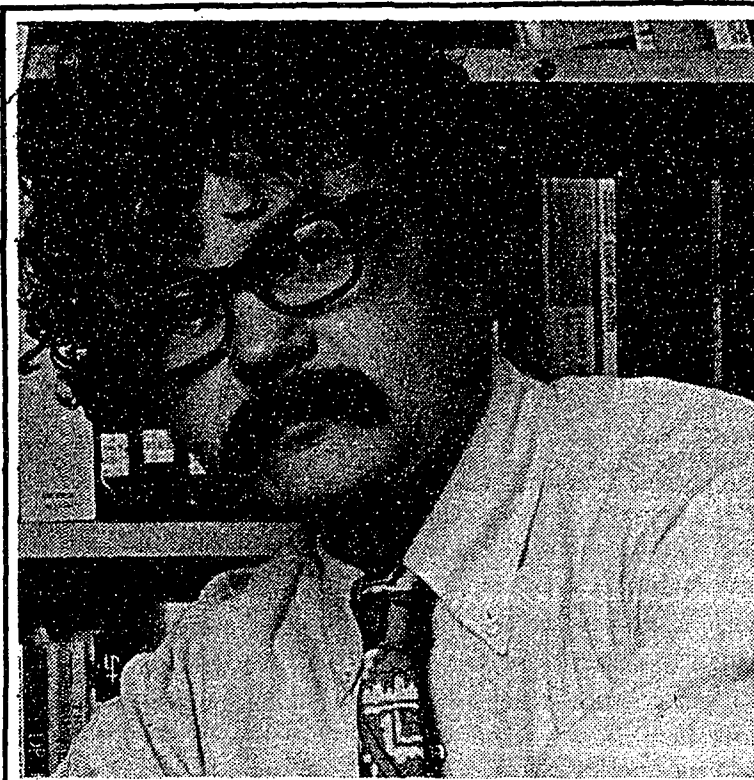


HELLO GOODBYE

Two administrative appointments for the academic year 1974-75 were announced last week. Earl H. Smith, associate dean of students, will be acting assistant to the president while Richard N. Dyer, who holds that position, is on a year's sabbatical leave. Smith will be replaced for the year as associate dean of students by John R. Sweney of the English Department.

A native of Waterville, Smith has been at the college since graduating from the Univ. of Maine at Orono in 1962. A former newspaperman, he served several years as director of the Colby News Bureau and in 1968 was named director of student activities. He became associate dean of students and an assistant professor in 1970.



John Sweney

Dyer, a Yale University graduate and Portland native, is completing his 24th year in the Colby administration. Previously, as a journalist, he worked for the New York Herald Tribune and other papers. He was editor and alumni secretary at Eaglebrook School (Deerfield, Mass.) and director of the Eaglebrook Press prior to coming to the college to handle



Dick Dyer

news, publications and public relations and to edit the Colby Alumnus. Dyer was appointed by President Strider to his present post in 1961.

Sweney, a former Woodrow Wilson Fellow, is a Colorado College graduate who holds an M.A. from Claremont Graduate School and a Ph.D. from the Univ. of Wisconsin. Currently an associate professor of English, he joined the faculty in 1967.

colby echo

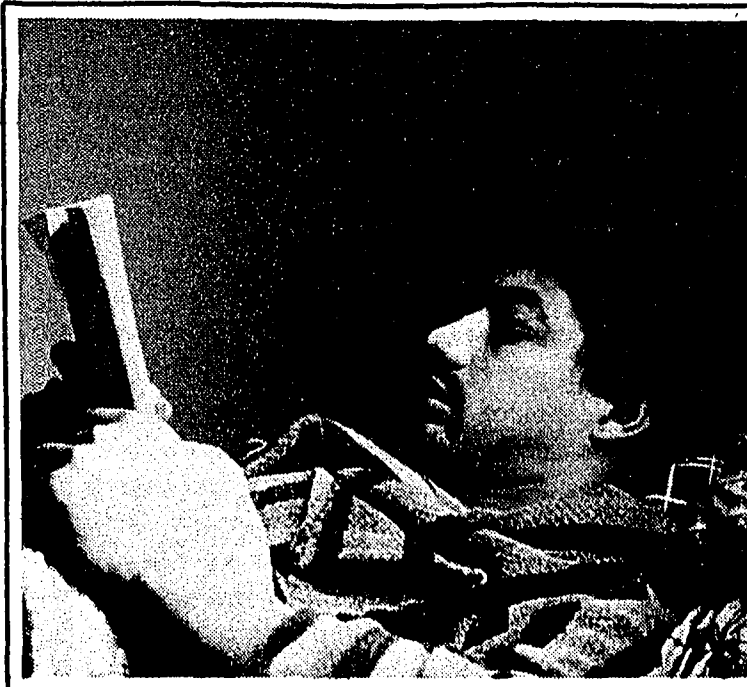
COLBY COLLEGE WATERVILLE, MAINE No. 14 Vol. LXIII
MARCH 7, 1974

ROTC retreats

Air Force ROTC, which has had a checkered history at Colby College, will be officially terminated on June 30, due to dwindling numbers of cadets, that made it infeasible for the Air Force to post five instructors here. Provisions have been made for the small number of cadets in the Colby contingent by Lt. Col. Theodore Finnegan, commander of the detachment, and the college.

Eight juniors, including one from neighboring Thomas College, will be given the opportunity to complete all military requirements for a commission by intensifying training during the remainder of the present academic year. Those who carry out the plan successfully will return next September as seniors. Although no ROTC will be in effect at the college the Air Force has agreed to continue any financial support each cadet is now receiving until graduation in June 1975. Cadets in the junior class not wishing to accept the accelerated program may withdraw immediately from the AFROTC. Freshmen and sophomores have the option of withdrawing now or of continuing training through June 1974 for credit.

combination of poetic fireworks and music-hall humor." Intended by Thomas as a piece for a reader's theatre of six—he called it "a play for voices"—it was broadcast on BBC and reviewed as "lyrical, impassioned, and funny, an *Our Town* given universality: by comparison with anything broadcast for a long time, it exploded on the air like a bomb—but a life giving bomb." Dan West has taken the work one step further to a fusion of poetic description and



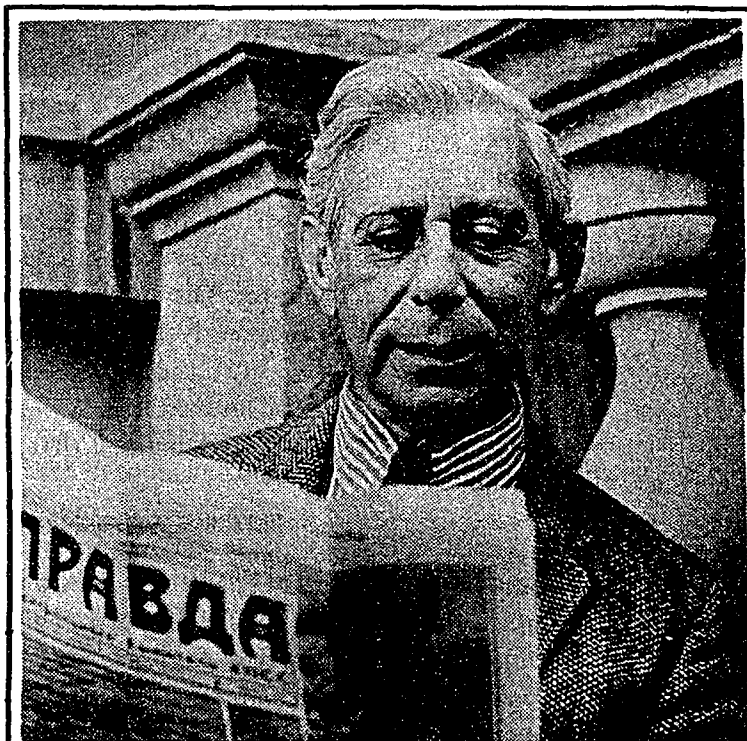
dramatic action, increasing the scope and appeal of its presentation.

The cast consists of Martha Bernard, Yolanda Hawkins, Havard Jones, Jayne Osler, Bill Yoder, and Dan West. The group plans to tour *Under Milkwood* after its performance here. Technical assistance and production aid are being provided by Robert Bell, Cathy Fisher, Bucky Marshall, Karen Page, and Walter Lienhard.

Under Milkwood is being produced under the auspices of the Student Arts Festival and is Dan West's Jan Plan, sponsored by Robert Gillespie. "It would be hard for any work of art to communicate more directly and funnily and lovingly what it is like to be alive."

Price is Right Tonight

Dr. H. Douglas Price, an authority on American Political parties and political behavior, will speak at 8 p.m. tonight in Given Auditorium. His topic is "Are American Political Parties Relevant to a Modern Democracy?"



Soviet specialist to speak

Leo Grulow, the Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, will come to Colby as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow on March 11 through March 15, to deliver a lecture on the "Biography of the Soviet Man" on the 11th in Dunn Lounge at 8 p.m.

Mr. Grulow spent four full and productive decades as a journalist and specialist on Soviet affairs. Immediately preceding World War II he worked in Moscow on an English-language newspaper. During the war, he worked with Russian War Relief Incorporated in New York and was from 1943-45 the U.S. representative of that organization in the Soviet Union. After lectureships at Grinnell College, the New School for Social Research and Antioch College, Mr. Grulow founded in 1949 The Current Digest of the Soviet Press and served as the editor of that publication until 1972 when he joined the staff of the Monitor. Further work in Soviet affairs has included lectures at colleges in the U.S., the Netherlands, and Geneva, and service as a commentator and consultant for ABC, NBC, NET, and CBC(Canada). Presently, Grulow is living in Moscow with his family.

Because of the emphasis of the Wilson Fellowship, to place representatives of various concerns (business, industry, public service, diplomacy) in academic environments and bring the campus and the nonacademic world together, arrangements have been made for Grulow to meet with students in classes during the week, and have office hours in the library.

Under Milkwood

Since mid-January a half-dozen students have occupied Lorimer Chapel afternoons, evenings, and during free time. Under the directorship of Dan West the group is producing a unique version of Dylan Thomas' *Under Milkwood*. The play will be presented on Thursday, March 7 at 8:00, Friday, March 8 at 9:00, and Saturday, March 9 at 8:00 p.m. in Lorimer Chapel—admission one dollar. Written by the Welsh poet in 1953 and first performed in the spring of that year it stands as his only play and the last work before his death the following November. *Under Milkwood* deals with life in the Welsh village of Llareggub, Thomas' name for his own home town.

Llareggub is portrayed through sixty-three characters, their fantasies, dreams, and realities. At once happy, serious, humorous, earthy and sad, the appeal of *Under Milkwood* is in its rich poetic diction and style. The New York Times called it "a dazzling

from the editors

Two years ago, we experienced the fiasco of Con Con II where the students tried to develop a new form of student government. Last year 120 hours were imposed on the student body with promises for the flexible fifteen (which, for the most part, have failed to materialize). What did develop, however, were several student-taught courses which neither adequately satisfy student requests for more flexibility in the curriculum nor satisfy many of the faculty who feel \$4,000 a year to be taught by one's peers is not what a liberal arts college should be. What we have seen, in short, are piecemeal attempts, from a variety of directions, to solve Colby's short and long term directional problems. A new approach was sought: the Committee to Study the Future of Colby (CSFC) being the outcome.

From the Committee's inception, it has been surrounded by controversy. Can a group from within the college (made up of three trustees, eight faculty and one student) objectively view Colby and plot its future

It really *does* take a while to learn the ropes here at Colby, but you catch on, sooner or later. One of the first great accomplishments anyone can claim here is a mastery of the Miller Library set-up. Sadly, though, few people can attest to such an achievement. Just try to get that *one* crucial book from out of the stacks.

Unbeknownst to many students, the absence of a book on the shelf does not mean utter despair. There is a way to get that book: simply go into that room behind the reserve desk, equip yourself with the call number and locate the card. The results of this inquiry will prove astounding. The book is frequently being "borrowed" by a professor or by his/her spouse and the sky's the limit on due date. It was with peculiar dismay that this editor located a book missing from the stacks for over two years. And it was later learned that a four year "loan" is not all that unusual.

The annual moment of filling out pink and blue applications to be members of the dorm staff has arrived. Students are to be found scribbling in a year's worth of activities (enough to fill two inches), developing a new interest in "the community," and camping out their sleeping bags on second floor Eustis to certify their interest in the position. In less polite circles it is known as suckling up to the deans.

It can only be hoped that radical procedures are undertaken in the selection of a new crop of student assistants and head residents. The blatant unfairness of previous selection is appalling. Firstly, the position does not come under the supervision of the Financial Aid Office, so the Deans may choose anyone they please, and not consider the fact that some students may need the job. In the past, many students who have been awarded the plum (\$400/year for student assistant; room and board for head resident) have been conspicuously wealthy and represented a continual course of annoyance to those who grovel in the dishrooms. It is to be recommended that the Deans select members of the staff from a list of those on financial aid; it is hard to believe that responsible people cannot be screened from a field of over 200. Secondly, there is no established criteria for becoming a member of the staff. Head residencies are awarded to those without previous service as student assistants. For those who were given the worthless position of "assistant to the assistant," all sweat and no remuneration, laboring solely in the belief that experience would be beneficial in the selection process, feelings of bitterness are unavoidable. They were had. The office is renowned for making promises and encouraging some students in the belief that there is a possibility, "a very good chance" of getting a position but the follow through is rare. Promises should not be made. There have been cases where students did not even apply for the position, but happened to be in the right place at the right time. Having no demonstrable interest in the dorm, they ended up slithering out of their responsibilities, yet depriving a truly concerned individual the position and denying the dormitory leadership. Some of the justifications for rejections are vacuous: people who have expressed a desire to study abroad or live off campus are passed over because they don't "have a real interest in the dorm," or, yet students who graduate early (often because they can't stand Colby any longer) are routinely given jobs. Indeed, there are prejudices—students living abroad have been told "not to bother to apply," or received applications far after the deadline even though they requested the material far in advance. Lastly, students have been appointed who have completely forgotten

To the Editor:

Thanks very much for your help. Thanks also for the good humor (however wry) with which you greeted the new ten cent xeroxes. I was reluctant to make the change; in fact, I was told

in September that the change was necessary, but I held off as long as possible. Unfortunately, we were losing too much money on the machine, having had a minimum rental fee of \$430.00 a month (toner and paper are additional).

Eileen M. Curran

course? What is to be its future course? What are its objectives? Precious little was done to solicit student opinion—a letter asking for ideas, circulated last spring, was the sole attempt at student input. The hearings have been closed to prevent controversy—in short, for expediency. If it is considered legitimate to accept the judgement of a group within Colby about its future, it should likewise have been acceptable to include the judgement of the students in the final determination of the CSFC. These criticisms are not meant to denigrate the work of the Committee members who have labored long and hard, but rather our chidings are of the approach taken by the CSFC.

Our hopes that the Committee would not concern itself with nit-picking, but would rather tackle the larger, more pressing problems of where the college is going, have been for naught, according to preliminary reports. If these reports are verified, it will indeed be a shame. We will once more see the piecemeal approach. It was hoped that the Committee would have tried to define and give the college some direction, for Colby seems to be, to borrow a phrase, suffering from an "institutional identity crisis." Where is it going? What type of student does it seek? For what is the student being prepared? Colby has not been faced with the problem of identifying itself because of its large number of applicants. The college can continue to try to be all things to all people. We do not deny the value of diversity. The seemingly endless flow of applicants will dry up, however, when they see that a lack of direction is not diversity.

We sincerely hope the CSFC's recommendations will fulfill our expectations and not our fears. The future is in their hands.

We, the students, owe five cents for every day a book is late in being returned; the professors et.al. pay zero. It is, in simple terms, unfair and discriminatory. We do not pay four thousand dollars a year, from which a certain percentage is used to purchase books, in order to decorate faculty library shelves. Our professors and their respective families have the right to use the library, clearly, but they seem to be losing sight of the fact that libraries were primarily established for the mutual benefit of all. Keeping books for several years only frustrates those who wish to pursue specialized research; it breeds contempt. It is bad enough to note the amount of robbery taking place with increasing and alarming frequency.

Maybe all 1600 of us should take out several books a piece indefinitely. It would be strange to see just who gets frustrated then.

that their responsibility is both to the Deans office and the students; instead they become megaphones of Eustis offices, parading over there as a daily ritual, making miniature power plays in the dorms and becoming increasingly alienated from the students whom they are supposed to be working for. Giving someone a job in return for political favors or for their potential of being an "informant" is foul.

It is unfortunate that such a good opportunity to reward needy and willing students and build community goodwill is so often abused. We can only hope that the rumors that "times are a-changin'" over at the Deans office are true in the matter of staff selections.



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March 7, 1974

To the Editors:

Your editorial of February 14 gives me an opportunity to silence, as far as Colby Spanish majors are concerned, the "Murmurs... that Colby College has a difficult time placing its students in graduate school."

In the sixteen years that I have been at Colby, I cannot think of a single instance in which a Spanish major applied to graduate school and was rejected. As a matter of fact, during my tenure, I can account for five Ph.D.'s, a Fulbright scholar, a Lincoln scholar, and a score of M.A.'s. Moreover, to my knowledge, there isn't a single case of a Colby Spanish major who has not found employment after graduation.

Our Spanish majors have attended, or are attending the following graduate schools: Wisconsin, Rutgers, Middlebury, Connecticut, Illinois, Colorado, Florida, Texas, Tulane, U. of Pennsylvania, St. John's (N.Y.), B.U., U. of Mexico, Washington State and Kansas.

I am certain that the same type of information is, on all probability, available in other departments.

PAZ

Francisco A. Cauz

Associate Professor of Spanish

To the Editors: (response to Steve Hake)

I wholly agree with your statement that Christianity provides a consistent explanation for the state of the universe, and that other philosophies such as those of Kant and Marx do not. I do not, however, find this terribly compelling.

Two problems which plague all philosophies or world-views are (1) to construct a philosophy which does not contain internal contradictions, and (2) to prove that what the philosophy contends is true. In my experience, fundamentalist Christianity does not feel constrained to pay much attention to those two problems, particularly the first. Philosophers such as Kant and Marx did. Small wonder then that Kant and Marx can be successfully attacked, and Christianity can not: how could anyone refute a philosophy that does not consider itself refuted even after internal inconsistencies have been pointed out? In that sense, then, Christianity is indeed an irrefutable philosophy, and adequately explains the workings of the universe. (Being free to postulate virtually anything, what indeed could it *not* explain?) Those who are interested solely in explanation, regardless of whether or not it be *true* explanation, should by all means turn to Christianity. I only desire that they should grant those of us who are more interested in truth the right to continue the search.

Good luck with your series, Steve, in all honesty. I'll be watching.

Douglas Schwarz

To the Editors:

You have made several valid observations regarding registration procedures in your editorial of 14 February 1974. You are quite right that open-enrollment policies are probably detrimental to the educational process at Colby. As well, you are quite right that consideration should be given to students enrolling in courses in their major department. However, you seem to ignore the fact that Colby is a "liberal arts" college, and that all courses should be available to those who are eligible.

One of the most important parts of the registration system here at Colby is the pre-registration system. With a little foresight, most students could avoid the registration lines, and be admitted into the courses they desire. If there is still a problem with the size of any individual course, then selective elimination of applications could be made by the Registrar's office, with majors being given preferential treatment.

One difficulty of the pre-registration system as used here is that the student is required to register for two terms at once. A lot can happen in the first term to change a student's plans for the second semester. This is a problem which needs work. At the registration table, all courses should be open "First-come-first-served."

Respectfully yours,
Stephen L. Mixer

letters

Jeff Frankel

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Bombs Away

It often seems that a people can not become fully aware of a developing or existing situation until a series of bright events make that reality sparkle before their eyes. Until that time the shadows that surround the fact blind the public to its existence. When the fog finally lifts the now-visible sight is then often regarded as a new and possibly terrifying occurrence.

Such a scenario can be said to apply to the American people with regard to several recent and seemingly-separate occurrences that will soon congeal before the public's eye as a "new and possibly terrifying occurrence." I am referring here to the Defense Department's request for a record 85.8 billion dollars for their 1975 budget, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger's recent announcement that American nuclear missiles are being retargeted, and the not-so-hidden fact that the second round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are not proceeding nearly as well as American negotiators had hoped they would.

All this talk of bombs, high defense budgets, and deteriorating arms talks seems strongly reminiscent of the 1960's and that period's missile crises and heated verbal exchanges and threats, collectively known as the Cold War. In view of this, many people would argue: "but this is the 1970's." What about Nixon's "generation of peace" and his "era of negotiation"? And for that matter, what happened to Kissinger's "detente"? In dealing with the subject of this article I am going to dismiss these terms just as the reality of the situation has dismissed them.

At the first SALT sessions several years ago the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a numerical limitation on offensive nuclear weapons for five years. Since America possessed a lead in

both current technology and long-range bombers, Russia was given a numerical superiority in missiles. A further provision of the agreement allowed both sides the right to improve and update the quality of their weapons. The second round of the SALT talks was for the purpose of working out further limitations and even weapon cutbacks.

The SALT I agreements reflect a gross miscalculation on the part of the United States with regard to Russia's technical abilities for weapons development. The Soviet Union has made quick progress in closing the technical gap between their weapons systems and those of the United States. In addition, they are now in the process of developing new and more powerful missiles and missile-firing submarines. As a result, although the United States still maintains a distinct military advantage, it is feared that the Soviet Union could overtake America in the relatively near future.

Needless to say, there has been an American reaction to this threat, as it is perceived to be. The 1975 defense budget, a 6.3 billion dollar increase over that of last year, is designed to finance research and development of several new weapons systems. America, or at least its Defense Department, is determined to stay ahead of Russian advances.

Another step recently taken was the retargeting of American missiles. In the past our nuclear strategy has been that a Russian attack brought an American response on major Russian cities—that is, "massive retaliation." The flaw in this theory was that the Russian counter-response would be directed to similar targets in America. The new strategy calls for retargeting American missiles on enemy military sites, the rationale being that a possible nuclear exchange would then be limited rather than massive, allowing for some last-minute negotiating and a possible halt before the world reverts back to a molten mass. Here the budget again enters the picture. More money is needed to develop the accuracy in the missiles so that they can zero in on small military sites rather than large cities.

Regardless of the wisdom of a specific strategy, such as the retargeting plan which is very questionable to this writer, the message to the Kremlin is clear: stop stalling and come to the SALT II sessions with the intention of working out permanent weapons limitations or the U.S. will launch a new arms build-up that will again give them a decisive lead.

All these events and their consequent ultimatum necessitate a few remarks. The United States strongly desires to maintain its military superiority. President Nixon presented this view in his State of the Union address, saying that the key to world leadership is military strength "second to none." At the same time the Soviet Union has no desire to be number two in the power game.

Thus we have a vicious cycle. Neither nation will agree to serious limitations talks if they are in a position of weakness and probably in reality neither would agree to allow an opponent equal military strength due to a mixture of pride and insecurity. So the inevitable arms race continues. When Russia tries to close the nuclear gap the U.S. advances her own technology from fear that Russia is closing the gap.

This, however, is not as bad as it seems or could be, at least from a theoretical point of view. It is better to have an arms race between two competitors than to have one nation "racing" alone, destroying a balance of power and stalemate. In this case the two superpowers are not arms racing for a perceived war. Here the arms race is for diplomatic and political reasons, advantages, and influence, such as leverage at future limitations talks and influence among lesser countries. An arms race is a substitute for actual war.

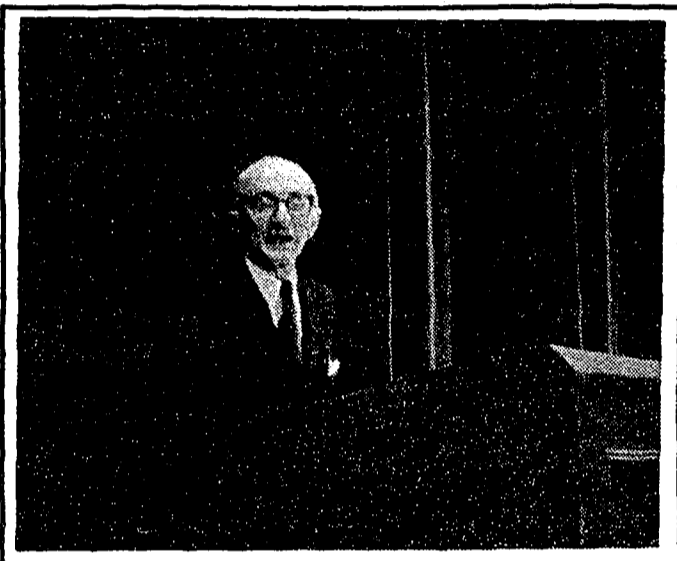
From the American standpoint it would be a mistake to continue military reductions in a sort of post-Vietnam pull-back syndrome. In the current world a superpower can only pull its defense back so far. Such reductions would only jeopardize American bargaining power and position in the world as seen through the eyes of a world of eager observers. According to Thomas Jefferson, "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

letters

The balance tipped

Prudence Hoerter

It seems to be rather common knowledge that the American Constitution has gradually taken on interpretations radically different from the original intentions of the Founding Fathers. This change may have been dictated by the adaptation of the 18th century document to the circumstances of this modern era. In the opinion of Louis Henkin, professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University and guest speaker at Colby College last Thursday night, major constitutional imbalance has resulted from this adaptation. It is evident in three areas: 1) the balance of the powers of the national and state governments,



Professor Henkin

2) the powers of the governors and the governed, and 3) the balance of the powers of the branches of government.

As a matter of Constitutional Law, the balance of federalism has become a dead issue. Whatever remains of this balance only exists due to the legislative grace of the Congress. Mr. Henkin cited 1936 as the date of its death, the year which marks the last time the Supreme Court struck down an act of Congress as an invasion of the rights of the States. However, this imbalance in favor of Congressional power is only in reference to non-political areas: the constituencies of the Congressmen and the election of the President have remained along state lines.

In reference to the imbalance between the governors and the governed, Mr. Henkin believed that the key to the shift of power to the governed is marked by the increase of individual rights and the decline of restrictions on economic regulation. In the 18th century there was no notion that the government had obligations to its citizens. There is no mention in the Constitution of the individual's rights to eat, work,

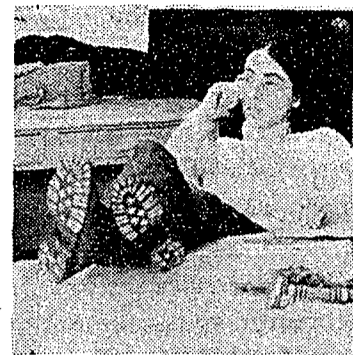
live, and to an education which have since become generally accepted as additions to the "unalienable rights." The Constitution only indirectly provided protection of the individual's rights from the government through the system of checks and balances; primarily it was a blue-print for the separation of powers. The government no longer serves the function of watch-dog of the people, as our founders intended, but has assumed the role of protector and provider. It is Mr. Henkin's belief that ours is essentially a welfare state and has assumed certain obligations and responsibilities to the well-being of its citizens.

The last and most important area of imbalance concerns the separation of powers, chiefly between the President and the Congress. The constitutional role of the President was to execute the laws which Congress enacted. However, the notion that the President should also initiate, plan, and coordinate legislative programs, although dating from George Washington's term in office, became manifest during the New Deal era of F.D.R. In face of the increasing complexities of government, Congress has not taken the proper measures to secure expert advice in order to suggest appropriate plans of action. The balance of power has shifted by the default of Congress to the President in terms of the impoundment of funds, executive privilege and foreign policy determination.

Louis Henkin, in his capacity as professor of constitutional law, suggested two possible reasons for these imbalances. First, perhaps the Founding Fathers did not really intend the Constitution to be a lasting instrument. They may have realized that certain weaknesses and inadequacies would develop over time and a new constitution would subsequently be drafted. Secondly, the authors wrote the Constitution with the knowledge of who would be the first President. The document was molded with the character of George Washington in mind, and, in the words of Mr. Henkin, "They did not ask whether 200 years after we would have a Richard Nixon."

In the opinion of this writer, I found this first lecture of the Gabrielson series well worth attending. Louis Henkin interspersed knowledge with wit in a manner which was not condescending to the college student's intelligence. However, I experienced a sense of vagueness and incompleteness at its conclusion (as well as that of squeamishness when the nation was labelled as a welfare state). Mr. Henkin certainly delivered an excellent lecture as to where, why, and how the Constitutional imbalance has developed and blossomed in the present decade. But that was all it was: no conclusion was given and no implications as to the effects of this imbalance were drawn. Now that we are aware of the historical roots and the present effects of the imbalance, where do we go from here?

Suzanne Spitz



SYLLABUS
PIRG

Since the last article PIRG submitted quite a bit has happened. Suzanne Spitz, the executive director has been to the campus three times, for several hours each, to talk to students interested in PIRG projects. As a result our membership has doubled in the past few weeks as many new students, particularly freshmen, have become involved.

Generally, the projects for second semester are:

1) Land Use—specifically, an in-depth study into Maine's real estate industry. Such questions as who owns the land, how fast has land been changing hands, what is the land used for (agriculture, housing, etc.), will be pursued. Freshmen Peter Luckey, Chris Rimmer, Andrea Yelle, Roy Meyers and Junior Bill Driscoll are involved with this project.

2) Noise Pollution—specifically, a study of noise levels in Maine's pulp and woolen mills. PIRG is currently enlisting the aid of audiologists to help with this project. Colby students Martha Bell, Martha Nist, Janet McLeod and Ed Cavazuti are working on this. With such a project PIRG hopes to win trade union support.

3) Electric Rate Structure—specifically, drafting a proposal to adopt "life line" service for Maine. As electrical rates are presently set up the more electricity one uses, the cheaper per Kilowatt hour the rates become. PIRG would like to see the rate schedule reversed to encourage less wasteful use of electricity. Colby student Ted Schneider is working with UMO student Bob Radcliff on this project.

4) Student Voting Rights—specifically, what has been the practice in student registration in Waterville. Senior Andy Bagley is working on this study. Any students who have had problems registering to vote in Waterville should contact Andy.

5) Sex Discrimination—specifically, sex discrimination in credit policies. Rob Fitzgibbons from Colby is state-wide coordinator. He is working with Suzanne in designing the project and how it will be executed.

Wendy Swallow is involved with correlating PIRG projects with course work, Jan Plans, etc. She is also working with Stu-G in setting up lectures and debates at Colby on Maine problems.

Mary Sue Naegle is coordinating Project FUEL volunteers from Colby. Julie Stewart is getting Colby's Consumer Handbook (drawn up by PIRG) ready for publication.

On the Administrative side, seniors Mike Roy and Rob Burgess have met with President Strider to discuss the proposed funding system for PIRG at Colby. PIRG has to win the approval of the Board of Trustees to have the funding system instituted. All the Board members have been personally contacted by mail, receiving all relevant material about PIRG. Some Colby students will be travelling to Boston this Saturday to meet with Trustees in the Boston area to discuss PIRG. Next Saturday, the 16th, PIRG will host a coffee hour for trustees in Maine to inform them of our plans.

PIRG has been doing a great deal. We still need help on the Land Use project and for a short banking survey project to be carried out in the next two weeks. If you want to learn more about us tune in to WMHB, 91.5 FM, tonight at 6:30—Mike Roy and Rob Burgess are giving a complete run down. Or else visit our office—2nd floor Runnals—people will be in Monday 10-2; Tuesday 9-11 and 2-3; Wednesday 9-2; Thursday 9-11 and 2-3; and Friday 2-3.

CEC: Goodall and land use

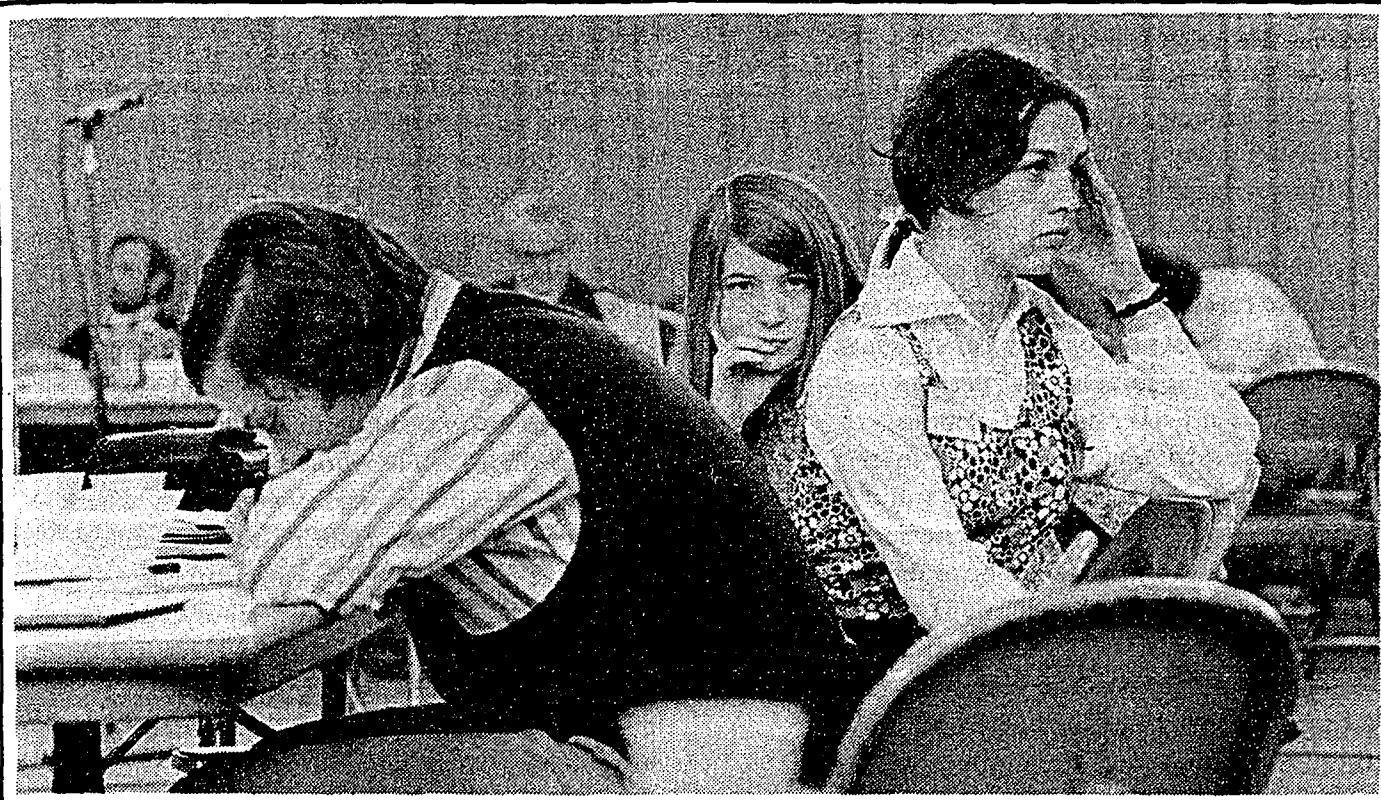
Martha Nist

Land use regulation is becoming a pressing issue in our country with our ever rising population and growing resource consumption, there is an increasing demand for cultivation and development of additional land. The future of Maine's wildlands and the role of the land use regulation commission was the theme of CEC's lecture this past Monday in Dunn Lounge. Mr. Clifford Goodall, executive director and staff attorney of the Natural Resources Council of Maine (NRC) gave a very informative lecture explaining the process of zoning land, particularly the problems that have arisen in zoning projects in Maine. Mr. Goodall described the problems created by conflicting interests in a tract of land during its zoning procedure, as exemplified by the debate over the zoning status of Bigelow Mt.

(which is still undecided). The Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) is responsible for specifying the types of development that will be allowed throughout different districts in the state. The 10 man staff of LURC hopes to complete the general state zoning plan for Maine in the fall.

Mr. Goodall is also executive director of NRC. NRC is a citizen's environmental group whose efforts are directed toward protecting and wisely developing the resources in Maine. The council's membership is composed of over 1000 affiliates (one of whom is CEC). Meetings of NRC are the first Friday of every month in Augusta. Pertinent information concerning these meetings is posted on the CEC bulletin boards in Foss Woodman and across from the Spa. If you are interested in attending an NRC meeting and need transportation please contact M. Nist (ext. 526) or Professor Gilbert (ext. 246).

March 7, 1974



STU-G: Facelift or Farce?

~~~~~ Rob Burgess ~~~~~

If you are the average Colby student with the average amount of cynicism about Student Government, read on. You probably haven't heard much from or about Stu-G this year and it probably hasn't disturbed you too much. This situation has arisen almost entirely from "structural problems" in student government and consequently some serious re-thinking has taken place.

The series of proposals that follow will affect and involve the students, for if they are to be adopted, a referendum to amend the Constitution will have to be conducted. The proposals call for quite significant changes, and although still in an incomplete form, should be read with a careful eye to help in the selection of a new Stu-G executive committee tomorrow.

The proposals have resulted from a year's frustrating experience. As Stu-G President Martha Bernard expressed it, every newly elected committee approaches the job with tremendous enthusiasm only to be stifled within a month or so by red tape and lack of coordination. This red tape and lack of coordination are felt to be inherent in the present structure and best remediable by a structural change.

In many cases the jobs are simply too much work for one person, with the result that the performance on the part of the student holding the job has to decline—either academically or in the execution of the office. Anyone with doubts about this should talk to Academic Life Chairman Martha Dewey.

More fundamentally, however, Student Government is not what its name suggests. As Stu-G Secretary Marina Thibeu pointed out, Stu-G is not a "government"—it performs no legislative function. Instead its major concern is with the allocation of its \$60,000 annual budget and with college committees. As such its elective officers' positions are poorly suited to their roles—hence the plans for change.

If there is any "legislating" done on the Colby campus, it comes from recommendations or reports from the 24 college committees that are later acted upon in faculty meetings or by the Administration. It makes sense, therefore, that if there is to be student input into these issues, it should be directly into these committees. This, unfortunately, has not been the practice. What has happened has been that people are appointed to committees by Stu-G, then they never report back to Stu-G, nor do they even caucus with the other student members on their committee—in short, complete disorganization. It

is impossible for students to make significant inputs into committee deliberations if they are not united, or in some form of accord.

All the proposals that have been made thus far revolve around this problem of tying Stu-G closer to the committee system.

DEWEY/THIBEAU:

Martha and Marina's proposal is for a re-defining of the executive board of six. Their plan most concerns what are now the President, Vice President, and Secretary.

—The President would be called the "Executive Chairperson." He/She would oversee the whole operation of the 5 other Executive Board personnel, and would chair all meetings.

—The Vice President would be called the "Committee Chairperson" and would have a significantly greater role than that position currently commands. This Chairperson would head the subcommittee which appoints students to the college committees. He would also be in constant communication with the people on the committees, pushing, directing, and cajoling.

—The Secretary would be called the "Public Information Chairperson." His/Her job would be to submit a weekly article to the ECHO to keep students constantly abreast of issues in the committees.

—The Treasurer, Social Life Chairperson and Academic Life Chairperson (changed to "Cultural Life") would remain the same. For want of a better name, this new arrangement has been christened "Student Association." The point of this restructuring is closer Executive Board-Committee ties. The re-organization on paper looks good.

JENKS:

Charlie's plan is completely endorsed by Martha and Marina. The plans compliment each other.

A plan for reducing the number of committees to 12 and improving the faculty/student ratio on these committees will soon be reported out of the Administrative Committee. Charlie's plan calls for monthly or semimonthly meetings of these committee members. The meetings would serve the significant purpose of solving the second problem that has plagued Stu-G and the committee system—the lack of communication between the two and the lack of communication between the committee members themselves. With these meetings the Executive Board and committee members could discuss the issues in the committees and develop positions on these issues. Students would have a great deal more input in this way than in the old "passing a resolution" days.

Some might argue that such a system as proposed by Dewey/Thibeu and Jenks significantly reduces the representation that exists in the present system of the 40 people legislature. Neither Dewey nor Thibeu are concerned

about this since they feel any complaints on the part of the students can be brought directly and personally to the Executive Board. Charlie Jenks (in collaboration with Bruce Cummings) advocates a campus wide meeting arrangement, with meetings to be called when necessary.

The campus meeting idea is like the town meeting system which operates in many New England towns. In Colby's case the meetings would be non-institutionalized (they would not be part of the Stu-G system), thus requiring no quorum. Instead they would serve as sounding boards for student sentiment on important issues. The meetings, while on a non-regular basis, would have a publicized agenda to expedite them. Issues deemed significant by the large committee meetings could be brought to the students for a decision or opinion, thus permitting the student body direct and definitive input in the committee system.

Such an approach to committee input gets to the heart of the matter—it is developing "consensus." Student Activities Director Bruce Cummings, who was at Con Con II, analyzed its failure as a lack of consensus. Students went into the meeting with a hard-line approach, as did the faculty, and there was consequently no resolution of the issues. There must be a consensus—a general agreement that represents the majority interests and yet is flexible enough to be amended in order to reach an agreement. Irreconcilable demands are never any good. Nor for that matter are students on committees who have no idea of what student sentiment is, and how to best represent it. This proposal seems to rectify that.

While Bruce Cummings does feel that changes in Student Government should come from itself, he has made a suggestion to Stu-G that concerns the restructuring of Student Activities. This proposal arises from systems in operation at Bates and Bowdoin, and operating well, when he visited the schools to learn about their Student Unions. He sees three problems with Colby's student activities set-up: 1) Academic Life and Social Life are "committees of one"—they are too much work for one person; 2) Our activities do not receive enough money (\$5,400: this year compared to Bowdoin's approx. \$15,000), which prevent them from financing large, possible money-making ventures; and 3) There is no transfer of knowledge from year to year. Promoters are notorious rip-off artists and first year Student Directors are sitting ducks.

To rectify these problems he proposes that we follow the example of the Bates Chase Hall Committee. First of all, anyone can be on the committee—membership is based on interest areas. There are certain standing committees such as those for concerts, lectures and dances, with students filling in on these positions out of interest. There is one Student Activities Chairman who is elected (who could be a combination of Academic and Social Life). Finally there is continuity—people can serve on a specific committee for 4 years if they want—and can become very versed in the ways of promoters. Such a proposal makes more sense since it taps individuals' interests at the source, rather than making them go through political channels to express them.

Neither Cummings nor this writer is convinced the problems with Stu-G are entirely structural—they are largely attitudinal. What we have is a vicious circle: Stu-G is ineffectual due to structural problems and lack of interest, consequently does little, and consequently sparks no new interest. The proposals outlined above are not the total answer—they represent an attempt to break this circle, but they will need student support. With the more direct input that the proposals offer, attitude should no longer be a problem. If continued apathy on the part of students continues, however, "farce" will be the unfortunate conclusion to the question posed in the headline.

The proposals still need to be adopted by Stu-G and then to be put in the form of a referendum. Ask the candidates how they feel, and express your views tomorrow. This is the best wind of change to blow through here in a long time.

# FLEXIBLE 15

Paul Galbraith

It has been one year since the Special Programs Committee gave a number of motions or suggestions for implementation and operation of Paragraph C of the Flexible Fifteen proposal as voted by the faculty. (Paragraph C reads: "By satisfactory completion of one or more independent, not regularly scheduled programs. Such programs must be approved by a students' advisor, and by an appropriate faculty/student committee). The presentation of these proposals at the May 1973 faculty meeting generated a great deal of debate and resulted in sending the proposal back to the SPC. Apparently, of principle concern to the faculty were remuneration and faculty load.

In October of 1973, a subcommittee of the SPC was formed specifically to study the FF in closer detail. In December of last year the subcommittee gave the SPC a proposal as a "handle" for the problem of FF. These suggestions are very clearly outlined and are to be voted upon at the March 4 faculty meeting. These proposals will pass, or at least come to some resolution, as many students really want to know where they stand as far as Field Experience is concerned.

One of the key figures in adopting Field Experience at Colby is professor Howard Koonce. He feels that Colby, in comparison to other colleges struggling to introduce field experience education, is at the present moment, exceptionally well-prepared for such an undertaking. Colby's contract with the Institute For Off-Campus and Cooperative Education provides us with an otherwise terribly costly administrative support service. The Institute is well aware of the educational possibilities of these programs and is eager to cooperate with Colby in taking advantage of them. Professor Koonce recommends: (these suggestions are similar to the ones to be voted upon on March 4) "that Colby encourage its students to take part in off-campus educational activities, and that two kinds of off-campus education be recognized: experiential and purely vocational off-campus activity, and Field Experience Education; that the college continue to cooperate with the Institute for Off-Campus Experience in providing non-credit experiential or purely vocational off-campus activities; that field experience education be defined as those non-curricular experiences of a student which have a direct, demonstrated relationship to his curricular program; that each major and interdisciplinary program at Colby be authorized to list courses numbered 2-, 3-, 4-, which shall carry from 1 to 15 credit hours under the flexible fifteen designation. Professor Koonce is especially concerned with students paying fees for little or no faculty time and support.

One of the key questions at the March 4 meeting will probably be whether Paragraph C Field Experience should be only off-campus or on campus as well as off-campus. Dean Jensen argues that the opportunity to be off-campus should be the overriding factor and the intent and not the on-campus programs. He believes Colby should tap into a large variety of existing programs around the country at universities and through consortia, and that there is no need to establish new and/or competing programs. Such feelings are also expressed by Professor Robert Kany, director of Special

Programs. He believes it would be foolish to seek local field experiences when there are hundreds of existing, established programs around the country available to Colby students.

Professor Maisel disagrees, indicating that students could do both on and off-campus FE together. By having it only off-campus, students are forced to extend their career at Colby and this closes off options for students. Professor McArthur suggests that perhaps Paragraph C could cover only off-campus but that Paragraphs A and B of the FF matter could be extended to include the P/F and other campus experiences. He offered the notion that perhaps 491-492 programs could be extended so that we have 291-292 as well as 391-392 to include on-campus (local) individual type study during the course of the year.

At the December meeting of the SPC, for those who favored off-campus only with the possible extension of the 491-492's into the sophomore and junior years, the vote was 4 in favor, and 5 opposed (could this indicate an up-coming split at the March 4 meeting?)

Another problem concerning FF which looms on the horizon (although this reporter entertains

the hope that it will not take a year to settle) is the subject of Jan Plan. The Key questions here are: Can credit be offered for January work? How many January Plans should be required? By allowing credit for January the graduation requirements are effectively reduced from 120 hours plus four January Plans to 120 hours. Some members of SPC feel that credit should be offered in January. Other members argue that perhaps every Jan Plan could have 3 hours credit available, either under the 105 or under the FF. The whole spectrum of what is creditable, what is quality education, what are just formulas for credit hours all create or can create difficulties. The committee is definitely divided on the question of credit in January.

One can only hope that some decisions from the faculty concerning these issues will be forthcoming. At least one hopes there will be more faculty/student feedback on these major problems.

## STU-G ELECTION:

### MARTEL

Right now, Student Government is obviously not very effective or responsive to student needs. It serves no real governing purpose, other than to allocate funds. We propose to rewrite the Student Government constitution in a way that recognizes its faults and capitalizes on the strength Colby students do have in the college. We, therefore, support the Student Government Executive Committee's proposal for a reconstruction of the constitution of the Student Government. The main changes this proposal provides for are:

1) The abolition of the legislative branch, Article 1, as it serves no real purpose and does not effect the college administration to any significant degree.

2) The only place, at present, that Colby students can effect administration policy is on the various college committees. The new constitution would recognize this, and provide for a new Executive Board that would better coordinate the students serving on committees and increase communication between them. This would result in a more unified bloc of student strength to deal with the administration. Included on the Executive Board would be one member, and an assistant if it was felt necessary, responsible for regular ECHO reports, increasing student/ Student Government communication and hopefully feedback.

Expenditures and Student Judiciary would be handled in the same manner they are now. Social Life and Cultural Life, formerly Academic Life, will now have committees under them so students can have more say in how their budgets will be allocated.

In addition to the issues above we propose to:

1) Bring greater pressure to bear on the establishment of an on campus Pub of some kind. We do not believe that enough has been done to procure such an establishment.

2) An investigation of the graduation requirements and an attempt to eliminate those which are found to be unnecessary (i.e. language, gym, distribution, etc....) and also to try to get back to 105 credit hours.

We submit to you, the Student Body of Colby College, this platform and the challenge to show up at the polls and support our attempt to make Stu-G more responsive to the needs of the students. We can only add that if we are elected we will devote all our energies to the accomplishment of this platform. Thank you for your interest.

### BOYSON

Get out the old political cliches, put those clever slogan-makers to work and paint that "I'll promise you anything" smile on your face. It's time for that annual campus popularity contest, better known as the Stu-G elections. If you haven't noticed, (don't worry you're excused) it's because this year's election is an excellent measuring stick of student interest in their government. There are five candidates for the six executive offices. Two Stu-G offices lack any candidates; these being Academic Life and Secretary. Two offices are uncontested; these are Treasurer and Vice President. There is, however, one contested office, that of Stu-G President.

Yes readers, apathy does reign on Mayflower Hill, but it hasn't always been that way. There was a time (believe it or not) when Stu-G was an active, prestigious, and purposeful organization. It is such an organization no more. I do not pretend to portray myself as a Stu-G "savior". I can promise, if elected, to involve myself in a badly-needed re-shaping of the Stu-G bureaucracy. Within the confines of this week's ECHO you will find several articles listed under the "Reform Stu-G" label. Read them. They are carefully thought-out proposals made by concerned and frustrated Stu-G leaders.

It is my intention, if elected, to attempt to bring about a total restructuring of our, for lack of a better label, student government. The exact shape that this new body will take on depends largely on student interest and involvement in the change. (Assuming there will be some interest). I believe that a new organization, not necessarily with the title of student government, must be formed. This organization need not provide for an office of the President for I feel such bureaucratic labels to be outdated and useless. I propose the formation of a student committee to assume the duties of the present Stu-G and to provide Colby with a responsive and flexible student legislative body. This restructuring will require a re-writing of the Stu-G constitutions and an all-campus referendum on the new document. Stu-G reform is my main theme in this election. Stu-G must be made into an effective organization first and deal with specifics later. I believe this reform proposal to be of the utmost urgency if Colby is ever to have an effective student governing body.

March 7, 1974

# ENGLAND

Ed Witham

January is not the ideal time to visit England, and almost any Britisher will be quick to point out that fact. But in our discontented winter of 1974 it makes little difference whether one is in old England or New England. That, at least, was the case for this unabashed tourist whose purpose was to see castles, cathedrals, and pubs—or anything else that got in the way. Surely, one did not encounter a London as wholly bleak and bereaved as some reports had tended to describe. True, prices were extremely high; the lights were dim (in Soho for reasons other than any *shortage* of energy); houses (traditionally ill heated), theatres, and stores were cooler than that to which most of us were once accustomed in America. But taxis were plentiful; every Englishman having a car was driving like a bat out of hell on the wrong side of London streets, and the food was as plentiful and as blandly cooked as one could ask.

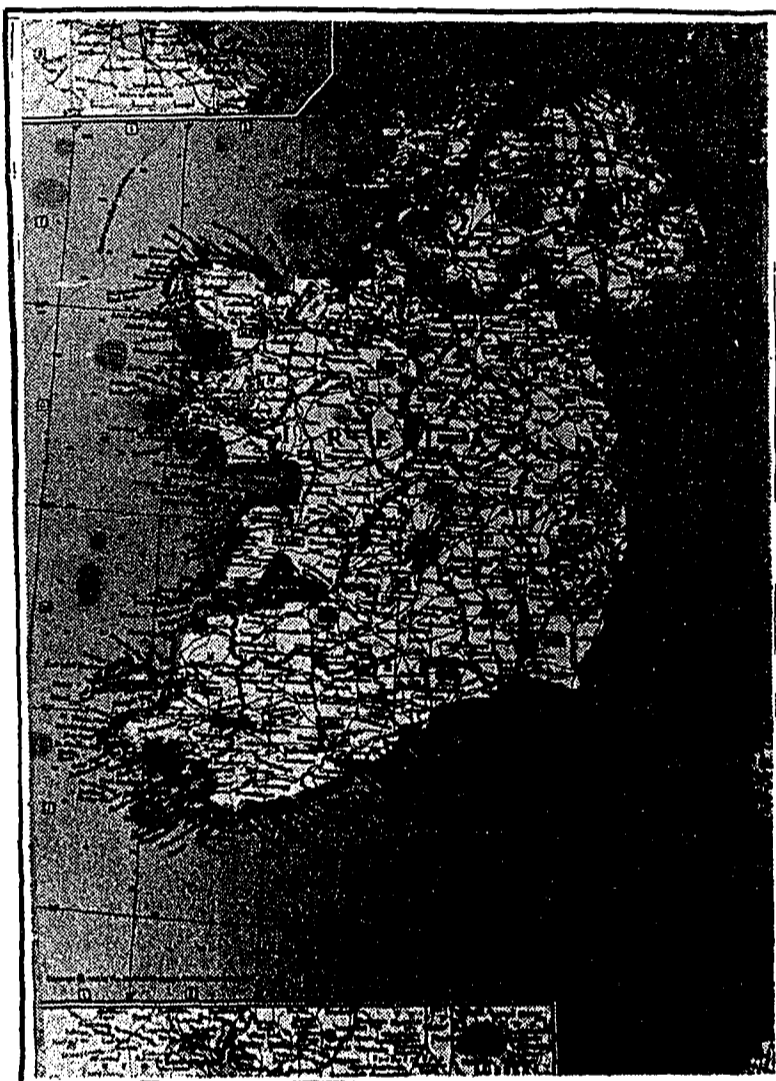
## General Recipe for English Cooking:

Early in the morning select the beast, bird, or fish from the appropriate shop. Pick up some crisp, fresh vegetables from the green-grocery. Put everything in a pot of water and boil the bejeezus out of it for several hours. Serve either hot or tepid when everything has attained an indistinguishable non-flavor. Follow with cake richly frosted and, in a demi-tasse, a dark, hot brew, the contents of which might be guessed at but would be unprintable.

One critic has suggested that the fine quality of much English poetry on the subject of "Spring" might be attributed to an intense emotional relief resulting from the long, gray, cold, damp winters. Probably such an analysis has merit, but conversations in a few British pubs reveal another possible explanation. The people of Great Britain, poets and peasants alike, appear to have an endemic dislike (perhaps even hatred) for the *idea* of any such season—at least on their island. A Mainer, either at home or abroad in January, tends to be grateful for a few sunny days with above-zero temperatures. In London, moreover, he delights in plucking a few sprigs of rosemary from a bush—three feet high!!! He stops to admire the primulas or the daffodils blooming near many doorways. The Britisher, by contrast, is disgruntled by the thought that the bloody things should ever have stopped blossoming *at all*. Such a general and deeply felt attitude that winter is somehow a deliberate insult inflicted upon England by the Almighty therefore might account not only for the great Spring poetry, but also for some of the miseries that the British manage to inflict upon themselves during January and February.

Obviously England does have problems that are far more real than imagined, and it is with matters of this sort that ladies and gentlemen attempt to deal in the Houses of Parliament. (You'll encounter no imagination over *there!* one Britisher somewhat bitterly remarked.) And indeed in Great Britain, as in America, there appears to be a disturbing number of citizens who are deeply disillusioned by the ineffectiveness of the political system. But it was the business of this visitor only to observe the process, not to judge the merits of the issues. Surely no one from Maine would venture to weigh the validity of such diverse political opinions as those expressed by Mr. Enoch Powell and Mrs. Barbara Castle in the special sitting on the energy crisis. But as the maker of a speech, in every sense, Mrs. Castle was the clear winner. As a card-carrying conservationist, this tourist was unable to listen wholly objectively to Lady White over in the House of Lords. Lady White is a less "polished" speaker than Mrs. Castle (not to suggest that the latter is flamboyant), but the Honourable Lady, with unswerving persistence, hung in there until she won approval of her provision in the environmental measure: English farmers and fishermen will continue to be able to obtain injunctions against the polluters of streams. On the vote, this guest in the "Strangers' Gallery" would have applauded, but he had signed a pledge not to demonstrate in

## SOMETHING TO WRITE HOME ABOUT



any way—and besides, an extremely able-bodied guard was standing near by.

But many of England's finest castles, cathedrals, and pubs (a "fine" pub must be old, replete with pewter mugs, without a trace of neon or plastic or music) are situated outside London, and to make visits to such places, one meets up with the British Rail service. Surely no one from Maine can fail to be highly impressed by, indeed envious of, the efficiency, convenience, and comfort of those railroads. It is by the trains, perhaps more than by anything else, that one really *feels* that one has come from the woods into civilization. Even if there are strikes, or rumors of strikes (we encountered mostly rumors), it is reassuring to know that the tracks and the trains at least are *there!* What is more, the trains are educational: this visitor, for example, would have missed seeing Christopher Wren's theatre at Bristol (1729) as he would also have missed seeing the great cathedral at Durham (1096), had it not been at the urging of knowledgeable club-car companions on Brit-Rail.

It would be folly to suggest an itinerary to anyone; there are too many things to be seen or to be missed. "America is going some place," one young Britisher said (fortunately he did not specify); "all we've got is history." For this tourist the history, together with the kind, helpful, and often witty English people, is quite enough.

# EIRE

Tom Huebner

Imagine, for a moment, coming into a strange town, knowing none of its streets, buildings or inhabitants with only a few words written on a small piece of paper to direct you to a place to spend the night. This is the way that a few friends and I entered the town of Galway on the west coast of Ireland one Friday evening this last January. Finding the address of the bed and breakfast place that one of the innumerable travel guides had recommended was no problem in a town of this size. Galway used to be a walled town so that even now all the buildings are situated in a cluster in a central green. At any rate after about ten minutes we found the boarding house we were looking for. It belonged to a Mrs. Lydon.

At first we weren't at all sure we were at the right place. There was no sign of any sort to indicate that the inhabitant took in guests. In fact, the building looked like the other two or three story homes it was wedged between. The street and number were correct, however, so we knocked. After a few moments an older woman, perhaps in her late sixties, opened the door. She asked us in a soft-spoken voice if she could be of any help. We told her we were looking for a place to stay. She answered, "Come right in please. The rate of payment will be one pound twenty-five a night (about \$2.75), if that's all right. And of course that includes breakfast."

We quickly told Mrs. Lydon that that was just fine and we paid her for the two nights we would be staying. "Would you like to see your rooms? Right this way." She led us up two flights of stairs. We put down our bags, thanked Mrs. Lydon, and began to look around our rooms. They weren't especially large and they couldn't be termed plush, but they were decorated entirely in fine old hand-carved furniture. In the United States this furniture would be called antique.

Finally we were able to tear ourselves away from the rooms and we went out to explore the town. By seven-thirty we found ourselves sitting in the village pub sipping a beer. Someone once described the Irish pub as a place where you do a lot of talking and drinking *in that order*, unlike American bars. The Irish pub—and this one in Galway was no exception—is a warm, often quiet, and always comfortable place in which to socialize.

At the end of the evening we made our way back to Mrs. Lydon's to discover that she appeared to be waiting up for us. "How do you like Galway then?" Fine thank you. "Are you hungry?" I've laid out a little supper if you'd like it." She led us upstairs to the sitting room which was warmed by a coal fire. There on a table in front of us was a plate. Stacked high with chicken sandwiches, another filled with cakes and cookies, and tall glasses of milk. This was only the first in a series of things she did to make us feel at home. More specifically, perhaps, she made us feel we were visiting a kind grandmother who delighted in spoiling us. The next morning Mrs. Lydon had breakfast ready for us and the next night she once again had made us a supper. There were other things besides the food, though. For instance, next to each of our beds she left a book or magazine so that we could read at night before going to sleep.

On the final day of our stay in Galway there was a cold rain falling and we could not go out into the countryside as we had intended. Instead we stayed in the sitting room of Mrs. Lydon's house reading and playing cards. Mrs. Lydon got very excited when she saw us playing cards. "Do any of you know how to play bridge?" Three of us did. "Then perhaps we could have a game later?" Certainly.

That afternoon we played bridge with Mrs. Lydon and she told us a great deal about herself and the town. "My husband, God rest his soul, died several years ago. He had fought in the War of Independence. My son-in-law found out that

please turn to page 13

Ernest Marriner

## The Johnson



he outstanding achievement of Franklin Johnson, who became Colby president in 1929, was moving the college to Mayflower Hill. Cramped between railroad and river, with a sprawling extension down College Avenue, Colby had to "move or die," but to accomplish such an expensive operation seemed impossible. Yet, before Johnson died in 1956, he saw the move completed, despite the nation's greatest depression and its greatest war. The published biography of Franklin Johnson is correctly titled "Man of Mayflower Hill."

The Johnson years, however, saw changes that loom large in Colby history, though they are overshadowed by the new site. Colby weathered the depression better than many other colleges. Instead of reducing both faculty numbers and salaries, as happened all over the nation, Colby actually increased faculty and made no salary reductions. Those crucial years were marked, as have been all subsequent years at Colby, by excellent financial management, due largely to the new treasurer at that time, Galen Eustis.

Just as the depression was getting under way, Colby boldly, for the first time in its history, limited enrollment. In 1929 the student-faculty ratio was 17 to 1. To correct that situation, the trustees were persuaded to limit enrollment, beginning in 1930, to 600 students. That limitation held until 1938, when the ratio had fallen to 12 to 1.

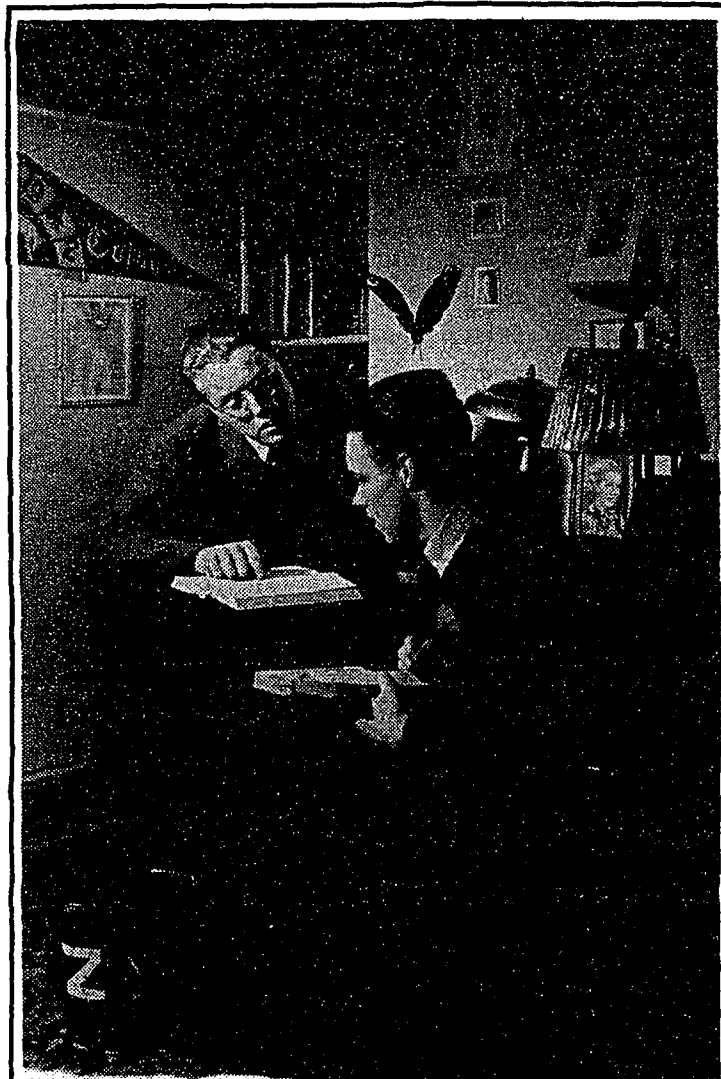
For more than a hundred years a majority of Colby students had lived in Maine. In 1937, for the first time, more than half the enrollment was from outside the state. President Johnson, while acknowledging the advantage of wide distribution, stated: "We must decide whether it is wise to continue to depart from what has until recently been the natural pattern of student distribution. We have always regarded Colby as a Maine college."

The Johnson years brought marked changes in both admission and graduation requirements. Johnson's career had been in secondary education, culminating in the post of Professor of Secondary Education at Columbia University. He had been a leader in the national movement to free the secondary schools from domination by the colleges. At Colby, in 1934, he persuaded faculty and trustees to change admission requirements. Instead of the former 14½ units, strictly limited to a few subjects, the new demand was for 10 units distributed among English, foreign language, mathematics, and social science, and five optional units taken from any subjects accredited for graduation by the secondary school. No longer was Latin required of any applicants, though it could be chosen among the options.

At the same time the B.S. Degree was abandoned, and beginning in 1937 all graduates received only the A.B., and no Latin, either for admission or for college graduation was required. To the delight of faculty and alumni trained in the classics, as had been the case of Johnson himself when a Colby undergraduate, classes in Latin and Greek continued to have good enrollment on an elective basis. The requirement for a Colby degree than became English Composition, English Literature, two courses from the offerings in Science and Mathematics, two from the social sciences, two years of Physical Education, fulfillment of a major, and completion of the foreign language requirement. The latter was indeed an innovation. If an entering student could pass a Reading Knowledge Examination in a foreign language, he need not take any foreign language in college; otherwise he must complete a second year course in that field.

The old mathematics requirement also came under

## Years



attack. Until 1935, every Colby student had to take a year of mathematics in college in addition to that which he had offered for admission. After 1935 only students needing to take mathematics in conjunction with their major were required to take the old-time "Freshman Math."

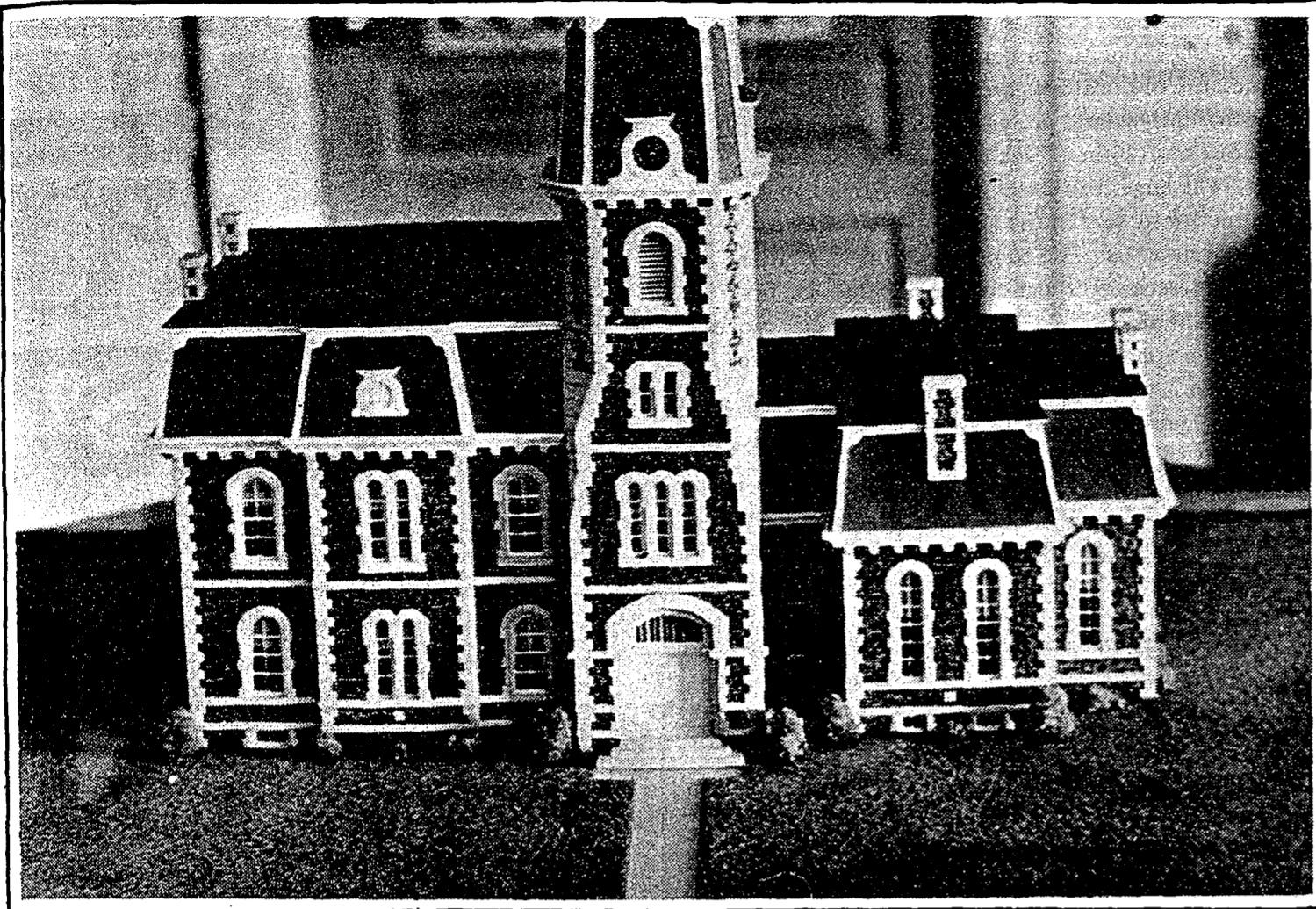
Under Johnson came the first step toward an enlargement of what is now an impressive administrative staff. In 1929, for the first time, Colby got a Dean of Men. Advantages for the faculty during those years were the institution of a tenure system, the beginning of regular sabbatical leave, and a steady rise in salaries. Also instituted was an Academic Council to advise the President, especially on promotions.

For many years before 1930 there had been no supervision of men's dormitories. In that year Professors Chapmen and Breckenridge became faculty residents respectively at Roberts and Hedman Halls. Because both men were so understanding and so determined to have civilized houses, student life in the men's dorms was completely transformed. An important change was the official attitude toward athletics. Until 1931 all sports had been controlled by an Athletic Association, whose officers were students, alumni, and a faculty member. For each sport there was a faculty manager. The Association hired the coaches, usually on a seasonal basis, handled all finances, made all schedules, and

in fact ran the whole athletic show. Johnson created a Department of Health and Physical Education, placing its head in control of the infirmaries, newly established, as well as managing athletics under a merely advisory council. Henceforth all coaches were full-time members of the faculty and were required to participate in the intermural program and in the classes in Physical Education.

Exchange of students with foreign countries began during the Johnson years. The first exchanges were with Germany, and two of the visiting Germans soon lost their lives in World War II. When the Johnson presidency ended in 1942 there had been students also from France, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Spain, and the Netherlands. Colby undergraduates had enjoyed a year of study in those countries.

As student life on the campus between 1929 and 1942, the more significant developments were the forming of a Student Council for men, similar to the already functioning Student Government for women; creation of an Interfraternity Council, which brought some cooperation into the hitherto chaotic fraternity rivalry; combining YMCA and YWCA into a Student Christian Association; consolidating the various organization dues into a Student Activities Fee; the opening of off-campus fraternity houses for KDR and TKN, and the acceptance of a Jewish fraternity, TDP, which has since happily become non-sectarian.



## Filling in the gap

Julia McNagny

The Committee to Study the Future of Colby (CSFC) is in the completion stages of its report to President Strider and the Board of Trustees. Committee Chairman Parker, of the religion department, said that most of the subcommittee recommendations are presently in the final stages of revision. Some, such as Robin Hamill's Student Services Subcommittee report, will be published in the ECHO when they are completed. Robin plans to have an open meeting to discuss the recommendations after they are published.

The CSFC is trying to get as much acceptance as they can for their provisions, so that implementation of them will be easier. Therefore, they are working closely with the college group or individual which would be affected by their report. Many of the subcommittee reports concern the students only indirectly, pertaining more to administration, faculty, or physical plant projects. But other areas are directly related to the student.

Proposals are being considered to ease the 120

credit load by providing the option of getting credit for field experience in an off-campus, non-academic job. This would have to relate both to the student's on-campus education and to his decisions about a future career, but at least it would give students who cannot stand the grind anymore an opportunity to receive academic credit and continue their education off-campus for a semester. You will be hearing about other proposals of interest to students as they are finalized.

Dean Wyman says that the purpose behind the Committee is to act offensively on Colby's future, rather than waiting for action to become necessary before reacting defensively. The idea is to define what Colby is and what Colby *should be*, and then to come up with working solutions for bringing the two closer together. How many of the CSFC recommendations will be implemented remains to be seen, but experience has taught most of us to be skeptical. Perhaps the threat presented to Colby by the fuel situation will jolt some action out of the school. We have to become interesting and viable enough so that students will be willing to risk inconveniences and expenses to go here. Colby had better decide its future before its future is decided for it.

## film.....

### The Swiss Triangle

This Sunday, March 10 at 7:30, Film Direction brings to Colby Alain Tanner's *La Salamandre*, described by *Newsweek* as "the most interesting foreign film of 1972. It vaults both Tanner and his fascinating star, Bulle Ogier, into the front ranks of European filmmaking." The *New Yorker* called it "the most captivating and droll debut in New York by a foreign director since Rohmer; full of indirect and gay clarity and not to be missed."

Tanner is a young Swiss director, and his films, in French, are concerned with those who, in one form or another, drop out from an incredibly monotonous Swiss society. His first film, *Charles—Dead of Alive*, examines a middle-aged watch-maker who one day leaves his factory and his family. His latest, *Le Retour*

*D'Afrique*, concerns a young couple who attempt to leave Geneva for a more exciting and politically vital Africa. *La Salamandre*, Tanner's second film, deals with a young working-class girl who refuses, although she certainly could not be considered politically aware, to be bound by the constrictions of a boring job, stereotyping journalists who attempt to write a story about an old shooting incident involving her and her uncle, or the conventional patterns of love.

The story, which centers around the triangle of the two male journalists and the woman, (played by Ogier), is reminiscent of *Jules et Jim*, Truffaut's '60's masterpiece, and for many, Tanner's style can also seem similar. He has a lightness and a compassion for his subjects that Truffaut is associated with. But Tanner, who actually owes more to Godard in his influences and wealth of invention, is, according to the *New York Times* "an original". The review went on to call *La Salamandre* "a marvelous new film. A tough, funny work, rare, rich and witty. Tanner's impatience and anger at the crushing quietism of consumer society and his call for a joyous, impulsive celebration of life are mirrored in the ebullience and freedom of his style of filmmaking, and is a unique and beautiful contribution to the modern film."

With *La Salamandre* on Sunday's Film Direction showing is Pat O'Neill's *7362*, a work that studies and improvises on the similarities of movement with the aid of the optical printer. The showing is in Lovejoy, and admission is 75 cents.

## Symposia scheduled

The Colby Symposium Series will be a program of events, most of which will take place in Runnals Union, which has the goal of promoting student-faculty interaction in both an intellectual and social setting. The symposia cover a broad range of topics designed to stimulate discussion in areas not generally presented in the classroom. The general form will consist of a panel presentation to be followed by an open discussion. Refreshments will be served to promote a more informal atmosphere.

As of now we have 14 programs lined up, with dates for the following:

- 1) For the first event in the series Steve Shafarman and Lynn Pitman will talk about their Jan Plan experiences at Twin Oaks and Springtree, Intentional communities modeled after Walden Two and about community as an alternative lifestyle. This is scheduled for Tuesday, March 12 at 3:00-5:00 in Sturtevant Lounge.
  - 2) Dr. Lewis Lester will lead a growth group which will consist of encounter and gestalt techniques. After having this experience, participants will discuss the usefulness and applications of growth group methods. The program will take place in Dunn Lounge on Monday March 18 from 3:00-5:30.
  - 3) On Wednesday, the 20th, Chaplain Thorwaldson will show a film and relate his month-long experience in a Zen Monastery in California. This event will take place from 3:00-5:00 in Sturtevant Lounge.
  - 4) Professors Armstrong and Archibald and Bruce Cummings, the Director of Student Activities, will, along with others yet to be named, lead a discussion entitled "The State of the Unions." Questions to be dealt with will include the following: a) What should a union accomplish; b) Are Roberts and Runnals adequate; c) If not, could they be renovated, or d) should we consider building a new union; and e) How would the proposed theater and student activities be affected?
- This discussion is important to the above questions as this symposia is intended to give feedback to the Committee to Study the Future of Colby. This symposium will take place in Dunn Lounge on Tuesday, March 26th from 3:00-5:30.

Other symposia to be held will deal with the following topics:

- 1) Behavior Control—its legitimacy and applicability in prisons, therapy and schools.
- 2) Maine architecture and artifacts—a presentation of forms occurring in several periods of history.
- 3) The relationship of Colby to the community—what should this be and in what ways could Colby take an active part in community affairs?
- 4) Sex discrimination—what is it, where does it occur, and how can we get rid of it?
- 5) Functions of political parties—are they any good and how can they be made more relevant?
- 6) Maine Rural Minorities—what is their condition and how can they be helped? The focus will be on Maine Indians.
- 7) Arts and the contemporary scene—presented by Abbott Meader.
- 8) New York Prisons—the presentation is a result of a Jan Plan.

We would appreciate any suggestions; also, please feel free to contact any of us if you have questions.

Charlie Jenks X561  
Steve Shafarman X559  
Laurie Bedig

## JAZZ: Lloyd McNeil

Brad Smith

Last spring, an obscure flautist named Lloyd McNeil combined with an even more obscure classical guitarist named Lance Gunderson to hypnotize a fever-struck coffee-house audience and create an impression which undoubtedly lingered in the minds of many of those who forwent fraternity parties in favor of a unique opportunity to hear a virtuoso at work. While Lance Gunderson fell far short of effectiveness, McNeil took too-familiar songs such as Greensleeves and Eleanor Rigby and metamorphosed them into at once quietly lilting and terrifyingly brilliant refreshed propositions shot through with a prominent lack of clichés.

McNeil's music was a somewhat different entity at his concert on February 23. The elements of refreshing surprise and surprising freshness occasionally surfaced, but the music of the first set, dominated by Allen Gittler's mutant guitar, is risky to criticize without being accused of anti-intellectualism and resistance to the avant-garde. While McNeil's choices for sidemen, all highly experienced professionals, were an adequate complement to whatever it was that McNeil was trying to accomplish, the dominant impression was that, as the set wore on, inventiveness took a back seat to novelty for the sake of novelty, especially in the case of Billy Hart's percussive tangents. One became more concerned with where the next unexpected sound color would come from and not why it was placed where it was.

After the overall sound of this music became familiar by the end of the first piece, the second improvisation wore thin and the rapidness of Gittler's guitar began to grate. As the second guitarist, Nathan Paige, leaned against a chair and conspicuously contributed less and less, one was awakened from a growing stupor only by a meaningless rimshot or cymbal crash. Throughout it all, McNeil's flute suffered from over-busyness and, consequently, the frequently ecstatic passages which did manage to fall together were often buried amid a continuous stream of short lines predominantly forgettable.

As promised, however, the band returned for a second set of what McNeil termed "music of a different tone and tempo," and instantly redeemed themselves for the excesses which had gone before. Allen Gittler bowed to Nathan Paige, a Jimmy Smith veteran, and one could instantly sense that Paige was in his element as both the band and the audience considerably loosened up, relieved of the burden of "appreciating" some embarrassing efforts.

Each musician stretched out and took leisurely solos all within a very loosely defined structure. Drummer Billy Hart transferred the strained dynamics of avant-garde into a controlled manipulation of perfect percussive accompaniment, managing to shape the course of the second piece with his preliminary solo work. Paige and the bassist, Marshall Hawkins, a Miles Davis alumnus, fused with Hart for a rhythm section which made the term "rhythm section" an inadequate label. In the second piece, Paige delivered a solo which stunned the audience not by its speed, though speedy it was at junctures, but by its perfect harmony and by the jigsaw-like precision with which it filled its context. Hawkins rode his instrument with a completely involved devotion and an acute awareness of his role in the complex interplay of the group.

As the featured artist, McNeil rightly filled much space with soaring ideas though often attention tended to be drawn away from him as his profusion of melodies lessened the effect of some of his more successful solo routes. Unlike the first set, McNeil layed back more often and allowed the other musicians solo opportunities which were not only superb efforts of themselves, but which enhanced the effect of the flute when it rejoined the group.

McNeil has been unable to sign a major re-

cording contract because of his insistence that no restrictions be placed on his musical ideas. It seems a shame that a huge talent be wasted in defense of the avant-garde music which McNeil apparently would prefer to record. Success with a different form of jazz would seem assured.

The large crowd was testimony to a living appetite for jazz in the area and the Colby element deserves to be commended for its restraint from testiness throughout the slow-moving first set. The reception given to McNeil's music proves that an appreciation does exist for music which demands more from the listener than a belly-full of wine and a pair of swivel-hips.

## JAZZ:

Marion  
Brown

Roger Hatch

Saturday night the Student Arts Festival brought jazz saxophonist Marion Brown to Given Auditorium, along with Eliot Schwartz, Paul Bley on keyboards, and Steve McCall on drums. It was one of the most interesting concerts in a long time at Colby, for the atmosphere as well as the music was one hundred percent unique.

The opening number was prefaced by an eerie Paul Bley piano solo. Bley, who has put out several albums over the years with his own trio, used a variety of dischords and pseudo-melodies which at times sounded like pure gibberish, yet at other moments were very beautiful. Marion Brown, on tenor sax, played a hard to follow solo—but even John Coltrane in his avant-garde stage toward the end of his life played hard to follow music. Brown did in fact play with Coltrane in the sixties, and plays in much the same style as the late genius. Eliot Schwartz, like Brown, a professor at Bowdoin (Brown is also a part-time professor at Colby), did not use the moog to dominate the music as so many modern musicians do. His short solos and fillers were light and pleasing—a compliment to his ability. In the furiously improvised avant-garde jazz Brown presented, a moog is about as homogenous as a washtub bass in the London Symphony. Throughout the first piece Steve McCall's drumming was a bit too raucous, failing to provide any constant beat to the music. One got the impression that this was the desired effect, as it fit in perfectly with the other instruments.

When a herd of disillusioned listeners stamped toward the exits at the end of the first song, a short intermission was called. Marion Brown opened the second and final set with a solo. This was probably the highlight of the concert, a very beautiful melodic piece. It melted into a piano solo by Eliot Schwartz, during which Schwartz leaned into the depths of the grand piano and uttered several nonsensical syllables. Despite the absurdity of it all, his use of the piano's vast but forgotten interior was intriguing; he plucked the strings with amazing dexterity like a harp.

The final song was louder, and built into a climax in which the entire trio (Paul Bley had long since retired to quiet contemplation of the scene, sitting dreamily on stagesmoking pipe) seemed to be playing with its highest level of cohesion all evening. Perhaps the performers could see that some of the audience was becoming a bit bored by the lack of steady rhythm and harmony; at any rate they casually announced that that was the end of the concert.

There was no encore.

However, considering that admission was every bit as free as the music, most of the audience went away satisfied, if maybe a little confused. The concert was very good, even if much of the playing was too esoteric for the audience to fully enjoy. Brown and his cohorts' casual attitude and intense musical prowess made the evening a pleasant one.

# STUDENT ARTS FESTIVAL



## DANCE: Carol Richard

Peggy Horstmann

This past week, for five days, Colby had a modern dancer in residence, Carol Richard. Carol gave an hour and a half class in technique every afternoon and a workshop every evening where she taught a dance of her own choreography: Rag, Rhythm, and Rule.

Carol has had extensive training in ballet since she started dancing as a little girl. She attended the University of Michigan where she danced with the University dancers headed by Jay Delanghe. She then received a two year scholarship to dance with Nerce Cunningham, a famous innovator in modern dance who has a company in New York. Carol is now dancing in Dancitron Gallix Dance Company founded by Sandra Niels who was formerly with Nerce Cunningham for ten years.

Carol's technique is based on finding the center of your strength in your stomach or center of gravity. Your weight is kept lifted in your stomach, not in your extremities. In this way, dancing becomes much easier without unnecessary and unwanted strain on the muscles. The emphasis is also on elongation of muscles. It gives a dancer a nicer line and better control.

Rag, Rhythm, and Rule was choreographed by Carol on a pier in New York in 1971. It is a twelve minute piece based on the principles of a circle. The Rag is a short couple segment called the tango, although it is not the traditional tango; instead, there are periods of itching, and individual playing with a small toy carried on the dancer. The Rhythm is the steady, non-emphasized movement that the dancers always return to. The Rule involves the many rules of how and when the dancers can do certain things. It's a crazy piece, but excellently choreographed and fun to do. It will be performed by the Colby dancers in the spring.

John Alsop

On the night of February 18 American painter Jack Levine appeared in Given Auditorium and lectured to a crowd of about 200 people. Mr. Levine was brought by the Student Art Festival and his remarks preceded the opening of an exhibition of his graphic work.

The audience, composed of students, faculty, and Waterville residents was sympathetic to Levine although surprised by his relaxed style. He spoke without notes and rambled from subject to subject and back again, often interrupting himself and periodically apologizing for his sloppy presentation. Because of these things it is difficult to set down and outline the content of his remarks, difficult in fact to say whether he said anything at all.

Levine received an honorary Doctorate of Fine Arts from Colby 19 years ago and he began with a reminiscence of this event, noting the national apathy and conformity of those times, the McCarthyite atmosphere, that Henry Luce was like Stalin, and that the State Department was hostile to contemporary American art and sold its own collection of paintings to "colleges who made off like robbers." This was "the frozenness of the McCarthyite era" and that Colby should stand forth in those times and honor him was "a noble situation." He praised Dr. Bixler, then president of the college.

The problem then and now, he said, was "how to be an individual in a conformist period." After touching on this question, he meandered into some thoughts on his inability as a speaker, and his own career, his rebellions and involvements. He emphasized his love of the past and his disgust with the present; people are more important than science; art has nothing to do with science but science allows us to learn more about the past and the art of the past. In the modern era, simplification and specification are assaulting the complexity of human experience; modern style and fashion are destroying the multiple functions of man's creations; our options are being destroyed. Levine then stumbled into a description of himself. He is "a steady honest practitioner with a little rebellion". He rejects the New York fashion art scene. Is Modern Art junk? He agrees with the garbagemen. He spoke of realism in art, pointing out that the artist's original role was to show ideas and that over the years objective reality has been substituted for ideas and that modern art is more or less meaningless.

The lecture drifted into a rather bizarre question period in which Levine excoriated Jackson Pollack: "an uninformed alcoholic". Art must be "a historical memory of man." The artist is not a scientist, he is not a mystic. He must have skill, he must be informed, and he must be grounded in the great traditions of art and continue them. "Rembrandt's my boss" said he and left the impression that a good deal of 20th century art should be hauled off to the dump, except, presumably, his own. The awkward lecture sputtered to an awkward close.

And so it can be seen that there was, in fact, some substance to his remarks, nebulous and meandering as that substance might be. This reporter could not hold off the impression that Levine shares the uninformed nature that he attributed to Pollack. As a matter of fact, I would not have been surprised if he lost his grip of the lecturn and slumped to the floor. But Mr. Levine does not presume to be a speaker and one got the feeling he did not expect

to address an audience so large under such formal circumstances.

However much as one might feel embarrassed for Levine's inability to speak, on balance he was sincere and in a sense desperate to convey that sincerity, if nothing else, and to put forth his ideas, however unpopular and repugnant. Levine is a brave and honest man and he has survived for quite a while. He is no great theorist or intellectual nor does he have the familiar sanctimonious attitude toward art. He is down to earth and eminently human. His interest is not in aesthetics or science, but in people and the preservation of human individuality.

"The essence of being human is that one does not seek perfection...that one does not push asceticism to the point where it makes friendly intercourse impossible, and that one is prepared in the end to be defeated and broken up by life, which is the inevitable price of fastening one's love upon another human individual," writes George Orwell in his essay on Gandhi and without knowing too much about Levine other than what I learned at the lecture, threatened and to a degree "defeated and broken up by life." He is an old veteran with perhaps many wounds, reminiscing about his struggles, the Doc Holiday of twentieth century art staggering towards the final shoot out.

## POETRY:

Ted  
Enslin

Robert Gillespie

For the many who skipped Ted Enslin's poetry reading in Bixler February 26th, it wouldn't be worth ticking off titles or summing up poems. For those who were there, I won't try to convince them of something most of them have their own ideas about already. Enslin, a soft-speaking Maine poet who is not infamous and not a showboat, inspires the best sorts of personal loyalties in the people who do know him, or else indifference in those who don't want to, so reactions to his reading probably run along this same range from inspiration to indifference. For some it all must have been pretty prosaic, and maybe they don't care much for readings of prose in any case; for others it was an exciting reading of fine poems.

I was gratified that the poems are as accessible as they are. I dislike listening reverently to somebody's private, obscure trip, as much as I'm put off listening to readings of other kinds



of bad poetry. Enslin's poems on the page are characterized by short and sometimes broken lines, which make them look crabbed and difficult, but he delivers them with soft-spoken abstractedness that makes lines run together and often gives the impression that he is reading prose. I don't think he is.

*I had forgotten  
there are things  
I must do today  
things  
which must happen away from here—  
away from you.  
They will not lead back.*

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## MUSIC: Colby Trio

Ed Kemp

The long, slow drizzle that characterized last Friday night did not deter a very respectable number of students and faculty from enjoying the Colby Trio's offering of fine chamber music at Given. In a program which spanned the classicism of Haydn and the mysterious, modern atmospherics of Ernest Bloch—with a solid dose of Schubert to round out the balance—the three ladies of the group gave their audience a well-varied and professional performance, despite serious problems of intonation and tuning occasioned by the humidity.

Lillian Garwood, who has taught piano both in Maine and in New York, brought a quiet style and consistent finesse to her portion of the ensemble. The precision of her playing in the Haydn C-Major Trio kept the piece graceful and humorous; she and Dorothy Reuman, the cellist, seemed to take a real delight in the work. Mrs. Reuman, a performer with the Berkshire Music Festival, the Colby Community Orchestra, and the Bangor Symphony demonstrates her own versatility in Bloch's Three Nocturnes, an unusual piece calling for special string effects alternating with long melodic lines. Opening with low rumblings from the piano, the

Nocturnes worked their weird magic on the audience through a lovely Andante, with cello and violin solos, and the syncopations of the last movement.

Both the Haydn and the Bloch selections made stiff demands on the violinist, Mary Hallman, whose difficulties were not lightened by the general intonation problem. In the Haydn Trio especially, her lack of control over the rapidly moving runs disturbed somewhat the balance of the ensemble—to the loss of that special give-and-take required by chamber music. Her contribution to the eerie first movement of the Bloch Nocturnes was exciting, however, with a harsh tone creeping in only from time to time. A professional career with orchestras in America and abroad preceded Mrs. Hallman's present first-chair standing in the Bangor and Colby Community Orchestras.

After intermission, the group undertook the B-Flat Major Trio of Schubert, an ambitious attempt which had uneven success. A rather shaky opening movement gave way to a firmer Andante, and one more in keeping with the romantic spirit than the former. Mrs. Hallman did not capture the sweep of the work, though, until the lively Scherzo, when the group as a whole seemed to catch a fire which carried over into the sparkling conclusion. Although the concert provided a satisfying evening of diverse music, one wished that the group had performed more uniformly and relied less on individual brilliance at the expense of full-hearted ensemble playing.

The Colby Trio was formed in September, 1972, and since that time has given summer concerts at the college, at U. Maine in Farmington, and lent their talents to the opening of the new gallery. On March 12, they will repeat Friday's program in Orono. The example of such a distinguished group should encourage other musicians at Colby to explore the area of Chamber music, a demanding art which needs greater exposure in our community.

# FOCUS

## Film in Maine

Ken Eisen

Being addicted to film and living in Maine can be a frustrating experience. You pant over The Sunday New York Times Arts Section and wait months (or more likely, forever) for that exciting new film to come to Cinema Center. You get excited about Fellini and get wildly ecstatic when you find out that you'll have the chance to see one of his films at a film society showing this year. You get interested in making your own, but can't find a course that will teach you how. Well, after bemoaning your unfortunate straits, you *can* nonetheless do some things to help your starved-for-celluloid state.

First, at Colby. Besides the fairly frequent and generally excellent showings by the three film societies on campus, Film Direction, Sunday Cinema and Stu-G Films, there are a few extra treats this semester. Both current Sociology "mini-courses," in the 30s and in science fiction, have movies open to the general community for free or for 75 cents. Coming up for the science fiction course are Truffaut's *Fahrenheit 451* and Godard's *Alphaville*. As with all these films, refer to "This Week at Colby" for details each week. The American Studies 40s course will also be putting on three double features of 40s films, including Howard Hawks's Phillip Marlowe movie *The Big Sleep* with Humphrey Bogart, Rene Clair's Agatha Christie adaptation *And Then There Were None*, and *Gaslight*. and, the next two Tuesdays, the Student Arts Festival will be screening *Sundays and Cybele*, a former Academy Award winner as best foreign film and Satyajit Ray's *The World of Apu*, which Time has called "one of the most vital and abundant movies ever made" together with Bruce Baillie's *To Parsifal* and Ed Emshwiller's *Thanatopsis*.

There are also two classes in film at Colby, although neither is open for general viewing. Abbott Meader (whose own films will be shown in a retrospective as another part of the arts festival) teaches a 300 level course in the Art Department basically tracing the history of the independent (experimental) film form. Some student-made films also come out of the course. There are also two sections, taught by Professors Mizner and Pestana, of English 152 devoted to the feature-length film.

Unbeknownst to most Colby students, there is a film lab complete with the rudimentary necessities for filmmaking and editing in Bixler. The facility is small and limited, but is available for use, and does include some more exciting extras like an animation table; another of which is in the A-V room. There are also cameras and such that can be borrowed from the A-V room in the library. Also in the A-V room are videotapes of a number of classics including *Jules et Jim*, *M.*, *La Grande Illusion* and *Potemkin* which can be seen there.

Close to home otherwise, it must be said that Waterville is lacking. For a town with five movies playing commercially at any one time, it's amazing how little worth viewing there is. The Plaza Cinema, across from the Elm City shopping center, ironically, formerly the Jerry Lewis Cinema, dedicated

to uplifting the morality of American films, now shows a steady stream of both soft and hardcore porno. At Cinema Center, which used to provide a reasonable flow of pictures that, by sheer chance if nothing else, occasionally turned up a first-rate film like *State of Siege* that wasn't necessarily a big commercial hit, extended runs and a remarkable assortment of trash relieved only by *American Graffiti* and *Sleeper* has been the rule since mid-fall. It's no good questioning the manager as to why the downward trend; he not only doesn't book the films (a computer in Boston does), but



often he doesn't know what will be coming until two days before it arrives. SBC Corporation, which owns Cinema Center, has been somewhat responsive to complaints in the past (a request to bring foreign films in subtitled rather than dubbed versions brought a subtitled version of *Le Sex Shop*, awful film that it was, to Waterville.) So, perhaps a well-placed word or two wouldn't hurt. . . Anyway, films at Cinema Center change on Wednesdays and Fridays (when they do change. . . *Walking Tall* is now in its third month there.) A final note: don't believe the coming attractions posted there. They actually come about 50% of the time.

One possibility in the realm of commercial cinema rarely explored by Colby students is the Skowhegan Cinema. Twenty miles away, it's in a beautiful building reminiscent of the Waterville Opera House, costs only \$1.25 to get in and still have nickel candy for sale. What they show is a problem, but occasionally something good will turn up that's not been in Waterville—John Huston's *Fat City* is a recent example. Check the Morning Sentinel, particularly on Wednesdays, for what's there.

Augusta has a mini-Cinema Center, two commercial theatres in the Turnpike shopping center that show the same films as Cinema Center, sometimes at the same time. University of Maine at

Augusta (off the first Augusta exit) has a modest program of classics this semester. Bergman's *Persona* was shown Feb. 28. Future showings include Truffaut's *Jules et Jim* on March 14, Bunuel-Dali's *Un Chien Andalou* and *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari* on March 28 and Cocteau's *Le Sang d'un Poete* on April 11. These films are at 7:30, and admission is \$1.00.

Moving farther south, the Lewiston Public Library has an amazing cultural series going which includes free showings of foreign films at the downtown Paris Cinema at 2:00 and 4:00. Remaining showings in the series are Ozu's classic *Tokyo Story* on March 17 and Karoly Makk's *Love* on April 14. The showing of Hungarian Makk's film is especially exciting as it represents the sort of film we never see in Maine—the recently-released non commercial-hit foreign film. *Love* was picked on the New York Times and Time's lists of ten best films of 1973, but, except for the Lewiston showing, would not be seen in Maine. Similarly honored films like Alea's beautiful *Memories of Underdevelopment*, Tanner's revelation *Le Retour d'Afrique*, Jacques Tati's *Playtime*, Fassbinder's *Merchant of the Four Seasons* and Bertolucci's *The Spider's Stratagem*, all films released to great critical acclaim in 1973, which usually wait years before a college film society at last brings them to this state. Even the more successful foreign films have been showing up with greater and greater infrequency in Maine. Where are comparatively successful films like *Day for Night*, *The New Land*, *Le Grande Bouffe*, and *Fantastic Planet*?

Also in Portland (at 103 Exchange St.) is the newly-organized Film Study Center. The FSC, which opened last fall, has quarterly programs of films shown on Friday nights at 7:30. They pick a genre, director, or type of film and alternate showings of each of two or three types each season. Winter's programs are devoted to "Third World Cinema, movies with screenplays by the French poet Jacques Prevert, and Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers flicks. Membership is usually by quarter, but you can also buy individual tickets that admit you to two showings or two people to one showing for \$3.00. Finishing off this season will be Sarah Maldoror's Angolan film *Sambizanga* on March 8, something from Astaire and Rogers on the 15th and Prevert's *Voyage Surprise* on the 22nd.

The University of Maine at Portland has an International Cinema series, free every Thursday at 7:30. Bates in Lewiston and Bowdoin in Brunswick also have frequent film showings; check the Maine Times for specifics each week, as well as for listings of any other showings. The University of Maine at Orono has frequent showings, including a festival of virtually all of Marlon Brando's films this semester. Calendars equivalent to Colby's "this week at" for many of these institutions are posted in Roberts, and can also be checked.

There are few filmmakers at work actively in Maine, and few opportunities to learn filmmaking at Maine's colleges. Bates and Bowdoin list no film courses at all in their catalogues. Maine/Orono has an Art Department course called "Introduction to Filmmaking" and several courses in the Broadcast Department including History of Film, American Film and Society and, Techniques of Film Production, which, however, seem to be geared to production of films for television. The University of Maine at Augusta offers one course called "Visual Media: A Critical Approach to Film and TV" and that appears to be it for the whole state.

One final way to help satisfy your film habit for this semester at Colby is through the University Film Study Center. This is an organization centered in Cambridge that Colby, along with several other New England colleges and universities, belongs to. Its main benefit is in providing a library of films for viewing by anyone at the member institutions for a very small fee—\$5, \$10, \$15, or \$20. They have a limited but good selection of foreign classics and American schlock. Check out a catalog from the A-V room, and see Deb Girardin there about arranging a private showing. Get a bunch of your friends to kick in a buck or two, though, since you can't charge admission to the general public to help pay for it.

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because of it I am entitled to a free rail pass that will take me anywhere in Ireland. I don't use it very much...Although I did go to Dublin for a visit last year. Such a large city. Do you know that your President Kennedy visited Galway in the spring of '63? I was as close to him as you are to me. You don't like to talk about him do you?...You come from New York. I have a nephew who lives in Hoboken. Do you know where that is?" (I sincerely believe that every Irishman has a relative somewhere in the U. S. Certainly every Irishman I talked with did.) "I am so sorry the weather hasn't been kind to you. Would you like some dinner?"

That whole afternoon with Mrs. Lydon. She brought us homemade chicken soup and Christmas pudding and we played cards. Finally it was time to catch the evening train back to Dublin. We collected our things and said our goodbyes. I felt as though I should have kissed her on the cheek.

Certainly not everyone I met in Ireland was a Mrs. Lydon, but in a way she is a living caricature of the Irish people. The Irish, at least most of those that I met, really went out of their way to help you. I remember standing on a street corner in Dublin one day looking lost and perplexed. A man I'd never seen before came up to me and asked if he could be of any help. "Do you need some directions? Are you looking for any place in particular?" Can you imagine that happening in, say, New York? This article is incomplete. I haven't mentioned the lectures that Professor Sacks set up for us at University College Dublin, which were indeed excellent. I haven't said anything about the political state of Ireland. However, I'll leave both of these areas to someone else. I've chosen instead to write about the people like Mrs. Lydon. Memories of them will remain the strongest, and for me will be "Ireland."

## The mammal man

Michael McClure, one of the leading poets of the West Coast movement that grew into and arose from the beat movement of the 50s, will read at the Art Gallery this Monday, March 11, at 4:00. Sponsored by Academic Life in association with Eidos, the reading is free.

Also one of the most innovative playwrights of the 60s (his "The Beard," now widely recognized as something of a masterpiece, originally gained its reputation from the California police, who attempted to close down the play by censorship action several dozen times), McClure's poetry is marked by its associations with the mammalian form. McClure is most obsessed by his vision of not the animal in us, but the animal that is us. This concern for our mammal past and (he would wish) future is evident in a quote from McClure's latest book, *Rare Angel*: "The ability to sensually perceive without the constraint of traditional, modern proportions is the joy of the yogin, the adept, the poet, and the scientist of meat."

It is this freshness, symbolized in the mammal, that McClure is really interested in. In search of it, he has taken on many roles, including, most recently, commentator on Bob Dylan's tour for Rolling Stone (his assessment should appear some time next month.) It has also taken him, most recently, to Iceland and Africa "working on a long essay about biological systems and to enlarge on his vision of man in his various attempts to push away from his Substrate." (from the back of *Rare Angel*.)

His new play, *Gorf and the Blind Dwarf* has just opened in San Francisco. McClure's published works include 11 books of poetry, the best known of which is *Ghost Tantras*, three books of plays including the popular *Gargoyle Cartoons*, two novels and two books of essays, on "Meat Science" and on the Hell's Angels.



## Orchestra Luna

Laurie Bedig

The Coffee House opens this semester on Friday, March 8 with a crazy jazz band from Boston who have been playing gigs at Lucifer's, Oliver's, Sandy's, Jack's, and Jeremiah—all big Boston clubs. Orchestra Luna is a seven person band made up of an ex-philosophy teacher, an ex-timpanist, and an ex-pornographer, among others. They perform jazz, country, glee club, blues, Tin Pan Alley, rock, ballads, Broadway, Motown, and light opera! Richard Kinscherf, a twenty-eight year old former Yale drama major whose crew cut, bright-eyed pretty face, jumpsuit and knowledge of the stage might invite surface comparison to David Bowie, leads the group that includes himself on vocals and keyboard, a lead guitarist, bassist, drummer, two female singers, and a prose poet. According to the Boston weekly "Driving Wheel", "Their lyrics blend a caustic sophistication with lunar mindwanderings and a disarmingly open sentimentality. Their stage act is highly polished yet full of a natural life which envelopes the audience. The cumulative effect is something akin to being hit with a pie; after the initial shock you realize that you've gotten into something very good."

A brief look at the group reveals Liz, who looks like a sultry, funky Shirley Temple and whose alto voice has been compared to that of Buffy Sainte-Marie's and Lisa, the other female vocalist, who looks like she's playing it cool at the Senior Prom; Scott Chambers the bassist, always smiling as he propels those jazz breaks; Don Mulvaney, aggressive drummer who looks like a Beach Boy but moves like a dancer; Randy Roos, a dedicated jazz guitarist of some local repute from his days with a group called Softwood; and Peter Barrett, a poet and writer who had previously supported himself for two years by selling pornography. And of course,

there's Rick, who started the group. He first became interested in music at an Episcopal Boys School in Philadelphia, went on to Yale where he joined all the music groups he could find, graduated, and did a short stint with the Peace Corps; got a teaching job in a Connecticut factory town, and eventually went back to Yale to the Drama School where he began—on his own—to play and compose on piano.

Rick talks about the band: "The idea is to keep the audience—and ourselves—interested by having as many changes which are integral to the music as possible. You give dynamics to the set, to the songs, to the visual thing." The band is extremely responsive to the audience. "It isn't whether an audience is 'good' or 'bad'", says Rick. "It's that moment when you meet someone's eyes and there's that synapse..... that's what's important for me. And when they're all with you, it's like they're another instrument."

A few comments people have made about Orchestra Luna include, "I get really high listening to them; they're better than acid." and, "When I'm down, I go for a Luna-fix—they always bring me out of it!".....But whatever you're into, if you come down to the Coffee House this Friday night, you're sure to be entertained. It promises to be a zany evening, and if you're inclined to boogie, there will be some of that too!

Future Coffee House events to keep in mind include the return of the Northern-Valley Boys (previously called the Kennebec Valley Boys) plus Yodelin' Slim Clark on Saturday, March 16, The John Payne Quintet on Friday, March 22, and Don Stover and the White Oak Mountain Boys on Saturday, April 13.

Tentative, but not definite, are a crazy black trio doing country blues and Mazel & Alice, a fantastic female duo—both groups from Rounder Records.

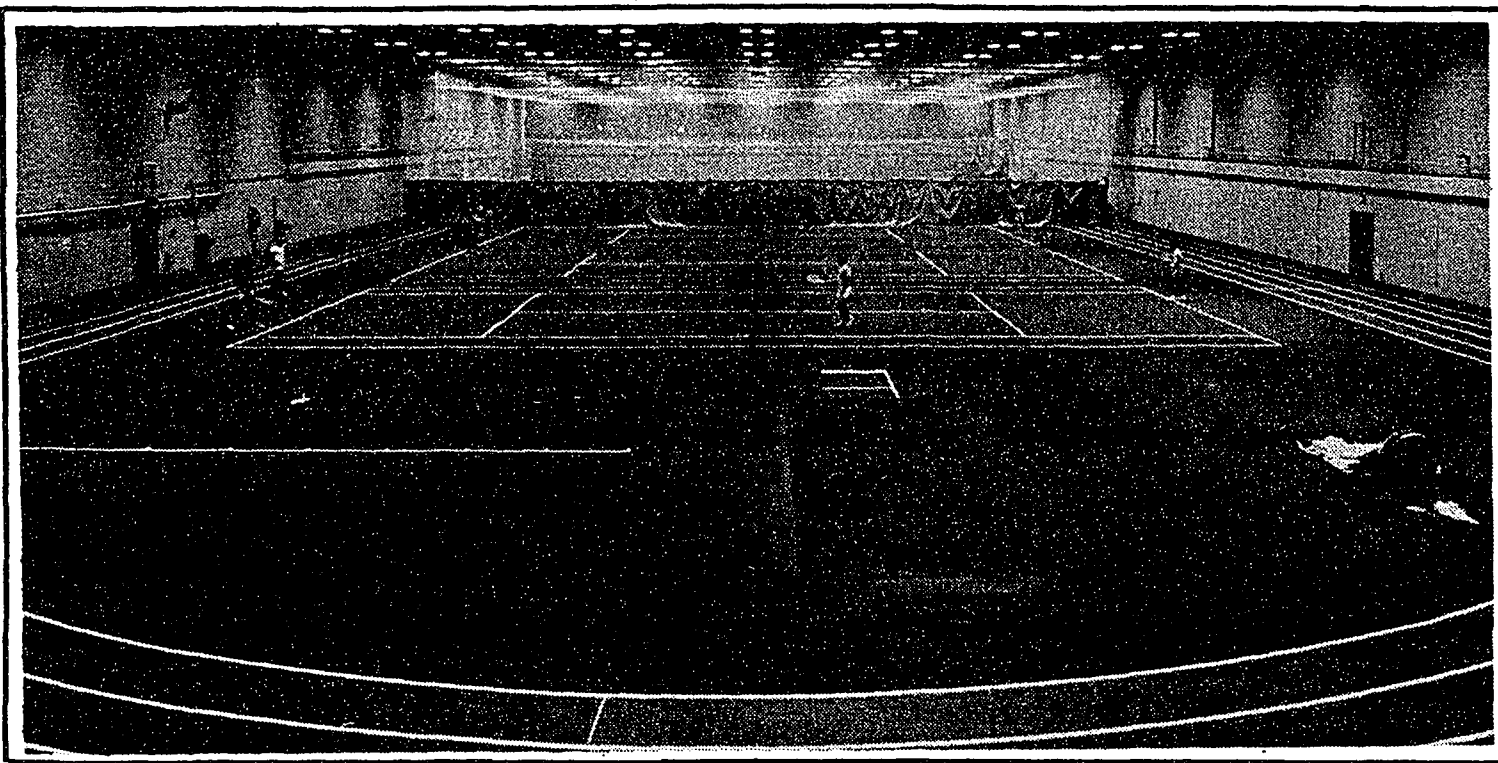
ENSLIN from page 11

Gentle, "down to earth" in both his manner and the details of his poems, but a little spacey too, Enslin is aware of his audience, but more aware of his own consciousness on the move. Consciousness is a blessing, not a curse. The poems keep taking off and then joyfully coming back to earth. He enjoys this feeling, enjoys reading the poems that capture and liberate it, and I think communicates his enthusiasm to the audience. These are "happy" poems: poems about Maine, about "Districts" (a ranging catalogue of poems about several places), poems that are humorous, love poems that are quite beautiful, a long poem about Cortez.

I'm always mistrustful of poems "about Cortez" or any other historical figure for that matter, since they're not always grounded, researched, or felt (Williams does it right). I would like to say

that my heart leaped up, or that this one took my head off, because I liked the reading generally. It didn't. Enslin is not a maker of violence as Cortez was. But the last section—"Section Twenty-One"—of the Cortez poem I am grateful to Ted Enslin for. It is different from the soaring action of the earlier part of the poem, and brought the reading in to an affecting landing.

I wish we weren't all so stolidly apprehensive about listening to poetry, as if it were bad medicine that is supposedly good for us. Cheer or groan or say something to look as alive as the poems are. Maybe enthusiasm would convince some of these people to stick around a little longer and visit? Anselm Hollo and Michael McClure are scheduled to read in the next few days, and we ought to do ourselves a good turn by catching their shows.



### Should the field house be open to Waterville residents as it was intended by the benefactor when he donated the money to Colby?

#### Don Buckley

If you were one of the many aspiring after-dinner tennis players who would trek down to the fieldhouse during Jan Plan only to find your hopes dashed by a long waiting line of middle-aged men, you may now be in luck. The athletic department has changed its policy on non-student recreational tennis. Now every student at Colby has priority over every non-student. Non-students cannot play tennis at the facility between the hours of seven and nine at night Monday through Friday. The indoor courts have been the only area in which a difficulty has been experienced between the members of the non-student recreation club and students.

Originally this recreation club had been part of the Quarterback Club which was composed of area alumni who met for luncheon once every month during the fall. For a nominal fee its members were allowed to use the athletic facilities. The use of the facilities has since been expanded

to all alumni and non-alumni at a rate of fifteen and thirty dollars per semester respectfully. Included in this charge are an identification card, a locker, and special wearing apparel.

The recreation club had been allotted a block of time for tennis one evening per week, but that period also showed a high student demand. The guidelines were then changed to allow members of the club to play any time students did not want to use the desired court. Under this system few students felt right about cutting in front of recreation club members waiting for a court, even though they would have been justified in doing so. While the loosely defined guideline of student priority was successful in other areas of the facility, it could not stand up to the pressure of the high demand experienced at the fieldhouse. That is why non-students are now excluded from the courts during the seven to nine prime time period. Curiously enough, faculty and staff are also excluded during this time.

The athletic complex has been one focal point in the controversy over college involvement in the community. Director of Athletics John Winkin admits that the use of the complex by non-students is "limited". The question remains: What can Colby do for the community? What can it reasonably be expected to do? The coach of the Lawrence High School track team feels that Colby's policy is fair. He was allowed to run his conference meet here as well as the Northern Regional Championships, including schools from Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. He was also granted permission to bring his own team in to practice several days before the meet. The Lawrence coach commented that he would not ask for anything more, for it would not be fair to the students who pay for the use of the school's facilities.

The Alford Arena is used regularly by the Waterville High School hockey team for practice and competition. The team is charged for the use of the rink, but the money is used only for the maintenance of the Arena itself which is operated separately from the rest of the Athletic Complex. The swimming pool has been used occasionally in the past for high school swim meets.

Coach Wally Covell sees Colby's cooperation with the community as excellent when compared to Bates College or the University of Maine. While a student at Lewiston High School, which is just across the street from Bates, Covell felt that the College had a negative outlook towards all outsiders which created a very poor "town-gown" relationship. As an undergraduate at Maine he was also impressed by the lack of interest that the University had for doing anything for the community.

Of course comparisons of this kind can be misleading. Colby's proper involvement in the local community can only be determined subjectively. Every interested person should ask himself, to what extent a private institution should be a private benefactor.

### And other interesting questions

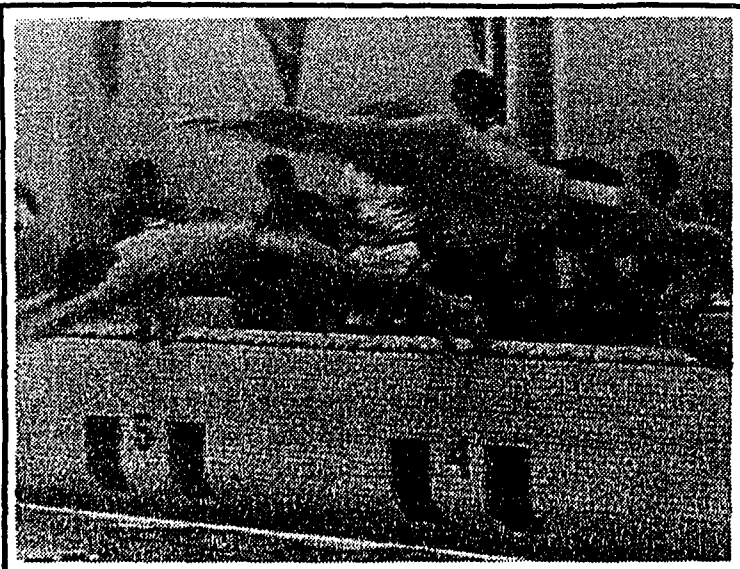
## Bowdoin outruns Colby

#### Howard Lazar

The heavily outmanned Colby track team fell to a talented squad of Bowdoin Polar Bears last Wednesday by the score of 89-29. Bowdoin runners placed first in thirteen of fourteen events, and once again the weight events and 60 yd. dash proved to be Colby's undoing. Colby was unable to place better than fourth in any of the three, giving Bowdoin a decisive 27-0 lead.

Colby's lone victory came in the 1,000 yard run, where Dave Delande paced Colby to a 1-2 finish, Bruce Olsen also beating Bowdoin's best. Bob Rital, Erny Groothoff, Ed Decker, Fred Cooper, and Steve Hart barely missed nipping; Bowdoin performers in their various events. The Colby mile relay of Pete Carmen, Howie Lazar, Dave Christie, and Dave Delande ran well for the first time this year, posting a time of 3:32.

Though the score may not have indicated it, the Colby squad showed signs of emerging from the lethargy which has gripped it most of the season. Individual performances were generally better than in past weeks and for once Colby finished looking eagerly ahead to the next meet, Maine on March 2, instead of simply shrugging off another defeat. Hopefully, the Bowdoin meet may mark a turning point for Colby and provide some impetus for the spring season. If attitude means anything, it will. Unfortunately, attitude does not throw the hammer or run the 100 yd. dash.



## Hats off to Hodges

#### Scott Hobden

The Colby swim team, coming off a 7-4 record of a year ago, was plagued by severe depth problems, as their 1974 record fell to 2-8. Despite this losing record, there were a number of bright spots for first year coach Mike Hodges' team, not the least of which was Coach Hodges himself. Having never coached swimming before, the 1966 University of Maine graduate acquitted himself well, earning the respect of players and opposing coaches alike.

Leading the way for the Mules all year was junior Dave Bright. The Southport, Conn. native broke the school record in the 500 yard freestyle, to add to his list of Colby records; a list that includes the 200 yard individual medley, the 200 yard backstroke, and the 200 yard butterfly. In addition to this record, he was undefeated all

year in the 200 yard individual medley, as well as swimming the anchor leg on the 400 yard freestyle relay team, a team that was defeated only once all year.

Junior Rob Spurdle broke his own Colby records in both the one meter and three meter diving competition. In addition to these chores he was often called upon to swim the 50 yard freestyle, as lack of manpower, not lack of talent, was the main cause of the Mules' problems this year.

1974 marked the introduction of a woman to Colby men's athletics. Senior Carol Wood competed in the 200 yard breaststroke to become Colby's only competitor in that event. She came up with a number of points during the course of the year.

Colby's lone freshman, Carter Newell, showed great improvement over the course of the year, trimming over twenty seconds off his time in the 200 yard butterfly, winning that event twice.

In addition to Ms. Wood the graduating seniors include Chris Carlisle, Mike McNamara, and John Ladky. Carlisle, swimming's only four year letterman, came out late in the year and competed in the 100 yard freestyle, the 500 yard freestyle and the 200 yard breaststroke. McNamara was Colby's most consistent long distance swimmer all year. He continually placed in both the 500 and the 1000. Ladky, who transferred here last year, swam both the 100 and 200 yard freestyle, as well as a leg on the freestyle relay.

Looking ahead to the New England meet, Bright should place in, if not win, both the 200 and 400 yard individual medleys; Cronick has a good chance of placing in both the 100 and 200 yard freestyle; and the freestyle relay team should place in the final six.

Next year's outlook is good. Both Bright and Cronick will be back, along with what, hopefully, will be a good crop of freshmen from the large number of swimmers who applied.

March 7, 1974



## NO. 1 HARTFORD UPSET 87-84

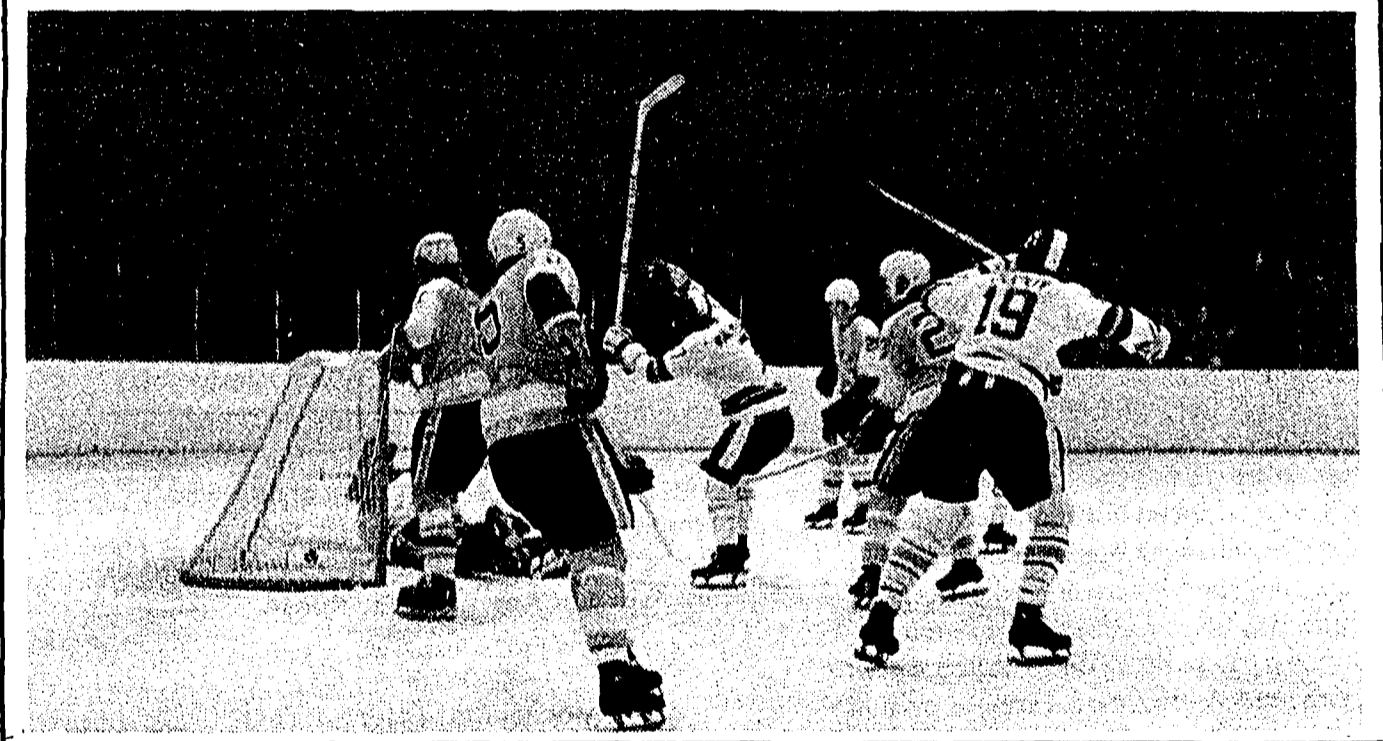
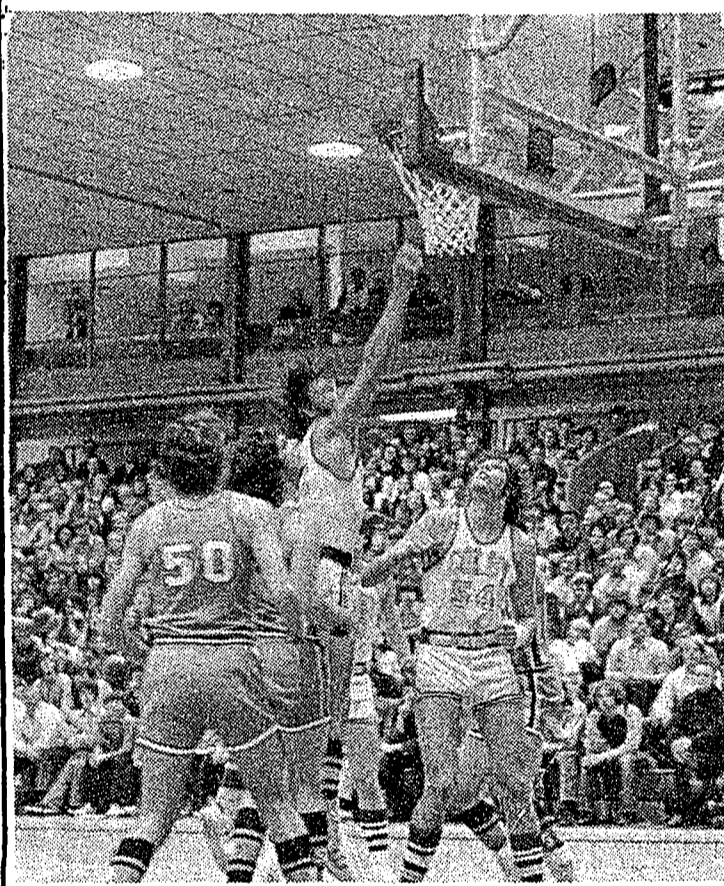
**Bruce Young**

The Mules' season ended, for all intents and purposes, last Wednesday night in Wadsworth Gymnasium, when U. Maine pulled out a double overtime 73-71 win. The game not only clinched the state title for the Black Bears, but also took away any vestige of a chance that Colby had for a post-season tourney. Colby is currently 12-7, and has beaten Tufts and Hartford, two teams who are tournament bound. In fact, the Mules broke the longest current win streak in the nation Sunday by beating Hartford. It would appear that a tournament position is not truly indicative of a team's season. No team can be up for 40 minutes every game, but Colby was up a lot more than they were down.

Individually, Brad Moore showed no signs of aftereffects from his wrist injury, currently averaging 20 points a game, with a season high 35 and 23 rebounds vs. Bates. In that same game, Steve Colella hit for 16 points, exactly the number he needed to reach the 1000 career point mark. Since then, he has moved into the fifth spot on Colby's all time scoring list.

Except for the Maine game, Mule fans were all smiles last week, a result of four wins. Bates again refused to lay down and play dead, as their second half press forced Colby into several errors. But a win is a win (89-84), and nothing should be taken away from Bates, who played a respectable game. Worcester Polytech also put up a good battle, but four men in double figures put the Mules over the top. Following the U. Maine defeat (in which everybody's All-Yankee Conference center Bob Warner netted 29), Colby blew by Bowdoin, with Coach Whitmore clearing the bench for the first time in several games. Next, the game that must be considered the high point of the year: Hartford, the No. 1 team in Division 2, ran and passed themselves into an early 8 point lead. Colby ran a few fast breaks of their own and managed to lead by ten late in the second half. Once again the Mules succumbed to a press and watched the lead dwindle to 2, but held on 87-84 for the upset of the season.

Coach Whitmore's Mules will wrap up another successful, although mildly disappointing, campaign this week with home games against Clark and Amherst. It will mark the final games for seniors Colella, Jim Glover, Tom Sullivan, Bill Clay, and Jim Lazour. Despite the lack of a playoff berth, you can be sure that Colby will still provide the fans with the caliber of ball they're accustomed to seeing: first-class.



## SCORES

### Basketball

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| Bates 84    | Colby 89 |
| W.P.I. 75   | Colby 79 |
| Maine 73    | Colby 71 |
| Bowdoin 62  | Colby 88 |
| Hartford 84 | Colby 87 |

### Hockey

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Bowdoin 7   | Colby 1 |
| Vermont 3   | Colby 0 |
| Salem St. 9 | Colby 6 |
| Bowdoin 3   | Colby 5 |

## BOWDOIN'S REIGN ENDED AFTER SEVEN YEARS

**Doug Endreson**

Not until 19:58 of the third period when Paul Philbin tallied an empty net goal was victory secure—Colby beat Bowdoin 5-3 and the Polar Bears' long reign over the Mules was over. It was a good game—exciting, tense, joyful, and even sad with the remembrance that this was the last game for six Mule seniors.

Colby held Bowdoin scoreless for two periods. Ryerse was literally unbeatable. The offense clicked; MacLean scored, O'Connell scored, MacLean scored again and Heaney scored. It was 4-0. Then, in the third period Bowdoin ignited and Colby went flat. Colby's 4-0 lead vanished. Memories of last year's game came to mind. With little more than three minutes remaining it was Colby 4, Bowdoin 3. For two minutes Colby held off the Bowdoin attack, then with a minute and twenty-eight seconds remaining Bowdoin pulled their goalie. It was all on the line. But Colby wanted this game and when Philbin scored with two seconds left it was theirs. Colby had reacted as every team hopes to react under the pressure of a six man attack—making their opponent's strategy backfire by scoring an empty net goal.

At 19:58 Colby's six seniors took the ice and, presumably, gave their last two seconds' worth. They had played a great game. In goal Ryerse was superlative, making sure goal saves and turning loose pucks into face-offs. He made the key plays—stopped point blank shots and denied rebounds. It was his best game. On defense Beaubien both moved the puck out of his end and shook up the Bowdoin offense with heavy, hard, body checks. He hit both at center ice and in the zone, denying Bowdoin the freedom to skate. Bill Callahan played exceptionally steady and disciplined defense. He kept his cool and

rushed the puck—on one occasion the length of the ice, from goal to goal and almost scored. Mark O'Connell played an outstanding game. He played offense, defense, scored once and set up the winning goal. Mark always plays well because he works so hard. Yvan Dupuy played his game—skating, hitting and forechecking with a stick which sometimes seems to reach halfway across the ice. He pressured the Bowdoin defense, backchecked, and kept his wing off the puck. Mike Lemoyne set up three goals, holding the puck until he chose what to do and then releasing it—passing or shooting. He anchored the power play and moved the offense in the zone.

You may not see these guys playing for Colby again but if you saw them Monday night you saw them giving their best. Though it was not a good season overall, Monday's win made it a lot better.

# March

|    |       |                                                             |                  |
|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 7  | 6:30  | Assembly for freshmen—election of majors                    | Given            |
|    | 6:30  | Open fabric arts workshop                                   | Woodman Lounge   |
|    | 8:00  | Gabrielson Lecture—H. Douglas Price                         | Given            |
|    | 8:00  | "Under Milkwood"                                            | Lorimer Chapel   |
| 8  | 12:30 | Noonday Recital—Paige Tyson, Karen Blough                   | Given            |
|    | 3:30  | Tea-freshmen interested in major in Philosophy and Religion | Smith Lounge     |
|    | 7:00  | Basketball vs. Amherst                                      | home             |
|    | 7:30  | Lecture—Professor Heinrich                                  | Lorimer Chapel   |
|    | 8:30  | Coffee House—Orchestra Luna                                 | Runnals          |
|    | 9:00  | "Under Milkwood"                                            | Lorimer Chapel   |
|    | 9:30  | Film: "Superman"                                            | Lovejoy          |
| 9  | 8:00  | "Under Milkwood"                                            | Lorimer Chapel   |
|    | 8:00  | Poetry reading—Anselm Hollo                                 | Runnals Union    |
| 10 | 4:00  | Mellon organ recital—Prof. Heinrich                         | Lorimer Chapel   |
|    | 7:30  | Film—"La Salamandre", "7362"                                | Lovejoy 100      |
| 11 | 3:00  | Women's badminton vs. Bates                                 | home             |
|    | 4:00  | Poetry reading—Michael McClure                              | Gallery          |
|    | 6:00  | Meeting—Katahdin Council                                    | Johnson Hall     |
|    | 6:30  | Open Fabric Arts Workshop                                   | Woodman          |
|    | 7:00  | Meeting AFROTC                                              | Lovejoy basement |
|    | 8:00  | Lecture: Leo Gruliow                                        |                  |
|    |       | "Biography of Soviet Man"                                   | Dunn Lounge      |
| 12 | 9:30  | Film: "Russia's Silent Church"                              | Lovejoy 100      |
|    |       |                                                             |                  |
| 13 | 8:00  | T.M. Lecture                                                | Lovejoy 215      |
|    | 9:30  | Films: "World of Apes," "To Parsifée"                       | Lovejoy 100      |
| 13 | 3:00  | Women's basketball vs. Westbrook                            | home             |
|    | 3:00  | Women's badminton vs. Westbrook                             | home             |
|    | 3:00  | Women's fencing vs. Westbrook                               | home             |
|    | 6:00  | Class-Kundalini Yoga                                        | Smith Lounge     |
|    | 8:30  | Lecture—Maurice Lowe, sculptor                              | Given            |

## Maine Events, March 7-13

|         |                                                                                             |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| March 7 | Film "Desiree", 7:00 p.m., Nutting Hall, UMO                                                |
| March 7 | Film: "Smiles of a Summer Night", 7:30 p.m., UM/Gorham                                      |
| March 9 | Chris Rhodes Band 8:00 p.m., Bates College, Lewiston                                        |
| March 8 | Downeast Chamber Players, 8:15 p.m., UMO                                                    |
| March 9 | Baha'i Group Conference, 10:00 a.m., UMPG                                                   |
| March 7 | Lecture: "Crime and Punishment: A Call for Abolishment of Prisons," 7:30 p.m. UM/Farmington |

## Women's Group

With a little help (read \$) from Stu-G, the Women's Group of Colby College has come into being. We met Monday night, February 28, in order to decide some important things: what we want to be, what we want to do, how to do it, how to spend our funds, etc. To put it short—to define ourselves. This is what happened:

Instead of selecting the four traditional officers, the meeting broke into four groups differentiated by their areas of interest. Depending on what you want to do, these are the people you should see:

Information Service: Renee Sichel

Day Care Service: Susan Rohn

C-C Group: Julie Miesner

Women's Fair: John Harrison

As regards the group funds, Sheila Keane will act as treasurer.

Because the meeting did end by breaking into groups to talk of these different areas, it probably seemed confusing to those women who came just to listen or because of some non-specific interest. If you felt dissatisfied with the way things went, you're not alone—so don't give up. Once we have a room to use as a center, everything will be more coordinated. This is a major problem at the moment but we're working on it. In the meantime, remember to check the ECHO and the Women's Studies bulletin board on 2nd floor Lovejoy for information on what's going on.

## Poetry Competition

No limitations as to form or theme. Shorter works preferred by Board of Judges, because of space limitations. Each poem must be typed or printed on a separate sheet, and must have Name and Home Address of the student and College Address as well. Deadline: April 10. Send works to Office of the Press, National Poetry Press, 3210 Selby Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90034.

## Vocational Interest Test

Anyone interested in taking the Strong Vocational Interest Blank Test should stop in the Career Counseling Office in Lovejoy 110. The tests last about an hour and there is no fee involved.

## Music Student Scholarship

The Chorister's Guild through the Ruth K. Jacobs Memorial Fund has an annual income available for scholarship awards to deserving students. It is limited to those music students planning to enter the field of church music. The deadline for application is March 15, 1974. Brochures describing the awards, and applications are available in Lovejoy 110, the Career Counseling Office.

## Gray Film Atelier

At a time when many collegiate film-making programs have been seriously curtailed because of economic pressures, the Gray Film Atelier, an independent studio with attached apprentice school, has developed an interesting opportunity for film students.

The Atelier (French for "working studio") originated in Brussels in 1971, and has been operating in a converted barn-studio space in Hoosick Falls, New York, near the Vermont border, for the past two years. Students can study film-making full-time for up to one year at the Atelier. The possibilities of transferring credit to meet home university requirements are quite strong. Students have joined the Atelier from such diverse schools as Dartmouth, SUNY Albany, Goddard, Temple, Rutgers, and Brandeis.

The Atelier is headed by Paul Gray, formerly a well known experimental-theatre director, who headed the Drama and Film Department at Bennington College in Vermont. He also headed the Film Department at the Universite du Nouveau Monde in Switzerland. He was one of the key editors of the prestigious TDR (The Drama Review) in the 1960's, specializing in directing and film.

Students at the Atelier join an intensive study program in which they make their own films and work on various studio projects in an apprentice relationship. Currently, these studio projects include post production work on a full-length dramatic feature based on ideas by the famed British Psychiatrist, R.D. Laing. This film, shot in Morocco, France, and in New York City, will be distributed nationally to university film societies. Another work, P.I.N.S., a dramatized documentary on problem children referred to institutions by Family Courts, was recently made by all members of the Atelier under the sponsorship of the New York State Council on the Arts.

Candidates for the 1974-75 Atelier program are now being reviewed, as are applicants for the summer session. Interested students should write the Gray Film Atelier, Wilson Hill Road, Hoosick Falls, New York 12090, for more detailed information.

## Optical Society Scholarship

The New England Section of the Optical Society of America announces a scholarship of \$500 to be held during the academic year 1974-75 by a university student in the New England area.

The award will be made to a student regularly enrolled at the undergraduate or graduate level who has demonstrated a strong interest in a field of basic or applied optics. The award will be based on scholarship competence as well as on concrete demonstration of the student's accomplishment and interest in the field of optics.

More information concerning the award, and applications can be obtained in the Career Counseling Office in Lovejoy 110.

## Speaking Prizes

Wednesday, April 10, 4 p.m., Lovejoy Building Debate for the Murray Prizes (Preliminaries to be announced.)

Saturday, April 20, 11:30 Lovejoy Building Benjamin Butler Debates (intercollegiate)

Thursday, April 25, 7:30 p.m. Smith Lounge Extemporaneous Speaking for the Levine Prizes (Preliminaries to be announced)

Wednesday, May 8, 4:30 p.m. Smith Lounge Louise Coburn Prizes in Public Reading (Preliminaries to be announced)

Saturday, May 18th, 1:00 p.m. Lovejoy Building Montgomery Interscholastic Speaking Contest (Secondary Schools)

Those who wish to participate in preliminaries for such events should contact Prof. Witham (204 D. M.L.) Tel. 265 or 465-3994.

### Bake Sale

A dorm-by-dorm bake sale will replace Sammy man tonight. Watch for it. Sponsored by the Sophomore Class.

**Lost:** Brown leather belt with brass studs. Reward. Fox, ext. 350.

**Help** me please. I am trying to enlarge a license plate collection—please save your old ones for me. John A. Szabo, 314 Chaplin, ext. 547.

### Library Book Prize

**SENIORS:** The deadline for Colby Library Associates Book Prize applications has been extended to March 15. All applications must be submitted by 5 p.m. on that day. For further information, please see Eileen Curran in the Librarian's Office.

### League of Women Voters

There will be a meeting of the Waterville League of Women Voters (men are also welcome) on Monday night, March 11 at 7:30 at the YMCA on Pleasant Street, in Waterville. The subject to be discussed is "How to make your voice heard—lobbying." The speaker will be Ms. Shirley Knowles, President of the LWV of Maine. Ms. Knowles was instrumental in the passage of the ERA by the Maine Legislature.

### Off-Campus Experience

Students interested in participating in the Northeastern Off-Campus Experience Program are reminded that March 15th is the deadline for applications and interviews for the next work period. The period runs from June through the Fall semester, or from September through the fall semester. This is not a summer placement program, nor is it for academic credit. Application should be made through the Office of the Dean of Students. Seniors are not eligible to participate.

### Civil Liberties Union

Michael Barr, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Kennebec County Attorney, will be the speaker at the March 11th meeting of the Kennebec Valley Civil Liberties Union. This will be the first in a series of meetings in which the County Attorney candidates will discuss their views on civil liberties. The Monday, March 11th meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the Universalist Unitarian Church on Silver Street in Waterville. Everyone is invited. Anyone needing a ride may call Judy Kany, 872-2631.



One of the many displays at the Crafts Fair.

### Women's Hockey

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Watertown 3 | Colby 1 |
| Watertown 4 | Colby 1 |

### Badminton

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Portland-Gorham 0 | Colby 3 |
|-------------------|---------|

### Grants for Mexican Summer Study

Several Harold D. Walker Scholarship Grants for summer study in Mexico in 1974 are available through the Committee on Foreign Study and Student Exchange.

Subject to demonstrated need, students will be selected on the basis of their academic qualifications and of the promise they show to profit from the experience. Competence in Spanish is required, the exact level of which depends upon the program the student undertakes. Attendance must be at the Summer School of the Autonomous National University of Mexico or at another institution approved in advance by the Committee.

Applications for these grants are available from Professor Cauz, 330 Lovejoy or from Dean Downing, 206 Eustis, and must be filed by April 15, 1974.

### Education Meeting

On Tuesday, March 12, juniors who wish to apply for admission into Education 441 (Internship Teaching) for September, 1974, should attend the organization meeting at 6 p.m. in Smith Lounge. Runnals Union. The agenda includes an orientation to student teaching, prerequisites, field experience, and Jan Plan assignments to cooperating schools. Application forms will be distributed at the meeting, and appointments will be scheduled with the instructor. Enrolled students will know of their Jan Plan placements before the end of the current semester, in most cases, because of this meeting and cooperative planning which it allows. Students who are unable to attend the session must contact Professor Jacobson, 207F, Miller Library, before March 15th.

### Major Meetings

Freshmen are cordially invited to the meetings of all departments in which they may be interested to facilitate the selection of a major area of study. The schedule for these informal gatherings is the following for the week of March 7-14: **PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION**- March 8, 3:30 p.m. Tea, Smith Lounge, Runnals Union. **EAST ASIAN STUDIES**- March 11, 3:30 p.m., Tea, Smith Lounge, Runnals. **MODERN LANGUAGES**- March 12, 4:15 p.m., tea, Smith Lounge, Runnals. **ART**- March 13, 4:00 p.m., Tea, Painting Studio, Bixler. **ECONOMICS**- March 14, 3:00 p.m., Coffee Hour, Lovejoy 307. **PHYSICS**- March 14, 5:30 p.m., Supper—see Professor Metz for details. **EDUCATION**- March 14, 6:30 p.m., Open House, Dunn Lounge, Runnals Union. (Colby has no major in Education but this meeting is for those freshmen and other students who wish to enroll in the Education program.)

More meetings will be held the following week. See the posted schedules for details. Any student with questions about majors not listed on them is urged to consult with the appropriate department chairman.

The English Department will post special office hours for the week of April 8-12 for consultation with interested freshmen—in addition to the tea.

For those interested in Psychology, a statement describing major requirements and course offerings for 1974-75 will be available from any member of the department

**Found:** Someone's watch (probably male) from my fall American Literature 271 class. I don't want it. It is in my office. Robert Gillespie, English Department.

### J.V. Basketball

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| Bates 75   | Colby 81 |
| W.P.I. 66  | Colby 61 |
| Maine 73   | Colby 54 |
| Bowdoin 88 | Colby 90 |

### Women's Basketball

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Bowdoin 27         | Colby 35 |
| Bowdoin 46         | Colby 20 |
| Portland-Gorham 28 | Colby 31 |

### Outing Club News

Folks! The Outing Club is coming out of the woods! First off—pull out your calendars and mark down the following as red letter days to remember.

March 7—Send-off of the Katahdin Konquerers To Be! Time and place to be announced.

March 8-9—Acadia Trip: X-country, snowshoe, or walk! Sam Ehlers—leader, ext. 546.

March 12—Welcoming back of the Katahdin Konquerers!

March 13—General Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Keyes 105. Nominations for next years' officers will be accepted at the meeting. The list of officers running will appear in next week's ECHO and voting will take place on March 25 and 26th.

Also, a national Outdoor Leadership School Slideshow will be featured at the meeting.

March 15—Slide Show 6:30 p.m., Sturtevant Lounge (B.Y.O.S.—Bring Your Own Slides) Afterwards a fire and singing.

March 29-April 7—Possible, underlined, trail trip to Colby's section of the Appalachian Trail. If you are interested in this type of working, non-paying vacation contact a COC officer.

May 3-5—Woodsmen's Meet at Dartmouth.

Below is a list of the COC officers to you can gripe, complain, suggest, or ask questions of them. (Please note that next month the new officers will be elected.)

Jeff Hancock-President, ext. 524.

Dave Galvin-Vice-President, ext. 544.

Mary Sue Naegle-Treasurer, ext. 339.

Ann LeBlanc-Corresponding Secretary, ext. 305.

Riki Ott-Recording Secretary, ext. 439.

Paul Boghossian-Trips Advisor, ext. 507.

Nancy Noreen-Publicity, ext. 439.

Sam Ehlers-Calendar Coordinator, ext. 546.

Barry Davies-Equipment Room Manager, off-campus.

Jim Gibson-Trailmaster, ext. 544.

Now for another bit of news—the Outing Club Equipment Room. The room is located in Johnson basement and is open the following hours:

Mon, Tues., Wed., Fri.: 1-2 p.m.

Mon. thru Thurs.: 6-7 p.m.

(Note: No equipment goes out for the weekend before 6 p.m. Thursday night.) Some of you might wonder what is available for equipment. Here is a partial list: Snowshows, ice axes, x-country skis, rock climbing ropes and helmets, stoves, tents, pots and pans, canteens, canoes, paddles, lanterns sleeping bags and packs. Also we have magazines and books on many areas of outdoor recreation.

One last piece of news! The officers hold weekly meetings in the Equipment Room—6 p.m. Mondays. Everyone is welcome to contribute to these meetings.

For any last minute changes or spontaneous trips see the Colby Outing Club bulletin board outside the spa. (That's where the action is!)

### Saturday Night at the Movies, 1944

In case you missed Ingrid Bergman's Oscar-winning performance in *Gaslight* back in 1944, you will have another opportunity to see it this Saturday night at 7:30 in Lovejoy 100. To remind you of how things were back then and to round out your evening's entertainment, this classic thriller will be preceded by *News Parade, 1941* and by a Bugs Bunny cartoon, *Hare Force*. All of this is brought to you by all of us in English for the low, low price of 75 cents.

The evening's feature, *Gaslight*, is based on the Broadway-play *Angel Street* by Patrick Hamilton. Most of the action is set in an eerie Victorian house in London. Charles Boyer, part-time piano player, fortune seeker, and murderer, marries Ingrid Bergman, unsuspecting niece of the wealthy old lady he has just killed. Determined to secure the inheritance, Boyer executed an elaborate plan to drive Bergman insane. Moody photography coupled with extraordinary performances made this film well worth seeing.

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**Soviet Religion Film**

Jesus to the Communist World, a mission led by the Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, who himself spent fourteen years in Rumanian prisons for his faith and knows intimately the situation of the Church in communist countries, obtained a copy of a Soviet-made film depicting the alleged religious freedom in the Soviet Union. To this film documents were added showing the true state of the Church in these countries. The result, a half hour long film called *Russia's Silent Church*, will be shown on Monday, March 11 at 9:30 p.m. in Lovejoy 100. All are welcome. No admission will be charged.

**Artfest '74**

Artists, craftsmen, photographers:

Artfest '74, the nation's largest celebration of arts, is accepting applications from artists interested in participating in the festival. The festival will run for 10 days— June 28 through July 7, and will be held at MECCA, Milwaukee, Wisconsin's new downtown exposition and convention center. Each exhibiting artist is also eligible for part of the \$50,000 worth of prize awards that will be presented.

For applications write to Artfest, 1213 E. Brady St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202 or phone 765-0383 or 744-1563.

**Writing Competition**

The Drug Enlightenment Program is offering \$5,000 in prize money to thirteen winners. The competition consists in writing a half-hour, educational, entertaining, dramatic, radio script on the drug problem. Deadline is midnight May 31, 1974.

For more information write: F.I.C.U., Drug Enlightenment Program, 1147 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90035 and ask for the *Information, Rules, and Official Entry Form* brochure.

**Recruiting Schedule**

March 11—John Hancock Insurance Company  
March 12—Merrill Trust Company (Bangor)  
March 14—New England Tel. & Tel.  
March 14—Aetna Ins. Co. (Connecticut)  
March 18—IBM  
March 20—Jordan Marsh Co.  
March 20—So. Windsor, Conn. Public Schools  
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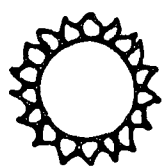
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526-2010

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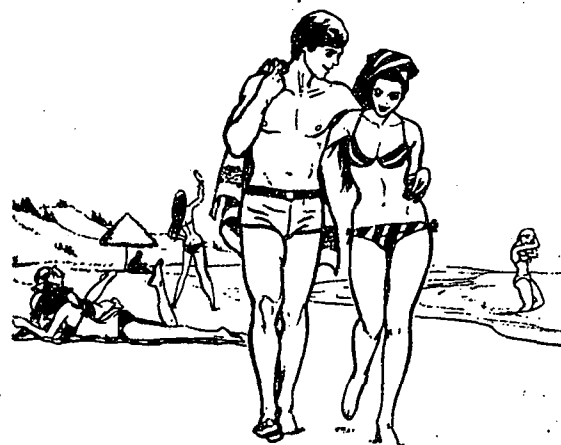
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8. \$50.00 credit account in your name at "The Button" — Lauderdale's leading after-hours club!
9. \$100.00 cash — to spend as you please!

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2. Round trip transportation (from winner's location).
3. Dinner for two at "The Windjammer."
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5. \$25.00 cash — to spend as you please.

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1. Contest open only to bonafide students of an accredited college or university.
2. Winners will be selected by the W.A. Wilholt Corporation, an independent judging organization. Winners will be selected at random and the decision of the judges will be final. A list of all winners will be available upon written request to New Era Records.
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6. Entries must be postmarked NOT LATER THAN March 8th, 1974.

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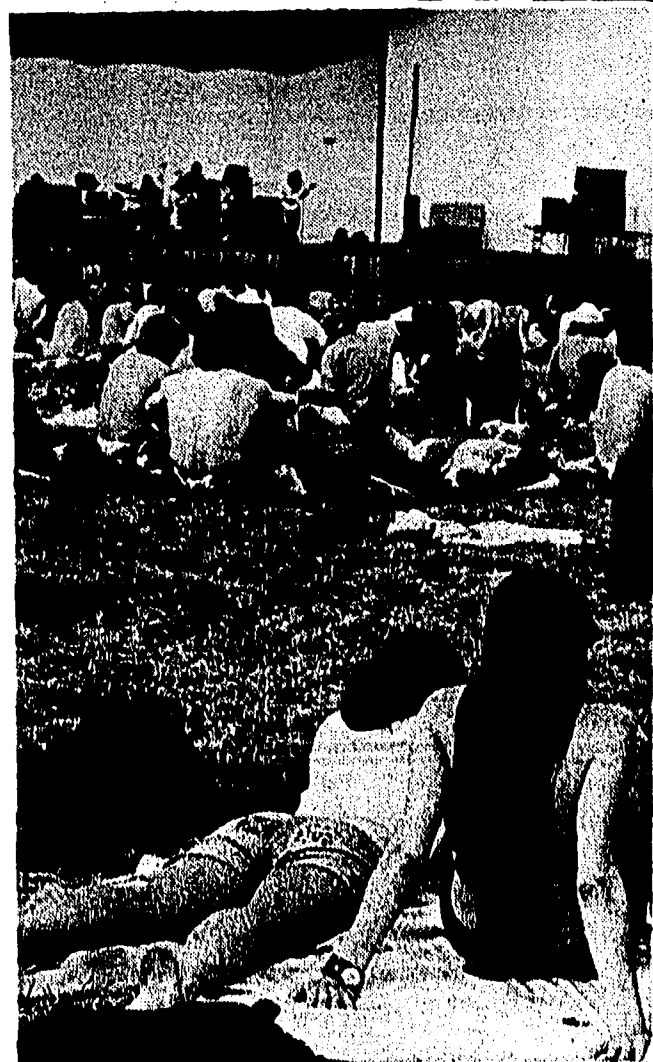
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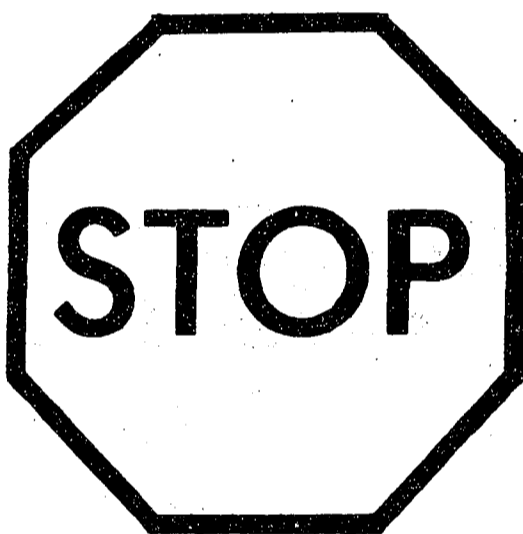
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