

The Colby Echo

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Thursday, April 17, 1975

Fifteen Cents



TAKING A MUCH-NEEDED BREAK after a hard ride in the friendly Spring sunshine (Photo by Hurtig).

Student May Chair Roberts Renovation Committee

A student may be appointed chairman of the committee to study the renovation of Roberts Union, Pres. Strider said Tuesday. He made the suggestion at a meeting of the Stu-A executive board where he "was seeking advice" on how to go about spending the \$25,000 the Board of Trustees has allocated to determine how the 35-year old building can be turned into a student center.

As long as the student realized that the committee post was not a "soft sinecure" and would require "a lot of work" Strider said he would consider student nominees for the position. "There wouldn't be any point in renovating the union as a student center," Pres. Strider said, "If we didn't know what students wanted in it." He added that as many students as possible should serve on the committee he will appoint to oversee "preliminary" plans. He suggested an optimum number of 12-14 for the size of the committee which will include faculty, Plant Engineer Stanley Palmer, Vice-president Robert Pullen, the new Director of Student Activities and the Dean of Students.

Stu-A Pres. Bob Anderson suggested that the faculty members of the committee be chosen from those who show an interest in serving.

Carney Lectures to Boost Interdisciplinary Planning

A series of lectures on communications and society will be presented next week by Thomas Carney, Prof. of History and Assoc. Prof. of Classics at the University of Manitoba.

Dr. Carney's visit, which will span the entire week, is sponsored by the Center for Coordinated Studies and the Interdisciplinary Council. Howard Koonce, acting Center director, said this week that Dr. Carney's visit will provide the opportunity for students and faculty interested in interdisciplinary studies to meet and hopefully to begin planning programs for next year. Dr. Carney will be available for consultation and informal meetings. The lecture series will cover the various stages through which communications technology has evolved and the consequences for society of each communications stage: tribal, scribal, alphabetic, print, multimedia. The first lecture will be in Dunn Lounge on Tuesday, April 22 at 4 p.m.

Presently engaged in the development of simulations gaming, Dr. Carney is trying to create more effective teaching by breaking down communications barriers through the application of this technique to research and teaching in the Arts and Social Sciences. He has published, over the last 20 years, numerous articles on Roman History, Byzantine Studies, ancient economics, prosopography and psychohistory and content analysis.

CONT, on p. 19

Dr. Strider agreed that students should work with the architect during the summer. Martha Nist, student member of the Board of Trustees, said that continuing student input was necessary "so it's not done over the summer and the blueprints there when we get back."

The Stu-A executive board will make recommendations on the formation of the study committee to the Board of Trustees on Saturday through the Board's Student Affairs Committee.

Coffin to Speak at Commencement

It was hoped by Senior class officials that President Strider would be able to obtain a woman speaker for Commencement exercises this spring. However, since he was unable to get a commitment from any prominent women, Frank Coffin, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Portland, has been chosen to hold forth at Colby's 154th graduation exercises.



Judge Frank Coffin

"Fair Chunk" Remains of this Year's Venture Money

by Beth Quimby

"There remains a fair chunk of funds not yet allocated," explained Jon Hall, Assistant to the President, during an interview dealing with the progress of the Venture Program funded by the Ford Foundation.

"As far as I know, there are a number of ideas for the rest of the \$75,000 to be used this year which are still in the works."

Hall stated that specific plans for which funds have been allocated include a series of studies. Next year language requirements and science requirements will be studied, generally by examining how other institutions deal with these requirements. There will also be a study on the feasibility of a pilot St. John's program which is a prescribed classical curriculum coordinating four years of study in the humanities. And finally, part of the \$150,000 Ford Foundation Venture Fund will be used this summer to study the Freshman Year program.

Hall explained that the funds were granted during July of last summer. During the first year the Ford Foundation provides \$75,000.00. The next year the Foundation will provide \$50,000 to be supplemented by \$25,000 from other Colby resources to bring the amount to \$75,000. The year following Colby will provide \$50,000 plus \$25,000 from the Foundation. Colby will independently finance the Venture Program at the end of the three years.

"I do not know exactly where the rest of this year's allotment will go, but since this is a program of indefinite, but hopefully long length, there are many areas which can be covered. As far as black studies goes I would be very surprised if the idea has not been brought up to President Strider who administers the funds. However, I do not know the specifics."

"I do know of one thing to be shortly announced to students which will be of interest."

Hall emphasized the prestige of a grant from the Venture Program. Very few New England Colleges were awarded the grant, Bowdoin being the only other college in this area.

"This fund will attract others. By receiving this particular fund which was not a grant that one applies for but a peculiar situation of having to bring yourself to the Foundation's attention, Colby shows that it is worthy," Hall explained.

Judge Coffin has been a prominent figure in law for nearly three decades, engaging first in private practice in Lewiston and Portland and later in district court roles.

The author of several publications, the South Portland resident served for seven years as U.S. Circuit Judge for the Court of Appeals before assuming his present position in 1972.

Prior to this work with the Court of Appeals, Judge Coffin was involved at various times in the national political arena.

The chairman of the Maine Democratic State Committee from 1954-56, he was a two-term member of the U.S. Congress from Maine's Second District from 1957-60 and held posts on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Joint Economic Committee, and Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group.

Judge Coffin also served as managing director of the State Department's Development Loan Fund in 1961, deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development from 1961-64, and U.S. permanent representative to the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD during 1964-65.

A graduate of Bates College of which he is a trustee, he holds an industrial administration degree from Harvard Business School and a law degree from Harvard Law School.

Judge Coffin is a member of the board of the International Legal Center and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences as well as several law organizations.

Open Meeting

Organizational Meeting for the Spring Carnival
Bring your ideas on
Wednesday, April 23
7:00 p.m.
to
Dunn Lounge, Rumals Union

Standards of Equitability

There is an inherent inequality in a regulatory policy which is enforced against only a segment of the population. At Colby, certain regulations seem to be enforced in a disturbingly irresponsible way, namely at the "discretion" of the members of the dorm staff and the Deans' Office.

A running example of this is the rule prohibiting pets on campus. There are some who, due to the dutious actions of their head residents, are fined heavily for harboring animals. There is a much larger segment of pet-owners who scoff at the rule, knowing their dorm staff will not enforce the rule, and knowing the Deans' Office will plead ignorance of any pets being on campus besides those specifically brought to their attention by the dorm staff.

The arbitrary unfairness of this situation promotes mistrust and bad feeling on all sides. If a rule is wise, it must be enforced equitably, otherwise, it ought to be removed. The responsibility for correcting this situation rests with the Dean of Students.

The Last Measure

As the end of the tunnel approaches, it will be a shock to find that the light we see is the muzzle flash of an AK-47 at the temple of a middle-aged brown-skinned, cigar-smoking Vietnamese village chief who voted for President Thieu. It will not be a glorious sunrise of freedom over rice paddies scarred by bomb craters.

The appeal must be emotional if we are not to avert our eyes, stop our ears as they flee, grab for the ships and the planes and our knees. When we stopped our guns it was an act of our humanity which is not yet redeemed. It never will be gotten back until, just as we tried to buy their freedom, we now buy their comfort, their safety, their lives, with an Act of Congress.

Yet, there is more for us to receive. It is our character. As a people we are powerful and there is no one to instruct us in greatness. There is only our deeds and their consequences from which we can learn what kind of people we are. We chose to be honest about Vietnam and now must choose to be responsible for the thousands whom we had made our dependents.

JMM

Not Content to be Stifled

Editors the ECHO,

I'm writing because I'm dismayed by the overall attitude coming out of Colby students. It seems as if we are turning into a bunch of spoiled brats. I wonder if anyone has anything good to say about Colby anymore. Certainly, from reading the letters to the ECHO we would appear to be the most deprived group of people this side of, well, East McKeeseport, at least.

This is not to say that we don't have legitimate complaints about our life and education here. We do. But we don't seem to be taking full advantage of the possibilities that are open to us. We forget that it is not up to the faculty and administration to initiate new proposals for our curriculum. They can't possibly know what we want unless we take the time and make the effort to tell them.

But most of us don't want to make that effort. We'd rather sit back and wait for progress to come. After all, it's easier to complain about someone else's lack of initiative than to initiate things ourselves.

Progress can be made, if we take the time. In the article about the A Capella Singers last week, one point that was missing was the most important breakthrough about our getting credit. That is the precedent that was set by breaking down the concept of standard academic pursuits as a prerequisite for credit. Interestingly, the biggest objections that came while we were working for credit was from students—students who were worried that we were going to be getting something that they weren't. They wanted us to carry through a proposal that would have covered a broad range of activities—from performance groups to varsity sports to whatever—or not carry through our proposal at all.

As the article last week said, "the process of obtaining [the credit] is a sticky and exhausting job." Connie Crosby and Jim Merrick, who pushed through the student taught archaeology course, and I certainly found that out. But the next time it will be a little less sticky and a little less exhausting. And if it weren't, so what? Our goals were accomplished and that is what is important.

But too often, we shy away from anything that's sticky and exhausting. If we want credit possibilities expanded, and cannot find that expansion in the underused independent study offered by each major, then let us write out proposals and spend the time going through committees and explaining exactly what we want and why. That will get us much further than a letter to the ECHO complaining that "Colby stifles its students" as Cathy Kindquist suggested last week. To her statement, I can only say that Colby stifles only those students who are content to sit and be stifled.

Letters to the Editors

Where is Everybody?

Dear friends at Colby,

I have two things I would like to comment upon. First, I'd like to express my extreme disappointment at the lack of attendance at virtually all events that take place at Colby. Last week, Irving Howe, reputed to be one of the top ten intellectuals in the United States, visited Colby for two days, lecturing, taking part in discussions of various sorts, generally giving everyone a chance to encounter an extremely unique mental ability. It doesn't matter if you know nothing about such a man or if you are basically opposed to his philosophy (in fact most of the people at the discussions were), only that the presence of a person on this campus of his mental capacity allows everyone to give his own intellectual faculties a little exercise outside the ordinary scholastic realm; isn't that at least a part of what we're here for?

Saturday, SOBU and the Student Association sponsored an evening of excellent entertainment, the Jon Lucien concert. I think you would be hard-pressed to find someone in attendance who didn't think the music was superb and well worth the price of admission. In traditional Colby style, a lively audience of 250 people showed up in a hall that could easily have held 800. The same thing happened two weeks ago with Martin Mull: excellent concert, poor attendance.

Monday and Tuesday Ellen Stewart, founder and leader of the Cafe La Mama Experimental Theater Club in New York (the instigators of Godspell and Hair among others), came to lecture and discuss and spread her extraordinarily vibrant personality about the campus. She did; everyone who met her (as far as I've been able to tell) would agree. A weekend like this last one is no rare commodity at Colby, the rule, in fact, instead of the exception. For about two years a group of active people have been organizing and doing a lot of shit work for innumerable events at Colby, only to see a place like Runnals Union spotted with 250 people at events where 800 or more should have shown.

Why is this happening? Publicity? I don't think so; the ECHO has been publicizing all events weekly, leaflets have often found their way under your doors, posters are always up for all events, "Colby Today" tells you what's happening every day (stop and look at it this very morning, see if there's something going on you might like to attend). Variety? No, again; the Coffeehouse and Cultural and Social Life committees have provided a wide range of activities over the last two years. If you don't think so, let us know what you want to see. Cost? I can't believe it; at a place that costs you over 4,000 bucks a year I can't fathom (except in very rare cases) the unavailability of 3 or 4 dollars every couple weeks to attend a concert or Coffeehouse. Trust? I certainly hope not; I can sincerely promise you that we will never get entertainment here that we think will be anything but excellent in quality. Trust us for a while and I think you'll find that the Cultural and Social Life events at Colby are well worth attending. What is it then?? Am I overlooking something essential to my analysis? If I am, someone please tell me what it is; I'm sure it's not so large that it can't be scaled. If I'm not overlooking something, then why don't all you people try coming to things for a while. You'll be pleasantly surprised.

Next, I'd like to respond briefly to John Gray's letter that appeared in last week's Echo. John Gray, if you really consider what you wrote to be an opinion worthy of respect, and if there is one person on this campus that aligns him/herself with you, I feel very sorry for both of you. If you expect people at "Camp" Colby to be content with all aspects of their lives simply because there are people less fortunate on the face of the Earth, I think you are missing a large portion of what it means to exist as a human being. The point to be made is that no condition of livelihood exists such that it could not be improved and that no human being should content him/herself with that station he finds himself in; ever, no matter how many others are in a less fortunate condition. Consider these two thoughts:

"A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds."
Emerson

"Expect poison from standing water."
Blake

John Gray, (and friend), please think about what Blake and Emerson have in mind here. I hope it need not be made any clearer for you. Instead of making an appeal to your fellow "campers" to do nothing about their state at Colby, why don't you see what you can do to help make things better for everyone here? Your extreme lack of logic (your attempted explanation of your own apathy) astounds me.

Love,
Ed Harvey
Spencer Aitel

Noise Pollution

Editors, the ECHO:

Pollution is all around us. Sometimes there seems to be no escape. As spring arrives, we must contend with yet another form of it besides the simple garbage strewn along the Frat row houses. This pollution is every bit as annoying as the eyesore of Waterville factories seen from the Library steps. Yet you can't see this pollution, or smell it either. Because it's noise pollution—blasting from speakers strategically placed out of windows to overwhelm the immediate community whether he or she likes it or not. The point is a lot of people don't like it, especially when the muzak blasted by some inconsiderate individuals is pure NOISE. Any kind of appreciable music played at the standard frequency is turned into clamorous sounds, and with two or three systems playing at the same time, places like Frat Row are turned into echo chambers. Let's hope that those hedonists of our community who don't seem to appreciate the serenity of our environment will wake up and at least show some respect for others.

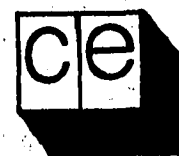
John N. Cooper

To Future ECHO Staff

To Future ECHO Staff

Anyone who is interested in filling the positions of ECHO Editors, Business Manager or Advertising Salesman next semester are invited to fill out an application. The forms will be available in the ECHO office beginning Friday. They will be left in a prominent place and are to be completed in the office or promptly returned. The deadline for making an application for these positions is Friday, April 25.

The ECHO will publish letters to the student body in the Letters to the Editor section, *but only if they are signed*. Letters should be submitted to the ECHO office, 101 Runnals, no later than Tuesday noon.



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All opinions in this newspaper not otherwise identified are those of the Colby ECHO.

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EPC Summarizes Proposals

by Kevin R. Convey

Dean of Faculty Paul Jenson submitted a summary of the Educational Policy Committee's proposals for faculty vote to the EPC at its meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The summary includes, among other things, provisions for an independent major and details the various pros and cons of the EPC proposal to increase the credit hour value of standard courses from three to four hours.

Subsequent to the distribution of the summary, Carl Shepardson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, stated his objections to the EPC's credit hour proposal in a prepared statement.

Shepardson stated that with a four course system and 120 hours, it would be mathematically possible for a student to take three years with four courses per semester, and one year with three courses per semester. He reasoned that this possibility would cheapen the Colby Degree.

Since graduate schools equate credit hours with "contact" or class hours, Shepardson continued, there should be no augmentation of credit hours at Colby without a corresponding augmentation of class hours. (The EPC has decided that this need not necessarily be the case.) He maintained that students are paying for contact hours, and that the implementation of the EPC proposal would result in students getting less for their money.

Shepardson said that under the proposed system, students would take less courses, a situation which might lead to a reduction in the amount of courses taught and a loss of faculty positions. Even were this not the case, he reasoned, the faculty load would increase through an increase in credit hours taught by each professor, and by the maintenance of the standard faculty load of three courses. He also questioned the effect a reduction of the student course load from five courses to four per semester would have on the selection of electives. Shepardson suggested as alternatives more augmenting of courses, a raise in the credit value of deserving courses, and the assignation of credit value to the Jan Plan.

Upon a suggestion by Chairman Paul Jenson, Shepardson moved that the proposal of the EPC concerning the increase in the credit value of courses be rescinded. The motion was seconded by Professor Pestana, and defeated 7-2 with one abstention.

In response to Shepardson's suggestions, Jeff Gottesfeld said that when Colby reverted to five courses in 1971, more classes were supposed to have been augmented but few were. He reasoned that this is why it is all the more important for the EPC to continue its work.

Professor Archibald of the English department asserted that the proposed change would not of necessity close classes, but would bring them down to a more manageable size.

It was mentioned in regard to the possibility of a three year-four courses per semester, one year-three courses per semester distribution that while the possibility exists, the reason the credit hour system is being maintained

Howe, Stewart, and the Black "Problem"

by Steve Shafarman

Because of the juxtaposition of Pre-freshman Week and the upsurge of concern over the future of minorities at Colby with the visits to campus of Irving Howe and Ellen Stewart, it seemed inevitable that the subject should come up with both of them. It did, and, in the latter case, in particular, with a vengeance though both times in more-or-less informal discussions. More students need to show the courage and curiosity to talk with such people, for which ample opportunities were certainly provided in both cases.

Howe's background is that of a Jewish intellectual, literary critic and socialist. In his opinion minorities should be expected to express a very real need to isolate themselves and seek cultural fulfillment and security apart from the larger community. All that the representatives of the majority can do is reach out but they should almost expect to be rejected.

Stewart speaks as an innovator in theater and the arts who has often been frustrated by others' attitudes towards her race. She strongly criticized this isolation, saying, "Martin Luther King died trying to remove those signs that said 'For Blacks Only' and now the blacks are putting them back . . . and enslaving themselves." In a very heated discussion which took place, naturally it seems, in the Spa, she repeatedly stressed the need for the individual to set his priorities and take whatever steps are necessary to change the existing situation and not just talk or criticize.

The implications of all this for us at Colby should be apparent. When the blacks at this campus insist on going off by themselves they are saying that Colby has little to offer them, that they do not belong here. This reflects a failing of both the institution and of themselves. And it is a failing that lessens every one of us for we should all realize that we, no matter how white and upper class, are deprived by the homogeneity of our environment. Solutions must be sought simultaneously at the institutional and personal levels. The college must make an immediate radical commitment to providing a diverse and supportive environment so that no group will feel the need to withdraw. And each individual must reach out and "take the hand (of the black student) so we can move on to find our common humanity" as Ellen Stewart so passionately insisted.

at all is because of its flexibility. Courses will be of varying credit value, and, hopefully, students will not be so preoccupied with credits in general.

It was also mentioned that the dual problems of faculty load, and selection of electives are very real concerns, and need study.

Professor Archibald said, however, that the faculty load should not be used as a point in "Curricular arguments." Archibald further maintained that it is a mistake to equate the number of credit hours attached to a course with real education.

Professor Geib of the Sociology department asserted that committee members should not become bogged down in the "nuts and bolts" of the proposal. "If we believe in what we are doing, we should go ahead and do it," he said. Geib maintained that it is not possible to tell students what is good for them, and that decisions affecting students should be made according to student desires.

Professor Pestana postulated that one result of the proposed change would be a reduction in the amount of specialized courses offered in the Humanities.

A question was raised as to whether the number of credits required in each distribution area would be raised from six to eight to provide for two "normal" courses under the proposed system.

In response, Phil Lee stated that all requirements ought to be handled in the same way under the proposed system as the major requirement is to be handled. Under the four credit system, the major requirement will not take up a greater proportion of the student's time than it now does under the current system.

Out to Lunch

by Hank Bothfeld

Before we all left for Florida, Sugarloaf and our respective vacations the Student body produced quite a bit of energy. In the weeks since spring break this energy has not been reproduced. There is energy abundant at Colby, but it is centered on soft ball, new classroom assignments, and various spring-time, school-time activities. The weather is great, everybody is cheerful and smiling, as all should be during the advent of spring; however, I'd hate to return to Colby in the fall with 120 credit hours staring me down and a neglected minorities program stuffed behind closed committee doors simply because we all were too busy drinking Bud and playing ball.

With this idea in mind I thought about what my two friends Bone Gamecock and Amp Ladison would talk about at registration next fall.

"Gee, it sure is good to be back at school. It seems just recently I was playing ball on the IM Field," Bone will remark.

"Yep, I guess time does fly. I had a great summer. Worked in Kansas as a cow hand. I hope we don't have a winter like last year, was I glad to be working in the Kansas heat," Amp will reply.

"What do you have for courses this term, Amp? I'm swamped. I dropped one last year when I thought they would lower the requirements and now I've got

to make it up. Gee...whatever happened to the Task Force?" Bone will ask.

"I don't know. I heard something about it I think, when I was playing soft ball alst spring," Amp will reply, adjusting his bandana.

"Well...what did you hear? I wasn't here much—too busy camping myself," Bone will say lifting his knapsack.

"It was voted down by the board or something like that. I don't really remember, I was too busy running after a fly ball to catch all of it." Amp will reply scratching his head.

"Oh. Shoot, if that isn't bull. I wish someone had told me about it. How come it wasn't publicized?" Bone will say.

"I remember a protest, but I think that was the weekend we went to Camden. Remember?" Amp will reply.

"Oh yea. Well what can you do. I guess I just have to hit the books this semester. By the way, I haven't seen any Blacks at registration. You know where they all went to?" Bone will ask adjusting his headband.

"From what I hear, they took over Miller Library that same weekend and got kicked out of school this year. I guess there aren't any minority Freshmen either—something about money," Amp will reply tightening his jogging shoes.

"Gee...that's too bad," Bone will comment.

"Yea, it makes me angry. To think that I didn't get to establish a meaningful relationship with one of them. I feel cheated!" Amp will declare.

"Well, what can you do?" At least we won the soft ball championship," Bone will suggest.

"Yea, that's right. Hey—we might as well go have a game of catch," Amp will offer.

"Sure it'll take our minds off this place for awhile." Bone concludes as they go back to their rooms to find their mitts and a baseball.

Drinking Age Raised to 20

On Tuesday, April 15, the Maine House of Representatives passed the bill which will raise the drinking age in Maine from 18 years of age to 20. This vote was the second in the House on the bill; Friday the bill had been defeated by a narrow margin. When it appeared Tuesday for a re-vote, the forces in favor of the bill had mustered enough votes to override Friday's rejection of the change. The bill will be voted on again Thursday, April 17, when those against it hope to have enough votes to defeat it.

Representative Richard H. Pierce indicated that he felt the turnover on Tuesday was due to intensive lobbying by those who favored the change. He hopes on Thursday to see enough votes to defeat and permanently "kill" the vote. If this is not the case he feels there are enough votes to recommit the bill to committee. This would shelve the bill for some time and give those public forces against it time to lobby. He hopes if this is to be the case that Colby will voice its opinion strongly.

The most immediate impact at Colby shall be in regards to the proposed Pub. The new law would make approximately half of the student population underage. Questions as to fairness and feasibility of having a Pub under those circumstances may possibly arise.

Screaming

by P.S. America

WANTED: One Vietnamese baby, male, preferably mixed color, between the ages of 3-9 months. Call 873-1131. Serious offers only.

What Colby needs right now is a new crusade; something to replace the question of student rights and college policy, and something to absorb the burst of spring enthusiasm that last year bubbled its way into an orgy of drinking, smoking and streaking. This year I propose we follow in the American Grain, and hop the bandwagon of the new American Patriotism by adopting one of the new symbols of those who care: a Vietnamese baby. Finally, we'd all have something to care about, and we could forget all about the outrageous trifles that infuriate 10% of the campus, and don't even get a yawn from the other "I've got better things to do"-90% of the college community. This is our chance to once and for all affirm to ourselves, and to the rest of the country, that (1) despite our facade of non-action and "concerned" apathy, we really do give a shit; and (2) when the chips are down, we really are Americans after all.

Imagine "Colby College" as a household word, and having thousands of housewives across the country getting all choked up and teary-eyed when right there in their living room, Walter Cronkite is interviewing President R.E.L. Strider on the steps of Miller Library, gently cradling a beaming angelic face, peering out from a swaddle of Colby blue-and-grey devotedly knit by the expectant Colby sorority sisters. We'd be the college that cared. The Miller Library tower would become a symbol of humanitarian endeavors and the resident of our deliverer from student complacency (so, he could of course symbolically watch over us).

Suddenly, the controversy would leave the Colby Campus, Colby would have successfully resurrected itself from he current anti-minority criticism, by being the first college

to offer full scholarship to a member of the new American minority. Everyone can have a part in our young squire's education, Lambda Chi can teach him football, DKE can teach him hockey, DU can teach him soccer, and then we'll send him over to the other side of campus for a little training in "reform ideology" . . . He'll become the perfectly blanced Americanized individual, brought up on baseball, hotdogs, apple pie and Chevrolet. The total success story of the Vietnamese transplant, who'll probably spend the remainder of his life as an essayist defending the American Dream.

I'm sure in twenty years there'll be a few more success stories, like the few who'll open Vietnamese Restaurants, (given the present heart-throbbing American infatuation with the Vietnamese, Vietnamese Restaurants are sure to be in vogue in the very near future); but mostly Vietnamese will find their way into suitably demeaning roles as a new American minority, like selling miniature thatched huts and plastic Sam-Pans made by the thousands somewhere in the United Communist Republic of Viet Nam.

So, Colby, we've got the chance to make the greatest of all token gestures to prove our sincerity, by adopting a war orphaned baby and teaching him, training him and sterilizing him from Vietnamese to American. We can even start a summer ROTC program to allow these transplants to express their thanks for sending over their faceless fathers and for saving them from the sweep of the "RED peril," by forming a U.S. Army Honorary Platoon made up exclusively of drafted Vietnamese. This platoon would only be used in military instances when the moral fervor of this country again deems it necessary to free an oppressed minority in another country. Yes Colby, we could have a part in the great synthesis of a new American minority, and just maybe, we can do it right. Anyway, at least we'll finally have a cause. God Bless America.

Letters to the Editors

Reply to Mr. Gray

Editors, the ECHO,

I feel that an answer must be given to the letter appearing in the last ECHO submitted by John Gray. The message Mr. Gray projects should be an insult to the collective intelligence of the Colby community. His condescending tone indicates that he in his half year here has found the true insight into the school while the others of us are mere "campers" who "cannot take a constructive role in the operations of the school. Mr. Gray seems to think that the students should fall back into the easy mediocrity of the ivory tower situation. His totally ludicrous and nonsensical statements should be rejected by any thinking student as a detriment to progressive and innovative forces at Colby which are too often stifled anyway.

Even the most ardent Colby booster will admit that much can be done to improve the school as witnessed by the abundance of groups working for improvements. Maybe most Colby students are pampered and unworldly but I would like to think that we are sophisticated enough to reject Mr. Gray's childish tantrums. Mr. Gray would seem to believe that if he was being beaten while another was being shot he would be in a fine situation as he wasn't getting shot. While the "love it or leave it" mentality has an easy gut-level attractiveness it is certainly inappropriate for an academic setting of informed students.

Bruce Thomson

All South American in 40 Minutes

Editors, The ECHO:

Many times we are confronted with people who don't even know about the geographical location of countries in Latin America. There is a total lack of interest in Latin America on the part of many US people ranging from the government to university students.

This brings to my mind what the British journalist Alistair Horne says in his book *Small Earthquake in Chile*: "No matter how often they are chided by public events or private guilt, the gringos on both sides of the Atlantic remain disastrously blind to the realities of politics and life in Latin America."

To illustrate how the presidency of the US gets interested in the problems of that area of the world, Horne later in his book writes: "Shortly after returning from Chile, my traveling companion told me he had received a guarded telephone call from the White House. It was from an aide to Dr. Kissinger, who said with transparent obliquity: 'My principal's principal would like to have a forty-five minute briefing from you on South America.' Bill, with his highly developed instinct for self-preservation, managed somehow to duck this command performance. But how, I wondered, how could you possibly explain all South America to the President of the United States inside of forty minutes? What would one tell him about? About Pepe and the violent young Yanqui-hating revolutionaries up at Lique? About Francisco dying for Christian-Marxism in Bolivia? About the Oruro carnival; the hopelessness and the courage, the passion for colour at any price, the lovable irrationalism of the South Americans, the poverty and the gaiety?"

Many times I am approached by people who ask me why the US should give aid to Latin America. They leave me wondering whether they believe in a God or a man for some named Christ.

I hope that the American foreign policy makers will get something out of the Vietnam flop. Maybe some of them will start for the first time considering brown-skinned people as human beings deserving equal treatment with the "whites."

Julio Sanchez

No Sorority Houses

Editors, the ECHO:

There has been a lot of discussion lately as to whether or not sororities should have their own houses: I believe they should not. It seems to me that the social structure that has been determined by the presence of fraternities has been detrimental enough to the unity of the student body. The addition of sorority houses would intensify the segregation of the campus; this would be a backward step from the unity the Stu-A has been trying to foster.

From my own experience in Dana dining hall, and from what I have heard about Roberts, the sisters have a very strong sense of group identity. This in itself I don't object to, but I feel that the addition of sorority houses would produce an effect so strong as to be felt in other areas of campus life. This, I fear, would be harmful both to the individuals in the sororities and to Colby's to break down barriers among the students.

S.G. Green

Free Classifieds!

The ECHO is instituting a new policy. Beginning this week, all student-placed classified ads will be run free of charge. This is done in the spirit of encouraging a more varied and useful classified ad forum. The ad copy must be into the ECHO office, 101 Runnals, by 12:00 noon on Wednesday. The ECHO is your paper — Use it.

Lost and Found

A calculator was found outside of Runnals Union recently. Please contact Mike North at ext. 564 to identify and reclaim the calculator if it is yours.

Karen Keithline reports losing a green sea gull pin around Johnson Pond over the weekend. If found, please contact Karen at ext. 451 or call B&G.

LOST: Red notebook for Biology 272. If found, please return to Mike Harper, ext. 353. URGENT!

TONIGHT—Photography Club Meeting
7:00 Lovejoy 212
Club elections
Attendance requested.

Colbyette Tryouts

Tryouts for Alto I and Alto II will be held throughout next week. Interested people should sign up on the door of 1 Champlin or look up a Colbyette.



Amateur Night at the Coffeehouse

Friday night the Coffeehouse will present another fine evening of entertainment. The unpredictable amateurs of Colby will be on stage supplying laughs with some exceptionally good music. Bring your Kazoo and cruise on down to the Coffeehouse. No admission will be charged, and refreshments will be served.

Come and see how good Colby is.

Outing Club News

Bring your own slides to another exciting COC Slide Show in Sturtevant Lounge, on Friday, April 18, at 7:30 p.m.

A Basic Bike Clinic will be held on Saturday, April 19, at 10:00 in the COC Room (basement Johnson). Bring your bike with you.

Stu-A Need Workers

The Stu-A Public Information Committee will meet today at 6:30 p.m. in Smith Lounge. The committee needs typists, graphic arts people, publicity workers (distribute flyers, posters, etc.), survey people, and people with ideas on communications, feed-back, and so forth. If interested and can spare some time, come over and share your thoughts.

Jan Plan Make Up Proposals

Students are reminded that for graduation, one successful Jan Plan is required for each fall semester in residence, up to a total of four. Any student whose record shows two Jan Plan deficiencies is subject to possible Committee of Standing action. Those wishing to make up a Jan Plan this semester or summer should submit a make up proposal no later than April 21. See Dean Downing for further details about the procedure for make up. For graduating seniors, the deadline for submitting completed projects to sponsors is Monday, May 19, 1975.

Tentative January Program

There is a possibility of a 1976 Jan Plan in Comparative Criminology and Criminalistics. The program would be conducted overseas and would entail visiting prisons, observing police work, and hearing lectures by foreign professors (in English) in three European countries (France, Germany, and Denmark) with also, a briefer look at Iceland.

The \$600 cost would cover all transportation, meals, and lodging, as well as instruction. Not included would be your travel to and from the embarkation point in the U.S. and any personal expenses on the trip. Alternatives are available that would reduce the cost somewhat.

In addition, the Sociology Department may also offer a program in Human Development, which would include the visitation of day care centers, homes for the aged, etc. The cost would be the same.

Anyone interested in either of these plans, please contact the Sociology Department and Mr. Geib will be glad to keep you informed of developments.

Jan Plan in India

Tentative plans are being made to offer a January Program in India in 1976. The program would involve travel to historic sites, and a stay at an Indian college where lectures, exhibits, and excursions would be arranged. Interested persons should contact Professor Yeager Hudson, Lovejoy 310.

Office of Career Counseling

Senior men and women who are interested in employment with the Maine State Department of Education and Cultural Services should submit resumes to the following person:

Ms. Susan F. Hirsch
Affirmative Action Officer
Maine State Department of Education and
Cultural Services
Augusta, Maine 04330

Notices of openings are posted in the Office of Career Counseling as they come in.

Harvey Hits

Colby Powder and Wig will be sponsoring the Pooka Players in their production of *Harvey*, on Friday, April 25, at 7:30 p.m., and Sunday, April 27, at 2:00 p.m. Tickets are \$1.00 and will be sold at all dining halls during the supper hour beginning Sunday, April 20.

Piskanov's Return

Last spring Mark and Alex Piskanov delighted a small Colby audience with a performance of piano and violin. The response to their concert is bringing a repeat performance on Wednesday, April 23, at 8:30 p.m. in Given. The concert will be sponsored by the Coffeehouse and Stu-A Cultural Life. An admission of \$1.00 will be charged.

Film Making

A free lesson in the art and techniques of film making will be given at the Augusta Civic Center, Kennebec Room, April 20, at 2:30 p.m. by Martin Meltz of Pownal. The session will be sponsored by the Kennebec Film Makers Association, 154 Water Street, Hallowell, and will be open to the public. No admission will be charged.

Weekend Campus Tours

For all students interested in being a campus guide, a weekend tour service is being organized for first semester of next year. This is being done in order to expand upon the current tour system and to provide an opportunity for interested students to be a campus guide. Participation will be on a voluntary basis and will involve regular hours each weekend. If interested, stop by the Admissions Office by April 25th.

Teaching Certification

Freshmen interested in joining the program in Education (leading to certification for teaching) see Mrs. Pestana in Room 113, Lovejoy. Registration forms are available in the Career Counseling Office.

Transcendental Meditation

There will be an introductory lecture about the technique of Transcendental Meditation as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi on Wednesday, April 23, at 7:30 p.m. in Lovejoy 213. The lecture is sponsored by the Students International Meditation Society and will be given by Robert Nicell.

Transcendental Meditation can be learned easily, provides deep rest as the basis for dynamic activity, improves clarity of perception, develops creative intelligence, and insures full development of the individual in a natural way.

Hang Glider Club

Those interested in joining a hang gliding club should contact Curtis Sears, at the following phone, number: 465-3418.

The Colby Brass Ensemble will present a concert on Sunday, April 20, at 7:30 p.m. in Lorimer Chapel.

Keith Jarrett, virtuoso jazz pianist, will present a concert on Sunday, April 20, at 8:00 p.m. in Given Auditorium. The performance is sponsored by Stu-A and an admission will be charged.

The Rev. Ernen McMullin will present another in the series of Frank J. Matchette Lectures entitled "The Temporal Dimension of Science." The talk will be delivered in Given on Wednesday, April 23, at 8:00 p.m.

Leonard Mayo will deliver a lecture entitled "Human Development: the Creation of a Perspective." He will speak on Thursday, April 17, at 8:00 in Given.

The film *It Happened One Night* will be shown in Lovejoy 100 on Thursday, April 17, at 7:30 p.m.

Film Direction will present the film *The Ruling Class* on Friday, April 18, at 7:30 p.m., in Lovejoy 100.

DON'T FORGET!! Saturday, April 19 is Spring Campus Clean Up Day!!

The ATO Benefit Dance Event will be held in Wadsworth Gym from 12:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m., beginning on Saturday, April 19. Come on down and support the kids who are dancin' up a storm for a worthwhile cause.

Films of the Forties will be presented in Lovejoy 100. On Saturday, April 19, at 7:30 p.m. *The Best Years of Our Lives* will be shown. *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon* will be shown on Sunday, April 20, at 7:30 p.m.

When Academy Awards Meant Something

"It Happened One Night," a superb thirties comedy, will be playing Monday night at 7 and 9 p.m. in Lovejoy 100. Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert star. The film unexpectedly walked off with all the major Academy Awards for 1934; when Academy Awards meant something. It's the only film Gable ever won an Oscar for. Disregard Colby Today which states the film to be playing tonight.

All - Campus Cleanup

In the interest of cleaning up the campus for the onset of spring, the Colby Environmental Council and the Student Association are sponsoring an all-campus cleanup this coming Saturday. It will start at 1:00 on the front steps of the library, where and when litter bags will be passed out to those helping. Free brew will reward the thirsty laborers as they purge the campus of trash. For the more adventurous and imaginative gatherers, prizes will be awarded for both the greatest amount of litter collected by one person, and to the most unusual piece of litter collected. We've recruited some celebrities to judge this added attraction. The results will be announced at 4PM and prizes awarded to the winners. Spare a half-hour this Saturday afternoon to put in a little time helping clean up our campus. If you've got the trash, we've got the beer.

New Features on WMHB-FM

"RIDE BOARD"

A feature for people who can give rides. Send your name, telephone number, destination, dates and number of rides available to WMHB-FM, Roberts Union - Colby College, Waterville, Me. 04901

"SWAP SHOP"

Anyone who wants to buy or sell items should send their name, address, telephone number, price and a brief description to the above address. (Items will be run a maximum of 2 weeks.)

No Phone Calls will be accepted

HEY, DANCERS! Come out of hiding! The Colby Dance Club will be giving a Dance Concert on May 11. The performance will include a piece by Tina Mitchell, another entitled *Body Exam* by Gaye Delanghe (our recent resident artist), and many other student works. The pieces will run the gamut from ballet to jazz to modern. Any interested men or women, please call ext. 536 and ask for Peggy.

Classified Advertisements

Lucky enough to go away for vacation? I can House sit for you anytime this summer and babysit too—or even dog sit! Call me Isabelle ext. 518

Will type your theses, essays, etc. for \$.50 per typewritten page, and please call Marsha Guerette at 465-7094.

Sub-freshpeople - Some Like the Quiet; Some Don't

by Brian Butterick

From April 8-13, Colby was host to twenty-four Black and Hispanic students—candidates for the Class of 1979—in an attempt to entice some minority students to this otherwise homogeneous New England college.

The visiting students slept in dormitories and ate in dining halls throughout the campus; they went roller skating, attended both a sociology class and a fashion show and went to a concert by John Lucien on Saturday night. Their reactions varied. A group of women from New York agreed, "We couldn't get to sleep at night; it was so quiet," but felt they could become used to the absence of noise. Some from the Boston area liked the "peacefulness."

The visitors seemed aware of the problems a Black student would experience at Colby. One subfreshwoman remarked, "I don't think there's any way you can attract Black students. In order to do that, you have to get Black Studies courses and Black professors; and in order to get them, you need the students. It's a circle." Others, though, said the lack of Black students here did not bother them much.

Cindy Joseph, Assistant to the Dean of Admissions, who but few had decided upon Colby as their definite choice.

helped to organize the week, admitted that it was "very hard to get Blacks to visit this college. It's hard to tell if an applicant is Black because applications cannot require this information to be given." This year at Colby, 40 Black students applied, and 29 were accepted. Of the 19 Spanish-surnamed students who applied, 13 were accepted. Ms. Joseph went on to say that she "would like everyone to come up here to visit," though she admitted the impracticality of such a program.

Interestingly, of the 41 visitors invited last week, only 27 were from urban areas, in what was seen by some as an increasing trend. Colby seems to have little to offer those from large cities such as New York or Boston. One sub-freshperson from New York remarked, "This place is boring; there's very little to do," which prompted one SOBU member to remark later, "Let them come here and take biology and pre-med and see how boring it is—they'd be too busy to be bored!"

Most visiting students felt that the week was a success, but few had decided upon Colby as their definite choice.

Colby Carnival Shapes Up!

Jen Easton

Colby's second Spring Carnival is moving full speed ahead towards a really dynamite weekend. Plans are shaping up fast and are on a scale to match those of February's Winter Weekend.

The affair will kick off with a parade, involving anyone or anything that can drive a decorated car or build a float. There will be prizes given for the best entrants in a number of categories which as yet are undetermined. Both the categories for contests and the parade route will be planned by next week.

That evening will be an all-campus outdoor boogie on either Dana Lawn or the quad. And all-night comedy flicks are on tap for hearty insomniacs.

Just a few hours after old Sol sheds some rays on Mayflower Hill, Saturday's actual Carnival will begin in Frat Row, 10:00 a.m. being the official starting time. There will be various booths sponsored by fraternities, sororities, campus clubs and organizations, athletic teams, and any private group with enthusiasm and an idea. Activities so far include a croquet match, a gambling Casino, a car-bash contest, egg-throwing, canoe races, and a tug-of-war. Anyone interested in sponsoring a booth or activity on the fairgrounds is encouraged to contact Debbie Marson, Dianne Billington, or Bruce Cummings. They'll have all the information you need and plenty of suggestions and help. There won't be an entrance fee this year, so there's no reason not to get up some ideas and let people know about them.

No sooner will the fair be underway, than Colby's first official chariot race will commence. Requirements for entering are any kind of body on top of TWO WHEELS. There must be a five-man team involved, four to pull the contraption and one to drive it. The site of this event hasn't been chosen yet, but one of the numerous fields around campus will host our noble "Roman Racers."

Sunday's plans include an outdoor concert in the shell which will include various Colby groups. The time for this wrap-up event is yet to be announced.

Lots of ideas are still in the planning stages, but at this rate Colby's second Spring Carnival promises to be the highlight of the season. So mark May 9, 10, and 11 as a weekend to let go and enjoy life!

Pat Brown Speaks at MCLU Conference Sat.

Senate Bill 1, the proposed revision of the U.S. Criminal Code, will be explained by Junior Pat Brown at a luncheon meeting of the Maine Civil Liberties Bill of Rights Conference, Saturday, in the Dean Auditorium at Thayer Hospital.

Senate Bill 1, which Ms. Brown considers repressive, is one of several proposed revisions of the Criminal Code now before Congress. During January, Ms. Brown took part in a comparative study of the different proposals in what were considered the critical areas of inciting to riot, insanity as a defense, the death penalty and others.

Also speaking at the Civil Liberties Union conference will be Francis W. Sargent, former Governor of Mass., who refused to allow the FBI computer to be linked up to the state's record-keeping computer.

The conference is free and will include morning workshops in "Free Press and the First Amendment" and "Sex and the Law."

The afternoon workshops will be "Censorship from Waterville, Me. to Drake, N.D." and "The Right-To-Know in Maine."

Registration is from 9-9:30.

ATO Sponsors Charity Dance

by Ed Walczak

Ladies and Gentlemen—put on your high-heeled shoes and your low-neck sweaters, because this Saturday (April 19) Wadsworth Gymnasium is going to hop to the tune of the ATO BENEFIT DANCE. The all-day boogie will tick from 12 noon to 12 midnight and all proceeds will be donated to needy Maine charities such as the Epilepsy Foundation and the Pine Tree Camp for crippled children.

So get with it, brother: ask that chick you've been checking out in the pit, because there's a chance you may be REWARDED! (strictly legit.) K2 skis! \$200 worth of savings bonds! A \$100 gift certificate at the Pub! \$50 in cash prizes!

Register to dance with Chuck Clarke and the boys over at ATO, get yourself some student sponsors and dance, because the longer you go, the more money you earn for the donations.

Don't find out on MONDAY that the internationally renowned "Fabulous Shittons" played in your own field-house on Saturday! (who can forget their hit tune "Motorcycle Jive"?) This dynamic group will be complemented by three other live groups and Dave Prescott, who will spin some oldies and goodies at you all during intermissions.

Remember, this is a CONCERT, so if you can't dance, you can still make the scene. Tickets will be sold at the door, in the dining halls and downtown at DeOrsey's \$1.75 single and \$3.00 per couple.

Bust out of those cubes! Do yourself and humanity a favor! Why not?

STUDENT ASSOCIATION

ALL-CAMPUS MEETING

Tuesday April 22

9.00 P.M. Lovejoy 100

AGENDA

reports will be given and discussion will follow.

*** Roberts Renovation

*** Committee on the Future of Minorities and Minority Students at Colby

*** United Farm Workers efforts at Colby

*** Educational Policy Committee update

*** Faculty Evaluation

Lucien Brings

Original Islands' Style

by Joe Tyler

Jon Lucien's appearance at Runnals on Saturday was for many the first time this form of Stylized Caribbean music has been performed, or even heard. Lucien did numbers in an almost two-hour continuous set from previously released albums. There was also an Antonio Carlos Jobim number as well as a few experiments from an unreleased fourth album.

Although dynamic in its percussive style, his music was often relaxed, and except in a few short moments, left very little distance between him and the audience.

The music was more enjoyable because with Lucien's style adjustment posed no problem. As an aid to this Lucien encouraged the audience to sing once and gave a little background between numbers, which gave a thought to the music. He introduced the audience to a long pair of native flamboyant pods, which were used for percussion.

Lucien's singing accommodated this suave, relaxed attitude with great vocal expression to achieve an appreciated professional performance. There was a lot of vocal percussion and expression to carry a Latin strain in the music. Accompanying were physical expressions which he used as an effect toward the meaning of the music.

Lucien's band contributed a finely structured back-up and played both hard and soft cuts equally well. The smoothness of the band did much to regulate Lucien's lyrics, which became trite at times and mystical at others. This was a small distraction, however, because this contrast became the development of a tension characteristic of Lucien's music, and of the performance itself. This fact points strongly to Lucien's style and authenticity as



a composer.

Unfortunately to many concert goers, this type of professionalism can be limiting. The songs became repetitive in places. The only virtuosity and spontaneity was Lucien's. His band, all good musicians, was concealed behind his act. The keyboards were modestly hidden somewhere, and the bass could easily have been more

effective. Lucien's percussionist was adept, to say the least, but allowed to move only in short spurts. Lucien's guitar was fine but subdued as well. The concert for some could have been more than it was but music of Lucien's calibre is without doubt an exultant introduction to Island styles, especially as an added incentive to visit Bermuda when the music started to have an effect.

Keith Jarrett, Jazz Pianist

This Sunday night, at 8:00 pm, one of the major forces in contemporary music, Keith Jarrett, will perform in a solo concert. Jarrett has been recognized by all critics as one of the few truly original virtuoso performers of solo piano.

He comes to Colby after many years of work, with such artists as Miles Davis and Charles Lloyd, and with his own quartet, which appeared at Colby last fall. This Sunday's concert, to be held in Given Auditorium, will allow an even better insight into Jarrett, solo performer. His unique blending of style and idiom, drawing from such diverse influences as jazz, gospel, blues, and classical music, combine with his own unique musical perspective to produce an experience which has been called "a classic that stands as the ultimate achievement of the artist."

Jarrett will be playing entirely without electronic aids or amplification; this is part of his anti-electronic crusade that he sums up by saying: "Electricity goes through all of us and is not relegated to wires." This approach to solo performance allows the pianist to create, in his concerts, an atmosphere of complete understanding—a communion, he likes to say—that may be lessened in amplified groups. When playing solo Jarrett pushes his creativity to its limits, and his inspirations flow with a unique naturalness and sense of timing.

Come listen to a master at play. But please—no smoking or drinking in the auditorium. If you must smoke, there will be space in the lounge.

Self-Control Needed At Mellon Organ Goes French Given Concerts

by Wendy Swallow

In the last of the Mellon Organ Recitals for this academic year, Prof. Adel Heinrich presented a program of Sacred Contemporary French music to an interested group of students and townspeople last Sunday afternoon at 4:00 p.m. Prof. Heinrich has structured this year's Mellon Organ series to demonstrate the capabilities of the "King on Instruments". Performing on the Chapel organ, Miss Heinrich played two French works to further illustrate the versatility of the instrument.

The first piece was "Le Chemin de la Croix", Op. 29 (The Fourteen Stations of the Cross) by Marcel Dupre. This work is comprised of fourteen different movements which express Dupre's interpretation of the biblical story of Christ's Crucifixion. Many people have written poetry cycles on the fourteen stations of the cross so Miss Heinrich selected the poetry of the Frenchman Paul Claudel (1868-1955) to be read before each of Dupre's movements. Sister Louise Toussaint, active in the Newman Club here at Colby, read from J. Eric Swanson's translation of Claudel's poetry. The contemporary French Church music of Dupre maintains a strong connection with Gregorian Chant while branching off into the impressionism and dissonance of the modern musical era. Dupre, born in 1866, interprets the fourteen stations of the Cross with heavy, mystic, rich organ music full of syncopated rhythms and contrasts in tone color and dynamics. He employed a heavy, unrelenting rhythmic pattern for the sections depicting Christ's death on the cross along with long pedal trills and a climactic dissonant chord. Other affections, such as the scene where Jesus comforts the women of Jerusalem were lush with the pious, romantic harmonies characteristic of the French.

The other work was Olivier Messiaen's "L'Ascension; Quatre Meditations Symphoniques". Messiaen, eighteen years later than Dupre, was captured by the Germans and sent to a Nazi prison camp for most of World War Two. But his music of that period does not reflect the gruelling experience of his war years. Instead the Ascension Suite is highly triumphant and expresses in music the concept of "touches of color" which characterizes the French Impressionist painters. His music, like Dupre's, is descended from the Gregorian chant and employs the beautiful aesthetic mysticism the organ was built to produce.

Miss Heinrich had some trouble handling the difficult rhythms and finger-gymnastics of this complicated music. She enjoyed producing full contrast by changing stops quite often, employing the organ's full versatility. This technique was interesting but detracted from the movement of the music and produced isolated statements; albeit beautiful, but slightly disconnected. Despite these difficulties, the organ itself sounded quite good and Miss Heinrich portrayed her deep understanding of the French composers by concentrating on the intense richness and full beauty of their music.

KEITH JARRETT

April 20 'Sunday eve.

\$4.00 advance

\$4.50 door

positively no smoking or drinking !!

SOLO-CONCERT

Valenti - Toothaches Make Mistakes

by Wendy Swallow

Last week Colby was visited by the world renowned harpsichordist Mr. Fernando Valenti who came to contribute his knowledge and skill to the music department's week long celebration-dedication of the new harpsichord. The instrument, built by Jeremy Adams in 1969, was purchased by the college by means of a gift from a generous and anonymous donor. The harpsichord is built according to the dimensions and scaling of French Baroque models and its acquisition is a joyous occasion for all at Colby that know anything about the refined individualism of the instrument. But the week spent with Mr. Valenti was, for the Colby community, more of a mixed bag: combining some very entertaining and rewarding experiences with the disappointment and frustration that can be part of a professional artist's career.

Mr. Valenti is known as a virtuoso harpsichordist and one of the world's two great interpreters of the 555 harpsichord sonatas of the Baroque composer, Domenico Scarlatti. He was scheduled for three lectures, on various musical topics, and a crowning recital of Scarlatti's works which would dedicate the new harpsichord Friday night, April 12. His first lecture was a demonstration lecture of Scarlatti and the harpsichord Tuesday night in Given. It was attended mostly by music students, but Valenti spoke broadly enough to be understood by all. He was an entertaining speaker, lending humor and insight to the music and instrument of the great Baroque composer. Mr. Valenti explained the combined Italian-Spanish background of Scarlatti and demonstrated the influences of both in his music. Mr. Valenti feels that Scarlatti was a genius far ahead of the Baroque era and he demonstrated how certain passages of the sonatas sound more like the romantic styles of Chopin, Brahms, and Strauss. Mr. Valenti also spent some time explaining the hardware of the instrument, even going so far as to pull out pieces of the harpsichord to pass through the audience, despite the grave consternation of Prof. Armstrong who was sitting in the back row.

Although Mr. Valenti had to cancel an eagerly anticipated lecture to the Baroque music class on Bach as a harpsichord composer, he did speak to the Music Appreciation (124) class Thursday morning. Again, he explained the instrument and spoke about Scarlatti but he was very hesitant to demonstrate how the harpsichord sounded. He held out, as tantalizing tidbits, a few rolled chords and two measures of a Bach "Sarabande", but refused to play even a small invention, despite Mr. Armstrong's requests. It was an obvious, annoying, but effective ploy to induce people to come to his concert Friday night. Instead of playing for the class, Mr. Valenti entertained himself and infuriated the piano students in the audience by offering scathing remarks about the "utter vulgarity of an instrument that produces sound by slugging away at the strings with a hammer." (Mr. Valenti feels it is much more refined to pluck the string, as the harpsichord does.) This biased, but very funny barrage of criticisms went on until Paul Machlin asked him how he could say such things about the instrument which had inspired the genius of Chopin. At that Mr. Valenti had to give in.

Friday night Given was almost filled and Mr. Valenti started the recital by describing the spirit of gentle buffoonery that Scarlatti enjoyed writing in and then he let "Scarlatti speak for himself" by playing ten of Scarlatti's paired sonatas. This first half of the concert was performed with charm and accuracy on the part of Mr. Valenti and was punctuated with his remarks on the music and composer. Mr. Valenti established a familiar attitude towards the audience which allowed him the freedom to communicate the ideas he couldn't portray in the music. He described a particular waltz that Scarlatti had written so that the performer himself had to "dance" as well as play the music to reach the notes. The audience seemed to enjoy Valenti's humor and music and the harpsichord sounded and performed well.

But the second half of Valenti's concert seemed to disintegrate. All professional musicians have bad nights and Valenti began to falter in a particularly haunting prayer-like sonata in B minor which was wasn't as difficult as it was moving. Mr. Valenti had fully manipulated time sequences before, but now he began to depend on pauses to find notes. Mr. Valenti ended the concert abruptly and left the stage without acknowledging the audience who seemed generously forgiving. It turned out later that Mr. Valenti had been taking codeine for a serious toothache and the drug had effected his performance. This would have explained the concert, except that Music professor Peter Re had mentioned the previous Tuesday that Mr. Valenti's tooth had been extracted six years ago in London and that the toothache was a psychological nervous reaction that came on when he had to perform.

Colby Theater Is Growing

Editors, the ECHO,

In response to two letters included in last week's ECHO, I feel it appropriate to include a third opinion with regard to the trivial controversy over Powder and Wig's production of *Twelfth Night*.

First, I find it unfortunate that cast members have to become so damn defensive over what other people think of their work. That is not the point, J.K. Sherwood and Donna Dee. Colby College does not have the caliber of theatre to be arrogantly self-appraising. In comparison to other colleges, Colby has a mild selection of play material, and unexperienced productions, simply because Colby does not have an extensive theatre department. Colby theatre can only be compared to Colby theatre, and in that respect it is good. ECHO critics, myself as one, will review a production on that premise only.

Second, I find it equally absurd to find pathetic letters from students regarding any Colby production as Mr. Bolger wrote about *Twelfth Night* in the March 27 issue of the ECHO. We have to work with what we have, and I will assume any one involved with P & W will easily admit this isn't much. As for Mr. Sewell, he is presently overworked and underpaid.

The performing arts is gradually growing at Colby. hopefully to become a genuine part of the school's curriculum. I have been disappointed, but I don't expect to see Broadway's best. The Colby audiences are appreciative and responsive. I sometimes feel they will stand up and ovate a mouse running across the stage, but it's the enthusiasm that matters.

I think it is important to be honest as well as considerate, and most importantly, realistic.

Peter Knowlton



SOPRANO KAREN BLOUGH sings selections from from Bartok and Bellini in her noonday recital last Friday.

It was highly disappointing that Mr. Valenti was unable to finish the concert the way he began and the audience reacted with sympathy and understanding. But if this is really a reoccurring problem, perhaps Mr. Valenti is no longer capable of running a concert circuit. There is no doubt, having heard recordings of his earlier harpsichord work, that Mr. Valenti was once a great performer. But in the position of a professional performer, he lacked the technical skill and concert finesse to get himself through the recital. The Colby community has a deep and educated appreciation of classical music. We deserve artists that will fulfill our expectations. Mr. Valenti gave us a glimpse of the fiery, charming music he is capable of, but his nervous toothache deprived us of a truly entertaining evening. When hiring a professional musician, I feel we can demand a higher level of technical and performing skill than was demonstrated Friday night.

Color, Black & White in Art

by Cathy Konefal

"The exhibition *Color in Art* is based on the premise that an understanding of color relationships contributes to the better understanding of art." James Carpenter, Chairman of Colby's Art Department has put together this exhibition of paintings and text to demonstrate the significance of the underlying principles of color that transcend styles and periods in time. The exhibit was previously shown at Harvard's Fogg Museum in Cambridge where Mr. Carpenter first came in contact with Arthur Pope and his color theories upon which the exhibition is based.

The selection of works ranges from two sixteenth-century Asian works to examples of Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic, Impressionist, and Modern pieces by true masters. Careful observation reveals the exactness with which each example fits the particular concept it was chosen to illustrate. Using the basic concepts and vocabulary of color theory, the color organization of the paintings and their relation to the principles of design are explained in the commentaries alongside the paintings. In this way the viewer can see how many different methods are used to bring order to the artistic form.

The abstract oil by Philip Guston, *Summer, 1954*, is used to demonstrate the hidden complexities of color in a nonrepresentational piece of art. Two Winslow Homer pieces exemplify the use of color to create the illusion of space, while Monet's *Fish* illustrates color used for the illusion of light. Any pupil of Mr. Carpenter is sure to recognize Turner's *Simplon Pass* as illustrating the concept of crowding of lights and darks. Matisse's brilliant works from his *Jazz* series exhibit the concept of color attraction. To illustrate the simultaneous functions of nature's color and art portraits by Franz Hals, John Singleton Copley, and Renoir were chosen.

Both the serious and casual observer of art will find *Color in Art* an eye-opening experience.

Downstairs in the gallery is some superb Photography. the Maine 1975 Competition and Exhibition, sponsored by the Maine State Commission on the Arts and Humanities. all the photo images have been taken within the state by artists residing in Maine for at least two months of the year. 31 photos out of over 900 entries were selected for the exhibit. The resulting display of black and white photos captures the unique quality of regional art, and meets the qualitative standards of photography exhibitions anywhere outside the state. Also included in the museum display are photos by the jurors and consultants of the exhibition.

Together, the current exhibitions will certainly make a visit to the Jette Gallery one of the more pleasurable afternoons at Colby this spring.

Prof. Carpenter will give a gallery talk about the exhibition Wed., April 23, at 3:30 p.m.

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Colby Graduate Is Presidential Assistant



The new administrative assistant to the President will be Anthony M. Maramarco, a 1971 graduate of Colby. Maramarco is a doctoral candidate in English Literature at the University of Chicago and is writing his dissertation on William Hazlitt, a literary critic of the 18th century. He also received his Master's from Chicago and is serving there as a teaching assistant.

Maramarco was an English major at Colby, and graduated cum laude with honors. As an undergraduate he was active in student affairs and served as a member of the educational policy committee. He succeeds English Professor Jon F. Hall who has served as Strider's assistant since 1972.

Actuary Not Actually Objective

by Mike Halsey

What is an actuary? Someone who is actual. No, it is a professional mathematician who works for insurance companies. Speaking Monday night on "Meeting of Social Needs Through Actuarial Science" was Olin Sawyer, an Assistant Actuary at the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine. His talk was one of several given in the General Electric sponsored series of math-related lectures.

Mr. Sawyer outlined how an actuary meets social needs by presenting a list of six areas in which they might work and elaborating on how each of these meets needs of people.

First the actuary develops new insurance products. He analyzes the feasibility of a new insurance plan in terms of expense to insured and insurer, then recommends whether or not the plan should go on the market. As an example of this development of programs, Mr. Sawyer discussed a plan he recently worked on.

CONT. on p. 19.



RELAXING before his lecture is Olin Sawyer, Asst. Actuary, Union Mutual Life, Co.

Jensen, Mavrinac, and Archibald On Faculty Diversity

by Benjamin Ford

There are only eight openings remaining in the faculty for next year which expect to be filled within the next two weeks, said Dean Paul Jensen in an ECHO interview Monday. This means that it is too late for any proposals or recommendations coming out of the Minority Group Hiring Practices committee to have any effect this year.

These openings consist of one year appointments in Philosophy, English, French, History, and Administrative Science, and permanent positions in Japanese Language and Literature and as Athletic Director. Most of the departments have narrowed down to finalist candidates, and will make final decisions as soon as possible.

Being only indirectly involved in their selection, Dean Jensen did not know about the backgrounds of the candidates. When it was mentioned that many students felt the faculty severely lacked diversity not only in racial, but also political, social and philosophical backgrounds he responded that although he would like to see more diversity, he was quite proud of the present faculty at Colby, and that diversification was not his main concern. Among the criteria Jensen uses in his review of candidates are their intelligence, their dedication to teaching, and their knowledge of the particular discipline for which they apply. Anything beyond this is left up to the judgement of the particular department. On the basis of his own criteria, he is satisfied with the present faculty. Although there may be a need for diversification, his main concern is to maintain what he termed a "homogeneity of professionalism."

Although he was not familiar with the present candidates, Jensen felt the chances of a minority candidate being chosen were extremely slim for next year simply because of their scarcity. Due to many conditions, among which are the terrific demand among colleges for minority teachers, and Colby's isolated location, they simply don't get many black candidates. The ones they do, he added, he had found generally not as qualified for the positions as he would like.

But the largest obstacle in the way of diversification of the faculty is the extremely small turnover. Jensen estimated the normal turnover at no more than two or three per year. This is due to the fact that Colby is not presently expanding its faculty, nor has any future plans to do so. Permanent openings come only from retiring professors and infrequent dismissals or resignations. With this in mind, he would welcome any proposals or recommendations from the Committee on Hiring Practices—as he said, "We can use all the help we can get."—Any change would be extremely slow, but Jensen didn't see this as bad of itself; he felt "It should take you as long to solve your problems as it did to acquire them." He felt that Colby is very stable, and that this is not undesirable, but he admitted there is always room for change.

Prof. Albert Mavrinac, chairman of the Department of History and Government, felt quite differently on the subject. Upon mention of the student desire for diversification of faculty and curriculum, he retorted, "Why don't the students use the resources already in the college?" Charges like this, he felt, were attacking the integrity of his department, which, he emphasized, introduced Black Studies six years ago. Colby, he said, was the first college in the country

to offer Black Studies on an undergraduate level.

Presently the History department has narrowed the list of candidates for its one-year opening from 200 down to three finalist, one of which is Latin American. As for Black candidates, Mavrinac said, "They simply don't exist." But he adamantly refused to believe in a lack of diversity in the faculty. The department has a broad spectrum of people with all sorts of economic, racial, and political backgrounds, and a wide range of ages, he asserted, and the curriculum is no less diverse. He mentioned Mr. Kodama, who came to Colby from Hawaii, and who is presently teaching a course in Political Development in Underdeveloped Countries, centering on 3rd-World politics. Also in the department is Jack Foner, returning next year from one year's leave, who helped institute Black Studies at Colby. Foner is white, but is highly qualified to teach Black History; he is also Jewish and a Marxist. Mavrinac, "What more could you ask for?"

Mavrinac felt that the students just aren't reading the catalogue closely enough; there are plenty of offering in the areas that students complain about. As for the faculty, the scarcity of diverse candidates makes it difficult to change. He felt that they had done all they could to diversify the department; as he put it, "We won't apologize to anyone for anything."

Prof. Doug Archibald, chairman of the English Department, saw the problem in a different light. There are two one year positions open for next year in English, which expect to be filled by Wednesday. Two of the five final candidates are women, he mentioned, but none black. Out of over 300 applicants for the positions, there were only two blacks, neither of which had any graduate training. He estimated that only about 15 blacks earned Ph.D.'s last year, and the competition among colleges is too fierce for Colby to stand a chance of even getting one to apply.

Archibald definitely sees a need for more black and other minority teachers in the English department, especially with the departure of Ken McClane at the end of this year. He said he was sorry to see Ken go, and wished that there was a replacement for him. He mentioned that Pat Brancaccio, who with Jack Foner instituted Black Studies at Colby, would be returning next year. Like Foner, Brancaccio is white, but is highly qualified to teach Black Literature.

One problem he encounters in trying to diversity his staff, Archibald said, was some pressure from Dean Jensen to cut down the size of the English department, which is presently the largest department at Colby with 29 full and part-time members. This makes any attempt at racial diversity even more difficult; he did feel however, that the English department staff was diverse in other ways, such as political and philosophical viewpoints.

Archibald felt there definitely was a problem; his own recommendation was for a permanent position to be established for Head of Black Studies, which would have interdisciplinary functions in English, History, and Government, among others. He suggested that the lack of black students at Colby was connected to the lack of black teachers, but that neither lack should prevent Black Studies from being promoted. He said that he was doing what he could and "would pay attention to what anyone suggests, but particularly students, and particularly black students."

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"Who Gets How Much" Financial Aid at Colby

by J.K. Sherwood

Due to the present concern on campus about minority students and whether they should receive more money to assure the enrollment of an acceptable percentage, the ECHO interviewed Dean Carroll (Dean of Admissions) and Sidney Farr (Director of Financial Aid) about admission requirements and financial aid, the two areas of immediate concern to any prospective applicant to Colby.

The financial aid allocation for minority students comprises one quarter of all student aid; roughly the minority allocation amounts to 52,000+ which comes from a total sum of 250,000. This year Colby has offered financial aid to thirty-five minority students, of the 504,725 promised to all students, 117, 540 will go to the minority students. Both these amounts are approximately double the quantity of aid which Colby will actually give. The projected rate of minority student acceptance is about one third the amount of aid offered as is the case with the other categories of students given aid. The other categories are 1) the superior student, 2) the student with peripheral aptitudes (i.e., dancing, painting, music, public speaking, etc.).

The decision of "who gets how much" is the responsibility of the Financial Aid Committee (of which two minority students are members). The first priority of that committee is to decide how much money upperclass people will require. Once again this decision is projected since the Parents' Confidential Statement for upperclassmen does not come into Mr. Farr's office until April 1, by which time financial aid packages have already been offered to sub-freshpeople. The quantity of these packages is generally determined by an index which relies chiefly on the Parent's Confidential Statement.

"A member institution of the College Scholarship Service, Colby requires each financial aid application to submit a Parent's Confidential Statement, the analysis of which determines individual student need within the context of the college's financial aid policy and schedule of student fees. Most accredited colleges and universities utilize the College Scholarship Service method of need analysis. Accordingly the amount of expected parental and student contribution does not vary appreciably among colleges" (From the pamphlet "Financial Aid at Colby").

The standard aid package is as follows:

- 1) Starting with the budget figure for aid which is \$5,100 (includes books, tuition, room, board, and an allowance for personal expenses),
- 2) The amount which the parents can contribute is subtracted (this figure is reached by means of a table which considers parental income, number of dependent children as well as family illnesses, the cost of living, and the age of the family's breadwinner(s))
- 3) Part of a student's summer earnings is also subtracted as they constitute part of the familial effort.

"Students are expected to use these earnings to defray college expenses as follows: pre-freshman male, \$550;

sophomore, \$650; junior and senior, \$750. Women are expected to earn \$100 less than men each year." If the student should experience difficulties in earning this amount he must arrange a loan of some sort.

4) The amount remaining constitutes the student's real need. Of this sum \$800 is subtracted. The \$800 is the student's self-help and this figure (\$800) is the amount expected of freshmen (who are not given campus jobs). This sum must be met through educational loans. (Incidentally Colby has one of the lowest requirements for self help of member colleges: Harvard, \$1600; Amherst, \$1400; Tufts, \$1300).

5) The final sum is the amount of gift (scholarship) money which Colby gives to the applicant. Travel expenses for two roundtrips home are also included. Example (paraphrased from the pamphlet): Tom Smith applies for aid. His family can contribute \$1,180 and Tom's summer earnings should supply another \$550. Tom's financial need is therefore \$3,370. The first \$800 dollars is self-help and the remainder (\$2,570) is made up in gift scholarship;

This aid program is geared toward meeting all the student's financial needs. If a student is accepted and given financial aid, then all financial needs are met according to Mr. Farr. Mr. Farr doesn't believe in grants, or additional aid. He feels that it is "false to apply a differential," and concomitantly "false to buy students." He firmly believes that all recipients of aid at this college have had all their needs fulfilled. Nobody in the Colby group of colleges (members of the

Overlap program) offers grants beyond full need.

Minority admissions at Colby seems to be on a downward trend, though Dean Carroll cited circumstances which explain this movement.

Class Year	Applied	Accepted	Enrolled
1975	57	31	19
1976	39	21	9
1977	34	23	6
1978	43	23	4
1979	40	29	...

Factors limiting enrollment:

- 1) enrollment at black colleges is up
- 2) liberal arts college enrollment is stable
- 3) vocational and technical schools have increased enrollment.
- 4) the present economic situation.

All of these factors are important as of now. There are other reasons, however, which always influence minority enrollment, such as Colby's rural setting.

The actual process of admissions for minority students is essentially the same as that for any student. Academic achievement is evaluated by aptitude test scores and past performance, through occasionally the test scores will be de-emphasized. At this point the minority student's application for financial aid will be considered.

Practically everything in this article may be elicited from the pamphlet "Financial Aid at Colby College," obtainable in the Office of Financial Aid.

Harvey

Will Be Presented

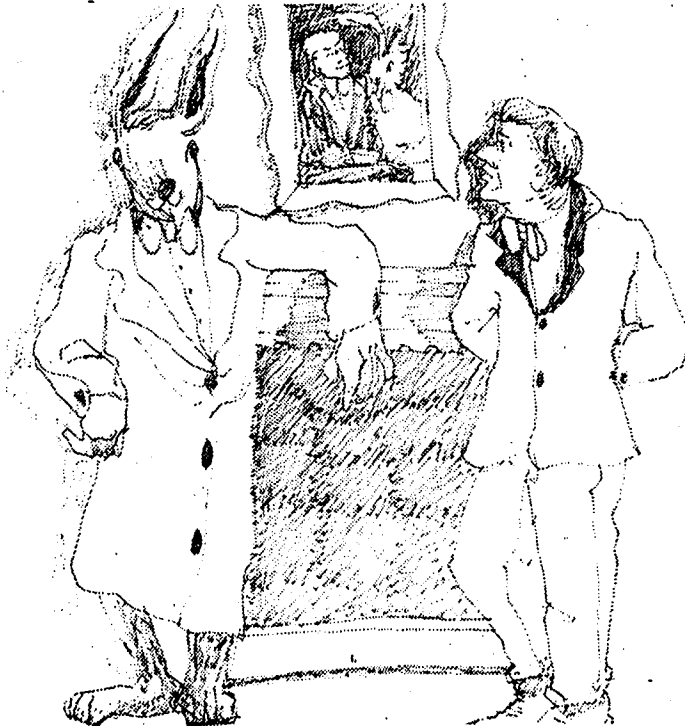
April

25-27

in

Runnals

Union



By the Pooka Players

Affirmative Action

Equal Employment Opportunity at Colby

by Dick Perkins

This year the Colby College Board of Trustees voluntarily passed an Affirmative Action statement. This statement is of interest to all present and potential college employees since it outlines a practical and framework which insures all individuals equal opportunity with respect to employment and application for employment at Colby. Its purpose is to eliminate all types of employment discrimination.

In order to achieve this aim the Affirmative Action Program primarily relies on a Director of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), an Affirmative Action Policy Advisory Committee (AAPAC), and a well-defined grievance procedure. Beyond administration of the program, the Director, Prof. Yvonne Knight, is required to hear grievances and whenever possible to resolve them, consult with any aggrieved party who appeals to the Equal Opportunity Hearing Board, and present nominees for the non-faculty members of the

AAPA Committee.

The AAPAC committee, whose nine elected members represent all the employee classifications and report to the President, was formed to review the AA

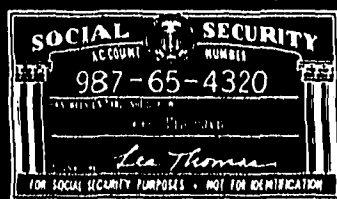
program, submit specific recommendations for its improvement, and act as a grievance hearing board. The committee members are: Administration Reps. Curran and B. Kiralis; B and G Rep. Norm Poulin; Food Service Rep. John Jenkins; Faculty Pres. Priscilla Doel (chairman), A. Kingdon, and Jane Wyman; Student Rep. Dick Perkins and Support Services Rep. Helen Picard.

The Committee has met six times this year. Since this is the committee's first year, it was initially concerned with procedural matters. The Committee is now discussing more controversial issues like maternity leave policy. Frankly, it has not yet discussed anything of immediate vital importance to the student body. The AA Program itself has already solved many potential problems. During the next month, the Committee will consider a few important topics which will be reported in a later article. The Committee is there you need it.

A very detailed policy for anyone who has a grievance relating specifically to employment discrimination exists. If you feel that you have been denied employment or application for employment because of your race, color, sex, religion or ethnic origin you should consult the Direct and the Affirmative Action Program pamphlet. You representative should also help you in any way that he or she can.

All college employees have a right to a copy of the Affirmative Action Program pamphlet. Most of the original copies have already been distributed. If you didn't get one and want one, see your representative representative. Students can communicate with Dick Perkins, ext. 551. A newly revised edition will be available in the fall.

questions and answers



Q. I'm going into the hospital in February. Is the Medicare hospital insurance deductible still \$84?

A. The hospital insurance deductible under Medicare is \$92 for benefit periods starting after December 31, 1974. The increase keeps the deductible in line with the national average cost of one day's stay in a hospital.

Q. I get social security retirement payments, and I've heard that the amount I can earn this year without losing any of my benefits has increased. If this is true, what is the new amount?

A. You can earn as much as \$2,520 in 1975 without having any reduction in your social security pay-

ments. For every \$2 you earn over \$2,520, \$1 in benefits will be withheld. But no matter how much you earn for the year you can get your full social security check for any month in which you neither earn over \$210 nor do substantial gainful work in your own business.

THE WEEK IN SPORTS

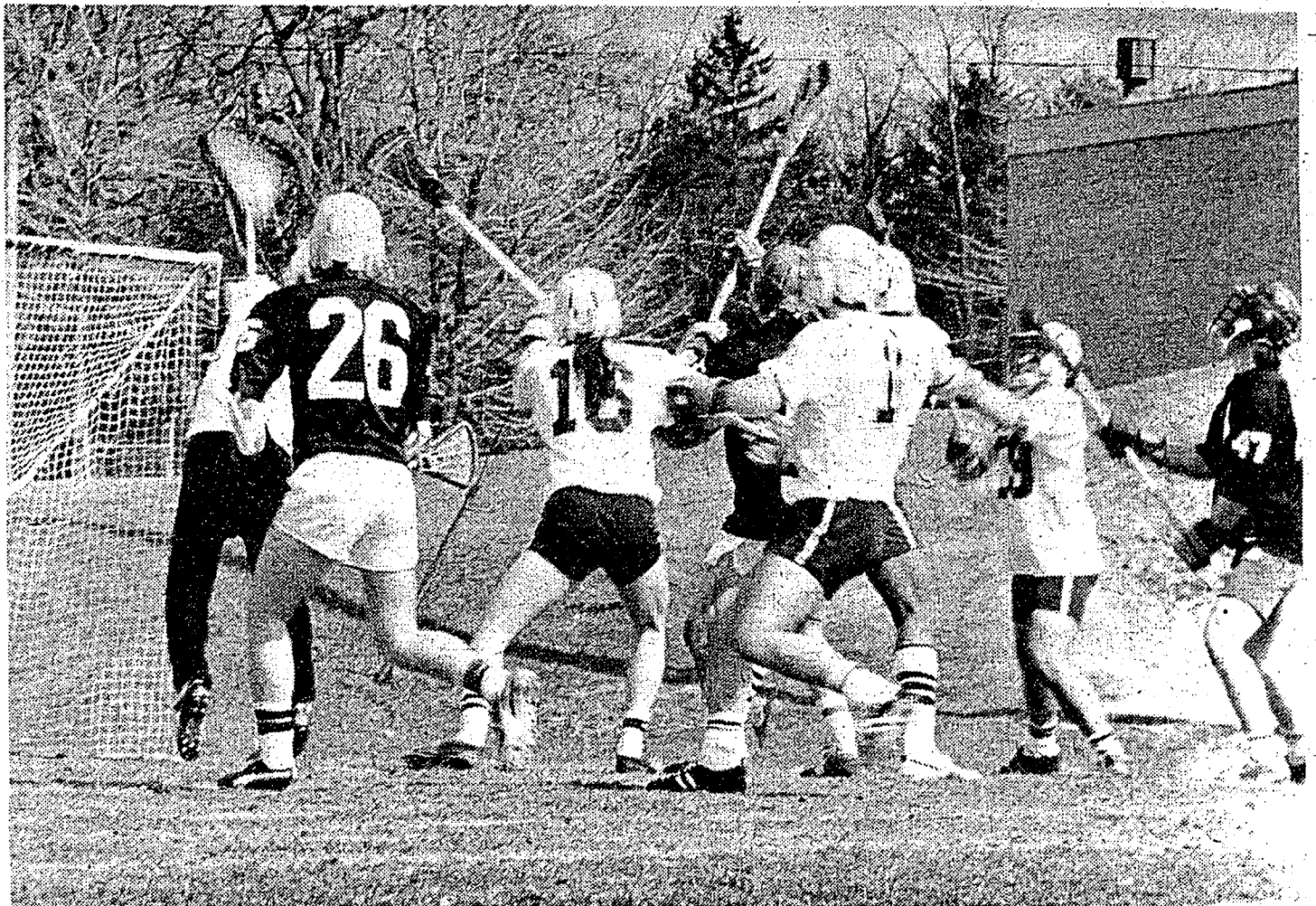
Lacrosse Romps Portland Club

Awaits UNH

Last Saturday the Lacrosse team travelled to Portland to play their first game of the season against the Portland Lacrosse Club and came away with an easy 12-1 win. Joth Davis and Gil Piteairn led the scoring at three goals apiece, with single tallies going to Capt. Doug Windsor, Clay Turner, Dave Cross, Mark Weatherly, Aubrey Moore, and Bob Fukomoto. The defense was just occasionally tested, but played well when it was; the Portland goal came when Colby was two men down. Goalies Rick Drake and Peter Shaw combined for a total of five saves.

Although the game was hardly a tough test for the team, it highlighted some of its strong points. The extra-man unit played quite well, and the team showed its depth, with all four midfields participating in the scoring. Coach Ewell was pleased, but pointed out that the Mules will face a much tougher squad this Saturday afternoon when they meet UNH here for the first home game of the season. Support from Colby lacrosse fans would be greatly appreciated.

The team suffered a possible setback when attackman Dave Cross was injured in practice early this week, though his status for Saturday is not yet known.



THE DEFENSE IS TESTED in what was a rare occurrence during last week's lacrosse breeze victory at Portland (Photo by Hurtig).

Upcoming Sports Events

Golf-Friday, April 18-Lowell Tech./Tufts-Away
1:00 p.m.
Baseball-Friday, April 18-Varsity-Williams-Away
3:00 p.m.
JV Baseball-Saturday, April 19-Bangor High
School-Home 12:00 p.m.
Baseball-Saturday, April 19-Varsity-Amherst-Away
1:00 p.m.
Women's Gymnastics-Saturday, April 19-State
Meet-Away 1:00 p.m.
Tennis-Saturday, April 19-Tufts-Home
2:00 p.m.
Track-Saturday, April 19-Norwich/W.P.I.-Away
2:00 p.m.
Lacrosse-Saturday, April 19-U.N.H.-Home
2:00 p.m.

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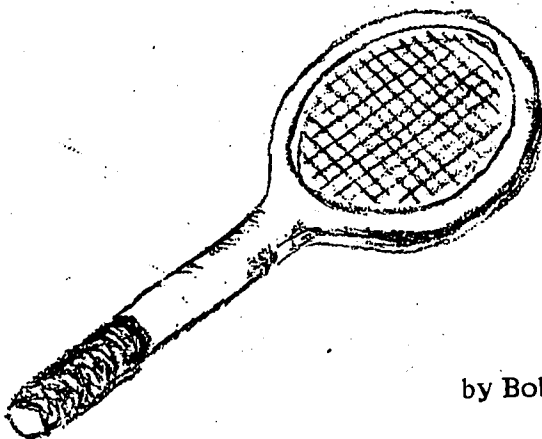
Smiley's Dairy Bar



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Tennis Team Splits



by Bob Woodbury

The Colby varsity tennis team played two grueling matches this week with Massachusetts colleges. Although they dropped the first one to MIT, the Mules triumphed over Babson to give them a 2-1 winning tally so far this season.

Colby travelled to MIT Monday where their season record was evened at 1-1 with a 6-3 loss. MIT's six points all came on straight set wins, including the three doubles matches. After the singles had been played, the teams were tied at 3-3, but the Mules were unable to manage any of the final three double points.

First singles Bruce Thomson (4-6, 6-3, 7-6), No. 4 Freshman Dave Kayatta (6-4, 4-6, 7-6), and No. 6 man Scott McDermott (6-4, 4-6, 6-2) all hung on to win in three sets and remain undefeated. The other singles, No. 2 Doug Enderson, No. 3 John Einsiedler and No. 5 Dave Vaughan went down in quick two set defeats. Joining them were the doubles combinations of Vaughan/Thomson (3-6, 4-6), McDermott/Enderson (4-6, 2-6), and Einsiedler/Freshman Bill Britton (1-6, 2-6).

Yesterday the team hosted Babson College on the outdoor courts, and captured their second victory of the season. Three set victories were handed in by Enderson, Kayatta, and Vaughan while McDermott smashed through in two quick sets. Thomson suffered his first loss and was joined in defeat by Einsiedler.

The Thomson/Vaughan doubles team won handily, but Einsiedler/Britton lost a three set battle. The final doubles match split sets and they called it quits due to darkness, since Colby had already taken the match.

The netsters will be at the familiar home courts, possibly outside, this Saturday against Tufts.

Minolta 35mm SLR SALE

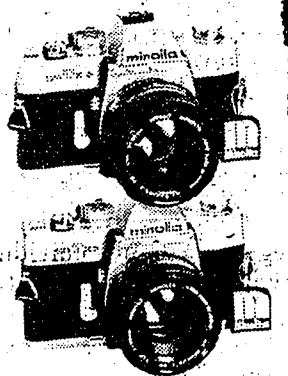
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CLARK BARKS

by Brian Clark

An explanation may be in order for those of you reading this article, who were not fortunate enough to have read the most recent column by the Waterville Sentinel's answer to Ray Fitzgerald, namely one Harland Durrell. Mr. Durrell, who has known "Doktor" John Winkin for years, reprimanded me for my obvious rash opinions concerning the future of Mr. Winkin at UMO. This recent column of his, shattered my faith in the bland, boring, and conservative writing style that I have experienced in reading his column for so many years. Following, is my answer to Mr. Durrell's conception of team sports.

Seriously Mr. Durrell, "baseball is an individual game." All kidding aside, let's take a serious look at one of America's greatest team sports—and that is the game we call home-run derby (also known as whiffle-ball). First, we get out our plastic bats and balls, then set up our home-run fence (whether it be a real fence or not, makes no difference), and finally we hit the ball as far as we can. If by chance we hit the ball over the fence it's a run, if not it's an out. Simple enough, right? At first glance one might think so; but actually, the pressures involved for the serious whiffle-ball player are almost unbearable as he strives towards next year's national whiffle-ball championship. A dream you say? A decade ago, a third cousin of mine went to the quarter final round, and did quite well.

Whiffle-ball is so much more exciting than our traditional pastime of baseball. There are no such things to bore the viewer or player as the double steal, the hit-and-run, the perfect relay, a pick-off play, or even such simply individual efforts like the suicide squeeze. Baseball takes no teamwork whatsoever—am I right so far Mr. Durrell? I've been reading your column for 12 years or more (Why? I don't know), and if there is one thing I have learned, it's that baseball is a game for individuals. Personally, I think that was probably why the Yankess weren't as good as everyone thought they were when they won so many games during their so called "dynasty"—they just didn't know how to play together. They didn't know the real meaning of teamwork—"side by each."

I've made one promise to myself—if I am fortunate enough to have a son in my later life, I am determined that he will only play team sports such as whiffle-ball, shadow boxing, jump roping, and spear throwing; leaving those egotistical and individual sports like baseball, basketball, football, etc. to the children of all those misdirected and confused parents who support Little League teams and P.A.L. programs across the country.

My only hope concerning this article Mr. Durrell, is that it was half as enlightening as your recent article, entitled "...So Someone Says."

FOCUS Kim Ayer

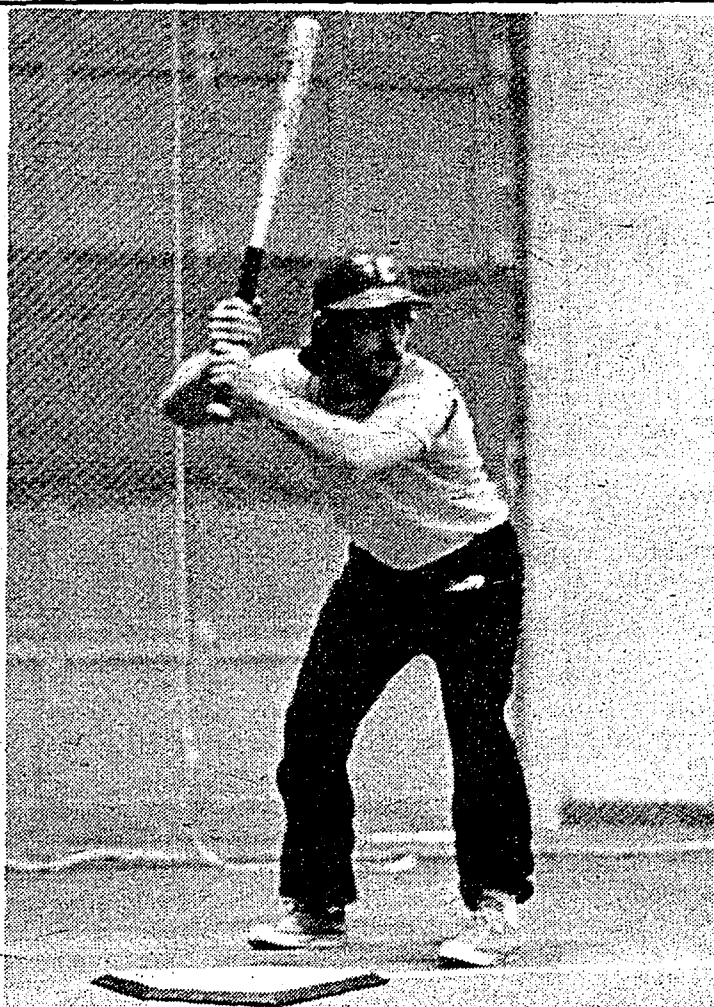
by Valerie Jones

Many people view bowling as nothing more than a relaxing activity to pass time on a boring Saturday night. But there are those, such as sophomore Kim Ayer, who view bowling as a true sport, one that requires a great deal of coordination, timing, and the ability to hold back your temper. Kim holds that bowling is almost a science, as there are a variety of styles and techniques, and that it is only by want of constant practice that one may become talented enough to enter bowling competitions.

Hailing from Keene, New Hampshire, Kim was introduced to the sport at a very early age since both her parents are avid bowlers. She first entered competition at the age of ten, and from that point on, she practically monopolized the city-wide contests. Kim explained that before 1970, the girls competed against the boys in all age groups, but as she continually captured the title, the officials thought to create separate categories. That same year Kim went on to a second place finish in the State competition, posting an incredible score of 580 for a three game series. In addition to competing on an individual basis, Kim participated on a weekly traveling league that competed against teams from other sections of the state. Not only did her team fare very well, but one year, Kim captured the overall high singles crown.

Kim cited two particular high points in her bowling career that both occurred when she was only fourteen. As city champion she had the opportunity to bowl with a top professional, Dick Weber, but as fate sometimes has it, she broke her arm just before the meeting. Later that year, she was challenged by the Mayor of Keene (who considered himself quite a bowler) and Kim rose to beat him handily.

At Colby, Kim ranks as the top scorer and captain of the Women's team. For those who are unaware that the school does in fact field a team, Colby competes in about seven matches each fall against other schools in Maine. Tryouts begin early each school year and practices are held twice a week at a bowling alley in Waterville. The Phys. Ed. department finances these sessions for those who make the



WITH HIS EYE ON THE BALL, this Colby player is all set to send the ol' ball into the fieldhouse nets. The wet weather and soggy fields have confined the Mules to the fieldhouse, hampering their early season efforts. (Photo by Richardson)

VARSITY BASEBALL SCORES

Southern Trip	Colby	Opponent
Florida Southern	2	4
U. Southern Florida	1	13
Valencia	6	3
Florida Tech	1	9
Valencia	6	2
Flord		
Florida Central	0	10
	3	10
	2	0
	9	4

Regular Season

Springfield	1	3
Wesleyan	3	4
	1	2
U.M.P.G.	1	5

squad. There are seven team members but only four may compete in a match. Scoring consists of a running total for each team member, as each girl bowls three strings in a match. The victor is declared at the end of the season, and is the team with the highest cumulative total.

Kim stated that although Colby finished in only fourth place this year, she felt that by the end of the season the girls were bowling just as well as, if not better than, the other colleges. She firmly believes that if there had been additional match or two, Colby would have easily finished closer to the top. In college competition this year she averaged 155, which was only slightly below that which received high individual honors.

No one on this year's team will be graduating, so the outlook for next fall is excellent. She hopes to see more girls try out for the team, since intense competition will help to result in a top team. Kim expressed the hope for daily practice sessions, but being a German major and Dana Scholar, it would be interesting to see where she might find the time.

Women Gymnasts Nab Second in Maine Meets

by Jen Easton

Thursday, April 10, Colby's Women gymnasts faced UMO, UMA, Bates and Nasson and finished in the number two position with a 51.65 point total behind UMO's strong 63.85 total.

Colby's best event was once again the floor exercises. The Mules 14.85 event total was led by Jenny Barber who scored a 5.8. Debbie Ralphs and Dot Behrer were once again helpful contributors towards Colby's number two position in this event.

13.50 was the Colby's point total for the balance beam. Behrer, Ralphs, and Barber succeeded in bringing their team to within .85 points of UMO's top three scorers. The Mules' top competitor on the beam was Jenny Barber, who scored a fine 5.45.

The vaulting event also went to UMO with a 16.45 total. Colby's women pulled 12.35. Competing in this event were Sue Areson (3.3), Debbie Ralphs (4.1), and Melinda Walker (4.95).

Colby's weakest event was the uneven parallel bars, where Colby's top three contestants, Melinda Walker, Cathy Durand, and Jenny Barber pulled a 10.95 total. UMO swept this event with a 16.30 point total.

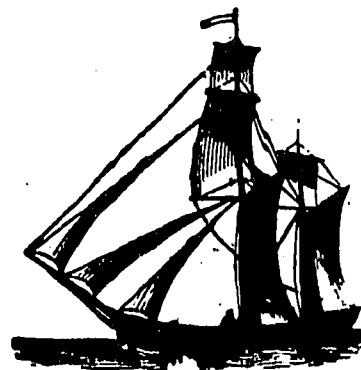
Nasson, Bates, and UMA scored totals of 8.45, 18.85, and 7.8., respectively, so it appears the meet was entirely between Colby and UMO (63.85 point total).

Saturday, the women met UMF and UMPI at the UMPI Invitational. Vaulting was the first event, with the Mules totaling 10.10 points against UMF's 10.90 and UMPI's 14.66. Areson, Ralphs, and Durand represented Colby's squad. UMPI's Shelia Lammon took the competition with 5.7 points.

The beam saw competitors Land, Behrer, Ralphs, and Barber score a 10.87 total for Colby. Barber won the event with 5.7 points, with UMPI women taking second and third. This event brought Colby's total up to 20.88, while UMPI moved up to 26.56 and UMF, 18.17.

Colby's Cathy Durand placed third in overall competition on the uneven parallel bars, and gave a strong boost to Colby's event total of 8.20. Ralphs, Barber and Behrer also competed in this section of the meet.

The floor exercises saw Colby add 16.30 points to the meet total. UMPI took first and second place, while Colby's Barber took third with a 6.57 score. This brought the meet to a close with UMPI scoring top honors, with 55.65 points, Colby grabbing second with a 45.38 total, and UMF's 32.4 points bringing them in last.



Sailing News

The Sailing Club will enter 5 racers in the New England Intercollegiate Sailing Association Elimination Races on Sat. 19 and Sun. 20 at Tufts University in Medford, Mass.

For Saturday's races, the skippers will be Paul Kuefner and Tim Hussey, crewing will be done by Francie Palmer and Carol McIntyre. Carol Nelson will race in the single-handed eliminations on Sunday. In addition, equipment is still missing from the 420 class dinghies on Great Pond. Anyone still possessing any of the Bermuda Cat sails or Marconi Sloop sails is urged to return them to Bob Kellogg, 301 Marriner, x565.

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History of Sport

Looking at Sport

by Joth Davis

The historical and cultural origins of sport are traced back to the beginnings of society itself. Man is an animal, and many animals, particularly the young, derive coordination and enjoyment out of running, racing and wrestling competitively. These activities, no matter how disorganized, are considered to be athletics. Competition is inherent within all organisms and the realm of athletics today is merely an outgrowth of this innate tendency to compete.

Racing, wrestling, swimming and other activities have existed since the dawn of civilization. Boxing and wrestling in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Greece are recorded in stone carvings as early as 3000 B.C. Even an early form of polo was played in ancient Persia.

It has often been said that the original form of athletics were merely means of conditioning and training for combat and hunting. The Roman gladiatorial contests are evidence of this. Contests in other cases were prompted by materialistic motives. The Aethiopian Libyans awarded kingdoms to the fastest runners. Even "bride racing" was encountered; the bride was placed at a distance from two competitors, and the two suitors would race to catch her, the winner taking all. Religion was also a basis for sport. Often public games in ancient Greece were undertaken in order to appease a particular god.

This type of violent athletics—for training and fighting, and with religious, political, and materialistic overtones—presents a sharp contrast to the modern recreational, and commercial status of sports.

Luckily, the majority of professional athletes never originally engaged in their particular sport with the only intent and objective to become professional. Inter-scholastic, collegiate and professional sports are still based on the athletes' general desire to enjoy,

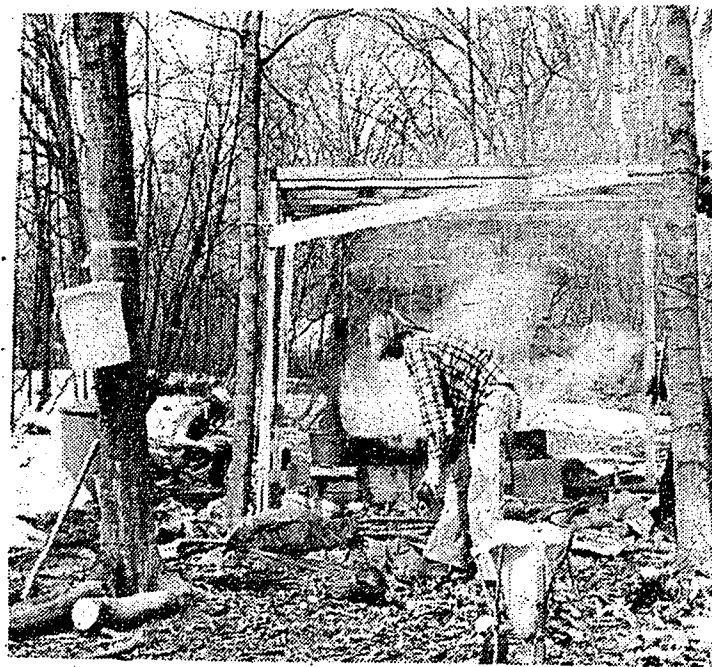
as well as compete, in a game. The Olympic games are based on this belief. The first public recording of Olympic champions was in 776 B.C. The games were abolished in 394 A.D., only to reappear in modern form in 1896. The one major trend since ancient times in all sports has been the greater emphasis on the recreational value of athletics.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, modern sports began to emerge, but with no set patterns to their evolution. In many cases, each developed independently. Today, the diversity of sport is increasingly more evident. Women's sports are becoming more organized and recreational athletics play a larger part in daily life.

The problem with athletics over the last few decades has been the increasing emphasis, both psychological and emotional, on winning at any cost. The majority of people, who never competed in collegiate athletics, play a sport only for the enjoyment and pleasure it affords. As a result, two levels of sport have arisen; playing 1) for pleasure and 2) at a higher level of competition where winning is the only end making the means worthwhile.

Colby athletics fall into these categories also. Sport here is designed to accommodate nearly every kind of individual. Children playing and wrestling were the precursors of this very dominant force in our culture. Technical advances, professionalism, and commercial opportunism can and do take their toll.

The purity of sport, however, is still fairly intact. The sculpture in the fieldhouse lobby is testimony to the "whole man" approach to life, and is a reflection of the influence of athletics in human development. The personal will, desire and determination of the athlete is alive and well, and a tribute to society.



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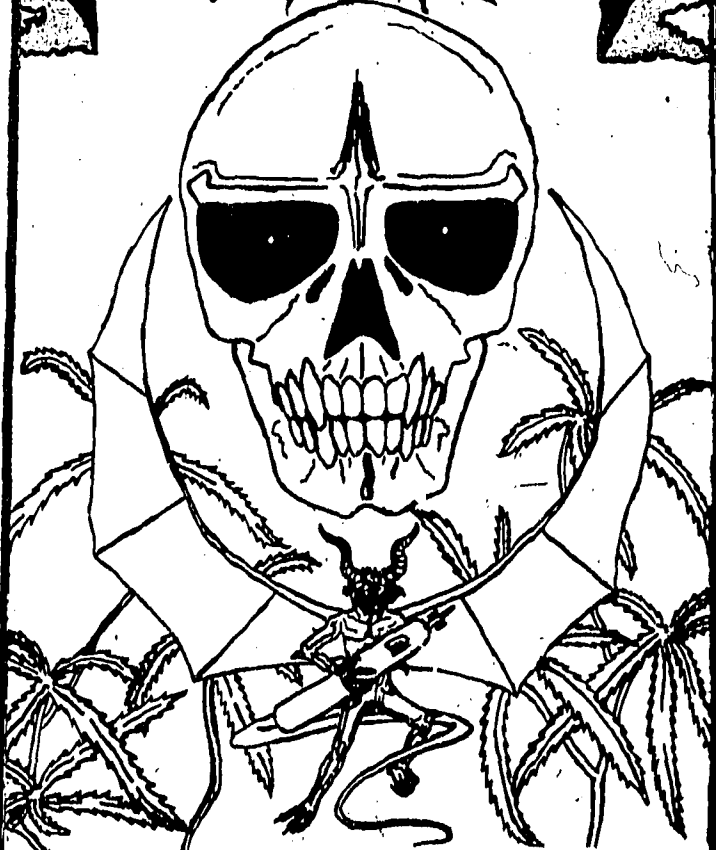
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Revolution of 1976

Editors, the ECHO,

In some ways, the United States has come a long way from its origins in 1776. In other ways, for every small step we've taken forward, we have taken two giant strides in reverse. The rebellion of 1776 occurred because, more than any other reason, the colonies were being screwed by their government. The English government was not a government of benevolent leaders, intent on advancing the lifestyle and ethics of its subjects. A revolution was needed then; and the revolution, against odds, against detractors who said "We can't do this," against the will of the English Crown, was made.

And what now? Our leaders seem to have a perverse attraction for testing American weapons on Indo-Chinese flesh. We may yet find ourselves stuck again in the Vietnam quagmire. We may be re-embroiled in a conflict which, if the U.S. played a diplomatic role and ceased its support of the corrupt Thieu regime, could have ended years, and countless deaths, ago. What does it take for us to learn that grenades and howitzers do little to persuade individuals of the advantages of our peaceful ideology?

War, war, war. Listening to President Ford declare we can make peace by arming our allies to the teeth sends shivers through me. I am reminded of Orwell's three tenets in the Oceania of 1984: Love is Hate, Freedom is Slavery, and War is Peace. Growing up in a world where nuclear weapons are constantly warming in the oven, ready to be served, is an odd way to grow up. Growing up in a world where the United States has hit the brink of atomic war an average of once every three years since 1949 is a perverse way to grow up. Growing up in a world which has a nuclear arsenal capable of planetary suicide is a sick way to grow up. It is insane growth in an insane world. It is hardly growth at all.

The American consciousness is a complicated juxtaposition of selective seeing. We will choose to look at adoptable Vietnam war orphans, remark how beautiful they are, and forget their dead parents buried in the rubble of Da Nang. Whose artillery killed them? It might have been a Southern shell as easily as a Northern one. We will choose to single out a Lt. Calley for a war crime, yet we refuse to give a single dollar to Hanoi in compensation for our senseless, criminal bombings of North Vietnamese cities. How many orphans did we create there? We welcome our POWs, yet say nothing about the political prisoners Thieu holds incarcerated in Saigon's prisons. Their families would love to see them, too. We wear removable blinders—off when the view is pleasant, on when the scene is murky.

April 19, 1975, is the two hundredth anniversary of the initial battle of the insurrection of 1775 in Concord, Massachusetts. The People's Bicentennial Commission is staging a counter-demonstration in Concord from midnight, Friday, through Saturday. This is not 1968—this is not a one-issue mass meeting. This is a call for freedom, peace, and sanity. Come to Concord, and send a message across America. This, a commemoration of the first battle of the first American revolution, can be the first step in the revolution of 1975.

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ED HARVEY Cultural Life Chairperson

T,Th 1:30-2:30 P.M.

GEORGE APTER Public Information Chairperson

M-F 3-4 P.M.

Ext. 291

Artifacts Washed in New Archaeology Lab

by Ken Heckel

The Colby Archaeology Society opened its laboratory last Thursday with a slide show and beer. The archaeological laboratory is located on the ground floor of the Foss-Woodman dormitory complex.

Colby's archaeology lab provides a central location for the storage of various materials that had been housed in two separate campus buildings for several years. During that time the Archaeological Society lacked adequate storage facilities for the thousands of artifacts gathered during excavations. The new lab also has facilities for the proper cleaning and cataloguing of artifacts.

A team of seven researchers can work in the laboratory. A reference section is also encompassed in the lab, facilitating research and identification of excavated materials.

The laboratory will begin full operations this week as the Archaeological Society and the field methods class recontinue their excavations of a nineteenth century farmsite in the southern part of the campus.

Ordering Books at Miller

by David Eells

If you a Colby student who is concerned or perhaps dismayed at Miller Library's peculiar lack of literature in an area you feel is of vital interest to the modern academic community, you can be of service. You too can help the library catch up to the year 1975.

According to Ms. Eileen Curran, faculty member and acting Library Director, there are two channels through which this can be accomplished. You can convince a faculty member that a particular piece of literature would be a tremendous boon to the curriculum—in this case, 1 copy of a book per 10 students in a course would be ordered. Otherwise, any student can fill out a yellow "Library Recommendation" card which can be found in the Librarian's Office. In this case, only one copy of a book would be ordered.

In either case, the request must be approved by Ms. Curran. This being done, the request is sent to the acquisitions clerk, who does the rest.

The library has a limited budget, however, and Faculty requests tend to get a higher priority, although, for instance, the Colby Outing Club submits a request list about once a year, and the library nevertheless invites requests from students for new books.

Canterbury Club

Any Episcopal students on campus are members of the Canterbury Club. In other chapters of this nationwide club, time is spent on Bible study. Here at Colby, the only activities are weekly meetings in the chapel lounge. These meetings consist of the normal service of communion and some conversation.

Considering the fact that most of those who fill out the religious preference cards at registration are Episcopalians, the normal attendance of 2 (even the all-time high of 5) is disappointing. The problem seems to be caused by the sabbatical of Father Glendinning, the usual celebrant. He is required to be out of town for 6 week periods at odd intervals. He has been quite punctual in past years, and the club has grown around him. Mr. Thorwaldson, who is an ordained Episcopal Minister, is available when Father Glendinning is out of town.

The group lost many graduating seniors this year and has gained one freshman so far. If you are an Episcopalian and can't get to services on Sundays, or if you would like to come on Tuesdays also, please come next Tuesday. Mr. Thorwaldson will be there. Non-Episcopalians are welcome.

UFW Lettuce at Seilers

Editors, the ECHO:

Last Friday Pam Landry and I went to see Mr. Paul O'Connor, director of Seilers, to discuss the use of United Farm Worker lettuce in the dining halls. We are concerned about the sub-standard living and working conditions of the farmworkers, and believe that by purchasing lettuce harvested by the UFW, positive support would be lent to their cause.

Mr. O'Connor proved very responsive to our interest. Interrupting his immediate work, he led us back to the Mary Low coolers to see if UFW lettuce is being used at Colby. The lettuce was neither UFW nor Teamster; Mr. O'Connor stated that the lettuce at the other dining halls was probably not harvested and packed by the UFW either.

Back in his office, Mr. O'Connor placed phone calls to two food distributors in Lewiston, who in turn get their produce from Boston. Curiously, one distributor, Twin Cities, could supply Colby with UFW lettuce, while the other said that they hadn't seen UFW lettuce for over a month. Mr. O'Connor then proceeded to place Colby's lettuce order with Twin Cities, and notified Mrs. Foster at Foss to that effect. This UFW lettuce, incidentally, is being sold to Colby at exactly the same price as was the lettuce used previously.

Pam and I checked the boxes coming in from Lewiston this week, and found they did indeed bear the UFW Aztec eagle. If Twin Cities should run out of UFW iceberg lettuce, and if it is unobtainable from other sources, then a survey will be conducted among Colby's students to determine if support is strong enough to honor the boycott and switch to other UFW salad greens.

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Irving Howe on Cultural Identity

by Bill Tuttle

On Thursday and Friday last week Student Association sponsored a series of talks and informal discussions with Irving Howe, noted author and literary critic. The official highlight of Howe's Colby visitation was his lecture Thursday night in Given auditorium. The lecture, based on his upcoming 1300-page book, *The Jews of New York*, to be published next February, revealed a deep sympathy for the newly-immigrated Jews of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Howe devoted the bulk of the lecture time to simply reading excerpts from his new book. He dealt basically with three interrelated topics: the history of the Jewish Community in Europe and its primary immigration to the US during the period 1880-1900; the Jewish theater that established itself in the early days on New York's East side; and the Jewish problem of maintaining a cultural identity in the face of America's great melting pot.

According to Howe, the Jews, in uprooting themselves from the stifling old world towns and becoming a part of 1880 urban America, were "subjected to multiple shock." This was manifested in the inability of old

world principles to adequately guide behavior in America, with the resulting subsequent assimilation of "American" values to substitute for the old moral guides and help them fit in.

The excerpt Howe read from his book concerning the "rough and primitive formation" of Jewish theater was entertaining, and gave a good flavor of the new Jewish community on the East side of New York. The people were portrayed as earthy, brash, and insecure in the new land. Howe strove for a warm and humorous perspective in his rendering of the Jewish theater.

Although he failed to make the connection, the Jewish immigrants faced problems similar to those confronting the Italians, Irish and Chinese, and still facing Blacks, Indians and Spanish-speaking peoples in the United States. There is a constant trade-off between preserving one's cultural identity while spurning the American melting pot, and embracing an American identity at the expense of one's unique cultural ties. Howe dealt with how the Jews came to grips with this matter, unconsciously and consciously assimilating the manners, customs and ideals of late-nineteenth century America. The Jews were "looking for models" when they came to the United States, and they even modeled themselves after the "late century Russian intelligentsia" as a short-lived solution to their cultural instability.

For the Jews, education became a "magical solution" to all striving for success and happiness in the early twentieth century. As the mother of one education-starved girl said, "We decided to let her go to high school for one year; we didn't want her to grow up and blame us for denying her happiness."

The foundation for the Jews in their struggle to maintain their Jewish identity was their messianic fervor. Their faith in the messiah provided a basic energy which forced them to retain much of their unique culture, even in the midst of the dominant culture which was basically antagonistic towards people who refused to sacrifice a differing cultural identity for the approved American one.

The lecture was somewhat disappointing due to the fact that so much of what Irving Howe said had been written long before and was simply read to the audience. He did show a compassionate understanding of the Jewish identity problem, although it was unfortunate that he didn't attempt to relate it at all to the similar problems of other minorities.

Plans for Improvement of Science Facilities

by Suki Scott

In the Winter of 1973 President Strider set up a Committee to Study the Future of Colby (CSFC) whose purpose was to examine all aspects of life at Colby, determine what the college's goals were and to suggest any improvements that might be made to further these goals. The plans for a new theater, as well as for the new infirmary which will start being built this summer, were both the result of special Ad Hoc Committees originating with the CSFC Report. Along with these two Ad Hoc Committees that were set up by Strider last winter, a third committee was set up to study the needs of Colby's Science Division and to come up with a solution with respect to improvements in its "physical plant."

Biology Professor Arthur Champlin, the Chairman of this committee of fifteen says they are "examining the specific needs of each department within the division and noting the facilities presently available along with the facilities that should be available to teach most effectively in each area." Specifically there is needed more teaching labs, new animal rooms and research labs

for individual work and special projects. Considering the expansion of the science program over the years, here at Colby and elsewhere, along with the "skyrocketing numbers" of students here enrolled in the sciences, the present buildings, built in the late 1940's, are far from adequate in terms of equipment and space.

"The committee is still only in the preliminary planning stage and I stress preliminary," Professor Champlin explained "we are consulting several architectural firms now to get their ideas for a new science complex. We envision, rather than many separate buildings, some sort of a science center that would probably include renovations of Keyes and Life Sciences as well as a new building." The members of the Ad Hoc committee agree that a "science complex" would allow for integration of the departments which they consider a desirable situation. Particularly because so many of the departments have overlapping needs, such an environment would go along with the general trend towards greater integration of subjects.

The committee expects to have finished its report and come up with a building plan to present to the Trustees next winter. It will be at least two or three years before Colby has a new science center. Nevertheless we should all be pleased with the obvious effort by all concerned to follow up on the recommendations put forth by the CSFC particularly as such little time has been allowed to pass between the closing of the committee and the following up on their suggestions.

Mayo Returns to Speak

Leonard M. Mayo, a Colby alumni, professor emeritus, and former trustee, will deliver a lecture in Given Auditorium on Thursday, at 8 p.m. Dr. Mayo, was Colby's first human development professor and was largely responsible for developing the major. His speech, entitled "Human Development: the Creation of a Perspective" will focus on the field of social welfare.

He has received many honors spanning his 50 years of work in the field of social welfare. Among them are the Albert Lasker Foundation Award in World Rehabilitation, the Henrietta Szold Centennial Award for Distinguished Achievement in Social Welfare, and the Distinguished Citation of National Conferences on Churches and Social Welfare for "outstanding contribution to the social welfare of the nation."

In 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson named Mayo vice chairman and chairman of the executive committee for the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, and in 1966 chose him for a new President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

President Nixon re-appointed him in 1970 to the vice chairmanship of the Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and three years later had a Presidential Citation presented to Mayo.

He also served under President Kennedy, who selected Dr. Mayo to head a panel on mental retardation, and served President Truman in 1950 as the chairman of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Dr. Mayo was a trustee for Colby from 1957 to 1966, and was a member of the faculty from 1966 to 1971. Upon his retirement in 1971 he was honored by Colby with the title of Professor Emeritus.



Former Colby Professor Leonard Mayo



Irving Howe found himself constantly the focal point of discussion, sometimes mild, but often tense and heated (Photo by Richardson).

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Janus and the Mad Factory

Hal Marden ('76) spent January conducting an observation at a Delaware State penitentiary. This is the eighth in a series of ten excerpts which the ECHO is running, taken from Hal's 40,000 word creation.

On the way to the prison hospital, Mr. Crosby and I pass Central Control. Central Control is a large glassed-in area that serves as the "mind" of the prison complex and is virtually impregnable. Inside there are columns upon columns of panels and switches manned by two guards with headsets, but who are ignoring these while they snigger at the cartoon show that fills the portable TV screen high on a makeshift shelf. The panels at their back control the heating, lights, telephones, electronic gates, and everything else mechanical in the buildings, including the channel selection of prison television sets and the choice of radio stations. Central Control can be entered only if a guard on the inside passes the key through the steel basin built into the wall. And along the wall which the two guards face are masks, rifles, mace bombs, helmets, pistols, polished oaken batons, and Beanie & Cecil. . .

An inmate passes through from Medium Security with a hand truck and a carton of toilet paper and when I step aside for him he nods and murmurs "Counselluh." The prison hospital is a fine clinic, Mr. Crosby tells me, despite the fact that there are but two patients among the healthy overflow from other security sections. There are two more electric doors, two more convex mirrors to pose before so that Central Control can see who they are admitting and who might be exiting. Then there is another steel door opened by a guard named Saunders and we are in the hospital area, with isolation wards on either side of the hallway and a large pedestal fan blowing into one on the right. Walking past, the stench of defecation hits like an unexpected medicine ball and two inmates are scrubbing on their knees inside where Mr. Crosby tells me the suicides are kept. "See," he says, "Nothing in here that a man could hurt himself with. The mattress is secured to a concrete bed. There's not even a toilet—just a hole in the floor."

We walk past three more isolation rooms: D, E, and F. In D there is a man shackled near his cigarettes. (He says things is after him," says Saunders.)

In E is a man named Tommy to whom Mr. Crosby waves and says hello. "He's a firebug. Set anything and everything on fire. He was in the Wilmington lock-up for one night and he stripped down, piled his clothes in the corner, and set them on fire."

In F there is a black man lying near his own vomitus. I watch while he takes off his T-shirt and puts it back on. Takes it off and puts it on. "DT's," says Saunders. Oh.

And at the end of this hospital wing there are the paneled glass windows again and more faces staring out, black and white faces, some expressionless and waiting

for expression from me or Mr. Crosby, some grinning knowingly at all that I don't know. Some are pacing. Some are taunting Saunders in a fun way because Saunders is a very attractive black woman who has been in the hospital as a guard for the past five months. . .



Mr. Crosby's responsibilities here in the hospital involve the telephone again. In the security buildings, each inmate has a plastic card with a telephone number punched somehow into it and any phoning is done at designated times in the early evening. The phone is unlocked, the card inserted, and the number rings. But here in the hospital, the overflow is composed largely of Pretrial inmates, incorrigibles, and squealers whose welfare has been endangered by their lack of respect for the Prisoner's Code. These men are divided into three wards, about half a dozen in each, and they are indeed some wild and deranged characters.

Miss Saunders has abandoned her counter area and the desk behind it for Mr. Crosby and myself. She busies herself locking and unlocking doors, looking in on the paranoid in D; Tommy the firebug in E, and the shackled man in F who wrestles with his T-shirt and his imagination. On and off goes the shirt. Up comes what used to be in his stomach. And "out" is where I suddenly wish I were while Miss Saunders murmurs "Out of his hide."

The fan down the hall has been pulled away and C is now barren and stinking of ammonia. Then Mr. Crosby decides to place me deep in the corner behind the counter so that one by one the inmates can place phone calls. I sit there sucking down cigarettes, squashed back into a chair borrowed from A Ward ("We'll get him a nice chair, Mr. Crosby. For a case of hemorrhoids. I got my own way of curing 'em you know," says the lender, clicking his finger like a switch), with B Ward in front, me wallowing as in the basin of a letter "U" fashioned entirely of glass while unsentenced men and "in-patients" hover inches from my neck and the formica counter cramps my knees. Every now and then, the hemorrhoid-popping, chair-shark taps on the glass near my head; I am told he is ex-army and a bank robber, and he wears a gold cross on a choke chain and a basketball jersey under a scruffy beard. When he taps I turn, and he gives me a silly grin and a little wave, and I wave back.

Sarringham is back in A Ward too. He was in Medium till three days ago when his gay friends decided he was being too selective and a dozen or more libidos were channeled in his direction before he could be dressed by the guards and carried out. He looks to be about 21, short, with attenuated red hair that the word coiffure is hardly an exaggeration for, and nearly oriental eyes with a saucy mouth underneath. He taps on the glass and mouths to me asking if I'd care for a cup of coffee.

I would.

Mr. Crosby?

He would.

"Now where the hell you gonna get water hot enough for these two men, Sarrin'ham?" Miss Saunders asks.

"I'll get it hot enough, lover," says Sarringham, and he is off into the toilet while Arthur steps out.

Arthur is a black boy about eighteen years old. He can be no taller than five feet and weigh no more than 120 pounds, and when he comes into A Ward I can see him pace back and forth behind me, gazing up at the ceiling and pulling on his cigarette. Mr. Crosby beckons him out to use the phone.

"How goes it Little Arthur?" says Mr. Crosby.

"Good." Arthur takes the seat near the phone and swings his leg nervously back and forth.

"Who do you want to talk to, Arthur?"

"6-1687."

"You sure?"

"Nope. Could be 6-1786." Arthur is smiling. Mr. Crosby is putting him on because Arthur never really remembers,

the number has been changed so many times. Finally Mr. Crosby consults the phone directory, but the number is unlisted. A few minutes later he locates the number and dials it. Then Little Arthur is on the phone quietly to his mother. Little Arthur is pitiful.

"He went off his head last night," Miss Saunders whispers to me.

"What happened?"

"Didn't take his medication. Went clean off his head."

"What happened?"

"Tried to hide it and save it. Maybe give it away."

"What happened?"

"Had to put him in isolation. Took four guards, honey. Imagine? Four guards for that little man."

Arthur is on the phone, talking quietly to his Mom. Behind me, ex-army is tapping.



Behind him is a large black man. He is talking to someone while he sits on the bed. (There is no one there.) No one listens to him as they walk back and forth from their bed to the toilet or the coffee jar. The man sits there, arranging three objects from his bedstand on the sheets of his bed. He arranges them meticulously—a roll of toilet paper, a comb, a jar—then he crouches to his knees, spreading his palms out flat and he bows methodically to each of them. Later he sits again and talks.

Another man sits under the window so that with the backlighting I cannot see his face. He sits at a desk with a pair of crutches across his lap and stares at nothing in particular. His hair is thick and I can see it reaches to his waist from where it is pinioned in a rubber band. His name is Ned and there is a bullet wound in his foot for which they can prescribe him nothing. His phone call will be to a state office in Dover where he is trying to arrange to have the foot removed at state expense.

Ex-army is tapping but I refuse to hear. Sarringham has gotten permission to bring the coffee to me and Mr. Crosby and he does it, in two plastic cups that one might find in . . . a hospital. The coffee is hot and it seems to drown the miasma of ammonia and urine nicely; I give thumbs up to Sarringham's questioning look once he has been locked up again. He seems pleased.

"He'd make you a good wife," says Mr. Crosby, slurping at his cup and dialing Pedro's number. Pedro is a tiny man, a Puerto Rican from Philadelphia who also wants to talk to his mother. He looks simian in his small body and his vanquishing beard and his sly eyes that are red from too much sleep. He talks into the phone in his native tongue.

Tommy, the fire-bug, wants to come out. He'll be good, he promises. Untie me, he says, and Miss Saunders goes to comply.

Melvin comes in under guard from the end of the hall. His jacket says MED-24 and he has the flu while he smiles innocently. Miss Saunders puts him in Isolation A and walks back to the desk and her log book and her bottle of aspirin and her Vicks cough drops. The aspirin and cough drops are for her, since she can't risk catching the flu again. Then she takes him some starched whites and waits for him to undress so she can file his belt away.

Michael is on the phone. Michael has class and styled black hair and a clean, intelligent face. He is courteous and respectful and says thank you and yes sir to Mr. Crosby. He has good posture and a hanky. He has good phone manners. His house had been burglarized the week before and he is calling to check on his wife's emotional status. She is fine and the stolen goods are being recovered, as well as the checkbook. Michael is serving six months for forgery.

Ex-army is tapping, drumming his fingers on the sill behind my neck and Tommy is exercising in the hall.

Bones is next. Bones runs a trucking business a few miles from here and is having a difficult time keeping it operative while he sits in prison. He speaks nastily into the phone and hides his face in his forearm. He demands of his business partner that no more shipping should be done for the obscure person who has not been footing the bills. He demands that his wife listen in on the other line and that his child get the hell off. Bones' bail is set at \$93,000 for a reason Mr. Crosby declines to offer till Bones is back in B Ward; Bones just looked at me with fire in his eyes.

CONT. on p. 19

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by Arthur Yukawa Tokumitsu

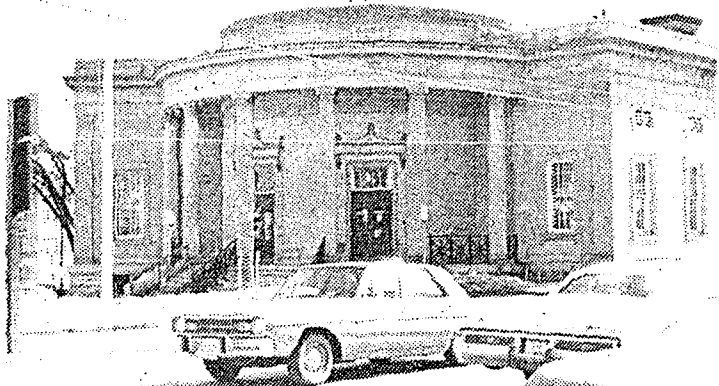
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Why You Don't Get Your Mail An Archaic System Slows Delivery

Beginning last October senior Hank Goldman started examining the Colby mail system at the suggestion of the Director of Student Activities, Bruce Cummings. His efforts culminated in a report submitted to Mr. Cummings which exposed problems in mail distribution and which discussed ways to rectify them. The following examination of the mail system is taken from Hank's report.



Waterville Post Office, where Colby mail is initially sorted. (Photo by Womack)

Each morning shortly before eight o'clock a mail truck from the Waterville Post Office arrives at Colby to make deliveries. The mail, which has arrived at Waterville since the last delivery mid-day on the previous day, has already been sorted into four categories by the post office: going by dormitory address, the postal service has separated mail for each of the three student mail centers and sends all other mail, including that of faculty and administration, on to the Eustis mail center.

From this initial sorting, Colby has the task of organizing incoming mail so students will be able to claim their mail. At Dana and Runnals, this mail is separated by dormitory and then alphabetized by student name. At Roberts, the only mail center which has letter boxes, the mail is placed in numerical order and then placed in the students' boxes.

If perhaps a letter is accidentally delivered to the wrong mail center, the mail room workers will notice that it does not belong at their center and will forward it to the correct mail center by means of the intra-campus messenger service. In a similar manner, the mail sent to the Eustis mail room will be forwarded to the correct center.

Thus, as the system has been established, a student should receive his mail during the lunch-time hours that the mail room is open. At the very worst he will be able to get his mail the following day, by which time all mistakes in sorting will have been corrected.

This is how the system is supposed to operate. Unfortunately, the system does not operate this way and instead the mail distribution system is hopelessly inefficient, slow and irresponsible to the needs of the Colby student. The basic reasons for this are: (1) The fact that the mail is distributed to three student mail rooms, rather than a central campus-wide mail room; (2) the lack of control over the mail rooms and the fact that two different administrative branches are responsible for the mail service; and (3) due to security requisites, Colby is unable to offer complete mail services, including the sale of postage stamps and the delivery of insured and registered mail. An examination of each of these reasons will explain why they are problems.

Because there are three student mail rooms, it is

highly unlikely that a student will have the same mailing address from one year to the next. Thus some of his mail will probably be addressed to the wrong mail room at some time. As the system is supposed to work, this should not be a problem as hopefully the mail workers will recognize that the letter has been misplaced and will forward it to the correct address. However, there is no means of insuring that this actually happens. The letters sent to Runnals and Dana are placed in alphabetical order, and unless the worker personally knows whom the letter is addressed to, or unless he is somehow familiar with everyone who is supposed to be in his mail center, he will probably not recognize the mistake and will go ahead and file the letter in its proper alphabetical place. Once the letter is filed, it will remain there until an observant worker notices that it has been there for awhile, and that there has been some mistake. At that time, perhaps as long as two weeks after the letter actually arrived at Colby, it will be forwarded to the proper mail room.

Furthermore, the current system prevents a student from having mutually exclusive addresses. If, for the sake of convenience, a student rents a mailbox at Roberts, this does not preclude his mail being sent to his dormitory mail center. This happens in spite of notification being given to the respective mail rooms.

Because the mail rooms are staffed by students who are virtually independent of any authority, problems have arisen with running the mail rooms. Generally, the students are responsible for conscientiously sorting the mail. However, if there is just one lazy or sloppy worker in a mail room, problems arise, and it is difficult to identify just who that person is. One problem that has been caused by this is that the mail rooms may not be open when

to hold the mail between Wednesday and Monday.

The most obvious problem with the mail service is that it offers incomplete mail service to the students. Although ten-cent postage stamps may be bought in the Treasurer's Office, all other postage purchases require a trip to the Waterville Post Office. Students also have to go to the downtown post office when they receive either a registered letter or an insured package. The Postal Service cannot make these deliveries to Colby as their regulations require leaving such mail in the hands of a bonded employee who has a secure place to store it until the recipient picks it up. The lack of these services presents an inconvenience to the student body as a whole.

The slow delivery of incoming mail is one problem which cannot be attributed to one specific cause. The delivery of mail is often slow to the degree that students miss important deadlines and opportunities. Another illustration in Hank's report provides such an example: "Notices for the Senior class cocktail party on Dec. 7 were handed out to a worker at each mail center noontime on Dec. 5. I know of five students who did not receive their notices until Dec. 10, and eight who did not receive the notice at Dana until Dec. 9—including myself. Why it took so long for these notices to find their way to the right box and then to the student, no one seems to know."

The security problem is one of even more serious dimensions. Despite the care of the employees in Roberts and Runnals, the keys to the mailrooms have on occasion simply disappeared. Security is further lessened as students can often get a janitor or other college employee to let them into the mailrooms. Also, without question, students can be handed the mail of a friend or roommate. As Hank summed up, "The result is almost unlimited access to the



Waiting in line is just one of the inconveniences that is caused by the present mail service. (Photo by Womack)

they are scheduled to be. As the mail rooms are open only during limited hours of operation, the no-show of an employee can turn into a frustrating inconvenience for those served by that mail room. The most serious problem caused by the lack of control over the mail room employees is that there have been times when the mail is negligently handled, and there is really no way to prevent this under the current mail system. When Hank Goldman was doing his study of the mail system he discovered various instances of such mishandling. At the Runnals mail room Hank found letters in the trash can and letters which had been misfiled to the wrong dormitory. The Dana mail room had similar problems. Hank related one such example in his report: "Having been in the same dorm for two years and assigned the same 'G' box on the right side of the Dana mail center, I recognized as recently as this week (Feb. 5) a number of letters addressed to a student who permanently left Colby last May. Most of these letters were postmarked last October."

In his study of the mail service, Hank discovered that both the Treasurer's Office and the Director of Student Activities are responsible for running the service, and this has resulted in more inconveniences and mistakes. Last Thanksgiving, for example, Mr. Cummings, Director of Student Activities, had arranged for students to man the rooms over the holiday. However, this proved to be futile, as someone in Eustis had contacted the Post Office and had told them

mail, and it is a miracle that more has not disappeared."

The results of the lack of security are readily apparent. In the survey that Hank conducted, one-third of the students who responded indicated that they have had a piece of mail lost or stolen. In his report, Hank cited the instance where a package from Korea, sent by certified mail, had reached campus, been signed for, yet was never received by the student. This, of course, is just one of many examples that can be mentioned.

The problems discussed here illustrate why the mail system operated so poorly. Fortunately, Colby administrators are becoming much more aware of the problem, and at some time in the not so distant future changes will be made to give students the adequate mail service which they truly require. Hank Goldman is certainly responsible for part of that increased awareness on the part of both students and administration.

Next week, an examination will be made of how a centralized mail service could resolve the problems of the current system.

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For He's A Jolly Good Fellow



Philosophy Professor McArthur

Professor Robert P. McArthur has been selected to be an American Council on Education Fellow in the 1975-76 Academic Administration Internship Program. Forty Fellows are selected each year in a national competition.

During the Fellowship, McArthur will remain at Colby and undertake projects in the general area of institutional research and planning, including all phases of academic administration.

Four Novas Get Scotched

by Mitch Brown and Joel Horn

Every year around spring vacation it seems that some students decide that it is time to see Nova Scotia. This year, four Colbyites took it upon themselves to uphold this tradition by cycling around the Bay of Fundy area of Nova Scotia. Mike Rieck and Mitch Brown started out from Colby on Thursday, March 27, intending to bike all the way to Bar Harbor and pick up the Bluenose ferry there. The less energetic Karen Gustafson, Joel Horn, and Bill Silverman decided that a car was the better way to get to Bar Harbor.

After landing in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Bill set out towards Halifax while the other four cyclists went north towards Digby. The first evening was spent on the shore near a lighthouse, somewhere up the coast. It was here that we had our first taste of Nova Scotian hospitality. The native family that we ran into was very nice and even offered to let us sleep in their barn instead of out in a tent. After a pleasant evening of discussing the history of the coast around us, we all turned in.

The next morning dawned misty with the smell of rain in the air. Up until now the weather had been sunny and mildly breezy, but after looking at the sky, it was obvious that our luck had run out. As it started to rain, the quartet set out. It was here that we all got separated, each embarking on an interesting adventure that would make for good conversation if we ever got together again. Joel took off like a bat out of hell and proceeded to cover the 45 miles between us and Digby in 2 hours and 45 minutes. After this remarkable feat, he was again given that dash of Nova Scotian hospitality as the residents of Digby offered him free food and drink. Meanwhile, Karen, Mike and Mitch rode along in the rain until Mike's bike decided to break down. Here Karen took off, trying to catch Joel. After numerous hours of riding, though, the rain and fatigue finally got to her, and she accepted a ride for the last ten miles into Digby.

Mike and Mitch had decided now that it was useless to try to go further without repairing Mike's bike, and so they spent the next three hours in a gas station drying out and tinkering with the bike. Starting out now after a brief interlude, Mike's bike proved to be stubborn and promptly broke down again. By this time the rain was getting harder and so they were reduced to hitching a ride. They were miraculously picked up by a Greyhound bus that took them into Digby where they were reunited with the others after some searching.

Now that we were all together again and it was seven o'clock, we realized that we had nowhere to sleep. A lengthy conversation with a local constable led us to stay in the town jail for the night. Karen had to stay in "solitary confinement," that is, her own cell, while we got the privilege of staying in a "real" cellblock with a dude named Mel, who was up for manslaughter.

After a shower, breakfast, and some repair work on Mike's bike, we started out for the Bay of Fundy, but were promptly met by 40-mph headwinds. Needless to say, our progress was negligible and we camped a ways south of Digby. Here we got to see the incredible tides on the Bay of Fundy, which turned out to be as spectacular as we had imagined. The next morning we set out on our way back to Yarmouth and, you guessed it, Mike's bike broke down for the third and final time. We now were faced with hitching back to Yarmouth, where the nearest bike shop was. After hours of standing we were picked up by another Greyhound bus and taken into Yarmouth.

In Yarmouth now, we were beset by the problem of whether to go back to Colby or try to get the "heap" fixed and go on. Joel, Karen, and myself decided to go back to Colby, where we engaged in continuous eating and studying, while Mike hitched to Halifax to see the sights.

All in all, it was an exciting trip, but what we were most impressed by was the hospitality and generosity of the Nova Scotian people. They were friendly and helpful at every turn, and without the experience of meeting them, our opinions of the trip would certainly have been altered. So if you're up for some exciting adventures and you like talking to real down-to-earth people, and you can stand up to unpredictable weather, take a trip to Nova Scotia next spring vacation.



At least they get you there—bikes not only inhabit Colby, they've ventured farther North to a land of rain, jails, and Greyhound buses.

Returnable Container Legislation

by Carter Newell

If you've been keeping up with the news in Maine, you've probably heard about L.D. 913, perhaps the most controversial bill to be presented before the 107th Maine State Legislature. Commonly referred to as the Returnable Bottle Bill, it would ban the sale of Non-Returnable beverage containers in the state of Maine, and will require a refundable deposit on all containers sold.

Recently, Murrrough O'Brien, a Maine Native and graduate of Harvard, published a report for Maine Citizens for Returnable Containers which stating an Environmental and economic assessment of the proposed bill. The report touches upon all the issues which have been debated concerning the bill, including the proposed effects of L.D. 913 upon the manufacture, sale, and distribution of beverages in Maine, and a summary of the benefits and cost of returnable containers. In O'Brien's own words "Banning the throwaway will bring Mainers the following gains: the near elimination of the beverage container as a litter problem" (as proven by the experiences of Vermont and Oregon who have returnable containers); "the reduction of a significant element in our expensive, growing, solid waste problem; and a direct contribution to our nation's achievement of a sane energy used in producing a throwaway glass bottle is nearly three times what is required to deliver the same beverage in a returnable container." "At the same time, a changeover to returnables should result in no cost increase to the consumer, and additional employment in the beverage industry and in retail outlets." If you're interested in learning about L.D. 913, this report will be posted in the library near the Spa.

If you would like to support the bill, here's what you can do:

- 1) Write a letter to Sen. John L. Thomas, State House, Augusta voicing your support of L.D. 913.
- 2) Sign a petition in one of the dining halls or in the library (if you're a Maine resident)
- 3) Attend the public hearings this Wednesday, April 23rd.

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EPC Proposals - Department Heads Respond

Humanities

by Alex vonHoffman

The majority of the Humanities division department heads favor a reduction of the course load in one form or another. The EPC is presently considering a proposal that each course carry one additional credit. Such a plan raises two major questions: First, how will this affect the demands of the courses, and second, how will the requirements for the major change?

Those Humanities department heads who favor this proposal do so in the hope that students will be able to pursue the courses they do take more profoundly and enthusiastically. Only Professor of Classics Dorothy Koonce says "many disadvantages yet no real advantages" in going to the four course system. These disadvantages included a narrowing of the student's exposure to a wide range of knowledge, and the eventual narrowing of the curriculum offered as less people enroll in courses.

Letting courses carry additional credit would probably increase the amount of work asked of a student in the course. Professor Douglas Archibald, chairman of the English Department, said that there would be more reading. Although the number of papers assigned would remain about the same, these and all work would be judged by higher standards, because presumably the student would have more time to devote to each course.

The head of the Foreign Languages department, Professor Henry Holland, on the other hand, would not himself plan any significant increase in work per course; he pointed out, however, that he was speaking only for himself, not for any other professors in his department. Professor Carpenter of the Art department would seek to adjust the courses' demands to "the best of a student's ability without being harried." Mrs. Koonce, finally, stated that an increase in credit would lead to a large increase in work per course, adding that this would also increase the faculty's work load.

As to major requirements, the general effect of a reduction of the number of courses necessary for graduation would seem to be an increase in the proportion of a student's time spent within the major. A certain amount of knowledge and experience is essential to a major. Thus the degree to which major requirements can be reduced is limited, though it depends upon the nature of the discipline. The Humanities are relatively flexible in this respect: Archibald, Holland, and Carpenter all said that the proportion of the major to the rest of the student's curriculum would be maintained as much as possible by reduction of major requirements. Only Koonce differed, saying that Classics requirements would remain the same.

Natural Sciences

by Dave Harris

There is a general feeling among the chairmen in the Division of Natural Sciences at Colby that the current credit hour system does not need any alteration. Professors Lucille Zukowski, chairman of the Math Dept., Miriam Bennett, chairman of the Biology Dept., Evans Reid, chairman of the Chemistry Dept., and Roger Metz, chairman of the Physics Dept. expressed their opinions during recent interviews with the ECHO and also detailed their objections to, and suggestions for, the tentative EPC proposals, as reported in last week's ECHO, to raise the credit hour assignments of normal courses from three to four. Prof. Harold Pestana, chairman of the Geology Dept., was unavailable for comment.

The four chairmen of the Science Division agree: the present credit hour system allows what Prof. Zukowski terms "maximum flexibility." Dr. Metz appreciates the flexibility of the current system and observes that "practically speaking, it would be difficult to return to the course system." According to Dr. Reid, the credit hour system "helped to clear up some of the 'academic hypocrisy' caused by putting all courses on an equal level and showed a realistic acceptance of course differences."

"Traditionally," observes Dr. Bennett, "the assignment of credit hours is not arbitrary. We try to accurately reflect the amount of contact and outside work involved in a course." "It is probably silly to try and measure content," explains Dr. Metz, "so we measure the amount of contact between student and teacher. Credit hours are not ethereal units." This point is brought out by Dr. Reid who describes "our basis for measurement: one credit hour for each hour of lecture and an hour for each lab session." Dr. Zukowski emphasizes that, at least in the Math Department, credit hour assignments are consistently, consciously and carefully evaluated.

Although the department chairmen agree with EPC's first assumption, about the flexibility of the present system, they seriously question EPC's second assumption, that "a semester of four courses is more satisfying than the present norm of five." Dr. Metz observes that this "depends greatly on the individual student," and Dr. Bennett would "like to see the evidence for this point." Dr. Reid inquires directly "Do we really have a norm of five?", a question expanded on by Dr. Metz when he points out that often the fifth course consists of less than three credits. Prof. Zukowski states plainly, "I don't subscribe to the notion that a student can't think of five things at the same time," and also emphasizes that a lot depends on the individual.

Given their satisfaction with the current credit hour system, it is not surprising that the Science Division chairmen believe, in the words of Prof. Zukowski, "There is no real need for a major faculty revision." But they are still willing to deal positively with any concrete proposals EPC may present to the faculty. They were also willing to address themselves to the possible effects of the tentative proposal to raise the credits of a "normal" course from three to four hours.

Dr. Reid foresees some "hard head-scratching to determine just what a 'normal' course is. I have been assuming that this change wouldn't be purely numerical." Speaking of his department, Dr. Reid feels that a change of this sort "won't undermine the chemistry major, unless the current eighteen hour limit on course selection is raised to allow a greater variety of course choices. Other wise, a student could be terribly confined and a student wanting to take more than eighteen hours would be financially soaked." However, he could see no necessary adjustments in the chemistry major requirements, particularly since the Chemistry Dept. already offers two options for the major.

Mrs. Zukowski of the Math Dept. feels differently, and is certain that raising the credits of individual courses would seriously detract from the math major. "One of our objectives is to give our majors, and the students, as broad a view of mathematics as possible, and this is accomplished within the twelve course major," she explains. These courses are carefully evaluated and then assigned credit hours from one to four. But we don't want to use 48 hours, or any disproportionate amount, of the students' program. Something would have to 'give', and a student would suffer from a real loss of flexibility and coverage. It would be very disturbing to have to cut down on this exposure."

Dr. Metz also doesn't want to "eliminate or consolidate" the present courses if possible, because he knows that it is "essential to have that flexibility which the current system offers." However, he would support the implementation of some sort of four course program "provided that the student workload increases demonstrably and in a bona-fide fashion." He cited as an example that the proposed increase could be achieved by having an extra class meeting a week. He can even see a possible "positive aspect" of this sort of change. Dr. Metz views the semesters as "inconveniently short" and suggests that if the classes met more frequently, they might be able to "alleviate one of the long-standing consequences of Jan Plan." But he is dead set against what he calls "pure inflation" and what Dr. Zukowski refers to as "a numbers' game"—

CONT, on p. 19.

Social Sciences

by Kent Wommack

Reaction to the latest EPC recommendations for raising the normal course credit load from three to four has been mixed in the area of the Social Sciences. Positive reaction centered on the advantages of a four course lead with more depth per course, while negative feelings were provoked by the problem of the major reconstruction of courses which might be necessary.

Since the recommendations are still in an unfinished state, only the major principles can be dealt with meaningfully. Mr. Mavrinac, chairman of History and Government, on the whole approves of the EPC ideas. He and his colleagues have taught and been pleased with several four credit courses. He tends to see extra credits earned by more class time, but points out that some courses, especially 100-level ones, are not as well suited to longer class periods. He also emphasizes that the recommendations remain just that, so that professors are not forced to raise their course credits if they do not desire to do so.

Mrs. Pestana, acting chairperson of the Education Department while Mr. Jacobson is on sabbatical, foresees a possible problem for majors engaging in field work. Unlike now, when the standard semester is fifteen credit hours, four 4-credit courses plus a 2-credit field experience gives a student the maximum number of credits allowed without extra charge. Anything more than this standard 18, and the student would have to pay for his/her field work. Though unable to speak for Mr. Jacobson, she predicted no major problems for their department.

Chairmen Zukowski of the Department of Administrative Science was even less enthusiastic about the recommendations. He favors a five course load because it gives students a "better spread," submitting that Colby students are not overworked now. His main argument is that the plan under which we are now operating has not been given a fair chance, and he fears the loss of its flexibility. Mr. Zukowski also speculates that the "intensified work load" would not justify, in most cases, an extra credit. Squeezing the number of courses required of an Administrative Science major is another obstacle. Required courses in the fields of Math, Economics, Psychology, and Sociology, as well as Administrative Science are all essential and not readily combined. Thus, he feels major reconstruction of courses would be necessary, fearing this policy might be changed around again after a few years.

Mr. Gillespie, who chairs the Psychology Department, welcomes the tentative proposals of the EPC. He maintains that his department is very flexible and "could accommodate anything," including the problem of changed or combined requirements for majors. He believes a four course load is healthier, allowing time for important extra-curricular activities. However, his favorite proposal toward this end, offering three credit Jan Plans, seems to have died in some obscure corner.

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BACK ON THE GRASS, Colby students welcomed the return of a favorite Spring pastime.

CARNEY, cont. from p. 1.

Dr. Carney was a Senior Fulbright Scholar at the Center for International Studies, M.I.T., from 1965-66, an Honorary Research Fellow at Birkbeck College, University of London, from 1969-70, a Visiting Fellow, Princeton University, 1972-3, and an Honorary Research Fellow, University of Athens and Thessaloniki (1961-62).

Studies written by Dr. Carney of an interdisciplinary nature include *Beaureaocracy in Traditional Society*; *Content Analysis*; *Time-budgeting a Thesis: The Critical Path Method*; "Prosopography: Payoffs and Pitfalls"; *The Economics of Antiquity*; *Psychohistory's Cupids and the Psyche*; "Constructing Instructional Simulations Games"; and *The Shape of the Past: Models and Antiquity*.

NATURAL SCIENCES, cont. from p. 18.

the increase in credit hour assignments without any apparent intensification of workload.

"I don't think we really need a change," continues Dr. Metz. "We have always had the option to augment courses." (This point is echoed and emphasized by the other department chairmen. "There is already a mechanism, through EPC, to change courses from three to four credits, if the students and/or teacher see such a change as necessary and beneficial," explains Dr. Zukowski. This already existing, though little used, procedure to increase or decrease credit hour assignments should be considered before any across-the-board recommendations are made.)

All four chairmen also emphasize, to varying degrees, that the idea of a revision goes beyond the outwardly simple issue of changing the credit hours for courses. Dr. Bennett points out that this sort of change "must be part and parcel of restructuring the system as a whole" and was therefore reluctant to guess its effect on the Biology Dept. "We must see a change like this in context" she explains, and warns against "the negative results which often come from just 'tinkering' with a system."

Dr. Bennett, and the other three chairmen were all concerned, understandably so, with faculty workload, that is, the amount of extra work the individual teachers would have when they "intensify" their courses. An increased workload could eliminate some elective courses, since most major requirements would not decrease, or necessitate the hiring of more staff. Or conversely, a decrease in elective enrollment due to a smaller student workload could eliminate some faculty positions. "And what of the teacher who feels that the material in a course is not worth an extra hour?" asks Dr. Metz.

Dr. Metz and Dr. Reid, as mentioned earlier, are concerned with the way in which courses will be augmented and with the limits on the amount of course work a student may have. Dr. Zukowski wants "answers to a lot of questions: what would the effect be on flexible-fifteen, on the hour assignment of student-taught courses, and on current one-hour and two-hour seminars? Above, all, will the change include a 'weasel clause' by which the present credit hour system will still be in use? If so, such a change would just be setting up an unnecessary superstructure with the same substructure." Dr. Bennett shares all these concerns and concludes "major revisions like this can't be taken in bits and pieces. They must be thoroughly analyzed in terms of the entire credit hour and course system."

There appears to be a consensus of opinion among the chairmen of the Division of Natural Sciences that the current credit hour system, with all its flexible mechanisms, is more than adequate to meet and fulfill student needs and desires. However, in true scientific fashion, they are going to wait until definite proposals are made before they decide whether or not to change the present system.



"REPUNZAL, REPUNZAL..."

ACTUARY, cont. from p. 8.

This provided larger health benefits to people in health insurance programs offered by most employers. In being able to recommend and make feasible such programs Mr. Sawyer saw the actuary providing a broader sense of security to all. The actuary further acts to assure fairness in the distribution of insurance premiums. Through his mathematical analysis, he determines who is more likely to make claims. He then recommends these people pay more for insurance. Thus by assuring you pay no more insurance, the actuary maintains a sense of fairness at least in this aspect of society.

Furthermore, the actuary works to guarantee an insurance company will be able to meet all future claims. He projects future assets. Then he dictates to the insurance company how it should manage its funds. Thus in this capacity the actuary assures you that any insurance you buy truly provides you with some security.

Finally, with respect to these three capacities, Mr. Sawyer outlined how the actuary functions in: private practice, as consultants for government insurance (i.e. social security), and as teachers; always stressing how he was meeting social needs by providing the security and fairness mentioned above.

Mr. Sawyer's presentation throughout was clear, but in showing how the actuary met social needs, he always made the assumption that insurance meant security and such purchase security was a need of society. This assumption appears fallacious. Purchasing security maintains insurance companies. For anyone who has haggled over a claim or faced large premium bills, you wonder if this security is truly needed at all. Mr. Sawyer's presentation was biased in favor of insurance companies and thus did not truly show how actuarial science met needs in society.

Chairman Gieb of the Sociology Department describes himself as "very ambivalent toward the whole thing." Though predicting no insurmountable problems for his particular department, he does have serious reservations about the recommendations. He believes that five courses are more educationally valid than four, and doubts that the "intensification" called for would come about in any significant degree. This responsibility for more depth would fall mostly upon the students. Fearing that electives might be cut in half, Mr. Gieb wonders, even assuming a four course load as a goal, if this narrow option is the best way to achieve that goal.

JANUS, cont. from p. 15.

"He tried to hire a hit-man to do away with his business partner. The man he hired was an undercover cop."

"Oh."

"Then there's the sodomy charges—eight counts on sixteen year old boys from down-state."

"Oh."

Bones has no less than four chins and sits with his legs spread at better than a 90 degree angle from his hips. The blue sweatshirt he wears could accommodate eight men—with bath.



Lieutenant Wright has entered the hospital wing. He is another big man in a sharply pressed uniform with bars in his shirt collar and a complexion like a geographic relief map. G.I. haircut. Slight limp. A missing button on his shirt. He is chairman of the Hearing Board for prisoner "malfunctions," a position much like that of a judge in communities that are not paramilitary. Lt. Wright bums a Kool from Mr. Crosby, who is chaperoning Bones, who is bitching to his partner, then Wright flips through Miss Saunders' log book and pinches her ass to the merriment of Sarringham, who has been studying me while I sip his coffee. Sarringham comes to the door and jokingly tells Wright to watch himself or he'll be blackmailed. If Sarringham doesn't smile when he says this, he knows Lt. Wright will punish him; he'll put him back in Medium with his boyfriends. "What am I gonna do with you, Sarrin'ham?" Miss Saunders flirts.

"Kill 'im," says Lt. Wright, and he doesn't have to be joking. He has been here twenty years.

Ex-army has a tattoo on his forearm. It says "Mom and Dad."

Mr. Crosby is telling me a joke from his days as an ordained Baptist minister. "There was a revival meeting in a church once, you see. And during the revival a fire broke out. This big fat colored lady starting to head for the door tripped and broke her leg. All of a sudden she sees the Devil coming up to her and she says 'Hold on dere, Devil! I comes to dese here meeting, but I was on your side de whole time!'"

Ha, ha.

Ex-army is not drumming his fingers, but is tapping on the glass now. I turn with a cigarette in my hand and try not to look exploitable.

Tommy is heading back up the hall in his T-shirt, smiling.

Little Arthur is pacing near the window past the invalid. Bones has disappeared.

Lt. Wright is studying the log book, and the black man on the bed is bowing to his three idols. Then Miss Saunders says "Oh Christ," and runs toward Tommy, who has found a match to strike. Meanwhile, the man in F screams out at one of his animal companions, and a chorus of song breaks out in B Ward as Ward C boos the greasy bondsman. Then there is Sarringham masturbating in the restroom while ex-army threatens to kill me if he can find the chance. . .

Chez Seilers- Intimate Dining at Mary Low

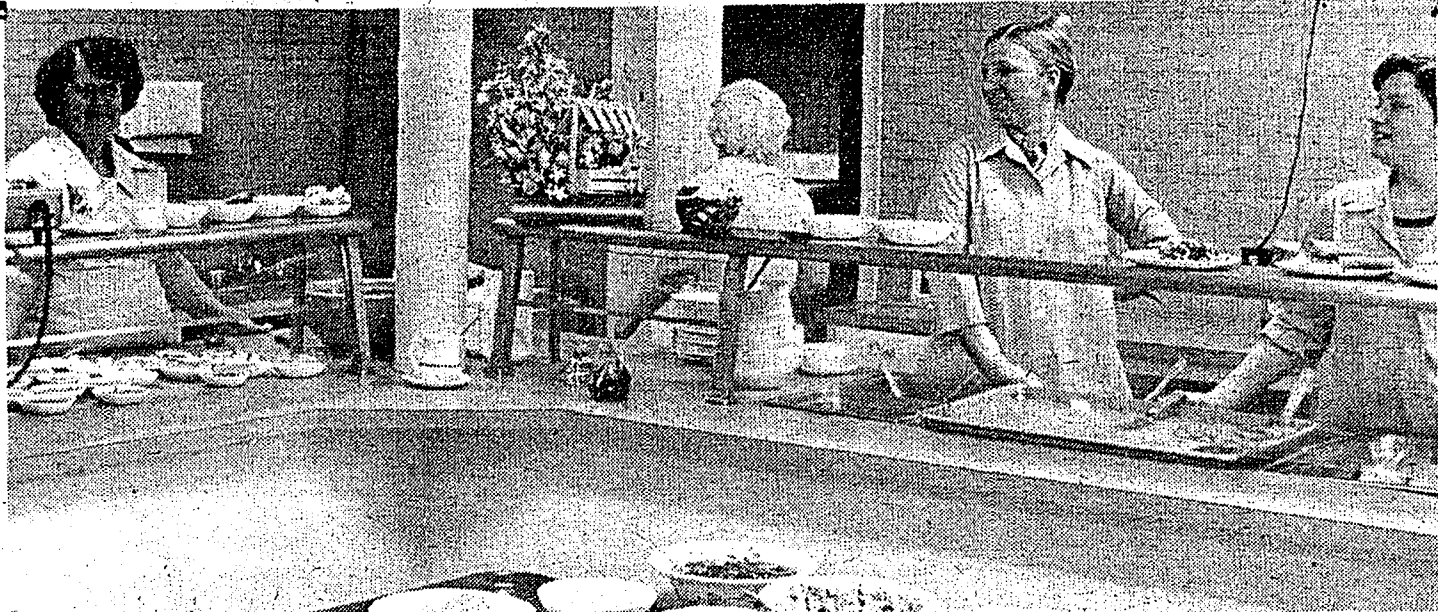
by Kent Wommack

First there is Colby College. And then there is "The Other Side." Especially that strange dormitory complex next to the Center where we know some upperclassmen live but we don't know quite who. And woe to the unlucky freshmen mercilessly placed there, who spend the entire year trying to catch a glimpse of their neighbors on the hall. It is no accident, then, that the Mary Low Dining Hall is by far the smallest and quietest on campus.

Bea Pouliot, the supervisor/checker at Mary Low, says an average of 240 souls eat lunch and dinner there, and just around 45 drift down for breakfast. The early meal, as of this school year, is simply a "continental" style cold breakfast, available on the salad bar from 9:00 to 9:30 a.m. In her eight years here, Bea has seen the dining hall evolve from a sex segregated, waitress-served, family style meal place. Today the canteen still portrays a family atmosphere with smaller tables and kitchen.

Mary Low seems indeed the place to be on campus when, as Gerry B. explains, you feel like "going out to eat." The sunny white walls are decorated with oil paintings (like the appetizing one of loose bulls goring spectators at a bull ring) and plastic shower curtains which hang from the windows. While not exactly comparable to "eating in a museum," the peaceful atmosphere does attract students from all over campus, especially on Sunday nights and special meals.

When questioned as to their motives for eating at Mary Low, the regulars unfailingly whispered that it was quiet, cozy, and unrushed. Lounges off either dining room provide comfortable spots for "meetings over meals" such as PIRG's weekly luncheon. Jeff F. feels it's the only place where he can "eat with dignity," and the elusive residents are generally thankful for a dining room where they can remain inconspicuous during meals. Laurie F. calls it the one mess hall where she "can really pig out" without the surveillance of watchful fraternity row eyes. Due to its



Bea and the girls wait for arriving diners at Mary Low, a lunch spot where such notables as Willard Wyman and President Strider may often be seen eating with students. (Photo by Allen)

peculiar physical lay-out, Mary Low is also particularly susceptible to stealthy outsiders and persons living off campus in the mood for food freebies.

But the benefits of a smaller eating area can turn to disadvantages in the kitchen area. Mary Low has a much smaller selection of food than the other halls and has been known to run out of main choices early on more than one occasion. The kitchen-dish window lay out is generally accepted as being ridiculous, although Dick N. sees the cramped, bottleneck characteristic as good because it "teaches patience." Another peculiarity of Mary Low known to even the occasional visitor is the brown-edged (but still crunchy?) lettuce. Maybe it's just those damn strikebreakers!

Paul O'Connor, director of Food Service, is also manager (usually in absentia) of the Mary Low mess hall. He has pointed out an aspect of Colby eating which few students are aware of, or at least do not take advantage of. Namely, there exists no rule forbidding alcoholic beverages in the dining halls, and he is known to have expressed the wish that more Mary Low eaters would enjoy a glass of wine with their meals.

As in most of the other canteens, the student and townie workers do not find their jobs exhilarating. They all notice a tendency for fellow students to look down upon them once they have donned the white uniforms, especially in the dish room. The diners are apathetic and

spoiled, judging from all the food which is returned uneaten. They also leave their ECHOs unecologically scattered around the tables on Thursday night (though how they can be so short-sighted is clearly beyond me).

Now, at the end of this series on Colby's eateries, it is time to concentrate on and reward the positive aspects of our dining facilities. Therefore, with Colby's populace as our informal judges, the ECHO proudly presents:

The Best of Seilers 1975

The Cheery Checker Award, for excellence in friendliness and name knowing, goes to (this was a tight one): Margaret Dyer of Roberts Union. Honorable Mention to: Vivian of Foss Hall and Bea of Mary Low. Nice work, girls.

The Wonderful Working Conditions Award goes to: (May I have the envelope please? ... ahem) Dana Hall. No dish room work.

The Best Physical Dining Room Award (nothing clever in that name) recipient is: Foss Hall.

The Best Eating Atmosphere Award (alias the Most Like Home Atmosphere Award) is presented to: Mary Low.

The Swingingest P.A. System Award is presented this year to: Dana Hall.

And finally (a little roll on the drums, please) The Superior Salad Table Award goes to: Roberts Union. Congratulations to all the participants!

Campus Pub Waiting for Committee

by Jon Hickok

The Colby community may soon be the proud possessors of a campus pub. It appears that the Administration accepts the need for a pub to improve social life and increase campus unity. The Board of Trustees has even proposed a \$30,000 allowance for the establishment of a suitable saloon. What is impeding the project is a combination of other concerns and a lack of a Pub committee to see it through.

The decision to build a new infirmary freed a great portion of Roberts Union. Noting student demand, the Board allocated \$25,000 to study the renovation of the "Union" into a first-class student center. At this point a committee to study Roberts has yet to be formed (and nothing gets done around here except in committees). As the only feasible location for a pub is the present Paper Wall, the Pub committee would presumably work in conjunction with the Roberts Renovation committee.

A good deal of research has been compiled by students as part of Jan Plan projects. Surveys have ascertained that the student body desires a pub and would use it in great numbers. According to a questionnaire circulated by Scott Houser, Ned Lipes, Ken Johnson and Bill Miniutti, 88.6% of the students would patronize a pub. By dorms, a low of 81% of Foss-Woodman, Mary Low-Coburn residents to a high of 95% of New Dorm dwellers would support the proposed pub.

Cost estimates have been made by Houser, Lipes, Johnson and Miniutti, and by Janet Oken and Bain Pollard in their Jan Plan studies; the college engineer, Stanley Palmer, estimated the Paper Wall area needs a total of \$28,300 worth of renovations to meet safety provisions of the various building codes, fire laws and liquor commission regulations. These alterations, including an exhaust system, fire doors and plumbing changes, are a must before any "pub-type" establishment could be opened. In addition to structural renovation is the cost of equipment and furnishings. This includes tap and cooler systems, cash register, carpeting, and booths and tables. Estimates by Houser et. al. place the figure at \$23,400.

These two figures combine for a total initial investment of just under \$51,000. Though exceeding the proposed allocation by some \$20,000, this tally is not prohibitive. All figures are for attractive alterations and furnishings which will achieve an appropriate atmosphere—a "Tasteful Taproom." A cheap appearance will result not only in less patronage, but will also result in more rowdy and violent behavior.

Other recommendations available to the Pub committee include suggestions regarding licensing, management and architectural design. In fact, there is a profusion of ad-

RIGHTS and RULES Proposals In Limbo

by Sue Staples

Early last semester two proposals originated in Rights and Rules which as yet have had no final action taken upon them. They were: (1) to clearly establish the position of the college in regard to searching student rooms, and (2) to provide students with the option of repainting their dormitory rooms if they so desire.

The first proposal, submitted Nov. 8, 1974 to President Strider, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, states the following:

"Authorized college employees have the right to enter a student's room, for the purpose of cleaning, maintaining or inspecting college property, at any time. When the college is in session, all reasonable efforts shall be made to notify the student(s) prior to such an entry. Safety inspections conducted during the school year should be conducted by two employees, and shall not entail any searching through the student's personal belongings, eg., opening drawers. If contraband is found in plain sight during such an inspection of a student's room it should be immediately reported to the deans and immediately confiscated only if it is a dangerous object. Anything else should be left for further action on the part of the deans. Contraband found in this manner, during a routine inspection, may be used as evidence in disciplinary action against the student. If contraband is reported to the deans, they shall obtain a warrant for search."

"Any search which involves looking into a student's belongings requires a warrant. In obtaining the warrant, the reason for the search and object(s) sought must be delineated. A specific room to be searched must be named; no general dormitory searches may be conducted. When probable cause, necessity, and reasonableness can be shown, a warrant shall be issued. Valid consent of the person or persons whose property is to be searched may replace a warrant. Only evidence found in proper searches may be used against the student in disciplinary action. In cases where imminent danger can be shown, a warrant and prior notification are not necessary to search. All warrants shall be issued by the Chairman of the Faculty Appeals Board."

Dean Sweeney commented on this proposal: "The problem with the proposal was the legal language such as 'contraband'; therefore, time was allotted for the college lawyers to look it over. The rule about contraband being

confiscated only if it is a dangerous object is not clear enough, for who decides what is dangerous? Certain drugs may seem dangerous to some people and not to others."

According to Dean Sweeney, the proposal was prompted by a room-to-room search for a sign last semester in Dana Hall, and by a desire of all members of Rights and Rules to clarify college policy in the matter as well as protect the rights of the individual student.

The written statement printed above, Sweeney's recommendation, and that of the college lawyers were all given to Dean Wyman, who presented them to Vice-President Pullen. Pullen said, "The present state of the proposal is in limbo, and will be acted upon by a committee comprised of the President, the Deans and myself now that all the information is in as soon as the completion of the college budget assures me the time."

The second proposal, which would allow students to repaint their rooms, was submitted to Rights and Rules last October by junior Paul Boghossian. After being passed by Rights and Rules, the proposal went to Ansel Grindall, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. He submitted it, along with his recommendation, to Vice-President Pullen. Pullen will make the final recommendation but could not give a definite date for his decision.

Unfortunately, the recommendations made by Superintendent Grindall were not available by press time, since he is on vacation, nor was the original text of the proposal available, since his secretary is not familiar with his filing system, nor did Rights and Rules have a copy, nor did Vice-President Pullen have the time to find his copy by press time—and the student who drew up the original proposal is now on exchange at Pomona.

THE CRYSTAL BALL SHOWS THAT YOU WILL BE A VERY GIFTED ENGINEER!

