

# SWAMI, HOW WE LOVE YOU

Dr. Sean Sieglen, the Maine Representative of the Indian Master Kirpal Singh, will speak on the "Unity of Mankind through Spiritual Sound Current Meditation," Friday evening, March 15, at 7:00 in Given Auditorium.

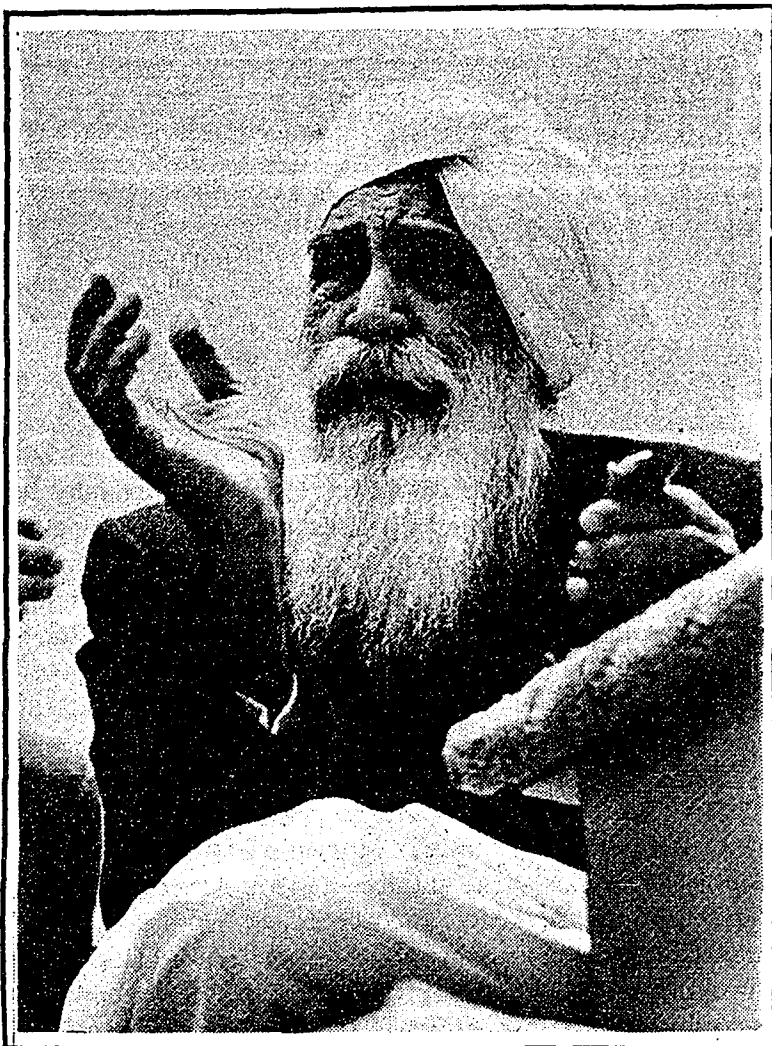
Dr. Sieglen is the group leader of Manav Kendra of Maine, an organization that promotes the unity of all men based on mankind's common spiritual essence. The topic will center on how Meditation of the Sound Current as practiced by most high Masters and Saints is the fulfillment of the essence of man. A great exponent of this spiritual science of meditation, Kirpal Singh of Delhi, India, personally taught this practice to Dr. Sieglen when they were both here in the United States in 1972, and just recently in India, when Dr. Sieglen attended the World Conference on the Unity of Man.

Very recently at the World Conference, the Master was host to more than 100,000 people from approximately sixty nations, and it was to this conclave that Dr. Sieglen joined as a delegate and spoke to the resolution-making panel. As all conferences in the past have been founded on the basis of religion, this conference was to be founded on the level of man—no labels interfering. Participation from high level religions, social and political leaders was very

promising. They included the Venerable Nichidatsu Fuji, a Buddhist leader from Japan; Inayat Khan, head of the International Order of Sufis; Yogi Bha-jan, head of the Sikh Dharma Brotherhood; Angelo Fernandes, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Delhi; Mini Sushal Kumer Ji, Jain leader; Dr. G.S. Pathak, the Vice President of India; Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, as well as many others.

Considered a great Saint by many religious and spiritual leaders across the world, Kirpal Singh has made three world tours, during one of which he conferred with Pope Paul in 1963. His sole driving spirit is to gather all men together to worship the Infinite. To further this goal, he has established Manav Kendra, Dehra Dunn, which is a system of "free hospitals, schools and nursing homes. With all whom Master has met, irrespective of caste, creed, color or position in life, he has exchanged the love born of his own knowledge of the oneness of man.

Dr. Sieglen has received a Ph.D. in literature and has taught in high schools and colleges for eleven years. His lectures culminated in a course entitled "Myths and Mysticism of East and West," which included studies from *The Gospel of Luke*, *the Book of Revelations*, *the Bhagavad Gita*, theosophy, Greek philosophy, Baba Ram Dass' *Be Here Now*, and



other similar works, in order to present an eclectic comprehension of the unity of man under one God.

Presently Dr. Sieglen is putting theory to practice at Manav Kendra of Maine situated on two hundred forty acres in Clinton. The center, in moving towards self-sufficiency, maintains two acres of gardens, a dairy farm for cows and goats, an orchard, saw mill, logging operations, with near future plans for a private school, hospital/dispensary, and religious spiritual library.

Arrangements have been made for Dr. Sieglen to speak to interested persons on a smaller basis at Dunn Lounge on the following morning, Saturday from nine until twelve.

press, the Lovejoy fellowship, and award accompanying it, are presented annually to a member of the newspaper profession who has "contributed significantly to the nation's journalistic achievement."

The Washington Post, under Mrs. Graham's leadership, is credited with being the main force in unraveling the mystery surrounding the Watergate scandal.

Following the June 17, 1972 Watergate burglary, members of the Washington Post Co. news staff, supported by Post executive editor Benjamin Bradlee and Newsweek editor Osborn Elliott, uncovered evidence connecting the break-in with the Nixon administration.

The Post's investigation continued relentlessly, undaunted by alleged "threats and needling" from the administration.

The paper was the first to show that the Nixon campaign funds were involved; the first to describe "laundering" of campaign money in Mexico; to involve former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former presidential appointments secretary Dwight Chapin, to unveil the political espionage in the President's reelection headquarters; and to connect the entire affair to ex-White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

In his book, "The Making of the President—1972," Theodore H. White reports, "It was the Post, more out of zest for the hunt than any political malice that made the Nixon administration its target. With gusto, total dedication and courage, its reporters made the Nixon administration their prey—and as they cried 'Tally-Ho,' the rest of the press pack followed."

In the midst of the investigation came increasing veiled threats, which later came true, that the administration might try to deprive the Post of television licenses in Florida. There were also attacks from the White House calling the Post's reporting "shabby journalism" and a "blatant effort at character assassination."

But, Mrs. Graham stuck by her reporters and her belief in the duty of the press. Her claim is that the press will become "the censor or the nursemaid of a weak and immature society" if bad news is suppressed. The Founding Fathers, she adds, gave the press a duty "to inform the people and promote the free flow of facts and ideas, however untimely or challenging, or disagreeable those facts may be.

## colby echo

COLBY COLLEGE WATERVILLE, MAINE

No. 15 Vol. LXIII  
MARCH 14, 1974

### commencement speaker named



The commencement speaker for 1974 has been named. He is William Dodd Hathaway, born February 21, 1924, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

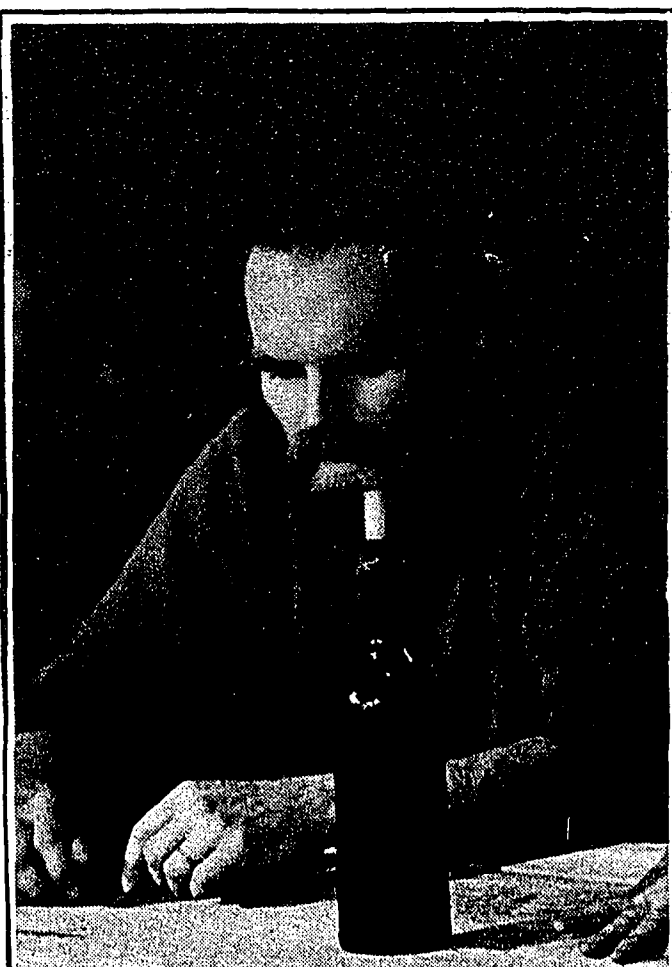
Hathaway was educated in Boston elementary and high schools, received his bachelor's degree from Harvard in 1949, and his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1953.

After graduation from law school, Hathaway practiced law in Lewiston, Maine. He was appointed Assistant County Attorney for Androscoggin County in 1955 and served in that post until he became Hearing Examiner for the State Liquor Commission in 1957, an office he held until 1961.

On November 3, 1964, Hathaway was elected Representative from Maine's Second Congressional District and was re-elected to four consecutive terms in the House of Representatives. From 1965 to 1971 he served as a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In January, 1971, he was appointed to the House Appropriations Committee.

Hathaway was elected to the United States Senate on November 7, 1972, and serves as a member of the Labor and Public Welfare and Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committees and the Select Committee on Small Business.

The Senator is a member of the American, Maine, and Androscoggin County Bar Associations. In 1968 he was presented the Distinguished Service Award by the Legislative Commission of the National Education Association. On November 7, 1971 he received the Annual Award of Merit from the National Association for Public Continuing and Adult Education.



### Into The Abyss

This weekend, the Powder and Wig Society will present one of the great Russian plays, Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths." The production will be performed this Friday and Saturday at the Waterville Opera House. Curtain is at 8 p.m. and tickets are \$1.50, available at the bookstore.

### GRAHAM Honored

The publisher of the Washington Post, Katharine Graham, will be honored as the 21st Elijah Parish Lovejoy Fellow at Colby on March 20.

The chairman of a \$200 million publishing empire, which includes Newsweek magazine, Mrs. Graham will speak and be honored at an 8 p.m. convocation in Runnals Union.

Named for an 1826 Colby graduate who is considered America's first martyr for freedom of the

## from the editors

One can't help thinking that it's a rather cushy life: come in several days a week, teach 2-3 courses (which you've been teaching for a few years; after the first couple you simply rearrange some pages in your sheaf of papers, amend a few, change the reading list (but not the authors)) for nine months a year, enjoy the relative somnolence of the Maine countryside, and devote as little time as possible to the college community.

The faculty at Colby College has failed, consistently denying and hedging its responsibilities. The 120 hour fiasco, which was shoved down the throats of students who had no opportunity to effectively resist the attack, provided that various options should be provided to students -- such as revamping courses, adding credits, increased emphasis for summer and extracurricular activities, individual augmentation. After two years little has changed: courses in humanities and social sciences still carry for the most part three credits, professors refuse to allow individuals to add credit to a course; most innovations are steadfastly resisted. The proposal to change to 120 hours was presented to skeptical students who were supposed to believe in the "good faith" of the faculty. Now, the cynicism seems to be justified. Until very recently, no standards of tenure and promotion existed, and the matter of ridding the college of blatantly incompetent teachers is still hushhush, for no professor will raise his voice in testimony that a colleague is of little value

To be accused of "pussyfooting," as one American governor would so succinctly put it, is a rather hard charge to swallow. It is with this in mind that this editorial is written. There have been too many assumptions accepted with no questions asked while too many real and vital issues beg discussion and imaginative definition. One of the most talked about, haggled over and least defined issues confronting this school is the black-white relations between students. Intelligent dialogue is needed; the problem did not end with the advent of black literature and history classes. Unfortunately, most members of the community would believe this to be true.

A great many misconceptions have been built up to the point of half-truths. One of the very best is the idea of racial prejudice on both sides of the fence. Granted, there will always be a few misguided individuals who believe that white is right of black is best. That their positions be upheld as the exemplars of this school's philosophic standpoint is dismaying and misleading. It is the opinion of the editors that most students are intelligent, mature adults, ready to confront the possibilities of "open" education. It is also held that most students come to Colby in order to broaden their intellectual horizons. More than this, most students come to Colby as freshmen, ready and willing to enjoy the stimulus of new ideas. This, of course, precludes the notion of a willingness to accept all people for what they are, regardless of color, creed or national origin. With this in mind, it is sad and senseless to hear so many cries of racism aimed at so many individuals.

To begin with, it is not so terribly old fashioned to assume the stance of egalitarianism in all fields of human endeavor. Higher education as the keystone to a better world is not so terribly unrealistic a viewpoint. To negate these philosophical views is to negate basic beliefs in the goodness of human nature. There is no attempt being made here to say, in effect, "Love me, I'm a liberal." We are not espousing the worn-out clichés of the 1960's. We

to students; the specter of his own neck seems to haunt him. This points to a serious problem in the faculty--essentially, a problem in leadership. The intense rivalries that divide the faculty on all issues, the backbiting on everything ranging from parking stickers to library budgets, suggest a pre-occupation with individual status rather than an effective cooperation with faculty and students for the betterment of the community.

Some will argue that there is nothing in the contract that says that a professor must attend social functions of the college, must be available often to students, must be participatory and visible in the college; and they are right. It is not so stated. But one of the features that the college so often applauds itself for is the "close student-faculty relationship." The ratio may be a good one, but the relationships are floundering. One believes, however, that the college is sincere in its desire for an affinity between student and mentor; indeed for a true community--which demands participation. The professor, like it or not, has an obligation, albeit unwritten, to act within that community on a variety of levels beyond the strictly academic, and not in absentia in his home. Such participation may take many forms and we are not to prescribe them.

But presently, we are paying our professors to be hermits. They escape from us repeatedly; we have often heard the laments of "such a workload;" seen the cancelled office hours, been subjected to slightly subhuman treatment, ad infinitum ad nauseum. Colby is a nice place to retire to--the campus is lovely, nobody bothers you, you don't have to be any great shakes educationally because no one will say a word to you and the voices of students are inaudible. The pressure is slight. What we are raising are our professorial geriatrics for the future.

There are notable exceptions, and many, to these remarks. Those people we applaud. What we seek is a co-operative spirit between students, administration, and faculty, and this demands that the faculty pull out the knives and embrace their colleagues, work for better education, and begin to fulfill their obligations. Perhaps then the faculty will no longer be a dead weight, but will take a challenging direction.

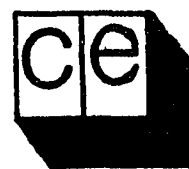
There are simply expressing basic humanistic values. There is nothing outlandish or outdated in that.

Recent outbursts of racial tension, although suppressed and disguised, reveal all too clearly the immaturity and closed-mindedness of the individuals involved. Asking for quiet in the dormitory or requesting respect for personal rights are both in keeping with school regulations and the philosophy of human dignity. To disguise resentment in terms of racial prejudice and/or purely personal grudges is to, quite simply, miss the point. The editors of the Echo really cannot believe that quiet hours were created for the harassment of anyone, black or white. In other words, to infringe on school policy is to invite a reprimand and this has nothing at all to do with racial characteristics. We must create some sort of sanity to a rather arbitrary set-up. Dormitory living, let us not forget, was created in order to breed tolerance, not contempt.

The editors of this newspaper, in keeping with good journalistic tradition, do not intend to take sides in this area. We are merely trying to keep a perspective with regards to this issue. This editorial is written in order to open our paper to all opinions, pro or con. All responses will be printed. It would, we feel, be very enlightening for all of us if feelings were aired in a civilized, mature manner. Perhaps it is about time we all stopped "pussyfooting" around so that we may face our own particular problems both as groups of one sort or another and as human beings. Apathy is bad enough but ignorance is worse.



FACULTATUS  
OSTRICHUS



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To the Editors:

The tone as well as the content of Jeff Frankel's "Bomb's Away" article, printed in your last issue, was extremely misleading. Particularly objectionable were its claims that the euphemistic and value-charged terms in which it supported demands for increased defense spending in some way represented the "reality" of the situation. We find that several important adjustments must be made in the view that the arms race is "inevitable" and that from a "theoretical point of view" this is not a "bad situation." But first, the claims of the U.S. defense budget as a whole must be dealt with separately from the SALT talks on disarmament, contrary to what the article claims.

We have not yet had a chance to see any research on the 1975 Budget, but if we assume that only the \$6.8 billion increase is an increase in strategic research, then presumably the \$85.8 billion 1975 defense requests are otherwise parallel to the 1974 requests. In that year the majority of new research was not strategic but tactical, designed for use in the kind of limited wars Henry Kissinger has always praised so highly. In 1974, 14 major domestic programs were either cut or planned to be cut, while 59% of total spending was used either for direct defense spending or towards paying for past wars and military expenses.

The "Kissinger detente" and Nixon peace rhetoric which the article mentions is actually a combination of several other tendencies partially concealed by that rhetoric, all of which are militarist and totally consistent with constant upswings in "defense." One of the continued support of the war in Southeast Asia under violation of the Paris Peace Talks. (Nixon violated them by recognizing only the Thieu regime and not the Provisional Revolutionary Government as well since Fall '73, Thieu violated then by beginning unilateral attacks on PRG held areas and following a policy which has officially refused to hold elections, as provided by the talks, illegally established a puppet government in Vietnam, as revealed by the Pentagon Papers. Yet the "Bomb's Away" article tells us "it would be a mistake to continue military reductions in a sort of post-Vietnam pull-back syndrome." We may have such a syndrome, but we are not yet in a post-Vietnam period.

Moreover, the enthusiasm of the Nixon Administration for defense spending of all kinds is a reflection not of necessity or reality, but of the influence of those who profited from the war, are still profiting from arms sent to Asia and Chile, and who cannot afford allowing nations to undertake economic and social development in a way which does not keep them under the control of the U.S. controlled network of International Corporations. They also profit from a strategic arms race whose "crackpot realism" is mired in a race which no one can win.

In any discussion of the arms race, the terms coined by Eisenhower, The Military Industrial Complex, should not be forgotten, nor the context in which it was originally used. Eisenhower pointed out that decisions are often made by people who themselves have a special economic interest in military development (i.e., military people thinking consciously or unconsciously of their future job with Pratt Whitney would like that company to stay healthy). This complex is buttressed by paranoia that sees defense spending as necessitated by an amorphous Communist threat.

In a situation where we can destroy each other several times over, we are incredulous that the Defense Department believes nuclear weapons can somehow be limited by "rules" of warfare that will allow the destruction of "military targets" only. The Vietnam War should have taught us the true meaning of the term "military targets," but unfortunately we have learned nothing. This is not an accident but a reflection of the fact that those who deceived us are still in power. The only possible answer to the nuclear mess seems to be some kind of gradual reduction in tension from gradual but

## letters letters letters

unilateral disarmament, abandoning our hollow preoccupation with being "number one." It is fitting, however, that Mr. Frankel chose a Jefferson quote which spoke of liberty in an economic metaphor ("the price of liberty"), for American liberty, lives, and power have always been bought and sold in the market place, even in Jefferson's day. An even more fitting description of modern America was given by Robinson Jeffers, a sometimes insane but often perceptive poet: "They are warming up the old horrors; And all they say is echoes of echoes."

David DiCola  
Ray Mazurek

To the Editors:

In outright indignation and righteous outrage I am moved to bring certain facts to the attention of the editors of this paper and inform the student body in general. I and a score of fellow students have committed ourselves to a semester's enrollment in a course required of majors. The simple instructor wantonly tampers with the inviolable unwritten Law of this long established and much regarded Colby College. But let me write it boldly: He "takes attendance!"

I could persuade with emotion; I could convince with reason. Yet surely no reader has the perversity to require such effects. Let me again speak plainly: There are two results contingent on the continuance of such an activity as "roll calling;"

1) The instructor becomes familiar with the names of students, associates names with faces, and begins to recognize students as individuals, contrary to the custom and inclination of our faculty caste, and detrimental to the anonymity cultivated by students, being their solace and support.

2) A landmark precedent is set toward recognizing the unconscionable attitude that students regularly go to class, or even that classes educate, or interest.

We all know what our school is. There is no pressure. Let us beware of what Camp Colby may become. Let us be stressed!

In principle, I remain  
Anonymous

To the Editors:

To begin with, I've never had a whole lot of faith in the good judgement of Colby boys and girls. Perhaps I lost my head, but I really had hoped that we might be spared from this dubious phenomenon of streaking that has swept the nation's campuses.

No such luck. Late as it may be we're finally getting on the collegiate bandwagon. Of all the exposed anatomy running around there seems to be a significant lack of backbones. Streaking quickly became a very easy act to follow only when the trend had become acceptable and established after a couple of solos by people not known for their common sense. And yet, even in the security of banality we encounter a mutation: the group streakers who presumably lack the courage for a solo run.

Now I'm not real sure what merit there is to this fad, but its effect would seem to come from the instantaneous shock value. To my mind, by way of announcements and rumors, and a widespread lack of individualism, Colby has successfully perverted a perversion.

Stephen Collins '74

To the editors:

Thursday March 7 from 9 p.m. until midnight the campus was overrun by streaking nudies, lasciviously displaying their privates in public. I think it's disgusting, immoral, and un-American. I'm uncertain whether this cancer is an offshoot of the back to nature movement or merely a fad sparked by the publicity which such activities have received on other campuses, but I would like to point out to all those "streakers" that there is more than one morality, and the morality which condones such action is contrary to the laws of this land.

Therefore as I write this letter I am naked.  
Are You?

Yours in perversion,  
A face in the crowd

To the Editors:

In the March 7th editorial concerning Student Assistants in the dorms the accusation is made that some SAs have neglected their responsibilities to the students in their houses.

I've been a Head Resident for five years, and I can think of only two instances in which Student Assistants have been negligent. Most of the Assistants and Aides I've worked with have been conscientious in looking after the safety and welfare of the students in their dorms. More than this, many Assistants and Aides are extremely generous and thoughtful in helping students with academic and personal problems, and their contribution should be recognized.

Life in the dormitories may not be as relevant, meaningful, and significant, etc. as it might be, but it's an injustice to blame the Student Assistants and the Deans for this.

Sincerely,  
R. Thorwaldsen  
New Dorms

To the editors:

Re: "Film in Maine"

Quite right. Movies shown in English 152 are not "open for general viewing." They're open to the *serious student* of film who:

- 1) Arrives on time: 3:00 p.m.
- 2) Does not talk
- 3) Does not smoke
- 4) Stays to the end of the movie.

Thank you,  
Betty Pestana  
John Mizner

To the Editors:

You're right. The times are a-changin' over at the Deans Office. That wasn't a picture of Kurt Vonnegut--or even Avery Schreiber--you carried on your front page last week. It was our own John Sweney. He may not be as versatile as Earl Smith, but he certainly knows a lot more about Dryden.

Is that just more of the same?

Willard G. Wyman  
Teacher of English 152,  
Section A

## The Smut Crusade

Alexandra Levintow

A rough draft of a proposed Obscenity--Pornography ordinance, the first such moral ordinance in Waterville, is now on the desk of Mayor Carey pending his approval.

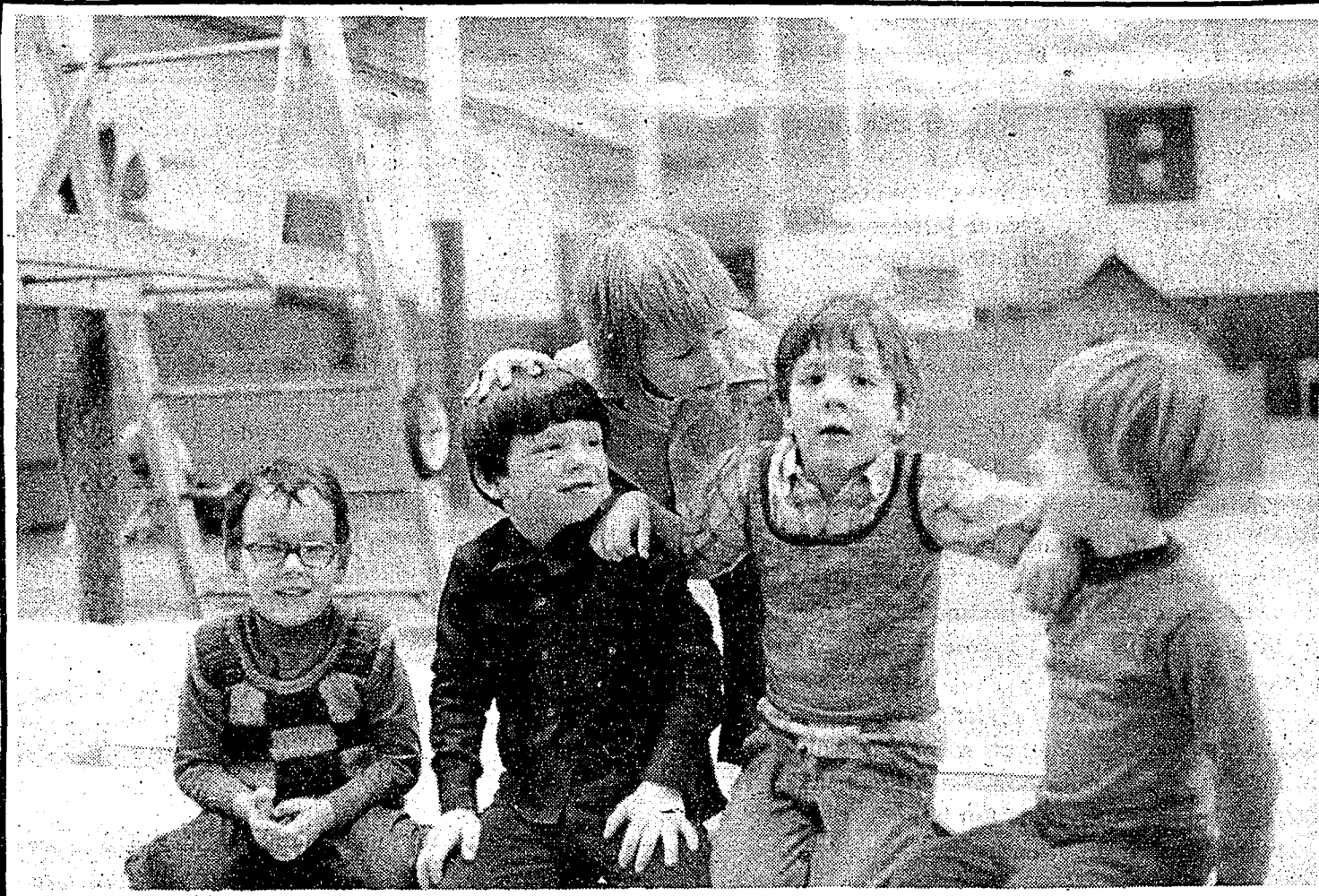
The draft, written by a Palermo attorney, was evolved in response to pressures put upon the city council to ban certain X-rated movies and literature from Waterville. The draft of the ordinance was drawn up as a result of a new power to the municipalities by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court now leaves it up to the individual towns to censor what they label as pornography.

The edict calls for an Ordinance Review Committee comprised of five elected members of the Waterville community to censor obscene material. It will be up to this committee to define such terms as nudity, obscenity, obscene performances and pornography. The Committee will review films, plays, books and magazines that come into the Waterville area.

This ordinance will have to be agreed upon by the majority of the community before it can be put into effect. City Solicitor John Taylor has been studying and revising the draft since February 27th to make it legally acceptable.

As Waterville has no municipal prosecutor, there is a question as to who has jurisdiction in these matters. There also exists the possibility that Waterville will not be able to enact Congress' ruling in such a manner, as the ordinance gives considerable power to the local Committee.

At this point, the City Council is not sure if the issue of the Obscenity-Pornography ordinance will be on the agenda for their March 19th meeting. This meeting is open to the community, and if you wish to find out if the hearings on this ordinance will be discussed, call the City Clerk's office (872-2561) after 2:00 p.m., Friday, March 15.



## Getting off on the right foot

Another bastion of femininity has fallen—the care of children. The Colby crusade at cracking this stronghold has been waged by some quite surprising people—four Lambda Chi's—John Faulkner, Jimmy Brennan, Joe Jackson and John Mosley. They represent this year's Jan Plan students who spent the month at the Waterville Head Start and Day Care Center. If you can believe it of these guys, their charges ranged in age from 2½ to 5—and sometimes as many as 65 of them! Child care isn't totally open to men yet—the representation is still low. More volunteers are needed.

The program, which was started in 1966, is a pre-school educational program for children from low-income homes and is tailored to meet the basic and special needs of individual children. The Center is currently located at 101 Water Street. With eight paid staff in its employ and children arriving any time after 8:30 a.m. and staying until as late as 5:30 p.m., the need for volunteers is necessarily great. Not only that, but the budget of the program must include the equivalent of 20% volunteer time to guarantee continued funding.

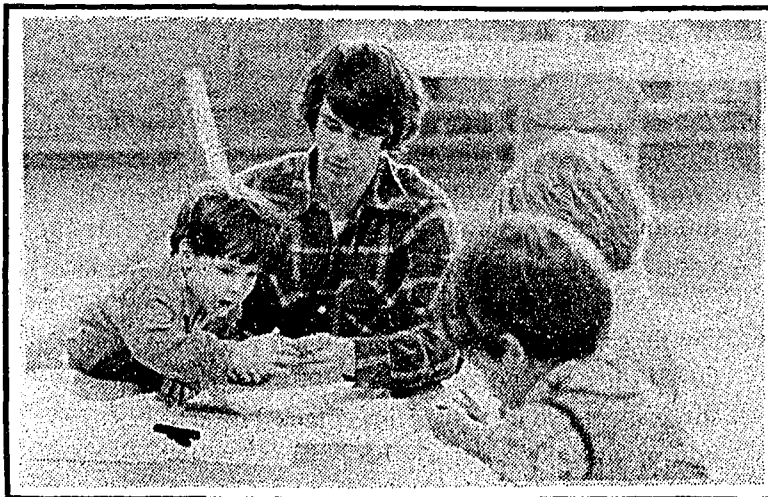
To become a volunteer is rather a simple matter. All that one need do is fill out a questionnaire which asks for one's interests: a wide-ranging variety is provided, from playing musical instruments or singing, to reading to the children, to putting on puppet shows, to working with parents, to clerical work—a variety of choice that allows for every interest. The rest you supply. And according to John Faulkner and Jimmy Brennan what you need to supply isn't hard to figure out—the children evoke it. It is, as an official brochure succinctly puts it, love, the talking *with* children and listening *to* them, the helping of the child to develop a positive self-image, and just physically being there—providing that needed companionship.

As Mrs. Janet Covell (wife of Coach Wally Covell) pointed out, many of the children come from broken homes, from single parent homes, from homes where the luxuries most of us knew as children are lacking. That there is a vicious circle of poverty cannot be denied—low incomes prevent many of the learning experiences that more fortunate children have. In the crucial early years of a child's life the presence of discord and the lack of instruction in the family can have a permanently dampening influence on the child.

The Day Care and Head Start programs are attempting to break this circle of poverty—to give these children happy, creative learning experiences they might not otherwise receive. Some argue that such programs are only instilling middle-class values in low-income children. The need to be loved, the need to express oneself

and be understood, the need to feel belonging, the need to feel secure and free from fear, the need to feel independent, the need to achieve and feel successful, and the need to develop a good self-image—such needs, and the desire to satisfy those needs on the part of the people associated with the program, can hardly be ascribed to the middle-class alone. Such class-conscious, academic arguments are worth nothing, as the students who spent January there will attest, when a child comes over seeking to find in them a father or a mother—something the children certainly weren't taught about—but something they naturally feel.

The program (which includes Head Start and Day Care) is quite comprehensive. For a long time day care programs were solely for getting



children ready for grade school. No longer is this the objective; rather the program seeks to develop a "more socially competent child." "Social competency," as defined by HEW, the funders of the program, is quite broad; it includes "cognitive and intellectual development" as well as "physical and medical development."

"Cognitive and intellectual development" starts at the Center in the classrooms. The children are broken down into four groups—the 2½ to 3's, the 3 to 4's and two groups of 4 to 5's—each with its own classroom. Each classroom has a teacher and assistant, and as many volunteers as are available. The educational program is by no means formal, rather a "learn by doing" approach is followed. For instance, playing with blocks can start to give children the concept of geometric shapes, and how one is different from the next. What goes on in the classroom is predominately "child oriented and teacher supervised." As a volunteer one is expected to get right into the activities—one isn't simply an observer or clean-up person. As Jimmy Brennan pointed out, the children are sometimes slow at starting to work on a project, but if given a little guidance or encouragement their interest is sparked and they can entertain themselves for hours. The activities include singing, water play, finger painting, story telling, cut and paste, carpentry, or whatever else a

volunteer or teacher might suggest.

The classroom experience tries "to build on the successes" of the child—to stress the positive rather than the negative. The "stimulation of verbal language" is also encouraged so that the child becomes familiar and comfortable with the language and is thus able to use it to express himself. Ethnic and racial pride is stressed (there are many Franco-American children enrolled) by having the children sing songs in different languages and telling them stories about foreign places. Weekly field trips to the library, fire department, post office and so on are made, and volunteers are really needed here.

The other objective of "physical and medical development" is pursued with equal thoroughness. The program makes provision for what it calls "small muscle control" and "large muscle control." Small muscle work is essentially table work: cutting and pasting, working with clay, playing with blocks and so on. Large muscle control is, as might be expected, outside playing: climbing, running and general rough-housing. The Waterville Center has a large basement in which all of these outside facilities are available, for winter time use. The purpose of these muscle control programs is to develop coordination. The afternoon session is essentially large muscle control play, with all the age groups mixed together.

The medical program, a very useful addition for low income children, is very thorough and completely free. Each child receives blood and urine analysis, X-rays, lead tests, all necessary immunizations, vision, hearing and speech screenings, and complete dental care. Volunteers are useful on trips to Thayer for these examinations.

The program is careful to help supply the children's nutritional needs. A mid-morning snack, a "Class A" school lunch (which the children can help to prepare) and a mid-afternoon snack are provided and supply about half of a child's daily nutritional needs.

The attempt at breaking the circle of poverty necessarily involves the parents. The program, as it is set up, is quite cognizant of this fact, and has taken care to include parents in the running of the organization. The Parental Advisory Committee, made up of past and present parents, is the most significant organization: it helps to decide the budget for the program; its members sit in on the interviews of prospective teachers; and it helps to develop programs for Day Care. Training sessions for parents and staff are offered periodically, or whenever a need expresses itself. Parents of the children are encouraged to participate actively in the program, and as of now, eight parents are in some way associated. The parent-child and parent-Day Care relationships areas are another possible concern of volunteers. Often volunteers will visit a child's home to talk to the parents to better understand the child and to sometimes help the parents to better understand their own children. Like much of what has been described here, such "field work" is very valuable and educational to the volunteer.

The influence this program has on the child is not yet known—the program's earliest participants are now only entering high school. It has been reported that the children are sometimes too well-adjusted upon entering school: the freedom to explore they had in the Day Care program is not provided with the rigid grade school curriculum. It is also not known if the program has had any influence on this "circle of poverty." Do the things the children learn at the Day Care Center find reinforcement at home? By the significant number of children now enrolled whose older brothers and sisters were once enrolled in the program, it appears as though parents look on Day Care and Head Start with favorable eyes. Volunteers are still needed though, especially since a new program of part-day care, for children whose parents work, will be incorporated this spring, meaning as many as 15 new kids. Your help can be for as long or as short as suits your needs, and in anything useful to the program (some Colby girls, for instance, are making wall hangings for the classrooms





Ernest Marriner

## Tending the Home Fires



resident-Emeritus J. Seelye Bixler has written an account of his presidency, now appearing in the fall and winter issues of the COLBY ALUMNUS. Though intended principally for Colby Alumni, that spirited narrative should interest present Colby students.

This brief account in the ECHO, the fourth in a series designed to show changes at Colby, cannot possibly compete with Dr. Bixler's own story, but is intended only to emphasize changes between 1942 and 1960.

Seelye Bixler became president when any innovations were dictated by the grim necessities of the nation's greatest war. Even before Bixler took office, men were leaving the campus for the armed services. When the fall semester opened in 1945, there were only 55 civilian men enrolled at Colby.

The first wartime adjustment was the acceptance of 500 uniformed men of the Army Air Corps, not as regular students, but into a special program of study dictated by the military. The college provided academic instruction, while military officers conducted training and supervised the barracks.

For those barracks Foss Hall on College Avenue became the principal housing and the army headquarters. That necessitated moving a large number of girls. The college obtained federal permission to purchase the scarce materials necessary to complete on Mayflower Hill two dormitories. Louise Coburn and Mary Low, and finish the front part of the Runnals Union for a few classrooms. Colby girls, in the fall of 1942, were thus the first students to be housed on Mayflower Hill.

Continuation of new construction could not resume until after the war, but between 1946 and 1952, when the final move was made with the opening of the Life Science building, there were finished Lorimer Chapel, Miller Library, East and West Dormitories, Roberts Union, Keyes Science Building, the Field House, the President's House and two fraternity houses. All of the other buildings now on the Hill have come since 1952.

Because President Bixler was an internationally recognized scholar, he was able to improve the scholarly status of the faculty more than had any of his predecessors. In bringing new scholars to the faculty he was able to seek aid from a worldwide acquaintance that included such leaders as Albert Schweitzer. This important achievement was by no means limited to faculty additions; it also included expansion of the hitherto limited plan for sabbatical leave, allowing the existing faculty opportunity for further study and research. Dr.

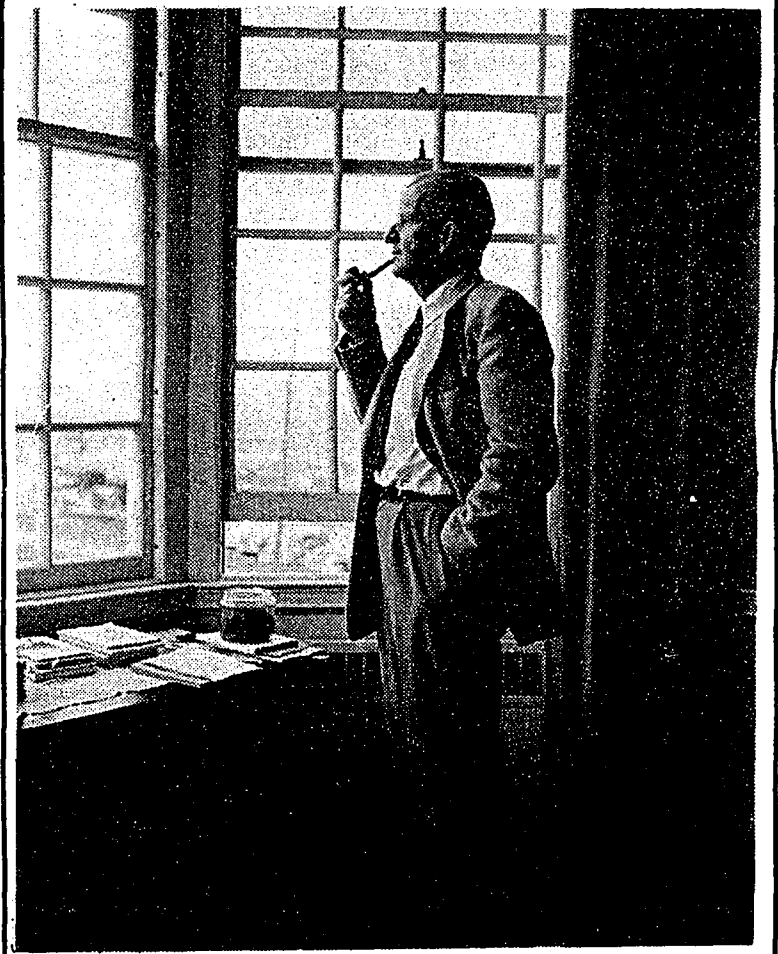
Bixler held no derogatory view of the faculty he found at Colby; he only insisted on making it still better.

Dr. Bixler's keen interest in art and music were manifested in the expansion of those fields in the Colby curriculum. Until his coming, music had been little more than an extra-curricular activity, and art had been restricted to an occasional course in art history. His bringing to the faculty of Sam Greene in art and Ermano Comparetti in music was the start of a movement that grew under James Carpenter, Peter Re and others into the Fine Arts departments today. The building to house art and music was appropriately named for Dr. Bixler. The President and his wife both played instruments in the Colby Symphony Orchestra, and the President persuaded Matthew Mellon to give the unique organ that now graces Lorimer Chapel.

From 1945 to 1949 a large number of veterans took advantage of the G.I. Bill to study at Colby. About one third of them had attended one or more years before the war, and returned to complete requirements for their degrees. Their academic performance was outstanding. Some who had nearly flunked out before they left for the armed services now got straight A's. Their classroom achievements were an inspiration to the younger civilian freshmen. The veterans were mature, battle-scarred men, and they demanded release from customary campus restrictions. That marked the beginning of the decline of "in loco parentis" at Colby.

At that time a wave of "college plans" was sweeping the country. Many an American college was grasping desperately for some spectacular innovation. For an entire year the Colby faculty studied various plans, and finally decided against anything to be called a Colby Plan. So no distinct innovation of that kind came until President Strider's introduction of the January Plan. Meanwhile the faculty concentrated on adapting new courses and new methods to the traditional liberal arts curriculum. Soon adopted was the "C" rule, raising the average demanded for graduation. Then came an escape hatch known as the Dean's major, whereby a student dropped from his major for failure to maintain the required average, could have a year of grace while trying to get the necessary marks. To the campus came the A. F. R. O. T. C., with its first two years compulsory for all male students until it was later made voluntary, and is now about to go. There was instituted a School of Nursing that had a very short life.

Dr. Bixler introduced important convocations to be held once in each student generation.



The first in 1953 had the title "The Liberal Arts in Illiberal Times" and had such noted participants as the president of Johns Hopkins, Marjorie Nicholson of Columbia, and Norman Cousins of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

In 1953 Colby also conducted a self-study, financed by the Ford Foundation. Entitled "A Climate Favorable for Learning," it sought to determine those factors which promoted learning on the Colby campus and those which hindered it. Some of the startling findings of that survey might interest present Colby students. Copies of the full report are available at the college library.

It was not Women's Lib that emancipated Colby girls; it was the Second World War. When the autumn of 1943 saw only 55 civilian men in college, the women took over. For the first time girls were editors of the ECHO and the ORACLE, headed the Christian Association and the Outing Club, and promoted social events. The result was what only prejudice had so long prevented. The girls exercised leadership just as well as and often better than the men. America's greatest war was the battlecry of freedom for Colby women. Never again would they be second class citizens.

This fourth installment ends a brief account of changes at Colby between 1820 and 1960. Those changes have been a kind of arithmetic progression compared with the geometric rise under President Strider, changes with which present students are familiar, and in the making of which some of them have had a part.



# Stairway to Heaven

Kathy Swanson

Academic tenure, the promise of job stability for teachers following a probationary period, evidences the high regard American society has for the teaching profession. The Principle of Academic Freedom and Tenure was first formulated by the American Association of University Professors for the following reasons according to F. Machlup, *Encyclopedia of Education*:

- "1) To make the academic career more attractive;
- 2) To avoid the distraction of permanent job-hunting by insecure scholars;
- 3) To encourage the scholar to express, without fear of losing his job, views which may offend the sensibilities of influential members of his academic or civil community."

While the AAUP cannot enforce any claim to tenure its stated principles have been accepted as a "moral standard" (Machlup) by most colleges and universities which either adopt this standard into their own institutional regulations or at least observe it in practice.

Each college implements this "moral standard" differently. Until recently, Colby's tenure "procedure" was loosely defined. A new faculty appointee would come to Colby with a seven-year probationary period. Within these seven years, his department would recommend that he be considered for tenure. The department chairman was responsible for gathering information relevant to his candidacy for tenure and presenting the case to the Academic Council, the committee of all full-ranking professors and the dean of the faculty. The Academic Council would make its recommendation to the president, and the president with the Board of Trustees would make the final decision. If the probation period expired without the appointee's being given tenure he had to leave.

The problem with the procedure as such was that each department conducted the tenure preliminaries as it saw fit. In some cases, the department chairman handled the entire affair while other chairmen consulted all the members of their departments; student evaluations were consulted in several departments but not in others; ultimately, the cases brought before the Academic Council had differing degrees of objectivity and comprehensiveness.

The local AAUP initiated action for a written outline of tenure procedures at Colby and in the spring of 1973 it was approved by faculty and administration. Professor Bassett, president of the local chapter, says that this document on personnel action policy "democratizes the tenure process at Colby," by specifying what procedures and what references must be employed to present a tenure case to the Council. The statement explains that in the fall "each academic department will determine... which members of the department are to be considered for reappointment, promotion, and/or tenure." Then a departmental committee, composed of at least three faculty members from within the department or from related disciplines, "qualified to judge the candidate's qualifications," proceeds to "consider the merits of the candidate based upon a dossier of information relevant to the candidate's capabilities, qualifications, and performance. In all cases other than initial appointments and first reappointments, it is essential that systematically obtained student ratings be included in the dossier." The departmental committee votes and sends its recommendation to the Dean of Faculty who presents all the material to the Academic Council. Dossiers on each faculty member must be kept up to date with student evaluations and individual faculty members' comments. It is the respon-

sibility of each faculty member to keep his chairperson informed of his "publications, special assignments, accomplishments outside Colby, honors received, etc."

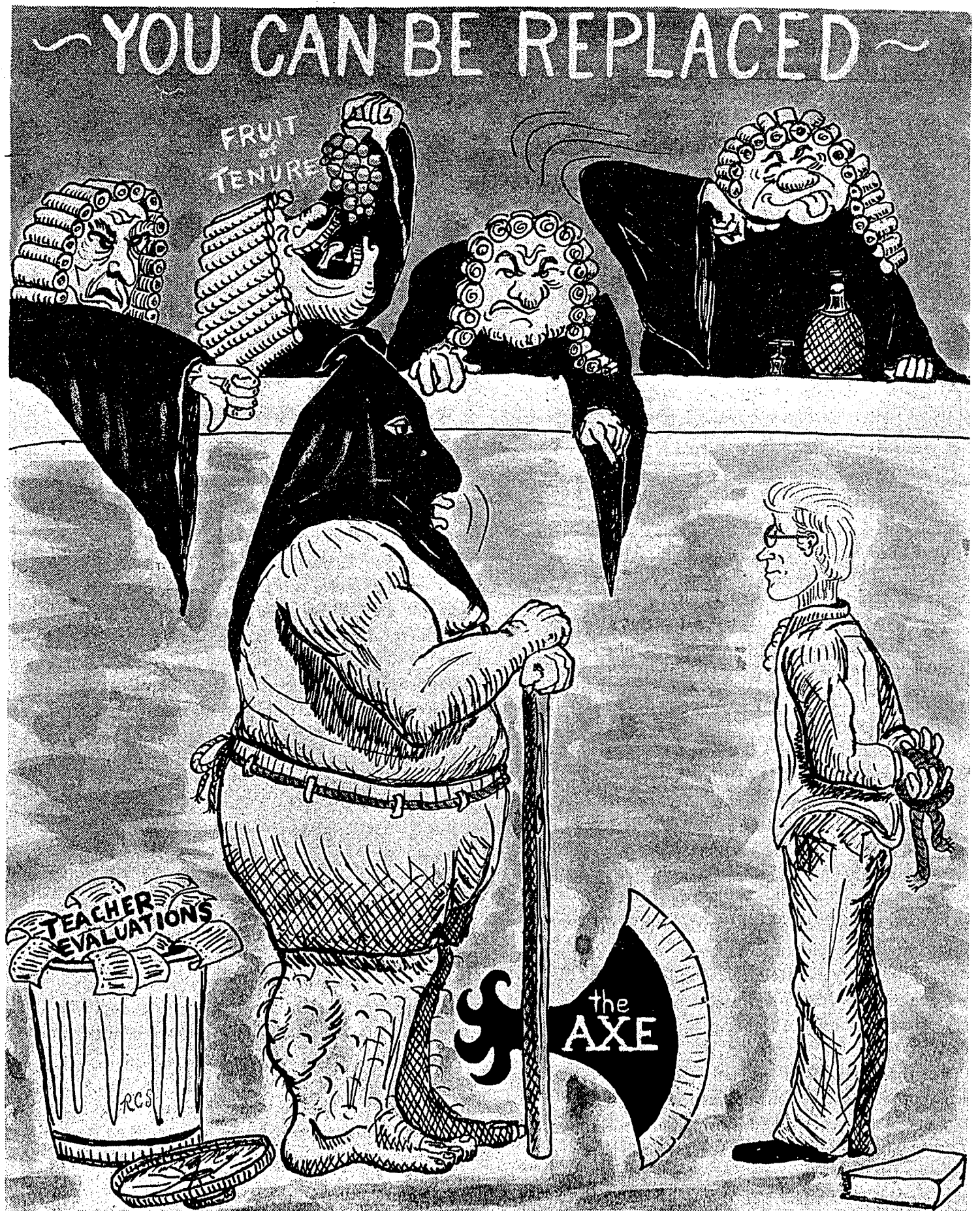
The procedure, then, is recorded and agreed upon. But Colby's tenure problems are not significantly alleviated. Professor Geib feels that the procedures outline does not go far enough. The Academic Council's final recommendation is decisive and the recent documentation makes no reference as to how the Council should reach its decision. "The situation is analogous to an iceberg wherein part of it is above water and viewable but the other, perhaps more important part, is submerged and only viewable through the murk."

Bruce Cummings, who was dissatisfied with the teacher evaluation process at Colby when he

administration maintains this is not a quota system and is not applied on the departmental level, but it seems that if a department has six men and four are tenured there is no chance for the two probationary appointees to be granted tenure however superior their qualifications may be. Finding new faculty becomes a difficult chore for the department chairman when the tenure prospects for new appointments are so grim.

Dean of Faculty Paul Jenson believes that "the real problem is a definition of criteria." Student evaluations, publications, institutional requirements, comments from departmental colleagues, and advisees' evaluations are all considered in granting tenure, Jenson says, but it is difficult to weigh these criteria properly.

Finally, there are faculty members, tenured



"Nothin' personal, bub, but their quota is my quota"

sat with the Board's Educational Policy Committee in the fall of 1972, finds the section dealing with "systematically obtained student evaluations" less than adequate. While it requires each department to conduct a teacher-course evaluation program there is no specification as to how student evaluations are to be valued or weighted in the final decision to grant tenure. Cummings believes, "Student views should not merely be 'considered' but rather they should be registered and in some way binding. If the primary focus at Colby is classroom instruction, the student has to be the primary resource for teacher evaluation."

Several department chairmen expressed the feeling that the primary tenure problem at Colby is not with uniform procedure but with the administration's "policy parameters," specifically the application of the 2/3-tenured/ 1/3-untentured faculty staff "guideline." The "guideline" is used to insure "new blood" in the faculty ranks but department chairmen find that the policy hurts the small departments within the college. The

and untenured, who dislike academic tenure in principle. They submit that tenure violates the dignity of their profession in allowing job security for mediocre teaching. Professor Bancroft states that "the concept of tenure is over applied. The college in granting tenure agrees to support the professor for the remainder of his productive career. The professor's obligation is far from clear. In many cases he recognizes no commitment beyond carrying out his routine teaching duties." It seems Colby is guilty of "putting the cart before the horse" with the tenure problem; faculty and administration have agreed on "due process" but they have neglected the philosophy behind the mechanism. What are our primary concerns and goals in awarding or denying tenure? How do we choose relevant criteria and how do we weigh them relatively? Does Colby's tenure-evaluation system insure fine instruction after tenure has been awarded? Colby's administration, faculty, and student population have collectively neglected the serious consideration which these and other

please turn to page 11



## REVIEWS

## Roger Hatch

The Coffee House opened several weeks late this semester, but Friday night's premiere was well worth the wait. Orchestra Luna, a seven-piece band, put on a superb show which was the most professional effort that Coffee House aficionados have witnessed all year.

Richard Kinscherf, on lead vocals and electric piano, led the group into a smoldering first set, which lasted a good hour and a half. In a clear voice which could have passed for soprano, he belted out lyrics which were every bit as fascinating as the music. The songs were mostly originals, but very good originals, with themes which ran from comic satires to hilariously absurd fantasies. The two female vocalists, Lisa and Liz, complemented Kinscherf with convincing harmonies and theatrics. Meanwhile Scott Chambers on bass and Don Mulaney on drums giggled to each other endlessly, somehow managing to provide a rhythm section which was loud but solid. Randy Roos on electric guitar was the group's most outstanding musician, though his theatrics in comparison to the rest of the members were about as zesty and exciting as a peanut butter sandwich—without the peanut butter. His guitar work was an absolute pleasure to listen to. Especially in the more jazz-oriented pieces, he performed dazzling solos which were marked not only by his speed but by his sense of harmonic structure. The zaniest member of the septet was Peter Barret. Wearing a beret and sunglasses, he looked as if he accidentally took a wrong turn on the way to a jam session with Che Guevara. Appearing on stage only on rare occasions, his main contribution was a series of monologues which were extremely funny and devoid of coherence and meaning. The group as a whole was strangely reminiscent of the latter-day Kinks, with the emphasis not only on good music but on using theatrics and lyrics as media of expression. The highlights of the first were the proverbial "Lullaby of Broadway" and a Caribbean-flavored piece entitled "Walking Home."

The second set featured more improvisation and gave Randy Roos a chance to break free from the rigid structures of the first set. He composed one of the more melodic instrumentals of the evening, a song which sounded slightly McLaughlinesque with his guitar using a combination of sustained notes, fast fingering, and intricate chord changes. Kinscherf was an adequate accompanist on piano, though his talent seemed to be more in his voicebox than in his fingers. Mulaney, who also played keyboards on one song featuring the flamboyant Liz on vocals, composed a selection in which he did a drum solo whose only fault was that it was too long. For a change of pace, Roos, Chambers and Mulaney performed "Allegretto" from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. This was also a bit drawn out, though Roos and Chambers showed that they could handle classical music as well as jazz and rock. The second set was brought to a close by the rousing "You Gotta Have Heart" which left the audience screaming for more. The band obliged, doing a previously unperformed piece that personified the atmosphere of "bon vivant" and hilarity which marked both the musicians and the audience.

Congratulations to the Coffee House for providing another example of fine Boston talent. Just as the Bromfield Street Band, also from Beantown, appeared at the Coffee House twice last year, perhaps Orchestra Luna will return again in the near future. The sooner the better.

## Shelley Weiner

*Les McCann-Layers* (Atlantic) Remarkable. Everything on this album is McCann. The album is divided into two sections: "Songs from Boston" and "Songs from My Childhood" and the opening the second side appears rather disappointing in comparison. Certainly, "The Harlem Buck Dance Strut" is a meandering cut reminiscent of some of the more hopeless moments of Lloyd McNeill and his abysmal guitarist, Allan Gittler. But the album does relax and soothe. It is not great but it is mellow. (\*\*\*\*½)

*Todd Rundgren-Todd* (Bearsville) What am I to make of this? The long cut on the first side "The Spark of Life" is loud, obnoxious but arresting. Many thought I was completely nuts to have liked *Something/Anything?* as much as I did. There's something terribly inventive and silly about this guy—he's got a warped sense of humor and you just can't believe he does the sort of things he does. Now, this song "A Dream Goes on Forever" is quite pleasant, typically Todd Rundgren-sentimental. But I get the feeling Mr. Runt spreads himself a bit

## music

thin. There's not enough here to merit a double record set. The whole of sides three and four have nothing worth listening to. The only redeemable song, if one may call it that, is "Sons of 1984," which features the many voices of at least 500 New Yorkers, singing at the top of their soot-filled lungs. But Todd ends up cuddly in "The Last Ride"—all right—forgive and forget, Todd. I'll give you \*\*\* and expect you to be a good boy on your next *single* album. (get the hint?) *Marshall Tucker Band—A New Life* (Capricorn) It's a pleasure to hear blues played again with freshness. "Too Stubborn" is interesting musically and vocally. It nearly sounds like, strangely enough, a 1950's love song, except for the moaning pedal steel guitar, played perfectly by Toy Caldwell. "Another Cruel Love" moves with a sharp horn section and the clear voice of Doug Gray. Versatility abounds—but, sometimes, the talent gets out of hand and the band ends up wasting two or three minutes on absolutely useless riffs. They are a near-great group but the shadow of the Allman Bros. haunts them. (\*\*\*\*½)

*Seals and Crofts—Unborn Child* (Warner Bros./Reprise) Side one is good old innocuous S&C fluff. But the other side certainly picks up the pace a bit. The short but sweet "Rachel" tells a whole story in seven terse lines and the next cut, "King of Nothing," is pleasant but the Herb Alpert horns spoil the mood. "Ledges" is typical S&C Ba'hai-inspired—the melody and voices really save any Seals and Crofts album from the junk-heap. They really are very good musicians but, why have they written all this extraneous drivel. Please, S&C, don't disappoint me again. Regretfully yours..(\*\*)

*Joni Mitchell—Court and Spark* (Asylum) Hey, whaddya know? Joni Mitchell can rock out—listen to "Raised on Robbery". And "Twisted" is really an inspired piece of foolery. After one side of the album, I am quite pleased with this fabulous lady's new style. She's sexy bold and—well, *sexy* is the right word here. Joni's vocals have improved tremendously over the past five years. She's infinitely more confident and the voice has a mellow middle-range and her whole performance is warm and cozy. The upper-register has lost much of the squeak and reediness evident in earlier productions. "Help Me" is a sophisticated statement of undecided love—should I or shouldn't I let go of my freedom? The trans-Atlantic sadness and desperation of "People's Parties," followed by a very undisguised appeal for the right man, "Same Situation," are two of Joni Mitchell's greatest achievements. The rolling "Car on the Hill" can only be described as melancholy and eerie by turns. She has chosen to use male voices and it fills out and extends the background production. I wish I could write a poem, I wish I had more room, I wish I could..Anyhow, three cheers and \*\*\*\*\* (that's five big ones—I wish I could give \*\*\*\*\*) for the lovely lady.

## Ed Kemp

All is darkness in the chapel. A Baroque prelude has subsided along with our rustlings. After a long pause, flickerings of light along the walls announce the approach of the first narrator (Havard Jones) carrying an oil lantern up the aisle. He ascends the pulpit, sets down his lantern, and as the soft glow warms his face, he quietly opens Dylan Thomas's lush poetic drama. . . "To begin at the beginning. . ." *Under Milkwood*, Dan West's latest in a series of fine student productions, was brightened throughout the evening with carefully staged effects like these. Great ingenuity of characterization and lighting kept our day among the assorted inhabitants of a small Welsh seacoast village alive with vivid theatrical moments. But the challenges of the chapel playing area, along with difficulties of language and rhythm, plagued the production and at times made one too uncomfortably aware of its two and a half hour length.

Each actor had a variety of tasks to perform, including both narration of the rich poetry and dramatization of a number of townspeople apiece. In execution of both these responsibilities, I am bound to say that the women of the cast had more consistent success than the men. Yolanda Hawkins, in the roles of some of Llareggub's seamiest women, was outstanding, with a clear, expressive voice which did justice to dialect, song, and narrative alike. Her rival for the affections of Mr. Waldo, Martha Bernard, also swept through her checkered career as whore, gossiping neighbor, and cowshed-bred Bessie with solid characterizations. Especially humorous among these was her waspish, starchy Mrs. Ogmores-Pritchard, making absolutely sure that noses were blown only in the garden and birdwatchers didn't scatter feathers all over her immaculate rooms. Jayne Osler's ladies, on the other hand, tended to be a little sweeter, although she also had no trouble convincing us of her nagging little girl, her school-marm-temptress, or her regular-as-clockwork old woman.

Among the men, the greatest animation was evidenced by the several town reprobates, to whom Bill Yoder brought a slap-dash style and an incredibly mobile face. His Nogood Borjo, who wants to be good in an off moment, was given great human appeal. Havard Jones made a fine postman, delivering mail and cheerful malice, as well as achieving some very funny scenes as the secret wife-poisoner. His delivery of the poetic narrative, however, was repetitious, slowing down the pace of the play with no particular gain in color or

## drama

intensity. Most disappointing, though, were Dan West's own unrealized, flat characters who tended to be more like Dan West than Welsh locals. Whether playing the verse-sprouting preacher, Mr. Jenkins, or the good-natured town drunk, Dan had little to give us but his own smiling face, smiling unfortunately at some of his own lines. His old Salt, Captain Cat, had little saltiness; and in his memories of dead Rosie Probert, none of the inherent pathos of their relationship came through.

The chapel's acoustics must take the blame for some of the lost lines, but it cannot be charged with the inept staging. A great deal of the action was quite invisible to a majority of the audience, while even potentially visible scenes were blocked by columns and other actors. On the whole, the interesting potential of the chapel playing area was used with ingenuity, action taking place in the balcony, the aisles, the pulpit, and about the partitions. These diverse locations required special lighting, and Robert Bell performed his job with brilliance. In fact, the lighting did more to enhance the fluidity of the play than any other factor, gliding in and out of action or narration with much subtlety. Beautiful effects were also created for sunrise and sunset, lighting up the back wall of the chapel and the organ pipes with shades of rose and blue.

Despite the brilliant lighting and many scenes of humor and fine characterization, however, *Under Milkwood* failed to achieve more than the sum of some very good parts. The mingling of narrative and action was imaginative, but marred

## FOCUS:

### College Theatre

Candace Burnett

Shortly before Christmas vacation, the Committee to Study Performing Arts at Colby was formed upon the request of the Committee to Study the Future of Colby. CSPAC is chaired by Professor Archibald; faculty members include Ms. Mitchell, Professors Suss, Withom and Re; students include F. Stevenson, Nick Ballas, John Orefice, Martha Bernard and Candace Burnett. The Committee was officially asked to study a possible performing arts facility on campus and tentatively asked to find a successor for Professor Suss who is leaving Powder and Wig and to investigate a dramatics program.

As happens in any committee, progress has been rather slow. Professors Suss and Re and Ms. Mitchell have presented their ideas for

Our findings revealed that Colby is quite behind the times with respect to drama, and should take immediate steps to correct this situation if the college hopes to uphold its educational policy of meeting the needs of its students as effectively as do the colleges which were visited.

The survey list consisted of the following schools: Clark University, Holy Cross, Amherst, Springfield College, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Emerson, Lowell State, Harvard, Trinity, Wesleyan, and Middlebury. A short summary of

our findings reveal how far Colby stands behind these schools in the area of dramatics.

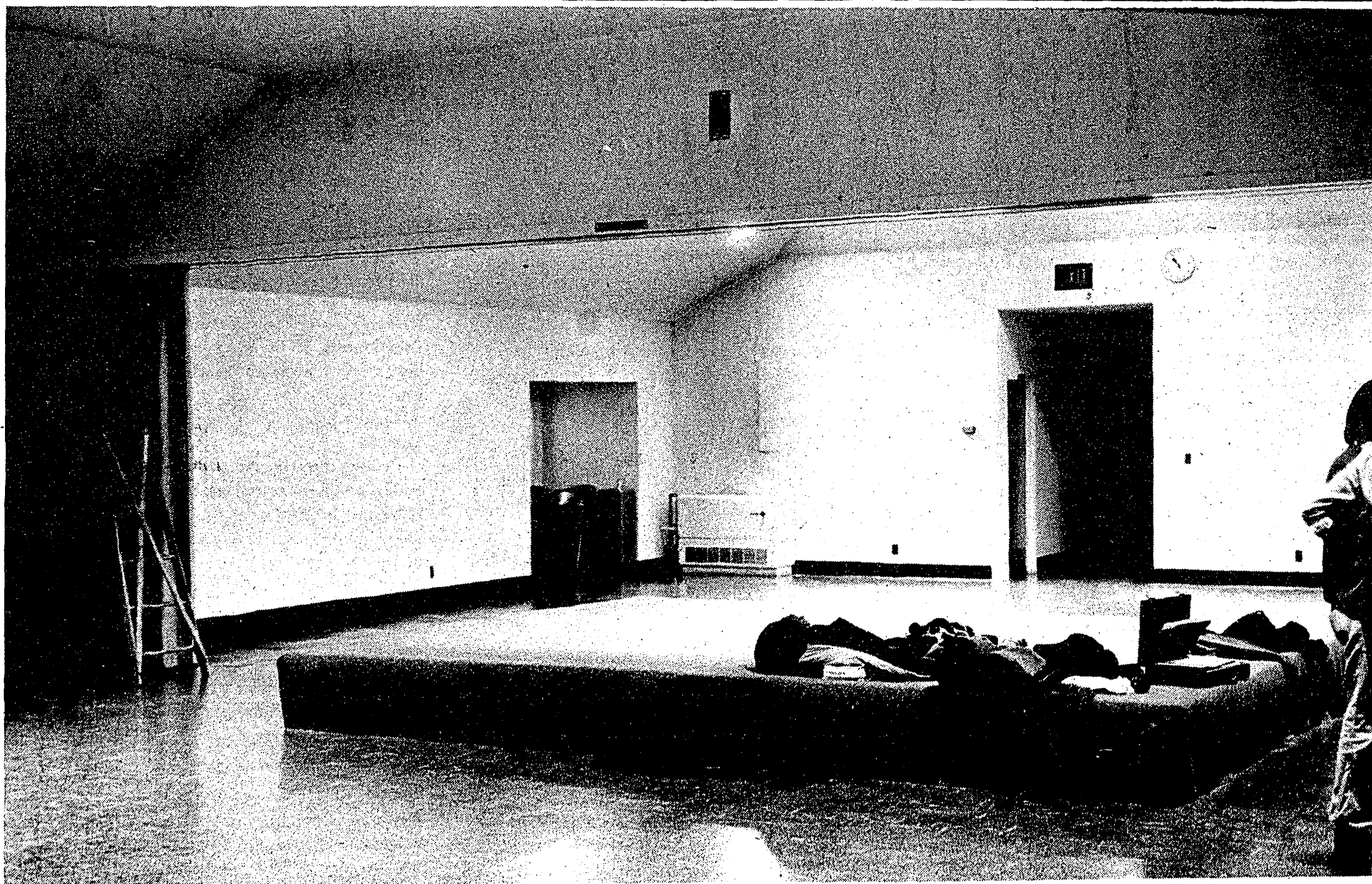
1) In eight out of twelve schools, drama constituted a very strong major, and the presence of such a major was completely supported by these colleges.

2) In every college (except Harvard) studio courses were given on an accredited basis, whether or not there was an actual major in drama.

3) In every case drama was considered as an autonomous entity—both politically and financially—free from the direct influence of

or as an activity morally unfit for a college environment must be dismissed. A dramatics program will flourish only because of the educational competence and success exhibited by the instructors appointed and the interest of students and community. Harvard claims that every one of its graduates has been involved in some form of dramatic production during their college careers. Wesleyan states that over twenty-five percent of their student body uses their theatre facilities *per semester*. Student interest and talent at Colby is continually being proven. This semester alone, one student production "You're a Good Man Charlie Brown" has been successful, and five more—"Lower Depths",

"Under Milkwood", "Can-Can", "Thurber Carnival" and "You Can't Take It With You" are in the making. The productions depend entirely on Student Government and private funding for their economic support. The productions must use far from adequate facilities for production location. For the most part, success rests entirely on the talent of untrained, yet ambitious students. These students, plus



facilities which will best fit the needs of their respective areas. The Committee as a whole feels that one facility, with one auditorium, could not possibly meet the needs of each area in an effective manner. Immediate attention, then, is being focused on drama, with small scale improvements suggested for music and dance. Questions pertaining to the location of a theatre in a renovated Runnals Union or to the construction of a new complex remain unanswered at this point. The Committee is in the process of finding two architects who would each propose both renovation and new construction possibilities.

Meanwhile, the Committee is also seeking applicants for the position of director, who, combined with theatre people here at Colby and with outside consultants, would tentatively determine the direction of the drama to be housed in the future theatre.

In order to aid in the future course of dramatics at Colby, John Orefice, President of Powder and Wig, and this reporter visited twelve liberal arts colleges comparable in size and policy to Colby. Our aim was to investigate the history, personnel and course offerings of their dramatics programs and to present our information to the Colby Community.

other departments.

4) In nine out of the twelve schools, the drama program was provided with thoroughly adequate facilities which encouraged the expansion of the programs. The other three schools had immediate, concrete plans for the building of better facilities.

Every professor interviewed emphasized the fact that the performing arts were an integral part of a good liberal arts education. Professor Shroeder of Clark University asserted that a school which does not recognize the needs for a dramatics program is committing "academic suicide." Several professors commented that confining the study of theatre to the classroom, without providing practical studio work is like studying Biology or Chemistry without laboratory experience. Professor Boughton of Amherst emphasized the point that theatre training benefits not only those who will perform or work production, but also those who will become "good audiences."

From the academic standpoint, then, a drama program consisting of lecture and studio courses, resulting in a wide range of performances, is unquestionably as important as any of the majors and programs now offered at Colby. Any thought of dramatics as recreation

those who make up their audiences, should be offered a facility and a program to encourage their creativity.

If Colby is to uphold the educational philosophy which has guided its expansion, dramatics must be given immediate attention. Otherwise, the college risks the charge of hypocrisy by those students and prospective students who read in the Colby Catalogue '73-'74:

*Colby has continued to explore the possibilities of the liberal arts, experimenting with educational innovations—enriching the traditional liberal arts program while remaining responsive to a changing universe. (p. 8)*

The building of a performing arts facility and the formation of a drama department would reassert Colby's tradition of "educational innovations" and response to a "changing universe" in which the performing arts are considered fundamental in the development of a creative, educated individual. These are the recommendations before the Committee to Study Performing Arts at Colby. Work is underway and support is needed. The Committee to Study the Future of Colby meets in May and, by that time, there should be no question that the advancement of the performing arts must be one of the College's top priorities.





## A Can of Worms

Susan Francis

Two years ago in February, the faculty voted to return to 120 credit hours, 15 of which would be "flexible" by being earned in three ways: 1) through conventionally graded courses, 2) on a Pass/Fail basis or 3) by satisfactory completion of one or more independent not regularly scheduled programs. Such programs must be approved by a student advisor and by an appropriate faculty/student committee. Examples of such programs include intern or apprentice programs in government, in laboratories, in editorial offices, etc." In addition, a provision on course credit augmentation was introduced.

Student Government at the time was strongly opposed to 120 for several reasons: 1) under 105 academic performance had been improved, indicated by an increase of students on Deans List and higher grade-point average, 2) four courses per semester was considered a better system emphasizing quality and one used by many other colleges, 3) 120 would cause a drop in extracurricular participation, 4) first semester was too short for a five course load, 5) no one class had graduated under 105, indicating insufficient evidence to warrant a return, 6) 120 would increase faculty load. Nonetheless, enough faculty felt that there had been a "dilution and degradation" of the degree and the motion passed 61/48/

Vice-President Pullen, one of the more outspoken advocates of 120 feels the flexible 15 (FF) idea was a way of arguing a return to 120 and avoiding the strict system existing before. Bruce Cummings, student rep. on the Educational Policy Committee at the time, says that FF was a "compromise measure and a way of challenging students by not giving them the same old hash." He abstained from voting on the EPC motion because it did not demonstrate ways of legislating into the curriculum the kinds of proposals of FF. Prof. Lester, who has been working on a sub-committee of Special Programs to prepare a specific proposal on implementation of Part C of FF comments, "Students felt screwed when we went to 120. In a fit of guilt, faculty allowed Part C to be put in."

The two aspects of flexible 15 which have been effectively impelled are Pass/Fail and course augmentation. The Registrar reports an increase over last year in the number of students taking

Pass/Fail. Some departments, such as languages, have modified the stipulation that P/F cannot be used for major requirements: next year, a maximum of six hours in French, German, and Spanish can be taken P/F in 300 or below courses and counted toward the major. As for augmentation, such departments as philosophy, religion, music, economics, and languages are opening up more courses for variable credit: a student decides with the professor the amount of work required to get four credits instead of three. Next year, some courses and teaching experience can only be taken as part of FF: for the class of 1972 and thereafter, these include applied music, dance courses, modern dance composition, educational field experience (possible for two credits), and assistant teaching in art, music, and languages. The Registrar feels that some of these courses might not be in the Catalogue at all if it were not for FF.

However, the most "flexible" part of FF, Part C approved in theory by faculty in 1972, is not an academic reality. The mechanics of implementation have not been approved by faculty though a proposal is now being worked on by a sub-committee of Special Programs and the Committee on the Future of Colby. Yet, the possibility of field experience and internship has been implied in the Catalogue for two years by the statement of an option of "independent not regularly scheduled programs."

The Registrar states this is meant to indicate an "intent" and whatever will be approved by faculty. Administrators Dean Carroll and Jenson feel the Catalogue copy is not misleading. Others, including Dean Wyman disagree: Mr. Kany, director of Special Programs states he "does not think it fair to have something sitting in the Catalogue for a couple of years and have nothing to implement it." The sub-committee of SPC announced at the December faculty meeting that "all printed material regarding paragraph C of FF contain a statement that such programs are not available to students until such time as action has been taken by faculty in Meeting assembled." An application of this to some clarification of the Catalogue statement has not been made. Dean Jenson also does not think the College has a legal obligation to do everything stated in the Catalogue although there is an ethical obligation. He adds it is incumbent on the College to make Part C possible for next year's Juniors.

The implications on implementation of Part C is described by Prof. Lester as being a "Can of Worms." The proposal from SPC last year was voted by faculty (34/33 with many abstentions) to be sent back to the committee for further study. Uncertainty was expressed about the effects of Part C, and points were brought out that were not at all discussed when it was approved the year before. Questions were raised: would it involve taking a whole semester off-campus, erode 401-2

courses, be in large segments, and finally what would be faculty load, supervision, and financial ramifications.

The SPC felt the real issues of the proposal were not faced by faculty and could not tell if faculty were objecting to 1) the principle of Part C, 2) compensation for supervising students, 3) faculty load, 4) too much work. Prof. Geib stated to the faculty in June that the "SPC needs the reading of the faculty on faculty concerns before a great deal more time is spent on this." At the time of this writing, no discussion of Part C has come to the floor at faculty meetings this year.

Mr. Kany feels faculty have not clarified their position on Part C and says he would not be surprised if faculty voted to get rid of it. Nonetheless, the subcommittee of SPC chaired by Prof. Bundy has been steadily working on a set of recommendations which will be sent on to Administrative and Admissions committees to study financial ramifications. The sub-committee hopes that something will be ready for faculty scrutiny and subsequent voting in April. A time element is involved here because Vice-Pres. Pullen and Dean Carroll are trying to meet deadlines on budgeting and reviewing applications and will be hard-pressed to consider in detail the recommendations of the sub-committee. The June faculty meeting is not used for new business, leaving only two more faculty meetings when a proposal could be voted on.

The sub-committee proposal differs from what faculty saw last May in several ways. First, a student's program is not set up as a "contract" with a particular professor. Instead, though the student will have a specific advisor, more emphasis will be placed on departmental approval of programs. The CSFC has also recommended to the committee that there be a super-departmental group other than SPC to 1) make sure departments meet certain conditions before Part C is allowable, 2) annually review the kinds of offerings reported by the department with the power to exclude it from Part C if it fails to report the offerings or meet the terms of the initial agreement.

The recommendation provides for either an on or off-campus Field Experience for variable credit hours of 1-15 (non-curricular experiences having a direct, demonstrated relationship to a student's curricular program). A student's proposal must be exact, dealing with time needed, credit requested, preparation, appropriate supervision, correlation to academic program, evaluation, and Colby faculty time. It also addresses itself to faculty load and compensation. Department chairman will indicate if the amount of faculty time required is reasonable for supervision without imposing a load in excess of the norm for faculty of that department. A provision is made for the establishment of a fee commensurate with the faculty time required. In summary, what has been drawn up this year is more specific and clear. And, as one committee member cynically commented, "Someday before I die, this will be brought to the faculty."

A representative segment of faculty interviewed feel that Part C would open up some good opportunities. There is division, however, on whether or not it should be primarily off-campus, for a large block of credit, and financially compensated. Others expressed concern on tuition considerations and determination of what is "academic." Mr. Kany feels the option should be a minimum of 9 hours off-campus. There are several reasons for this: 1) internships for less credit would lead to a lot of paperwork, 2) there is not enough to do in Waterville for a large block of credit, 3) a problem in deciding whether or not a student could occupy a campus room if he were doing largely independent work.

Prof. Raymond, on SPC last year, sees a danger in the idea of faculty financial compensation, for sponsoring students could turn into a course of income. The Registrar questions if the College should ask a student to pay full tuition for getting off-campus credit. He says it would not be equitable in some cases, though some colleges with such programs require full tuition. Finally, in a college where the academic viability of the 14 year old Jan Plan is still being contested, it is not surprising to hear many comments on academic content. Prof. Lucille Zukowski says this should not be an employment agency. Prof. Raymond wants to avoid a Jan-Plan situation where some faculty would approve a "Jan-Plan to burn down the Waterville Post Office."

Faculty disagree on what the scale of such a program would be. Some feel it is unreasonable

*please turn to page 11*

## Russian Reminiscences

Ed Walczak

Tuesday night Mr. Leo Gruliov spoke in Dunn Lounge on "The biography of the Soviet man". The present Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Moscow dissected the recent history of the Soviet Union as might be perceived through the psyche of an imaginary Soviet comrade. Born circa WWI in a time of chaos, revolution, civil war and famine, the citizen suffers in a national trauma. The antiquated system of feudal despotism has left 70% of the populace illiterate, unable to take the first hard steps back toward reconstruction, and helpless to prevent such powers as Britain, France, Germany and the U. S. from interceding in Russian affairs. Employing this ravaged backdrop, a small group of revolutionaries manage to seize power and expound a doctrine conceived in the machine age whose chief merit is its rectification of the dilemmas of overproduction! Realizing the tremendous gap between these notions and reality, they transformed wild ideals into a pragmatic cause and formulated their first "Five Year Plan".

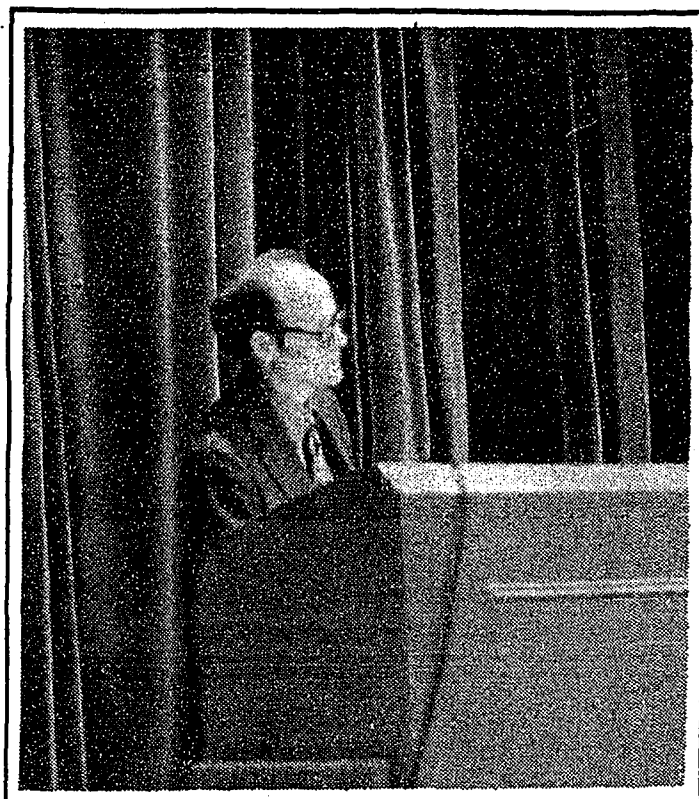
Russia was in a hurry. It had borne the brunt of defeat too often. Stalin noted "We have been beaten for our backwardness." This terrible insecurity prodded them headforth. This effort was not without its hardships and the Soviet man found himself under the yoke once again amidst rebelling fellow peasants who could not countenance the forfeiture of their lives for some alien conception of "progress". Regardless of whether it had the consent of its people, Russia bore on, and the results were astonishing. Cities boomed, jazz bands played, there was gaiety in the air for Russia had bit the fruit of industrialization—and it liked what it tasted.

Then came Hitler. The festivities pulled to an abrupt halt. The Kremlin confusedly applied mass purges to quell its paranoia and Russia seemed to slip temporarily back into its Dark Past.

After the war, the Soviet man just might as well have capitulated. The ordeal took twenty million Russian lives, wrecked more than half of its coal and steel capacities, and left the country more devastated than the enemies it had defeated. But therein lies the incentive. The Russians had won! They held on to parts of Eastern Europe as spoils from the war—and they were proud of this. They built off their psychological uplift and put themselves to the grind—once again.

In the nineteen fifties and sixties the returns of these investments brought bounties which permitted the Russians a breathing period and a time of self-congratulations. The vulgar, shoe-banging, people-loving-politician Nikita Krushchev came to power. However, he was regarded too slack and rabblish to be Russia's primary statesman and was replaced by business-like Leonid Brezhnev who seemed more competent to deal with the sophisticated American adversaries.

Today, our comrade experiences periodic shortages of consumer goods that reiterate to him the increasing importance of trade and exchange. Perhaps the most consequential message in Mr. Mr. Gruliov's enlightening lecture is that the Kremlin now feels obliged to make good on its promise of a better life for its people. To do so, it must solicit the aide of the West, and if we are to deal peaceably with the Russians, it shall be initially on these economic grounds.



## Price Too High

Prudence Hoerter

"Are America's Political Parties Relevant to a Modern Democracy?" Such was the topic of the second lecture in the Gabrielson series, at least that was what I was told. As a professor of government at Harvard University, H. Douglas Price is most assuredly an expert in his field, but after his lecture, this writer was not quite sure what he had to say. Therefore, if this article is expected to be a summary of Thursday night's lecture, the reader will be disappointed.

It would be a terrible injustice to accuse Mr. Price of saying absolutely nothing worthwhile during the entire one hour delivery. He made the point (repeatedly, I might add) that 75% of the electorate psychologically identify with one of the political parties. This party loyalty develops substantially from the time the first vote is cast at the age of 18, until it reaches a maximum at the age of 40. It is left to the new voters to provide the validity and change of the system. Partisanship does provide some valuable inputs: it simplifies the contest over policy, limits the number of candidates, and provides short-cuts for providing information to the voter with the attachment of party labels.

The party system also provides organization in terms of effective leadership and in the structuring of Congress by means of party seniority. Politics without parties results in the absence of interest, discussion, and concern, and in lower voter turn-out. Presently, the decline of organization hinging on party loyalty has been caused by numerous "Crises": Watergate, Vietnam, and general disillusionment with politics. Also contributing to this decline is the introduction of cable television (which would increase the appeal of television viewing and thereby cut down the number of volunteers willing to work on campaigns) and the higher education level of the electorate. The present trends indicate that the absence of party loyalties will mean a decrease in party organization and an increase in the efforts of the individual candidates. In sum, the American political parties are relevant as an organizational device of the system.

This information does seem substantial and would tend to indicate that the lecture was worth the time. However, the audience was deluged with an overabundance of irrelevant information which may have appeared important qualifications to Mr. Price, but which left this writer with a feeling of bewilderment and frustration. For what it's worth, he simply knew too much: one thought triggered another and the result approached an incoherent jumble. As a student, I left the lecture relieved to know that I would never have to pour over a mass of notes from a semester of classes with H. Douglas Price.

## A packet of poesy

John Witte

When a new literary journal emerges amid the welter of brains called *College/1974*, it's likely to go unnoticed by all but a few, and wrinkle quietly into oblivion.

Richard Cass has produced a folio of broadsides, *Seed Journal 2*, that is so uniquely conceived and tastefully composed that it's bound to engage even the most despondent unimagination. Aiming for quality, Cass has selected six fine poems, hand-set and letterpress-printed them in three ink colors on five different colored and textured papers. Each poem enjoys its own broadside, a format usually reserved for art reproductions. It is a labor of love, attentive and thorough: a refreshment.

The poems are selected to represent the widest spectrum of styles. They're all interesting in their own right, though successful by different degrees.

The untitled piece by Gregg Kolust is very smooth and swift, recalling the anti-poetics of Nicanor Parra. Like Parra, Kolust walks a tightrope over banality, exciting the living language in us:

.... & at that very moment  
a train loaded with wild geese  
went clacking & thundering & honking  
right through the impossible  
heart of the room....

The "Two Poems" by Theodore Enslin each manage to overcome minor flaws, ("The seawrack wads"?), and flow very gently, and effectively. And Cass' terse "Chant" succeeds in invigorating the too often torpid primitivistic style. The long poem by Gary Lawless, "mr. joe earth man," is the least satisfying to this reviewer. Its broken, stuttering rhythms somehow suggest translation from an arcane language for which only the most unsatisfying English equivalents are available. Finally "Proposition" is a murderous little jingle to which I confess complicity.

Altogether, *Seed Journal 2* is a small wonder. The format is as imaginative as the poetry. And each graces the other.

## A prince among dogs

Robert Downey (a prince) is best known for the one film of his that has surfaced in the world of the commercial cinema, *Putney Swope*, a wild comedy, black in more ways than one, about a Madison Avenue advertising agency taken over by a formerly mild-mannered token black executive who changes its name to Truth and Soul Incorporated and embarks upon a plan of greater responsibility toward exploitation of the black community. Wildly anarchic and rough, the film brought Downey, previously considered an underground filmmaker, to vast popularity. Since then, he's made *Greaser's Palace*, and *Pound*, which will be shown this Sunday, March 17 at 7:30 by Film Direction.

In *Pound*, Downey sets up a world in which people are pets and dogs, keepers. At the people pound, forlorn human beings eagerly await dogs to come take them away and be their masters. The situation is typical of Downey's outrageous sense of humor, which only takes off where a situation begins.

With *Pound* is Robert Nelson's *The Great Blondino*. Nelson is an "underground" filmmaker who has not "surfaced" in the same way Downey has, but whose humor (as exhibited in films like *Ob Dem Watermelons* and *Confessions of a Black Mother Succubus*) is similar—wild yet pointed. *Blondino* is his longest and perhaps most serious film, and uses the figure of Blondino, the great tightrope walker and daredevil, as a metaphor for the level of risk, the perilous brink we all live at.



## WORMS from page 9

to expect a large scale exodus for the following reasons: science and math students considering grad school would be less likely to interrupt their curriculum; Freshmen and Sophomores are already using up FF in other ways; students will be satisfied by the 491-2 option. Prof. Benbow estimates that the figure of departing students could be 10-20%, representing a possible loss of \$150,000. If more Freshmen were enrolled to compensate, additional staff would be needed. He would be willing to enter the program gradually if one could predict how a loss could be funded. Neither Vice-Pres. Pullen or Dean Carroll have really thought out what problems could be caused by this. Carroll did say that after two or three years, a balance would occur between students leaving and returning. Pullen says that money is tight in the College and that such a program would add to the uncertainty in determining the amount of people leaving each semester. The number of students dropping out for reasons other than graduation or flunking has increased over the past two years. This creates problems in determining enrollment when, for example, 104 students left first semester this year compared to 73 last year. For 1530 students estimated for second semester, Colby is short 21: in purely financial terms, this represents a considerable loss.

Students can now get a Field Experience without credit by applying through the Deans Office to the Northeastern Off-Campus Experience Program. This is the first semester such an option is available. Out of a maximum number of 10 students which would be allowed to participate, four have been placed in "real work situations" such as working for a Congressman or teaching full-time. Though most of the opportunities are available in the N. Eastern U. S., placements can be made elsewhere and even abroad. One student next year might work as a physics lab assistant in France. Fifty-eight students expressed interest in this last semester and the Deans have already received 15 applications for the next session of June-December. One administrator feels it could become a credit situation.

There is obviously a need in this whole issue to somehow reach a compromise between the problems and positive values of the theoretical Part C. As Prof. Landsman comments, overcaution will prevent this from ever getting off the ground. Most faculty concede that the College's decision on Part C can no longer be postponed. A statement made by Dean Jenson last fall to EPC seems particularly relevant to what is indeed intent and reality at Colby: "If we are not true to what we say about ourselves, we must either change what we are doing or change what we say."

## STAIRWAY from page 6

tenure-related problems demand.

There is a great deal that can and must be done to improve Colby's tenure situation. Richard Miller, in his book, *Evaluating Faculty Performance*, insists,

Unless the setting of goals is taken seriously and unless some hard decisions are made about which ones are most important, a system of faculty evaluation cannot be tied effectively to institutional goals.

Miller's statement pertains to Colby's "policy parameters," the funds available for the teaching budget, the administration's current feeling about institutional growth, the desirable student/faculty ratio, and the 2/3 / 1/3 "guideline" for tenured faculty. The Future of Colby Committee must needs be debating where Colby's focus will be in the years ahead. If we mean to maintain a balanced curriculum among the three divisions, the 2/3 / 1/3 guideline must be more flexible or it will kill small departments or an entire division of small departments, like the Physical Sciences. Prof. Bancroft observes, "Unfortunately, it becomes a question of whether or not you can even afford to have a physics department when a strong physics department should be a necessity today." Our institutional goals must be evaluated not only in terms of financial exigencies but in terms of the society outside, and the constant reassessment will affect policies for admissions, development, and many more, besides tenure. Our "parameters" are arbitrary and perhaps too strict. Colby is in the ridiculous position of having exceptional faculty who are making significant con-

tributions to the quality of education at Colby and our "policy parameters" make it impossible for them to stay.

Once we can see the college's goals clearly, choosing and weighing criteria for tenure will be less problematic. But the validity of the criteria must be discussed on all levels and among all departments to "democratize" tenure proceedings. There are faculty members who believe that personality conflicts within a department constitute adequate cause for denying tenure to a probationary faculty member and others who protest that personality conflict is irrelevant to excellent teaching. Faculty and administrators must discuss specific tenure and promotion criteria openly and agree on the validity and significance of each regarding the college's educational objectives. If Colby's primary focus is on classroom instruction we need to be more efficient in evaluating teacher performance in the classroom. Miller suggests a five-part plan, including: 1) systematic student evaluation, 2) classroom visitation, 3) evaluation of teaching materials and procedures, 4) special incident, 5) self-evaluation. Such extensive procedures should not be restricted only to probationary faculty being considered for tenure but for tenured faculty as well. Prof. Bennett feels that "periodic evaluation and re-evaluation are important in any profession." Tenured teachers should not feel threatened by periodic re-evaluation but should request it for their individual professional improvement. If the college implements a strong teacher evaluation policy, tenure will no longer be the foe of teaching excellence many people find it to be today.

All in all, tenure policy and procedure is a complicated issue. Dean Jenson agrees that the system is less than adequate but wonders "if the solution may not be worse than the problem." The situation at Colby can certainly be improved, however, and one hopes we will take the time and trouble to consider possible improvements instead of merely sighing over the present state of affairs.



## DRAMA from page 7

by unnecessary pauses, pointless musical interludes, and a certain sameness which dissipated climactic moments. One did not feel a cohesiveness or unity about this day, among the Welsh: effects were scattered, and the play's length was unmitigated by more buoyant movement. It's triumph, therefore, was qualified, which only makes one unhappy that such obvious talent and inventiveness should not have recognized the difficulties of the chapel stage and of Thomas's tightly organized test— and surmounted them.

As usual, the faculty was conspicuous by its absence. Less than ten had the interest to attend one of the three nights of the show's run. When such weak support for student initiative is shown among those persons who should be the most responsive, it ill beseems any of their number to cry "Student Indifference!" as a legitimate charge.



## Bread and circuses

Linden Summers

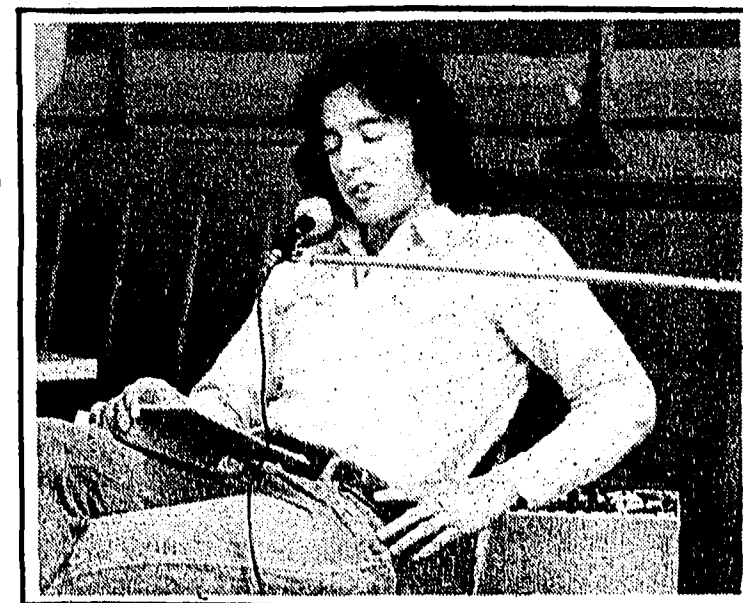
The Spa had never before lost it for such an extended period of time. Judging from the number of people lured inside from the beautiful albeit temporary spring/streaking weather Spa Day '74 was a success. Mania, along with the ice teas and the skitchwitches, was the order of the day.

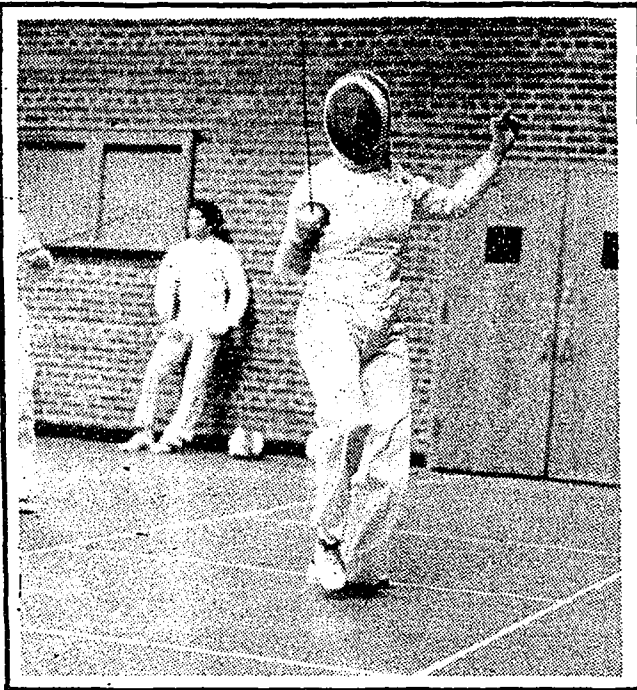
The idea for this day of fun and games was conceived by long-time Spa-frequenter Nick Ballas. In order to gather his troupe of entertainers Nick spent an afternoon strategically positioned in one of the Spa's booths. By dinnertime he had recruited enough talent to fill a schedule stretching from 9:00 in the morning till 10:30 at night.

On the appointed day the sound system was set up and by 9:00 all was ready. The early morning crowd was comparatively small. The Spa resembled a Colby version of a Greenwich Village coffeehouse with the heavies sitting around listening to poetry and music and drinking espresso. As the lunch hour approached the audience swelled and by the 3 o'clock rush the Spa was packed. It remained SRO until the 4:30 streak drew the people out into the Quad and allowed Pete and John and Co. to close up for dinner.

At seven-thirty the doors opened again. During the evening the crowd reached its peak numbering between 200 and 300 people. Besides food and drink still more, varied entertainment was offered ranging from the Colby Eight to Steve Etzel's wooden dolls doing their unique rendition of the Virginia reel to the fiddling of Claudia Kraehling.

Last call on the grill at 10:30 signaled the end of Spa Day '74. All aspects of the day worked out. All the scheduled performers pleasantly surprised Nick Ballas by turning up and all those who attended were treated to a continuous stream of talent. The entire day as John Joseph remarked, smiling, was "tremendous."





## EN GARDE

Brian Rothberg

Monday evening at 6:30 in the area just outside the refreshment stand in the fieldhouse a number of Colby athletes engaged their opposite numbers from the University of Maine at Farmington in a fencing match. That is right: a fencing match, with swords and everything.

It is possible that you have heard that there is a women's fencing team at Colby. They have a fairly established program which includes equipment and is mentioned on the official Sports Schedule. But there is a men's program also. It's official status is somewhat nebulous. They receive no funds and share the girl's equipment.

As a spectator sport, fencing is extremely interesting and enjoyable. While there is probably reluctance on the part of many Colby students to watch something they really know little about, there are enough people around to explain the finer points and enough action to satisfy the average sports fan.

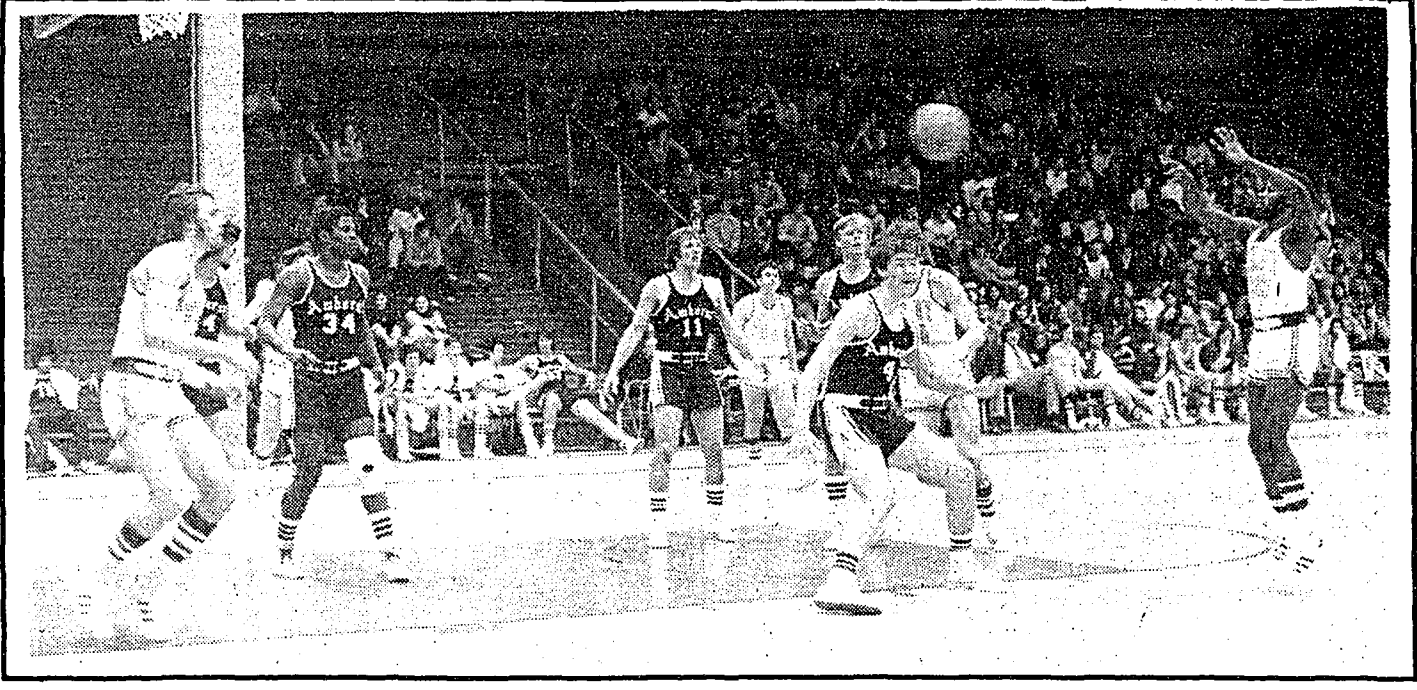
Colby's men's team is made up of Greg Smith, Scott Shagin, John Stapleton, and Jeff Frankel. They lost to the Farmington squad, nine matches to seven, which is not bad considering Maine featured two graduates, one of whom, Cleon Grover, is the state champ. The women's team lost by a eleven to five score.

There were many interesting matches on Monday. The sport requires a blend of strategy, quickness, and just plain athletic ability. The best matches at this meet were those involving state champ Grover. Both Stapleton and Frankel took him the limit before losing four touches to five. (A touch results when the point of the sword touches the opponent's torso.) Another interesting match featured Frankel and Farmington's Bob Smith. The play in that contest was almost brutal, prompting the judge to remark, "Now you know why we don't take the tips off."

I found the atmosphere at the match to be very engaging. Everybody is very low key and loose, owing most probably to the informal set up of the contest. At the same time there is the element of chivalry which is such an integral part of fencing. This is pointed up by the fact that members of the respective teams make up the five-man officiating crews and there seemed to be few partisan calls. There is also a great deal of sportsmanship evident, going so far as a contestant's clarifying a call and disclaiming a "touch" called in his favor.

The state meet will be held on March 9 and Colby is given a chance to win some trophies. Colby will choose its best three fencers and they will comprise the official team. Other Colby fencers can enter independently. Faculty members Raouf Hanna, who doubles as coach, and Maurice Oudin are also eligible for the state meet.

There is no longer an excuse: you now know about fencing. Due to the uncertain condition of the schedule, "Today at Colby" is the best source of information about the next match. It is worth the effort of going. Paying close attention will mean a very enjoyable time. Last but not least, fencing is also an unprecedented opportunity for Colby's many punsters to practice their art—get the point?



## HOOPMEN HIT HEXTATIC HEIGHTS

Bruce Young

Colby wrapped up a good 14-7 season last week, taking two make-up games by 14 and 12 respectively. Both games saw the bench clear and hold their own, giving hope for the future despite the loss of five seniors. Clark held tough through the first half before the Mules superior fire-power pulled away, led by Colella's 30 points. The Amherst game was a mockery from the start, and the lead was over 20 for much of the second half.

The record was the best in years, but the Mules were snubbed for a post-season tournament spot. Ironically, Colby beat two tourney teams, Hartford and Tufts. St. Michael's, who beat Colby by four in the first game of the season, went despite a 16-10 record.

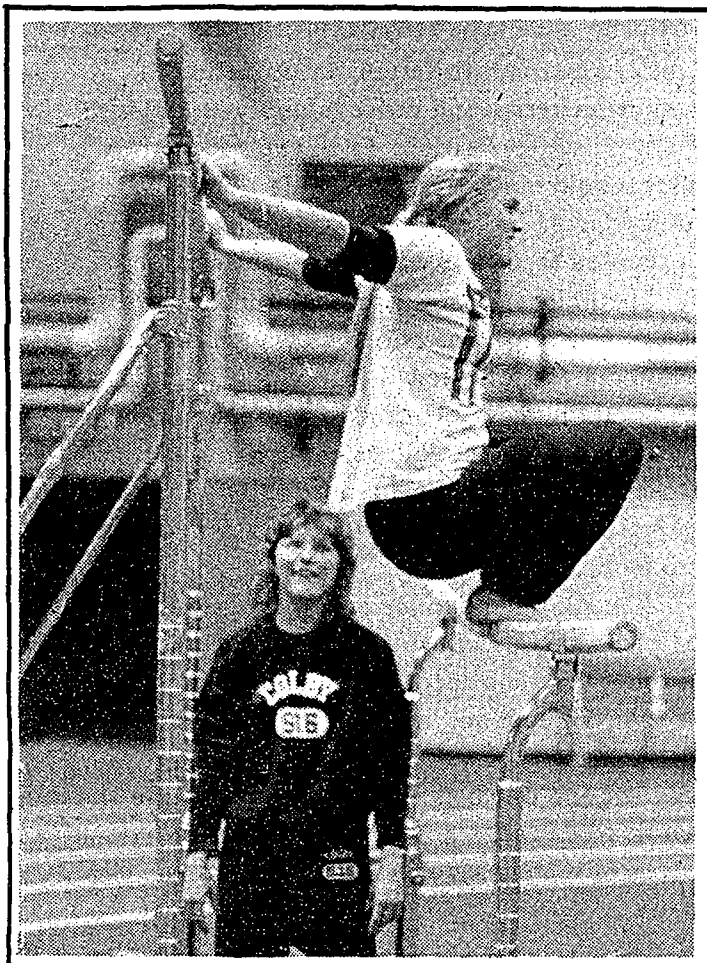
Steve Colella led the team in scoring with 401 points, 3 ahead of Brad Moore. These totals moved them into the 5th and 3rd spots respectively on Colby's all-time scoring list. Brad took over 2nd all-time rebounding, once again leading the Mules, even with his wrist injury. He also won the free-throw percentage award. For his leadership when the team was down due to Brad's injury, as well as his outstanding play all year, Colella was named MVP.

Jim Glover again went over the 200 assist mark, to go along with his ten point scoring average. Other backcourt seniors Tom Sullivan and Bill Clay closed out careers with good seasons scoring and playwise, as they shared the Coach's Award. Clay pulled in the Most Improved Player trophy also.

Despite limited action, Jum Lazour, the 5th senior, proved to be a crowd pleaser in these last two games.

That the loss of these players will hurt the Mules, there is no question. But Coach Whitmore has has starters returning in Moore and Gerry McDowell. Brad's season speaks for itself; Gerry averaged 10 points, and was 3rd on the team in rebounding. Gene DeLorenzo will also return with a great deal of experience. Although they didn't get that much chance to show their stuff Dave Clark, Bob Anderson, Joe Stella, Bill Walthall, and Kevin Zorski exhibited flashes of things to come.

But to talk of next year is a bit premature. This season's team provided their fans with excitement from an excellent year, laced sporadically with sadness and bad breaks. Tournament or not, the basketball team deserves plaudits for being the brightest spot in what has been a dismal year for Colby sports.



## FOLLIES BAR-gere

They've done it again! Colby College's women's Gymnastics Team has stunned the world with amazing feats of skill and ingenuity previously unknown to the human body, thank God. The earth-shattering occasion was the Tri-State Championship, held on Saturday, March 2 at that Valhalla of gymnasts, UVM. Six other teams were in the competition; all however were far outclassed by the originality and finesse of the Colby gymnasts.

Competing for Colby were Maunda Walker, Dislocate Durand, Suicide Dusty, and Rip Richards. The judges' appreciation of the profundity of Maunda's balance beam routine was obviated by their proclamation, ".3 points off for indecent exposure." This triumph was equalled only when D. Durand proved her consistency on the uneven parallel bars with her Eagle Catch, double bounce to the mat. Dusty, after a bars routine of unparalleled excellence, added a unique touch to her dismount with an "au derriere" landing in place of the conventional "au pied." The judges were thrown into confusion as to whether this should be considered a "medium" or a "superior" move. The other competitors were thrown into a frenzy of self-doubt as they witnessed R. Richards' spectacular warm-up on the uneven parallel bars. Flying wildly off the low bar, she threw an extra half-twist into her dismount, followed by a one-point landing on the left knee-cap. A hard act to follow. Coach Tina Mitchell surveyed with felicity the famed four and calmly stated, "group therapy with Carl starts tomorrow."

Colby's reward for their outstanding performance in this meeting of masterful masochists was the coveted prize of seventh place.

See for yourself on Tuesday, March 26, as the Colby gymnasts entertain U. Maine Farmington, Bowdoin, and U. Maine Orono in gymnastical games in our own Wadsworth Gymnasium.



# March

14	3:00	Coffee Hour--Economics	L 307
	5:30	Supper-Physics	Dunn Lounge
	6:30	Open House-Education	Dunn Lounge
	8:00	Gabrielson Lecture: Lawrence H. Fuchs	Given
15	12:30	Women's Badminton Tournament	Given
	7:00, 9:30	Noonday Recital	L 100
	8:00	film: East of Eden	Opera House
		Drama: The Lower Depths	
16	8:00	The Lower Depths	Opera House
	8:30	Coffee House--North Kennebec Valley Boys	
17	7:30	Film: "Pound," "The Great Blondino"	L 100
	8:00	Piano Recital--Andrew Wolf	
18	3:00-6:00	Colby Symposium Series: Dr. Lester	Dunn Lounge
	6:00	Meeting--Katahdin Council	Johnson Hall
	6:30	Open fabric arts workshop	Woodman Lounge
	8:00	Colby Music Series Concert--Maureen Smith, violinist	Given
19	12:30	Science Division Colloquium--Ted Logan	Smith Room, Roberts
	7:00	Waterville Area Alumni Assoc-Scholarship Bridge	Runnals
20	3:00-6:00	Symposium: Chaplain Thorwaldsen	Sturtevant
	6:00	Class: Kundalini Yoga	Smith Lounge
	8:00	Lovejoy Convocation	Runnals
	1:00-4:00	Mathematics Open House	Keyes 206

Maine March 14-20			
March 15	8:00 p. m.	Lecture T. M.	Waterville YMCA
March 17	noon-10 p. m.	International Fair--	Bates College, Lewiston
March 18, 19	8:30 p. m.	Four one-act plays	Bowdoin College, Brunswick
March 14	7:00 p. m.	Film: "Streetcar Named Desire"	UMO, Orono
March 14	7:30 p. m.	Film: "The Coconuts"	Gorham, UMPG
March 14	8:15 p. m.	Portland Symphony Orchestra	UMO, Orono

## Outing Club News

This week, by popular demand we bring to you for the first time ever the original FLAP JACK recipe. Two years ago the fall Katahdin trip members found these delicious, energy-filled bars in their lunches. Due to their popularity they were introduced a second time this past fall on the Katahdin trip.

- 9 1/2 c. rolled oats (uncooked)
- 1/3 c. honey
- 1/3 c. maple syrup
- 2 c. white sugar
- 2 c. margarine
- 1 c. chopped nuts

Mix. Put in 36" x 12" pan about 1/2 inch thick (Don't grease the pan!) Bake at 475° for 15 min. or until golden brown. Cool. Cut into squares. Happy eating!

## Outing Club Slide Show

6:30 p. m. Mary Low Lounge, Fri, March 15 (B. Y. O. S.) Bring Your Own Slides. Followed by fireside singing.

## Women's Group

Correction to last week's notice about the Women's Group: Julie Meisner should be contacted with respect to a consciousness-raising group. The abbreviation "CR" group was mistakenly printed "CC" group.

LOST: one pair of mittens, crane color with cranberry design. If found, please contact Prudy, ext. 226.

## Attention Faculty

Beautiful villa, near Switzerland and Lake Como. Professor invites colleagues to share his spacious, old-world summer home in peaceful foothills of the Italian Alps. Write G. Previtali, 2945 Bennett Ridge Road, Santa Rosa California 95404.

## Gabrielson Lecture

Lawrence H. Fuchs, department chairman of American Studies at Brandeis University, will be tonight's Gabrielson Lecturer. His lecture, the third in the series, is entitled "What is Happening to the Quality of Life in America?" and will be held in Given Auditorium at 8 p. m.

Former director of the Peace Corps in the Philippines, Prof. Fuchs is a scholar in the field of ethnicity and religion in American life. In recent years much of his time has been devoted to educational problems in elementary and secondary schools. He was the creator of the television based curriculum entitled "One Nation Indivisible?" studied by more than two million high school students.

Active in civil rights movements, Prof. Fuchs was a founder of the Western Coalition for Racial Justice.

He is the author of "The Political Behavior of American Jews," "John F. Kennedy and American Catholicism," "Those Peculiar Americans," "American Ethnic Politics," and most recently "Family Matters."

## Cerebral Palsy Internship Program

The Cerebral Palsy Association of Montgomery County, Inc. (Silver Spring, MD) is presently accepting applications for a one-year Intern Program for the academic year 1974-75.

--The Interns will be fully maintained by the Association.

--At the completion of the internship, each student will receive a \$1000 scholarship for future education.

--The Interns attend classes, and it is possible to earn up to 24 credits.

Further details and material is available at the Career Counseling Office, Lovejoy 110.

## CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND.....

Editors Note: Please excuse us and our appearance--our composer is on the fritz--- All will be well, hopefully, by next issue.

## Coffee House

Saturday, March 16 the Coffee House presents for their final appearance The Northern Valley Boys with Yodelin' Slim Clark at 8:30 p. m. in the Coffee House in Runnals Basement. 75¢ cover.

## Semester in Washington, D. C.

Fully accredited program involving seminars, field trips and individual research, with governmental leaders. Program administered by American University. DEADLINE for FALL: March 27. If interested contact Prof. Maisel, Miller Library, ext. 285.

## Symposium Series

An exciting event in the Colby Symposium Series will be a "Growth Group Experience" offered under the supervision of Drs. Lester and Perez, Colby's clinical psychologists. The purpose of the program is designed not only to introduce participants to the theory of growth groups and its applications in clinical and non-clinical settings, but also to give an experience in the group process.

Accordingly, the program will begin with a treatment of theory. Following this will be a period of approximately an hour and a half which will consist of various group exercises. Afterwards, a discussion will center on the value of these experiences.

It is important to stress that growth groups function primarily in a non-clinical setting. Though useful in therapy, personal growth techniques are applicable to relatively well-adjusted people who, via interaction with others and themselves, learn how their actions affect others and what types of responses others evoke in them. This can give a greater awareness of others and one's social self.

The program will be offered in Dunn Lounge, Runnals Union, from 3-5:30 on Monday, April 18.

Any questions, call Charlie Jenks, ext. 561.

The next event in the Series will take place Wednesday, the 20th from 3:00-5:00 in Sturtevant Lounge. Chaplain Thorwaldson spent the month of January in a Zen Monastery in California. After showing a film of the monastery he will describe this unique experience and answer questions about the practice of Zen and about the specific experience of living in a monastery.

For further information about this or any other event in this Series, contact Steve Shafarman ext. 559 or Laurie Bedig, 453-6035.

## Andrew Wolf Visits Colby

Pianist Andrew Wolf, who has played extensively throughout North America and Europe, will be an artist in residence at Colby College for three days beginning Sunday, March 17.

Wolf will highlight his stay with a concert at 8 p. m. Sunday in Given Auditorium.

Long associated with Maine, he is the music director of the Bay Chamber Concerts heard each summer in Camden, and has performed with the Bangor Symphony Orchestra.

Wolf studied at the Curtis Institute of Music, working with Mietsyslaw Horszowski and Rudolf Serkin, and later entered the New England Conservatory from which he received a masters degree.

FOUND: Pair of gold-wire-rimmed glasses in a red leather case with fleur-de-lis design. May be claimed at Art Department.

## Science Division Colloquia

Senior Scholar Ted Logan, will address the problem: "Nitrogen Fixation: A Problem in Inorganic Synthesis," at the third in a series of Science Division Colloquia on Tuesday (March 19) at 12:30 p. m. in the Smith Room of Roberts Union.

### Overseas Study Program The Geneva Semester

An overseas study program which is unique in nature in the nation is being offered by Kent State University in cooperation with three other concerned national organizations. The program is the Geneva Semester on the United Nations System. It is unique because of its topical oriented nature of the program rather than the area oriented nature of most other overseas study programs.

The Geneva Semester, with its emphasis upon the workings of the international organizations and their concern about the problems of mankind, begins with a one-week introductory session in Vermont at the School for International Training, where the students are introduced to cross-cultural aspects of the international system. The major portion of the study will be conducted in Geneva, the seat of the European headquarters of the United Nations and of a number of governmental as well as non-governmental international organizations such as ILO, GATT, WHO, ITU, WMO, and the Red Cross. The French language is also included in the study in order to help the students to develop their knowledge of the language as well as to better be able to interact with the Swiss community. The final 15 days of the program will involve travel to many of the different international and regional organizations located in Vienna, Strasbourg, Paris, Brussels, and the Hague.

The Fourth Geneva Semester will take place from from August 19 through December 21, 1974. The program is open to sophomore, junior, and senior students enrolled in good academic standing in any college or university in the United States. There are no requirements as to academic major.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from the Center for International and Comparative Programs, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242, or call (216) 672-7980. The deadline for applications is April 30, 1974.

### THE LITERATE STREAK

The editors of the Colby Echo are planning to streak from one end of the composer to the other. Beethoven will be fully dressed, however, and, for his benefit, the editors will sing three choruses of "Sunshine on My Shoulders" with viola da gamba accompaniment. Blankets and summons will be served following the getaway in a black Hitachi grille.

### No Maple Syruping This Spring Colby Environmental Council

Due to circumstances beyond our control, CEC will not be sponsoring maple syruping/sugaring this spring. First, because of the sporadic changes in temperature projected for the spring months, the actual syruping season would be very long and drawn out (impractical for our small-scale syruping operations). Second, without the presence of snow, we face two additional problems; we have no way to store sap until we intend to boil it (a definite problem as sap ferments in as little as 24 hours if not chilled), and our application for a fire permit would have very little chance of being accepted without the presence of 4-6 feet of snow (due to the amount of dry brush in the syruping/sugaring area).

On behalf of CEC, I would like to extend an apology to all of you who have been planning to help us this year, and hope that you will give maple syruping this kind of enthusiastic support next year. Thank you.

Martha Nist

### Federal Government Financial Assistance

Hurting for money to make it through the rest of the school year?

If you're a first year, full time student, you still may be able to get a Basic Educational Opportunity Grant. The deadline for submitting an application for the 1973-1974 academic year is April 1.

Basic Grants is the Federal Government's newest program of student financial assistance. Begun just this year, it is providing eligible students with outright grants of money to help see them through school. Grants average about \$260 per student with a maximum of \$452.

So if you need money for your education, look into Basic Grants. Get an "Application for Determination of Family Contribution" from your school's financial aid officer or write to Box 84, Washington, D.C. 20044. Then fill the application out and mail it by April 1 to B.E.O.G., P.O. Box B, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

For further information call: Jeanne Park at 202-245-7915.

### Camp Colby Carnival

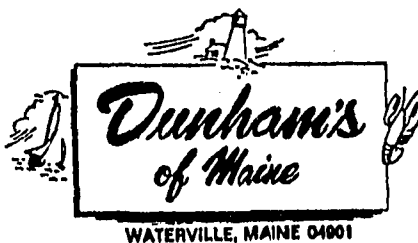
The first, and hopefully annual, "Camp Colby Carnival" will be held the weekend of May 4 and 5. Sponsored by the Panhellenic Council, and supported by the Director of Student Activities, the Carnival will take place on "Fraternity Row" with booths and activities all weekend. Although necessarily tentative at this time, plans include canoe races, weight lifting contests, a moustache growing contest (registration date to be announced, start cleanshaven!) a taco booth, and of course, a kissing booth...

Any organization, dorm or fraternity on campus is urged to participate. Ideas and assistance are needed to make the Carnival a success. Please contact Robin, X 530; Sonja, X 529; Dianne, X 513; or Cheryl, X 563. A meeting will be held on Thursday, March 21 at 6:30 p.m. in Dunn Lounge for ideas and potential booth sponsors. Please be there!

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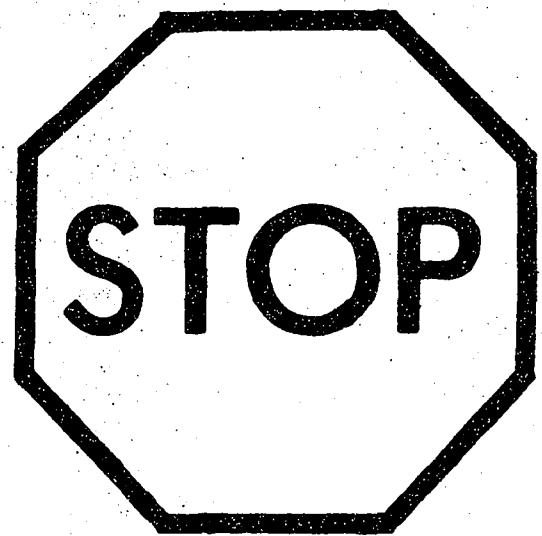


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