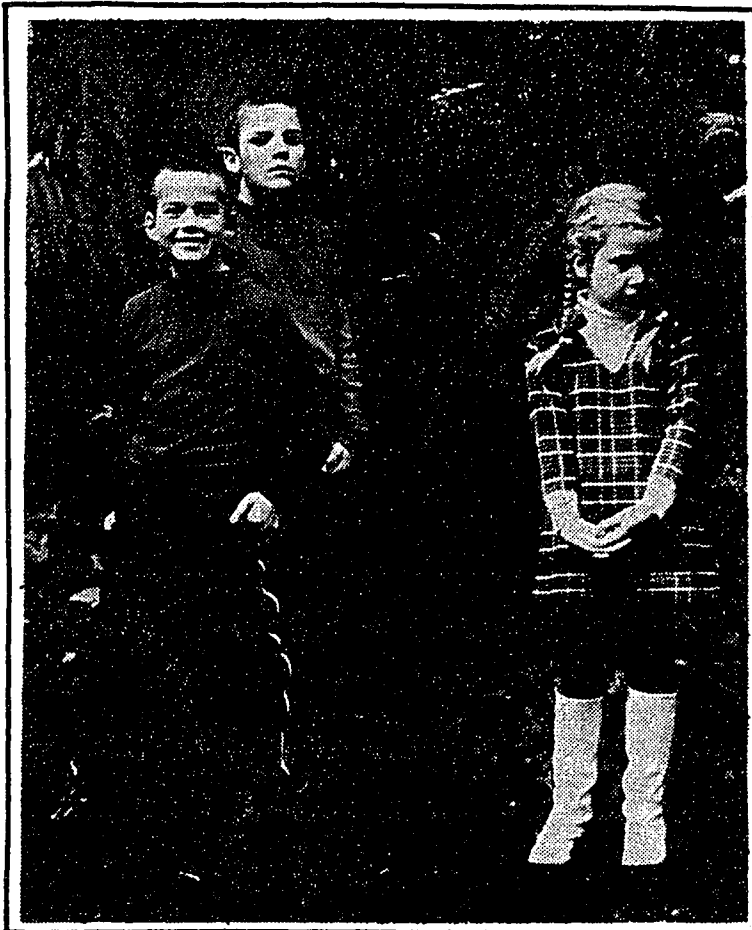


Hilltop: Hoping For Help

Most people know that if they stroll down the road past the tennis courts, down the hill, and across the bridge, that pretty soon they will come to the complex of buildings known as Thayer Hospital. What a lot of people do not know, though, is what that little building just before Thayer Hospital (the one that has the fenced-in playground beside it—that sometimes has kids in it) is for. That building is The Hilltop School and its students are mentally retarded. The school started out in 1960 at the VFW Hall in Winslow. In 1963 it moved to a two-room schoolhouse in front of the present building. It finally moved into its present location in 1968.

Within the school there is quite a hive of activity. Six teachers divide their time between seven classrooms containing a total of 38 children. Maybe they could use some volunteers!?! The children range from three to eighteen years in age and are representative of all income levels in the population. The school is a non-profit corporation. It is funded by a tuition fee for each child drawn from the school district in which the child lives. The tuition fee is determined yearly according to how many children are attending the school and the school operates under last year's budget—a little constricting one



might imagine considering our country's financial maneuvers of late. The budget is supplemented by private donations (which are warmly received).

So just what does Hilltop do for these children? As Mr. Fred Rovillard, the Director of Hilltop, puts it, the goal of the school is to make the children "as socially invisible as possible." By this is meant possessing the ability to walk into the "ladies' room" rather than the "men's room" if one is a girl, to know what a sign that says "STOP" means, or to know that if you give somebody a quarter for a ten-cent piece of candy you ought to get fifteen cents back. The seven classrooms of the school are made up of two pre-school nurseries, a day-care center for severely trained children, two low-trainable classes, and one high-trainable class. The children's school day extends from anywhere between 8:30 and 9:15 until 1:30; during that time they engage in differing activities according to their classes. Those who have not had one at home are served a breakfast when they arrive. They have a break for a snack at about 10:30 and again around 12:00 for lunch. The children bring their own lunches which the school supplements.

The activities of the children include social care skills (such as combing hair), social skills (such as co-operation), vocabulary-building activities, and instruction in skills such as reading and arithmetic for those who have reached that level. Each class is able to go swimming once a week and the older students are taken bowling occasionally. A rotating occupational therapist visits the school and a physical therapist is on call. One of the staff members, Mrs. Siviski, is trying to set up a Monterey Language Program now. There is co-ordination between Hilltop and the Hill Center for Speech and Hearing Disorders at Thayer Hospital, each child having a complete speech and hearing evaluation. The director of the Hill Center, Dr. Bruce Olsen, is going to be giving instruction to the Hilltop staff concerning language improvement skills, as well.

For all of the above activities and programs, Hilltop would be pleased (overjoyed) to have volunteers. The lower the student to instructor ratio, the better. A volunteer who comes in whenever he happens to have a free moment is welcomed, but the volunteer who will regularly come in at the same hours each week, even if it is only for one hour a week, is the volunteer who is really appreciated. An important aspect of working with any group of children is a dependable schedule that they can look forward to or expect. With these children, in particular, a regular routine is desired for optimal learning. Volunteers who only come in occasionally can be put to use on the playground and during breaks very effectively. Those volunteers who come in regularly can become involved in one-to-one teaching situations, involved in classroom activities, be of great service in the physical education activities, and help in the language program. The school would particularly welcome volunteers who would be willing to get into the water with the children during swimming classes. Also, if anyone would be willing to lead a girl scout or boy scout troop, the positions are open.

please turn to page eight

colby echo

COLBY COLLEGE WATERVILLE, MAINE

No. 16 Vol. LXIII
MARCH 21, 1974

State of the Unions II

The Colby Symposium Series will present on Tuesday a symposium entitled "The State of the Unions." Professors Armstrong and Archibald and Bruce Cummings, the Director of Student Activities, will compose a panel which will address itself to the following questions: 1) What functions should unions serve; 2) do Roberts and Runnals meet these criteria; 3) if not, can they be renovated; 4) or, should we build a new community center? If the latter is preferred, to what use will our present unions be put? Very important also is the question of how the proposed theater will fit in. Should it be part of a renovated Runnals, or be placed in a new union?

These questions are important, as they directly confront the problem of our present unions not functioning as social and intellectual centers. The union is usually a focal point of campus activity, a place to which all community members are drawn; this provides an ideal setting for student-faculty interaction. Unions are often exciting centers at other schools—not so at Colby.

Out of this symposium concrete action could result, as two subcommittees of the Committee to Study the Future of Colby (C.S.F.C.) are represented. (Armstrong leads the Physical Plant task force, while Armstrong chairs the Performing Arts subcommittee.) Also, Cummings has done considerable research on unions at other schools, and he will be using this symposium as a forum for conclusions drawn from his study. The task forces of the C.S.F.C. are using this symposium to get student and faculty feedback in order to formulate a proposal to remedy the situation. Whatever the final report to the trustees is, those concerned want to see a revitalization of effective social and intellectual interaction at Colby.

The panel presentation will last for approximately one hour, with an hour and a half open discussion to follow. The program will take place in Dunn Lounge, on Tuesday, March 26, from 3 to 5:30. Please support our efforts to construct an alternative to the present situation. Any questions, contact Charlie Jenks at ext. 561.

Flexible 15

On Wednesday, March 27 at 7:30 p.m. in Lovejoy 215 Student Government will be sponsoring an open forum on flexible-15. The purpose of this forum is two-fold. First it hopes to establish an environment in which the student body can make its views known to the faculty. The faculty will soon be voting on specific proposals to implement portions of the flexible-15 program (see last week's ECHO). The second purpose of the forum will be to inform the students of what aspects of flexible-15 that have already been implemented and how they can make use of them.

Any member of the Colby community who wishes to address the gathering should make themselves known to the moderators before the forum begins. These statements will be limited to five minutes a piece after which the floor will be open for discussion.

New Rabbi

The Beth Israel Congregation of Waterville has elected David Fairman as their new spiritual leader, George O. Eisenberg, chairman of the search and screening committee said this week.

Fairman will assume his duties April 1.

Listed among his plans are an expansion of Beth Israel's youth activity and adult education programs.

He is also interested in enlarging the congregation's monthly newsletter to a semi-monthly basis in addition to starting a choir, Eisenberg said.

Other activities will include working with Colby and Thomas College students as well as with various community groups.

Fairman received his B.S. in philosophy and religion from Columbia University and a master's degree in religious education from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

His experience includes serving for four years as a spiritual leader in Laredo, Texas. Most recently he has worked in Great Neck, N.Y.

He and his wife Linda will live at 27½ Johnson Heights in Waterville.

Theatre Workshop

Colby College has, within the past five years, witnessed an increased interest in student dramatic production. The Theatre Arts Weekend has been organized with the intent of giving those interested in theater at Colby a chance to discuss possibilities, participate in various workshops, and learn some very basic skills.

SATURDAY, March 23

10:30 Forum: What is the future of theater at Colby? Sturtevant Lounge

1:00 Workshop: Creative Interpretation of Texts Professor Brancaccio. Sturtevant Lounge.

3:00 Workshop: Acting Techniques. Dan West. Dance Studio, Runnals.

7:00 Open Discussion: The Director's Art. Local and Student Directors. Smith Room, Roberts.

SUNDAY, March 24

1:30 Workshop: Elements of Lighting. Toni Fontrier, Tom Huebner. Coffee House.

2:30 Workshop: Set Construction. Laurie Bedig, Larry Capiello. Coffee House.

from the editors

In past weeks the ECHO has been promoting the activities and programs that are available to student volunteers in the Waterville community. However laudable these "advertisements" have been, they appear to have been misguided—we were laboring under the misconception that a community already existed here at Colby. As recent events have clearly demonstrated, such an assumption is unjustifiable. For that reason, some re-thinking is in order.

A community should be a place where each individual can find enjoyment, support, encouragement, spirit, a responsiveness to new ideas and a chance for personal development. A community affords a shelter, a medium in which individuals should feel free to express themselves, to explore new realms, to develop their identities. A community should be a free mix of ideas, life styles, of encouraged diversity (but not, of course, to the disruption of basic human needs and courtesies). Unfortunately, not all of these conditions exist for every student at Colby.

The situation that currently prevails is far from that idyllic conception—what we have are two camps—the whites (the large majority), and the blacks and foreign students (the very small majority). What separates these two groups is a lack of communication.

Why does such a simple matter divide us? Are its origins thoughtlessness or unwillingness? The white students, coming mostly from middle class backgrounds are at home in Colby's environment. Coming from a pampered background, they are educated at a college which

We go back to battles neither lost nor won: Judge Woolsey's *Ulysses* decision, the fiery controversy over *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, the librarian's rigid morality in *Main Street*, concerns we identify with a past of less liberated times. But censorship is alive and well in the state of Maine. Last week, a printer refused to publish the PEQUOD (the Colby affiliated literary magazine), because "naked female forms (both photographs and drawings)" and "four letter words" were included. A spokesman for the company claimed that censorship was not being exercised, but that company policy dictated a hands-off attitude about such material; also a paternalistic concern was cited, for employees of the firm were "very unhappy" about their exposure to the controversial subject matter. Delving beneath the euphemistic semantics, we can only conclude that it is a clear cut case of censorship; though admittedly supported by a legal right to refuse business. Traditional guidelines for obscenity (i.e. Woolsey: obscene is "tending to stir the sex impulses or to lead to sexually impure and lustful thoughts") cannot be applied to the PEQUOD. In practice, the actual criterion of what is fit to print is set by the judgement of the editor and publisher and there's the rub, for it is reduced to individual standards of morality. Federal laws for obscenity are quite vague, and just recently the Burger court gave each municipality the right to determine its own standards of obscenity.

In Waterville, there is a meeting scheduled in the near future to decide if a committee shall be vested with this power to judge, and if granted that privilege, they will define such terms as nudity, obscenity, pornography, and film, drama, and literature shall come under their unblinking observation. The legalism is not yet carefully defined, but there is a good possibility that such a committee can have such a power.

It is not yet known just how far the laws of Waterville extend to Colby College. Can you envision the day when reading lists are edited,

looks after nearly every need. They can sit back in indifference at the comings and goings of different minority groups, safe in their environment and not much affected by what these groups do. The white student argues that if only approached by blacks or foreign students, he would be just as receptive to them as to anyone else, which is no doubt true. Such a posture belies an insensitivity (not pejoratively meant) to the situation of Colby's minority groups. The black and foreign students, being in a distinct minority, in a new physical, and often a new cultural environment (and in some cases facing a different language), naturally band together to maintain their identity. The mere presence of such a dominate, white culture can have a severely debilitating effect on one's sense of identity. To expect any minority group, under such circumstances, to reach out for acceptance in the white community is ridiculous—it could mean total immersion in the white culture—in short, their cultural suicide.

When a student choses to come to Colby (or any liberal arts college for that matter), it presupposes a willingness on the student's part to explore and to be receptive to new ideas, new people and new situations. The College's institutional philosophy also reflects this belief as is witnessed by its encouragement of blacks and foreign students to attend. No one wants to live in cultural monotony. But such minority groups were not meant to be displays—they are here for a reason: that in the course of our education we may share our experiences, perspectives, beliefs, hopes, fears, likes and dislikes together, and learn from each other.

For most of us to come to Colby was a positive choice—we opted out of the large university scene to be at a college where we could feel more like a person and less like a number. The potential for a community that Colby offered was probably a strong drawing card. If there is going to be a true community, however, it will require the recognition, by the white students on this campus, of their role as *host* to minority groups, American or otherwise, and a willingness on their part to initiate interaction. What these groups have to offer is too precious to carelessly disregard—for our sake, and theirs.

library acquisitions supervised, bookstore ordering controlled? The various film organizations presenting their selections for approval? Study is being conducted by members of the college staff to discern if these situations may ever be realized.

Though within legal bounds, these self-proclaimed or community sustained efforts to legislate "obscenity" reflect the growing conservatism through the land—or more accurately, a pervasive narrow-mindedness that ever was and ever will be. Any attempt to magnify these isolated events into an organized paranoic pursuit of porno is wrong; yet the formation of "committees" to "protect the public" has the unmistakable ring of moral supervision we delude ourselves into believing exists only in novels. Obviously, now is the time to inveigh against any proposal for a decency crusade. Loudly and obstinately, in Waterville and elsewhere, register disapproval of this abridgement of individual decision making. If you're not watching, someone else may be, armed with the power of confiscation: a box of matches in one hand and scissors in the other.

letters

To the editor—

This letter is to advise you of the upcoming Frisbee Match pitting Foss/Woodman against Dana on the Woodman lawn, at 2:00 p.m. this Saturday, March 23.

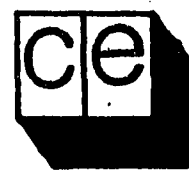
The sport of Frisbee was conceived by New Jersey High School students eight or nine years ago, spreading across the country. The first league, the New Jersey Frisbee Conference, was formed two years ago. I played for my school, Teaneck High School last year, their first year in the six-school league. Needless to say, we were unbeaten in 6 games, taking the state title.

The Frisbee is advanced by rapid-fire tosses

by one team, trying to work the frisbee towards the goal line. When a pass is completed over the goal line, a point is scored. At no point may a player run with the frisbee. The defending team tries to intercept or knock down a pass. If they can, they get possession of the frisbee at that point on the field. An errant pass that hits the ground turns the frisbee over to the defenders. A game is two 30 minute halves. Average score? 18-14.

I'd like to start an all-college team, to take on established teams at Bates, Bowdoin, Hampshire, Rutgers, and others. I live in 251 Woodman, ext. 559, if you want more information.

Thanks,
Jeff Gattesfeld



Runnals Union
Colby College
Waterville, Maine
04901
Telephone 873-1131
extension 240

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Dear Editors,

Your comments in the lead editorial of March 14 were impressive. I share your interest. I sense genuine distress and annoyance both in your tone and in the substance of your charges. I expect that you feel quite deprived and quite unrooted both from your tone and from the substance of your charges. I believe that your charges refer to matters intrinsic to labor economics. I believe that you have referred to two groups, students and professors, of the many inseparable from academia. I believe you might best deal with the traits of your own student group. I expect you are best qualified to opine about that group with which you are familiar. Your stress upon professors may be less qualified. I can comment a little on the professors and about a few of their traits. Persons in exceedingly fragile glass houses must take utmost care not to throw pebbles. That goes for every group in academia in the present era.

Granting that aspects of labor economics are oceanic, I launch a tiny raft.

I share some of your intense regret at the economic and social distance occasionally separating professors and students. A few of us college professors may resemble hermits. A few, crabs. A few of us do use yellowed notes that are dusted off a bit before classtime and then laid back to rest on some shelf. Few lead "cushy" lives. I expect that yours is not "cushy" either. I doubt that more than a very few college professors have that cushioning. The college professors number nearly half a million. Few earn over fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year. Most earn less than that. I know next to nothing about hermits.

You touched base on dozens of points marginal to matters of morale and loyalty. I stand similarly mutely outraged. I share your personal sense of bafflement. One thing to remember is that we know positively no more about learning and creativity than was known in 1900, 1519, or 1066. Collegian bents, whatever these may be, are very novel and have little to do with learning and creativity. I share much of your pain for the strained social distance between students and professors.

Few of us half million professors consult for fees. Nearly all of us are quite modest and consult with students in a focussed way free of charge; happily, most don't get paid for the pseudo-scientific managerial fashions. We are simple folk. Most of us don't try to understand entrepreneurial ventures. You don't earn near fifteen thousand dollars year after year if you're very interested in entrepreneurial ventures. Cheerfully, rather few of us emplane for professorial conventions. Plainspoken jobs absorb us sufficiently. This requires devotion to students. This includes speculating quietly again and again.

College professors I admire the most use a ration system, attending one or two professorial conventions a year. They are busily engaged locally. The restless convention cowboys are not usually quiet enough. They are more on the noisy side and a bit entrepreneurial. Not always. Most of us half million have localist obligations that are very absorbing. Obligations are always a two-way street.

It is true that bookish fellows may be deemed queer. Professors or students or emplaners or localists. But then, the decent majority of 90 or 95% has been overlooked for millenia. It has been without focus. Focus and prestige usually land on the restless trippers. Most of us keep a temperate distance from public committees in the colleges. Public committees are so often for hermits and for crabs.

But come down to practicality. Most of us professors keep to classes 9 to 15 fifty minute periods a week for about thirty weeks a year. During those thirty weeks we usually put out fifty to sixty hours of work each week. This calling puts us on call from about 9 a.m. until about 11 p.m. You never know when the phone will ring. It's a six day work week, more often than not, nine months out of twelve. It's a quasi-five-day week two months a year. That leaves complete holiday for one month a year.

letters letters

Few of us want or need or ask for publicity about our work situations. It is a calling. It is not much understood by either participants or by students. There are numberless occupations which go unheralded. Most jobs go for pay scales which rank not at all with conventional conceptions of importance. You can scarcely account precisely for delight, numbers of buttons pushed, hours labored, or income received.

Most of us live up to the brink of our wages. Majorities have no tenure; or, if they have, tenure gives little protection from the few actively hounding colleagues. Tenure gives vastly less protection than should be, or that the uninformed believe. Few factories, whether academic, labor, business or governmental, have stretched much distance away from ancient ad hominem systems of preferment. Ad hominem to push and to pull most in employment. Academia presses, releases, prefers, upgrades, and downgrades according to informal and canonical rules. Such informal practices are not clearly more arbitrary or fair than are formal seniority ratings.

College professors commute to their jobs two miles or twenty five days a week. Literally this for only nine months a year. These hermit-like college professors buy such cushy conditions as are available to families of four or five or six on similar annual wages.

It is only remotely possible that college professors are demonstrably more shy or bookish or modest than people in nearly every other occupation. Withdrawn people or noisy or quiet or collusive or delighted seem to circle in every occupational group. There is conceivably no route for proving that college professors are less or more aggressive, slack, casual or hustling than others in their generation.

They will take the same numbers of coffee breaks. They will work as well. Aye, there's the rub.

These oceanic phenomena are readily observable among students. Let you editors look at students with similar sympathy. Observe the shove, push and pull to which they are subjected. Observe them keenly as workers. Observe students at the precise social distance from college professors as are the college professors from the students. All the shoving, pushing and, pulling which has reached so many groups outside has reached students and college professors alike within the ivory towers.

College professors, and students, lead under-focussed, fractionated lives. Try for much more context about the conditions of work of both students and college professors. On this manner of scoring there is no difference of any importance whatsoever between the two groups.

Labor economics is that sort of a matter.

Sincerely yours,
Professor David Bridgman

P.S. Happily, most of us professors delight in our jobs and in students. We give little attention to the social and economic separators in this stratified society.

March 17, 1974
RFD Rte 1
Hartland
Maine 04943

Dear Editors,

In a very dated issue of your paper which I happened to see one day I noticed that someone presented a program of films by women directors. Unfortunately I saw the paper too late to attend the screening, but if its organizers are interested in more films by female directors I can help.

My book about women directors (and writers, editors, etc.) is about to be published. I have an extensive list of names and addresses, film titles, length, and content available, mostly on recent 16mm film makers. The films are on both feminist and general subjects. It anyone is interested in renting these films I'd be glad to supply some source addresses. Please don't ask me for the list itself because it's mammoth.

Sincerely,
Sharon Smith

Editor's Note: The following is an unsolicited letter from this year's Colby group in Caen, France. It consists of their thoughts on the Caen program, and the junior year abroad in general.

Yes, folks, it does rain a lot in Caen, but that is no reason why you should not come here (after all, a good umbrella may be bought for 32 francs).

We have been here since September, which is long enough for us to have formulated a few ideas about life in Caen and the Junior Year Abroad in general. We would like to share these reflections with you. We are not doing this for Caen's Chamber of Commerce or Colby's French Department; these are our own personal thoughts.

First and foremost, as a French major, a year in France, no matter where, is highly valuable and there are those of us who feel that a Junior Year Abroad should be obligatory. (We feel that this applies to all language students in general and those majoring in a foreign language in particular, be it French, German, Japanese, Spanish, etc.). You can not imagine how little you know until you have stepped off the plane at Orly and have had to ask for information or hail a taxi. From the very beginning, as a matter of survival, you are forced to speak French. Just because you can write a paper on French Romanticism does not mean you can open a checking account, find a place to live, make a phone call, or (believe it or not!) order a couple of beers at the local cafe (deux demis, s'il vous plait). A year in France (or at least a semester, if you cannot spare two), teaches you everything you always wanted to know about life in France but were afraid to ask. Seriously, however, the actual experience of being immersed in the culture, which, by the way, involves more than visiting the Louvre, is extremely important to anyone studying a foreign language. We also can not emphasize enough the benefits gained from the time spent away from the security of home, Colby and the American way of life. Enough generalities; it is better if we talk to you about Caen, the city and program we know best.

It is general knowledge that a year in Caen is considerably less expensive than a year at Colby or in Paris, so we won't bore you with the figures. It is also generally known that everything isn't done for you. For example, passports, choosing courses, housing, budgeting, etc., are your responsibility. This, we feel, is a tremendous advantage to the Caen program. It is your responsibility to look out for yourself (make it, survive), and as trite as it may sound, it sure as hell helps you to grow up a little. You get to see what part of the "real" world is like. And no matter how cruel and difficult it may seem at the time, you end up with a sense of accomplishment and self-satisfaction that allows you to look back and realize how much you have learned. Learning how to deal with the problems of French daily life is as valuable towards increasing your knowledge of the language as is the academic aspect of a year abroad.

Your academic experience here in Caen is unlike any you could ever experience at Colby simply because the courses are taught according to the traditional French method and, of course, *completely* in French. These courses, taught by native Frenchmen (unlike some other programs) cover a wide range of interests from grammar and linguistics to literature and history. Although some of the courses are not as intellectually stimulating as we would like them to be, they at least offer insights on the French mentality and French manner of perceiving things. This is in contrast with some program in France where the courses are undeniably excellent in quality, but mere reflections of an education "à l'américaine."

A positive aspect of being enrolled in the Center for foreign students, as we are, is that you meet many people of varying backgrounds and nationalities (Japanese, Czechoslovakian, German, English, etc.). However, being so enrolled has a tendency of isolating you from the French students. But, it is entirely possible to take the regular courses offered to them, thus broadening your possibilities of contact with the French student. It should never be forgotten that with a bit of personal initiative, contacts can be made, rapports established, and

please turn to page eight



ELECTRIC COMPANY

If one "Utility" is owned
rent is 4 times amount shown
on dice.

If both "Utilities" are
owned rent is 10 times
amount shown on dice.

Mortgage Value \$75.

Mike Roy

The last decade in American history has seen a notable increase in the participation of minority or special interests in our governmental processes. Blacks, Chicanos, Indians, Females and Youths have all risen in protest at one time or another—resulting in minor victories and substantial discouragements (or less often, vice versa). Interests which have antedated and which continually dominate all others are those of big business, large corporations and multinational companies.

Such is the case with Maine, where the paper companies and to some extent the private utilities were and to a lesser degree still are major determinants of public policy and direction. Maine, labeled as the 'Paper Plantation' by a Nader report on the forest products industry in the state, still has half of its land mass (10.5 million acres) owned by a handful of large landowners. Its rivers, lakes and streams, have been manipulated by the paper and power companies through the construction of dams and the transport of wood. Consequences of this appropriation of public property and rights include the destruction of valuable fisheries on Maine Rivers (salmon on the Kennebec) and the loss of recreational opportunities.

The preceding discussion, albeit a very general one, will serve as a backdrop for the ensuing analysis of private and public interests in Maine and their effect on government programs and policies.

My brief review will focus on the Special Session of the 106th Maine Legislature—a session that has now become the longest in the State's history, and one which has considered some crucial questions.

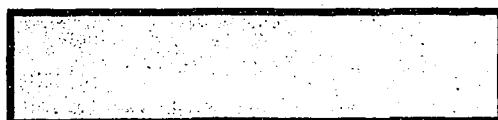
All key pieces of legislations were, either directly or indirectly, the concern of one or more of the private interest lobbyists in the State House. Time and again, these eloquent, well-dressed mercenaries appeared at committee hearings to plead with and often to overpower legislators with their presentations. Included in this battery of lobbyists are respected former House and Senate members (e.g. Bob Marden, former President of the Senate, a lobbyist for Flagstaff Corporation, Central Maine Power and others).

Public interest concerns are represented by our lawmakers and the handful of consumer advocacy groups in Maine (Combat, United Low Income, PIRG). However, to believe that the concerns of the public/consumer are adequately protected or furthered by our representatives and senators is to be a bit naive about a serious, potentially oppressive situation. This assumption further engenders the term citizen with a dull and useless connotation—he becomes an ineffectual bystander in the affairs of his existence.

Lawmakers are often too busy to know all the facts concerning public interest affairs. Seldom do they have (or take) the opportunity to attend hearings and prowl the lobbies in support of consumer-oriented legislation. Indeed, many of them are in periodic conflicts of interest on legislative action as a result of 'off-season' employment.

ITEM: J. Hollis Wyman (R-Millbridge), the world's largest producer of blueberries acquired a financial windfall during the 1973 legislature.

NO GO FOR THE PUBLIC



RENT \$50.

With 1 House \$ 200.

With 2 Houses 600.

With 3 Houses 1400.

With 4 Houses 1700.

With HOTEL \$2000.

Mortgage Value \$200.

Houses cost \$200. each

Hotels, \$200. plus 4 houses

If a player owns ALL the Lots of any Color-Group, the rent is Doubled on Unimproved Lots in that group.

A bill was passed which will save his business \$1,500 a year in taxes. Although he professes no involvement in the matter, the committee which he chairs reported a unanimous favorable recommendation for passage.

ITEM: House Majority leader Larry Simpson (R-Standish) unsuccessfully sponsored a bill which would have given the agency of which he is president the right to take over all the state's vacation and travel promotion.

ITEM: Rep. Walter Bunker (R-Gouldsboro) introduced five bills geared to improve the state's lobster industry. He is a wholesale lobster dealer.

Such questions of conflict of interest appear frequently because a majority of our legislators are businessmen/women, realtors, insurance agents, lawyers, etc. The meager \$2,500 salary surely is not enticing to many farmers, housewives, and other non-professionals. This absurd financial situation is a burden too great for most citizens to accept.

However, the 'paid consultants' for private interests and business concerns can often earn as much in a few weeks of work. Legal fees are as high as \$35/hour, and one paid lobbyist, Sylvester Pratt, representing Casco Bank and Trust, has already reported a \$2,500 salary for the 1973 regular session.

The sophistication of these lobbyists and their high degree of effectiveness are now accepted as a matter of fact. Their lethal attacks on bills of public interest in the 1974 Special Session are now a matter of record.

For example, a bill which would have diverted some highway funds to establish other modes of transportation was greeted by an avalanche of representatives from private and special interests. Aside from the Senator who sponsored the bill, there was not another proponent of this measure. The committee chairman then proceeded for the next few hours to choose opponents from a jungle of waving arms. Representatives from concerned interests (i.e. the Association of General Contractors, Maine Good Roads Association, etc.) were out in force, and their effect upon the committee was substantial.

Private interest lobbying also caused the demise of a bill which would have saved Maine citizens thousands upon thousands of dollars in medical expenses. The proposals would have amended the sales and price posting of prescription drugs. Due to the lack of citizen participation and combined with emotional and elaborate presentations by the drug related industries, the bill was

doomed to failure.

Such occurrences are not always as blatant. Plenty of arm twisting and other pressure tactics occur frequently in State House corridors.

If we are to have a responsive governmental structure open to citizen input, it appears that channels must be forged and opportunities created to achieve this end. Surely a position in state government can be made more financially attractive. But more important are organizations like PIRG, ULI, and Combat which lobby, litigate and research in the public's interest. Such groups are the cornerstone of an expanded and refined concept of citizenship, and they are integral components in re-establishing our so-called 'participatory' democracy.



U.S. Family Failure

Prudence Hoerter

In view of the degree of dis-satisfaction and frustration that the last two lectures instilled in this writer, it was with a great deal of skepticism that I attended the third of the Gabrielson lecture series. However, Lawrence H. Fuchs, chairman of the department of American studies at Brandeis University, rapidly dispelled any misgivings that I may have harbored.

Asked to address the Colby Community on the topic of "What is Happening to the Quality of Life in America?" Mr. Fuchs delivered a coherent and informative lecture. He believed that the quality of life is not determined by increased technological or real income gains, or the expansion of the protection of minority groups' rights, or medical breakthroughs. Rather, the general feeling that the quality of life has deteriorated is an expression of anxiety not in comparison to where the nation has come from, but anxiety concerning where the country is heading. Quality is shaped by the psychology of the people and not by real income gains. The explosion of the myth of technological beneficence and the radical decline of law and order has contributed to the feeling of apprehension about the future. However, the main topic of concern, in the opinion of Mr. Fuchs, is the deterioration of the quality of family life.

Quantitatively, higher divorce rates and the increased number of reported child abuse cases reflects this deterioration. However, these quantitative measures can be traced to qualitative changes. The first of these is the heightened tension between the sexes. The women's fight has turned from economic and political topics to that of the role of women in life. The women's identity crisis has affected relations at home and has led to a re-evaluation and re-negotiation of the women's role. The abdication of the fathering role of the husband has resulted in its assumption by the mother, and she is in desperate need of help. The "Super Mother" either can't or won't accept the complete responsibility of child-raising.

The overall trend has been towards a reluctance to assume the commitment of marriage and an unwillingness to accept the responsibility of raising children. The authority figure in the life of the child has been pushed upon the schools and other institutions, but there is no substitute for the education gained through the family situation.

During the latter half of the lecture when Mr. Fuchs seemed to express unsympathetic reactions to the woman's loss of identity, I was expecting an angry outburst of indignation from a women's liberation advocate. However, even though one may not entirely agree with the views of the speaker, the lecture seemed to accurately verbalize the sentiments of the youth today. Personally speaking, the assumption of the responsibilities of marriage and married life is not anxiously anticipated. Lawrence Fuchs provided a stimulus to reflection and evaluation of the present quality of life in America (and also renewed my faith in the quality of the Gabrielson lectures). What more could an audience ask for?

The Selling of the School

Ed Kemp

Who is selling Colby?

Recollect, if you can, those days of innocence and wide-eyed wonder when you were seeking the college of your choice. Unless you were the son or daughter of a Colby alumnus, you probably became acquainted with the college in one of the many reputable, or disreputable, "college handbooks," or in your high school guidance office, or through a friend, or on a whirlwind tour of the northern New England colleges. ("If it's 2:30, this must be Bowdoin.") To narrow down your search to the category of small-New England-liberal arts, out of the vast range of educational institutions, was probably difficult enough. To narrow it down to Colby College, Maine, was a decision based on a hundred factors—personal, academic, financial—factors so diverse and arbitrary as to seem beyond the reach of even the most persuasive salesmanship.

Colby is sold to prospective applicants through a variety of means: talks in the high school, alumni interviews, college night programs, on-campus contacts, recruitment in the field, the official literature, and in a new six-minute film. The approach is low-key—no one trails candidates to their homes, no one twists any arms. Interviewers from the Admissions Office are expected to answer questions honestly, making explicit the advantages and disadvantages of attending Colby.

Competition among the small college for the attractive student, nonetheless, is quite keen as you might expect. And, as you also might expect, Colby, like other colleges, likes to put its best foot forward in its advertising and contacts.

Cindy Cannoll of the Admissions Office spends a good deal of time in the field, visiting high school guidance departments and talking with prospective students. She says that those interested in the college are looking mostly at its reputation, its size, and its location. The prestige of the college is very high among comparative institutions; and that factor, along with the faculty/student ratio (1:15) are, *lord*, according to Cindy, its greatest selling points. Despite the maximum coverage given to Colby's innovative academic programs, she has found her prospective candidates to be quite content with the traditional liberal arts curriculum, which Colby can also make available.

Outside of contacts in the high schools, the Admissions Office also relies on its alumni interviewers to seek out possible candidates, determine their desirability, transmit this information to the candidate's file, and keep in touch with the student. The *Alumni Interviewer's Handbook* suggests that "the interviewer should be ready to talk about the College in almost any informal setting," and goes on to list bridge games, the golf course, and high school athletic and social functions as possible name-gathering situations.

If all goes well in the interview, and the candidate applies and is accepted, the interviewer is also responsible for following up the April 15 notification letter with continued contacts with the student. Post-acceptance contact, which also is reported to the Admissions Office, would include, for example, the reasons for a student's rejection of Colby, which college he has preferred, and whether he has been successful elsewhere.

Assisting the alumni interviewer in making his presentation of the College more effective, the *Handbook* also recommends points to be conveyed to the candidate. These are the points, it seems, which would differentiate Colby from other small liberal



arts colleges. The emphasis here is on the variety, flexibility, and independence of the academic programs: the Jan Plan, Special Topics, Senior Scholar projects, the Center for Coordinated Studies, and the Flexible "15" receive top billing, along with work/study and year abroad opportunities. "It is a program," in the words of the *Handbook*, "that seeks, above all, to foster independent achievements. In short, there is a structure, but also flexibility."

This emphasis on the innovative side of a Colby education is a constant refrain in the official literature, and has a way of overshadowing the all-college and departmental requirements. Dean Harry Carroll of the Admissions Office sees these more traditional requirements as an important issue to ponder for those students who would choose Colby. Also included in the points to convey are such campus activities as PIRG, Colby being proudly bannered as the only private college in Maine to have joined the national organization so far.

The Pitch

The official college brochure, *Colby*, which finds its way into high school guidance offices, and the applicant's mail, is a 68-page booklet filled with all the vital facts, lots of professional pictures, and a brief text. Here again, the Center and the January Program receive much exposure. That magic word, "flexibility," highlights such formulas as, "The flexibility of academic programs, the expectancies of independent study, and the lack of a high degree of regulation in both academic and personal activities. . ."

A potential applicant would also be convinced that student/faculty relationships must be very close indeed, for the brochure states:

Most students at Colby establish friendships with faculty members and are welcome visitors in their homes. (p. 26)

The probability of such warm friendships is certainly much higher at Colby than at many places; and professors are, in most cases, much more available for consultation here than at the large universities. But the picture given by the publication is one of an easy give-and-take situation, characterized by extended interaction outside the classroom.

This picture of close mutual interest is carried over to the new film which the Admissions Office has made available to high schools and to its alumni interviewers. Of course the beauty of the campus sells itself, especially in the fall and spring, and a film can capitalize on the picturesque elements. It goes on to demonstrate how Colby, as the narrator says, follows "the trend to break

down the walls in education." After dwelling briefly on traditional classroom scenes and commenting on Colby's respect for classical knowledge, the camera shifts to the Center for about one out of its six-minute length. Casual seminars, students and faculty members laughing over dinner are supplemented by the narrator's hint that the whole college is taking this direction for the future.

The rest of the film quietly extols the expected features—the athletic complex, the new gallery, the dormitory life—and insists that those students who choose a college in Maine are opting for a pastoral setting and exhilarating winters.

please turn to page eight

The Buying of the Prof

Students are often asked what prompted them to come to Colby. The same question may be asked of the faculty, and perhaps one of the factors may have been the fringe benefit program.

Dean of Faculty, Paul Jenson, termed our faculty benefit program "competitive" with comparable Eastern schools. He noted however, that although the program is an important consideration, younger faculty members are usually more interested in salary. As retirement becomes imminent, the fringe benefits become more important.

The college contributes to the usual retirement, insurance and health programs, and has managed to meet rising costs caused by inflation. Salaries, likewise, have kept pace with cost of living increases. Mortgage subsidies are available at 1 percent below the Waterville Market with a 30 percent down payment.

Other support services include sabbatical leaves of one semester with full salary or two semesters with half salary. Faculty are eligible every seven years, and must submit an application and proposal for a faculty committee approval.

A yearly budget of \$25,000 is available to members of the humanities faculty for travel, research and the extension of sabbatical leaves. Available to all members of the faculty are grants for travel to professional meetings and research expenses. Without application, each faculty member is allotted \$100 per year for a trip to a professional meeting.

A campus nursery school is provided free of charge to children of faculty and staff. The college also reimburses faculty members for expenses incurred in entertaining students at faculty homes; ten free campus lunches are also provided.

Historically, Colby has paid the tuition for faculty children at any accredited institution up to the amount of the current Colby tuition figure. However, the amount that Colby will now subsidize is frozen at \$2500. (Even though the tuition here will be \$3,000 next year.) A non-interest loan of up to \$500 is available if so indicated by filing a Parents' Confidential Statement. There is some feeling that the college is violating some current contractual obligations by freezing the tuition payment figure at \$2500. Although there is a possibility that a suit may be brought against the college by Colby members of the American Association of University Professors, definite plans have not been finalized.

The fringe benefit program here at Colby is a good one generally, and any action taken on the above will most likely not be with malicious intent. There are numerous factors to be considered by a prospective faculty member, and the fringe benefits will certainly not scare anyone away.

Suss Sinks Lower

Ed Kemp

The Lower Depths was a curious and certainly an ambitious choice of play for Powder and Wig's latest production. With its long philosophical speeches on man's condition, its lack of a fully coherent plot (at least in this abbreviated version), and its melodramatic nature, the play demands the kind of effective presentation which will draw the audience into the lives of its turn-of-the-century Moscow slumdweller. The actors had to fight overinflated lines and elusive characterizations—problems of the play itself—in order to bring Gorki's message of humanity and inhumanity alive. On the whole, their struggle was valiant, with some very convincing acting breaking through the gloom. But the odds, it seems, were against them—or perhaps against our acceptance of fresh-faced college students in the parts of down-and-outers.

The running social commentary, which really dominated the play rather than the skimpy plot of marital intrigue, gained special flair from Awetu Simesso, in the role of the moody actor. As the latent revolutionary, Abbott Meader also brought passion to his speeches, especially at the latter end of the play. Gail Hansen, among the women, moved powerfully through her role as the cruel wife, giving her scornful lines a special cutting edge. Coughing her way to extinction, Susan Simpson, in the role of Anna, looked the haggard, bed-ridden creature; while Molly Ware, as Vassilisa's abused sister, Natasha, delivered an emotion-filled performance.

Many laughs were received by Richard Vann, playing the buffoonish, foot-stamping land-lord. In fact, whether Gorki or the cast intended it, some of the best moments of the show were the humorous ones—like Satine's great tautology, "A man without nieces is not an uncle." Among the rest of the cast, Scott Hobden, John Orefice, and Bob Duchesne each provided bright spots of personality, especially Duchesne's pious, but fiery Tartar. Jay Reed's Pepel, the thief, had a vagueness about it which further confused the issue of what the frequent stormy exchanges were about. The important role of Luka, the old pilgrim who still has faith in man's goodness, received only a weak representation by Nat Rosenblatt.

With all the speeches delivered while reclining on bunks, and the tendency to congregate about a central wooden table, the show stagnated more than it moved. Notable exceptions to this rule were the card-playing scene, and an exciting climax marking the death of Kostilyoff, the land-lord. Because we never felt involved with the anguish of these downtrodden Russians, the deaths which punctuated the evening had little power to move. The moody actor hanged himself at the end of the play—an action received ironically by those remaining. But neither the irony of the reaction, nor the suicide itself had any special meaning for us. The basic humanity of these people had been generalized away by the abstract, theoretical speeches.

With their usual high style, the technicians of Powder and Wig gave us a visually impressive set, cleverly making use of the back wall of the Opera House stage. These red bricks were carried over to the painted flats, while a realistic stove and rugged wooden furniture completed the stage picture. Impressionistic lighting, with a wonderful effect for the rear staircase, was carefully executed by Toni Fontrier and Tom Huebner.

If the beauty of the set, or the earnestness of the actors decided a show's appeal, *The Lower Depths* might have proved a success. In comparison with the student productions of this semester, *You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown* and *Under Milk Wood*,

the Powder and Wig production could not claim the same vitality and imagination of staging. I am tempted to blame Gorki: the play was a difficult vehicle to come to grips with in a month. But college theater thrives on big risks, risks taken even when one knows the deck is stacked. *The Lower Depths* represented an act of some brand of courage.

REVIEWS



Hollo

Nick Ballas

There once was a poet called Hollo
Who drank as much as he could swallow
And if you heard him speaking
You'd have certainly been freaking
Since his words were so easy to follow
anonymous

In the wake of SPA day, streaking, and all that high energy madness, Anselm Hollo landed in Waterville and performed at the Coffee House on Saturday the ninth. I say "performed" rather than "read" because as the few people present that evening will confirm, it was not an ordinary poetry reading.

Once described as the only "Finnish beat," Hollo's appearance is almost terrifyingly comic. Wild shaggy hair and beard, a persistent toothless smile, and an accent compounded of the half-dozen languages he knows, give one the impression of an hysterical gargoyle.

His reading began surprisingly mellow and precise, considering bourbon all afternoon, double vodkas on the rocks at dinner, and endless endless beers. Somewhere near the beginning, Hollo read "Baby Anselm," a poem which appears in the Pequod. The fourth section of that poem follows:

wild goose
noise over + on
The lake at sundown which is

the time

one takes

the walk

on the shore

totally nuts + contented

even in november

nineteen seventy-three

These are the moments

all one asked for

(funny live skunk visions)

Several hours later, however, the scene had degenerated/evolved into a very hard core of a dozen or so people swaying around one large table; Russell Preston playing his guitar while Hollo roared and occasionally bellowed lines of inspired verse. To describe the insanity, I can only compare it to the spontaneity of SPA day, the beauty of dozens of streaking manics, and sounds one hears in a zoo.

Altogether, the evening must be remembered as an experience; the poetry itself being secondary to the poet, the all-too-common stiffness of poetry readings replaced by invigorating chaos.

McClure

John Steer

The politics of poetry; take two aspirins and go to bed. But this has nothing to do with McClure.

It started with giant cock and balls, a five hundred pound motorcycle dyke, and no less than two naked tap dancers; not to mention Isadora Duncan's granddaughter as the White Rock girl. A Dada Musical Melodrama directed by John Lion direct from an engagement at the Magic Theater in San Francisco; a videotape brought live to unsuspecting A.V. room by the author, Michael McClure. The Magic Theater production of "Gorf" is scheduled to tour the U. Cal. system this year, complete with God, tap dancers and all. Michael expressed pleasant shock.

Then Jette, the echoing art gallery, the hall of distraction, what have you. McClure's voice is soft but his poetry quietly overwhelmed the reverberating rustles and creaks of a Colby reading. Neither his words nor his pictures are wild but instead evince amazement and smile.

... and then we burst

in bubbles

like the troubles

of a daddy long-legs

eating crumbs of burgers

in the turgid morning...

Magic Fingers in sound, rich and gentle. He speaks slowly and carefully, smiling with the last line as the poem jells.

yea,

we're real.

His poetry is neither tedious nor awestruck. There is little ramble of his early work such as he might have read in San Francisco with Ginsberg or Kerouac during the "Renaissance." And yet it is not lost. A stewardess coming down the aisle;

why not?

study the food

as we eat it.

An intellective experience.

Scrimshaw of how it tastes

Etched on black of filler

black popeyes of shrimp

gone away

only the pink body remains

made of sunlight

and plankton

Served with scent of ozone

at 30,000 feet

Looney tunes,

dancing overhead.

McClure was born in Kansas in 1932. Finished college in San Francisco and stayed. He ended up at Colby by invitation of G. Lawless from Lewiston. He now lives, with Joanna, his wife, on the second and third floors of an old captain's house with a view of the bay. His reading was rare and wonderful, at Colby, and hopefully not the last.

ECHOES OF GREATNESS

Although Kurt Vonnegut remains in the literary shadow of the renowned science fiction wizard Kilgore Trout, he can look back now, as "an old fart with his memories and his Pall Malls" on a glorious past. As a lad Mr. Vonnegut didn't waste his time playing German batball with the other kids, instead, he took the thankless job of editing his school newspaper, the ECHO, at Shortridge High, Indianapolis, Indiana.

— The Winston Niles
Rumford Pocket History
of Mars

music

Jazz
by
Payne

Laurie Bedig

The Coffee House again brings an exciting Boston band. The John Payne Quartet is coming to Colby this Friday, March 22.

John Payne, "reedman par excellence", according to the Boston weekly *The Real Paper*, is a musician's musician. The twenty-seven year old Boston resident takes things nice and easy and makes sure he gets them right. It took him nine years and four leaves of absence to earn his philosophy degree at Harvard. He started playing clarinet at age nine and learned to play traditional jazz from his banjo playing father. At twenty-two he joined Van Morrison and since then has been very much in demand for concerts and recording dates with Miles Davis, James Taylor, Weather Report, Blood Sweat and Tears and many others. He was nominated in this year's *Playboy Magazine* for best clarinetist. Best known for backing Bonnie Raitt (soprano sax, tenor sax, and clarinet on *Give It Up*), Bonnie has said of him "Put anything in his mouth and he can play it." He has played Sunset Series on Boston Common, Ann Arbor Blues and Jazz Festival and others with Bonnie. He recorded with Sippie Wallace on the *Ann Arbor Blues and Jazz Festival Album*, with Van Morrison on *Astral Weeks*, and with Fanny on *Mother's Pride*. He has also recorded with Danny O'Keefe, Seigal-Schwall Band and others less known.

He has toured with David Bromberg nationally for seven months playing at the Philharmonic Hall in New York, Philadelphia Folk Festival (with Sippie Wallace and Maria Muldaur as well), the Academy of Music in Philadelphia and Lenox Arts Festival and is currently completing an album with him. Bromberg has said of him, "Payne is an amazingly tasteful musician. He has such a delicate touch when it's needed, and fantastic intensity when that's called for. His versatility is legendary." (*Chicago Sun-Times*, May 18, 1973)

Payne is now working with his own instrumental quartet playing rock influenced jazz and jazz influenced rock. The band is also a Boston band consisting of Louis Levin on piano and guitar. Levin, a rock guitarist before evolving to jazz several years ago, is an outstanding addition to the band. He has done some session work on Long Island and has studied at the State University of N. Y. at Stony Brook, the Boston Conservatory and the Berkeley College of Music in Boston. He can hum and whistle two different melodies at the same time!

David Lichman, formerly bassist with Softwood, is also a Berkeley College man. He lays down fine up-tempo jazz runs seemingly with ease, and his musical knowledge gives the band a practically limitless bottom. Matthew Gordy, who plays drums, is also formerly with Softwood. He has studied under Mel Lewis and at the New England Conservatory.

Having been lucky enough to catch John Payne at the Bonnie Raitt concert in Boston last fall, I can do nothing less than agree whole heartedly with the Boston *Real Paper* that "The star of the evening in a supporting role was John Payne who put in nothing less than a brilliant performance on flute, clarinet, soprano and baritone saxophone." The Coffee House is very lucky to be able to present this Friday night, March 22, John Payne and his new band for the low price of \$1.50. Don't pass up this unique opportunity to hear this splendid band. They play finger poppin' music.

Ted Kistler in Concert

Saturday, March 23rd, Academic Life presents Ted Kistler, with an evening of entertainment recalling coffee house performances of the 60's. Kistler is owner and director of the New Vic Theater in Kalamazoo, Michigan. What began seven years ago as a coffee house offering concerts by local artists, as well as performances by Joni Mitchell and Peter, Paul & Mary, is now a year round community theater adding to the typical Neil Simon, Rogers and Hammerstein fare, this year's productions including "Irma La Douce," "Steam Bath," "Hadrian VII," "And Miss Reardon Drinks A Little," Noel Coward's "High Spirits" and Brecht's "Three-panny Opera."

Kistler's performance Saturday night provides, in an informal coffee house atmosphere, music, poetry and drama of the theater, including material of Kurt Weil, Dylan Thomas, Cyrano de Bergerac, Shakespeares, and more. The performance will be in Roberts Loft at 8:30 p.m. Admission is free.

Condon Medal

Gift of the late Randall J. Condon, 1866, the Condon Medal is awarded annually at Commencement to the senior who, by vote of his classmates and approval by the faculty, is deemed "to have exhibited the finest qualities of citizenship and has made the most significant contribution to the development of college life."

Blood Bank

The Regional Blood Bank will be on campus from 9:00-noon and 1:00-4:00 in the Smith Room of Roberts Union, Tuesday, March 26. All members of the Colby community are urged to donate. For more information call Bruce D. Cummings, Director of Student Activities, ext. 295.

Human Development Major

There will be a reception in Smith Lounge, Wednesday, March 27th, 4:00-6:00 for all freshmen interested in the interdisciplinary major in Human Development. This new major was approved by the faculty at their February meeting. The major will bring studies in biology, philosophy, psychology, and sociology to bear upon an inquiry into man's place in his natural and social environment. A field practicum in a local, state, or regional agency involved in human development will also be an integral part of the student's work in the major.

Spring Symphony Concert

The Colby Community Symphony Orchestra will offer a spring concert on Sunday, March 24, at 8 p.m. in Runnals Union.

The program will include works by Rossini, Brahms, Johann Strauss, and Haydn, as well as "Concertino Romantico for Flute and Orchestra" by Ermanno Comaretti, professor of music and director of the orchestra.

Admission will be charged.

Senior Class Speaker

Nominations for the Condon Medal and Senior Class Speaker will be held outside all campus dining rooms on Tuesday, March 26, from 11:30-1:30.

EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION

A grant of \$2500 from the Braitmayer Foundation will provide support for proposals to encourage more effective ways of teaching and learning. The AD HOC committee on Teaching invites proposals from students and faculty through academic departments, interdisciplinary programs, the Center for Coordinated Studies, the Library, and the Student Government Committee on Academic Life. Proposals may be for any amount up to a maximum of \$500. They should be submitted to the Committee no later than April 30, 1974.

All those considering submitting proposals are welcome to discuss their ideas with the committee.

In Search of
Grace

Robert Bresson is known as the spiritual master of the modern film. Uncompromisingly individualistic, Bresson imparts a classical austerity to his films by reducing the essentials of the film—acting, setting, dialogue—to essentials, while never losing the human quality of his heroes, most of whom are characters in the grip of some private fervor. All his heroes seem to be in search of some sort of grace. Spiritual essence is his overriding concern, in films as varied as *Une Femme Douce*, *The Trial of Jean of Arc*, *Au Hasard Balthazar*, and this Sunday's Film Direction feature, *Un Homme Echappe* (A Man Escaped).

Un Homme Echappe is simply, the story of escape from a Nazi prison by a young Resistance man. Pauline Kael, in *Kiss Kiss Bang Bang* says of the film: "The experience of imprisonment and escape is inevitably closer to Europeans than to Americans, and this film, which has been a great prizewinning critical and popular success in Europe, has been a total failure in the United States. It is not ingratiating; the director, Robert Bresson, is famous for his uncompromising methods, and he is not disposed to treat his material lightly. In this country, escape is a theme for action movies; the Bresson hero's ascetic, single-minded devotion to escape is almost mystic, and the fortress within which he is imprisoned is as impersonal and isolated a world as Kafka's. The movie was shot with fanatic authenticity, the photography is exquisitely beautiful. . . it's a marvelous movie."

With *Un Homme Echappe* is Chris Marker's film *La Jette*, which uses exclusively stills and the format of a time-travel, science fiction plot to examine in an incredibly haunting, powerful way, nothing less than memory, reality, and the difference between life and death. Winner of grand prizes from the International Film Critics Association, the Trieste Science Fiction Festival and the Mannheim Festival, *La Jette* is considered one of the key films of this decade by many critics, lacking a wider reputation only because it is not a feature-length work. It's showing, with *Un Homme Echappe*, will be at 7:30 in Lovejoy. Admission is free.

Film Direction has also added several showings to its printed schedule. These include *Breathless*, Jean-Luc Godard's innovative and influential first film, to be shown at 7:00 on Wednesday, May 15, Richard Myer's prizewinning feature-length experimental film *Akran*, to be shown at 9:30 on Tuesday, May 7 and 3:00 on Saturday, May 11, Ingmar Bergman's most recent and most honored film *Cries and Whispers* at 7:00 and 9:30 on Sunday, May 5, and the film voted best of 1970 by the New York Film Critics, Bob Rafelson's *Five Easy Pieces*, which will be shown at 7:00 and 9:30 on Sunday and Monday, April 7 and 8, the first days of return from Spring vacation. In addition Howard Hawks' *The Big Sleep*, with Humphrey Bogart as Philip Marlowe, has been added to the already-scheduled April 26 showing of *Beat the Devil*, also starring Bogart, to make a double feature. Admission remains 75 cents for that showing, is free for *Akran* and *Breathless*, and due to the astronomical rental costs, \$1.00 for *Five Easy Pieces* and *Cries and Whispers*. All showings are in Lovejoy.

Band Concert

The Colby College Band will present its most ambitious program to date, on Thursday, March 21, at 7:30 p.m. in Runnals Union. According to director Gordon Bowie, this concert will be "The Colby Band's major attack on contemporary concert literature for the college band. This varied concert calls on all the resources of the band. Technique, interpretation, and endurance are at the peak for the year; a varied and balanced instrumentation, capable of the tonal brilliance so necessary to a tonal program."

The Colby Band invites the public to attend; admission is free.

SELLING *from page five***Minority recruitment**

Efforts to recruit "disadvantaged" minority students started in 1965, with significant results becoming apparent by 1969, when 25 blacks were enrolled in classes. Since then, according to a report from the Committee on Equal Opportunity to the Trustees (March 30, 1971), the College has recognized a responsibility to actively recruit members of the minority population, to adjust financial aid to suit the needs of "disadvantaged" students, and to establish a viable black community on campus. A "viable" community, to the committee, would mean 50 students. Blacks will be admitted, the Report states, who have shown academic promise even if they are not as well prepared as other students. At the same time, no reduction is to be made in graduation requirements for these students.

The Committee also made several recommendations to the Trustees on the subject of expanding financial aid to black students, noting that "for the class entering in the fall of 1970, \$49,000 of financial aid was given to 18 'disadvantaged' freshmen (mostly urban blacks) and \$85,000 to 69 other freshmen." In conclusion, the report stated:

The relatively low number of blacks at Colby, therefore, does not result from inadequate financial aid or from discriminatory admissions requirements. It reflects an inability to locate and enroll more admissible applicants.

In attempting to remedy this situation, the Admissions Office now employs a black graduate of 1973, Wayne Brown, to make the necessary contacts in such urban centers as New York, although he does not recruit specifically for black students. The College receive sixty-six applications from minority/"disadvantaged" students in 1972-73, 35 of whom were offered admission. Financial aid, totally \$71,600 was made available to 23 students out of this group. It is just such aid, Brown says, which attracts blacks to Colby, along with the greater opportunity for individualized instruction. He does not feel that 48 blacks, the current enrollment, constitutes a viable community, however, and would like to see more efforts made in recruiting and in funding.

At present, there is no special provision in the Admissions Office budget specifically for minority recruitment. Although financial aid is pretty well assumed to any minority applicant, it takes the form of a loan, so that approximately 60% of black graduates leave Colby \$3,000 in debt. Brown recommends that the College look in the direction of admitting black junior college and transfer students, who would constitute less of a financial burden and also be better qualified.

Athletic recruitment

Since 1970, Colby's athletic recruitment program has been severely limited. It was in that year that the College adopted the conditions of the New England Small College Athletic Conference which outlawed any official budget for recruiting, and any visits to the homes of prospective athletes or to the high schools by recruiting coaches. The competition for top athletes has always been particularly stiff for Colby which can offer no athletic scholarships; and now the coaches have to rely on alumni and on letter campaigns to attract the desirable athlete.

As Coach McGee explained it, the Athletic Department keeps in close communication with high school coaches around New England. When it hears of a possible candidate, a letter and a questionnaire are sent out, with the intent of measuring the boy's qualifications. If his overall record looks good, the information is sent to the Admissions Office which, in turn, sends out an application. The prospective candidate is also invited to visit the College and its facilities, McGee says that the selling is very low-key, because of the nature of the athletic program itself. The prime selling factors for the athlete, as he sees them, are 1) better chances of playing the sport than in a larger college; 2) the athletic complex, and 3) such extra-athletic factors as the Colby community and the campus lay-out.

Coach Schulten agrees with McGee that athletic recruitment has no effect whatsoever on financial aid. There is, however, a close relationship between the athletic department and Admissions, with much exchange of research and information. An Admissions budget is available for feeding guests of the athletic department on campus, while accommodations are usually provided by the fraternities. As usual in a small college situation, personal contacts may count for a great deal. One freshman athlete told me that the coach who was in communication with him last spring helped him to submit his application after the due date. Another athlete explained to his sport's coach during application that financial aid would play a part in his choice between Colby and another school. The coach promised to do what he could.

Sold!

The high school student wandering about in the maze of information and advertising sent out by the colleges is a susceptible person. If an educational program is made to appear innovative and appealing, can he be expected to question further and perhaps discover certain rigid requirements not particularly stressed in his initial contact with a college? If the prospective candidate is a minority student, on the other hand, does a college have the responsibility to provide for his needs other than doling out financial aid?

A study done by the American Council on Education and the University of California of Colby freshmen in 1973 indicates that the high academic reputation of the College was the biggest reason for their choice of school. Special education programs seemed to count less in their selection. Colby does not need to sell itself, apparently, in any big way—the customers are willing to buy. What they buy from the official advertising, however, may not altogether meet their expectations.

LETTER *from page three*

eventually friendships can be formed. Be forewarned that in the eyes of some people here, the fact that you are an American citizen often renders it more difficult for you to be accepted as an individual rather than as "the Ugly American."

Another advantage to Caen is that Paris is only two hours away by train, and twenty minutes away from the beaches by car. Caen, although still very much a provincial town (much of the town closes up at 8:00 p.m.), it is nevertheless Normandy's second largest city. It boasts a municipal theatre, cinemas, a regional art school, museums, libraries, and numerous athletic facilities, all of which are open to you as a foreign student, often at reduced prices.

Caen's size (pop. 175,000) can be a bit of a shock, depending on your background. Also, the University's size (12,000 students) does not promote the close-knit atmosphere that can be found on smaller American campuses. A communal feeling is further inhibited by the fact that it is common practice among the French students here to go home every weekend.

We hope this letter doesn't come across as a political campaign for Caen. Though each of us has had his ups and downs, we can not deny that we all consider Caen a worthwhile experience. We are all very glad that we have had this opportunity to study abroad. Which brings us to our main point: if you are interested in foreign languages, we strongly recommend (for the lack of authority to insist), that you take a Junior Year Abroad—be it in Caen, Paris, Grenoble, Munich, or East Vassalboro—whichever program best fills your needs. For those of you who may be interested in the Caen program, please feel free to write and ask us any questions; we would like to hear from you. We will be more than happy to help you out. Our addresses may be obtained from the French Department.

The "Basse-Normandie Nine"

Michael Paul Cantara '75
Janet Breslin '76
Paul Kruffin '76
Pamela Bradley '75
Carol Peabody '75
Barbie McCarty '76
Candy Skelly '75
Joyce Smith '75
Cathy Worcester '76

HILLTOP *from page one*

Presently, there are three Colby students volunteering at Hilltop. More and more students are becoming aware of the resources in the community that are available to them and are co-ordinating volunteer work with a special topic. In this way, they are getting valuable experience, credits, as well as being of service to others who need help. Hilltop School should not be overlooked in this respect.

Now, to get back to the children, what happens to them after they are through with Hilltop? At this time there are two alternative courses open to each child. Every two weeks there is a staff meeting during which a child's current standing is reviewed and evaluated by the child's teacher, the occupational therapist, the speech therapist, a social worker, and a physical therapist, if necessary. In this way tabs are kept on each child. When a child turns 16 years of age a decision is made whether or not he/she will benefit from further schooling. If the decision is that schooling will not be of further benefit, the child is transferred to the Hilltop Center (situated in the basement of the Kennebec Mental Health Clinic). The Hilltop Center is a sheltered workshop. In this environment the now "clients," make crafts that are sold in gift and tourist shops. Eventually production will incline toward that of the Mary Donovan Holland School (workshop and thrift store in Skowhegan). This organization, also directed by Mr. Rovillard, takes in clothing that is too worn to be sold in the thrift store and turns it into very salable rags. This "industrial wiping cloth operation" takes in over \$9,000 a year. Nothing is thrown away. Buttons are recycled, as well as zippers. Woolens are cut into strips and sold for rug braiding. The thrift store at 35 Temple St. (near Norm's Pizza) is connected with the combined efforts of the Hilltop and Holland Schools.

The second alternative for a child at Hilltop is followed if it is decided that schooling is still beneficial to him when he is sixteen. In this event, he remains at the Hilltop School until he is eighteen and is, at that time, either transferred to the Hilltop Center or placed at a job in the community.

One of the volunteers at Hilltop remarked that although more could be done, the children were being kept busy. When asked for an evaluation of the current program, Mr. Rovillard stated that it has the best quality in Central Maine. He feels that the needs of the mentally retarded are just beginning to be recognized and provided for.

Hilltop also has plans for the future. A decision has been made to construct a residential facility for adults (anyone over 18). It will be constructed on the eight acres behind the location of the present school. The facility is to be constructed around the town-house concept. There will be four homes each housing five clients. There will also be a Commons Building containing a day room and facilities for serving one meal a day. The facility will also provide respite care for all ages. The goal of this facility will be to provide an alternative to institutionalization, and as normal life as possible. It is also meant to strengthen family relationships. Families who have mentally retarded members are often constrained by having to continually care for members. This facility will hopefully provide a means for these people to enjoy vacations, a place for socializing for the mentally retarded segment of the community.

This facility will also be in need of volunteers and a staff. A rotating staff member will be needed in each unit. Any students who are interested (graduating seniors take note) should get in touch with Mr. Rovillard at this Hilltop School.

CCS Roomdraw

Those interested in drawing for rooms within the Center should sign a form at the C.C.S. Office before Friday, April 12. There will be an important meeting on Thursday, April 11, at 6:30 p.m. in Foss-Woodman to discuss procedure.



Falling for Judo

Debbie Seel

Anyone visiting the gym section of the Field House during the evenings may be surprised to hear resounding crashes and slaps coming from a musty room opening onto the smaller basketball court. This room, once the old weightlifting room, is now referred to as the Judo Room, and is home for a group of hardy souls called the Colby Judo Club.

At first glance, *judokas* (judo players) seem to be a group of masochistic idiots who throw themselves on the ground while slapping it with both arms and then jump up to let their neighbor smash them into the mat. They are also known to do flying half somersaults and land flat out on the ground from a height of four feet. Although it does help to be a little masochistic, the sport is not as horrible as it sounds. Judo is like skiing. It requires a lot of practice before it becomes fun, as many beginners will testify. However, instead of learning not to fall, the secret of judo is to learn how to fall.

You may say that it is easy to fall and that you fall at least twice a week on the Chapel Hill glacier. The real trick is to fall correctly. That is,

to fall so that you don't get hurt. To fall correctly takes quite a bit of coordination and practice. You have to learn how to fall before you can learn to throw and to be thrown.

Judo also requires a reasonable amount of fitness. Colby's judo instructor, Mr. Ray Dion, makes sure that his students are fit by the second week of class. Otherwise, injuries would result.

Judo is not all blood, sweat, and sore muscles. It is an individual competitive sport like wrestling, only with many more ways of winning. A judo player can win his match with one good throw, a 30-second holddown, a choke, an elbow lock, or by decision. Consequently, a judo match can last anywhere from five seconds to the full time, three to five minutes. The rules which govern the play are formulated to prevent injuries, and can be quite complex, requiring two judges, a referee, and two timekeepers to oversee each match.

Colby students have been fairly successful at local Maine matches, and not so lucky at out of state matches where competition is tough. So far, members of the judo club have taken two first, a second, a third, and a fourth in men and women's competitions in Maine and N.H. Mr. Dion's instructing skill and dedication is evidenced by the fact that the winners had had not more than one year of judo before their successes. Mr. Dion is a second degree black belt and has been described by Jimmy Bregman, one of the U.S. Olympic judo coaches, as "one of the best *ukis* on the east coast." The *uki* is the passive partner in a throw. In other words, he does the falling.

Mr. Dion is equally skilled in throwing however, and teaches a fair amount of self-defense in his regular course. Although he admits that he is not an expert at karate, Mr. Dion is also versatile enough to expose his students to a small amount of aikido and karate.

Students interested in judo can come to the class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 7:00 to 8:30. Students taking the course for credit should sign up with the P.E. office. No fee is required this year.

If you do join, expect to be knocked about at first, and expect to have a few aching muscles. You can also expect some good competition, the satisfaction of learning something new with your body and mind, and the feeling that comes in the locker room when you realize that you've actually survived another judo class.

Breathe Deep

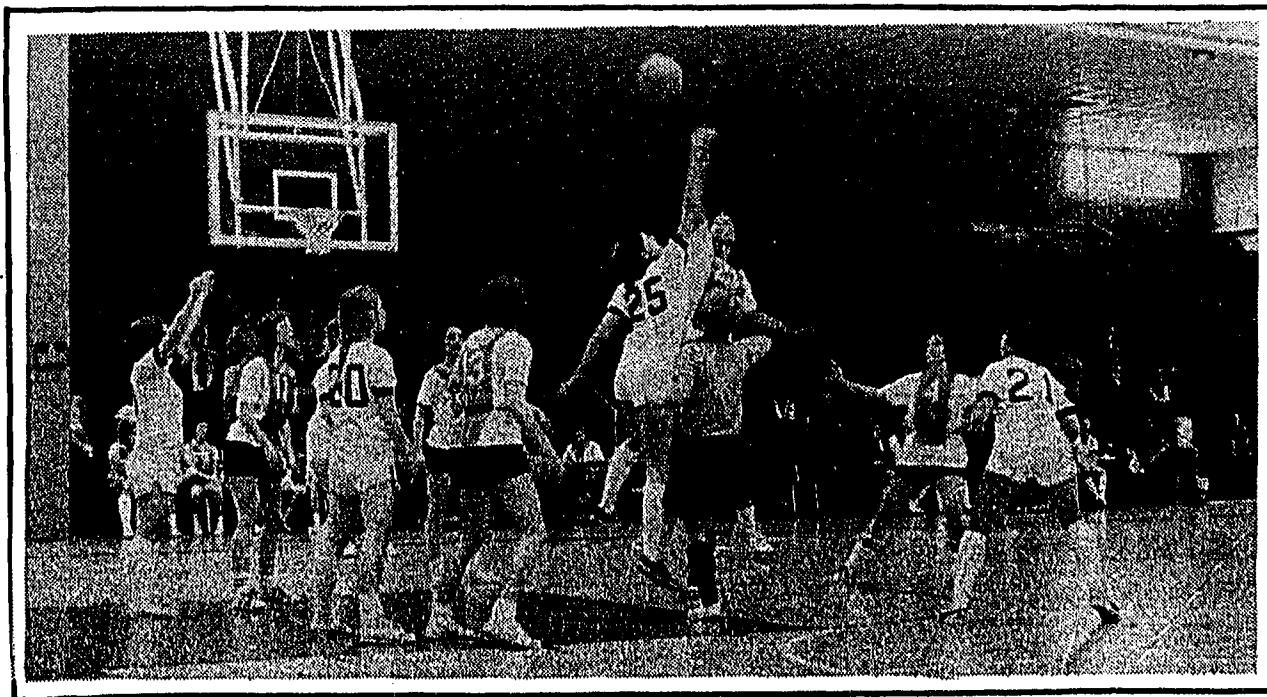
Sarah Ellis

One of the new courses offered for physical education credit this year is an introductory Yoga course. Hatha yoga, comprised of simple stretching exercises and breathing techniques, is the method taught. This type of yoga is practiced primarily to achieve a heightened awareness of one's body through practice in controlling muscular movement both physically and mentally. The yoga exercises are done deliberately, with emphasis on various positions that are "held" for several seconds during the motion of the exercise. By concentration and slow repetition the Yogi learns how his muscles work together and how he can easily manipulate them and stretch them to release the energy that is dormant in his body. He learns, also, how to balance and coordinate the motions that he practices in order to exercise all of his body symmetrically and thoroughly. The simple physical discipline combined with a few practical breathing methods leads to an awareness of natural balance within one's body and a sense of "well-being" arising from the energy that can be discovered there.

A person who wants to take a Yoga course can become involved in it to varying degrees. At Colby, both classes concentrate on the basic physical benefits of Hatha Yoga. Within such a course it is important that one feels no competition or obligation to achieve a particular level of performance. Benefit is purely personal and progress is measured solely according to one's desires. It a 'Colby yogi' achieves little else, he certainly learns how to relax and enjoy his body and peace of mind; an easy way to earn a season of P.E. credit.

Gymnastics Meet

The Women's Gymnastics Meet at Colby will be held April 16, not March 26, as previously announced.



No Bounce in the Basketball

Susan French

The women's basketball season is over. This may come as a surprise to many of you who were never aware that the season even began or occurred. Yet, it did; but it is not my intention to elaborate on the success of the season, but to present some of the difficulties encountered by the team.

In order to have a team there are several essential elements: interested players, practice time, a coach, uniforms, and basketballs. One of the elements was present, interested females. The first obstacle the girls encountered was that they had no scheduled practice time. During the day they had classes. After classes men's varsity and junior varsity teams had scheduled practices. After dinner, intra-fraternal basket-

ball games took place. This left the women's team one time to practice, during dinner.

The next obstacle encountered was the lack of a coach. The girls were under the impression that Mrs. Hodgden was hired to coach them. However, senior Brian Clark acted in this capacity. When Mrs. Hodgden did attend a game it was in a chaperone capacity only, representing the Phys. Ed. Department.

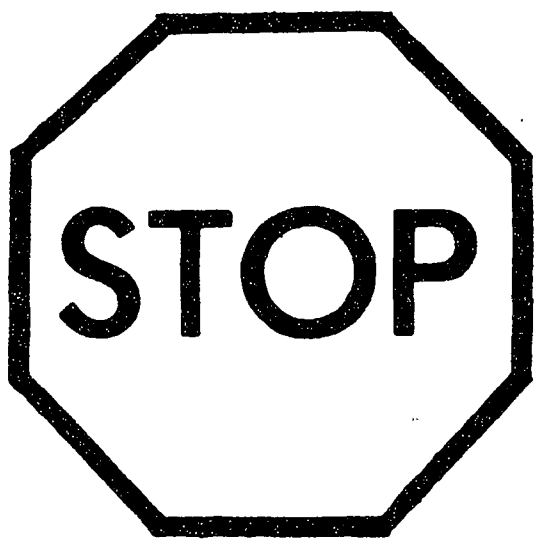
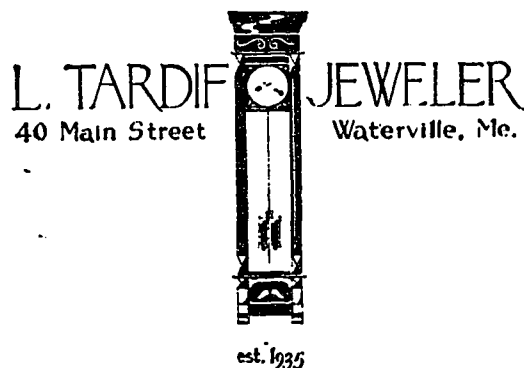
The girls "did" have uniforms, the girls' hockey team's uniforms—those lovely little blue affairs with the cutie skirts. The team had been under the impression that they were to receive new uniforms. However, the Phys. Ed. Department informed them that they had used up their funds going to Presque Isle the previous

year to play UMPI. Therefore, the girls bought tee shirts at the bookstore. These shirts with phys. ed. shorts, and pinnies comprised their uniforms.

Basketballs, the final essential element, were provided. However, the women often found them to be old and rather flat. (Adding insult to injury.)

The women's team, I observed one afternoon, play poor basketball. They have yet to learn the basics, dribbling, shooting, rebounding, etc. They leave their feet in the forecourt, shoot two-handed foulshots, never shoot jump shots, and play an unimaginative, unaggressive box-in-one zone defense. All these faults are not due to lack of ability on the girls' part, but on the lack of proper coaching. This is not a criticism of Brian Clark, but a criticism of Colby College. The college provides coaches for the men, John Mitchell for the junior varsity and Richard Whitmore for the varsity. The old rationale that no coach will be provided unless interest is shown is ridiculous. If there is no coach there is no interest; if there is no interest there is no coach... Besides, there has been a display of initiative; over 12 girls attend regularly. They pay their \$4,000 a year just as the men do. In a school where coaches are provided for men's football, baseball, basketball, soccer, hockey, tennis, lacrosse, track, and so on and so forth, does it seem too ridiculous, too uppity on the women's part to ask for a coach, uniforms, and gym time? These things would drastically improve the quality of women's basketball. It would allow women's basketball to follow the path of women's hockey, which has progressed from a campus joke to an interesting spectator sport.

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March

21

Thursday
7:30

Concert—Colby Band

Runnals Union

22

Friday

12:30

Noonday Recital

Given

3:30

Philosophy-Religion Colloquium

Study Room, Runnals

8:00

Concert—Downeast Chamber Players

Given

8:30

John Paine Jazz Quarter

Coffee House

23

Saturday

8:30

Theatre Presentation—Ted Kistler

Roberts Loft Theatre

24

Sunday

7:30

Film: "Un Homme Echappe,"
"La Jetee"

Lovejoy Aud.

8:00

Concert—Colby Community
Symphony Orchestra

Runnals

25

Monday

6:00

Meeting—Katahdin Council

Johnson Hall

6:30

Open Fabric Arts Workshop

Woodman Lounge

8:00

Gabrielson Lecture—Stephen M.
Schwebel on American Foreign
Policy

Given

26

Tuesday

3:00-6:00

Colby Symposium Series: "State of
the Unions"

Dunn Lounge

7:00

Math Seminar—Mary P. Dolciani

Lovejoy Aud.

27

Wednesday

6:00

Classes—Kundalini Yoga

Smith Lounge

8:00

Lecture—Taitetsu Unno—"Three
Pillars of Zen"

Lovejoy Aud.

28

Thursday

9:30

Film: "Dean Ringer"

Lovejoy Aud.

8:30

Lecture—T.M.

Lovejoy 215

Colby Theatre Arts Weekend: March 23, 24

Maine Events March 21-28

March 21-24, 8:00 p.m. "Midsummer Night's Dream" Bates College,
Lewiston, (Sat. Mat. 2:00 p.m.)

March 23: Music Fest, Bates College Gym, Lewiston, 7:45.

March 21 Film: "The Ugly American," UMO, 7:00.

March 21: Film "A Nous, La Liberte" UM/Gorham, 7:30

March 22: Lecture: "Acupuncture in Portland" UM/Portland, 8:00.

Mass. State Scholarship

ALL students who are applying for a
Massachusetts State Scholarship, either new
or renewal, who picked up their material
before March 18, should stop by the Financial
Aid Office at their earliest convenience.

Sidney W. Farr

Director of Financial Aid

Wedding Bells Are Ringing

Juan de Laval, a 1973 Colby graduate, and
Martha Raye Littlefield, are to be married March 30
at 7 p.m. at the East Benton Community Church,
with a reception immediately following the ceremony
at the home of the bride. Music will be provided
by the Kennebec Valley Boys. All friends are
invited, and due to the energy crisis, are advised
to contact each other about travel arrangements.

Reward

\$50 reward for information leading to the
recovery of the "Clinical Psychologists" sign
which was stolen from Roberts Union and the
initiation of disciplinary action against the child
who stole it. Bring both sign and culprit to Dean
Wyman's office, or see the clinical psychologists.

Downeast Chamber Players

The Downeast Chamber Players will present
a recital Friday (March 22) at 8 p.m. in Given.

The program will feature Barthe's "Passa-
caille," Milhaud's "La Cheminee du Roi Rene,"
Hindmith's "Quintet," and Poulenc's "Sextour"
for woodwind quintet and piano.

Karate Club?

Would you like to see karate made available
at Colby? There will be a meeting of all students
interested in establishing a Karate Club on Monday,
March 25th at 6:30 in Dunn Lounge. No experience
is required to become involved! If you are interested
but will not be able to attend, please call Rich
DeLatorre (ext. 380) or Maryann Brooke (ext. 526).

Colby Photographers

On Monday, March 25 at 4:00 in Dunn Lounge,
there will be an important organizational meeting
for all Colby students interested in joining a newly
forming photography club. No experience in photo-
graphy is necessary to join.

Under a new constitution the Colby Photo-
graphers will succeed the present Darkroom Associates
and will assume responsibility for the maintenance,
renovation, and supervision of the Roberts Union
darkrooms.

Plans for complete darkroom renovation,
equipment replacement, introduction of color
photography potential, and initiating a series of
workshops in darkroom techniques and picture-
taking skills for beginning and advanced photo-
graphers will be discussed.

According to Bruce Cummings, Director of
Student Activities, the Colby Photographers will
afford more students an opportunity to become
involved with photography and will, at the same
time, insure better regulation of equipment and
facilities than can be obtained under the informally
organized Darkroom Associates.

If you are interested in the Colby Photographers
but are unable to attend Monday's meeting, please
notify Joel Horn at ext. 559.

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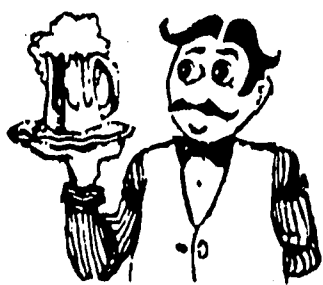
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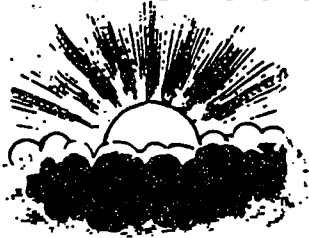
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I was in Joseph's Sport Shop last Friday, you know, the store where our coaches buy, and I was just gazing around. I looked out the corner of my eye and brightly shining, the hint of spring, was Tennis Equipment! They have racquets by Wilson, Spaulding and Bancroft. They have those world famous Adidas and Tretrons and Converse. They have everything you could want in tennis clothing—hats, sweaters, shorts, dresses. They have tennis balls by Wilson, Pennsylvania, and Spaulding. Inquiring later I found out they even have expert restringing. Well, you don't need me to tell you, why don't you go see yourself.

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Third Maine Educational Exposition

On behalf of the faculty, students, and the
staff of the College of Education, we are pleased
to be able to invite you to the Third Maine
Educational Exposition. Education is a process
and this process is enhanced when concerned
individuals meet and exchange ideas. There
will be meetings on March 26 and 27 between
9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., Shibbes Hall, University
of Maine at the Orono campus.

Accounting and Chemistry Research

A recruiter from S. D. Warren (Westbrook,
Maine), a division of Scott Paper Company, will
be on campus on Wednesday, March 27, 1974.
He will interview students who would like to
work in the areas of Accounting and Chemistry
Research. Interested students may sign up for
interviews in Lovejoy 110.

NO MORE ISSUES UNTIL APRIL

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