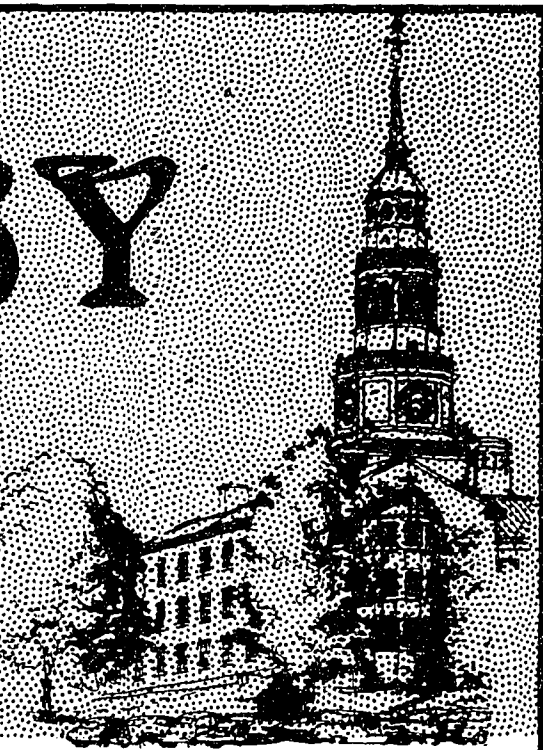


COLBY ECHO

Colby College, Waterville, Me. 04901

December 6, 1973 Volume LXVIII, Number 10



Colby acts on energy crisis

The energy crisis has arrived, and Colby has begun to assess the situation and take action. In recent interviews with President Strider, Vice-president Pullen, Plant Engineer Palmer and Superintendent Grindall, the Echo discussed those measures already adopted, future actions, and the results to date.

According to Palmer, the decision to close the majority of the buildings during the Thanksgiving recess saved Colby between 8,000 and 10,000 gallons of oil. Also community cooperation has resulted in a 10% reduction on Colby's electric bill for the month of October. B&G has been busily removing unnecessary light bulbs all over campus, and the floodlights on the library tower have been removed in an effort to reduce even further November's bill. It was also decided not to erect the floodlights already donated for the chapel tower. Security lighting is *not* being affected by these measures, and in fact the college plans to continue with the expansion of security lighting facilities, using mercury bulbs which are a lot more efficient.

The primary factor in saving oil is reducing room temperatures. The temperature at the Field House has been reduced to 60 degrees, along with the Chapel and Gallery. Temperatures for the classrooms and library have not yet been determined, but they will be below 70°, probably 68° or even 65°. Maintaining low temperatures in the dormitories depends solely on student cooperation. Offices are to remain at 68° and all personnel are advised to keep windows closed. Of course the amount of oil Colby can save depends on the difference between outside and inside temperatures. It was easier to save fuel during Thanksgiving break since the outside temperature averaged 40°, but in January and February, the fuel shortage will be more acute. A prolonged cold spell of a week or more could have very serious results for Colby. A factor which many people are not aware of is that oil tankers from the Middle East have been arriving in New England ports daily. These tankers had already left the Middle East before the war began, and the last shipment is not due to arrive until mid-December. Thus when the tankers stop coming, the fuel shortage, warned Palmer, is bound to increase.

Fuel prices for the No. 6 (Bunker C) grade of fuel which Colby uses have risen drastically and are predicted to rise even higher. In Nov. 72 the price was \$3.33 per barrel and today the same amount costs \$7.10. Palmer pointed out that although oil and electrical consumption is down, financially Colby will undoubtedly expend its heating budget. Palmer estimated that it costs approximately fifty dollars more per student to heat the college this year than it did last year at the same time. Thus it is a good possibility that there will be a deficit in the annual budget. Since the United States produces so little of its own heating fuel, the country must compete fiercely on a world market for oil from Venezuela and Canada. To date no private, state or federal agency has been able to advise Colby of the amount of its fuel allocation, so the administration has to proceed with caution. Also, even if fuel is available, the situation is compounded by transportation problems, since the fuel has to reach a refinery and then a distributor before arriving at Mayflower Hill.

B&G logs all calls concerning heating problems, and encourages people to notify them, especially if a room is too hot. There are some exceptions, such as the Whitney room in Roberts and the Mary Low extension where rooms are excessively hot due to their placement near a boiler or central chimney. Fortunately, during the summer, heating maintenance was given more attention than normally. A new oil burner was installed in the basement of Keyes which heats Keyes, Life Science, Bixler, and the new addition. Due to the greater efficiency of the new burner, oil consumption for these buildings has not increased despite the addition. Further improvements planned include the covering of the steam line at the field house, and the banning of all decorative Christmas lighting.

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Recent graduate on China

Last Thursday night, at the last of the excellent series on China sponsored by the Philosophy-Religion Department, 1971 Colby graduate Steve Orlov spoke and gave an "arm-chair" tour with slides from his five week trip through China this past spring. Currently a teaching fellow at McGill University, Orlov was selected to participate in the tour as a part of a Canadian group. As Orlov does speak Chinese, he was able to talk to the people and ask questions as he traveled through the country. The topic of Orlov's talk was "Revolutionary Transformation in the People's Republic of China," and he explained some aspects of Maoist ideology. He stressed the difference between the "form" and "essence" of pre-1949 China and of China today, and used as one example the family unit in China. Before 1949, he said, the essence of the Chinese family was that of filial piety, respect for age and position, whereas today, respect for family members is supposed to spring from an individual's conduct and action. The institution of the family has maintained its continuity, but its essence has undergone a drastic change.

Orlov also touched on Maoism as a dialectical conceptual framework, that is, a view of change as coming through the interaction of opposites. He compared this concept to the Taoist concept of yin-yang. The idea of yin-yang is that of the interaction of opposites creating a harmonious situation, whereas the Maoist interaction of opposites creates struggle. But only through struggle can progress be made. In this way, the right kind of struggle replaces harmony as the main characteristic of a healthy system.

Orlov went on to explain the Sino-Soviet split in terms of "economy" and "superstructure." In the Soviet Union, apparently, a "technocratic elite" has emerged with in some cases, virtual control over production. Mao is trying to prevent this from occurring in China. He is very conscious of the fact that the most insidious damage is done from within, and says that "Sugar-coated bullets" are more dangerous than real ones. So Mao has

set up channels for criticism to prevent in-system sabotage, and has stressed proper political background for everyone, even top experts. The experts and leaders are sent from time to time to the country or factories to reintegrate their thinking with that of the working people and to bridge the gap between mental and manual labor. High school graduates have to work at manual labor for two years before they are considered for college. Selection of those who go to college is made by an individual's unit of production on the basis of attitude. Knowledge is viewed as public property, and when the individual graduates he returns to his unit and shares his knowledge. In this way, those in power in China hope to ward off the kind of revisionism that has occurred in the Soviet Union.

But perhaps even more enlightening were Orlov's slides. The first group was taken in Hong Kong, showing the very crowded conditions in resettlement areas, the squalor of the homes of the boat dwellers and squatters as comparable to conditions of mainland China prior to 1949, and as a contrast to the immaculately clean, broad, tree-lined streets in many places

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\$500 for comps examiner: Am. Stud.

Professor Charles W. Bassett, Director of American Studies, announced last week that the department will have an outside examiner for senior comprehensives in the spring. The expenditure of \$500 for this purpose was authorized by Dean Jensen.

American Studies majors are examined orally by three professors, one representing English, one representing history, and one representing a field of the student's choice. Since history majors also have comprehensives, the task of questioning twenty-five American Studies majors is somewhat awesome for the Colby history staff.

Therefore, the outside examiner, as yet to be named, will be a specialist in the field of history. Professor Bassett has assured the students that the examiner will be advised as to the particular history courses and range of knowledge of the American Studies program.

Bigelow Mt. development halted

For the time being at least, Bigelow Mountain will remain in its present wild state. On Monday, November 26 the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission voted 4-1 to put the mountain in a protection zone thereby blocking development plans of the Flagstaff corporation which had intended to place a four season resort, to be known as the "Aspen of the East", on Bigelow's North slope.

The lone vote in favor of the \$200 million development, which Flagstaff had been planning for eight years, was cast by Christopher Hutchins, a director of the Dead River Corporation which owns a large tract of land in the area around Bigelow.

Clifford H. Goodall, who is the attorney for the Natural Resources Council, an organization which strongly opposed the development of Bigelow, spoke out on LURC's decision. "We consider this to be a major victory for the people of Maine, because it protects one of our best mountains..." It is only a tem-

porary victory however, because other developers will have a similar interest."

Goodall pointed out that the public must no direct its attention to LURC's formulation of a comprehensive plan which will result in the fate of over 10 million acres of Maine's wildlands over which LURC has zoning control.

Conservationists who worked hard to open the eyes of the Land Use Regulations Commission and those who feel there is a great deal of value in leaving the remaining wild lands of Maine as they are can rejoice in this significant step for Maine's future. Perhaps Maine is beginning to realize that it should not follow the development patterns that other states have painfully gone through. Perhaps LURC is realizing that keeping the Maine mountains undeveloped is a far greater "investment" in the long run than are the 22 major ski developments with which Vermont is uncomfortably stuck. For the time present, Maine people have saved a gem of a mountain.

Academic policy committee formed

by Tom Huebner

Two and a half years ago the second Colby College Constitutional Convention set up the Committee on Committees and Governance in order to create a new system of governance for the college. Students' hopes were that a decision-making institution would be constructed in which students held at least a moderate power base. Starting with the ideal of a college Senate in which students, faculty and administration had an equal voice, the Committee watered the ideal down in a series of steps, with the final report calling for the creation of a Legislative Review Board. The sole power of this organization was that it enabled any group in the college community to call for a re-vote by either Student Government or the Faculty. A far cry indeed from a body which should have had decision making powers. When the faculty failed to approve the Legislative Review Board this fall, all student hopes to gain an institutionalized power base at Colby in the near future vanished.

In lieu of a college Senate or even a Legislative Review Board, Student Government has seen fit to set up an organization entitled, perhaps ostentatiously, the Academic Policy Committee. This committee is made up solely of students and has no explicit powers within the college structure. Its purpose is basically that of a lobbying group. The Committee will research certain areas related to academic policy in order to ascertain student opinion and in order to collect pertinent data on any given issue. It is hoped that once the Committee has collected this information that it can present its arguments to the faculty and administration and urge them to alter Colby's policy accordingly. Admittedly there is no way of forcing the college to make the changes students suggest. Until students achieve institutionalized power, however, they must rely upon lobbying techniques and the rationality of the faculty and administration. That is all that is left to us.

Members of the Committee were nominated and elected by Stu-G shortly before the Thanksgiving break. Since that time the Committee

has met twice, task forces on four specific questions of academic policy were set-up, and a questionnaire was prepared in order to gather information and to determine student opinion on these topics. Initial areas of concentration the Committee has chosen include interdisciplinary majors, student-taught courses, the 105 versus 120 credit hour question, and special programs. The committee task forces on the first three of these questions will gather information and lobby for its suggestions as described above. The task force on special programs will operate slightly differently. It was felt by the Committee that Colby already has in existence a number of good special programs. The problem seems to be that the student population is unaware of them or unaware of the procedures for entering them. How many of you for instance, are aware of the Colby exchange program with Fisk? To remedy this situation the Committee is preparing an index of special programs complete with descriptions, student evaluations, and entrance procedures.

Before I end this article let me clarify one point. This Committee will not operate independently of the students at large. It will not make recommendations which are not in accordance with the opinions of the majority of the students. One of the purposes of the questionnaire you received earlier this week was to determine those opinions. In order for the committee to have any effect it must have the support of the students. Please fill out the questionnaires and return them to your Student Government representatives. If you would like to work with the Committee on the above issues we could use the help. Simply contact one of the Committee members listed below. We realize of course that it is the end of the semester and that you may not have much time to give right now. We are in the same boat and so most of our work will be done after Christmas.

With your support the Committee can achieve its goals, however the power of the students is in their numbers. We need your help.

Tom Huebner	ext. 448
Sharon Walsh	576
Sue Hoit	536
Barbie Beran	536
Bill Calhoun	433
Jackie Olivet	530
Frank Malinowski	527
Janet Hansen	543
Bill Muller	562
Andrea Katz	533

The energy crisis and student teaching

by Natalie Slobodnik

All Colby students would suffer were this year's Jan Plan eliminated because of the fuel shortage. One of the hardest hit groups, however, would be the twenty-five seniors, minors in education, who must complete four weeks of full-time student teaching in order to be recommended for teaching certificates.

The recent decision of delaying the start of Jan Plan poses no problem for these students. Their flexibility enables them to still fulfill their teaching requirement. Although the Waterville public schools reopen January 7th and it is customary for the student teachers to begin their work as soon as classes resume, they will be able to work the full four weeks by beginning January 15th and going through February 8th. This eliminated the problem of providing the twenty-five with special living facilities, had they been forced to begin their student teaching the 7th.

There still lurks the possibility, however, that Jan Plan will have to be cancelled, or more drastic measures taken, should the fuel shortage become more severe. In any case, Prof. Harold Jacobson, of the Education Department, is still optimistic. From discussing matters with the students, members of the administration, and officials of the Waterville public school system, he is "very pleased" with the flexibility of all three groups. The students, commented Prof. Jacobson, are "staying loose," in consideration of the world situation. And Eustis is prepared to "rethink" the problem "if it becomes really bad." One alternative could be allotting four weeks of second semester as the student teaching period; another, substituting some other field experience for the four weeks, the possibility being that this might be officially acceptable in view of the circumstances. However, as "there is no way to know the possible dimensions of the emergency" at the present time, there are no definite alternatives.

ECO: ECO

by Dave Peckham

I am sure that the Colby community as a whole is well aware of the efforts the Colby Environmental Council is making to recycle old newspapers and Echos. I am also sure that if someone were to take a survey on campus, most people would respond that they are in favor of the recycling movement. But how many people realize what happens to the newspapers they toss into the recycling boxes around campus? A few comments:

- 1) All the labor is voluntary. Most workers belong to CEC, but anyone can help. The profit that we make, \$30 per ton this year, goes to CEC to support its budget. Therefore, the whole campus benefits from the recycling effort, through the policies and actions of CEC.
- 2) Several new boxes have been added this year, including one at the Keyes computer teletypes. Largely because people have a compulsion to crumple up printouts and to toss in paper tapes, this collection box is in constant disorder.
- 3) Most people stack their newspapers neatly in the boxes, but the few unthinking students who toss in torn or crumpled papers make life difficult for the recycling committee.
- 4) Several weeks ago, a CEC volunteer stacked up 19 bundles of newspapers by the back door of Dana. The collection was scheduled for the following day, but it was cancelled because of rain. After Thanksgiving, only 15 bundles remained.

Obviously, the recycling committee needs help from the student body if it is to function efficiently. If you support recycling:

—Find the recycling box in your vicinity and make sure everyone in your area deposits his newspapers in the collec-

tion box.

—Deposit newspapers neatly. If they have been torn or crumpled, stick them into a neat newspaper and fold down the outside newspaper to reduce bulk. Replace this "double newspaper" underneath other neat ones.

—Try not to mutilate the box. Replacements are not as plentiful as you might think.

—For you computer users, get into the habit of neatly folding your printouts to reduce bulk. Otherwise, the box will be overflowing every day. Do not deposit small scraps or paper tape.

—Do not throw writing paper and trash into the boxes. *They are not wastebaskets.* We cannot recycle trash (yet).

—To whomever has been ripping off bundles from Dana: if you need some puppy litter, use papers that have not been tied up yet!

—If someone else has failed to follow the above guidelines, take the time to straighten up the collection box yourself. CEC volunteers will appreciate it.

—If you are really interested in helping, you can join the recycling committee. Most of the members live in Foss-Woodman, so volunteers from the other dorms would be a big help. For details see or call Christie Pope, ext. 528.

PIRG energizes

by Robert Burgess

The energy crisis, as severe and unfortunate as it is in many respects, has provided an excellent opportunity to which PIRG has availed itself.

Suzanne Spitz, the 29-year-old attorney and executive director of PIRG, has recently been appointed to the Governor's Energy Advisory Committee, to represent consumer and environmental interests.

For an organization that has been in effective existence for only three months, this appointment is a positive and encouraging response to our efforts.

To make full use of this fortuitous appointment, PIRG, on its own initiative, has contacted over 200 civic, citizen, church, low income and other groups in the state, asking for their cooperation. Specifically, PIRG has asked for weekly reports from these groups concerning the consumer related problems they have encountered as a result of the fuel crisis. Although PIRG will not be able to handle individual problems in this field, it will be able to report directly to the Governor through participation on the Advisory Committee, to help effect solutions to specific kinds of complaints.

NEW EDITORS

This is the last issue of this semester's ECHO. Next term the editors will be Rob Burgess, Rebecca Littleton, and Shelley Weiner, all seniors.

Rob is a government major from Boca Raton, Florida. Presently quite involved with public interest groups, Rob plans to participate actively in consumer affairs. He hopes to attend law school and concentrate in this area.

Rebecca, from Monkton, Maryland, majors in English, and studied in Swansea, Wales last year. Planning to work in documentary journalism, practical experience is sought before undertaking graduate work in journalism and film.

Shelley is also an English major, from Brooklyn, New York. Spending last year in Lisbon, Portugal, she travelled extensively. Eventual plans include graduate work in comparative literature after practical experience and more travelling.

December 6, 1973

Political Perspectives

The long road to Nirvana

by Ed Walczak

Henry Kissinger storms from Washington, to Cairo, to Tel Aviv and Moscow, all in search of... eh—what exactly is it that he is searching for again? World peace! That's it. Essentially, Kissinger is utilizing a "balance of power" technique and this explains his frequent sojourns to the far corners of the earth and his jugglings with China and the Soviet Union.

The important question to be posed is how effective a means is this technique toward the attainment of world peace? Unfortunately, the answer is not too encouraging. Historically, balances of power have suffered from several inherent difficulties. First of all, such a balance is inevitably unstable. Few superpowers are content to live as mere equals with others and someone usually tries to gain the upper-hand. One's nemesis will counteract this in a similar fashion and a vicious circle is begun which perpetuates a race for power. It is primarily for this reason that the SALT arms limitations talks are doomed to failure. As the Soviets have demonstrated, if superiority cannot be pursued quantitatively, it shall be pursued qualitatively. Secondly, the notion of a balance is plagued by a great deal of uncertainty. Power since then, their failures at reconciliation have served to debilitate that body.

Furthermore, the UN's international juridical abilities are weak. As France proved this summer in ignoring an ICJ ban on nuclear tests, a World Court can do little without the forceful authority to implement its decisions. The ICJ is also devoid of compulsory jurisdiction. States are only bound by those decisions which they mutually agree to submit to the court and these tend to be the less important legal, not political, considerations.

Therefore, excess reliance upon the United Nations in hopes of working towards world peace, assuming the continuity of the present US-USSR rift, would be little more than futile. World government can be the only and final solution. Such a Leviathan will

not be a panacea for all of man's problems and cannot be imposed from without unless placed firmly upon a receptive global consensus. What can the US do to promote the formulation of such a socio-political foundation? For one, it can deter from this "pins and needles" balance of power game with the USSR and start paying more attention to Japan and Europe with which we have much in common and whom we have been unnecessarily snubbing lately. Europe and Japan, though not military Goliaths, certainly are economic superpowers. A stronger tri-lateral unity with them would endeavor a concentration of wealth which could be invested in selective underdeveloped countries. These allies, working in unison, could do much to solve the functional demands of the world such as food and technological education. This functional approach would certainly do more to lay a base for world government, and, thus world peace, than the UN or Kissinger's back-stabbing detente ever could do. is not some objectively quantifiable entity that avails itself to simple and precise measurement, but is the relative potential to influence others in transactions as a type of behavioral demand and response. How can we be sure that the US and USSR are really equals? Too many observers make the mistake of assuming power is measured solely in terms of military strength, but this does not take other important economic, demographic and technological factors into consideration.

Finally, successful balances in the past have had what is known as a "balancer"—a "perfidious Albion" such as England that always threw its weight to the weaker side and permanently aligned with none. Though the People's Republic of China is playing an increasingly more prominent role on the international scene, its technological immaturity prevents it from becoming a real balancer. We are still deadlocked in an inflexible, bipolar stalemate with the USSR.

What policy shall we pursue then? Certainly not isolationism. for that is virtually impossible in this age of global interdependence in which the need for coordinated ecological, nuclear and economic policies is obvious. Politicians may still cry "Come home, America!", but America is no longer confined to the territorial perimeters of the North American continent.

Could the United Nations be our key to world peace? I certainly hope not. The UN was founded upon the assumption that the US and USSR would work closely together after WWII and its proper

well as the interest of the members.

It is PIRG's belief that the use of Maine's lands is going to be the final determinant of Maine's direction. Through conversations with people at the State House it was learned that despite the importance of this fact there is no existing comprehensive plan or study on land use, nor is there any organization looking after the interests of the people of the State in this area. There is, on the other hand, an Association of Land Developers. PIRG has decided to make a study of land use its number one, long-term project.

Another area of concern is Occupational Health. As ostensibly uninteresting as this topic may sound, there is great potential for effective change, and consequently more publicity and support from Maine citizens. As of now there are no laws covering state employees in this area. PIRG will investigate, and see what it can do.

Concerning the environment, the paper companies have now found it financially beneficial to dredge sunken pulp logs from the bottom of Maine rivers, especially the St. Croix. Logs are still useful for pulp after several years of lying on the river bottoms. In that time, however, an ecological balance has developed that is entirely disrupted by dredging. PIRG intends to investigate what specifically happens from dredging, and then make proposals as to the desirability of the continuance of this practice. If dredging continues, proposals as to when and how dredging should occur will be offered, since dredging at the wrong time could disrupt fish spawning.

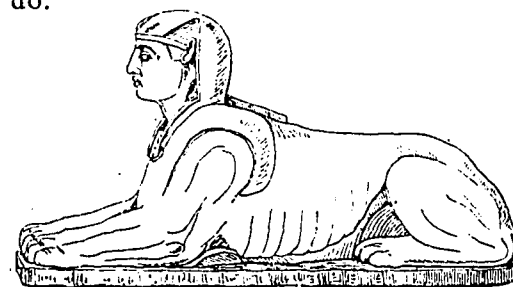
Time and space prevent the listing of all the smaller projects, but if you have questions or suggestions, or would like to learn more about what we are doing, and what you could be doing, come and visit. Our office is on Second Floor Runnals, ext. 291. Hours are: Mon.-Thurs. 9-12; Tues. 1-4, 7-9; Weds. 1-3; Thurs. 2-4; Fri. 1-2.

functioning is quite dependent on their cooperation. The failure of the Yalta conference to resolve their differences meant that they would have to patch up the cracks from within the halls of the UN. Ever since then, their failures at reconciliation have served to debilitate that body.

Furthermore, the UN's international juridical abilities are weak. As France proved this summer in ignoring an ICJ ban on nuclear tests, a World Court can do little without the forceful authority to implement its decisions. The ICJ is also devoid of compulsory jurisdiction. States are only bound by those decisions which they mutually agree to submit to the court and these tend to be the less important legal, not political, considerations.

Therefore, excessive reliance upon the United Nations in hopes of working toward world peace, assuming the continuity of the present US-USSR rift, would be little more than futile. World government can be the only and final solution. Such a Leviathan will not be a panacea for all of man's problems and cannot be imposed from without unless placed firmly upon a receptive global consensus.

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PIRG proudly presents . .

by Robert Burgess

PIRG here at Colby hasn't died. We have done two projects this semester: A Bank Interest Study (the results of which were published in the Echo a few weeks back), and a Consumer Services Booklet. The Booklet is now being compiled and should soon be printed and available on campus. It is a source for agencies and organizations that may be able to help individuals with problems they may have with landlords, rents, car repairs and telephone service. These two projects required relatively little manpower yet both were quite effective and useful in their own areas. Several students currently are receiving academic credit for PIRG work in conjunction with courses, and one Colby student will be working with PIRG in January.

Our main effort this fall has necessarily been concentrated in funding and organizational work. On the local level, we are still attempting to have the PIRG fee placed on the student bill. As most of you know, we petitioned last year and a good majority of Colby students indicated their support of PIRG (about 85%). Our funding program, as stated on the petition, was to be an automatic collection of the fee on the bill, with refunds being offered to those not wishing to contribute. This method proved unacceptable to the

Administration. Colby PIRG was then temporarily funded by Stu-G for this fall. Student Government funding, however, is neither adequate nor consistent enough for an organization such as PIRG. Furthermore, such funding is inconsistent with the optional nature of PIRG, as well as being an impossibly heavy burden on the already overtaxed Stu-G budget.

We have worked out a second proposal—a negative check-off system—whereby the PIRG fee would appear on the bill with the student then checking "NO" if not wishing to pay the \$3 fee. We are currently working with the administration to iron out the difficulties and complications with this sort of funding system.

Faculty are also at this moment being informed of PIRG, its goals and objectives, its advantage to the college community, and the desirability of the negative check-off system. We are attempting to get an indication of their support through petitioning. Hopefully a decision will be made at the January Trustees' Meeting on funding so that we can forget the administrative details and get on with the projects, the whole point of the organization.

The State Board is now made up of representatives from UM Orono, UM Portland-Gorham, UM Farmington, UM Law School and Colby. Bates and Bowdoin are still organizing, but do have ex-officio members on the Board. Mike Roy and Rob Burgess of Colby are the State Chairperson and Treasurer, respectively. A professional staff of three, an attorney and two researchers, work out of our office in Augusta. They assess the feasibility of our project proposals, propose projects, and coordinate the campuses.

At this point, the overall PIRG strategy concerning projects is to tackle areas previously untouched by other groups, in order that we might establish our own name and our own credibility as an effective agent of change in the state. The following account

continued on page twelve

Hands-off Policy

As shown by the ECHO survey on marijuana usage, smoking grass could not be classified as deviant behavior at Colby College. The college regulations however, still group marijuana with other much different drugs such as STP and LSD, and state that "any student using or in the possession of any illegal drug may be suspended until such time as he can convincingly confirm that he has stopped and will not resume using the drug(s)."

The time has come for the college to re-assess the regulation in relation to marijuana use at Colby. Nor should the Administration feel compelled to act "in loco parentis" in this case where marijuana represents no danger to either the smoker or those around him. Students can make their own decision whether to smoke or not, but the college can not dictate that choice.

Furthermore, the regulation, as it is now enforced has at least two flaws. First, even though it has been fairly well established that a sizable proportion, if not a majority of, Colby students presently smoke, only those few unlucky enough to be caught in possession of marijuana are punished even though hundreds of fellow students are guilty of the same infraction. Secondly, the regulation can be used selectively. Any member of a dorm staff could choose from a variety of the dormitory's smokers to be turned in and punished. Any room on campus could be searched by college authorities with a 50/50 chance of discovering some amount of marijuana.

A vast majority of students support legalization of marijuana. Their voice should make the Administration take notice of the changing attitudes toward marijuana. The college does not have to take a stand on marijuana usage but it should develop a hands-off policy as far as mere possession is concerned.



The B & G Problem

The time has arrived for a re-assessment of maintenance and security at this college. The system does not need overhauling, there is no system. A scheme of planned maintenance should be instituted, which would schedule refurbishing and repair on a regular basis. If the buildings were kept up, less emergency work would be needed, saving everybody a great deal of time, money, and aggravation in the long run.

As for competence, both the security and maintenance staffs could use some reviving. Many students work in the summer as painters, plumbers, etc. They could do the labor on Colby buildings and property promptly, possibly better, and certainly for less money. Moreover, student participation in the design and upkeep of the buildings would create more pride in their appearance and, hopefully, lessen abuse. Concurrently student security guards would have more of a stake in the prevention of theft and other crimes on campus. They might well be more efficient and dependable than some of the present defenders of Colby; they certainly could not be less.

The powers-that-be are always complaining about apathy. How could students help but be apathetic when personal concern about campus welfare and conditions is stifled, even forbidden? A combined effort to enliven the living and learning atmosphere may be the way to enliven living and learning.



Editors:

Drove away to Augusta Saturday, the 1st. Not far; under fifty all throughout. The gas tank was more than two-thirds full as we neared home and it was merely about five. Better fill up. To the familiar gasoline station. The boss was all alone and sputtering, fire seemingly emitting from his ears as well as from his eyes. He'd had it. Sorry, he was out of gas. Sorry, especially since we were longrun customers. Really, his tanks had gone dry, out of gas the day before. A trickle of an extra delivery had been brought that very day. It had gone in the twinkling. The gasoline distributor had brought more than the trickle of Saturday's extra consignment. Brought along was the word that deliveries were to be cut by half starting the following Monday with a 20% hike in the wholesale price. The retail may not arise for the foreseeable weeks to come. Those were not precisely foreseeable.

The gasoline boss had sent his help scurrying. He was working over the books, figuring his probable family income for the eight-month period, assuming the normal gasoline ration at 50% of the usual deliveries.

People stocked up enormously on auto gas on Friday. Panic, fear, hoarding, Grandmother's socks. The customer was out his full tank that Saturday afternoon. The station-master had his fuming and puffing for comfort.

A private ration unsystem was in suspense for some timeless time. A private ration way, to the lo-and-behold aggressive and more doubting Thomases went, temporally, the fuel supplies. Private purses; personal deals; homely fuel containers surfacing.

The silent majority had its little tanks two-thirds full. It had patience—scads of that. Its locality. The daily dozens of the job and the kids and the wife and the white house.

That patience was built on sand. Years since 1492 rumored with plenty—plenty for the formidable most and abler. Lo and behold many of the more aggressive, and possibly wily. The more skeptical. The more scared. The more impatient. The more mistrustful. Got theirs on Fridays.

Temporarily, PR-men and other promoters politicalized breathed with their megaphones. How horrid rationing was. How dreadful might, just might, be the engrossing bureaucracy. Few of the politicized promoters mentioned the here-and-now rationing system. The power of the purse. The power and the glory of the hoarder. The dry tanks for the least wily. The dry tanks for the least pursued.

'They' shall be sort of silent for a bit; disbelieving as to the already ration system. The silent...

Yours,
Professor David Bridgman

LETTERS

An Open Letter to the Colby Community:

I've found my experience at Colby this year, in and out of the classroom, enjoyable and meaningful, although quite discouraging at times. Too often, I find myself upset even to the point of frustration over some of the policies Colby College still pursues.

Foremost among these policies is having requirements outside of one's major, such as the language or physical education requirement. I feel this policy is a hindrance to the meaningful education Colby seeks. Not only does this policy contradict the concept of individual student responsibility, it disregards the fact that meaningful education only comes through student self-initiative, not through requirement.

Another area of personal contention concerns the grading system at Colby. I believe it is inconsistent for any college founded on the important principle of student responsibility to dictate to students how many courses may be taken pass/fail and even then, courses outside of one's major. I believe that the young men and women attending Colby College are responsible and

mature enough to decide for themselves whether they want to take any or all courses pass/fail. (Letting alone the fact that one pays \$4000 plus to attend this college!) Students should be made aware of the possible consequences of taking courses pass/fail, but the final decision should rest with the individual student.

My third major concern deals with the present graduation requirement of 120 credit hours and four Jan Plans. This requirement forces students to take and pass fifteen credit hours per semester, in addition to the Jan Plan. I feel this requirement is too strict if one is to fully appreciate the educational opportunities that Colby and the community have to offer. Education today is realizing that meaningful education extends beyond classroom walls.

It is my impression the Jan Plan Program was adopted not only to give the student a chance to exercise "independent thought and enterprise," but also to enable the College to cut down on the required credit hours of the two semesters. This would mean a student is responsible for 12 credit hours per semester in addition to a Jan Plan serving as 3 credit hours of concentrated study in a particular field. This would bring the total graduation

more letters



Runnals Union

Colby College, Waterville, Maine 04901
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December 6, 1973

requirement to 96 credit hours and four Jan Plans, or 108 academic credit hours in all.

I believe Colby College should revise its view of the Jan Plan Program rather than tighten the credit hour requirement for each semester. The Jan Plan is either beneficial or not beneficial to the educational experience of the students. I believe the Jan Plan not only helps to achieve the educational goals of the students, but, in fact, is the most meaningful type of education Colby offers: i.e., education resulting from student self-initiative.

In short, I feel Colby College should carefully reconsider these different requirements and concentrate on the quality of education received here at Colby, rather than the quantity.

Richard Clark

To the Editors:

Just once oh just once when a parent, faculty member, administrator etc. comments on my (or students' in general) low level of efficiency—oh just once I'd like to have them live in my situation. Of course I'm not performing at my peak efficiency. Consider some of the pleasant "facts of life" of dorm living. It's something like being married to 50 people and living in slum housing.

The heat in your room varies some 30 degrees over the course of a day—there are 200 Kamakazi flies who dive bomb your face all night—the walls are like cardboard and the people next door would appear to be training for the sexual olympics—or they just got a newer and even bigger sound system—all your underwear got ripped off between washer and dryer—once a week someone in your immediate acquaintance is a) having a nervous breakdown, b) having an identity crisis, c) is breaking up with whoever they go out with, d) is being kicked out by their parents, e) other, or f) all of the above. If you know more than 12 people that's a whole semesterful of raw nerves to live with. Of course you get to cope with the worst landlord known to mankind—B & G still never ceases to amaze me. Add in all the amenities of roommates (whether you get along well or not living that close with anyone ain't easy), institutional food and mass dining—if you aren't tired enough at the end of the day go fight the rush in one of the dining halls, you'll feel like you swam the channel. This list could go on for days but this letter is not aimed at abolishing dorm living—I would just like to raise the consciousness of a few people around here. I have a proposition—I propose that all faculty, administration and trustees be required to live as the students live for a period of time (for example January) to refresh their memories. Sometime in November we'd send them all down to room draw with a few of the more enchanting stipulations: 1) no singles (there aren't enough to go around), 2) you can't room with your spouse (you are living like the majority of students), 3) no car, 4) the first year of the experiment some one else will choose your roommate (can you imagine?), 5) you cannot room all together in one dorm (everyone takes their chances at room draw). You get to eat on campus three meals a day. You would live like a freshman in college day in and day out without escape to a peaceful abode off campus.

Every time I think about the possibilities it brightens my day—as a matter of fact I will cheerfully stick around this January to help set it up if enough interest is shown.

XXX 000
Barbara Forney

To the Editors:

U.S. money is continuing to commit crimes in South Vietnam in our unrelenting effort to prop up our ardently anti-communist ally, dictator Nguyen Van Thieu. The issue now is Thieu's continued violation of those provisions of the Paris "peace" agreements that relate to release of political prisoners.

Thieu is continually re-classifying prisoners to bolster his present claim that he has only 3500 prisoners eligible for release under the Paris agreement. But all the best evidence puts the actual figure at more than 200,000, including children and old people who are tortured along with the rest. (The Saigon ambassador to New Zealand has even admitted his government's use of torture.)

Almost needless to say this could not go on without American money. Efforts in Congress to cut off the aid to Saigon's police force and prison system have failed by narrow margins. Senator Kennedy put the matter bluntly to the Senate: "For too many years the issue has been swept under the rug by our government—as if (it) did not exist." He said, "Again and again our government has sought to whitewash the issue—and...has all but pleaded ignorance to the existence and plight of political prisoners in South Vietnam."

Some of the other facts (as unearthed by his sub-committee on refugees) he presented in 11 pages of testimony in the Congressional Record last June are these:

—"By official count since 1968 at least 100,000 prisoners were detained under the American sponsored Phoenix program alone."

—"In addition to long term prisoners in big prisons, 'hundreds of other civilians are regularly detained for political reasons... at dozens of local interrogation centers throughout the country.'"

—"The U.S. built the prisons and trained the personnel who torture and mistreat the prisoners."

—"In violation to the cease-fire and contrary to its claims to have cut off aid to South Vietnam's prisons and police, the government is continuing its support, by listing the "public safety" money, public administration and public works."

In addition to these facts, U.S. money has allowed the government of South Vietnam to set up up computerized dossiers on 10 million citizens (I believe the total population of South Vietnam is about 17 million).

What can be done? Saigon has been slightly letting up under the pressure of letters and demonstrations from all over the world (Canada, England, Germany, France, Italy, New Zealand, and elsewhere). The most well known case is the world-wide campaign which succeeded in freeing Ms. Ngo Ba Thanh, a political prisoner who had committed no crime.

Of higher priority for action though, is writing to Congressmen, asking strong support for any measure that will help South Vietnamese political prisoners. Next, letters should go to ambassador Graham A. Martin, U.S. Embassy, Duong Thong Nhat, Saigon, and finally to President Nguyen Van Thieu, Dinh Doc Lap, Saigon.

Students screamed altruistically and self-righteously about napalm and bombs manufactured and employed with U.S. money, why not about the infamous Tiger Cages of the Con Son prisons, which are crippling, paralyzing, and killing South Vietnamese whose only crime may have been, in the words of Senator Kennedy, "the exercise of free speech in the interest of reconciliation and peace"? (Maybe no draft is why not.)

Steven Ossoff

To the Editors:

The newly formed Colby Craft Guild joined the Craft Committee of The Friends of Art this year in organizing the November 3rd crafts fair.

This co-operation especially pleased us because we all care so very much about the future of crafts at Colby. The \$1,000 gained from the crafts fair a year ago went into initiating a weaving studio at Colby. And this year's profits are to be used for a printing and etching press for the new graphic arts workshop.

Members of The Friends of Art Crafts Committee consist of faculty wives, Colby alumni, and townspeople who are interested in crafts in and of themselves and in helping to make Colby a crafts center as well as the art center which it now is.

We are delighted about the formation of the Colby Crafts Guild as a force for the stimulation of crafts here at Colby. Thanks so much to you students for just being yourselves for allowing us to share in these satisfying experiences.

Sincerely,
The Friends of Art

To the Editors:

I was very disappointed with Jeff Frankel's article in the November 14th ECHO concerning the energy crisis. Why is it that Americans take energy for granted as an unlimited resource? Why do Americans claim unlimited energy use as a basic right?

Frankel begins by saying that the present crisis "did not begin last month...but rather, it is a phenomenon that has been building up over the past few decades due to several related reasons." I agree, but I think Jeff missed the most fundamental reason in his elaboration on this theme, as has the Federal Government in its reaction to the situation. The problem is not the monopolistic energy industries or the economics of natural gas vs. coal and oil; rather, the problem can be stated simply: AMERICANS USE TOO MUCH ENERGY. It is a fact that although the United States has only 6% of the world population, it expends 50% of the world's energy resources! This is not healthy.

Yes, it is true that "The Administration's energy proposals seem to be mainly oriented toward a short term problem and not toward the energy crisis that will be with us for many years after we make it through this winter." But the "heart of the matter" does not lie in increasing our fuel and energy resource consumption; the true "heart" lies in *reducing our wasteful ways*. Conservation is a practise that cannot be limited to a Boy Scout merit badge.

Thomas Duchesneau, as reported in the other energy-related article in the November 14th ECHO, believes that "the crisis cannot be legislated away; Americans will have to reduce their consumption of energy."

Amen.

Dave Galvin

To the Faculty of Colby College:

Do you have an existence outside of the classroom? Sometimes I doubt it. I never see you except at classes or in conferences. There are some students on campus who would like to know you outside of the structured classroom situation. It was a great disappointment to the students who sponsored THE PEOPLE SHOW that not one faculty member came. Why don't we ever see you at the Coffee House? The Center sponsored a cocktail reception for Ambassador Butterworth in which you were all informed and the faculty response was poor. What do we have to do to gain your interest? It surprises me greatly that such a small college should have such poor communication between faculty and students (not to mention between students and administration). It is this communication barrier that contributes to the intellectually dead atmosphere here. There are a few faculty who work to break down this barrier, granted. But, perhaps if the faculty started being a little more interested in forming a real community here, Colby could become, as it is naively portrayed by the faculty approved Jan Plan statement, "even more truly a community of scholars." As it stands now, with an exception of a few, your attitude is most discouraging and disappointing.

Sincerely,
Molly Steffy
Dan Alexander
Laurie Bedig

To the Colby Community:

On behalf of the 1973 Colby football team and coaching staff, I would like to thank the students, faculty, administration, and other members of the Colby Community for their exceptional support during the past season.

On the surface, our record would indicate an unsuccessful season. However, the coaching staff felt the season, while disappointing, was not discouraging. We were pleased with the progress our team made and were extremely proud of the super effort continually turned in by our players.

We feel this effort was a great deal due to the enthusiasm generated by our fans. Special thanks to the cheerleaders and especially to the band... for their great leadership in maintaining this enthusiasm.

Dick McGee

Hooked on computers

by Patricia Rachal

Have you ever used the machine that stands inside the unnumbered room next to the secretary's office on third floor Lovejoy? Or one of those in the foyer of fourth floor Keyes? Or do those of you with a major outside of the natural sciences not know where or what Keyes is? And do the rest of you think that that unnumbered door leads to a storage room for G's candy supply?

Those machines are actually teletypes which connect the Colby community to the computer system at Bowdoin College. Under the current arrangement Colby has four terminals hooked up to the Bowdoin computer: three in Keyes, one in the Lovejoy building. Prior to this set-up Colby was involved with the computer system at Dartmouth College, but only from December 1969 through early spring of 1970.

According to Dr. Metz, who heads an informal computer committee at Colby, there were a variety of reasons for the switch from Dartmouth to Bowdoin. He emphasized the apparent insurmountable technical complications as the major basis for the change. One such problem was that every time it rained the computer went temporarily insane, capable only of spewing out nonsense. Others concerned with the decision to switch felt that the overriding concern at the time was cost. The Bowdoin system was cheaper, including a flat rate which remains constant whether the computer is used 10% or 90% of the time. Bowdoin also offered better service and allowed Colby a higher input capacity (four terminals) than Dartmouth had offered (one terminal).

Colby still retained a minimal connection with Dartmouth after the Bowdoin arrangement had been completed. Access to the Dartmouth computer was through a 'dial-up' line and the cost was figured by the amount of time used. No requests were made, however, to use this line, subsequently it was discontinued the following year.

The Administrative Science Department was the only department that was openly dismayed by the switch to Bowdoin. The computer library at Dartmouth contains a substantial number of administrative science programs which include the storage of financial data on hundreds of firms, financial analysis programs, and marketing simulation programs. Dr. Zukowski, chairman of the Administrative Science Department, said he was sorry to see the changeover but accepted the necessity and advantages of the move in view of the large cost differential as he understood it.

The college does not employ anyone whose function includes the care and maintenance of Colby's terminals. Since the fall of 1969, however, there has been an informal computer committee headed by Dr. Metz of the Physics Department which is presently composed of Professors Combella (Math), Lester (Psychology), Gemery (Economics), Administrative Vice President Pullen and for the first time, two students, Scott Smith '75 and Jane

McIntire '74. The committee was set up because, as Dr. Metz put it there was the need for someone to "mother" the Colby system, to handle problems, to offer recommendations and to institute such programs as the two-week (4 meetings) computer seminar to help anyone interested to learn the basics of computer programming.

Professor Maisel of the Government Department is now working on a proposal which he hopes to submit to this committee in the near future. The proposal will contain a request to reconnect the college with the Dartmouth computer either through the addition of new terminals or the transfer of one or more of the existing terminals from the Bowdoin system to the Dartmouth system. Mr. Maisel feels the Bowdoin hookup is perfectly adequate for the natural sciences but much less so for the social sciences. While both are involved with the generation of data, the natural sciences do not employ such massive amounts of data as do the social sciences, thus the manipulation of data in the natural sciences, though often involving more complex formulas than the social sciences use, is made easier because of smaller and more accessible data bases. Much of the data needed by social scientists has already been collected by other researchers or involves such large amounts that a great deal of time and effort would be necessary to put this information in the computer.

A Hookup with Dartmouth, Mr. Maisel feels, would allow more social and political scientists to reach their full computer potential, because the Dartmouth system is a regional data bank and has line access to all national census data, to national budget data, to Congressional roll calls, to election data, to the data of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan and to polls and surveys done by Gallup and Roper. In addition, the Dartmouth system offers IMPRESS which are packaged programs designed to teach students at their own speed how to use and how to program the computer.

Professor Maisel believes that due to the increasingly quantitatively-oriented work being done in many social science fields it is necessary to maintain a high quality in Colby's computer facilities. The necessity to do so is two-fold: first to continue to attract high quality faculty who will be more frequently highly trained in computer technology, and second, to train at least those students who plan to further their education in computer research, so that they will not be at a competitive disadvantage with others in graduate and professional schools.

The computer committee is waiting for Professor Maisel's formal proposal before looking into the possibility of renewing a relationship with Dartmouth. According to Dr. Metz the committee will then determine the extent of the interest, the actual need and the cost of such a tie-in. The committee will then make a recommendation to the administration via Mr. Pullen, who is the link between the committee and the administration when money is concerned.

Dr. Metz himself feels that the set-up with Bowdoin fulfills most satisfactorily the needs of the natural sciences. There are no artificial limits set by the machine. He believes there is just as great a capability from the Bowdoin system as there is from Dartmouth's. One serious drawback of Dartmouth's, Dr. Metz says, is that Dartmouth, as a development institution at the forefront of computer technology, is constantly changing their system,

so that no one knows if the language instruction manual is up to date or not. The programming is without a doubt superior at Dartmouth but unfortunately constantly in a state of flux. Metz feels that the computer is not necessarily a part of every student's experience, as Dartmouth obviously does. At Dartmouth everyone is given a computer manual and is expected to use it. For easy access terminals are also located in dormitories. Metz feels that if a Colby student has a research problem that requires the use of the computer, it is available, as is help in learning how to operate the machine.

Last June the computer committee submitted a report to President Strider, Vice President Pullen, Dean Jensen and Professor Parter, chairman of the Committee to Study the Future of Colby, which reviewed the current state of the computer at Colby and made two specific recommendations. One recommended the addition of a remote batch terminal. This type of input device uses cards as opposed to teletype machines. The second concerned itself with the need for a "teaching-administrative computer resource person" who would supervise the "hardware operation" as well as provide programming expertise for faculty and student researchers and for administrative purposes. The report emphasized that the departure of Ward Shaw, former Assistant Librarian, who had volunteered a great deal of time and expertise to computer problems, "only aggravates a situation already becoming critical".

Dean Jensen agrees that the need for a computer resource person does exist but says that because of finite resources, the prospects of acquiring such a person are bleak. He suggests that these services could be provided in other ways. One way would be to have those faculty in various disciplines who are interested in computer programming to develop expertise in their own fields; another would be to seek out that talent in new faculty added to the Colby staff. Jensen was quick to add that the problem has not been ignored in the past and certainly will not be in the future. The college has had adequate access in the past and he feels it will continue to respond to the interests of the college in the future.

It seems that Colby has reached the point where it is now necessary to re-evaluate its priorities in terms of its computer capabilities. The need for a computer resources position appears just as crucial if not more so, than say, the need for an audio-visual position. Faculty members feel that they are on schedules which will not permit the teaching of programming in regularly scheduled course work. And those in the social sciences who are willing to attempt a methods course to acquaint the students with computer capabilities in their field, do not have access to the huge masses of pre-existing data which would make such a course a worthwhile endeavor.

Computers are the future and Colby must recognize the need of allowing the social sciences as well as the natural sciences to develop or at least take steps in the direction of realizing their full potential use in computer research. And if Colby wished to be a first-rate school, it must continue to attract first-rate students and faculty, both of whom now and in the future will be oriented to the more sophisticated uses of computers, especially as an information management system. To do so, the college must keep pace with those at the forefront of computer technology, continually absorbing as they continually develop.

Impeachment and women's rights discussed by ACLU

The Kennebec Valley Civil Liberties Union met on November 12th at the City Hall Annex to discuss two issues: The American Civil Liberties Union's resolution calling for the impeachment of President Nixon and the Equal Rights Amendment which will come before the Maine Legislature this January.

President Jane Birge reported the results of a survey of Maine Civil Liberties Union members on the impeachment issue. Of those responding to the state poll 73% voted in favor of impeachment now, while 3% were against impeachment. The

local chapter voted to endorse the state and national Civil Liberties Union stand in favor of impeachment. Local members and other interested people are being urged to contribute funds to pay for supportive action and to express their views by writing to Representatives William Cohen and Peter Kyros. A letter from the Maine Civil Liberties Union to these representatives specifies the legal grounds on which it is calling for impeachment, including bombing in Cambodia without Congressional authority, President Nixon's personal approval of internal espionage systems and the withholding of evidence in the Daniel Ellsberg trial. The letter reads in part: "We emphasize that impeachment involves no prejudgment of guilt. Rather, it is a process whereby a majority of the House of Representatives determines whether there is enough evidence of substantial wrongdoing to warrant a trial in the Senate."

The Equal Rights Amendment issue drew visitors from the Business and Professional Women's club, which has endorsed the E.R.A. Ms. Judy Timpson, E.R.A. Coalition publicity director, was also present. There was a mixed-media presentation to give those present an understanding of some of the ways in which women are discriminated against in employment and the law. Because the amendment has been clouded by half-truths and misunderstandings, clarification of its impact was undertaken by the members and visitors present. The most important effect of the amendment would be to offer the same opportunities, rights and protection to both men and women. The rights that women currently have would not be taken from them, rather they would be extended to men as well. Again, members and friends were urged to write to the appropriate legislators in order to express their opinions.

December 6, 1973

The facts of life

Note: This article is submitted anonymously in order that the reader be able to concentrate fully on the view expressed rather than on the identity of the author.

It is a difficult and perhaps hazardous subject to broach, this furtive, frightened love, silenced by the forceful and frightened majority of our civilization; but broached it must be. This love is what is today called "homosexuality"; a sickness they call it, and a crime. In those of the "heterosexual" majority prejudice against it runs deep, a prejudice well cultivated throughout life by the institutions of our society. Colby College, as one such institution, and as a microcosm of the society at large, reflects the predominant attitudes of society in this concern. These attitudes deny the humanity of the homosexual individual, relegating him/her to a status below that of any other member of society, burdened with a fear which forces him/her to lead a double existence or, in some cases, drives him/her to the brink of suicide and over. With the rise in the past few years of what is termed "Gay Liberation", some progress has been made in gaining acceptance for the homosexual in our society, (or is it rather grudging tolerance?) Whatever it is termed, Colby College remains impervious, and here the prejudices, however subtle, persist tenaciously. In the remainder of the article, the term homosexual, poor as it is, will be used in reference to the man and the woman except in cases where I shall be dealing specifically with the woman, in which case I shall substitute the term lesbian. It is important that the

reader understand both male and female in the term homosexual and in the pronoun he.

From the time we are small we are encouraged to develop in a certain way, conforming to the roles established for the man and the woman in our society. The institutions of family, school, and church reinforce these roles through their teaching, casting stigma on any aberration from what is considered the norm. For most children these emphases only serve to reinforce decisions which they should probably have made on their own, but for others certain factors, whether hormonal or psychological, override these emphases, and the institutions, instead of serving as reinforcers to be valued, become oppressors to be feared. It is against these "others", the homosexuals, that so much prejudice is realized in the majority, the heterosexuals. Early attitudes develop in the family, where we are all warned of the dangers in the world, where our defenses are built up and where the teachings of the church are reinforced. The church has traditionally regarded homosexuality as a sin and even before we are aware of its existence in ourselves and perhaps, in consternation, turn to the church for guidance, we are pretty well aware of what they will have to say to us there. The schools, however, represent the most significant reinforcement for our already blossoming prejudices. There, among our peers, as we approach and pass through puberty and adolescence, all our fears seem to erupt along with guilt associated with the occasional experimentation that often occurs during that time. This fear seems to manifest itself primarily in dirty jokes and name-calling, names such as "faggot", "fairy", or "queer", and even in physical abuse. Often, ironically, due to certain stereotypes which have been established, some of the gentler heterosexual males become the butt of this antagonism.

The female is mostly ignored.

Homosexuals are as varied as heterosexuals in their attitudes and behavior. They are your mothers, your fathers, your sisters and brothers. They occupy positions in the trades, the professions, and the government. A homosexual can be just

as much a man as a heterosexual, and a lesbian just as much a woman. Stereotyping has made many homosexuals feel that, because of what they are, and in order to meet people of like persuasion, they must conform to the stereotypes. Antagonism has created fear and distrust in the homosexual, forcing him into hiding, into the night, into the johns, and even into committing suicide. These are stereotypes, into which many homosexuals do fit, into which they are forced to fit for their own safety. For, due to society's prejudice, homosexuality is a crime in most states, and a sickness according to psychologists and psychiatrists. All of this creates turmoil in the homosexual's life, for he dare not lift his head, he dare not honestly express himself lest someone should suspect. His life is double, mimicking the heterosexual in public, by day being himself only by night or maybe not at all. And what is worse, he is plagued by his own prejudice against himself.

In this way the humanity of the homosexual, inherent in which is the God-given right to self-determination, is denied. Homosexuals are human, however, having the same needs and aspirations as heterosexuals.

We need to be accepted in order to rise to our full potential. Not just tolerated, but affirmed, by those who brought us into the world, those of whose society we form a part. We need to be affirmed as human beings; our dignity and worth must be recognized and nurtured. We have been locked away too long in our dark closets. For all your efforts we have not disappeared; we have been stifled, but not smothered. We have come to the "fearful" notion that we are really human, really have rights and potential, and as Radclyffe Hall expressed it in *The Well of Loneliness*, "We are coming...we are still coming on, and our name is legion—you dare not disown us! We have asked for bread; will you give us a stone? You, God, in whom we, the outcast, believe; you, world, into which we are pitilessly born; you, who have drained our cup to the dregs—we have asked for bread; will you give us a stone?...Give us also the right to our existence."

Need for women's studies

by Onna Jem

FACT: over 70 schools offer women's studies programs. You can even get graduate degrees in the area.

FACT: Over 2,000 women's studies courses are being given on more than 500 campuses this year alone.

Though some may accuse schools which offer women's studies of fadism, it might be more correct if they were viewed as having realized the existence of and responded to real needs. Not only are women appropriate "objects" of study in an academic sense, they are also over half of humanity and their previously unrecognized contributions need to be given a place in an open system of education.

The Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges states, "Ethnic studies programs of various minority groups have found their way into the curriculum of numerous American colleges and universities. Awareness of the heritage and culture of minority groups is seen by many as having helped to create a receptive atmosphere Black Studies, Chicano Studies, and Indian Studies, on the campus. In the view of many persons such studies helped

correct myths and misconceptions about the group studied, and changed many attitudes, both within and outside academia. In the same way, Women's Studies is seen by many women as the key to unlocking negative attitudes toward women."

Women's Studies can perform two important functions. First, they can provide new knowledge about women, their history and accomplishments. Academia must challenge old beliefs, accept and help define changes in roles and examine new developments in society as they affect women. As long as current courses and programs do not integrate information about women and, more importantly, do not incorporate a feminist analysis and interpretation, there will be an obvious need for separate courses which are recognized as legitimate. These courses must be termed compensatory. Academic disciplines most often treat women as exceptions; social scientists formulate theories from data gathered about males and must then add, parenthetically, that their hypotheses do not seem to fit women. Studies that concentrate on women often produce different hypotheses because the experience of women in modern society is different from that of men and demands consideration on its own terms from all disciplines. A Women's Studies course is a good place to examine the ways in which a feminist perspective can contribute to traditional disciplines. It should encourage students to bring a critical outlook

to the traditionally defined courses they take and to oppose sexism in the curriculum as well as in their society.

Second, women's courses can help students evaluate the role of women in society. Insofar as a liberal arts education aims to develop the full capacities of an individual, then Women's Studies, like minority studies, can be viewed as a crucial and essential part of liberal learning by helping students work toward self-realization. Because the male perspective dominates the academic world, we have come to think of it as the norm, as natural, right and proper. Male figures fill the history books. Students in literature read, primarily, the works of male authors who relate their lives, their loves and their truths and treat the woman as "other". The social sciences also assume male hegemony. Any skimming of textbooks reveals the use of sex stereotypes with the "normal" and, therefore, the good to be masculine. The message to students is clear: men work, write, make history, psychology and sociology; women get married, have babies, rear them and do their creative work in support of men or as volunteers. Women who achieve in the male world are "exceptional" in some way. Stereotyped sex roles are limiting to both men and women. Since the examination of traditional perspectives is the first step in the development of new ones, a Women's Studies course can be a liberating liberal arts experience for students of both sexes.

The Oak Grove-Coburn School

by Terry Reilly

If you are driving along route 201 toward Augusta and happen to notice something that looks like a castle along the side of the road, you're not hallucinating. The building is actually Oak Grove-Coburn Prep School, designed and built in 1928, under the auspices of Ms. Thomas Owen. The school was originally an all girls'

school, with Ms. Owen as the head mistress for fifty years. The Oak Grove girls' school merged with Coburn Prep School of Waterville in 1970, when both were threatened with extinction. Ms. Owen, now retired, lives in an apartment on the fourth floor of the school.

The school is extremely Colby oriented, with five Colby graduates teaching there and two wives of Colby teachers employed in other capacities. Seven Colby faculty members send a total of thirteen children to the school.

The enrollment of the school has risen over the

past two years to 119, a substantial increase for a school that was threatened with extinction a few years ago. Most of the students are commuters, coming from the Augusta-Waterville-Skowhegan area. Only sixteen students live in the three dormitories provided, and they represent a geographical area from California to Florida to Maine.

Six of the faculty at the school are provided with living quarters at the school, including the head master, Mr. Fred Steinberg, whose family is provided with a house. The six faculty members

continued on page eight

The people show: pro

by Laurie Bedig

(This is not a review of THE PEOPLE SHOW. It is a biased, personal account of their three days in Waterville, Maine.)

The people from THE PEOPLE SHOW have come and gone, but while they were here, they were like a breath of fresh air blowing through this campus. I do not know how many people outside of the two hundred or so who witnessed their performance were aware of their existence, but for three days some pretty crazy and wonderful people were running around Colby. Greyhound Bus deposited them in Waterville on Saturday night, twenty-four hours ahead of schedule. Upon arrival, Mark Long was rushed to the infirmary, where Nurse Sargent nursed him back to health in time for the performance. (The doctor in California said it was pneumonia.)

Monday morning the real fun and work began. Jose went off in a van to collect material for building his mountain. Mark escaped from the infirmary, and the process of set building began in earnest. Each person in the show is responsible for his own props and visual images. What they produced in one afternoon was amazing: a mountain with a stream running down it, bizarre light fixtures hanging from the ceiling, a totem pole, and a colorful plastic backdrop to name a few, not to mention the collection of dirt, leaves, candles, and eggs that were used in various ways.

The show itself is almost indescribable, as it relies heavily on visual images. A superficial look revealed the theme to be the group's impressions of America, but on a deeper level it was a portrayal of human beings. One shouldn't make the mistake of seeing the play as anti-American. Although it was not very complimentary, America was only a means of saying something about life—they would be equally as critical of England or Russia.

The best way to describe the show is to describe the individual characters. Steve, the gay American from New York, (who did as much as he could in three days to liberate Colby males) did the lighting, which was subtle and effective. Laura was a country girl—naive and innocent—nothing could faze her. It was a treat to watch her playing with her animal farm—setting the little duckies in the pond, the cattle in the fields, etc. Michael, her "lover" was fantastic as the over zealous master of ceremonies. His suit had little lights popping on and off all over it and his main theme was power, with subtle comedy on the energy crisis. Derek played the cold, inhuman, masturbating judge. One look of his was enough to kill and he

came up with one of my favorite lines in the play. Mark, "I bring from the East many wonderful things—the wheel, pollution, college campuses..." Derek, "Well, we all need our little fascist centers." Scattered applause. Jose, the symbolic Indian, was impressive in his nearly total silence, letting his eyes be his chief means of communication. Mark Long was the incredible man from the East who came crashing over the mountain bringing "progress" to the frontier. His entrance was marvelous: he charged down the mountain, damaging it and the stream considerably, picked himself up out of the "pond", looked back and said with a laugh, "Sorry about the stream, suh." Beautiful.

One of the most moving incidents was when Laura stood alone and talked of her childhood, her first sexual experiences, and the problems of being a woman. She beautifully expressed the disgust and bitterness many women feel towards a society that tries to force them to play a role they do not want.

The play progressed, sometimes erratically, but always interestingly, to the rather violent ending. For those who were puzzled, upset, or offended by the violence at the end all I can say is that it stemmed from a visit we had all made the previous day to the Indian Reservation in Oldtown, Maine. Unfortunately, Jose's remark about what was going on "just up the road" was only appreciated by the few of us who had accompanied him there. I thought the ending was tremendous. Jose expertly alternated between gentleness and violence. He would approach the audience and whisper, "I don't want to hurt you." Then rage overtook him and the stage was left in shambles. It was terrifyingly real.

THE PEOPLE SHOW did a lot for Colby. They brought a change of pace for the many who helped with the show, they brought a fresh and different approach to drama, they entertained us and hopefully gave us something to think about, and they proved that Given Auditorium can successfully be used for theater. I only wish those who so totally opposed the idea had seen the show. I am sure it would have shocked them that such a performance could take place and leave no visible traces except in our minds.

My only disappointment about the show was the lack of faculty support. Not one faculty member showed up. I am told this was due to Monday evening football. This reason appalls me. Form your own judgement, but if that is the faculty's reason I feel it speaks very poorly for the faculty.

Hopefully next semester we can have another exciting theater group visit Colby. Until then, thanks to all who helped in making THE PEOPLE SHOW the success that it was.

all logic and sense degenerated. The characters disappeared, reappeared, changed, became distorted, and were lost. Music played, speeches played, people talked, sang, danced—but it was all so incoherent. Then the people began hurting each other and destroying the set. Everything was hammered, hatcheted, ripped, pulled apart, until only scraps of rubble remained onstage. The lone Indian completed the ruin, left, and the play was over.

The audience seemed to enjoy the thing; there was plenty of applause. I left baffled about what the hell those people were doing up there. They were fine as long as they were amusing, flinging mildly satirical lines at each other and the audience. They lost me when they started flinging props, instead. If they were supposed to be delivering a serious message of some kind, then it was lost, basically because the shift in mood was so abrupt. I was not prepared for violence and intensity in light of the early humor, and so the destruction became merely meaningless sensationalism.

That was why I felt as if I'd been had. The people behaved as if the audience was a puppet whose emotions could be manipulated at will. "We can do anything, no matter how ridiculous, because this is art, and no one will admit that he does not comprehend art." Well, I admit that THE PEOPLE SHOW was incomprehensible. As for art, I'd rather see that good old American musical comedy any time, rather than subject myself to the insolent stupidity of THE PEOPLE SHOW.

The gravity stone

by Susie Wadsworth

Perhaps you have noticed a stone near the tennis courts, hidden a grove of trees, that says something about preventing airplane accidents. Originally, it was set up near Keyes, but now it is located in this grove, flat instead of upright because it has been pushed over so many times. It reads:

This monument has been
erected by the
Gravity Research Foundation

Roger W. Babson Founder

it is to remind students of the
blessings forthcoming when a semi-insulator
is discovered in order to harness gravity
as a free power and reduce airplane accidents.
1960

The history behind this stone is quite interesting. Roger W. Babson was of the few market analysts who forecast the market crash of 1929. He was moderately wealthy, lived in Wellesley, Mass. for quite a few years, and became interested in gravity research when his only son was killed in an airplane accident. His gravity research institute has been in operation since 1940. Fortunately, however, he died before his efforts to find such a semi-insulator became subject to ridicule.

In 1960, when the stone was given to Colby, securities were transferred to establish a Roger W. Babson Venture Fund. These securities are to be held for 35 years, their interest being reinvested into the same stock. At a time not later than December 31, 1999, the fund is to be used for buildings and equipment dedicated to scientific purposes. These securities were worth \$24,435.56 when founded. Last year they had grown to \$53,047.

In recent years, probably for reasons connected with the physical unlikelihood of finding such a semi-insulator, students have become increasingly sarcastic and abusive toward the stone. In this stage, there has yet been no theory of gravity which admits the possibility of two objects repelling each other gravitationally. The same is true for an attempt at insulation from a gravitational field. There is only one kind of gravitational charge, and that is always attractive. (On the other hand, there are two kinds of electric charges, attraction and repulsion, which can allow for different shielding effects.)

There is at this time, however, significant research into gravity, one of the least understood areas of physics. There are some who believe in gravity waves, and perhaps in the next 30-100 years, we may find that such a semi-insulator of gravity does exist or can be invented.

But until that time, the Babson Venture Fund, from the only foundation actively supporting gravity research, has been set up at several colleges across the country. Something of significance may be discovered, but if not, certainly there has been no harm done to Colby in the establishment of such a fund.

COBURN from page seven

that live there inhabit a building about the size of Colby's Johnson Hall, complete with turrets and baroque interiors.

The academic set up at Oak Grove-Coburn is based on the seminar style of teaching. All of the students, grades eight through twelve, engage in a college oriented program, in which the average class size is eleven students. The students pick all of their own courses, which include horseback riding, radio broadcasting, and an extensive creative arts program. All of the classes are conducted in a relaxed, informal manner, in contrast to the severe architecture of the school itself.

The entire atmosphere at Oak Grove-Coburn is one of peacefulness and relaxation. The individual students can pursue their own interests. As the school continues to grow, it offers unique opportunities to Colby people, both graduates and undergraduates. As a source of future employment and possible student teaching, Oak Grove-Coburn could form an interesting cooperative arrangement with the Colby Education Department, should the desire and interest be made evident.

The people show: con

by Diana Krauss

Speaking strictly as a member of the audience, THE PEOPLE SHOW appalled and disgusted me. I felt like the object of an obscene joke perpetrated by charlatans whose sole hope of success lay in my own fear of admitting that I did not understand their show. I almost succumbed to the temptation of praising the "play," blaming my own ignorance of their art for my confused response. Eventually, however, I realized that there was nothing wrong with my perception, the play was at fault.

I could easily accept quite a bit of THE PEOPLE SHOW. The beginning was a bit much, with that intense Indian moping about, but things picked up and became rather amusing. The master of ceremonies who used songs from American musicals to express feelings, the dotty English lady building a toy farm, and the super-salesman from the East were delightful parodies of familiar, shop-worn characters. There was plenty of ad-libbing and asides to the audience, which made me believe that I was, indeed, watching improvisational theatre.

All of a sudden, the show began to go to pieces. It started, I think, when the lady took off her blouse. Her action of itself was particularly disturbing, it sort of made sense in the context of the play. Rather, it was from that point that

December 6, 1973

Hitchcock's SPELLBOUND reviewed

by A. Wing Mayer

Many critics, when they find a thoroughly entertaining film such as *Spellbound*, tend to overlook technical details while they concentrate on the story and actors. When this happens, the critic generally formulates a different set of standards for judgement and critical analysis. If a film is said to be good, or fun, or entertaining it is rarely discussed in artistic terms. In the mind of many critics, the terms art and entertainment are at opposite ends of the spectrum. Fortunately, films which were once dismissed as "entertaining" are being re-evaluated due to an increased interest in films and a growing awareness, on the part of the filmgoing audience, of cinematic techniques.

Hitchcock's *Spellbound*, though not an outstanding film, is both highly entertaining and contains many qualities which might classify it as art. Hitchcock has a very clean, clear style which leans heavily on simplification of potentially complex ideas or occurrences. Consider for instance a scene in which we are shown a signature of Dr. Edwardes. Hitchcock uses a dolly shot on the signature and thus tells us we should notice it. It is impossible not to. Later we are shown a signature of an imposter. Again, the dramatic dolly shot. Then Hitchcock has Dr. Petersen place the autographs one beneath the other for the purpose of a comparison. Here Hitchcock uses a quick-cut to a tight close-up.

Hitchcock's use of imagery in the film is also somewhat over-emphasized though still interesting and effective. An example of this is when Dr. Peterson (Ingrid Bergman) finally lets herself enjoy a sexual encounter. The kiss is juxtaposed over a shot of doors opening, one after another, into the future. If Hitchcock is less than original here, he is brilliant in other ways. In an opening sequence of the film, Hitchcock uses a very effective juxtaposition in

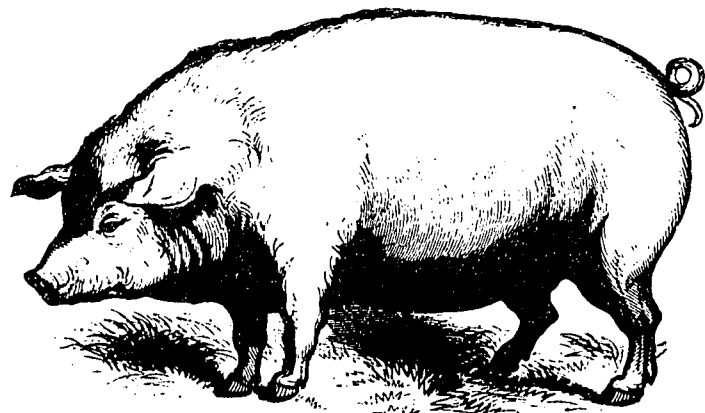
which he unites camera movement with montage. Similarly, he uses the voice-over technique which creates a natural audio bond between two consecutive scenes. Nearly all of Hitchcock's shots are at eye level, and he stresses the slow facial close-up. This not only brings the audience into a one-to-one relationship with each character on his level, but it also makes one feel less of an observer and more of a participant. Several stair-climbing shots were especially effective.

Hitchcock's films abound with objects as visual correlates. In *Spellbound* for instance there is an object and character interaction between a glass of milk and J.B. (Gregory Peck). A shot is actually taken through the bottom of the glass while the milk is being drunk. Another visual correlative is the suicide of Dr. Murcheson, which the audience experiences from the view of Murcheson himself. Many of Hitchcock's films contain this object/character interaction and it is a brilliant technique.

Although Gregory Peck gives an adequate performance as J.B., Ingrid Bergman is the central character and she plays her role beautifully as a sensuous yet non-sexual "human glacier," as one of her associates terms her. Throughout the film, she indulges in a chase through the mind of the first man she has loved, desperately trying to prove his innocence in the murder of the man whose identity he has assumed. Miss Bergman does an exceptional job in drawing the line between her (Dr. Peterson's) professional attitudes and her "feminine instincts." Her performance adds much to the film.

It is impossible to mention Dr. Brulov, the lovable, wise, old analyst wittily played by Michael Chekhov, without mentioning the importance of his character in the film. He provides both the wit and humor in the film and humanizes the psychoanalyst by giving us a grandfather-like image and mumbling the classic line—"The mind of a woman in love is operating on the lowest level of the intellect." It is no coincidence that he looks like Freud. Leo G. Carroll ("Topper") also delivers a very convincing role as the totally logical yet delightful Dr. Murcheson. Salvatore Dali's dream sequence is also memorable.

Although the script is weak and banal in places, Hitchcock's expertise helped to transcend any flaws.



Galloping Glutton

by Barbara Forney

It is hardly fair to review a restaurant right after vacation. After 10 days of eating well, my expectations are considerably higher. Therefore, I was not just out escaping the mediocrity of institutional food—I had to judge Webber's by "real world" standards.

Webber's Steak House was, in a word, mediocre—there was nothing too wrong but there was nothing too right. One little thing that would have helped immensely was a better table setting. I know I am wasteful but I like having a bread plate, a salad fork, an extra spoon for my coffee, and a heavy napkin that doesn't shred by the time I'm done. I do not like the butter with all the paper on it and my steak knife was as dull as a nail file. Those little amenities would have covered a multitude of other sins.

The food was not bad, it just did not send me into fits of ecstasy. You can hardly kill a shrimp cocktail. We also had an eggroll before dinner—the eggroll was pretty good but the "duck sauce" was a cornstarchy, gelatinous mess. The salad was large but why must waitresses ladle 3/4 cup of gloppy salad dressing right smack dab in the middle of a salad? Nobody could eat that much dressing. The rolls again showed a lack of thought. No one wants to eat lukewarm "brown and serve"

rolls—they are dull and tasteless.

All of us (there were four) ate some form of steak, and with my usual luck I got the lemon. I had the "bone in" sirloin, which was unfortunately tough (a sharper knife would have saved the day). The porterhouse, filet mignon, and "special" steak were better. Amazingly enough, they were all cooked to the right degree (from very rare to medium well). I have a sneaking suspicion, though, that they were cooked with a radio oven (that corpse-grey pallor). It would be nice if they had been browned better.

Why do restaurants cover baked potatoes with aluminum foil? I may be nuts but I think it makes them taste funny—also baked potatoes *must be hot*—I want to burn myself on them.

The service was passable but again it could have easily been better. The hostess came over twice to see how we were doing—that's great—but with all that effort she should look down at the table (ashtray full? waterglass empty?).

I do not mean to dump too much—there was nothing really bad, but I think that if the manager dined there in disguise he would notice a lot of little things which would really improve the meal.

Webber's is way out on College Ave. towards Fairfield. They are out of lobster right now so the menu is basically steak, steak, and steak. Think about a \$6.00 entree and add on from there, for appetizer or wine, etc.



Meader leaves teaching for other interests

by Cathy McGerigle

Abbott Meader has been on the Colby faculty for twelve years. In that time, the art department, and art as a viable intellectual pursuit, has gone through many phases. In the early sixties, the art department was basically weak, and often overlooked by the college. Student interest began to grow, and the studio aspect of art had to be strengthened during the mid-sixties. Harriet Matthews joined the art staff in 1965, and, as Mr. Meader noted, the department took a new turn, with emphasis on the creative as well as the historical aspects of art. The college, in keeping with the trends of the late sixties, adopted a more positive view towards studio art and accepted many more students with promise in this area. With the addition to Bixler, the cycle seems to be complete.

Yet, Abbott Meader finds that the growth of the facilities and the expansion of the department has in itself been a limiting factor, mainly because the manpower is not available to efficiently staff them. What can be done? Meader is not really sure, but he has found that twelve years is a long time, and he is retiring to pursue his own career as an artist, and is hoping that his wife Nancy will be able to expand her work as a potter. It has been a decision woven with many threads, personal and otherwise.

Unlike some other academic disciplines, Meader pointed out that art professors are artists first and teachers second. Unfortunately, the responsibilities of holding a teaching position infringe on the time available to do one's own work. Meader recognizes this as a problem, but contends that to continue to teach and attempt to pursue his own interests is impossible at this time. It has come to the point where he is unable to devote enough energy to either one, and he feels frustrated that both are suffering. Meader hopes to continue working with photography and film after leaving Colby. He finds that there are particularly satisfying means of expression for him. He will also "catch up on some painting."

Needless to say, Abbott Meader has contributed much in his twelve years at Colby. He managed to find time to sponsor endless special topics and Jan plans dealing with the kinds of things he would have liked to have been able to teach, had there been enough hours in the day. The studio art courses exist because Abbott helped start them, and was influential in bringing Harriet Matthews to Colby. He said that perhaps he may want to teach again sometime in the future, but for now, he's tired, and his inspiration is to be found elsewhere. Somehow, he must be admired for being able to quit a sure thing to follow his own interests.

Sociology mini-courses offered

The Sociology Department is offering an innovative program of short courses second semester of this year. Listed as Sociology 312, the courses will be run as staggered sessions for a duration of 4-6 weeks. Topics include The Thirties—A Time of Remembrance, Interpersonal Behavior; The Lexicon of Living; Social Movements: The Enigma and Entropy of Change; Science Fiction as Sociology; Deviance as Conformity; Human Sexual Behavior as a Case Study. In addition to course credit, several of the program fulfill American Studies requisites.

Registration for the courses will be handled within the department throughout the semester. Policy established that a course may be dropped/added only prior to the start of the second regular class meeting—after this period it will be recorded as a failure. The prerequisites to enrollment in the short courses include introductory Sociology 221, 222 and permission of the instructor.

A form is available from any member of the Sociology Department, the Registrar, or the faculty secretary to express interest in the program and enable the Sociology Department to evaluate student numbers and proportionate needs before second semester.

Exchange Hotel

by C. Baker

I was asked to write a feature story for the ECHO with the Exchange Hotel as the subject. This was not an easy task. Little is generally known about the Hotel's earlier years. The SENTINEL, publishing an early obituary (The Exchange is to be razed in January) for one of Waterville's architectural landmarks, admitted no-one is quite sure of the year the Hotel first opened. I decided that my inquiry would have to be made with reference to more recent history. Fortunately I came upon a man familiar with an interesting sidelight of the hotel's history. He related a tale that as far as he knows has never been published. The man told me his story on condition that I should not reveal his name. He leads a quiet life and does not wish to be disturbed.

During an especially cold spell of a winter in the late thirties, two men disembarked from the Boston and Maine at the Waterville station. It was about ten o'clock on a Saturday night, an unscheduled stop for the Bangor train. These were not ordinary men able to command a train to let them off; though, as we shall see, their reason was not extraordinary. The pair, who claimed to be literary figures well regarded in the other stated, had been unpleasantly escorted off the train. Apparently they had been headed towards the Down-East camp of an un-named member of their trade. On board they had come to celebrating the occasion, run out of tonic and made a nuisance of themselves. Waterville, to the mutual agreement of the conductor and celebrants, had been determined the best place to re-new their party. In those days Colby College was located next to the railroad station. Ironically, the famous man with his comrade did not stop to deliver any sort of speech, only questioning as to where he might procure some liquor at that hour. He was, in any event not recognized. Waterville was a dry town at that time, even on Saturday night. After two fruitless hours the two men straggled back to the train station. To their disappointment they learned there would be no train leaving Waterville, in any direction, until the following afternoon. Requesting directions to the best hotel in "the hick burg," an offended B&M clerk pointed the way to the Exchange. Tired and in low spirits, the two found their way to the hotel.

The desk-man at the hotel, a late friend of my source, remembered distinctly the cheerless fellows. By this time they were feeling the combined effects of the tonic wearing off and the bitter cold. The pathetic pair seemed an opportunity for some company on his late shift. The good natured man offered the bearded man and his companion "a little something." They subsequently became well acquainted—to the tune of two bottles of "a little something" making bed at 5:30 Sunday morning. The details of this unrecorded conversation were of great interest to the clerk who had traveled to Boston twice in his life. The men spoke of Africa, the Carribean, of big game hunting and fishing.

The room they slept in is not worth note; I've seen it and been informed as to its unchanged state. For their purposes it apparently was good enough. They were not religious men, in the conventional sense, sleeping well into the afternoon. Their friend checked and found them still asleep at 3:00 p.m. Among their revelations was a story about a twelve day celebration soon to terminate. In any event the clerk did not disturb them. They were never seen again. Slipping aboard the night train to New York, the men of literature left a note concerning an unfortunate state of finance that had only, on waking, come to their attention. The encounter with the Maine winter had further stiffened their resolve to leave the place. The note concluded with a promise to take care of the bill later, signed by "HEM."

One curious detail my confidant added to the narrative concerned the report of the chambermaid the next morning that one of the men had wet his bed. They were not heard from again.



by Linden Summers

The large window in front facing Waterville, away from the Kennebec, has the name painted on twice in red letters. Outside the name shows up bright against the darkened interior. Inside the letters read backwards. Crystal Lounge is a world apart.

The Lounge is not well lit and there's no crystal. People are sitting at tables off to the side and in the corners, scattered, and away from the small bar where the lady, seeing you come in, waits. The bottled beer lies stacked on its side in an old-time Coca-Cola machine which guards the side entrance to the bar. The lady opens a bottle for you. You pay her and go sit in your own corner.

The Crystal Lounge has no crystal but it has black wall paper with faded gold designs. Below the wall-paper the room is lined with a dark-stained wainscot. In the middle of the room is a staircase leading down. To the front behind the painted window is a band platform with a stand-up piano off to the side and an eternal light bulb burning underneath it to shine out on the sometimes dancers' feet. You turn around in your chair. It's quiet enough to hear the chair's metal legs scrape across the floor. In the back enclosed in a glass front closet are bottles of liquor—supplies for the days ahead.

The Crystal Lounge, never "discovered" by Colby students, will close its doors permanently after New Year's Eve.

"The Lord Knows I'm Drinkin' "

she cracked a bottle smile
he pumped four memories
out of the juke
(one free)
smoky crystal dream
asleep behind the toilet
"at the end of the hall"
long diesel hall-assing
drop the load
last run last shot
he squeezes her nylon thigh
she wants one more

—ballas



December 6, 1973

SENIOR SCHOLARS

by Beth Van Horn

The Senior Scholars Program, instituted in 1953, was one of the first opportunities for independent study at Colby. Senior Scholars choose one project and work on it during the entire year in conjunction with a faculty member. Jan Plan may or may not be included. The student receives six hours of credit for each semester.

The original purpose of the Senior Scholars Program was to give students who were not continuing school after graduating from Colby a chance to do work similar to that done in graduate school. Now the purpose is expanded to allow anyone the chance to study independently. Reasons of the participants range from a desire for independence, to a need to find what they want to do, to a chance to do comprehensive work on a double major.

Three types of projects are acceptable: a

laboratory project or field survey, creation of a work of art, or dissertation research. Each scholar is required to do something in public, e.g. an exhibition of artwork, a seminar, poetry reading. At the end of the year, the student must submit some tangible result of his project—a dissertation, laboratory write-up, or a book of photographs of artwork.

Professor Meier, chairman of the program, suggests that students who are interested in doing a Senior Scholars Program do a Jan Plan in their Junior year on the same project. Any senior may apply. Notices are posted at application time. Students must define a project, procure a tutor, and submit the application. He or she then comes before the committee and defends the project. Last year about twenty students applied and ten were accepted. The committee would like more applicants to apply, so they would have a greater variety.

Professor Meier feels generally the program is a success. Participants feel it can help in choosing a career, and that it is more worthwhile than a course because it revolves around a special interest.

Professor Miller will be chairman of the committee next year.

ENERGY from page one

In looking ahead to further steps the college may implement, Vice-president Pullen expressed the college's philosophy. The college does not want to overreact and take any unnecessary actions which may hurt the quality of the academic program. A series of measures are being considered and will be put into use depending on their need. The administration wants to have measures left in reserve for future action. Vice-president Pullen has just completed a study which reflects the college's philosophy. He has been contacting department chairmen to determine use of various buildings after 5 p.m. and to discover possible problems if hours were shortened. For example, Keyes, Life Science and Bixler all have libraries, and there are computer terminals in Keyes and Lovejoy as well as the language lab in Lovejoy. All these factors are being taken into consideration. However, this week buildings will remain open for the same number of hours as they do normally. The steps taken to date announced by letter from President Strider include:

Nov. 9—close for Thanksgiving recess

Nov. 9—instructions on how to reduce electric and oil consumption

Nov. 14—dispelled rumors, advised college community that news would be forthcoming

Nov. 28—announcement delaying start of Jan Plan until Jan. 15

Nov. 28—announcement to office workers reducing their hours to 8:30-12:00, 1:00-4:30.

The next step, to begin this week, is a lowering of the temperatures of all buildings after 5 p.m. on weekdays and all day on weekends. It has been definitely decided to close the main sanctuary of the chapel except for special Christmas services. Services on Saturday and Sunday will be held in Rose Chapel, and arrangements are being made to provide an electric organ for students to practice on. The nursery will probably continue until Christmas. It is also definite that the Alumni House will close except for a few scheduled commitments. The Chapel, the Alumni House, and President Strider's house and the Palmer home all use No. 2, the regular household oil, which also is going to be scarce. Other definite decisions, according to Pullen, include closing B&G and Rustis at 4:30 p.m. instead of 5 p.m. and no snow making equipment will be operating this year at the Colby slope due to the lack of diesel fuel. This alone saves 10,000 gallons of diesel fuel each year. Although the starting date has not yet been determined, the hours at the field house will be shortened. It will close at 9 p.m. instead of 11 p.m. on week nights, 6 p.m. on Saturday, and 6 p.m. instead of 10 p.m. on Sunday. The library hours will remain the same until Christmas at least and the cubes will be closed at the same time the main library is closed. In this series, steps will be enacted which will affect the smallest numbers of people, and not place any needless hardships on anyone. Access to the computer controls in Keyes, for example, will be kept open even if the rest of the building has to be closed, and especially since the computers see their heaviest use during January. As for sports, no games will be played at home while the college is closed. Team members will be allowed to return early for practice. Four basketball, three hockey games and one track meet must all be rescheduled due to the delayed opening date of Jan. 15.

President Strider reemphasized Colby's philosophy of not hurting the academic program. He remarked that after speaking with faculty and student government members, he discovered no loss to the academic program yet as a result of the measures being taken. The decision to delay the opening of Jan Plan was made on the basis of Vice-president Pullen's information, and approved by the Board of Trustees. There was no need for an emergency meeting of the board. In his letter released Nov. 28, President Strider referred to possible "drastic measures." According to the President, a drastic measure is any which requires the modification of the calendar. There would include shortening or eliminating the Jan Plan, eliminating Spring vacation, or even changing the date of graduation. Due to the uncertainty of Colby's fuel allocation, the administration must take a wait and see attitude, hoping to get by, but still making a contribution to the energy crisis.

Semester's final Stu-G meeting

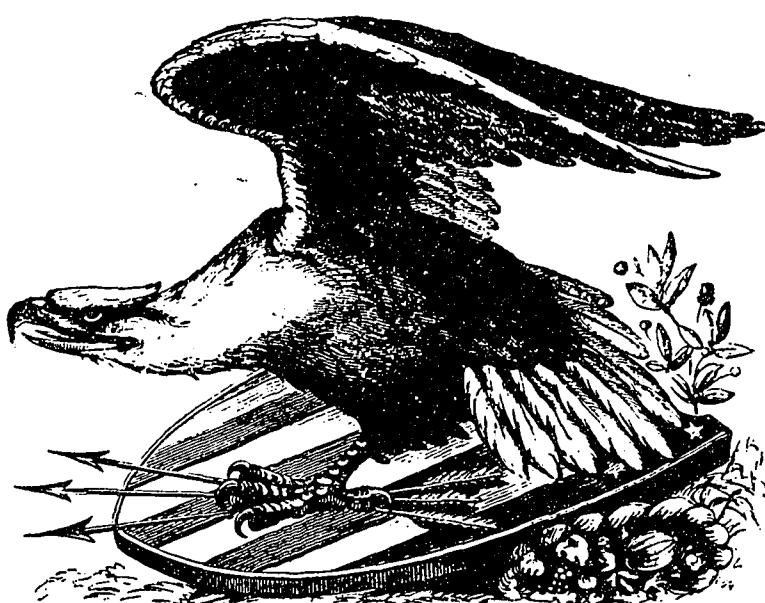
by Al Harding

On Monday night Stu-G held its last meeting of the semester. In an obvious contrast to previous meetings, President Bernard moved the meeting along in an orderly, efficient and parliamentary fashion. Presentations were brief and debate, for the most part, was germane to the question.

In a disturbing report on the activities of the Administrative Committee, Dave Roulston and Larry Potter reviewed that committee's actions regarding the future composition of the Educational Policy Committee, without a doubt one of the most important committees on campus. According to Roulston, some members of the Administrative Committee—not students—have strong inclinations toward raising the number of faculty members while reducing the number of students on the E.P.C. During the report, Roulston stated, "If we lose our influence here (the E.P.C.), Stu-G might as well hang it up."

Upon questioning from Hank Goldman, Roulston and Potter admitted that a new college calendar was being considered by the Administrative Committee. The proposed calendar would reduce the extended Thanksgiving vacation to two and a half days without instituting a week-long mid-semester break. There would not therefore be any week long break whatsoever in the course of the first semester. The reason cited for the proposed calendar change is to cope with the anticipated fuel shortage. It seemed to be the consensus of the Stu-G body that a calendar altered in this manner would be totally contrary to student wishes.

In lighter action Monday night, Mr. Bassett made a presentation asking for \$44. It seems that in putting together their dual Freshman English and government course, professors Maisel and Bassett ran into a little deficit spending. Unable to pay for the last of seven ordered films with departmental funds and having already soaked the students for forty dollars' worth of books, the two honorable professors saw Stu-G as their only savior. Stu-G allocated the money to them. In doing so, however, they seemed to be playing the role of a bunch of cub scouts helping a couple of fully grown, strong and healthy, but distressed, men to cross a cow path. It should, of course, be noted that other students not enrolled in the course had enjoyed the films, and Stu-G probably made two lasting friends.



Colby band concert

by Pat Whitney

The Colby College Band, much enlarged over previous years, will present its first full-length concert of the season Thursday evening, December 6, at 7:30 p.m. in Runnals Union, under the direction of Gordon W. Bowie, of Winterport. Bowie, who is conducting his first full-length concert at Colby, is a 1965 graduate of the college. He received a Master's Degree in Music Education from the University of Colorado, followed by further study at Northwestern and Boston Universities. He has six years experience at the high school level and one year under the auspices of a Ford Foundation Fellowship. He currently operates a private studio in Bangor in addition to his duties at Colby.

The concert will also feature David Bailey and Jamie Signorile as student conductors. Bailey, a senior from Hanover, New Hampshire, is band President and coordinator of the marching band. He was musical director of Powder and Wig's recent production of "The Beggar's Opera" at the Waterville Opera House. He will lead the band in a medley of Carly Simon tunes arranged by Robert Lowden. Signorile, also a senior, from Ridgewood, New Jersey, is band Vice President and coordinator of pep bands for winter sports. He will conduct the band in an arrangement of J.S. Bach's "Prelude and Fugue in G minor."

Bowie outlined other program highlights. "Imperatrix" by the renowned Alfred Reed is a scenario of crashing chords and brilliant tonal color reminiscent of Biblical Roman. Bob Lowden's thrill medley "Great Songs of Christmas" includes the familiar favorites "Winter Wonderland," "Silver Bells," and Noel Torme's all-time Christmas favorite "Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire." In addition, the band will offer other Christmas melodies, concern pieces, and marches by R.B. Hall, and John Philip Sousa.

The public is cordially invited to open the Christmas season with the Colby band. Admission is free.

PIRG from page three

of projects was chosen with this thought in mind, as well as the interest of the members.

It is PIRG's belief that the use of Maine's lands is going to be the final determinant of Maine's direction. Through conversations with people at the State House it was learned that despite the importance of this fact there is no existing comprehensive plan or study on land use, nor is there any organization looking after the interests of the people of the State in this area. There is, on the other hand, an Association of Land Developers. PIRG has decided to make a study of land use its number one, long-term project.

Another area of concern is Occupational Health. As ostensibly uninteresting as this topic may sound, there is great potential for effective change, and consequently more publicity and support from Maine citizens. As of now there are no laws covering state employees in this area. PIRG will investigate, and see what it can do.

Concerning the environment, the paper companies have now found it financially beneficial to dredge sunken pulp logs from the bottom of Maine rivers, especially the St. Croix. Logs are still useful for pulp after several years of lying on the river bottoms. In that time, however, an ecological balance has developed that is entirely disrupted by dredging. PIRG intends to investigate what specifically happens from dredging, and then make proposals as to the desirability of the continuance of this practice. If dredging continues, proposals as to when and how dredging should occur will be offered, since dredging at the wrong time could disrupt fish spawning.

Time and space prevent the listing of all the smaller projects, but if you have questions or suggestions, or would like to learn more about what we are doing, and what you could be doing, come and visit. Our office is on 2nd floor Runnals, ext. 291. Hours are: Mon-Thurs 9-12; Tues 1-4, 7-9; Wed 1-3; Thurs 2-4; Fri 1-2.

Marijuana Useage Polled

by Bucky Marshall

I. Purpose

This survey was taken to gain a general idea of the percentage of Colby students who smoke marijuana, as well as to sample student opinions on the subject.

II. Procedure

Everyone in the student body was given a number from 1 to 1587. One hundred and sixty numbers were chosen from a random number table and the corresponding people were sampled. One hundred and thirty-eight questionnaires were returned and computed.

III. The Results

One hundred and one people answered question number one with a "yes", so there are 101 answers for questions 2-11. The percentages for those are the percentages of the total.

	yes	no	yes % of total	no % of total
1. Have you ever smoked marijuana? if no, skip to question 12.	101	37	73	27
2. Do you, at present, consider yourself a smoker?	63	38	46	28
3. Do you smoke on weekdays?	47	54	34	39
4. Do you smoke more than three times a week?	29	72	21	52
5. daily?	12	83	9	64
6. Do you go to class stoned?	23	78	17	56
7. Do your parents know that you smoke?	47	54	34	39
8. Do you smoke in the presence of your parents?	4	97	3	70
9. Do you enjoy marijuana?	85	16	62	11
10. Does marijuana give you a physical high?	65	36	48	25
11. Does marijuana give you a mental high?	78	23	57	16
12. Do you believe that marijuana use should be decriminalized?	125	13	91	9

IV. Comments

In retrospect two questions probably should have been re-written. Question number 2 should have read, "Do you, at present, smoke marijuana?" The question "Do you consider yourself a smoker?" was too ambiguous. Question 12 should have replaced the word "decriminalized" with "legalized." Technically to decriminalize means to change a crime from a felony to a lesser, possibly a misdemeanor, classification. Six people who answered "no" on decriminalization had smoked. One questionnaire was thrown out because of contradictory answers. Thanks to Melissa Rodimon, Jackie Tedesco, Reggie Blaxton, Bill Calhoun, and Jeff McKeen for their assistance.

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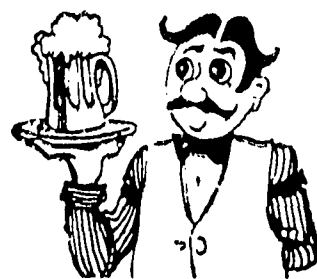
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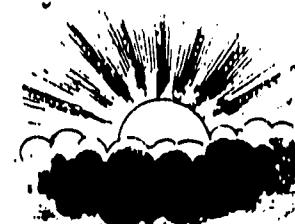
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December 6, 1973

Basketball Expectations

by Mike Lapenna

The Mules will enter this year's basketball campaign with what must be high expectations. 12th named in New England, they will face this season's opponents with what is essentially the same squad that finished with a 15-9 overall record and qualified for the ECAC Tournament last spring. However, Coach Dick Whitmore is quick to point out that this season's schedule is one of the toughest Colby has had to face in many years. The season will be previewed December 27th with a Christmas Tourney which will include the number two and number nine ranked college-division teams in the country, Assumption and Bentley, respectively. Along with these teams Colby will face Maine, Hartford, Tufts and Springfield, all highly ranked in New England.

Returning as guards will be Co-captain Jim Glover and Tom Sullivan, both seniors. Both jelled into consistent back-court performers last year and should continue to improve this year. Excellent defensive performers, Sullivan and Glover combined for better than 19 points a game last year and Glover's 194 assists earned him the right to be the New England College Division leader in that department. Bench strength in the back-court will be provided by senior Jim Lazour, junior Dave Clarke and sophomores Wally Gorman, Bob Andersen and Steve Whitfield. At one of the forward spots will be 6'3" senior Co-captain Steve Colella who will be counted on heavily to help control the boards for the Mules. His 17 points and 10 rebounds per game will be needed again this year if the Mules hope to have a repeat

of last year's success. To fill in at the center spot vacated by Morrie Herman's graduation will be Colby's bread and butter man, Brad Moore. The 6'4" junior from Hallowell, Maine will move from the forward spot but should have little difficulty adjusting to the new position.

The second leading rebounder in the New England College Division last year, Moore also contributed a team high of just under 23 points per game last season. Another great year from the lanky junior is essential to Colby's success this season. The vacancy at the other forward position caused by Moore's re-location will be handled by a variety of individuals. Sophomore Jerry McDowell (6'3") and junior Gene Delorenzo (6'3") are "much improved" over last year according to Coach Whitmore but McDowell seems to have the inside track at the moment. Senior Bill Clay, who can handle both front-court and back-court chores, will also be used quite a bit here. Also available if needed are juniors Joe Johnson and Keven Zorski and sophomore Joe Stella. Whoever fills in will have to take up the slack caused by the graduation of Herman who contributed over 10 rebounds and 11 points a game a year ago. The loss of his 6'9" frame will also alter the Mules offensive attack. Their smaller size, compared to the opponents they will face, will dictate a running game which Coach Whitmore feels will be a strong point with their added quickness this year. A full-court press will also be employed frequently to help prevent opponents from getting the ball thrown "low" to their bigger forwards.

After finishing 15-9, winning the Maine State Championship and being selected for the ECAC Tournament last spring what will the Mules's goal be? Coach Whitmore wants basically "to improve on last year's performance." He emphasizes the "tremendous pride" which motivated the team to its success of a year ago and hopes it will continue this season. With the schedule Colby

must face, each game will be a challenge and this in itself will make for quality basketball. The pride and competitiveness of the Colby squad and their coach should make every game an interesting battle.

Women Bowlers

by Gay Peterson

Few people in the Colby College community even know that a women's bowling team exists, never mind its accomplishments in the 1973 season. It is high time they learned.

This year's bowling tea, consisting of Kim Ayer '77, Joan Sennet '76, Peggy Barnes '74, MaryAnn Sartucci '74, Ann Earon '74, and Jackie Oliver '74, played five matches in their short season, lasting less than a month. The team is under the direction of Jill Hodsdon and Jackie Oliver. They practice with the Tuesday-Thursday bowling classes, or in their spare time. Four women bowl in each meet which involves each team member bowling three strings. The star member seems to be Kim Ayer, a freshman, whose many claims to fame include runner-up in the 1971 state tournament in New Hampshire, city champion of Keene, N.H. for five years, and singles champion of 1971 in a traveling league. Her average is 160, and she offers the Colby bowling team a bright future for the next three years.

The first meet of the season was held in Lewiston, November 6, with Westbrook hosting. Colby came in third out of five with a total pinfall of 1610, Bates was first with 1744, and UMF second with 1670. Colby hosted the second match on November 12 at the Elm Plaza Bowling Lanes. The team played a close match coming in second to UMPI by only 25 pins. UMPG was third. Farmington was the scene

continued on page sixteen

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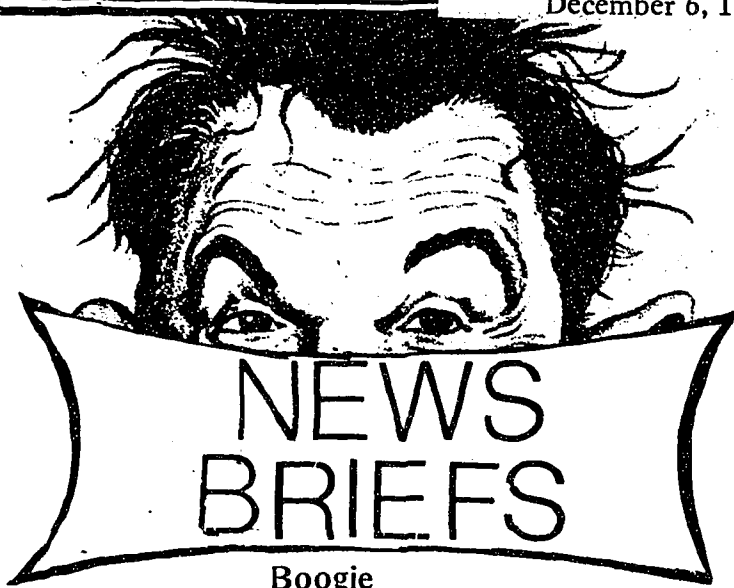
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Boogie

Costume Boogie with Utyha and the Match Chakou Band. 25 cents with costume, \$1.00 without. 7:30 p.m. Saturday, December 8. In Runnals Union.

Film Direction

Change of Program! Please note: Film Direction's showing tomorrow night at 7:30 will be Kenji Mizoguchi's *The Bailiff*. Mizoguchi's *Street of Shame*, the originally scheduled feature, was lost or stolen at its last engagement, and will not be seen. *The Bailiff*, which will, is the film that, along with his *Ugetsu*, shown at Colby last year, brought Mizoguchi the reputation he now has as one of Japan's greatest directors. Made in 1954, *The Bailiff* is set in 11th century Japan, and is a story of tyranny against humanism in the lives of two children who become slaves to the bailiff, a provincial governor. The *New York Times* called it "a film of breathtaking visual beauty" and the *Village Voice* chose it as one of the two best films released in this country in 1969. With *The Bailiff* will be *Baggage*, a film of a Japanese mime. The showing will be in Lovejoy. Admission is 75 cents.

Faculty-Student Phys. Ed.

The Faculty-Student Phys. Ed. Committee will hold its first meeting Tuesday December 11th in Room 202 at the athletic complex. Committee acts as an appeal board for students who believe they are entitled to Phys. Ed. credit. Appeals must be presented to Mrs. Bither in written form before meeting, and students may personally present their case to the committee.

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LEVINE'S

Winter Jobs in Europe

Student Overseas Services is currently listing paying student jobs in ski and other winter resorts. Free room and board is provided with each job and arranged in advance. A five day orientation is also part of the service. For job application form, job listings and descriptions and the SOS Handbook send name, address, educational institution and \$1 to Student Overseas Services, Box 5173, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93108.

Library Contest

A price of \$50.00 will be awarded by the Colby Library Associates to the senior who has during her or his four years in college assembled the best collection of books. Each contestant must submit a description of her or his collection to the College Librarian before the Spring Recess. This description, not to exceed 500 words, should cover the following points: number of books, authors and subjects covered, origins of and reasons for specialization, and future development of the collection. Shortly after Recess the judges will call to see the books. No absentee books will be considered. For more information contact Eileen Curran, Acting Director of the Library.

Citizens' Commission of Human Rights

The CCHR (sponsored by the Church of Scientology) has since 1969 been working to correct abuses of the human rights of mental patients. The Commission advocates that mental patients, as other citizens, have the right to a lawyer, to a chosen physician, to a court hearing, to write a judge, to write to anyone for help, to talk to a chosen clergyman, to humane treatment without cruel and unusual punishment. If you would like to help, contact: William Bromfield, Citizens' Commission on Human Rights, 714 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02215.

Christmas Concert

A Christmas Concert with the glee club and the Colby Community Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Ermano Comparetti will be held on Sunday, December 9 at 8 p.m. in Runnals Union. Admission will be charged.

Returnable Container Legislation

At 7:30 p.m. on Monday December 10 in Dunn Lounge the Colby Environment Council will sponsor a talk by Marshal Wube, of the Keep Maine Scenic Commission, on the history and future of returnable container legislation both statewide and national.

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Playwriting Awards

Special awards for the best plays on the subject of the

Special awards for the best plays on the subject of the American Revolution are being given by the John F. Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts in connection with its annual American College Theatre Festival. The awards will be given over the next three years. The program is funded by the David Library of the American Revolution which offers its full research facilities to all college playwrights entering the competition.

Plays, to be eligible for the awards, must be written by college students and produced at college theatres as part of the national festival program. Both writers and the college theatres will share in the awards. Plays must be fictional, documentary, biographical, or musical, but must be based on authentic history. The first of the prize-winning plays will be presented at the Kennedy Center in April, 1975.

The awards are:

First Prize:	
to the playwright	\$2,000
to the college drama department producing the play in the festival	\$1,000
Second Prize:	
to the playwright	\$1,000
to the college drama department producing the play in the festival	\$500

Additional amounts will be awarded each year, on a matching grant basis, to college theatres which wish to engage professional actors of directors for their productions.

For further information contact Wayne Shilkret, Director, John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts, Washington, D.C., 20566, (202) 254-3696.

Lost Articles

These articles have recently been lost. If found, please contact Bruce Cummings, Student Activities Director, ext. 295:

- a small blue turtleneck sweater, with a cigarette burn on the left arm
- a Mamiya-Sekon model 1000 DTL camera, with 55mm. Four lens, serial no. 321270 (body) and a Vivitar electronic flash, serial no. 3072341.
- a ski rack from the top of a car
- a blue sweat suit, with a white strip down the side, and sippers down the leg and jacket
- a brown wallet, containing ID, driver's license,

Apartment to sublet during January. Rebecca Littleton, Susan McBratney, 47 Reddington Street, 873-2281.

Physical Education Tests

Do you need to take some tests to complete Physical Education? In the lobby, the men's and the women's locker rooms of the Athletic Complex, and in Roberts and Runnals Unions, signs have been posted concerning the Physical Education Tests which will be given on Monday and Tuesday, December 10 and 11. These tests are being given at this time for the benefit of:

1. those students who need to fulfill the swimming requirement for graduation, or who would like a waiver in swimming;
2. upperclassmen who would like to receive credit for a lifetime sport;
3. freshmen who missed the tests given during Orientation;
4. skaters who would like to apply for a high proficiency waiver in skating, or to take a lifetime sports test.

Students are urged to check the Physical Education requirements of their class to determine if they are deficient in one or more of these requirements. Check the posters for the times the tests are given, and bring your I.D. The ski test will be given in January when there is snow on the ground. Any proficiency test that you would like to take that is not scheduled may be arranged with Ms. Marjorie Bither, Coordinator of Physical Education. If you have any questions, call the Physical Education office at extension 227.

December 6, 1973

Wilde-Stein Club

The University of Maine Wilde-Stein Club, an organization of gay students, staff, and faculty, invites members of the Colby gay community to a dance and social on December 14 at the Maine Christian Association House, College Avenue, Orono. Festivities begin at 8 p.m.

Those desiring more information about the gay movement in the state should contact the Maine Gay Support and Action Group, Unitarian Parish House, 183 Maine St., Bangor.

British University Study

Students wishing to study in Great Britain for the academic year 1974-75 should start planning now. Early application is essential since the opportunities available are limited. Information on accredited study at the Universities of Edinburgh, Lancaster, London, Southampton, Surrey, and Wales is now available through the Center for International Programs, Beaver College/Franklin and Marshall College, Glenside, Pa. 19038.

Careers Conference

The Greater Hartford Careers Conference will be held at the Gengras Campus Center, University of Hartford, 200 Bloomfield Ave., West Hartford, Conn. on December 27 and 28th, with a pre-registration day on December 26th. Twenty-one employing organizations are scheduled to participate.

Hamlin and Goodwin Contests

Speaking contests for the Hannibal Hamlin (open only to freshman) and the Forrest E. Goodwin (open to all students) prizes will be held at 4:30 p.m. Monday, December 10 in Lovejoy 215.

Special Programs Committee Motion

The Special Programs Committee will be taking to the December faculty meeting the following motion:

No Colby faculty member may accept a new January plan from a student after the first five days of the January Program 1974.

As indicated, this will be presented to the faculty in December. If it passes, it will go into effect starting in January 1974.

Graduate Program in Public Policy

The John F. Kennedy School of Government of Harvard is now offering a graduate program in Public Policy. Ph.D.'s, Master's, or joint Master's-professional school degrees are offered. Write Dean Harry Weiner, Littauer Center, Cambridge, Mass. 02138 for catalog and application.

Big Brother/Big Sister Program

In the Big Brother/Big Sister Program each Colby volunteer serves as an older friend, counselor, and surrogate sibling to a needy child in the Waterville area. This one-to-one relationship provides the child an opportunity for personal growth and self awareness. It can be an enriching experience, and an opportunity to help improve student/community relations. The programs needs volunteers. If interested, contact Bruce Cummings, Director of Student Activities, Roberts Union, ext. 295 or one of the following:

Susie Benson	374 Mary Low	ext. 530
Heather Finney	205 Dana	ext. 441
Christie Robert	374 Mary Low	ext. 530
Jody St. Hilaire	313 Dana	ext. 485
Mary Whiting	344 Woodman	ext. 533

St. Louis University Center in Madrid

St. Louis University is sponsoring a program in Madrid to allow U.S. students to travel and study in Spain and Western Europe. The program offers an optional January inter-term in Paris and emphasis on teaching English as a second language. Students practice teach at a large center frequented by many Spanish people and sponsored by the U.S. Information Service. Barbara Miller, a Colby student, is currently attending the program.

Civil Liberties Union

Any looking for action on behalf of the Equal Right Amendment should attend the next meeting of the Kennebec Valley Civil Liberties Union, Monday, December 10, at 7:30 p.m. in the Universalist-Unitarian Church, corner of Silver and Elm Streets in Waterville. The primary purpose of this meeting is to parcel our big and little responsibilities among those people, both male and female, who are sympathetic to the ERA. There will also be news of the impeachment campaign and of the survey on policies regarding credit for women.

Square Dance

Friday, Dec. 7 8 p.m.
Dancing from 8 'til midnight
Live caller and refreshments!
50 cents for C.O.C. members, 75 cents for non-members.
In Runnals Union

ORACLE Photo Contest Deadline

The final deadline for any submissions to the Colby ORACLE Photo Contest will be December 19th. Please, if you have any pictures you wish to enter, turn them into Roberts Desk before the deadline.

Regional Blood Bank Drawing

There will be a blood drawing in the Smith Room of Roberts Union, Monday, December 10, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. This event is co-sponsored by the Regional Blood Bank and the Student Activities Office. All members of the Colby community are urged to donate a unit of blood. For more information, call Bruce Cummings, Director of Student Activities, ext. 295.

Need Money During January?

Any students who will be on campus for Jan Plan and want to make some money can apply to work at the Roberts Desk or in the Roberts Mailroom. Call Diana Krauss, ext. 220 or 275.

Outing Club Meeting

The Colby Outing Club will hold a general meeting tonight at 6:30 in Lovejoy 100. *The Last Frontier*, a film on the American wilderness will be shown—free!

Women's Center Meeting

There will be a meeting to discuss the possibilities for a Women's Center in Waterville, tonight at 7:30 at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on Center St. (just across from "Colby corner"). All ideas for feminist activities welcome.

Found: black framed glasses in a black leather case

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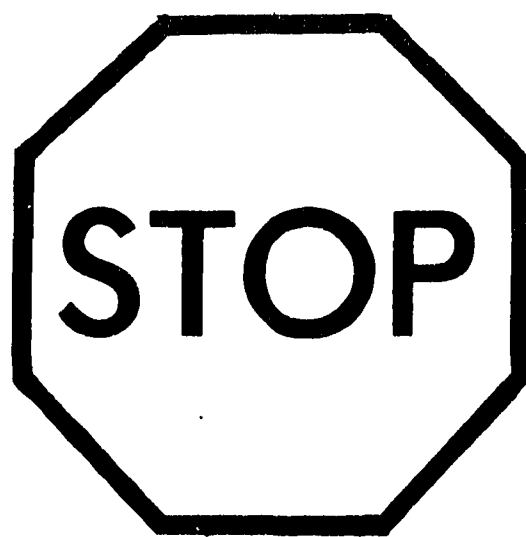
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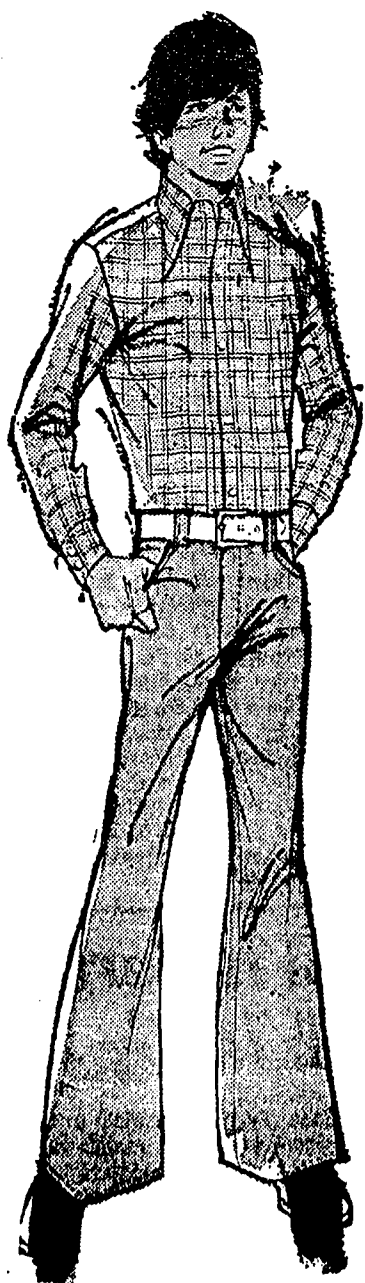


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THEY'LL CONTINUE TO FADE WITH EACH
WASHING.

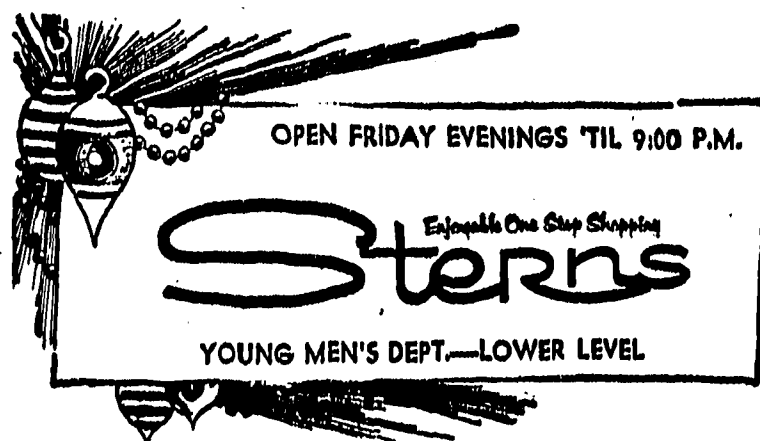
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Waist Sizes - 28 to 36
short, medium, long lengths



BOWLING from page thirteen

of the third match on November 15 when only two rivals competed. Colby was victorious over UMF by a final score of 1614 over 1597. In this match, Ayer had a high game of 174 and high series of 503. Joan Sennett also bowled well with a high game of 154. On November 29, Colby hosted again and came in second with a total pinfall of 1603. Bates was first with 1645 and UMF third with a final score of 1554. The state tourney was held December 1st in Lewiston and was the meet which determined state champion. All six colleges in the Maine Division including Bates, Colby, UMF, UMPG, UMPI, and Westbrook took part. UMPI took a surprising first place over the expected winner Bates which took second. Westbrook finished third, Colby fourth, UMF fifth, and UMPG in sixth place.

All the teams seemed to be off their usual form, and this is one of the reasons the season's procedures will be changed in the future. Next year the state championship will be decided on a cumulative basis of all seven meets together instead of the one state tourney. Each school will count five out of the seven meets toward its final score. In this way, the championship will not rest on the arbitrariness of one day. Each team will bowl nine games before the season starts to establish handicaps. This will help to eliminate the domination of any one exceptional team during the season.

The Colby women's bowling team deserves more recognition than it receives. These women go beyond their duty in relation to other varsity teams at Colby. They have no uniforms. They must pay for their own practices, and must work out their own schedules for these practices. It is time that their determination and team loyalty be praised.

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ORLOV from page one

in China today. There were many shots of people working, drying rice spread out on the Great Wall and on courtyards in front of hotels, digging by manual labor to change the course of the Yalu River, of planting trees to prevent soil erosion. There were women working at every imaginable job, shipbuilding, making transistors, in the communes threshing rice, in textile factories, and recycling scrap metal. Orlov said that 30% of those in administrative positions are women, and that the government is trying to increase this percentage. Another striking aspect of the China in the slides was the contrasts. For example, a large petro-chemical factory is built in an agricultural area, or the Red Flag Canal winds its way through the very rough terrain of the mountains, or the large red and white character posters prominently displayed in factories. And everywhere were the faces of children, healthy, smiling, and well-dressed, dancing, playing, studying, and working. These are the faces of the China to come. Orlov concluded by stating that Chinese youth see the future as a challenge and a continuing struggle to surpass the achievements of the present. China is no utopia, and there are still many problems to be overcome, but it is an unprecedented experiment well worth the interest of the world.



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