956, and in this capacity was responsible for the building of Brasilia — the ultra modern capital city built in the interior. In 1964, the revolutionary regime now presiding in Brazil deprived Dr. Kubitschek of all his political rights.

Dr. Kubitschek's lecture would more aptly be entitled "Brazil Today" for he spoke on that period of Brazilian history with which he is most familiar. The lecture covered the years of his presidency 1956-61, and the results of his administration today.

According to Kubitschek the great choice to industrialize and develop the interior of Brazil was made during his administration. Kubitschek drew a parallel between Latin America, including Brazil, and the Deep South of the United States. Both areas suffered from the after affects of slavery, a plantation economy, and

agriculture production for foreign markets without the compensatory benefits of an industrial, capitalistic society. A backward economic and social structure is not usually conducive to democracy, but Kubitschek pointed out that his administration passed without any political instability.

This is not true for the succeeding administration. In fact, Kubitschek, who was elected democratically, was the only civilian president in 45 years to complete his entire term of office.

Dr. Kubitschek does not believe that his presidency was during a time of accidental peace. He prefers to cite Brazil as living evidence that the nations of Latin America do not have to remain underdeveloped subject to political instability forever. Brazil was able to respect the democratic process while undergoing a vigorous, fruitful economic program.

In Dr. Kubitschek's opinion, the creation of Brasilia was the greatest success of his administration. It was an attempt to exploit and bring communications into the interior. And most importantly it was an attempt to redistribute Brazil's population. Of Brazil's 3.3 million square miles, two thirds are occupied by 5 million people, whereas the other third supports seventy million inhabitants. The construction was begun in 1956 and completed on schedule on April 21, 1960. Brasilia with a population of 600,000 is a symbol of Brazilian technology. It has also led to the creation of many new towns along the new highways leading to the city.

The following statistics give an idea of Brazil's economic state before Kubitschek came into power:

	Brazil 1955	U.S. 1955
Steel	1 mil. tons	120 mil. tons
Energy	3 mil. killowatts	150 mil. killowatts
Paved		
Roads	500 miles	7 mil. miles
Cars	none	7 mil.
GNP	\$10 billion	\$500 billion
Per capita income	\$200	\$3,000

During his five years in office, Kubitschek was able to maintain an economic growth rate of 10%. A healthy balance of payments was restored, and the automobile, shipbuilding, chemical and plastic industries were created. The SUDENE agency (similar to our Tennessee Valley Authority) was created to care for the drought stricken northeastern part of Brazil. It was able to establish over 800 new major industries in the region. Two major highways were constructed, the Belen-Brasilia highway (1,400 miles long) and the Brasilia-Acre highway (2,200 miles long). Steel production is now up to 7 million tons. Today Brazil is producing one million cars annually, and there are now 30,000 miles of paved roads. The per capita income has risen to \$500.

E. Bradford Burns in his recent book, "A History of Brazil," commented, "...The rates of growth during the Kubitschek administration were nothing short of spectacular. During the 1950's, Brazil's rate of growth was three times that of the rest of Latin America. In fact, it was one of the most impressive records in the Western world."

Besides the building of Brasilia, Kubitschek is probably remembered for his proposal of a Pan-American Operation in 1958. Kubitschek is usually given credit for this idea, which later became famous as Kennedy's Alliance for Progress.

Dr. Kubitschek does not care to accept the fatalistic attitude displayed by the United States government towards the nations "South of the Border." He mentioned that Latin America has been conspicuously absent from Johnson's "Great Society" and from Nixon's "Generation of Peace."

Dr. Kubitschek believes that Brazil is a living example of progress which can be accomplished. He hopes that the United States government "...will see in us, your neighbors to the South, men who struggle for the welfare of their nations and for mutual understanding within the philosophy, that material development, while essential, must be accompanied by a respect for liberty and the dignity of man."

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

by Lynn McGahey

Colby College, Wadsworth Gymnasium, embodied the magical spirit and excitement of a Christmas Eve, last Sunday evening, as members of the Colby Community Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ermanno Comparetti and the Colby College Glee Club, conducted by Peter Re, gathered before enthusiastic concert goers of all ages for the annual Christmas Concert presentation.

First on the program was a suite by Handel, "The Faithful Shepherd Suite," (Il Pastor Fide), featuring Colby student Peter Schultz, '74, as flute soloist in an extraordinarily sensitive rendition of the Adagio movement. The formal structure of the piece was exceptionally well integrated and the flavor of refreshing joviality was maintained throughout.

Corelli's Concerto in G minor, (Christmas Concerto),

quieting somewhat the spirit created by the preceding piece, featured a trio of instrumentalists, Mary Hallman, Violin I, and Colby students, Claudia Kraehling, '74. Violin II, and Kevin Cooman, Cello, '75, in subtle opposition to the larger orchestral idiom.

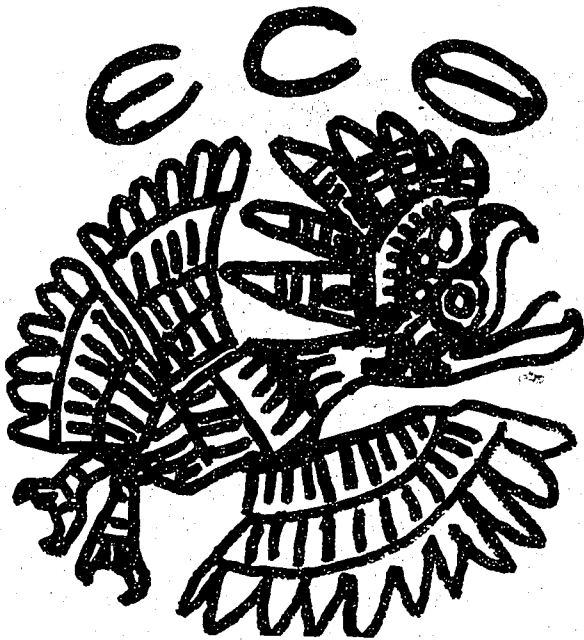
Next on the program was a trio by Haydn, entitled, "London Trio in G Major," performed with touching uncertainty at first by Kevin Cooman, Cello, Claudia Kraehling, Violin, and Peter Schultz, Flute. Timidity was transformed in the final Allegro movement into an interpretive spirit more reflective of that delightful inner essence which was Haydn's very own.

Serving as a transition from the symphonic realm of the orchestra to the vocal realm of the Colby Glee Club, was a piece written by Ermanno Comparetti entitled "Symphonic Fantasy on Folk Themes" featuring a vocal sextet of Colby students, Ida Dionne, '73. S. Ann Earon, '74. Betty Pomerleau, '74. Louise McTigue Hessert, '74. Karen Santic, '75. and Paige Tyson, '76. The girls captivated the audience as they rendered the varying moods of the folk themes with absolute child-like spontaneity. Louise Hessert, alto soloist, sang a prisoner's song of poignant yearning in lovely tone with magnificent vocal control. The audience was more than pleased; it was ecstatic.

During the second half of the concert, The Colby College Glee Club, under the direction of Peter Re, presented a "Magnificat for Six Voices" by Monteverdi. Soloists included Kathleen Campbell and Mary Wheeler former Colby student, '69, sopranos, Gregory W. Smith '73, and Robert N. Levine, '73, tenors. Mrs. Judith Rynne accompanied the performance.

Following was a "Magnificat" by Berio introducing a beautifully blended duet by Ida Dionne and Louise Hessert. The rhythmic complexities of this contemporary piece ignited the audience. Brilliant piano accompaniment by Jon Burroughs, special student, enhanced the exciting, forceful drive which Berio had originally intended. Also accompanying the performance was Judith Rynne on a second piano.





The Ambient Air Dept. of the Research Institute for Public Health in the Netherlands has calculated that the abatement of air pollution by means of a "green belt" is negligible. The Dept. says it is wiser to allot plenty of space to a district and then to locate trees and public gardens throughout the district rather than to crowd people together and then build parks in the remaining spaces.

* * * * *

Manhattan's World Trade Center, now nearing completion, will use more energy than Schenectady, New York, a city of 100,000.

* * * * *

A bill which would have allowed for the interim licensing of nuclear power plants prior to completion of a review currently required by the National Environmental Policy Act, was not allowed out of the Senate Interior Committee, according to Environment. By failing to act on the bill, the Interior Committee thwarted what many environmental groups saw as the beginning of an attack on the Act. The bill, which had already passed

the House, was supported by the utility companies. A spokesman for Friends of the Earth noted in a new release that contrary to statements by utility company officials supporting the bill, environmentalists had been responsible for delaying very few power plants. He said, "The real cause of 90% of the power plant delays has been construction problems, labor stoppage, and equipment malfunction."

* * * * *

Recent series of articles in the Portland Press Herald by Robert Cummings and a letter from Att. Gen. James Irwin have focused new interest on the question of Maine's 400,000 acres of public lots. These public lots were about 1000 acres in size and were originally set aside in each unorganized township for the school and ministry. Some of the public lots have not actually been located. In most cases, between 1850 and 1890 the state sold the grass and timber rights until such time as the area is organized.

The question raised by the report is whether these rights expired after the timber in existence at the time of conveyance was all cut. If this is so, the state will have full title to at least some of the 400,000 acres worth possibly \$30,000,000 as the rights end when the township is organized into a plantation. Legislative action in defining a plantation could return these areas to the state. The Legislature can decide to use them for public purposes rather than schools or ministry and it can authorize the sale of public lots in order to form larger contiguous areas than just 1000 acres. This could have long-term effects for the future of the wildlands.

* * * * *

Opinion: Frank Fiore

Shortly after the national elections, President Nixon vetoed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This Act had been sponsored by Senator Muskie and enjoyed nearly unanimous support in both Senate and House.

Nixon said the amount of funds authorized for cleaning up our waters was excessive and inflationary. Congressional forces quickly went into action. In what amounted to a sharp rebuke to the Administration, members of both parties untied again to resoundingly override Nixon's veto. Last week the Nixon Administration announced a severe cut-back of the funds earmarked for the clean water program. By doing so, the Nixon Administration is circumventing the clearly stated intent of Congress by a means which is at best constitutionally doubtful. By requiring his cabinet members to submit letters of resignation which he may either accept or reject, Nixon has effectively silenced most of those in his own administration who would speak out against his action. Thus Nixon appears to have set a dangerous precedent for government by fiat. He is thwarting the system of checks and balances which each branch of the federal government has on the others as outlined in the United States Constitution.

Less than two years ago President Nixon described the Seventies as the decade in which America would reverse the trend of environmental degradation or pay the consequences. He pledged himself and the nation to the goal of a clean, safe environment by the 1980's. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which provided desperately needed funds for construction of sewage treatment facilities, was a crucial tool in the attainment of that goal. The Act has now been effectively hamstrung. Maine, for example, will be getting only a third of the 166.8 million dollars Congress had authorized.

Hopefully, Congress will be able somehow to adequately fund the Act and counter the Nixon Administration's arrogant and outrageous power play which now threatens not only the future of American waters, but the future of the American democratic system. Write to your congressman now. He'll need all the encouragement he can get.

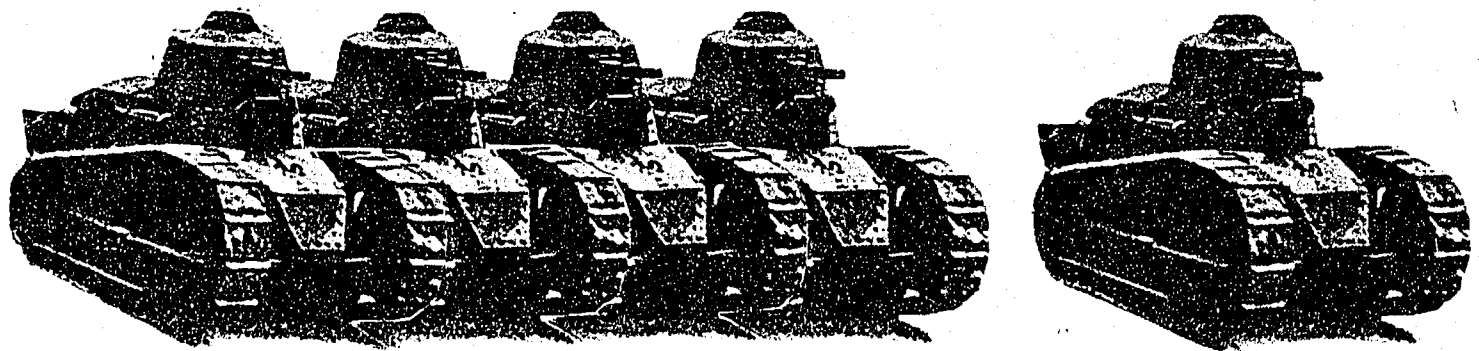
STU*G

by Bruce Drouin

The exploits of Stu-G continue, and it has again become time to make the ECHO's readers aware of them. On Monday night, Stu-G resolved a number of issues that had been subjects for much debate in the preceding month's meetings. It also talked its way through a couple of new agenda items.

A Jitney funding proposal, which has been pressed upon Stu-G by the administration's finance whizzes, was defeated on a voice vote. This proposal called for a 50/50 split of most of the operating costs of the Jitney. Stu-G was to put up \$1,300 of the student activity funds and this was to be matched by the college. Weeks ago, when opinions were expressed that the Jitney was a safety measure for which the college should be responsible, it was decided to see if this was the general campus opinion. A poll of 650 students showed that 75% of the campus felt that the Jitney was largely useful as a safety precaution and this result, coupled with a feeling that the college was obliged to provide transportation for students restricted from use of cars, led to the Stu-G vote. The college will have to come up with a more acceptable proposal or follow through on a threat to end the Jitney runs altogether.

The proposed academic calendar for 1973-74 also came up, again, for scrutiny. A recommendation to the Administrative Committee was framed which called for a full week's vacation at Thanksgiving and a return to a 20 school day January Program. Stu-G members seemed to think that it was fruitless to hold two days of



classes when absenteeism ran upwards of 60%. The representatives recognized that a full week's vacation would mean the loss of the long October weekend, and that it would cause financial headaches for students from Texas faced with 2 plane fares in three weeks, but this recommendation seemed the best of an imperfect lot.

The Administrative Committee's proposal to do away with intersession showed a lot of cynicism concerning the Jan Plan Program. Stu-G opted for faith in the principle of self-motivation when choosing not to view January as every student's playtime. Shame on you the unbelievers!

The final old business was a report on how the Committee on Committee had ended its semester's activity. Martha Bernard and John McCabe reported that the committee had mostly turned away from its still-born work on the Senate and Council proposals and was concentrating on working out committee structure revisions. The possibility of students controlling the "flexible 15" option was floated, but not discussed in depth. The Committee decided to continue working into 2nd semester until it saw no more hope for itself. Stu-G reaction to this report and to the Committee's work in general reflected the general campus attitude of indifference.

New business included an uncontroversial allocation of money for theater spotlights and an allocation which seemed to have the potential for throwing the meeting into its usual major

crisis chaos, surprisingly, a \$120 loan payoff for Doris Ford's trip to the Louisiana meeting on the Southern University slayings.

The trip and the response of Colby's white liberals (and a minority of Colby's black students as well) was prompted by Professor Stratman. SOBU declared its independence from this group's actions. The group mustered the endorsement of only 310 students. These facts, however, even coupled with Stu-G's normal aversion to becoming involved with politics and ex post facto requests did not cause the reps to discuss the matter for more than 15 minutes and then to reject the proposed reimbursement to Professor Stratman (who put up the plane fare.)

Perhaps comments were tempered by fears that objections would be interpreted as racist utterances. Perhaps members felt only that the sum was small and to hold back would be miserly. Perhaps they felt that the firsthand news Doris Ford brought back belonged on campus. For whatever reasons, most reps voted approval, adding only that they hoped the campus people working on this issue would make an attempt to pay back the \$120 to Stu-G. This last seems an admission that most of the reps didn't want to commit themselves to the basic decision they had made.

StriderStriderStriderStriderStrider can't from page 1

policy changes would occur in my absence. Frankly, though, I doubt if this committee will have come to the point of issuing proposals very soon."

"It is a mistake to hurry things," he added.

The president indicated that he keeps away from committee activity because if he offers an opinion, many people take his word for the gospel of the administration.

Asked about his impressions of the first semester, the president replied, "It's been a good semester. I don't subscribe to the return of the apathetic fifties theory, since I find students very responsive this year. I've had more appointments

with students who just wanted to talk this year than ever before."

"The atmosphere seems a lot friendlier than in the past, and I don't believe this means any diminuation of intellectual activity.

"One thing that does disappoint me," he said, "is the fact that only five students showed up at the Lovejoy Convocation this year. It worries me that I hear students complain about having nothing to do at night, and then fail to turn out for such a gathering."

In general, the president sees increased student participation this year, "particularly in committee discussions."

Strider will be home in time to preside at commencement in May. "Don't worry," he said, "I won't be totally out of touch with the school while I'm away."

PE REVIEW

by Cheryl Booker

The first meeting of the new Committee on Co-educational Physical Education took place at a luncheon last Friday. In attendance were members of the core committee: Mrs. Marjorie Bither, Mrs. Jill Hodsdon, Mr. Waldo Covell, Mr. Richard McGee, Mr. John Winkin, the athletic directors, and Dean of Faculty Paul Jensen, along with several interested students.

Dean Jensen defined the purpose of the committee, which is to examine:

- (1) the possibility of developing a coeducational physical education program at Colby;
- (2) the objectives of the undergraduate program at the philosophy of physical education and the problems that both sexes face;
- (3) the instructional program in relation to recreational, intramural, and intercollegiate activities.

Overviews of both the present Men's and Women's Physical Education Departments were presented by Mr. Covell and Mrs. Hodsdon. It was pointed out, that contrary to the current belief on campus, both men and women do have a two year physical education requirement. Where the difference arises is that almost 95 percent of all men are able to pass the minimum proficiency test in order to be exempt from a second year, while roughly only 5 percent of Colby women are able to pass the proficiency test in their department. This is a result not only of the higher proficiency status required in women's physical education, but also of the fact that women are generally less physically fit than men. Moreover, men are more apt to participate, irregardless of exemption, in formal activity such as varsity sports and intramurals, and also more informal activity.

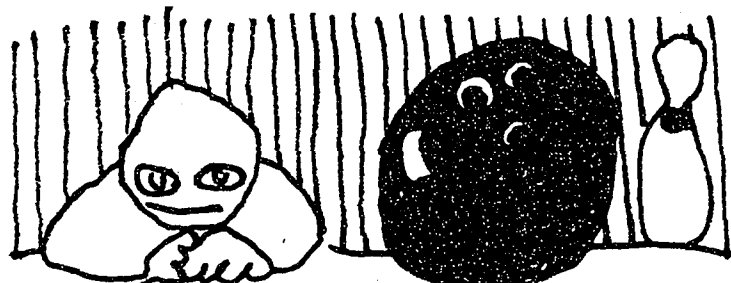
According to Mr. Winkin, the number of voluntary programs for men and women has increased each year. When Trinity College adopted the program, it was found that although the number of participants dropped initially, it later increased. The trend nationally is toward individual and intramural activities. As contact sports would be dangerous, these would not be included in a co-educational program. Thus some of next year's courses will have to remain strictly for men or strictly for women.

Fran Gates pointed out that because all male instructors have coaching responsibilities in the after-

noon, a program could easily be worked out assigning these people the morning classes and women instructors the afternoon ones.

Bob Weinstein expressed the hope that a co-educational program will allow all students freedom to choose from a great variety of activities. Several students also spoke in favor of voluntary physical education. Robin Dekker added that physical education courses might receive academic credit, because a liberal arts college should be concerned with "the dual, inseparable development of mind and body." Presently, however, only three New England small colleges give credit for physical education courses.

At the next meeting of the committee, Carl Nelson has been invited to discuss physical fitness and the validity of the physical fitness test. More discussion also will surround the possibility of reducing the physical education requirement to one year, and physical education as it is related to academics.



it proved a thriller... BOWLERS LOSE

by Cheryl Booker

Along with five other Maine college teams, the Colby women bowlers participated last Saturday in the State Bowling Tournament. Traveling to Lewiston where the event was sponsored by Bates, were captain Ann Earon, Becky Ross, Donna Bacchi, and Jean Sennett.

While Bates won the tournament by an overwhelming 138 point margin over second place University of Maine, Farmington, the battle for second proved to

be the thriller. The Bates team totaled 1,667; University of Maine, Farmington 1,529; Portland-Gorham 1, Presque Isle 1,517; Colby 1,503; and Machias 1,337.

Thus Colby had to settle for fifth place, separated from second by only 26 points.

Bates captured the high single game of the tournament with a score of 188, and the high series total of 494. Ann Earon had both the highest single game for Colby at 157, and the high series total for the Mules with a 433.

penalties hurt... ICEMEN CRUSHED

by Brian Cone

The Mule Icemen opened their long season on a sour note last Friday night in Storrs, Ct. against the U Conn. Huskies. However, the real opponents seemed to be wearing striped shirts. After only 8 seconds had elapsed the Colby sextet was handed a penalty. The tone was set for the evening; overall, the referees meted out an incredible 17 penalties to the Mules. The final score was UConn 5, Colby 2.

Perhaps, blaming the refs for a loss is sour grapes. But in this case they may have been the deciding blow. The Mules still managed to outshoot the Huskies 42-26 but they had to

scramble all night long. The shots on net may be misleading, too, since, for the most part, the Mule lines were constantly jumbled.

The first line of CoCapt. Colin Younker and wingers Mark O'Connell and Bob Ugocini played together for only one full shift.

It's tough to skate all night on a strange line after practicing for a month with your own line mates. This game does very little to indicate the true prowess of the Colby team.

To be sure, it is a young squad and it will inevitably make mistakes; but it is also an aggressive, hustling club that will provide a thrilling game every time. New Coach

Ken Mukai has the full respect of his team as a coach and as a man, a vital ingredient on any team, in any sport, and an ingredient missing in the past few years. He also has the personality to recruit another very important coaching function.

Many new faces will be seen on the Mules squad this season including five freshmen. The entire 3rd line consists of freshmen — No. 6 Paul Philbin center, from North Bay, Ontario. No. 16 Mike Harper right wing from Minnesota. No. 15 Dave Scudder left wing from Barrstable, Mass. Watch out for these youngsters, especially, Paul Philbin.

Other freshmen include reserve defenseman Carl Methuen, No. 22, and former Mule standout Dana Fitts' younger brother, Charlie, No. 5. Fitts is the Left wing on the fourth line with sophs Peter Boone and Tom Madden.

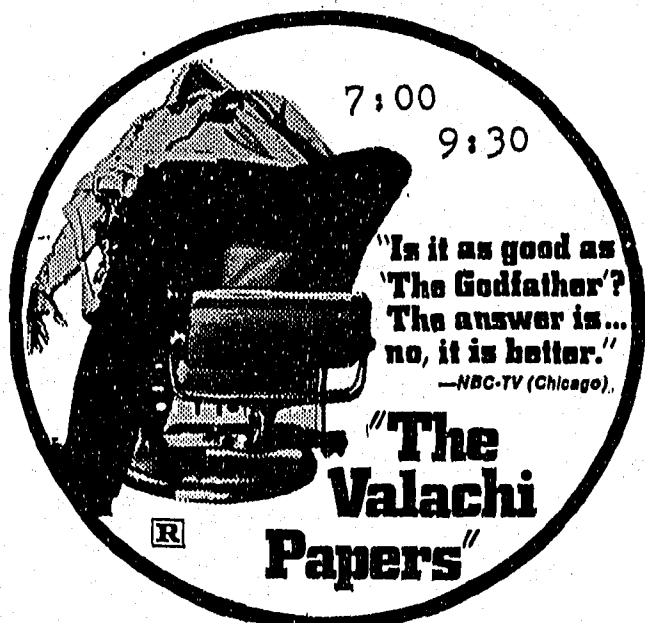
The second line is made up of three veterans, Co-Capt Rick Englund at right wing, Mike Rudy at center and Dan Heaney. Rick Blaubien and Doug "Chief Endreson man the blue line along with Buggy Callahan and Mike Roy. Paul Hatton gives them an occasional rest.

Apparently, the net chores are up for grabs between Scott Ryerse and Frank Evans.



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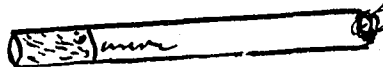


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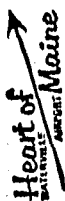
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Polio Vaccine

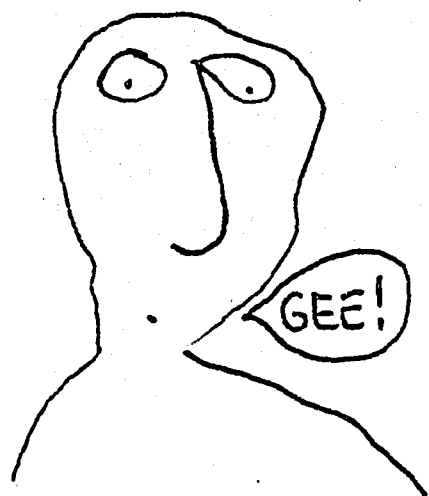
The Maine Department of Health acting on a letter from the Connecticut Department of Health has informed us of several cases of Polio which have occurred in Connecticut.

In checking with the Maine Department of Health, in Augusta, their suggestion, and directions, are for any students 19 years of age and under, who have not had an ORAL polio booster for 3 years to have this protection as soon as possible; and for those who have never had the protection of polio vaccine to obtain the series (2).

In accordance with this, the Health Service will have an Oral Polio Vaccine Clinic on Monday December 11th from 1 pm to 4 pm in the Dispensary (Sick Call Rooms.)

This is a Free Service, for your protection if you are 19 years of age or under. We DO hope you will avail yourselves of this opportunity.

Clarence E. Dore, M.D.
College Physician
Carl E. Nelson
Director of Health Service
Priscilla Sargent
Head Resident Nurse



Student Art Exhibit

For the past several years Colby Art Department has sponsored a Student Arts Festival. The entire month of February has been devoted to encouraging, exhibiting, and demonstrating various forms of art which include crafts, drama, photography, music, films, and lectures. All Colby students are invited and encouraged to participate in this month of arts. This year again the Student Art Exhibit will head up the Festival on Feb. 8. The exhibit is a chance for anyone who has done any form of exhibitable art: paintings, photographs, drawings, sculpture, woodcuts, silkscreens, weavings, collages, etc. to share it with everyone. The Arts Festival Committee would like to remind the students that every year we have a lot of entries and in order to do justice to all the art we have to take time in the selecting process. If you plan to be on campus during January please bring all work to the Art Department Office, 1st Floor Bixler, by Jan. 15. If you have Jan. Plan projects off campus or do not plan to be finished until the end of January make sure your entries reach the Art Department by Tues. Feb. 6. Any questions or problems call Sue Feinberg ext. 536 or Larry Capiello, ZP.

Pool Anyone?

If you're a pool buff then it's a good thing you are in Waterville, Maine tonight. For down at the Paper Wall at 7pm the Colby Pocket Billiards Championship match will be played. The team of Mal Tucker and Marvin White takes on Tom Gallant and Jerry Buckley for the championship. Sixteen teams competed in the tournament.



October 1918



The Center for Coordinated Studies has limited space available in some second-semester programs. These spaces are open for upperclassmen as well as freshmen and it is not necessary to be a resident in the Center. Spaces will be filled on a first-come, first served basis. Programs available include:

I. Ancient & Modern World.

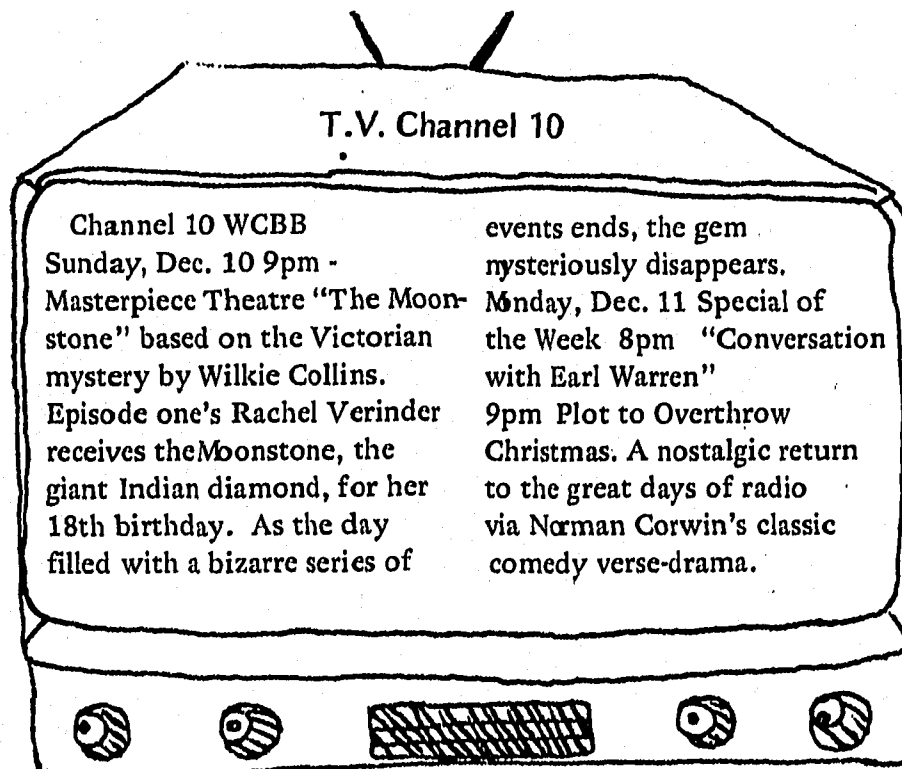
Classics 232 (Ancient Tragedy) with Prof. Westervelt, English 152, Section P (Renaissance and Modern Tragedy) with Prof. H. Koonce, with Coordinating Seminar 112. OR Classics 232 (see above), Ancient History 352 (Political and social developments of Athenian democracy) with Prof. D. Koonce, with Coordinating Seminar 114.

II. Studies in Literature & Society. This is available only to students who have taken Sociology 221 but not Sociology 222. The sources consist of Sociology 222, Sect. D with Prof. Geib, English 152, Sect. H with Prof. Bassett, and Coordinating Seminar 116.

III. Studies in the Nature of Man, Philosophy—open by permission of instructor. At least two of the three courses necessary for enrollment. Biology 132 with Prof. Easton, Philosophy 124, Sect. A with Prof. Hudson, English 152, Sect. N with Prof. MacKay, and Coordinating Seminar 118.

IV. Suggested New Programs. Coordinated courses in Far Eastern Studies and in French and English theatre of the absurd can be generated if students are interested.

If you are interested contact the Center for Coordinated Studies at Ext. 236 between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. Monday through Friday. The office is located in 135 Woodman.



Literature Course

Comparative Literature 322, Forms of the Novel, is a study of representative 20th century novels from the major European traditions (in translation). This course is particularly for the student interested in adding the perspectives of the great European writers to his comprehension of the modern novel. The course will be held second semester on Tues. and Thurs. 11:30-12:45. For more information contact Mr. Hall at ext. 263 (Eustis 307).

Film Direction

This Friday at 7:00 in Lovejoy 100, Film Direction will present Fritz Lang's film "Destiny." A silent film made in 1921, it was one of the first German films to win international acclaim. The philosophy of the "Fairy Tale" reflects the then current German mood of pessimism, defeat for the individual, romantic melancholia, and the role of Fate in ordering human lives.

The story of a young girl who bargains with Death for the life of her lover is powerfully brought to the screen in vivid pictorial imagery with imaginative and fantastic architectural sets. We think you'll like the film even more so 'cause it's free.

Teaching Fellowship

The Phillips Academy, Andover Mass. is offering a one year "Teaching Fellowship" program to college graduates interested in education. It includes teaching at Phillips under the supervision of faculty. Each fellow receives \$4500.00, board and room during the year. If you desire more information write: Simeon Hyde, Jr. Associate Headmaster Phillips Academy Andover, Mass.

The application deadline is January 15, 1973. Early application is desirable.



BRIEF NEWS
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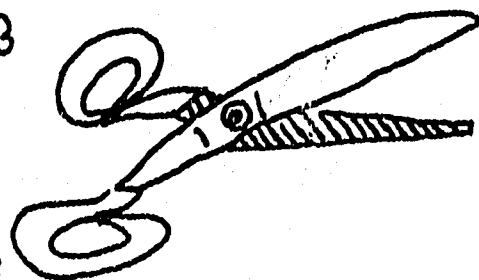
Report from Buildings and Grounds.

Lost Found Stolen

11/4 From Robins Hall: \$48 from desk drawer - room unlocked.
11/9 From Robins Hall: \$12 from wallet on desk - room unlocked.
11/27 Lost - all hockey equipment belonging to David Peckham.
11/28 From KDR: ring from room - room unlocked.

11/29 From Coburn: records valued at \$110 and \$14 in cash.
11/30 Four hub caps stolen from car in new dorms parking lot.
12/4 Lost: Knitting bag with red and white mittens in it.
12/3 Lost: in Lovejoy Building: 1 man's silver wrist watch.
Found - Watch, girl's hats and gloves - may be claimed at B&G.

We are looking for someone to type the ECHO in January. There is one issue in the third week of the month. If you can do it or think you can do it, contact Dave DeLong at 552.



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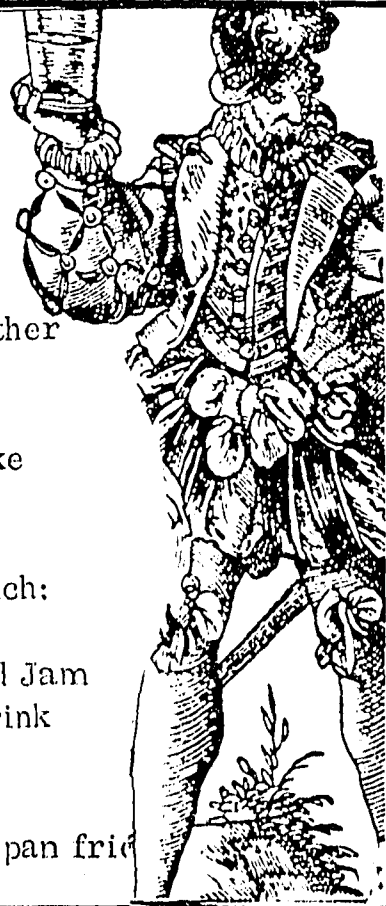
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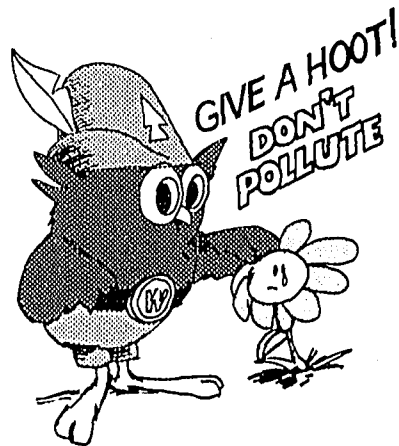


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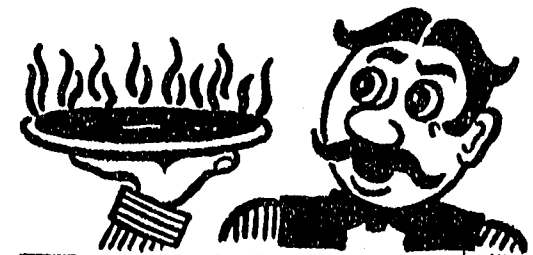
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