

The Colby Echo

Published Weekly by the Undergraduates of Colby College

Volume LXXX No. 17

Waterville, Maine

April 28, 1977

Fifteen Cents

Renovation Slowed evaluation of funding underway

by Margaret Saunders

Rumors have been floating around campus, surfacing among faculty, students and administrators, as speculation continues on why Roberts' renovation crews have not been at work this week. According to plant engineer Stanley Palmer, who is handling the renovation work for Colby, the slowdown is a normal procedure for building construction as a re-evaluation period before the commencement of final operations.

"I'm very concerned about all these rumors going around campus," Palmer says, while pointing out that Colby students know little about actual construction processes. The architects planning Roberts' renovation, Alonzo Harriman Company submitted their final plans last week to Palmer and the contracting company, H.P. Cummings. (Colby, instead of dealing with various companies by a bid system, the way most building contracts are taken care of, is arranging everything exclusively between the two companies.)

"At this time," Palmer explains, "we are instituting a temporary hold on the bulk of the



photo by Susie Gernert

work, although workmen are still building the darkrooms, doing interior modeling, moving the bookstore, that sort of thing. We've finished all the major blasting out in front of Roberts, and, generally, the job has been moving ahead significantly." He continues, "Since we have just received the detailed plans from the architects, it is not unreasonable, at this point, to stop and examine the drawings in detail, while we re-evaluate our cost estimates, to sort of find out where we stand."

As far as the rumors go, Palmer feels they are "ridiculous....A couple of people have asked me if we have a building permit for Roberts," Palmer com-

ments. "Well, we do have a permit, its hanging in the Superintendent's office. It's dated February of this year. Anyone who wants to can come down to take a look at it." He adds, "We are not experiencing labor conflicts of any kind either."

When asked whether Colby has actually gone over its original budget for the renovation, Palmer replies "no comment." The architect also refuses to comment, and the building contractor was unavailable for any statement. Vice-President Pullen, who administers all budgetary matters for the college, is on vacation. But informed sources involved with the renovation plans told ECHO reporters that the new figures on the cost of the building are from \$200,000 to \$400,000 higher than initial estimates.

If Colby has actually gone over its budget, sources stated that it would then be necessary to re-think some of the plans, possibly excluding a few of the items previously mapped out in original designs. However, the bulk of the renovation would remain essentially the same.

The halt in the major work will, in any case, be a temporary one. Palmer expects, "we should be returning all workers, or at least a full size work crew, to Roberts by either next week, or certainly by the week after that." Other sources believe that it might be necessary to await Pullen's return on May 12, if any budgetary matters are to be considered before the major work is resumed.

Of the over-all renovation so far, Palmer notes "I'm very satisfied with our present schedule, and I'm very satisfied with the progress we've made on the renovation to this date." He points out that Colby's WMHB is in new facilities the ECHO is in its proper place. (?? - Ed.) the loft has been cleared for use, and the darkrooms are about half finished. He is definitely expecting all work to be completed by the fall deadline.

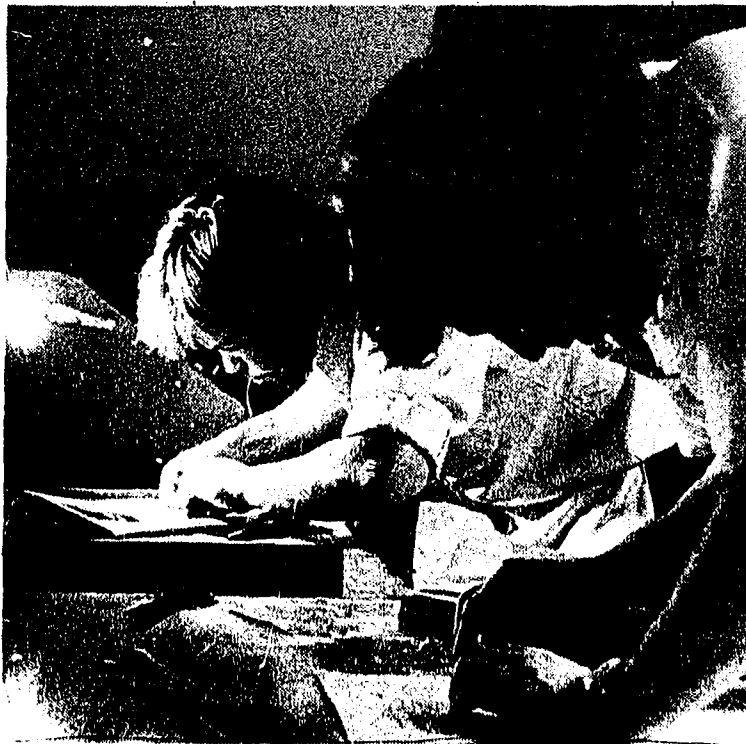
ECHO's History-- A Weekly Miracle

by Kevin R. Convey

Heidi Neumann sits in the ECHO office on the third floor Roberts. It is Wednesday night at 8:00, and her desk is littered with half-edited stories and some that haven't even been touched, all of which will appear in the paper at dinner time tomorrow. The typists have been working since Monday on the three thousand column inches of copy that will fill Thursday's paper. Only two thirds of that amount have been finished. Two pages out of twenty have been laid out. Work on the paper will continue until the sun comes up, when the finished pages will be taken to Belfast for printing. The finished product, wrapped in neat bundles, will appear at Colby before dinner time on Thursday. Heidi Neumann and some of the ECHO staff will probably be sleeping.

For those who are connected with the ECHO it seems a miracle that the paper makes it out every week. What is even more miraculous is that the process described above has occurred regularly since March of 1877, when the ECHO was first established. The COLBY COLLEGE ECHO is one-hundred years old this year, and in honor of this occasion, the rocky course of the ECHO's history is presented as paraphrased from Ernest C. Marriener's excellent *History of Colby College*.

The COLBY ECHO began as a monthly publication in 1877, financed by the recently formed Colby College Publishing Society, and, strangely enough, the DKE fraternity. Joseph Miles first edited the paper, which at that time published



ECHO staff circa 1977- Kent Wommack, Jim Zendman

photo by Susie Gernert

literary pieces as well as campus news. In 1886 the ECHO became a semi-monthly. It began to be published as a weekly in 1898.

The ECHO boasts a long line of editors who have achieved success after leaving Colby in various fields. E. Donald Record, who edited the paper in 1911-12, went on to become editor of *The Portland Evening Express*. The editor of the paper in 1934-35, Edward J. Gurney, Jr., has become the controversial Senator Gurney from Florida, of Watergate Committee fame, and the popular writer of children's books, Alvin Schwartz, edited the ECHO in 1948-49. The list is almost endless.

The mechanics of financing the ECHO have been problematic throughout its history, and remain so today. During the early part of its history the ECHO survived on subscriptions and advertisements squeezed from local merchants. Eventually, the student body voted to make subscription to the ECHO mandatory for all students, assuring the paper of a fixed income, and making proper budgeting possible. The ECHO, however, was only able to meet publishing costs through what amounted to be a national trend. In the early

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Student Guilty of Conduct Charge

by Nick Mencher

Claiming that the presence of Patrick Gill will "serve as a effective deterrent to future incidents," the Student Judiciary, on April 25th, recommended to Dean Earl Smith that Gill be put on social probation for the rest of his Colby career after finding him guilty of conduct detrimental to the college.

Gill was found not guilty of the charge of assault and battery by the student judiciary board.

Gill, who will graduate next January, had been charged with assault and battery upon the person of William Calhoun and conduct detrimental to the general welfare of the college by the Dean's Office after an incident which took place in the early morning of April 16 at a party in the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Gill admitted to using "derogatory racial remarks" during the altercation. Calhoun, a black graduate of Colby who works in Miller Library, suffered three chipped teeth as a result of the incident.

A person found guilty of conduct detrimental to the general welfare of the college is subject to suspension. Speaking for Stu-J, Chief Justice Evelyn Muller explained that they felt that "the sanction of social probation reflects an incident involving conduct as opposed to racial attitudes," and that expulsion would also not be appropriate because "it implies that you can eliminate the problem by removing the person" and that "we felt that Gill was guilty of using racial derogatory remarks but that he isn't a racist."

In commenting on the decision, Calhoun said he thought Stu-J had tried "to be as fair as they could," but that the recommendation to Dean Smith and the Colby community "lacked continu-

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Racism Reaction

Most of the time. . . I am not so overly violent. I remember that I am invisible and walk softly so as not to awaken the sleeping ones. Sometimes it is best not to awaken them; there are few things in the world as dangerous as sleepwalkers. .

—Ralph Ellison

The Invisible Man p.4

The bigger of the three followed Bill. They faced each other "THE BIG GUY ALL OF A SUDDEN, FOR NO APPARENT REASON SPAT IN MY FACE!" Bill was shocked and humiliated. In retaliation, he threw his beer into this stranger's face. "I called him a racist bigot. I jacked him up against the wall. If there was going to be a fight. I wanted it fair and now."

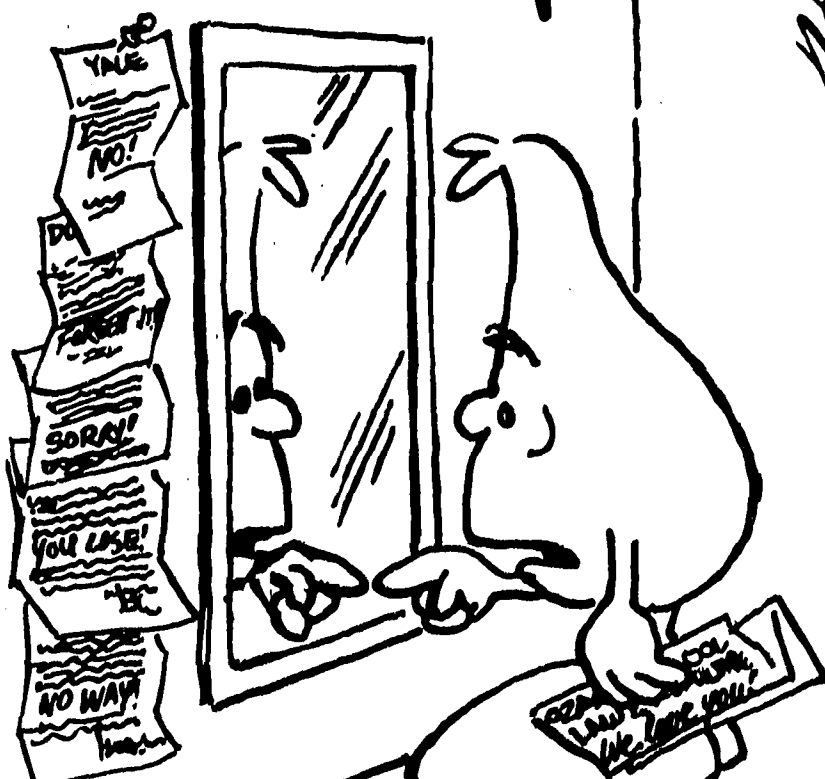
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What can be done at Colby to correct this problem is also unclear. The English requirements help, but they cannot correct years of built-in habits. The ultimate solution may be in ourselves and in our habits: a return to the pleasures of reading and to spirited and structured debate could certainly do no harm.

DPL



NOW, REPEAT AFTER ME:
THERE IS NOTHING WRONG WITH
EASTERN OZARKS SCHOOL
OF LAW AND AGRICULTURE!



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Founded in 1877, the ECHO is published weekly, except during vacations and examination periods, by the students of Colby College. All correspondence should be addressed to Editor, Colby ECHO, Colby College, Waterville, Me. 04901. The ECHO is represented by the College Advertising Service and the National Educational Advertising service, Inc. for national advertising. Entered as second class mail at Waterville, Me. 04901. Subscriptions are available for \$6.50 per year.

LETTERS

This fellow, who was later identified for Bill as Pat Gill, suddenly changed horses mid-stream and said, "I don't want to fight. I don't want to fight. You're black and you think you're better than me but you're not." All of this happened in the basement of DKE. The two exchanged racial slurs. Finally, each went his own way.

One of the most shocking aspects of this episode, as far as we and Billy are concerned, is that this entire incident occurred in front of many people, students of Colby College. AS FAR AS BILL AND HIS FRIEND WERE AWARE, NO ONE WAS SHOCKED. NO ONE CONTRADICTED THIS BLATANT OUTBURST OF RACISM. THE MAJORITY LAUGHED AND EGGED PAT ON. THE INEBRIATION OF THOSE INVOLVED DOES NOT EXCUSE THEIR ACTIONS OR LACK OF ACTION. The lack of action, in fact appears to be a tacit endorsement of the racist attack Bill was suffering.

About fifteen minutes after this initial episode, Bill and his friend walked to their car to return to their home off-campus. Soon after, Pat Gill appeared in the parking lot. In typical Calhoun fashion, unable to find any logical response to the situation, still completely hurt and befuddled, Bill laughed. Pat responded with ridiculous incoherent statement. Bill went into a fighting stance. He shouted, "O.K. You want to fight. Let's have a fair fight. Man to man." Pat still refused, all the while taunting Bill, now claiming it was he who had spit in Pat's face, accusing Bill of being OVERLY HOSTILE - LIKE ALL BLACKS - AND FINALLY DEGENERATED TO SHOUTING "NIGGER." In retaliation to this verbal abuse, Bill shot a punch. Pat continued to refuse to a fight and continued to taunt Bill. Enraged, Bill kicked him in the shin, begging for a fair fight to end the hostilities. The fellow once again refused. Bill gave up. He reached for a glass pitcher of beer from his friend and tipped it up for a drink. Pat still stood there.

"ALL OF A SUDDEN I FELT A TREMENDOUS FORCE HIT ME. HE HAD JAMMED THE PITCHER INTO MY FACE. WHEN I REALIZED WHAT HAD HAPPENED, BLOOD WAS ALL OVER MY MOUTH, THREE TEETH WERE CHIPPED AND THE (expletive deleted) STARTED TO RUN UP THE ROAD, SHOUTING, 'NIGGER.'"

Stu - J

Continued from page one

ity in that there was no indication of which party was in the right and which was in the wrong."

Calhoun pointed out that the statement "claimed both parties were equally at fault, and why Mr. Gill was at fault, but they didn't explain why I was at fault. I consider their statement to be a whitewashing and if their goal was to whitewash the incident they were successful and did it fairly."

Mr. Gill was unavailable for comment throughout yesterday.

When asked if he thought there was a problem existing on campus involving racism, Dean Smith said he felt that the incident involving Calhoun and Gill was an exception. "I don't believe there are racist attitudes prevalent on campus among students, or faculty, or staff."

One of the student Justices, Steven Earle, said he was "not surprised by the incident. It was merely a matter of time. Racism runs rampant on this campus. It's not the blatant kind like the incident involving Gill and Calhoun. It's picked up in conversations and attitudes."

When asked if he thought the racial situation would change with Gill's presence on campus as an example, Earle said he thought things would "remain the same." He went on to say "I truly don't believe this incident is representative of Colby as a whole, I think Colby students are educated enough to know this is wrong."

Bill wants something done. He wants his dental bill covered. He is considering pressing charges with the police. He wants Colby to take some action. "As a recent Colby graduate, I feel that this incident is a degradation to the Colby degree and a frightening embarrassment to the college."

Dental bills can be paid. Payment of that expense, however, is minimal compensation for the pain of humiliation and degradation of being singled out as a "nigger" and spat upon. The denigrating effect of this episode strikes at the heart and mind of Bill Calhoun, as well as every member of the Colby black and white community.

Sincerely,
Nancy Bengis '76
Joanne Chapple '77
Geoffrey L. Rogers '80
Natalynn M. Boykin '79
Peter Jordan '80
Pamela Sloane '80
Daniel S. Roman '79
Marcia M. Gomez '79

To the Editor:

The SOBU would like to express its deep regret and concern over the case involving Patrick Gill and Bill Calhoun.

We feel that the questions that are being raised by this incident call to attention several issues about race relations at Colby in general.

In order that the right lessons be drawn from it, we urge that the Dean of Students or any authorized organizations undertake a thorough investigation of the case.

S.O.B.U.

To the Editor:

I am writing this in response to the racially oriented incident which transpired in the early morning hours on April 16 at the DKE fraternity party.

Needless to say, I am thoroughly embarrassed and ashamed to admit that such an incident ever took place. Even more to the point, I am mortified to think that such a happening was allowed to occur in full view of members of the Colby College Community. As far as I am aware, not once through the course of the incident did anyone blink an eye or raise a hand in protest of what was going on. If they had, and I

am making an assumption here, such an interchange of words and actions would have immediately been interrupted.

What is even more shocking, to the point of being breathtaking, is the way fraternities in the past and in the present have condoned violent or degrading actions within their houses by allowing them to continue unchecked, in full view of the brothers and guests. It is the 'responsibility' of observers as well as participants that acts of "barbarism" occur. Their real responsibility is to stop such an episode in its tracks.

I am not placing the blame of the incident on the parties between which the actual interchange of words and actions occurred, because though not typical in its blatancy, it is by no means atypical in the Colby Community. It was not the first incident of racism on this campus, and unfortunately I must say that it will probably not be the last. My personal feeling is that it was just a matter of time before such an interplay would have eventuated. It is for this reason that the Minority Community, more specifically, the Black Community, is very concerned over how this matter is handled.

Colby has expressed interest in building a viable minority community. This facade of hypocrisy should not continue. If it does, what assurance can Colby offer its minority community that behavior of this type would not reoccur in the future under renewed efforts? If this situation is not rectified, if this BLOT on Colby's record is not erased, the blame will not rest merely on the participants or upon the administration, but on the entire Colby community.

My personal response to an unsatisfactory conclusion of this episode would be to actively discourage any black/minority student from attending an institution that does not respect or protect his or her rights as a human being.

Sincerely,
Steven M. Earle esq.
S.O.B.U. Member
Justice of Stu-J
I.R.C. Member

To the Editor:

After hearing the recent, extraordinary, but true details about racism at Colby, I would like to air my views as a concerned minority on campus. Is this the first blatant racial attack on a minority or is this the first publicized attack? Sure, I have been in the Pub and heard something purposely directed at me. When a speaker was needed for a certain occasion, two white students said, "I don't want no Black speaker; I want a good white man!" Then the intent listener noticed me and tried to noncha-

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The following is the opinion presented by Chief Justice Evi Muller and Vice-Chief Justice Susan Berko-Merkin on this Case:

To the Colby Community:

On Monday, April 25, at 1:30, the Student Judiciary Board met to hear the case of William C. Calhoun vs. Patrick J. Gill. After the long deliberation the Board reached the following verdicts:

The defendant, Mr. Patrick J. Gill was not found guilty of the first charge - assault and battery, by a 6-2 vote. However the defendant was found guilty of the second charge - conduct detrimental to the general welfare of the college by a unanimous vote.

It is the Board's opinion that the sanctions recommended to the Dean of Students are sufficient as it must be taken into consideration that Mr. Patrick Gill has already suffered defamation to his person and impairment of his standing in the Colby community. The sanctions are as follows:

1) Patrick J. Gill must pay for one-half of all Mr. William C. Calhoun's dental fees from said incident through May 31, 1977.

2) Patrick J. Gill should be put on social probation for the remainder of his Colby career. Central to your understanding of why such sanctions are being recommended, it is necessary for you to comprehend what transpired during deliberations.

Assault and battery are defined as follows: Assault: Putting someone in imminent fear of one's well-being; Battery: Actually touching the person, not necessarily hurting the individual but scaring. The charges of assault and battery were not in the Board's opinion satisfactorily proven. Under these circumstances the Board feels they both bear equal responsibility for any

damage incurred as a result of said incident.

Regarding the second charge, the defendant, Mr. Gill, did admit to using derogatory racial remarks and the Board feels that this action is detrimental to the welfare of the college. The Board feels, however, that although the defendant acted this way it was impossible to determine if it was used as a provoking mechanism and this is certainly expressed in the sanctions we imposed on Mr. Gill. Our justifications for the sanctions are: as a Board we feel that both parties were equally involved in the incident and thus it is unfair to penalize Mr. Gill in this regard. In terms of this we feel that given the sanctions available to us, social probation is the only effective means to deal with this type of behavior. We feel that suspension or expulsion is not only unjust, but would not be an efficient solution. Instead we feel that Mr. Patrick Gill's presence within the Colby community would force the population into realizing that racial actions are not something that can be tossed aside but must be confronted and dealt with, within the Colby community. Throwing Mr. Gill out of school suggests that he is an exception to the community. However, it is the opinion of the Board that this is not the case and it is hoped that social probation will influence Patrick Gill's future behavior on campus and that he will set an example for the college community. Therefore, Patrick Gill's presence on campus is imperative as this could not happen if he was dismissed from college.

In conclusion, the Student Judiciary Board feels that racism in any form by any person is useless and unnecessary. In addition, the Board hopes that the net result of this case is that such attitudes have no place within the college community.

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lantly inform his companion of my presence. He just sucked his teeth and continued.

Certainly, there have been many racist encounters, small and large, but the one that occurred at DKE on Saturday night is the epitome. Is it necessary for minorities on campus to shy away from campus involvement and activities in order to be sheltered from this racism? Or is it necessary for these minorities, who feel that it is their right to participate as Colby students, to take protective measures while attending these functions? Or is it necessary for minorities to leave this campus in order to maintain themselves physically and mentally? Should we follow Malcolm X's advice: "Do not turn the other cheek" or Martin Luther King's earlier advice to turn the other cheek?

Billy, as a concerned fellow minority, American, and human being, I give you my sympathy.

For those who were involved at this incident, as spectator or participant — as a concerned minority, American, and human being — I give you my sympathy also.

Daniel S. Roman
President of SOBU
I.R.C.
Member of Committees
on Committees and the
Steering Committee

Defense of Cheating

To the Editor:

On the subject of cheating the proposals by the Committee on Academic Dishonesty are attacking symptoms, not causes. They may or may not solve the surface problem of cheating. They will serve to make the root problems of too much emphasis on grades, paternalism, and bad testing procedures worse.

The main reason people want to crack down on cheating is a pragmatic self interest. They don't want anyone to have an unfair advantage over them in what they view as the competition for grades. The funny thing is, this is almost exactly the same as the most common justification for cheating: "Everyone else is doing it, so if I don't, I'll be at a disadvantage." These cheaters are just a little less moral, or a little more realistic (depending on your viewpoint) than those opposed to cheating. The point is that both sides

of the controversy have the same motivation — competition for grades.

Colby is fortunate that grade competition is not as intense here as at many other schools. On the other hand, people here do not seem to work for much besides grades. There is little excitement about education for its own sake. It is this lack of excitement that makes the present situation dangerous.

The situation is that Colby is focusing more and more attention on grades. The reduction of the scope of pass-fail had a paternalistic implication to it, not just that Colby students don't work except under grade pressure, but that they never will. Of course, the answer is not to look and see why students care so much about grades. Oh no, it is to make them more important. The same problem of treating symptoms and not causes exists in the present cheating proposals. By putting so much emphasis on catching and punishing cheaters, the school also puts more emphasis on grade competition.

What Colby should stress instead is the school's commitment to the ideals of a liberal education. With a healthier academic atmosphere, where students valued education more than grades, the motivation to cheat would decrease.

In the meantime, cheating remains a problem. Most of the present proposals are designed to catch rather than prevent cheating. This is ineffective. The approach should not be to threaten students, but to improve test conditions and make students more responsible.

Tests should be humane. Unneeded pressures should be removed to let students concentrate on showing what they have learned. With reduced outside pressure, students may not feel a need to resort to dishonest tactics.

The suggestion to break up large classes and reduce crowding is a good one, because it improves test conditions. The suggestion to increase proctoring is a bad one, because it adds extraneous pressure. It makes students feel mistrusted and tense, makes them worry about whether they look like they are cheating even if they are not.

The tests themselves ought to be examined. A final exam that can count up to 50% of a semester grade puts an incredible amount of pressure on students. Is it worth putting students through hell to evaluate their academic performance? Can one test be an accurate enough reflection of a student's work to count half a semester's grade?

Tests ought to contribute to a student's education. So called "objective" tests should be constructed more carefully. Too often they ask picayune and meaningless questions whose only virtue is that they can be answered in a few words. When a test does not allow a student to show his understanding of a subject but forces him to memorize large numbers of minute facts, it is an invitation to cheat. There should be more use of take home and essay tests, which allow students to organize their thoughts and express them clearly. Test

periods should be extended so that students are not pressured for time.

Finally, Colby should eliminate proctoring and institute an honor system similar to ones used at other small colleges. Students would pledge not to cheat, and if observing other students cheating, to confront them and report them to Stu-J or the Dean of Students. If there were a second complaint the student would be brought up before the Board or the Dean for discipline. This approach would leave it up to the students to solve their own problem, rather than relying on the paternalism of the institution.

The Committee on Academic Dishonesty is right in raising the issue of cheating. This approach, however, is somewhat like trying to cure a runny nose by drying it up with an electric hair dryer. It may or may not work, but it is sure to cause other problems. The pre-proposals raise danger of increased grade emphasis, increased paternalism as the college adopts the attitude that students can't be trusted, and a further reduction of an already destructive testing system.

Sincerely,
Chris Lowe

Intellectual Snobbery

To the Editor:

I read with interest Peggy Braasch's summary of Joseph Epstein's piece on "intellectual and artistic fads" in the *New York Times Magazine*. One is led to the inevitable conclusion that Ms. Braasch's effort to "bring forth excerpts" from that article indicates essential agreement with Epstein's position, though she recommends only that we seek the "full persuasive effect of his argument" by reading the essay ourselves.

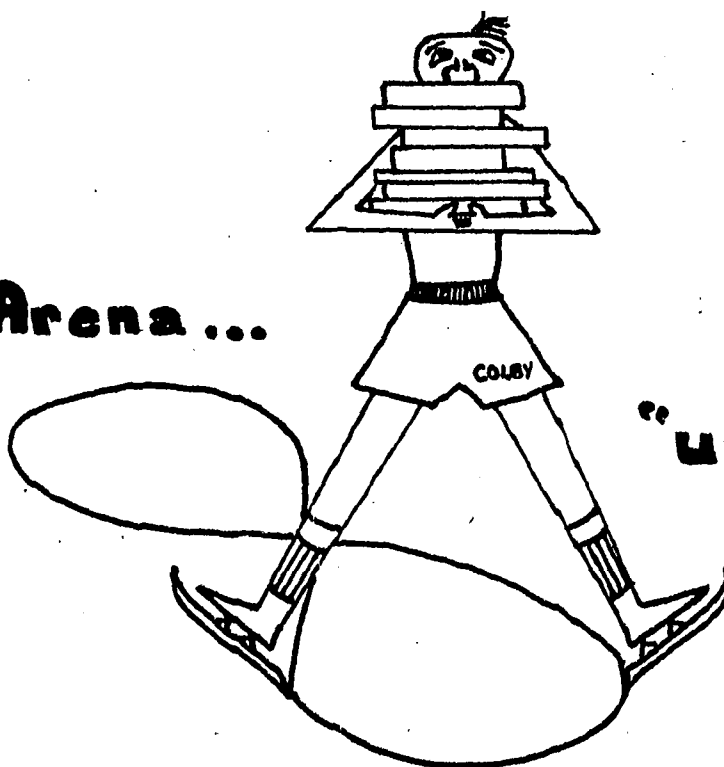
I have.

Mr. Epstein (and, by implication, Ms. Braasch) embodies the neoconservatism that Prof. Jacobson recently described in his ECHO "Rapprochement" analysis of the "Back to Basics" school of educational "theory." Epstein and Braasch are infatuated with the "passage of time" hypothesis, a nebulous system of values which would deny college students and professors the opportunity to deal with contemporary theory or subject matter unless those methods/materials had "stood the test of time" (whatever that means). A decade? A century? A thousand years?

Epstein and Braasch center one objection on the study of American culture, an enterprise that seems both parochial and "trendy" in light of their universalist value system. Obviously Greek culture or Roman culture or French culture or German culture or British culture or Chinese culture (or any combination of the above) is legitimate. Any cul-

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ture besides the one in which we live is amenable to analysis because, one surmises, these others have "stood the test of time."

Bosh.

Epstein and Braasch may have confused the serious study of American culture with Bicentennial schlock, but does anyone seriously believe that colleges would be better off were we to proscribe the writings of Hawthorne, Melville, Whitman, Twain, James (W. & H.), and Faulkner? If we banned Paine, Henry Adams, Dewey, Edmund Wilson, Bellow, and Margaret Mead because they're "trendy"? Do we dismiss American painting, American sculpture, American architecture, American politics, American history, indeed all American thought, as somehow unworthy of scrutiny and serious inquiry?

Epstein (and, one hopes, Braasch) realizes that all those incredibly worthy "other" cultures are allowing students and professors in their colleges to deal with American culture, but apparently this world-wide "trendiness" has some sort of intellectual respectability as long as the students and professors are, say, English or Japanese. After all, they can't be accused of parochialism can they now?

All of us engaged in the study of American culture like to believe that we — students and teachers alike — are learning "how to think." We also believe that America has provided us with something complex to think about and some thinkers to help our labors. To deny that is to practice the most virulent of parochialisms — intellectual snobbery. No sane person argues that *only* Americans should be studied, but to deny the reality of American culture and its utility and depth as the subject of inquiry is to certify oneself as either ignorant or witty.

One might ask what Epstein is doing writing for, and Braasch reading, an American newspaper? Just slumming, I guess.

Charles Bassett
Director American Studies

Not So Empty

To the Editor:

For the benefit of Prof. Raymond (ECHO, April 21, p. 16) and others I'd like to report that in addition to being used for vestigial religious rites the Chapel is used relatively frequently for formal and informal musical concerts, large campus meetings, social affairs, classes, meetings of student groups, small theatrical productions, fraternity and sorority initiations, and as a trysting place in the late evening hours when

the weather is cold or blustery.

This is a small nit to pick but I've never liberated myself entirely from the influence of the musty pedant who taught me historical methodology and insisted that history — even in rhetorical details — should be set down " . . . wie es eigentlich gewesen."

Sincerely,
Thor

MUDD Slinging

To the Editor:

I find myself compelled to comment on Mr. Kent Wommack's column "On the Bus" that appeared in last week's issue of the Colby Echo. In light of Wommack's Mudd-slinging, I feel the need to defend a building unable to defend itself. Wommack seems to be taking out his pent-up frustrations on the Mudd building — he is apparently unaware of the fact that the wheels of progress must inexorably spin forward. This is a sad but true fact of life.

Colby is, I freely grant, a quaintly picturesque seat of higher education — the quintessential New England college. The powers that be apparently decided some time ago that the science facilities were lacking and the decision was made to augment these facilities with the addition of a new science building. This may be lamentable for quaint, picturesque people but the decision, once made, held. The construction of the Mudd building is now nearing completion, and you either like it or you don't. Wommack apparently does not.

A newspaper is a sounding-board of public opinion. The more effectively this opinion is stated, the firmer the ground on which the writer stands. Wommack is standing, literally and figuratively, on mud.

A close look at the column indicates that less than half of it was spent elucidating on the writer's aesthetic judgement of the building. Mr. Wommack spends the first three paragraphs of his column agonizing over the fact that the proletarian element is infiltrating our sequestered campus. It seems to me that his commentary transcends the humor it purports to purvey and amounts to little more than the snobbery he seemingly disdains.

If Wommack is an effective commentator, he must focus on the object of his attentions i.e., the Mudd building, and not the ideology behind it. He states that the building detracts from the "eye-appealing symmetry" of the campus. Virtually any building, be it constructed totally of glass, would do the same.

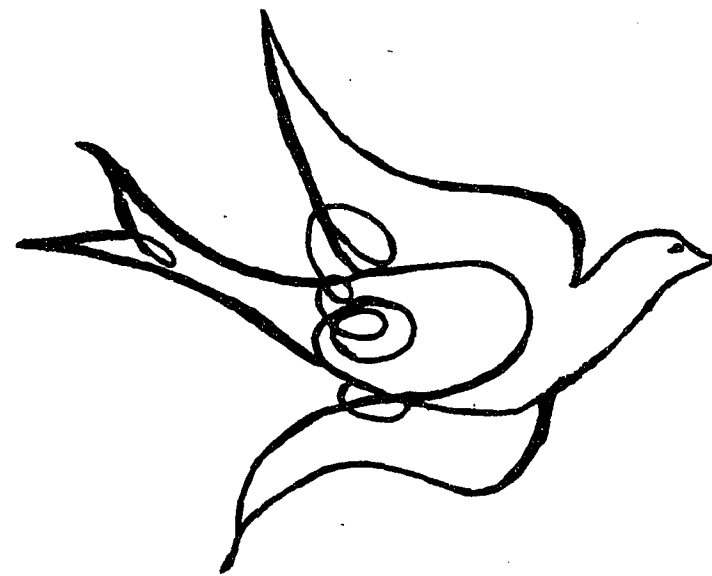
LETTERS

As to the lack of window space, around 1920 there was a revolution in architecture spawned by the principle that "form follows from function." Previous to this, the colonial school designed buildings from the outside in, sacrificing efficiency for symmetry. Especially in a college, the desire, obviously, is to obtain the most for the least amount of money. We have to think of things like efficiency and lasting value. I think the Mudd building will work well — a building's ultimate test. But I'm not proposing a sacrifice of aesthetic value. Admittedly, the fenestration at the back of the building is quite sparse, but I would guess this is a function of the building's internal design.

The building's beauty comes from the shape of its masses — masses which, by the way, lose their effect when punctuated with windows. Look closely at the building — how its roofline is identical with that of Keyes, until it is met by a large rectangle that corresponds with the right wing of Miller Library. The curve of the side closest to Keyes when viewed from the quad, softens the transition between the old and new, allowing it to flow, and permits us a good view of that side of Keyes. Space prohibits a complete elaboration of the building's architectural merits, but I feel that the architects respected the other components of the campus and successfully integrated the Mudd building into its environment.

The remainder of Wommack's column deserves no comment. Though it may elicit a sardonic chuckle from an occasional reader, it must be recognized for what it is — filler.

Sincerely,
Steven Chooljian



Board Raises Student Fees by \$145.00

by Kevin R. Convey

Colby students can expect to pay more in student fees next fall and in falls to come if costs and inflation continue to rise as they have in the last few years.

Increased insurance and maintenance costs, rising wages and inflation are just a few of the factors which necessitated a \$145 raise in student fees voted by the Board of Trustees on May 16th. According to Administrative Vice-President Robert W. Pullen, whose duties include developing the budget and presenting it to the President and the Trustees, the jump was an unavoidable one resulting from "extraordinary increases in costs which we could not anticipate."

The raise, due to go into effect next fall, will affect student fees in three areas: the room charge will be raised from \$600 to \$700, the General Fee will go up from \$190 to \$225 and the automobile registration fee will be hiked from \$10 to \$20. These increases will be in addition to the \$400 jump in tuition voted by the Board of Trustees last January.

The increased room charge will aid in the upkeep of dorms and will help support the operation of the new student union. Unlike other colleges of Colby's ilk, the school has never charged a separate student union fee. In addition to mentioning the rising maintenance costs of many Colby dorms, Vice-President Pullen cited

rising oil, utilities, and sewerage expenditures as contributing to the need for the increase.

According to Pullen, there are some plans afoot to upgrade communal lounges in Dana and in other dorms, plans which, in order to be realized, will require the additional student revenue from the room charge. Regarding these improvements, Pullen said, "We will make an attempt to upgrade the facilities because if students are to pay more, we should try to do a better job."

The General Fee covers three major expenditures: the Student Association allocation, the student medical insurance premium, and the cost of underwriting the operation of the Health Service. Pullen pointed out that \$25 of the \$35 hike in the General Fee, the increase of the insurance premium, allows students to utilize some health facilities at Thayer Hospital at no charge to themselves. After the Student Association allocation has been made, and the medical insurance premium paid, the balance of the General Fee is far from enough to pay for the operation of the health service. Says Pullen, "In fact, in order to support the cost of the Health Service from this particular fee, we would have to charge between \$40 to \$45 more per student."

When questioned about the Automobile Registration increase, Pullen said "We have never even charged enough to pay for security patrols in the parking lots, let alone enough to cover lot expansion, snowplowing, and general maintenance."

Pullen noted that the registration fee at Colby has lagged behind that of other Maine Colleges for years. "Bates and Bowdoin have required a \$25 registration fee from their students for some time."

Pullen states that student fees at Colby have always been lower than at other comparable colleges, and even with next year's increases Colby will be among the bottom two or three such institutions with regard to total cost. "Colby's charges and fees have simply lagged behind to a point where they cannot be held down any longer," Pullen said. "Inflation has finally caught up with us."

The outlook for the future presents "a grim picture," according to Pullen. He stressed that "this new break-even budget is necessary to keep up with the rising costs of existing programs. It will not permit the expansion of these programs or the development of new ones. If we are going to do more than we are now doing, we will need more funds."

the echo underground guide to summer jobs

the ins and outs of where to work

martha's vineyard

by Jack Thomas

Martha's Vineyard is one of the most popular summer resort areas for young people in New England. It attracts a summer population estimated at 40,000 people as compared to a year round residency of only 6,000 people. Like all resort areas, Martha's Vineyard has distinct advantages as well as disadvantages.

The most appealing attribute of Martha's Vineyard is its beautiful scenery and abundance of secluded, unspoiled beaches. Unlike Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard is protected from the hordes of tourists who commute from Boston and Providence, by its separation from the mainland. There is a wide variety of summer activities available to the public, of which swimming, tennis, and bicycling are the most popular.

On the negative side, competition for summer jobs is keen, and the cost of living on the Island is high. Most of the jobs available are provided by the restaurants: jobs including waiting tables and bussing dishes. By mid-June all of these jobs are taken, and positions don't open up again until late July and early August.

There is a large demand for professional instruction. Tennis and sailing instructors, qualified life guards, and academic tutors are usually able to find employment by advertising in the local newspaper The Vineyard Gazette. There is also a high demand for chamber maids and private housecleaning. The key to finding a job on Martha's Vineyard is persistence and patience. There is a high enough turnover in jobs so that anyone who really wants employment can usually find it.

Housing is expensive, and nice apartments or houses are difficult to find. Single rooms can be rented for \$25 - \$30 per week. Many of the jobs with restaurants and motels include dormitory accommodations. Food, liquor, and gasoline on the Island are all considerably more expensive than on the mainland, and the opportunities to spend money are so numerous that even the most thrifty will have difficulty conserving funds.

If you're interested in saving money this summer, Martha's Vineyard is probably not for you; however, if you're willing to put up with the usual drawbacks of a resort area, you can spend an enjoyable and memorable summer on Martha's Vineyard.

summer camp

by Alan Taylor

Ah, to work at a summer camp in Maine; what better way to get back to nature and feed yourself to mosquitoes; the cry of a loon echoing over a clear lake, the howling of a child whose entire wardrobe has been flushed down the bath-house toilet, the pine-scented aroma of the great Northern Forest.

As a rule, summer camps are located on lakes in the interior of the state. At the risk of heresy in a college which has "discovered" Camden and Acadia, I will contend that I would prefer to spend a summer by Rangely or Little Sebago Lake rather than the Greater Wellesley North that Bar Harbor is in July. Indeed, the interior lakes are tourist attractions, but because the visitors are fewer and poorer, commercialization is lower keyed and escape into true wilderness is still a

possibility. The water is swimmable and a beer can still be bought in a bar for fifty cents.

The pace of life on a Maine lake is slow compared to life at Colby College or Bar Harbor in the summer. If you enjoy the slower pace you will enjoy working at a camp.

No summer camp is listed in the Fortune 500 and none of the great American tycoons got their start at Camp Gitcheenooma. Most Maine camps do not make a lot of money and none dish much out to the hired help. Most offer room and board, a pittance of spending money and a "great experience in the Maine woods." The financial rewards will not attract you to work in a summer camp. At the risk of swamping the financial aid office, I will leak the information that better money, up to \$100 per week, can be made through work study if you are eligible for financial aid and have a job lined up with a non-profit camp.

I am not the best qualified person to write this article, for my work experience has been at a day camp, a rarity among summer camps. At a day camp you can knock off at 5:00, go home and one six pack later forget that little Joe Schmo hates you for letting his six foot bull snake go. At the best overnight camp



fun and fortune await photo by Peter Secor

an attitude of "We're all in this together" creeps in out of an instinct for survival. Unless you are willing to help your kids put a dozen frogs in the camp nurses medicine chest or build a bonfire in the camp director's office, you will become something of the enemy, the figure of authority who will suppress a lot of the fun. It is inevitable, as kids are in camp determined to do as much as they can get away with while the people that hire you expect to get back a whole camp with no casualties on Labor Day.

You work at a camp to try to make sure that every child you work with has a good time. Kids are unique and special people who offer a challenge that can be thrilling or draining depending on how willing you are to meet them halfway. If they don't like you, be sure you have adequate medical and life insurance. I have spent summers as a camp counselor for the last two years and will probably do so for the next one as well. It has been worthwhile and vastly preferable to working.

boothbay harbor

by Leslie Ramsey

For those of you still looking around for summer employment why not consider a job at a resort along the Maine coast? I can guarantee an enjoyable as well as a lucrative summer. I was lucky enough to find a waitressing job at the Spruce Point Inn in Boothbay Har-

bor — one of several posh resorts that dot the coast. The motto of the Inn reads "Where Comfort dwells and Service excels" and this proves true for the guests as well as the workers.

The advantages of working at the Inn far outweigh the disadvantages. The one major disadvantage was that all the help works seven days a week, so those of us who occasionally like to get away from it all and take it easy can't, however, there is enough to see in the Boothbay Harbor region itself to eliminate the need for lengthy expeditions.

The Spruce Point Inn hires mostly college students and we all lived and dined at the Inn. We formed a tight little community that worked and played together as you would expect. We were well paid and treated nicely. Among the dining room help, all tips were pooled, eliminating competition. The help was allowed free use of the swimming pools and tennis courts and we were invited Inn sponsored dances.

Boothbay Harbor comes alive during the summer, so while I was there "help wanted" ads appeared throughout the summer on establishment doors frequently. People come and go so it is easy enough to get a job at any time during the summer. Housing is not difficult to find nor is it expensive — just look through The Boothbay Gazette for "housemates wanted . . ."

What kind of tangible advice can I give as to how to get a job at a resort? I heard about the Spruce Point Inn through a friend. I wrote the Inn for an application in February and in April I was hired sight unseen, having no waitressing experience. Unfortunately, not many people are so lucky.

I would say that the best tactic, if possible, is to visit in person the businesses in Boothbay in mid-June when the season is just beginning. This practice would apply to any resort area you choose.

Frequently, the resort is short of help at the opening of the season, and so it is the best time to be around, checking out the possibilities.

waterville

by Cilla Bondy

Waterville in the summer is very different from the frozen wasteland we see the rest of the year. I spent the summer of '76 here working at Waterville Municipal Pool, as a swimming teacher and lifeguard I had daily contact with many local people including hundreds of kids. By the end of the summer my New York accent was gone and I felt like a part of the community.

For those of you who have considered spending this summer here, I have a few suggestions: living arrangements are probably best made by finding Colby people already living downtown who won't be here. Our experiences with different landlords were good because they like to have someone living in an apartment that would otherwise be empty for 3 months.

The Belgrade Lakes offer many possibilities for places to live but these must be hunted for and are not convenient for anyone without a car. The Belgrades also offer job possibilities at camps, restaurants, and cottages. Here again the only way to find the job is to travel around and look for it. Jobs around Waterville do not seem plentiful although some do exist. The variety may seem extremely limited but you have to keep in mind that it's not much better anywhere else.

Waterville does not get any closer to Boston in June than it is in January, it's just safer and easier to get there. We found that working a full

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foreign affairs forum

Should the US establish diplomatic relations with mainland China?

by Chih Chien Hsu

Ever since former President Nixon's visit to Mainland China in 1972, debate has continued over whether or when the U.S. should establish diplomatic relations with the Communist regime in Peking, and in the process sever the long standing relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan.

In recent years, most American public opinion seems to favor this move. Its supporters contend

... such hostile actions are typical of the Chinese Communists' attitudes toward the US in the past 20 years. . .

that at the present time, Communist China serves as a counterbalance that keeps the Soviet Union's expansionism in check. They also claim that Communist China is a major world "power" and that it would be to the United States' advantage to have "friendly" relations with such a power. There are also those who want to make a large profit from what they think will be a large market in the 800 million people of Mainland China. But such arguments are based either on wishful thinking or distorted facts.

The Chinese Communists have never looked favorably toward the U.S., whether in the past or at present. They consider the U.S. to be the worst imperialist nation and have criticized and actively opposed almost all U.S. policies everywhere around the world. Two very recent examples of this hostility are the Vietnam "peace" Accord and the Mayaguez incident.

During former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's negotiations with the North Vietnamese in Paris, he flew to Peking and got the Chinese Communists to agree to put pressure on the North Vietnamese to accept the accords and to promise not to assist them in any future invasion of the South. But, as is now known, they never stopped supplying the North Vietnamese with the military equipment that led to the fall of South Vietnam to the communist forces in April of 1975. Less than a month later, the communist Khmer Rouge of Cambodia seized the privately owned American ship, the Mayaguez. Before former President Ford ordered the use of force to retrieve the ship, the U.S. sent numerous messages to the Chinese Communists through the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, urging them to help solve the crisis. None of the messages were answered. All that the U.S. got in return was a string of official

statements that blasted the U.S. for supposedly trying to invade Cambodia. Such hostile actions are typical of the Chinese Communists' attitudes toward the U.S. in the past 20 years.

Therefore, it is exceedingly unlikely that Peking would heed American advice on its relations with the Soviet Union. If they want closer ties with the Soviets, which is highly unlikely, they will do it whether or not there is an American Embassy in Peking.

Even if the U.S. could influence Peking's Soviet policy, there is little the Chinese Communists can do to counter Moscow. Militarily, Communist China is not nearly the world power that many assume it to be. It's true that they have exploded a series of nuclear bombs in the past decade, but from all indications, they are barely able to launch them beyond their own borders. It's also true that they have the largest land army in the world but in numbers only. As far as equipment is concerned, they are far inferior to all the other major powers. *The New York Times* recently stated that Communist China is "preparing for a war in the 70's with the equipment of the 50's." Their Air Force and Navy is even more primitive. But despite the fact that both strategically and militarily the U.S. has little to gain from diplomatic ties with Peking, there are still those who want such ties because they think it will promote U.S. - China trade.

... even on the economic front the US can expect little benefit from ties with Communist China.

Ever since the days of the American "Open Door" policy towards China in the early 1900's, traders and businessmen have dreamed of getting rich fast by cashing in on China's vast market. But what are the realities of the 1970's? In 1974, U.S. - Communist China trade totaled about 935 million. In 1975, the total declined to only about 450 million, a drop of almost 500 million. The projection for 1976 indicates that it will drop even lower. During the same period, American trade with Taiwan, which is roughly 1/200 the size of Mainland China in area and 1/50 the size in population, increased from 3 billion in 1974 to 4.5 billion in 1975 and a projected 5.5 billion for 1976. So even on the economic front the U.S. can expect little benefit from ties with Commun-

ist China.

So it appears that the United States would gain almost nothing from establishing diplomatic relations with Peking, whether political or economic. But not only would the U.S. gain little, it stands to lose a great deal. The United States would lose its friendly (though admittedly strained in recent years) relations with the Republic of China on

... the United States would gain almost nothing from establishing diplomatic relations with Peking

Taiwan. That is one of Communist China's pre-conditions for full diplomatic ties. The Republic of China's government has also said that it would be compelled to sever relations with any nation that establish such ties with Communist China for it still considers itself to be the "sole legal government of all China."

Another pre-condition Communist China has set is that the United States break its mutual defence treaty with the Republic of China. This treaty has little actual significance for after the U.S. experience in Vietnam, it is unlikely that the U.S. would get actively involved in another foreign war. Moreover, Taiwan is able to defend itself in case of attack. But breaking the treaty can have severe consequences for the U.S. around the world. The U.S. has similar treaties with many nations around the world, notably Japan and the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) countries. Many American allies would seriously question the reliability of a U.S. treaty if the one with the Republic of China is scraped especially if it is done under pressure from a third party.

In the past decade, we have seen a steady decline in American prestige all over the world. This has been especially true in Asia. Whatever one's view may be on the Vietnam war, the fact remains that since the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, many of the non-communist nations in the area have abandoned the United States as an ally. The U.S. has lost all its bases in Thailand and will soon lose its bases in the Philippines. Taiwan is one of the few places in which the U.S. still has an ally. The United States should realize that it is time to strengthen its ties with friends at the expense of its foes and not the other way around.

jobs

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week left us with no desire to take off for the big city.

Maine has an infinite amount of beautiful places to go within easy driving distance of Waterville. Bar Harbor, Acadia National Park, Camden, Rockport and lots of other towns on the coast are worth seeing and exploring.

For those of you who need "culture" there is the Theater at Monmouth that performs Shakespeare and other productions. The Lakewood Theater in Skowhegan also does shows all summer that feature big names and are very well done. Classical music concerts are free at New England Music Camp and are fun and relaxing in the open bowl overlooking Snow Pond. Of course there are other events such as the 4th of July party at the airport and maybe a town party or two in the concourse.

Waterville is a great town in the summer. It's hot during the day and cool at night. There are always things to do somewhere if you don't mind a drive. Even Colby looks different. The grass is green, the flowers are beautiful, and there is a distinct lack of beer cans. The spa is open and somehow Lovejoy looks almost friendly when you aren't late to a class or cutting one.

If you thrive on cities, then Waterville is


no place to be, but if you enjoy smaller towns cleaner air, lakes, farms, and some really good people, then Waterville and the surrounding area can provide all that and more.

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Friedman Tonight:

Is China A Capitalist State?

Prof. Edward Friedman of the University of Wisconsin will speak tonight on the question, "Is China A Capitalist State?" The lecture is at 7:30 pm in Lovejoy 215.

Edward Friedman is an Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and an author of numerous works on China. He is an expert on Chinese Communist foreign and domestic policy and in 1969 was the first China specialist to predict that the People's Republic of China would be interested in establishing a relationship with the United States even without the prior settlement of the Taiwan question. His speech will be an analysis of the People's Republic of China in terms of Maoist ideology. Friedman is a very dynamic speaker and has offered to accept questions on any topic relating to China following the speech.

ECHO

Continued from page one

part of the century, cigarette companies began to make an advertising foray into college newspapers. The lavish full-page advertisements allowed the ECHO to expand from four to six or eight pages.

Funding remains a problem for the ECHO even now. Because the money that each student pays for his subscription goes into the Student Association allocation, the Student Association essentially has the ECHO by the purse strings. Although it never has occurred, Stu-A could conceivably withhold funds from the paper, in reaction to criticism from the ECHO or in judgement of the paper's quality - or lack thereof.

In the tradition of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, editors of the ECHO have bucked local administrative, faculty and even student opinion from the outset. In 1890, Editor Franklin Johnson, convinced of the need for a reform of the athletic association, rallied student opinion to the cause. Alfred K. Chapman, Editor of the ECHO in 1924-25, presented one of the most dramatic examples of ECHO iconoclasm in the entire history of the paper. It seems that around the turn of the century, a Colby chapter of a national secret society called Theta Nu Epsilon made its presence felt on campus. It was known, Marriner tells us, as a "booze society, although its members were probably bigger boasters than drinkers." Not content with the joys of the keg, TNE, in an attempt to dominate college affairs, enlisted secret members from each fraternity. Although others at Colby tried to halt the activities of the society, it was Chapman and his fellow editors who finally brought the hammer down. The ECHO proceeded to publish the names of known members of TNE, and demanded editorially that the organization be banned. Although Chapman was anonymously threatened, the faculty took action and TNE virtually disappeared from the campus.

Assistant to the President Richard Dyer recalls that an editor of the ECHO once roused the anger of local people, trustees and even risked the loss of financial support for the college by supporting Franklin D. Roosevelt in one of his re-election bids during the thirties. The editor, Roland Gammon, apparently called for FDR's re-election on the editorial page, at a time when Colby was in desperate need of funds, and when democrats in Maine could be practically counted on one hand. Phone calls and letters from irate alumni and backers of the college poured in, but neither Gammons nor the paper were obstructed by the administration in any way. According to Marriner, the ECHO is one of a very few college newspapers that has never been suspended or suppressed...Colby officials have never tried to control or censor the college newspaper, but have only asked its editors to be responsible for the accuracy of their statements.

College credit for working on the ECHO was granted to the editor of the paper in 1920, but due to various continuing squabbles among the faculty regarding supervision and approval of the editors, the six academic credits were taken away in 1928. In the past decade, the idea of credit for ECHO editors or of a journalism course in conjunction with the paper, has been reintroduced, but, for the time being, the ECHO continues to be published by, as Marriner puts it, "a few devoted students willing to sacrifice time and even marks to get out the paper."

Eustis Plaque Stolen

Sometime between Saturday morning and Monday morning, the large plaque beside the front entrance of the Eustis building was stolen.

The plaque which was estimated to value between \$200 and \$300, commemorated Arthur Gayland Eustis, Treasurer at Colby from 1937 to 1950, for his outstanding work at the college during its move to Mayflower Hill.

Although Colby security officials do not as yet have any clues concerning the theft, they suspect that it was a prank and are hopeful that the plaque will eventually show up.

Hogendorn to Inaugurate Grossman Chair

As the first recipient of the Grossman Professor of Economics, Jan S. Hogendorn will speak in Given Auditorium on Wednesday, May 5, at 8:00 p.m. The title of the lecture will be "Economics through the Oeil-de-Boeuf."

The Grossman chair was announced last November by President Strider following the confirmation of Hogendorn's appointment by the Board of Trustees. The chair honors trustee Nissie Grossman a 1932 graduate of Colby from Wellesley, Mass., in recognition of his dedicated service to the college.

As The Grossman Professor of Economics, Hogendorn will deliver an annual public lecture on a current economic issue of significance with particular reference to its possible impact on public policy.

A specialist in African economic history and development, Hogendorn has concentrated his research on the development of northern Nigeria and the economic history of slavery and the slave trade. International economics and comparative economic systems are his other major academic interests.

Before coming to Colby in 1966, he taught economics at Boston University and held a fellowship at the Harvard University Law School.

Born in Lahaina, Hawaii in 1937, Hogendorn is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Wesleyan University and received his M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from the London School of Economics where he studied under Fulbright and Danforth (Kent) fellowships.

He has been a Ford Foundation visiting professor at Robert College (Bogazici University) in Istanbul, Turkey and taught in 1974-75 at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria, under a Fulbright - Hayes lectureship. He has received research grants from the American Philosophical Association, the Social Science Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Science Foundation.

Among Hogendorn's essays, articles and other published works is a book, to be published during the coming year, "The Origins of Nigerian Peanut Exporting." He is co-editing with colleague Prof. Henry Gemery "The Uncommon Market. Essays in the Economic History of the Atlantic Slave Trade."

Steel Industry to be Defended



John F. Heinz will defend trade tariffs and quotas for domestic steel.

A representative from the steel industry will speak at Colby in rebuttal to a Gabrielson lecture by economist Walter Adams. Mr. John F. Heinz, special assistant to the vice-president in public affairs for Bethlehem Steel, will be speaking on "Tariff Protection for the Steel Industry" on Thursday, May 5, at 3:00 pm in Lovejoy 215.

Heinz's response will be directed towards Adams' criticisms of the domestic steel industry requests for trade tariffs and quotas. Adams speech on February 17 emphasized the abolition of unnecessary protective trade restrictions which he felt would interrupt the prices of the markets. Mr. Heinz contacted the Department of Economics at Colby earlier this semester to present the steel industry's side of the story.

An A-V Overview -- Bassett On The 30's

Prof. Charles Bassett will present an audio-visual overview of the American 30's on Sunday, May 1, at 2:00 p.m. in Given Auditorium. The title of the presentation is "Cultural Perspectives on the Great Depression." Using some 200 slides and over thirty tape recordings, the lecture seeks to inject life into the history and culture that was the Great Depression.

The economics of the Great Crash are best embodied in the effect of poverty and fear on a whole generation of Americans. Hear from the Bonus Marchers, the desperate farmers, the embattled workers trying to organize the auto industry. Hear Woody Guthrie on the Great Dust Storm of 1935. Listen to Depression ballads.

But also hear the voices of hope -- Franklin Roosevelt -- and fear -- Adolph Hitler. Listen in on Huey Long and Fiorello LaGuardia, Wendell Wilkie and Benito Mussolini.

Watch the Hindenberg crash and Edward VIII abdicate. Talk about writing, painting, architecture, sports, the New England hurricane of 1938, and the Dionne quintuplets. Hear the music of the Big Bands, see the stars of memorable films, and eavesdrop on the radio programs of the decade.

Observe the approach of World War II, with the concluding cataclysm of Pearl Harbor.

The presentation, then, makes its audience aware of the multi-faceted nature of one of America's most memorable decades. All who experience it will be aware of the ways in which the Great Depression still haunts the American consciousness in the 1970's.

The presentation was given several times at Colby in the summer and fall of 1975. Its most recent showing was at the University of Minnesota on March 30, when it keynoted a series of lectures on the Great Depression sponsored by the American Studies Program at the University of Minnesota.

Special Election on Friday

A special election will be held on Friday, April 29 for the position of Vice-President of the class of 1979. Voting will take place at lunch and dinner in all dining halls. Candidates are Barbara Croft, Linda Frechette, and Bill Muller. Statements were received from candidates Frechette and Muller.

Linda Frechette is seeking the vice-presidency with the confidence that she is fully prepared to accept the responsibilities it will entail. She feels that her enthusiasm for the class of '79 enhances her qualifications for the office.

Frechette believes in class unity wholeheartedly; she plans to help coordinate various class functions which will enable fellow classmates to get better acquainted. She feels that her willingness to devote time and energy clearly demonstrates her optimism regarding future class activities.

Frechette firmly believes that familiarity within the class itself will undoubtedly strengthen the underlying sense of closeness throughout the entire Colby community.

Bill Muller states that, "Until the recent elections for Junior Class officers, the class's activities were negligible. With the new officers, one party has been scheduled already. There is no reason why the Junior Class cannot add even further to the social life next year."

Muller continues, "Any large number of people with strong, imaginative leadership can accomplish a great deal. I feel that I will be able to work well with the present officers to provide that leadership."

Nearly \$3,000 for Spring Carnival

Academic Life Chairperson Mike Scott announced at Tuesday's Stu-A meeting that he feels the EPC will not deal with any substantive policy matters until after the Graduation Requirements Subcommittee issues its report in November. The Student Association Executive Committee also approved the Spring Carnival budget and dealt with a number of other issues.

A LOOK AT SENIOR SCHOLARS

by Kathleen Keegan

If the signs for senior scholar presentations have aroused your curiosity as to exactly what a senior scholar is, and the five-liner definition in the catalogue didn't satisfy you, here is an attempt to explain it.

The Senior Scholar Program offers the student a chance to do sustained scholarly work on the undergraduate level. Originally the idea was to simulate a graduate school situation with close interaction with a professor in a specific academic area.

The student receives six credit hours (each semester) senior year to pursue a project which has been approved by the Senior Scholars Committee. The work can be a dissertation involving research, a creation of a *tangible* work of art, or a data collecting project which results in a paper.

The topics can be of a wide range and in any discipline. At the end of the senior year, the scholar must give a public presentation of his/her work. Senior year Jan Plan can be used if the student chooses but it is not mandatory.

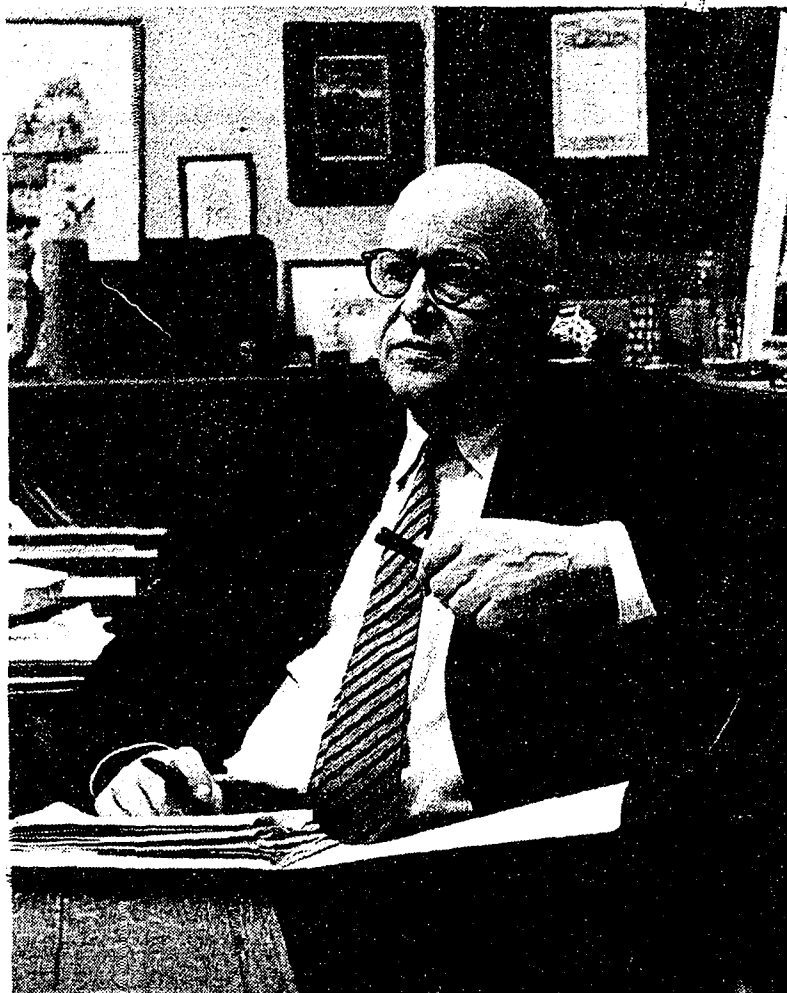
The program is flexible in terms of the projects, but certain guidelines must be followed. Applicants must have a tutor to sponsor the project and the approval of the chairperson of the specific department. These two people along with another faculty member chosen by the student, comprise the tutorial committee which grades the project. The project must be proposed to the Senior Scholar Committee in the spring of junior year. This committee reviews the applications, interviews the applicants, then votes on whether the project is valid as "scholarly work." Normally there are ten senior scholars each year.

The most vital aspect of the Senior Scholars Program is the close relationship between the tutor and the student. This gives the student the opportunity to create a more personal intellectual relationship than he/she could receive in the classroom situation. It also gives the student the chance to explore areas beyond the curriculum at Colby.

In the past, Senior Scholar projects have included research in the sciences, poetry, conducting symphonies, artistic work (the murals in the Spa are brought to you by a senior scholar), to name just a few.

If you are interested in the Senior Scholar Program, you should begin to develop ideas about your project during junior year. A junior year Jan Plan in a related field might be helpful, particularly in determining whether or not you can work with your tutor. You should then be alert for the notices about the application process in the spring.

The program is strongly recommended for those who wish to extend their interests beyond the normal scope in a gratifying educational experience.



Poet David McCord To Speak At Theatre Dedication

Poet and essayist David McCord will be speaking at the dedication of the new Strider Theatre preceeding a student performance of *Othello* this Saturday evening April 30, at 8:00pm.

David McCord has published numerous books including several volumes of light verse for which he has achieved world recognition. His first volume was published in 1926, entitled *Oddly Enough*. He is also the author of many highly regarded essays.

Most noted in McCord's poetry is his wit, wisdom, and warmth in observing everyday life. One of his oft quoted couplets was written while dining at a restaurant, in a frustrated attempt to gain the attention of the waiter:

*By and by
God caught his eye.*

A major portion of McCord's work has centered on poems for children. He believes that they are naturally attuned to the rhythms of living and have a natural feeling for the proper words. He says that they lose it too soon when "someone tries to teach them the mechanics of verse." One of his short poems for children is "Cocoon":

*The little catapillar creeps
Awbile before in silk it sleeps
It sleeps awbile before it dies
And that's the end of three good tries.*

McCord feels that his greatest poem may be "Poet Always Next But One," which earned him the Benet Medal. A portion of it reads:

*American poet next but one.
This is what we have done
To this your fathers won:
This is the nightmare-- what the physicists
Call surface tension Or perhaps excess invention.
In the corrected phrase, the plastic age
In plastics, the electric age of spasms,
Age of the international nervous breakdown
Age of premature remorse and postponed joy.
American poet next but one,
The sands in the glasses run;
Brighter will shine your sun.*

SIMESSO ELECTED SENIOR SPEAKER

Resulting from the elections held last week, Awetu Simesso has been chosen by the Senior class to be the class speaker at Commencement.

Simesso has previously been lauded for his oratory talents. In 1973, he was awarded the first prizes in the Hamlin and Goodwin Speaking contests, and in 1976 he took second place in the Goodwin and the Levine contests. This year, he was awarded first prize in the Levine contest.

He has also appeared in numerous theatrical performances at Colby including *A School For Scandal*, *The Beggar's Opera*, and *Lower Depths*. He is most recently known to the performing arts community for his role as King Herod in *Jesus Christ Superstar* this past January. Currently, Simesso plays the lead in *Othello*.

Simesso was awarded "Freshman of the Year" in 1974. He has also been a member of the Plannin Committee of the Board of Trustees for two years as well as a member of the Foreign Students Admissions Committee this year.

Grants For

'Understanding'

The Institute of International Education today announced the official opening of the 1978-79 competition for grants for graduate study or research abroad in academic fields and for profession training in the creative and performing arts. It is expected that approximately 550 awards to 50 countries will be available for the 1978-79 academic year.

The purpose of these grants is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries through the exchange of persons, knowledge and skills. They are provided under the terms of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act) and by foreign governments, universities and private donors.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at the time of application, who will generally hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent before the beginning date of the grant and, in most cases, will be proficient in the language of the host country. Except for certain specific awards, candidates may not hold the Ph.D. at the time of application. Candidates for 1978-79 are ineligible for a grant to a country if they have been doing graduate work or conducting research in that country during the academic year 1977-78.

Creative and performing artists are not required to have a bachelor's degree, but they must have four years of professional study or equivalent experience. Social work applicants must have at least two years of professional experience after the Master of Social Work degree candidates in medicine must have an M.D. at the time of application.

Selection is based on the academic and/or professional record of the applicant, the validity and feasibility of the proposed study plan, the applicant's language preparation and personal qualifications. Preference is given to candidates who have not had prior opportunity for extended study or residence abroad.

Information and application material may be obtained from Prof. Jean Bundy, Fulbright Program Adviser at Colby who is located in L409-G with office hours daily from 9:00 to 10:00. The deadline for submission of applications to Prof. Bundy is October 15.

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sports

Martinez Posts Another Victory

by Steve Roy

Colby fireballing ace Rene Martinez posted his third straight victory in as many decisions on the 19th of this month when he stopped UNH, 6-4. The Wildcats came back in the nightcap to win, 5-3. The weekend doubleheader at home against Nichols was cancelled due to wet grounds, and the home contest against rival Bowdoin was postponed from Monday to Tuesday. Coombs Field was the site of 23 runs scored that day as the Bowdies triumphed, 15-8.

Martinez evened Colby's record at 4-4 when he stopped a good UNH club on seven hits while striking out eight and walking four. He was never in trouble until the home half of the seventh when UNH scored once and had threating runs on base. But Martinez finished strong to strike out a batter and end the game.

Colby jumped on started and loser Charlie Jones for four runs in the first inning. Bobby Clarke walked and was advanced to third when Paul Spillane reached on a two-base error. Phil McCarthy singled to score Clarkie and Eddie Ciampa followed with a three-bagger to score two more. He scored when Buck Buchanan delivered a single.

The Mules scored what proved to be the winning run the following inning. Freshmen Tom Haggerty and Artie Sullivan both singled, and Haggerty scored thanks to two wild pitches.

An insurance run was added for Martinez in the sixth when Bruce Anacleto doubled, advanced to third on another wild pitch, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Haggerty.

McCarthy, with two singles, was the only repeat hitter in the game.

Colby managed to outwit their opponents, 8-7, in the nightcap, but found themselves on the short end of a 5-3 score at the end of the game.

Gerry Skinder hurled four innings and one-third before being relieved by Bob Keefe. Two bunt singles by UNH and two Colby errors did the bulk of the damage as the Wildcats only had three earned runs.

Spillane was Colby's only repeat hitter with a double and single, and McCarthy and Buchanan had RBI singles.

On Tuesday, Bowdoin took advantage of 12 bases on balls, two 3-run homers by Mark Butterfield, and four Colby errors to emerge victorious.

Reid Cassidy and Bob Keefe could only hurl an inning between them before making way for Gerry Skinder who hurled seven strong innings. He struck out seven batters and at one point had retired ten men in order but he became tired and Tom Whittier pitched the final frame.

The only bright spots for Colby were provided by Paul Spillane who belted two home runs (5 RBI's), and by designated hitter Dave Harvey who homered and doubled. Artie Sullivan also chipped in two singles while stealing two bases and scoring two runs, and Phil McCarthy had an RBI single.

So, with half the season completed Colby sports a 4-6 record headed by Martinez's 3-0 record and an ERA of 3.0. In his 24 innings pitched he has 28 strike outs and only 8 bases on balls.

The offense primarily has been supplied by freshman standout Artie Sullivan (16-38 for a .421 BA, 9 stolen bases, 3 triples) and by sophomore catcher Paul Spillane (12-32 for a .375 BA, 12 RBI's, 5 doubles, 2 home runs). Freshman Bruce Anacleto follows with a .333 BA (11-33). Next is senior Bobby Clarke at .314 and junior Phil McCarthy at an even .300.

The Mules were home to face Maine yesterday with Martinez on the mound and are home on Saturday for a twin bill against Tufts. Game time is noon. They are also home on Monday for a 3:00 contest with Bates.

TRACK

Healey Outstanding

by Aaron Lebenger

On a drizzly, cold, rainy morning last Saturday, the Colby Track Team traveled to Brunswick to face perennially powerful Bowdoin and a revamped Amherst squad.

Bowdoin won the meet, dominating the running events with its fine sprinters and deep corps of distance runners, while the Lord Jeffs showed why they are probably the most improved team in the conference by beating Colby one year after the Mules beat them on their home turf.

The weather was the largest factor in the meet causing generally sub-par performances. Bowdoin has an excellent tartan track that does not become a sea of mud in inclement weather, however it does become slick and treacherous. An Amherst pole vaulter slipped on his takeoff during his first practice jump and seriously injured his back. Although not hospitalized, he is out for the duration of the spring. After this, the word for the field events was caution. This especially hurt the Colby team which was unfamiliar with the surface.

The Mules were shut-out in seven events, mostly due to a lack of depth. Colby took four first places to Amherst's three, but had only six second and thirds to Amherst's fifteen. Bowdoin won by taking eleven firsts and the remaining places and shows.

Paul Kazilonis won the high jump. John Crispin won the pole vault at 13' 6". Ron Paret easily won the javelin with Brian Denney getting third. Frosh Jon Bees had the greatest day of his track career, recording a lifetime best in the mile of 4:29 to get third behind two other runners who also ran lifetime bests that day.

Less than an hour later he came back for a personal record in the half mile. Not to be outdone, class of '80 Dan Ossoff ran the grueling three mile in a lifetime best of 15:17 against some of the best distance men in the state.

But the biggest news of the day was Rick Healey who only recently picked up the discus to help the teams and got second with a fine throw of 131'. More importantly and significantly, Healey had the best performance of anyone on any of the three teams that day with a superb hammer throw of 174'4". This puts Healey into firm contention in the national rankings. He is continuing to improve and with the national championships still a month away.

Colby's last meet of the season is next Saturday at Bates in the Maine State Invitational.

RUGBY

The Underwood Invitational

by Rod Marshall

Regrettably, the Rugby Team feels a little pompous this week — somewhat like those perennial snots down in Brunswick — but with good reason. The Muses inspired us and the quick response and generosity of Athletic Director McGee (with Buildings and Grounds) got the First Annual E. Underwood Tournament off to a grand start. (E. gave us our green and gold team colors) Through all the confetti and fanfare — the crowds were estimated at between 100 and 200,000 — there could be seen brand new goal posts on an impeccably lined field! Luckily, our pomposity is not limited to simply bringing off this grand fete.

Both U Maine and Bowdoin arrived on the warm but overcast Saturday with intentions of thrashing the young but thoroughly nasty Colby Rugby Club. But Colby would have none of it and put fear into the hearts of both of their opponents with ominous stares and ferocious snarls. In the first match against U Maine, Colby's fifteen immediately let the game open wide — there was kicking and chasing from hell to breakfast.

Pathetically, Colby's tough young team got suckered. Colby's strength is in slugging it out with tight ball control and not in the speedster finesse of open-field manouvers. The incredible power and tooth-crunching determination of the pack won a lot of good, clean ball in the scrum and rucks, (Rucks: informal pushing and gonging by both team's forwards for possession of the ball), but the team could nothold the action tight. Vicious Gary Devoe, in a fine individual effort, threw two fakes and a sidestep to find open field... but he lost his kneecap in the last fake. He is presently suffering from dangling-tendon disease. Those two nasties, Richard Sinapi and Dave Vivian met similar fates and Colby came out embittered and short-handed. U Maine had eeked it out.

The second match was over quick: Bowdoin tore apart U Maine 24 to 6.

The furious Colby team was ready for the finale. Bowdoin had trounced U Maine, but Colby was cursing and throwing shots indiscriminately (three beer kegs were punctured and a '67 Valiant was scrapped). By God the ball handling was tight — from the kick off until the final whistle. The team could do no wrong. The Bowdoin pack did not want to know when a scrum was called and their backs were in tears. Crane, Muller and Desbois all cruised in for scores, but the trucking Jerry Teevan put in three (count 'em 3) tries. That high-speed tank, Lenny Sauter, had to be dowsed with beer to slow his adrenalin. When the smoke cleared, the exhausted Colby scrum was wallowing in imaginary mud. Their bloody and bruised bodies glowed with a 36-0 shut-out.

In the grand finale, a second Colby side took after a second U Maine side. Colby again had the over-powering psyche and stamina, (excepting those wallowers from the last game), and U Maine was in the dust. Nick Jans kicked up quite a storm, followed by rausted Charlie Jacobs for the field goal and Colby rolled on. (Better than Haight in '68)

All of the sides had their victories, but we know which are sweetest. And beer, that great equalizer, moved us all to songs of more basic conquests.

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s p o r t s

katz meows

by Evan Katz

COLBY COACHES HIRED FOR WRONG REASONS ???

There is a considerable amount of talk around Colby that in recent years several men's varsity coaches have been hired with their potential to assist in football coaching in mind rather than their ability to coach the full-time sport for which they were hired.

Student-athletes and others have voiced concern that some coaches lack sufficient expertise or full-time dedication to their primary sport.

Some state that in some cases this is caused by a hiring policy that puts too much emphasis on their background in football. Others question the fact that many varsity coaches have graduated from Colby or University of Maine, thereby limiting their background.

Of course, examination of Colby's football record in recent years won't give credence to the football background theory, but chronic problems in other sports that surface periodically or upon coaching changes have raised questions by athletes and others in the Colby community.

The problem may be a figment of several persons' imaginations, but then again it may not.

A thorough look at the broad range of hiring policies in the athletic department may yield some interesting findings.

.....

A tip of the cap to Dean of Students Earl Smith for revising his original restrictions on recreational areas around campus.

His decree of last Friday was unrealistic, impractical, and unenforceable. It would have made recreating around the Quad, in Frat Row, or beside Averill a violation of the posted regulations.

His Monday revisions reflected a much more realistic outlook as the bans in the aforementioned areas were lifted. Only the ban on activities on the Chapel lawn seems to impose hardships on the ballplaying populace at Colby. And the restrictions on using the library lawn may hinder frisbee throwing Colby students.

The only major problem that the restrictions seem to impose is their enforceability. Can you imagine Serpico chasing froflph enthusiasts off the library lawn telling them they must eliminate several holes of their 18-hole froflph course?

.....

Baseball is a game of streaks. Individual players are intermittently hot and cold. When several teammates hit hot streaks simultaneously their club invariably wins a bundle of games.

Obviously, if the same players get nostalgic and do their own rendition of the '62 Mets their team will suffer.

Over the course of a 162-game schedule every major league team will look unbeatable during their win streaks and disgraceful in losing six of seven or 10 of 12 games.

The 1977 New York Yankees are a case in point, even at this early juncture.

After an embarrassingly slow start the Gotham Gorillas have rebounded with authority, bearing no resemblance to the pitiful Yankees that lost eight of their first ten games.

However, it must be pointed out that in the short run, one or two weeks, winning and losing streaks mean very little.

During the season protracted peaks and valleys will play a much more central role in determining eventual division winners.

For example, the Milwaukee Brewers or Minnesota Twins may find themselves fighting for their respective divisional leads in late June or early July only to lose 35 of their next 50 games to drop out of sight.

Conversely, the Red Sox or California Angels may

Union Wants to Leave NESCAC

by Evan Katz

A flurry of Watergate-like activity at Union College has temporarily halted that school's move to leave the New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC) and abandon its Division II hockey status for a Division I berth.

In mid-April Union's Board of Trustees met at the Schenectady, New York college to discuss the future of the school's hockey and athletic programs as they relate to NESCAC membership and NCAA divisional status.

According to Craig Carlson, Union's acting Athletic Director, a decision did not come forth from that meeting.

"The college has made no decision concerning its affiliation with NESCAC or the Division I issue," he reported. "It appears that the college will arrive at a decision some time in June. The outcome is very much undecided at this time."

New revelations, with much broader implications than the NESCAC violation that Union hockey coach Ned Harkness was cited for in mid-March, have surfaced in recent weeks.

These events have severely complicated the decisions which the college must make.

On March 15 Harkness was suspended for perjurying himself before Union President Thomas Bonner and violating a NESCAC regulation which stipulates that members' coaches cannot visit the home of prospective students.

Harkness was reinstated by the college's Board of Trustees two weeks later on March 30, with the college announcing that "the hockey program of Union College as conducted to date has been inspiring and helpful at all constituencies of the college."

The tone of that statement reflected President Bonner's and the Board's willingness to look towards the brighter aspects of Harkness' two-year regime -- a 44-5-1 record, and a 6-4 loss to Merrimack College in the 1977 ECAC Division II finals.

However, Athletic Director Carlson acknowledged that President Bonner "has dealt with Mr. Harkness in a private way."

The Board of Trustees has also recommended that Union give notice that it intends to withdraw from NESCAC, a necessary prerequisite before securing Harkness' desired Division I status.

It appeared that the irregularities surrounding the Union hockey program had been cleared up and the school's intention to jump from NESCAC and to Di-

vision I would proceed with minimal resistance around campus.

President Bonner and the Board of Trustees supported these moves, and a student poll found that 60% of those responding felt Union should move to Division I.

However, two days before the Harkness reinstatement the first in a series of three incidents that have added new dimensions to the controversy surrounding the hockey program was revealed.

The BOSTON GLOBE reported that on March 28, Union admissions director Jay Shupe admitted to "tampering with the docketts (the admissions conference cards) of a freshman member of the hockey team." He was suspended effective May 1, and submitted his resignation.

At the same time, the GLOBE article said, a documented letter sent to President Bonner by Williams President John Chandler (who reported Harkness' original NESCAC violation) circulated around the Union campus. The letter alleged that Harkness had not only lied about his April, 1976 recruiting violation but had also gotten other persons to help cover up the transgression for which he was eventually suspended.

The third event, which took place just before the Board of Trustees' mid-April meeting involved a faculty member of the Union admissions committee charging President Bonner with pressuring the admissions office.

The GLOBE article said the faculty member charged "Bonner with applying pressure on the admissions department to accept certain hockey players with inferior board scores."

Bonner denied the charge, calling it "baloney," said the GLOBE.

"It's a very unhappy situation," said a Union faculty member quoted in the GLOBE. "A month ago (mid-March) the college looked like a cinch to get out of NESCAC with minimal resistance on campus.

That is changed now. In light of the events surrounding the Harkness suspension and the admissions scandal, people who were either neutral or adamant about leaving NESCAC are having second thoughts."

With more than a month until final decisions regarding Union's athletic affiliations are made, the college community will have more than adequate time to ponder the events of the past seven weeks.

They'll have to decide if big-time college hockey and its accompanying publicity expectations, frustrations, and headaches can co-exist with the small, liberal arts, academically oriented atmosphere that has been Union's hallmark for over 150 years.

Chris Pesek was awarded honorable mention for the Division II All East Team. The Women's Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association determines the team on the basis of a point total for the 1977 season.

At the ski team's break-up dinner Chris Pesek was selected as captain for next year's alpine team. The cross country captain will be Barb Neal.

play .500 ball until mid-June and then win forty of their next 60 games to challenge their divisional leaders.

The real winners and losers in a baseball season emerge slowly, demonstrating their talents or ineptitudes over a three, four, or five-month span.

Therefore, no team is unjustifiably included or excluded from post-season play as in professional hockey or basketball. That makes the six month season and ensuing playoffs and World Series so meaningful.

.....

While watching Lloyd Free devastate the Celtics last Friday night I had to wonder if the man is mortal. If scientists can isolate his instinct for finding the hoop, they'll make radar obsolete.

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s p o r t s

LACROSSE FINDS TROUBLE

by Peter Goodnow

So far this season, the varsity Lacrosse team has had its troubles getting untracked. Last week the Mules dropped two more contests, the first was to the UMO Black Bears, 14-8, and the second to Babson, 12-4. These losses make Colby's record 0 - 4.

The loss to Maine was a puzzling one, last year the Mules were able to handle UMO easily in both contests. Any experienced observer will say that, position by position, Colby has more talent this year. But the Mules let UMO build up a big lead while playing in an almost lackadaisical fashion. In the second half (the last quarter in particular) Colby came alive and started playing good fundamental lacrosse, however, it was a case of the cliché, "too little too late."

At Babson, the Mules were up against another highly-ranked Division II opponent. Babson pretty much controlled the tempo of the game, and the contest was never really in doubt. The offensive star of the game was freshman midfielder Tim Cameron, who scored all four goals.

Although it is still too early in the season to make any conclusions, Colby needs a win to get itself going. Two good notes, first-string goalie Dave "Gump" Raymond returned for the UMO game, and the injury suffered by Capt. Burch was not serious. The next game is at MIT on Wednesday.

Women's Softball Whips Husson

by Bev Vayhinger

The first women's varsity softball team in Colby's history opened its spring season last Thursday by crushing Husson 39-10, but failed to make a comeback to defeat UMO, losing 7-4 on Tuesday. Freshman pitching ace Patty "Bimbom" Valavanis gave a sparkling performance in both games.

Against Husson Colby collected 19 hits. Highlights of the game were two grand slams one by first-baseman Captain Robin Kessler, the other, on errors, by third baseman Amy Butcher. The team exhibited strong batting and fielding skills in their first victory.

The threat of rain forced the cancellation of a double-header scheduled for last Saturday against St. Francis. Rumor has it that St. Francis backed out because they were afraid to face rookie pitcher Linda "Rosebud" Smith on the mound.

In their second contest against a strong UMO team Colby was plagued by fielding errors which enabled UMO to score 4 unearned runs in the 6th inning. UMO scored single runs in the 1st and 2nd innings. Colby took a 3-2 lead in the 4th inning. Kim Marsh scored on a hit by Sara "Spider" Russel and Amy Butcher's 2-run homer boosted Colby to a one run lead. Orono came back to tie the score 3-3 in the 5th which enabled UMO to score 4 unearned runs, an inning Colby would like to forget.

The Colby rally in the 7th inning only produced one run, not enough for a victory.

The team, coached by Gene DeLorenzo, travels to Nason Thursday and is home Saturday for a double-header against St. Joseph's and Thomas.

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frank stephenson '62 - associate director of development

laurie b. fitts '75- development assistant

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I (Name) _____
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(campus address) _____
(extension) _____
_____ am interested in discussing the volunteer program with you.
_____ will assist with Colby's fund raising efforts

music

April 29 — Friday, 8:00 p.m., Given
The Colby College Trio with Lillian Garwood,
piano; Mary Hallman, violin; and Dorothy Reuman,
cello, playing Loeillet, Mozart, and Schumann.
Admission is free.

May 1 — Sunday at 4:00 p.m. in Jette Gallery
Chamber Quartet with Ben Ford, guitar; Tish
Chase, flute; Betsy Sandin, viola; and Lee Ann
Meserve, cello, performing works of Vivaldi
and Haydn.

May 3 — Tuesday, 8:00 p.m. Wadsworth
The Studio Band of the U.S. Army Jazz Band.

May 5 — Thursday, 8:00 p.m., Lorimer chapel
Baroque Music for recorder, guitar, and flute,
with works of Bach, Vivaldi, and Scarlatti.

May 8 — Sunday, 8:00 p.m. Wadsworth
Colby Community Symphony Orchestra, con-
ducted by Peter Re, performing Beethoven's
Egmont Overture, Op. 84, and Schumann's *Con-
certo for Piano and Orchestra* Op. 54, with
Andrew Wolf, piano.
Also, the Colby College Glee Club and Water-
ville Area Community Chorus conducted by
Paul Machlin, singing Stravinsky's *Symphony of
Psalms*.

May 9 — Monday, 10:30 a.m., Given
School presentation with Andrew Wolf, pianist.

May 11 — Wednesday, 6:30, Quad
Pops Concert by Colby Band

ARTS

The Studio Band of the United States Army
Field Band will present their new program, *Jazz: A
Great American Heritage*, in the fieldhouse on Tuesday,
May 3 at 8:00 p.m. The program illustrates the evolu-
tion of jazz and displays the different and changing
styles from the inception of the Big Bands to present
day jazz and jazz-rock.

Sponsored by Central Maine Morning Sentinel,
The Studio Band is the official touring jazz ensemble
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Because America has traditionally been a changing
country, jazz has remained one of our foremost musi-
cal forms of unique and innovative quality. The skilled
musicianship and variety of the program should make
for an enjoyable evening.

Admission is free but tickets must be obtained
from the Morning Sentinel Office in Waterville.

w m h b

This week on the weekend show, the spotlighted
artists will be.

THE WHO on Saturday, April 30th

TRAFFIC on Sunday, May 1st

The album hour this week will track both sides
of the Al Dimeola album, "Elegant Gypsy."
That's this Sunday at 11 p.m. on 91-ROCK.

art

(Part II of a review of the faculty exhibit in the
gallery through May 1. This week — Harriett
Matthews' sculpture.)

by Arthur Gerrier

The sculpture presented in this show is generally
on a smaller scale than other things Harriett Matthews
has shown. Most of the pieces are table-top sized as
opposed to free-standing, more monumental forms.

Matthews' works are almost exclusively of welded
steel and the examples display an incredibly complex
technical skill. Several are a combination of welded s
steel and plexiglass panels that resemble hydroponic
gardens. These fall into the most interesting part of her
work along with other sculptural plant forms, but both
make up only a small portion of the exhibit.

The most interesting sculptures are flutish rec-
tangular blocks of steel often mounted upon other
pieces to form a pedestal base, gouged and added to
produce miniature landscapes of surreal impact. Evoking
images of strange little gardens of the mind these works
fall into categories that are qualified by the allusions
that they contain.

One group reflects motifs from classical archi-
tecture, like the corner of a doric peristyle similar to
the remains of the Temple of Apollo at Corinth, while
others feature ranges of twisted colonettes in a weird
sort of Byzantine styling amid steel-sculpted plant and
quasi topographical land forms. Additional pieces show
vaguely Egyptian (clusters of pyramids) or Druidic forms
including several that feature a spiral zinnigat topped
with Stonehenge-like pylons (*New Zealand Landscape
I and VI*). The sacred groves of Greek mythology are
suggested in a series of works with trees sprouting from
their sides.



Zucchini Zo by H. Matthews photo by P. Secor

The gouged and raised tops of these landscapes
conjure up many visual associations. There are hillocks
and mountains raised step-by-step that remind one of
three dimensional U.S. Geodesic Survey maps. Many
surfaces are furrowed into geometric patterning sug-
gestive of air views of the English or Dutch country-
side or Grant Wood paintings. There is a strong flavor
of archaeological diagrams to these pieces, especially
seen in a group of five which combine the above with
three dimensional groundplans of ancient structures
that are Greek (*Epidaurias II*) or Near Eastern (*Land-
scape with Detail from a Mosque Groundplan I*) in
extraction.

These weird little patches of landscape are each
intriguing in their own way. Their rigid outline and
diagrammatic impact convey much of the same ideal as
contemporary earth art, only pointedly on a much smal-
ler scale. They also suggest the relics of the American
Indian Mound Builders or ultimately, the giant "chariots
of the gods" pictographs of South America.

in the gallery...



The Hitchhiker by T. Higgins photo by P. Secor

photography

SLIDE SHOW

by Joel S. Horn

Faces: California to Maine

Monday, May 2, at 9 PM in the Jette Gallery.
Due to security reasons no one will be ad-
mitted after 9:10.

film

April 29 — Friday, Stu-A is showing the Beatles in *A
Hard Day's Night* at 7 and 11 p.m., and Kather-
ine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart in *The Afri-
can Queen* at 9 p.m. Admission is \$1.00 for
each showing.

April 30 — Saturday, Alfred Hitchcock's *Psycho*, star-
ring Anthony Perkins, 7 and 9:30 p.m., \$1.00.

May 4 — Wednesday, William Wellman's *Nothing Sac-
red*, a comedy starring Carole Lombard, 7 and 9:00
p.m., \$1.00.

May 6 & 7 — Friday and Saturday, Satyajit Ray's
Distant Thunder, sponsored by Film Direction.
It is World War II, the Japanese are in Burma
and the British Empire is threatened. In the
Indian province of Bengal adjacent to Burma, the
Allies prepare to defend India. The government
buys up all available food grains to stock for
the troops creating a famine of tremendous pro-
portions. Ray's ethereal cinematography reveals
in human terms the stark realities of a small
village caught between the basic question of sur-
vival and of the sacrificing of human values in
search of food and the *Distant Thunder* of a war
they do not really know or understand. Winner
of the Grand Prize at the Berlin Film Festival

May 9 — Monday, *Attica*, sponsored by New World
Coalition, 7:00 pm, L100
Last Grave at Dimbraza, sponsored by Third
World Cultural Festival, 9:30 pm, also on
Tuesday, May 10, 8:00, L100.

May 12 — Thursday, *The Point* and *Ghosts on the
Loose*, Stu-A, L100, 9:30 pm.

May 13 — Friday, *Catch-22*, Stu-A, 7 & 9:30 pm.

EXTRA ! EXTRA ! EXTRA ! EXTRA !

Hey, all you nostalgia buffs, the 50's class and
treasured mentor/ruler/guiding light C. Bassett
are sponsoring *On the Waterfront* with Marlon
Brando (sigh!), clips of famous prize fights of
the 50's, and a newsreel on SUNDAY, May 1
at 7:00 pm in Lovejoy 100. Admission is mere-
ly \$1.00 — BE THERE !!

The Canadian experience as it was observed in
the 18th and 19th centuries is the theme of the W. H.
Cloverdale Collection of Canadiana.

A portion of the unique exhibit may be viewed
through May 8 at the Museum of Art.

Concentrating heavily on pre-Confederation,
eastern Canada, the paintings, water-colors, engravings,
lithographs and maps document Canada's topography,
military and social events, personalities and wildlife
from Newfoundland to British Columbia.

Some of the illustrations appeared in books and
other publications devoted to travel and exploration of
the North American continent and many served to
familiarize immigrants from Great Britain and the Euro-
pean continent with the land they would settle and develop.

Among the notable artists represented are James
Peachey, James Pattison Cockburn, W. H. Bartlett,
William Armstrong and C. W. Jeffreys.

Selections from John James Audubon's "The
Birds of America" and "The Viviparous Quadrupeds
of North America" and a series of prints from George
Catlin's "North American Indian Portfolio" reveal the
richness of the fauna and the sociology of the native
people of 19th century North America.

The exhibit's intent is "to familiarize Americans
with the second nation born during the American Revo-
lution, a land whose experience was shaped by France
and England."

W. H. Cloverdale was one of the leading collectors
in the 1920's who sought to document and preserve
Canadian cultural heritage.

Othello merits status as dedication play

by Nancye Hass

Waiting in the lobby at 7:45, I wanted a cigarette very badly. I don't usually smoke and the nicotine craving only overwhelms me when I'm feeling nervous. In this case the cause was my usual skepticism about amateur Shakespearean productions which crept up on me regardless of my intentions of watching *Othello* with a critic's clear and objective eye.

I feel pretty silly now. *Othello* is an incredibly complex and brutal play which deals with relentlessly Shakespeare's ultimate concern: the elusive difference between good and evil. Obviously, a play which overtly tackles the basic question of what is right may be fantastically enlightening when studied in a philosophical vein, yet horribly moot and even boring to watch. However, Shakespeare's universal immortality will continue unceasingly because of the occasional blending of his brilliant (though often distressingly complex) craftsmanship with a competent, dedicated cast and a talented, imaginative director. My condescending attitude has been thoroughly purged; I enjoyed *Othello* very much and my applause was prompted out of pleasure and sincere respect for all those connected with the production.

Richard Sewell's direction was lucid and generally fast-paced. The play did drag in certain places; it is a long play and I feel certain that successive performances will evidence a more flowing rhythm. *Othello*'s poetry is not consistently melodic, but there are constant moments of absolutely mesmerizing beauty. The words form a perfect web with Steve Woody's simple grey marble platform set; sparse, icy, and extremely effective. *Othello*, after all is a play about betrayal and evil and ignorance—not very warm or frivolous ideas. Woody's design is barren and straight-forward, a fine mirror of Sewell's honest and clear direction.

As in all Shakespearean productions, Elizabethan diction is perhaps the most serious difficulty. I was afraid that Awetu Simesso's Ethiopian accent would dull his effectiveness as Othello. However, he seems so comfortable with the role that after his first speech, I had absolutely no trouble understanding each word and his considerable talent handles the intensity of the Moor's passion magnificently. His movements are sometimes rather jerky and the vehement self-torture manifests itself a little unsubtly.

Simesso's finest moments are those with Desdemona, played by Claudia Schneider. The sincerity of the rapport between Schneider and Simesso as

both characters and actors is natural and consistent. Desdemona—like nearly all Shakespeare's women—is a very one-dimensional character, but Schneider's intensity brought a definite fire to the role.

Jenny Holan's Amelia is somewhat weak, her lines indicating more intelligence and power than Holan generated. Amelia is not merely, as Iago insists, a fool, but rather a typically dominated 16th century wife whose insights are finally brought to a grand climax during the final scene. Holan is "pure" and witty, but Amelia's strength of character is lost until the very last moment.

One of *Othello*'s main themes is strength and weakness and Michael Yeager's powerful Iago is extremely well-conceived, well-executed, and well-received. Yeager has some difficulty with his diction, some of his lines are slightly slurred, but his range of expression has truly developed in his most recent part. Iago is perhaps the most complex character in the play as he is constantly metamorphosing from "loyal friend" to his actual satanic form. Yeager's Iago is without a doubt the pinnacle of his acting career at Colby.

Rob Lefebvre as Cassio and Sav Zembillas as Roderigo are both flawless. Their parts tread the tenuous middle ground between major lead and minor character. Both handle their roles with a great measure of professionalism, and, as in whatever part they portray, the audience is captured by them.

The impressive professionalism of most of the leads is somewhat blunted by the rather weak performances of several of the minor characters. Two of the four elderly lords, Bruce Martel and Andrew Deinenger, are played with a true flair for the difficult task of portraying old men, but Jon Smith and Bob John both fail to convey the aura of sagacity or age as the other two octogenarians. Richard Uchida spent a great deal of effort trying to weave the illusion of a very bitter, very old man, but failed to truly master the complexities of the role.

I had such a good night even writing this review was fun—sort of a delicious rehashing of a very enjoyable evening at the theatre. *Othello*, a play about "a man who loved not wisely, but too well," is a success for Dick Sewell, Steve Woody, and the entire cast...and especially for us. And I'm glad I never smoked that cigarette...

April 27 - 30 - Powder and Wig present William Shakespeare's tragedy, *Othello*, directed by Richard Sewell, 8:00 p.m. (Sat. matinee, 2:00 p.m.), Strider Theatre. Saturday evening's performance will be highlighted by the dedication of the new theatre with poet David McCord as guest speaker.

May 11 - 14 - Peter Weiss' *Marat/Sade* directed by Peter Knowlton ('77), as part of an ensemble project including Michael Yeager ('77), who is designing the set, and Chas Cowing ('77), and Claudia Schneider ('77) who have major parts. Vinnie Martucci is arranging, scoring, and conducting the music. Wed. - open rehearsal; Thurs. - performance at 9 p.m.; Friday and Saturday, performances at 8 p.m. Strider Theatre.

May 8 - "Teatro Los Subrosa" presents Federico Garcia Lorca's *La Casa de Bernarda Alba* directed by Francisco Perez, Sunday, 3 p.m., Given.

theatre

Theatre Technical Apprentice applications are now being considered for the Lakewood Theatre Apprentice Program. Learn the theory and practice in each of the different areas of technical theatre, while working with some of the finest entertainers on today's stage. Contact Michael Yeager, Box 906, Roberts.

un teatro espanol

On May 8, Los Subrosa will present a play entitled "La Casa De Bernarda Alba." The play was written by Federico Garcia Lorca and will be presented in Spanish.

"La Casa De Bernarda Alba" is a tragedy about some aging daughters who are governed by a domineering mother. The action evolves around the mother's tormenting world in which a man is not allowed to exist, and the resulting effect this has on the daughters' fight for a man.

Judy Damon plays Bernarda, and Sue Harvey has the role of Poncia. The play is directed by Francisco Perez, assisted by Tom Handel.

The play will be in Given Auditorium at 3 p.m. Admission is free.

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AND
CLYDE
THEY AIN'T.**



"FUN WITH DICK & JANE"

7:40 / 9:25

"A FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT."

Richard Schickel Time Magazine



**Carney's
back and
Tomlin's
got him.**

7:10 / 9:35

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'77**

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CGA

ATTENTION GAY PEOPLE & FRIENDS

The Colby Gay Alliance (CGA) is here.

A number of us are interested in starting a gay organization again here on campus. We'd like to see the Colby gay community get it together... If you're interested, write to:

The Colby Gay Alliance
P.O. Box 852
Waterville, Maine 04901

....attention seniors stop dinner-dance stop saturday
thirty april stop six pm cocktails seven pm dinner
eight thirty party! stop get decked in your fanciest
stop wadsworth don't stop go....

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 Spring Carnival Weekend
 teams of 5
 Prize for the Winners
 Submit names to Libby Maynard
 ext. 427
 before May 3

THE GONG SHOW
 All faculty and students are invited to
 tell your favorite jokes, sing your favorite songs
 or just to about anything you please.
 Carnival shirts for all participants
 All interested in participating in this talent (P) show are asked to contact
 either of the following people:
 Chris Noonan ext. 510
 Nancy Seeds ext. 548
 Peter "Red" Bollwell ext. 378
 Majorie "Pete" Gonzalez ext. 334
 The show will be held on the night of May 5. We will only be able to
 have about 25 acts because of the limit of time. If necessary, there
 will be auditions on Saturday, April 30 and Sunday, May 1.

ZETA PSI
"PIE IN THE EYE !"
 Prices are : \$2.50 for students
 \$15.00 for faculty
 \$25.00 for administration
 Contracts will be accepted starting Sunday, May
 1st and through Thursday, May 5th from
 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm
 Contact:
 Doug Norton or Dan Fitzgerald
 ext. 556

ABOVE ALL WE NEED HELP FROM YOU!!

Come to the IFC meeting Tuesday, May 3rd,
 10:00 pm on 2nd floor Roberts or call Tom
 Gilligan. ext. 553.

energy news

carter's new energy proposal

by Carlos P. Gavilanes Jr.

The U.S. is presently facing an increasingly dangerous situation: too much energy waste and too much dependency on foreign oil which makes it vulnerable to influence from abroad. So the Carter Administration has come up with an energy program designed to counteract the aforementioned fears. Let's review the overall structure to see its potentialities.

The Energy Program proposes the following:

- Raise of gasoline taxes (5 cents each year, up to 50 cents cumulatively)
- Tax increases for domestic oil (from \$8.00 to that of imported oil, which is up to \$14.50/barrel)
- Taxes up to \$2,500 for purchasing of cars with poor gas mileage and rebates of up to \$500 for mileage efficient cars.
- Bring the natural gas price up to a degree proportional to that of oil.

The goals of the program are:

- Reduce current annual growth rate in energy consumption, now standing at 5% to less than 3%.
- Reduce gas consumption by 10%. This combined with the first proposition would eventually cut oil imports to less than 6 million barrels/day. Current imports are above 13 million barrels per day.
- Increase coal production from 665 million to 1 billion tons by 1985.
- Use solar energy in 2½ million homes in America.

Although this plan appears to be austere and revolutionary in its precepts, it is nonetheless too soft and conservative in its measures. For one thing, Mr. Carter relies too heavily on the will of the people to make sacrifices and profoundly believes in economic tax incentives and disincentives to cure all the symptoms of an energy wasteful society. Most people, for instance, will happily pay \$1.00 for a gallon of gas if requested to do so by the gas station. Americans have a bargain if we consider that the poorer Europeans are paying an average of \$1.50 per gallon. Even though they get better mileage, they still have to pay 40 to 50 cents more for the same mileage. The rich, by the same token, would care less if they had to pay an extra \$2,500 in taxes for a Mercedes or a Cadillac. All this will create is a wider gap between the classes.

Being confronted by what Mr. Carter calls the "moral equivalent to war" the program is notorious for the zero emphasis on mass transportation. Towns like Waterville are destined to never have a public bus service. This is an area where the U.S. could learn by looking at Russia and China. These two countries, which have a combined population of well above 1.3 billion, and with only 35% of the number of vehicles that the U.S. possesses, don't have alarming energy problems, thanks to a very effective and well-developed mass transportation system. Keeping in mind that half of all the oil consumed by the U.S. (11 million barrels per day) eventually ends up in the gasoline stations, Mr. Carter's proposals seem to be rather mollifying.

The President also announced that he would like to see an acceleration in the licensing of nuclear power plants so that their 3% energy contribution can increase to about 7% by 1985. The number of these plants will be 133 when that point is reached. Mr. Carter, being an ex-nuclear engineer, seems to have forgotten the danger of nuclear radioactive wastes which have to be stored for more than 25,000 years and for which we don't have the proper technology. Mr. Carter seems in a way to be working on the side of the companies that are in charge of the nuclear plants. For the good of this country, the President should have banned the proliferation of the nuclear power plants by putting a ceiling on the already large number that are functional (63). This is estimated to be more than enough to provide for the already outrageous nuclear arsenal. It is hoped that new SALT agreements will bring a considerable reduction in the number of nukes.

Mr. Carter deserves a few praises for mentioning coal and its potential as an energy source and for asking a few companies to invest in coal-powered generators. Mr. Carter, however, did not emphasize the importance that coal is going to have in the next 20 to 40 years before it becomes increasingly too difficult to mine it. The technology in the coal industry has been much developed. Sub-surface coal can be extracted mechanized. Coal-powered plants have been around for more than 80 years, and the technology for the conversion of coal to petroleum is already in full swing in South Africa and it eventually might become the best armament that S.A. will have when confronted with the majority question.

The coal area is one that cannot wait until the system of punishment and rewards start working in 6 to 10 years, and it appears to any reasonable mind that the President should have spelled out some mandatory regulations for most industries to turn to coal-powered generators in the next two to three year period. It is both a pity and a disgrace that the U.S. has been sitting on what is probably the richest coal deposits known in the world and never has had the determination to exploit them to their fullest (coal only provides for 18% of the U.S. energy needs.). The People's Republic of China, although it has ample oil and coal reserves, opted for powering 90% of its industrial machinery with coal-powered generators. Only until recently, China expanded their oil-extracting capabilities to be able to export one million metric tons to Japan in 1973. This can teach us a good lesson: first of all, it could have been perfectly possible for the U.S. to power most of its industries with coal. The failure to do so is probably the result of the machinations of the oil companies which protect their remunerative interests in such a way that it has made them very influential to the point where they could actually dictate how the U.S. should meet its energy needs. If the U.S. had only invested half of that money in coal and/or solar energy research, the country would have never found itself with its influence and power eroded due to the energy crisis.

In the long run, every country, including the U.S., knows that it cannot depend on coal forever. The necessity of solar energy will become imperative. Mr. Carter's goal of having 2½ million homes powered by solar energy in the next 15 years is at best a weak compromise, especially if we consider the other 50 million houses in this country.

Mr. Carter also failed to allocate more money for fusion research (as opposed to fission) that promises the possibility for cheap and clean energy for eons to come. Let's not forget what Prof. Dudley said a couple of weeks ago: "One way or another, the only long term answer is the sun or its energy generating process."

The Energy Program did not even mention the possibility of other energy sources besides the geothermal. To mention three that could be potentially useful: wind, tidal, and wood burning (of which we have already been made aware by Colby's Schlessinger Mr. Cohen).

To sum up then, the Energy Program proposed by the Carter Administration is a good exercise in non-ingenuous and unimaginative measures which is nonetheless a step in the leadership of solving the energy problems of this country. However it seems to be the opinion of 45% of all Americans that the crisis is for real, and if this is so, a leap with tremendous thrust and not a small step in energy conservation policies is needed.

energy money incentive to change

by Peter Cohn

Federal money may become available to Colby due to President Carter's new energy proposals. The efforts taken this winter at Colby to conserve energy are just the things the Carter plans advocate: reduced demand of electricity during peak hours, tight seals around windows and doors, education in new energy habits, and every individual pitching in.

Federal funds can take Colby a step further: towards hundreds of storm windows building insulation and solar energy. Congress may provide monetary incentives through low cost loans or tax rebates.

Investigations have been under way for months as to the possibility of solar collectors supplying a portion of the Field House's hot water. The water comes out of the ground just degrees above freezing. If the sun could heat it up to even 65° F, oil could be saved. The money saved on oil could eventually pay for the solar collectors.

The budget for Buildings and Grounds does not contain the large sums needed for this type of equipment. Likewise, improving building insulation and storm windows for the whole campus are extraordinary energy conservation investments. The Board of Trustees has been cautious to budget special money for these projects. Low cost Federal energy loans or tax rebates may be just the incentive needed for the Board of Trustees to consider alternatives to oil and new answers to energy waste.

nuclear civil disobedience

by Brian Cullen

On April 30, ten Waterville area people will engage in an act of civil disobedience at the site of the Seabrook (N.H.) nuclear power station.

The April 30 action is being sponsored by the Clamshell Alliance, a New England coalition of anti-nuclear groups dedicated to halting nuclear power through "non-violent, direct action." The Clamshell Alliance hopes to enlist the participation of hundreds of people throughout the region.

The Waterville contingent is one of several Maine groups that have pledged to partake in the April 30, "Citizen's Occupation." Two of the ten are presently students at Colby.

During the past summer, over two hundred people were arrested in connection with protest activities at the Seabrook site. More recently in the March referendum the town of Seabrook voted to ban the "use, storage and transportation of radioactive materials." Construction at present continues while a final Nuclear Regulatory Commission ruling is awaited.

The April 30 occupiers say they are prepared to remain on the site until construction is terminated. There will be a demonstration in support of the occupiers on Sunday, May 1 at the Hampton State Park.

MAURICE'S MARKET

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Sun - Thurs.
8:30 - 11:00

Fri & Sat
8:30 - 12:00

SOMETHING'S ALWAYS
COOKING
DOWN AT DUNKIN'S



crib notes

JOB

A summer internship in Politics and Public Service will be offered by the Washington Institute for Women in Politics in cooperation with Mt. Vernon College supervised by Dr. Susan Tolchin.

The small group will work 5 full days per week in individual placements -- government agencies, on Capitol Hill, for journalists, interest groups, will meet once a week for a seminar under the direction of the faculty and with outside speakers.

Dates: June 6 to July 22

Cost: \$600 for tuition and \$189 for room (on Mt. Vernon campus)

Both men and women accepted. 6 credits (flexible).

For information see Doris Downing.

PLACE: Southport Yacht Club, W. Southport, Me.
JOB: Teach advanced sailing and racing tactics to junior club members (age 13-17)
TIME: Late June to Labor Day
CONTACT: William S. Butler
7 Williams St.
Boothbay Harbor
(207) 633-2252

Two jobs in business are available, one with New England Telephone and one with Dead River Company. Come to the Career Counseling Office for details.

See Summer Job Openings on the Summer Job Bulletin Board in the Career Counseling Office. LJ 110.

STUDENT NEWS

Spring Carnival.

Record Raffle tickets are available out side dining halls at dinner. Chance to win 25 albums of your choice at DeOrseys. Tickets only 2/\$1.00.

Students are needed to study possible changes in the Student Association Constitution and to consider improved methods of representation at Colby.

Those interested please contact Sid Mohel, Committee Chairperson, ext. 533.

RECRUITING

May 12 Katharine Gibbs School.

See Career Counseling Office to sign for interview time.

CANOE TRIP

WHITE WATER TRIP THIS WEEKEND: There will be a white water canoe trip this weekend Saturday and Sunday, the 30th and 1st. Call Jon Reisman at ext 525 for more information.

A spectacular red sun rose at 5:32 this morning. You missed it. Too bad. ---Staff

Peter---seminar tonight in your room. Hope the roomies don't mind. Get well.

INTERNSHIPS

Each semester, Congresswoman Holtzman invites several students to work full-time in her Brooklyn and Washington offices. The Brooklyn program emphasizes case work and community relations, with some research as well. The Washington program emphasizes issue-oriented work, including legislative research and correspondence. Interns in both offices are also expected to help with the routine chores necessary for the functioning of Congressional offices.

Students can apply for an internship by sending a letter, resume and short writing sample to Rodney N. Smith, Administrative Assistant, 1025 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. *Students should be sure to include telephone numbers where they can be reached at home and at school.* They should also indicate whether they prefer the Brooklyn or Washington offices, both of which, in our view, offer valuable experiences.

Applications for the Fall '77 semester should be in by May 31. To help us evaluate each applicant, we prefer a personal interview, either in Brooklyn or Washington, but interviews can be conducted by telephone if necessary.

See Dean Downing for further information.

The New York Public Interest Research Group Inc. (NYPIRG) has several internships available to students for the fall of 1977. NYPIRG is New York state's largest private consumer/environmental/governmental reform organization.

Internships include a study of the Hudson River water quality, work on the New York State Constitution, work with an attorney on small claims court cases, and work in organizing public education programs.

Normally, no stipends are offered for intern work. However, flexible credit may be available.

CANOE RACE

The first annual Meduxnekeag River Canoe Race will be held on Saturday, April 30, on a 12-mile stretch of the Meduxnekeag River. Pre-registration for the event, sponsored by the Ricker College Business Club, can be obtained at Almon H. Fogg, Co., Cleale's Family Restaurant, and The Cedar Shed.

Canoe classifications will cover all sizes and mixed doubles categories with a family class event included. There will also be an open class with some unusual entries. Trophies will be awarded in all classes.

Registration, numbering, and briefing, between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m., will be at the Ricker College cafeteria, where a pancake breakfast will be available. Safety procedures will be covered at the registration and all contestants will be required to have over-the-shoulder life jackets. For contestants under 20 years of age, written parental consent is necessary.

For further information contact: Ricker College Business Club, Ricker College, Houlton, Me. 04730.

POWDER & WIG

Powder & Wig would like to invite everyone who has worked on this years shows to a wine and cheese party Sunday, May 1st at 4:00 pm in Smith Lounge. All welcome!

COLLEGE PAINTING SERVICE

Professional Housepainting by
Experienced Colby Students

Free Estimate, Call Mike Dewire at x 341.

SENIORS

The Senior Dinner-Dance will be held this Saturday April 30;

Place: Wadsworth Gymnasium

Time: 6:00 Cocktail Hour

7:00 Dinner

8:30 Dance

Dress: Get Decked!

Come alone or bring a friend! Get psyched for the first of three pre-graduation bashes!!! Donations optional.

LOST & FOUND

LOST: rawhide key ring with 3 room keys and one mail key attached. Also attached, one gold medallion. Call x. 324.

Will the person who borrowed my raincoat indefinitely please return it (to 118 Pepper). The coat has been missing since Sunday morning; it is yellow, knee-length, and has my name -- Mike Childers -- on the inside. All efforts will be appreciated.

CANOE STOLEN: A canoe was stolen from the canoe rack near Johnson Pond last Wednesday night. "COC" and "5" are painted in red on the bow. There is a \$25 reward for information leading to the recovery of the canoe. Call Henry Banks, ext. 536.

FOUND: Pair of glasses with multi-colored frames, in Coburn. If yours, call ext. 235 or go to head resident's apartment.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 1974, 550 Honda. Fast, clean, \$800. Call John G. (510).

FOR SALE: K2 Winter heats, new. 200 cm. \$90. Call Ron at ext. 359.

Waterbed for sale. good condition 6 ft. x 7 ft., complete with heater. Call Mike Faraca, ext. 578, \$50.

Want to Sell: Standard cube refrigerator, with ice trays and 12 inch legs. Two years old, very quiet. \$50 it's yours. Call ext. 307.

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WATERVILLE

GONG SHOW

Last Chance!! We have moved the date for late entries to April 29th at 5 p.m. We have openings for 15 more acts. If interested contact Chris Noonan at ext. 510, Majorie "Pete" Gonzales at ext. 334, Peter Red Bothwell at ext. 378, or Nancy Seeds at ext. 548.

First prize around \$99.79 plus Gong Show trophy. All participants receive free T-shirts. The show will begin at 8:00 in Foss Dining Hall on May 5th.

THEATRE JAN PLAN

Will students interested in a Theatre Jan Plan in London please see Irving Suss, Miller Library 203D, for details.

SIGH

Hey, all you nostalgia buffs, the 50's class and treasured mentor/ruler/guiding light C. Bassett are sponsoring *On the Waterfront* with Marlon Brando (sigh!), clips of famous prize fights of the 50's, and a newsreel on SUNDAY, May 1 at 7:00 pm in Lovejoy 100. Admission is merely \$1.00 Be There!!

YEARBOOK

Anyone interested in doing layout work for the yearbook should call Peter Secor at ext. 551. Experience is not necessary. If you have any pictures that you want to put in the yearbook bring them to DKE or call Sneaky or Mark at 551.

RAFT WAR

ENTER NOW!! The first annual Colby raft war.

Where: Johnson Pond

When: Saturday May 7, 1977, Spring Carnival Weekend.

Time: 4:00 p.m.

Enter as a fraternity, sorority, or group. You can create your own raft or use the ones that will be provided. Sign up with Ed Smith or Mike Viniconis, Pepper 223, 872-9814 by Thursday May 5. Prizes for the winners.

RANDOM

A technical translator/interpreter (French, Spanish, German) and research chemist would enjoy corresponding with some students at Colby.

Contact:

Sidney Simon
27 Loftus Road
London W.12


HAPPY BIRTHDAY PEPSI !!!

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RAPPROCHEMENT

IN DEFENSE OF THE TENURE SYSTEM

by Wayne L. Smith

There are many other topics besides tenure that I would feel more comfortable discussing. Some of these more comfortable topics include the role of chemistry in our society, thermodynamics and folklore, beer making, energy sources of the future, or corrosion. But I have decided to discuss the tenure system for two reasons. First, there appears to be a fair amount of interest among students in the tenure system and the way it works, particularly as it affects them. Secondly, there was a recent editorial in the ECHO suggesting that on the whole tenure is a very bad system. I disagree with that stance, and this article is intended to be a partial rebuke of that editorial.

Although I speak as current president of the Colby chapter of AAUP (American Association of University Professors) I do not suggest that I give an official chapter position on tenure. The comments here are purely

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my personal reflections on tenure. They are derived more from a fair amount of thought and impromptu discussions on the subject than from extensive reading.

First let's briefly consider how the tenure system works at Colby. Any incoming faculty member has a seven year probationary period. During that time he or she is expected to exhibit an excellence in teaching, to produce some scholarly works in his or her field, and to contribute to the life of the college. The latter category is not as clearly defined as the others but may include such diverse activities as serving on college committees, advising playing in the community orchestra or on the faculty softball team, or even writing articles for the ECHO. At the end of the probationary period, the professor is either given a one year terminal appointment or what amounts to a permanent contract until retirement. The decision is obviously a crucial one for both the individual and the college and no one takes it lightly. There is first a departmental recommendation and then a careful review of the individual's qualifications by the Committee of Nine. This Committee of Nine is comprised of professors selected from the college at wide. It is currently partially appointive and partially elective, but will soon be entirely elective. The decision of the committee must then be ratified by the administration and the Board of Trustees. Once a person has tenure the only grounds for dismissal are a demonstrated ineptitude, moral turpitude, or financial exigency. These are not easily applied or proved criteria, and it is relatively rare for a tenured person to lose his job.

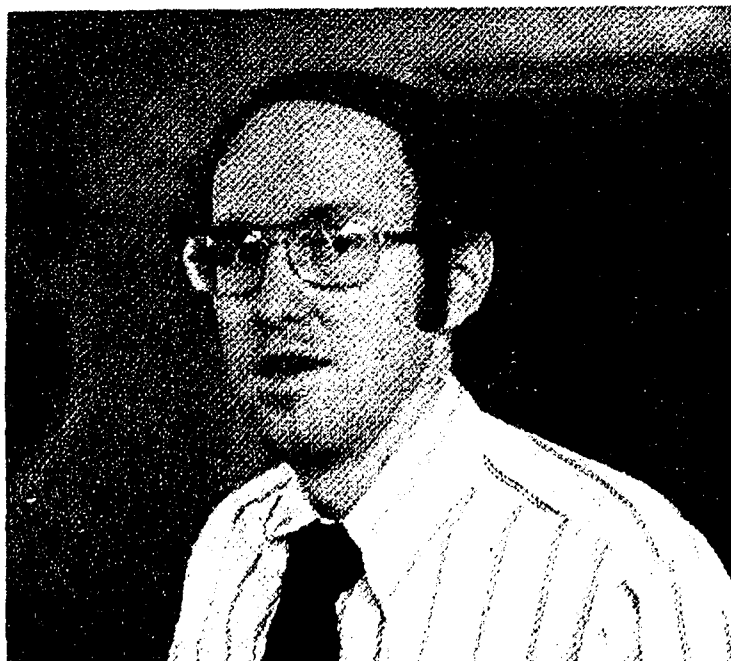
Now let's consider the question of why tenure should exist in the first place. My friends in industry, where I once worked, are always quick to point out that there is no tenure in industry. Indeed there is not, and I have friends with Ph.D.'s who have been fired from industrial positions, not because of incompetence, but simply because the company decided to drop that position. Some of these people had more than fifteen years of service with the company when they were fired. I know others who were forced into early retirement at approximately age 55, an age that makes one almost unemployable. Partial compensation for these uncertainties comes in the form of salaries that are between 50% and 100% higher than academic salaries. But the situations are not really analogous. A person in industry is supposed to do and say whatever is in the best interests of the company, as long as the positions are both morally and legally defensible. If he does not, he is in danger of being fired.

For a professor in a college, the situation is quite different. We are not talking about the nebulous area of academic freedom. A professor is expected to seek and speak the truth, regardless of where the truth lies, in both classes and scholarly work. It is this area of academic freedom that comprises the major distinction between academic and industrial jobs. Virtually any subject has some controversial areas. If both sides of an issue can not be openly discussed in the

classroom, the student is clearly the loser. Without some form of job security it is quite likely that the less popular side would not be discussed. In my mind there is no way to separate academic freedom from some sort of job security. Primarily for this reason I am convinced that some form of tenure must exist.

As a partial illustration of the point of the inseparability of job security and the right to openly discuss the issues, let's briefly consider the early 1950's. One would hope that by this time, everyone is familiar with the excesses of McCarthyism. (That would be Senator Joe, not Senator Gene.) Other than the State Department, Senator McCarthy focussed much criticism on academe and the entertainment business. Most professors were protected by tenure, and not many were fired as a result of McCarthy's accusations. Many screen writers, actors, and singers were less fortunate. Their phones simply stopped ringing, and they became virtually unemployable. For many, this situation persisted for as long as ten years. If one reflects on the revelations connected with Watergate, it is clear that a new era of McCarthyism could emerge.

Let's also reflect for a moment on the question of quality. Although debatable, it is generally true that the graduates with the greatest ability are attracted to the academic life. Certainly the members of the



National Academy of Sciences are primarily from universities. Why then should people of ability be attracted to teaching? There are many intangibles, but the relative security provided by tenure is an important factor despite the lower salaries. In fact, there is reason to believe that the guarantee of tenure has allowed Colby and other colleges to acquire a quality faculty

A professor is expected to seek and speak the truth in both classes and scholarly work.

"on the cheap." If colleges were forced to compete with industry and government by way of short-term contracts, the cost would certainly go up. As students are well aware, much of this cost would be borne by them.

Now let's consider some other aspects of the tenure system. It is true that tenure is a flexible system and has the potential for abuse. A prime example of abuse often cited is the professor who slows down or "retires at 36." The academic world is replete with examples of flexible systems that can be abused. Some other examples are pass/fail grading, voluntary attendance, and the Jan Plan. There seems no clamor among students to get rid of these. All such flexible systems must rely on a certain amount of good faith. On the whole, I think they work sufficiently well that only minor adjusting is necessary. If you note the careful selection process for achieving tenure the chances for such abuse, such as "retirement at 36," become relatively small. There are many including myself who publish more, give more professional talks, teach more courses, and have more miscellaneous duties at Colby after gaining tenure.

There are two other aspects of the relative job security of tenure that work to the benefit of the college and ultimately the student. One of these is an educational experimentation. Many new courses and edu-

cational approaches are introduced by tenured professors. Without some form of job security, people would be less apt to experiment and run risks than to follow the tried and true methods. A second area is that of institutional loyalty. At Colby, and other colleges, there is a remarkable loyalty to the institution and its unique qualities. Our colleges would be much different places, with much less personality, without this loyalty. People who are constantly looking for other jobs rarely develop much allegiance to their current employer. My experience in industry attests to that.

We might also imagine another aspect of what it would be like if Colby did not have a tenure system. Any prudent professor would be constantly looking for another job. The general advice in industry is "always keep your resume up to date." Anyone who has looked for a job lately will assure you that it is a time-consuming chore. The time necessary for this chore

If both sides of an issue can not be openly discussed in the classroom, the student is clearly the loser.

is most apt to come from the time spent in informal conversations or advising students. It is not apt to come from teaching or research, both of which will make the individual more employable elsewhere. The opportunity for informal contacts with students is one of the things that makes Colby a pleasant place to teach. I would hate to see this contact between students and faculty lost.

Note that I do not suggest that tenure is a perfect system. There is nothing on earth that could not be improved. But when I consider the most obvious alternatives, such as no tenure or unionization, I am convinced that the present arrangement is superior. It is true that the present system puts a tremendous burden on an individual at the outset of his career. There is little opportunity for slow starters or for a serious first mistake. It is up or out. That is not, however, unique to the academic environment. And despite its seeming severity, it is probably not all bad. It does force the college to make decisions and not permit young assistant professors to remain in a state of limbo out of a mixture of compassionate charity and unwillingness to make hard decisions. The individual can at least return to the job market while he is more employable and with more options.

There is another situation which is becoming increasingly problematical with the present tight academic job market. Some individuals who are clearly competent and therefore tenurable, are not given tenure because there is no room left in the department. This is a dilemma that has no easy solution, and perhaps no complicated solution either.

A periodic review of tenured professors is often suggested and could be a beneficial thing if handled properly, or negate the entire concept if handled badly. My fears are that it would be a cumbersome, time-consuming procedure with little profit. If the initial tenure decisions are well done, it is also unnecessary.

Another possibility is an optional early retirement program. If early retirement could be made sufficiently attractive financially, there are probably some members of the faculty who would be willing to retire early or go on part-time status. This of course would open up more positions for younger faculty.

There are undoubtedly other options that could improve the tenure system. But I remain convinced that the basic concept is sound and must remain if colleges and universities are to remain places where one can seek the truth.

Perhaps I could best close with a quote I discovered after writing the above comments.

Academic freedom and tenure do not exist because of a peculiar solicitude for the human beings who staff our academic institutions. They exist, instead, in order that society may have the benefit of honest judgment and independent criticism which otherwise might be withheld because of fear of offending a dominant social group or a transient social attitude

-Byse and Joughin, *Tenure in Higher Education*