

Detergents

The Environmental Quality Group and Mrs. Carl Peabody, manager of the College Book Store announced an agreement last week which will replace the familiar Tide and Fab on the shelves of the Bookstore with detergents which are considerably less harmful to the environments.

The new detergents will be Cold Water All, Wisk, and Ivory Snow, with phosphate content of 9.8 percent, 7.6 percent and 0 percent respectively. These figures compare with 43.5 percent and 36.5 percent for Tide and Fab respectively.

"The problem with phosphates" said Bart Hall, chairman of the student ecology group, "is that they act as a super fertilizer and lead to a profus-

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Grading...

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O'Brien explains that Middlebury College grades below the norm of comparable colleges, and that a student's chances for graduate school are unnecessarily damaged by the lower grades. The proposed system, he argues, is biased upward, and permits a maximum amount of flexibility.

The Education Policy Committee proposed the Faculty the following changes in the grading system:

1. Change the present numerical system to A, B, C, D, F system, with plus and minus used only with A and B.

2. Allow Departments to designate any course or graded unit as Honors/Pass/Fail.

3. Permit a student, with the permission of his or her adviser, to designate one course per term, outside of his or her major, and outside of the graduation requirements, to be graded Honors/Pass/Fail. Conversion of letter grade to Honors/Pass/Fail will be made by the Registrar. A plus to B will be converted to Honors, B minus to D to Pass, F to Fail. These standards shall also apply in the Winter Term.

4. Permit a student to specify that he shall receive a letter grade in any course designated as Honors/Pass/Fail.

5. The following ranking system will replace the current system of numerical ranking:

College Scholar: 3 A's or better (no grade below C).

Dean's List: 3 B's or better (no failing grades).

Pass: 3 C's or better.

Probation: 2 D's or 1 D, 1 F.

Failure: 3 D's, 2 F's, 2D's or 1F while on Probation.

For the purpose of ranking, Honors will be converted to an A, Pass to a C.

6. The changes to take effect in the year 1970-71.

Anti-Draft...

(Continued From Page 1)

Downtown traffic was halted as students either sat or stood in the intersection opposite the Battell Block.

Enthusiasm carried some of the participants up onto the base of the town war memorial. From there a decision to "liberate Middlebury Union High School" was proclaimed. The crowd responded with a cheer of approval, and the march proceeded down the center of Route 7.

A small delegation of students had visited the High school earlier in the week, and had talked with Assistant Principal Bert Lark. He had informed them that the distribution of leaflets and the posting of unapproved announcements were not allowed at the school.

Milling around the building and in the inner courtyard, chanting "Join us, join us," students soon discovered an open

door. They walked through the corridors of the public school, singing "All we are saying is give peace a chance."

Response to this entry varied. Some teachers invited protesters to enter classrooms in order to explain and discuss their actions. Others hastily locked doors and drew shades.

The students then marched back to the Municipal Building, adhering to instructions to walk on the sidewalk and the side of the road, in order to avoid further blocking of traffic.

Tired, but still smiling and buoyed by the enthusiasm of the crowd, protesters embarked upon the last stretch back to the campus.

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Letters...

Continued from page 7

selves, live in a surplus overfat world and still be helping end a war by spending a weekend at a mass youth culture rally. Russell Baker (I think) called this generation the New Puritans — a self-righteous group of "moral people" imposing judgments on everyone else. And yet the Resistance in France, the NLF and every other group knew that they were right and also that thought never became of topic of discussion (in the midst of hashish parties and good music) — nor did they go home (to their stereo record players and three meals a day) when the weekend was over.

If people don't realize they are involved in something serious — something which is all about other people's lives in Vietnam they are not going to behave seriously and be sensitive to other people's lives in Middlebury.

I don't really know if my logic is sound — it is not quite as simple as all this. But it is so important, I think, for people here to realize that the town of Middlebury is **not** a world of make-believe the way the college is — people there are not cartoon characters and will not allow themselves to be treated as stereotypes. They deserve more respect than some of the "protesters."

I hope that some communication has come out of the leafletting, and that there will still be a chance for future community involvement.

Barbara Sullivan

Detergents

Continued from page 3

ion of algae. When the algae die and rot, they use up all the oxygen in a lake, making it unfit for any life at all."

He went on to say that the problem in Lake Champlain is in the incipient stages and can hopefully averted. Since the phosphates go untreated, directly into Otter Creek, and thence to Lake Champlain, ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY has sought to stop them at their local source.

Hall said, "We're now work-

ing at bringing more pressure to bear on the local store managers thru an extensive leafletting campaign in cooperation with the high school students. If the housewives stop dumping these phosphates into the lake, then a major effort in the ecology movement will have been accomplished."

Students desiring further explanation of the phosphate problem and an extensive listing of the phosphate values of detergents, should send a request to ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, Box 929 College, or see one of the members of the group.

Students to Study Curriculum

A group of students concerned about the meaning of the Middlebury education have decided that the answer lies in a complete re-evaluation of the Middlebury college society. According to Cuny Wesson, organizer of the "Student Investigating Committee," "something is basically wrong," with present efforts at fulfilling the College's definition of liberal arts: "to enlarge the intellect and interests and bring an awareness of the concerns and problems of the rest of the community." (From the **College Catalogue**).

Wesson feels the school should halt everything for a week to examine Middlebury as a whole, educationally, environmentally, financially; as a sub-society. In his words, "we must come to grips with our sub-society before we come to grips with society in general."

Hopefully, a complete break from previous educational policies would result, a change in

the inner structure of the Middlebury system that would bring education and the decisions about it down to the individual level.

The major obstacle in the way of a total re-evaluation, Wesson feels, is the exclusiveness and entrenchment of most faculty in old methods of education. "They are not really looking for new methods... they tear up new proposals," he stated. The sense of exclusiveness of a faculty that works from the top down, he added, should be changed to allow a more representative selection of ideas. One of the Committee's objects is to inform the faculty of student opinion on Middlebury education, for, as Wesson said, "Faculty support is necessary for a change."

The Sadie Hawkins Dance, is Saturday, the 28th, in Social and Dining Unit B. Dancing will

begin at 8:30 to "ORT," a band from Connecticut, and will run until a half hour past midnight. \$1 per person.

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Rapelye: Tennis Coach Large Freshman Turnout

The tennis team will assume a different attitude as it prepares for the start of this '70 season. The reason for the change is Peter Rabelais, Mr. Colman's most recent addition to the college's coaching staff.

Coach Rabelais teaches English at the Otter Valley H. S. in Brandon, and comes to Middlebury each afternoon to train the varsity. He played three years himself for Methodist College in North Carolina and has been in many tournaments in the South. He is a member of the U.S.L.T.A. and the New England Youth Tennis Association.

For the first few weeks of practice he plans to have the players go through a lot of conditioning. He believes that "in a close match conditioning is the thing that will determine the outcome," while desire to win and hustle are just as important. He mentioned that he liked to see an aggressive player, a hustler.

Coach Rabelais has been impressed by the students under him, and feels "they are a great bunch of guys." He also expressed gratitude to Mr. Colman for getting him orientated with the college.

So far he has had almost twenty players out for tennis.

freshman and varsity, which is a large increase from last year. He has had them methodically practice their strokes, getting everyone out on the courts in the field house at the same time.



Coach Rapelye

Hess's Experience An Aid Lacrosse Team Optimistic

By NAT AYER

Bill Hess must be presented in a different manner than tennis coach Peter Rapelye. I discovered this while I briefed several newspaper clippings written when he was announced as an assistant football coach and the head mentor of the lacrosse team here at Middlebury.

Last fall he coached the defense, Doug Arnot, a starting defensive end and "the best defensive lineman on the team" I've heard, commended Hess: "He knows his business. Not only can he teach it, but he's still able to demonstrate it himself on the field. But his main asset is that he can communicate with the athlete in other areas besides athletics. He's among the few that do that well."

"He's Amazing

He Knows Everything."

Bill Hess was awarded the MVP of the Long Island League as he captained his Manhasset High School team in lacrosse, while the Jimmy Brown helped him support the football squad. Bill broke every single scoring record at Penn State on his way to become an All-American

lacrosse forward. His sophomore year he scored 41 goals. His junior season saw him get 49, outbidding Jimmy Brown of Syracuse by 7.

Hess offered me this tidbit of satisfaction when he explained that his 49 goals were scored in the 9 games he played. And the official record reads that his most satisfying achievement was scoring one or more goals in every game during H. S. and college.

His junior year he was All-American. The following spring he was injured (as he had to give up football for the same reason earlier) but was voted an Honorary All-American, for excellence, sportsmanship, and contribution to the sport.

He graduated in '58 with a marketing degree. A job followed, and then a succession of coaching positions: Penn State 3 years, Johns Hopkins 1 year, Kenyon College, and then a degree in Physical Education in '61. The course then continued in athletics, when he coached at the U. S. Naval Academy for 3 years, and then Exeter for 2, and finally Middlebury.

"If you're throwing wrong he can tell you which finger to move an inch," continued

Doug, now playing lacrosse.

Lacrosse has been his strong-point, his exceptional flare as a coach, though he has also handled football, skiing, boxing and some phys. ed. This spring he's reordering a depleted '69 14-1 second place squad. He says he must convince his players of the necessity of defensive consciousness, and get them to adopt a different strategy.

For varying academic reasons Hess has been robbed of potential brilliant talent, and he finds himself needing a lot of all around athletes with at least fair stickhandling ability to make up the losses of outstanding team-mates. He says that he's beginning to see signs of improvement. "I'm not disappointed with the personnel, we have just got to get in condition to carry through the changes." All in all, it would seem an honor to have Hess as lacrosse coach. His players are already fired for a good season. History would indicate excellent coaching on his part.

Environmental Action Group Debates Pollution, Population

By BART BALL

Individual and group responses to the ecological crisis were the emphasis of the Environmental Action Conference held here last weekend.

Dr. Howard E. Woodin and Dr. Ralph D. Nelson gave the opening addresses to approximately two hundred business men, students, housewives, legislators, teachers, and other activists who attended the sessions and tried to establish priorities for the Vermont New Hampshire ecology movement.

The sessions were oriented around a seminar bullsession format, each moderated by a member of the Middlebury faculty. The water pollution seminar, moderated by Dr. David W. Folger, gave an excellent appraisal of the water quality problem, particularly with regards to rivers and oceans. The participants, however, did not respond along the lines of mention specific rivers and their problems, and it is here that the session ran into difficulty. Dr. Folger had hoped to use the session as a clearinghouse for ideas on specific watersheds, and had people asked for concrete suggestions regarding specific rivers, the session would have been much better.

The economics of pollution control, moderated by Klaus Wolff, dealt with the myriad and vast problems confronting a change, either from within or without the present economic system. Questions of tax structure, advertisement, and market pressure were raised in an attempt to find the best way to convince consumers and industry that it is not in their best interest, financially or otherwise, to pollute.

Should we put up a fence

around Vermont was the fundamental issue of the session moderated by Dr. Mahastrom. It was pointed out that Vermont is the "New Suburbia," and that consequently a cooperation with the cities was needed in order to make urban areas attractive enough so that people do not flee to Vermont.

Among suggestions for controlling development in the state were: organizing people to cut down on power use; a moratorium on the building of new roads; a restriction of "Vacation Homes;" banning nuclear power; a graduated utility rate under which the unit cost is raised with increased consumption; a graduated auto registration fee to discourage second cars; tax reform designed to lower the purchasing power of the rich; and capitalizing on the state's tradition of doing things together for the common good.

The individual's response to the ecological crisis, moderated by Dean Bruce Peterson and his wife, became more a forum for polemics of a political and philosophical nature than an exchange of practical ideas and tips as to how to treat the environment. Some concrete suggestions were made: turning off lights when not in use; mowing grass with a hand mower, refraining from using unnecessary conveniences such as dishwashers and electric can openers; and using both sides of writing paper.

The point was emphasized by a prominent NO SMOKING sign and by Rick Dodge of the Woodstock-based ECOLOGY ACTION who turned off most of the lights in the auditorium.

The population aspect of ecology, by means of a talk by Dr. Van Vleck, instigated a

lengthy and heated discussion about the interrelationships of the military, racism, politics, and the middle and upper classes to the ecology problem.

Two lines of thinking were espoused, and the group tended to polarize around them. One was that the entire American system had to be attacked on all fronts from the philosophical angle: "Recycle your garbage and send back your draft card." The need to buy time for the philosophers was the other major point. Unfortunately, both sides began to get a bit too emotional, and the discussion lost its continuity. It is highly beneficial, though, to realize what the movement is up against from within in addition to the usually considered problems.

We wonder, then, how can we work together; by ourselves. One of the things we hope to do together is to attempt to stop the Vernon nuclear power plant. On April 17 we will attempt to stop, for twenty four hours, construction of the plant, by sitting in. We plan a massive, semi-coordinated, statewide education program in environmental awareness. As individuals we agreed to a greater or lesser extent, to think before we act; to question whether we really have to drive that half mile; whether that light is necessary; whether we as individuals will be willing to make the personal sacrifices which are so desperately needed.

The film "Loves of a Blonde" will be shown here at Middlebury next Sunday, March 29. There will be two evening showings in Dana Auditorium at 7 and 9:30 p. m. Admission 75 cents.

The Economics Of Ecology: Cost Of A Liveable Habitat

By KLAUS WOLFF
Prof. of Economics

An estimated fifty or so people ranging in age from sixteen to sixty assembled on the third floor of the Science Center to discuss the Economics of Pollution (control). After the economist had explained how his fraternity conceptualizes the issue, a few people bounced the ball of discussion while the others seemed to listen attentively.

Economists treat the issue as one of "externalities", "neighborhood effects" or, perhaps, "fall out" to use a sinister modern term. The example of soot from the factory smokestack which imposes additional and unwanted laundry expenses on the housewives downwind has lived a long and quiet life in economics texts; quiet because few people took these neighborhood effects very seriously until they became obvious to the naked lung.

To sharpen the issue, it was emphasized that people might conceivably, at least, for the sake of a tidy argument, be willing to trade clean air and clean water for polluted air and dirty water if adequately compensated for their inconvenience. This drew attention to the very practical and acute difficulty of how to calculate how large such compensation might have to be. In the course of the discussion it became clear that the cen-

tral issue was to find ways and means to compel producer and consumer to shoulder and pay full comprehensive cost of production and consumption. In other words, the issue is how to stop producer and consumer from palming off part of the cost — loosely speaking the cost of cleaning up after one's activities — on the neighborhood, the environment.

Discussing the nature of "costs" and prices, the group appreciated the inherent difficulties of establishing "prices" for commonly "consumed" amenities such as clean air, clean water, and unspoiled city and countryside, and conversely, the difficulty of compelling the "internalizing" of the costs of keeping the air etc. clean. Pollution fees, penalties, taxes, and subsidies were discussed and appraised.

This account of the proceedings glosses over some of the heat and much of the confusion of the discussion. Nonetheless, with the realization that a habitable environment would cost something now when everything else costs more, and an understanding that we will have to trade some part of privately produced and consumed goods and comforts for the common amenities of a tolerable, if not necessarily a delightful environment, the assembly dispersed to attend to matters less abstract than economics.

Letter...

(Continued from Page 5)

parts of a larger whole — breaking laws — because you feel they must be broken — but, in that case, you will also be aware of the costs involved and be ready to lose your own pri-

vacy, rights and freedom, etc.

I don't think the students here were that committed, and because of that they were not acting politically. They were not actually representing the anti-war ideas, but simply expressing personal feelings. They

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