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'A Strong Commitment'

The continuing munificence of the Charles A. Dana Foundation (the Dana Scholarships and a contribution toward construction of the women's residence bearing that name) was evidenced again in December, when two gifts totalling $500,000 were given to the college.

One award, of $250,000, will go to endow four Charles A. Dana Professorships. The college will determine the specific subject matter areas to which professors will be appointed, and the appointments must be made by September 1969. (The Dana supported professors are distinguished from fully endowed chairs where the entire salary is paid from income from endowed funds.)

Mr. Dana noted that the professorships were established because a 'third area of need' in many institutions with small endowments, along with buildings and scholarship aid, was the necessity of significant support which would bring outstanding faculty members to these colleges.' Colby and nine other schools (Bates, Berry, Bridgeport, Colgate, Davidson, Guilford, Hamilton, Middlebury and Queens of Charlotte, N. C.), each received $250,000 toward this goal.

In accepting the gift, President Strider said 'We shall take pride over the years in the Dana supported professorships ..., which constitute one more dramatic evidence of the strong commitment of the ... Foundation toward the strengthening of American higher education.' The terms of the grant specify that each institution match the amount equally, and that the professorships apply only to teaching, not administrative personnel.

The second gift will be applied to the construction of the new athletic facility — now becoming an imposing landmark on the campus (the building is, after all, about a fifth of a mile long). The two grants brought to nearly $1 million the total given Colby by the Dana Foundation; in the past, $300,000 went toward the construction of Dana Hall, and the Foundation also endowed a scholarship program for sixty students in the sophomore, junior and senior classes.

"The impact of the Dana Foundation upon this institution is monumental," President Strider stated, "and its generosities have covered many areas. ... Thanks to the high-mindedness and vision of such men as Charles A. Dana and the trustees of his foundation, higher education in America is moving into even more exciting areas. Generations of students and faculty will stand in their debt."

In This Issue

A Journal, 1
News and comment, including President Strider's Certain Proposals and a report on the IFA Symposia.
Sports, 13
Reunion Directory, 15
Class Columns, 33
Alumnus Portrait, 36
A profile of Frederick M. Pottle '17.
In Memoriam, 44
A Great Place to Visit, but . . . 47
Reflections, by Robert L. Brigham '51, formerly Life correspondent in Moscow, on the USSR.
The Student's Right to Be a Student, 52
A commentary on the writings of Paul Goodman by Professor William C. Wees.
Colby Authors, 55
Alumni Association, 58
Letter from the Council president, 58
Proposed By-Laws for the Association, 59
Cover photograph by David Vogt '64
Drawings in this issue by Abbott Meader, assistant professor of art.
Carl Jefferson Weber
1894-1966

Colby has never had on its faculty a more distinguished scholar and teacher nor a more dedicated and energetic department chairman. It was characteristic of him to continue his vigorous life into his retirement. He will be missed by Colby, our community in Waterville, and the scholarly world.

Robert E. L. Strider

Carl J. Weber, who died on December 19 in Waterville, was best known throughout the world as an authority on Thomas Hardy; his books on the English writer included Hardy of Wessex (1940, rev. 1966), considered by many as the best biography; Hardy in America (1946); Hardy and the Lady from Madison Square (1952); The Letters of Thomas Hardy (1954); Dearest Emmie (1963) and Hardy's Love Poems (1964).

For thirty nine years professor of English at Colby (he headed the English department for thirty years), Professor Weber retired in 1959. Since that time, in addition to his writing, he had been a visiting professor at several universities and had lectured widely. He was a member of the Colby board of trustees (1955-1958) and served in the faculty committee that administered the college for two years following the death of Arthur J. Roberts. Professor Weber, who had studied at Queens College, Oxford, held an honorary Litt D from Franklin and Marshall.

He was also curator of rare books and manuscripts, and built the library collection, not only that portion devoted to Hardy (considered the most comprehensive in the world), but also in other areas including Robinson, Yeats and the modern Irish writers, and Kelmscott Press. All in all, he edited or authored some fifty articles and a dozen books; among the latter are the Centennial Edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam and One Thousand and One Fore-Edge Paintings, now a collector's item.

On his retirement, President Bixler stated "He can take great pride... in the standing of The Colby Library Quarterly, which he has edited with so much success and the Edwin Arlington Robinson Memorial Room, with its many collections, presents tangible evidence of his skill and acumen as a collector." Dr. Bixler also made note of Professor Weber's "unusually high standards of scholarship and his prodigious energy."

This scholarship was recognized by The New York Times (December 21, 1966). The journal pointed out he was known as a 'literary detective' who had solved several puzzles to do with Hardy, in regard to charges that the author had plagiarized in his The Trumpet Major (he had not) and, later, that the dramatist Arthur Wing Pinero had pirated the plot of The Squire from Far From the Maddening Crowd. The Times also noted Curtis Webster's remark that "No one knows more about Thomas Hardy's life and publications than Carl Weber."

Professor Weber leaves his wife, Clara, a daughter and son, and two sisters.
Trustees

Frederick A. Pottle, who has retired as Sterling Professor of English at Yale, has been elected to the board of trustees. It is his second appointment; Professor Pottle, a 1917 graduate of the college, served from 1932 to 1956. A Profile of the Boswell biographer appears in this issue.

Joining Professor Pottle on the board is John Jewett Garland, president of a Los Angeles realty firm and a director of a number of West Coast enterprises. He has been associated with committees involving the Olympic Games, being a member of the International Olympic Committee, and is on the governing boards of organizations dealing with education, art and music. Mr. Jewett, who has represented California as a delegate to Republican national conventions since 1944, is a graduate of Yale. His uncle, the late George Erastus Garland, graduated from Colby in 1882.

Gifts, Grants, Awards

From Tenclo, Inc., $1,500; the grant is unrestricted, and is eighth such received by the college since 1956.

From Sears-Roebuck Foundation, $1,600; also an unrestricted gift, it is part of $1950 shared by six Maine colleges, and $1 million distributed nationally.

From Esso Education Foundation, $2,500; unrestricted as to use, the award will support two programs: one will enable members of the science faculty to confer with their counterparts in other institutions on questions relating to research and instruction, the other to augment the Book of the Year program and a complementary visiting lecturers series.

From Calder Foundation, $25,000; the gift will be used to modify and correct the workings of the baroque Walcker organ in Lorimer Chapel, long in need of such repair.

Sixth grader Paul Brown, of Maine’s Riverside (Augusta) School District, is one of more than 700 elementary scholars who have toured the art museum in two years. The college-community program, providing school children the chance to take advantage of Colby’s cultural facilities, was founded in 1965 through the Friends of Art; Miss Carolyn Muzzy of China, Maine, is the chairman.

The sculpture engaging young Mr. Brown is John Rogers’ painted plaster Checkers at the Farm, done toward the end of the nineteenth century. It is certainly easier to grasp than some of the work in the permanent collection, but one of the chief purposes of the program is, in curator Hugh Gourley’s words, “not to teach children how to paint, but to teach them how to look at art.”

Favorites of the Riverside group were a painting of Mt. Katahdin by Frederic Church and an anonymous portrait of a 19th century Colby alumus, the Reverend Silas Ilsley. Contemporary paintings tended to elicit laughter from the sixth graders, although it was noted that it was the laughter not of derision, but of merriment.

There is no need to sally forth, for it remains true that those things which make us human are curiously enough, always close at hand. Resolve then, that on this very ground, with small flags waving and tiny blasts from tiny trumpets, we shall meet the enemy, and not only may he be ours, he may be us.

Walt Kelly

Certain Proposals
The text of President Strider’s proposals, presented to a ‘congress’ of students, faculty and administration on November 6, 1966. More than 1,200 heard comments by a panel of students and faculty members and from participants from the audience.

Colby has an immense potentiality for being a stimulating and rewarding college community. In many ways it is. Yet some of this potentiality is not being realized. Last winter some of the implications of this state of affairs were explored in a memorandum I sent to a number of student leaders and organizations, later published in the Echo. We know that Colby is not alone among institutions of higher education in recognizing certain problems. In fact, in that memorandum I quoted at some length part of an analysis of the difficulty at another prominent New England college. The responses to this memorandum, published and unpublished, indicated an awareness on the part of our students that the problems do exist. May I mention just a few.

There is not sufficient interrelationship between the social activities and the intellectual pursuits of the students. It would be well if our students were to get to know more of their fellow students, and to engage in informal interchange with more than a few faculty members. Social life itself at Colby is rather barren. An appreciable number of upperclass men students prefer to live in apartments in town rather than on the campus, a fact that constitutes, with all due regard for the changing times and mores, an indictment of the college rather than, in most cases, of the students.

Some reasons for these and other difficulties have been suggested. One is that at Colby there is an insufficient degree of coeducation, and it is argued that a higher degree would bring improvement, both socially and intellectually.

The Averill experiment’ two years ago demonstrated that coeducational dining is desirable. It is believed also that more coeducation, with an accompanying increase in the frequency of opportunity for casual association, could be achieved in the housing arrangements, an assumption that led to the planning of the new dormitories.

Another argument is that responsibility for the arrangement of social occasions, on weekends and otherwise, rests almost exclusively with the fraternities, and that their activities are of a somewhat exclusive as well as unimaginative sort. It has been urged that we evolve a social atmosphere in which fraternities might be given wider opportunities for full participation in the life of the campus and the ongoing development of the college. Fraternities everywhere, including those at Colby, are thought to have limited futures as institutions unless such opportunities are provided and, concurrently, responsibility for taking advantage of these opportunities accepted.

Finally, some of these difficulties arise from the fact that, ironically, we are not the ‘small college’ we say we are and try to be. Long ago the college passed whatever boundary there is between small and large. The chances are that in terms of opportunities for faculty-student and student-student relationships, a college is no longer small when it goes beyond an enrollment of 500. It would be desirable for us to work out a system that would enable Colby to restore and then maintain some of the advantages of a college of less than 500, even though our enrollment approaches 1,500 and, if we are to be realistic, may be permitted in the next decade by the board of trustees to climb still higher.

In view of these considerations, which we might accept as premises, may I advance certain proposals, constituting a synthesis of suggestions and observations emanating in the last year or so from students, faculty, trustees, and other friends of the college:

(1) That a rearrangement of the living accommodations be effected, involving the housing of men in certain spaces now on the women’s side of the campus (to theorize, possibly Foss and Woodman), and the housing of women in certain spaces now on the men’s side (to theorize, possibly one or more of the dormitories behind or around the library). It would be desirable to bring about this change in the fall of 1967, at the time when the new coeducational dormitory complex beyond the chapel is ready for occupancy.

(2) That all dining become coeducational, by assignment.

(3) That when these rearrangements have been worked out, the college can be organized into four or perhaps five residential units (to be called ‘colleges,’ ‘houses,’ or whatever term seems agreeable), each to consist of something less than 500 students; and each to be made up of a group
of men living in one or more dormitories, a group of women living in one or more dormitories, and the men living in one or more of the fraternities. To theorize once again, one such unit might consist of the men in Foss (if it is decided to house men there), the women in Dana (or a part thereof), and the men in one or two of the fraternities. Each residential unit would take all its meals together, in one of the dining areas, as designated.

(4) That each member of the faculty be appointed an affiliate of one of the residential units, with a faculty member as head (housemaster, director, or whatever seems an appropriate title), who would agree to serve as a liaison officer with the offices of the student deans. It would be hoped that every faculty member would be willing to take a number of meals each semester with the students in the unit with which he is affiliated, and to join them for occasional informal discussion programs, planned or unplanned, in the lounges or common rooms available to that group.

(5) That the residential units, each with its own governing body, organize social affairs, on weekends and otherwise, enjoying the privilege of using any of the space assigned to them (including the living rooms of fraternity houses), and that they also organize, with the assistance of the department of physical education and athletics, appropriate intramural athletic programs.

(6) That the possibility be explored of developing within each residential unit an area of curricular emphasis, perhaps leading to a program of general education, seminar-discussions, or at least a sequence of courses required of students within the unit. Such a program would give all the students associated with the unit a common intellectual experience and a common body of intellectual concern, providing both the students belonging to the unit and the faculty affiliated with it a basis for conversational interchange and intellectual involvement. This further dimension would transcend in importance the merely social opportunities which the organization of the unit would in the first place make possible.

(7) That the official distinction between 'men's division' and 'women's division' be discontinued, the students listed in directories alphabetically without regard to their sex and the degrees conferred at Commencement the same way, and that the offices and functions of the dean of men and the dean of women be amalgamated into one office, presided over by a dean of students and, for the time being, two associate deans of students, at least one of the three of whom should be a woman, at least one a man.

(8) That each married student and each commuting student (and any other student who for some special reason may live off campus) be assigned an affiliation with one of the residential units in order to make it possible for him to
Certain Proposals (continued)

enjoy the benefits of this association, both social and intellectual.

It is obvious that to put into effect these proposals a number of implied details would have to be worked out. Exactly which spaces should be allocated to men and which to women? Where should the members of each unit dine? Should all students be required to dine on campus? What alterations of physical space should be undertaken in order to provide facilities for resident faculty couples and families within the units and for faculty offices or studies or perhaps seminar rooms? What social regulations, including those affecting the use of alcoholic beverages, should be evolved? Should students and faculty members retain permanent affiliation with the same unit? Should the membership of each unit involve all four undergraduate classes?

It should be kept in mind that although these proposals could be at first effected without major physical change, future building plans should be drawn with the end in view of strengthening such a system. I am thinking especially of a Student Center (hopefully a reality in five or six years), in which a more comprehensive coeducational dining area than is now feasible in the Roberts Union might be constructed, together with spa, bookstore, central post-office, and in addition common rooms and lounges associated with each of the residential units.

The intention of these proposals is not to divide the college but to unify it. At the moment it is fragmented. The focussing on smaller workable units, in which a genuine sense of community, both social and intellectual, might be achieved, would then provide the framework for activities of a college-wide nature in which all the residential units, each a coherent entity, would be expected to cooperate.

Thoughts/re: a congress

Certain Proposals was presented by President Strider to the Colby Congress on November 9. I had a chance to read the paper beforehand; it had been published in full in The Echo. The implication was that the Congress would, by panel discussion and remarks from the floor, consider the items the president had, after a year of thought and discussion, produced.

Unfortunately the students failed to understand this, or thought of the Congress as a free forum in which to voice their separate unhappinesses. The proposals were obviously misread by many as being ‘ends’—not ‘means’ as they were intended—and were thus criticized as a whole, paid little attention to, or summarily dismissed. Some students however set another problem: this was the lack of facilities on the campus for privacy and for limited, informal group get-togethers. The most persistent voice was that calling for a student union or community center.

The faculty, on the panel and from the floor, while holding differences with certain of the proposals, urged throughout the three-hour Congress (and afterward at suppers held all over the campus) that Certain Proposals be discussed. The effort to put the Congress on at least a partially defined track failed.

Consequently, it was not a success—but a. But out of it came several important concepts of what troubles the student of today (at Colby and throughout the land). Biology professor Thoma Eaton, summarizing his panel talk about the too blase puffyfooting (“I defy anyone to be antisocial for more than three hours in a row.”), not-very-eager attitude of many students, called it ‘creeping coolth.’ And both professors Robert Reuman (philosophy) and Leonard Mayo (human development) urged that they put aside the idea that each is the absolute center of things and find themselves some way into ‘life-involvement.’ There were some specific suggestions. (It is noteworthy that of this writing over one hundred Colby students will spend their January Programs this year in service projects all over the country.)

In the few days following, and growing out of the parietal clamor (discussed further on), a few students began to conceive methods that would tie the president’s Certain Proposals with their wishes that Colby become more ‘human’—viz that better interactive facilities exist. The
artificial segregation of the sexes at opposite ends of the campus is not any longer meaningful, and contributes to the dullness that is evident here and there on the campus. Lack of facilities for interchange between men and women, students and faculty members, and all members of the college, also hampers the interchange that is needed in a time when communication isn’t just talking to someone, but being aware that what one is saying is being understood.

Congress probably are not the answer. It would appear that the greatest possibility lies in those committees made up of students and teachers and administrators who serve because they want to. The directioning, perhaps, of the country-wide campus clamor is this way, may prove one of the major factors in the direction Colby will take in the years to come. Hopefully one professor’s comment to a gathering on campus may not come true; he observed, "Many of you have ‘creeping coolth’ — and you’re going to die of it."

A problem of ‘pariety’

Since Harvard began, the American college has based its function on the assumption that the institution is not only responsible for academic instruction, but that its aegis extends to the social, moral and physical welfare of its students. American colleges thus differ from most of their foreign counterparts: colleges abroad provide classroom, laboratories; room, board and conduct outside the walls is left up to the student. Responsibility is therefore either self-developed — or self disappears.

Putting aside any value judgments on which way is best, and not exploring differences in maturity between foreign and American students (and distinct differences do exist), it is evident that this assumption is overlooked in much of the wind and words devoted to the present anguish of higher education and to the student clamor for ‘freedom.’

Such was quite obvious at Colby when, following the Congress in November, a student petition for parietal hours (viz: open hours for men in women’s residences) was turned down by the administration.

The reaction to the denial was mixed (as could be expected) although the reasons had been spelled out, focusing primarily on the lack of an effective honor system at the college. The

‘Creeping coolth’ will we all die of it?

Campus Affairs Committee, made up of faculty, students, and administration, in liaison with Student Government, decided to set up a number of subcommittees to explore various problems, among them: an academic and social honor system, physical facilities, coeducational living, student-faculty relations, and methods of instruction and evaluation.

Certain Proposals will be discussed. There is not any doubt that there will have to be some reorganization of the ‘traditional’ campus life, which is, to say the least, somewhat dated. The
Pariety (continued)

students contended they were not being allowed to 'try,' to experiment. And, as a fact, this was true.

But the students had not only forgotten the traditional 'well-being of students' assumption. They had defined no line between the responsible and the irresponsible, and no provision was made for leading the careless or foolish through such an experiment. It was assumed they would take care of themselves, or out of the broil of a month's 'try' certain results in such a free experiment would become obvious. It was obvious to the administration (and most of the faculty and not a few students) that the results could be as certainly foretold.

The experiment then leaned toward license. Lacking careful definition and control over the factors and materials involved, it would have worked out, of course (experiments always work out as they should, but not always as hoped). But how could anyone involved, or observing, analyze the results, or say whether or not the thesis that students are responsible / not responsible was proven / not proven?

The contention at California at Berkeley was another matter entirely. Mario Savio communicated distinct points of view and reasons; the authorities communicated theirs. Each side understood the assumptions and rationale of the other. Such a 'pragmatic' was lacking in the student parietal hours proposals and discussions.

As has been noted in the comment on the Certain Proposals, a renaissance of directed student discussion and activity is perceptible at Colby. And, as each of the campus factions knows, a new day is coming. But there are things that must be understood that the day is not blurred into a kind of dusky monotony of misunderstood ideas. Individuals will have to lead, thereby sticking their necks out, thereby inviting recrimination, attack, and unfriendliness. The natures of experiments will have to be defined — both thesis and factors. 'Creeping coolth' cannot take the place of energy and industry that produces great artistic and technical works.

And it has to be recognized that privileges are earned, and are not inalienable rights.
The look of construction before the snows arrived during December — a longer than usual winter respite and a help due to the amount of blasting required to set the foundation of the new dormitories. Bricklaying and allied work will go on throughout the winter, both at this building and at the fieldhouse complex. Wrapped in walls of plastic, masons and carpenters work in shirtsleeves even when the temperatures drop below zero. Both structures are on schedule (for a September 1967 opening), and an eager college awaits their addition to the campus.
Symposia

The first weekend-long symposium, held in October, was addressed to The Dilemma in Viet Nam. Participants included Colonel Winant Sidle, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs; Oliver E. Clubb, assistant professor of political science at Syracuse and son of a long-time diplomat in Eastern nations and The Reverend David R. Hunter, associate general secretary of the National Council of Churches.

Symposium 2 (The Anti-Poverty Program) took place a month later; pictures of the participants appear on these pages. A third symposium, scheduled for March, will concern itself with the Revolution in Liberal Arts Education (including a visit from Paul Goodman). These three-day periods of discussion have already involved more than one half of the college community, students and faculty, and were designed both to put weekends to constructive use and to bring firsthand information and conflicting ideas on world and national problems to an often isolated student group.

The Reverend Schoonover

A statement concerning the symposia by Interfaith Association President Edward Baxter '67 and symposia chairman Lawrence Sears '67.

The weekend symposia of the Interfaith Association are an experiment in a new form of ministry within the Colby campus. The two fall symposia (the first on Viet Nam and the second on the war on poverty) have brought these two issues to the campus with force and openness. IFA plans to continue next semester and next year the precedent that has been set.

There are at least three reasons for bringing such issues to the campus: to supplement the educational process; to deal with actual, pressing social issues; and to involve students and faculty in dealing with these issues.

Implicit in the minds of the creators of the symposia is the assumption that students are not recognizing where they stand in relation to what is going on in the world beyond the campus. They are not deciding what their responsibility is in terms of these important issues and they need help in relating their courses to what is occurring around them. The symposia are one attempt to bring the relevant issues directly to the students.

The symposia are also attempts to deal with ‘real’ issues rather than pseudo-issues. The understanding is that there are certain controversial matters which we must consider, for we are inextricably bound up with them. As college students will be the likeliest candidates to do something about these matters, we had better begin thinking about what is going on and how we should take part in it. Hopefully, our wrestling with these issues now will make a difference in our regard of them either now or in the future.

One emphasis of Colby’s education today is the involvement of students in such issues. The essence, first, of all the symposia is to produce a conflict situation. Spokesmen representing divergent opinions about the issue debate (the aim being not to foster polite talk but to produce as much light and heat as possible). After each form debate, students, faculty, administrators and interested towns people enter into dialogue with the speakers and among themselves. Through a continuing ‘dash of ideas’ all will (hopefully) arrive at a realistic view of their relationship to such problems as the Viet Nam war, and the war on poverty.

The symposia are also setting a precedent in helping to overcome the much talked about social-academic split on campus. There has been
Besides the Reverend Melvin Schoonover (Minister of Chambers Memorial Church, NYC), Symposium 2 conferences included: (below) Vernon Robinson, a Harlem community organizer; (right) Garrison Ellis, director, Northeast Region, Office of Economic Opportunity; and Richard A. Cloward, professor of social work at Columbia.

a growing dissatisfaction with the superficiality of the weekend social life at Colby. The debates occurring on Friday and Saturday nights have provided an opportunity for students to become involved in something other than shallow conviviality: to think of the important issues and to take their responsibility as students more seriously.

The fraternities have helped in fulfilling this responsibility. For example, following the Saturday night debate on the war on poverty, Zeta Psi held an informal reception in their house where a good number of people continued (for long hours) to discuss the issues brought up by the speakers.

The symposia are consistent with the overall purpose of IFA - which is "... to convey and redefine religious and ethical concerns through whatever traditional or experimental groups may exist or emerge on Colby's campus, focusing particularly on study, social action, and/or worship." Operating out of its four traditions, Judaism, Roman Catholicism, Protestantism, and Humanism, IFA has attempted to be present where they felt the need for ecumenical action.

Comments on the symposia

We are all 'lectured at' too much, and, as a consequence, we come pre-numbered to hear a lecturing maestro, daring him to shake us into excitement or awareness. Very few on the high-priced speaking circuit succeed in meeting the silent challenge of the audience. (We sleep through their dull words.) Now, through the tremendously successful symposia on Viet Nam and the poverty program sponsored by IFA, we have learned something: two or more minds engaged in substantial and meaningful contention can engage the minds and feelings of hundreds in a very thrilling way. (Nobody slept at the poverty symposium.) The disputants were accomplished in their own fields, but not generally known; that their names were unfamiliar made no difference. Their sincerity and dedication illuminated their differences, and in that light we all awoke to exciting new awarenesses, and that, I suppose, is what the educational process ought always to aim at.

IRVING SUS
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

I found the symposium on the poverty program to be revealing because it brought out in clear and sharp contrast some of the differences of opinion in the country as to the efficacy of the present poverty program under the office of Economic Opportunity: informative because it
brought ideas and material to the fore from people directly involved — at the administrative level as well as the views of critical observers; and stimulating because those who listened and participated had no alternative but to think — first about the magnitude of the problem, and second whether the admittedly partial solution now being tried is essentially sound, or whether something more fundamental and far-reaching within a democratic society is possible and feasible. The speakers, well prepared, and articulate, were more than willing and able to confront the main issues.

Perhaps the students come off best in the symposia; they appeared not to be swayed unduly by personal testimony, wit, eloquence, or zeal, but quite able to stand on their own intellectual feet and do their own thinking. Symposia of this kind are of great value for they encourage students to look carefully at the goods and not merely at the tags.

LEONARD MAYO
PROFESSOR OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

THE LESSON will be learned, I hope, that intelligent men need not be afraid of sharp criticism and open debate and that being refined gentlemanly (or womanly) need not preclude intellectual antagonism. Our remote and often sedate college will grow in vitality to the extent that the vigorous and thoughtful clashes of the symposia become a model for more of the extracurricular and curricular life of the students and faculty.

EVERT MAKINEN
INSTRUCTOR IN GOVERNMENT

Altogether too many conferences, though they may have very good participants, are often dull and uninteresting. This is largely because the array of panelists, usually with a liberal orientation, is too much of the same mind. They are thus attacking an establishment or a mode of thought which is not represented. Because there is no rebuttal, critical analyses are undramatic and often do not go into the depth that they otherwise could. By exposing the audience to a clash of opinion in a planned conflict format, and then involving it through questioning and various types of discussions, the Symposia have excited people through the force with which they will pursue resolution when in a state of tension and through the drama which is inherent in any good debate.

DAVID GRAY '67

Reunioning

Members of the 25th Class (1942) commemorate the quarter-century (an unfair way to put it!) since their graduation by dedicating their gift: the main lounge area in the new residence halls, now being built on the hill west of the Chapel. '42 was, by the way, the last class under Franklin Johnson's presidency; President Bixler assumed his new duties on July 1, 1942. And it was the first class to begin using the new facilities on Mayflower Hill. The cycle appears complete: the 1942 is now directly involved in the transition from the traditional Georgian to the contemporary design emerging now on the campus.

Clifford F. Came, Jr., is chairman of the 25th Class Reunion Gift; the goal is $10,000.

The goal of the 15th Class, 1952, is $10,000, too; under George F. Terry III, the funds will go to commissioning a piece of sculpture for the foyer of the athletic complex under construction. It would be the focal point in the interconnect-house, swimming pool, gymnasium, track, handball courts, et al.

For everyone -

his own weekend!

Commencement: June 10-11
Reunions: June 16-18

Details in the Spring issue
Defenseman Mike Self (right) moves in for a goal; at this writing in early January he led the nation in scoring based on points per game, and was the leading 'back-court' scorer, too.

'Six of one . . .'

Off to the best start in five years (seven wins in nine games), the icemen were proving two 'old adages: not only were they outscoring the opposition (liberally, in some cases), but everyone on the team was contributing to the scoring. Charles Holt stood by the bench, smiling as only a pleased coach can smile, as three lines vied with each other to match goals and four defensemen also decided that points can be fun.

Michael Self, the all-East skater who was voted last season's most valuable player in eastern college ranks, was well on his way to breaking his own Colby record for a defenseman (13 points last year) with 11-3 goals and 16 assists, for an average of four points a game. Behind him came Bob Waldinger with 18 points, Bill Henrich with 14 and Ted Allison with 13. All in all, the Mules had rolled up 69 'for' and 25 'against.' Goalie Lee Potter was having a great season with a 2.8 per game goal average.

Among the victories was one set of four games which saw the icemen go wild; after 15-3 and 11-3 wins over Boston State (unbeaten last year) and a 10-2 decision over the Boston Black Labels, they set a new goals-in-a-game mark with an 18-2 trouncing of Amherst. The Mules also defeated Dartmouth, 6-2; Bowdoin 5-2; and avenged an earlier loss to New Hampshire, now ranked in Division I. The Wildcats haven't won in Alfond Arena since 1961. The other loss was a 5-3 affair, the opening game, which saw Brown University overcome a 3-1 deficit in the last period.

' . . . half dozen of other'

A contrary situation, unhappily, was true for the netmen, who dropped their first eight games. For Verne Ullom's charges, it was either a case of being outclassed by some of New England's very best basketball talent (Assumption, Boston U., Northeastern) or losing last-second heartbreakers. Two of these came in the Central Connecticut Invitational, with Colby dropping two-point decisions to Bates and Wesleyan — which made the difference between a possible third place and a definite eighth. The individual scoring had been mixed, but Alex Palmer maintained the best average, 17.3 points per game.

Colby's best game was 67-61 loss to heavily favored and (perennially) powerful St. Anselm's, who later overwhelmed the Mules in the Connecticut tourney opening game. The Mules also lost to a resurgating New Hampshire.

In other winter sports The trackmen were readying for a rather busy winter schedule — both of invitational and area and national meets. Also in the offing were the first ski competitions of the season, both for men and women, and that big weekend when Colby and the University of Maine, in tandem, host the NCAA Ski Championships at Sugarloaf Mountain (March 3-5).

Freshman hockey and basketball teams were reversing the varsity trend. A dazzling set of cagers had won two of three while the icemen were still looking for their first win.
A look at the past

Working from season to season, one is likely not to develop a perspective on athletic competition. We remember in time only the memorable out of what quickly becomes a jumble of impressions. As a jarring force to memory, the record book is most useful: it can re-align poorly-recalled (and exaggerated) facts and also describe what went on before we did.

What the record book cannot give you is 'color.' We have no way of telling from the pages, for instance, how any given member of the 1919 football team, or the team as a whole, really felt when the gun finally ended a horrendous 121-0 drubbing by Navy (played at Annapolis). Hopeless, discouraged, giddy, ridiculous? Or can we elicit the precise reaction of individuals in the stands when, earlier that same wild, strange year, Colby finished off Fort Williams 99 to 0. As often repetitious and boring as they are, we are inclined to bless those interviews after televised games. Someday someone might want to resurrect the exhilaration of a quarterback, or a forward, or a pitcher or a wing.

Anyhow, perusal of Colby’s book of major sports records (we have not explored track, tennis, golf, as yet) reveal the same cyclical trends that appear to affect all athletic teams. With the exceptions of radical changes in basketball scores, (in the early years, 13-3, 14-11, and, unhappily, 73-10 were usual), the look of the numbers hasn’t changed much. The real interest lies in who Colby played before more predictable schedules came into being.

Much early competition was provided by private teams and teams from athletic clubs, as well as the Maine colleges, other New England schools, and a few athletic behemoths. Colby dropped football with Navy, Dartmouth and Harvard early, although continuing to play the latter two in other sports, down to the present. (It is always interesting to note that practically any two colleges or universities can compete in anything except football.) The private teams and the athletic clubs were hard to beat; the Mules never defeated the Portland ‘Y’ in basketball, and the Winthrop Herculeans prevailed in baseball. Bates Manufacturing always won in hockey; the Yarmouth AG scored big (65-0, for instance) in football.

There are, of course, endless amounts of information to be gleaned, and one wishes there was room enough to print those yearly records of games and scores. Lacking the space, a brief summarization of the four sports follows; it is hoped that this will be of some interest both to athletic enthusiasts and lovers of statistics among the alumni.

**BASEBALL** (1867)

Overall: 646 won, 575 lost, 16 tied (1333).
Noted: In 1867, wins over Norridgewock Sheridans (59-26) and Cobbosee Club (39-28); loses to Winthrop Herculeans (66-46); after that year the scores settled down somewhat! Last high score win was 20-7 over BU in 1960; last loss of this order, 12-22 to Bates in 1942.

**BASKETBALL** (1901)

Overall: 352 won, 285 lost (552).
Noted: The sport lapsed in 1909, although an informal team appeared in 1922. Under Eddie Roundy, a freshman team was begun in 1935 and three years later varsity intracollegiate competition commenced once again.

**FOOTBALL** (1892)

Overall: 213 won, 250 lost, 33 tied (.460).
Best seasons: 7-0-0, 1909; 6-0-1, 1940; 3-0-2, 1897; 1-0-1, 1945.
Game highs: 99-0, Ft Williams, 1919; 0-121, Navy, 1919; second highest combined score (after Navy): 49-60, Bowdoin, 1951.
Noted: Other high scores have included a 79-7 win over Bowdoin (1930) and a 66-0 win over UNH (1914); Colby has lost 70-0 to Brown (1905) and 68-0 to Bowdoin (1900) — it took thirty years to atone for that!

**HOCKEY** (1922)

Best seasons: 8-1-1, 1932; 7-1-1, 1935; 8-1, 1940-1; 18-4, 1960-1; 20-6, 1959-60; 19-6-2, 1961-2.
Game highs:* 15-0, Amherst, 1961; 15-1, MIT, 1958 and Fort Devers, 1959; 2-19, Waterville High School (no less), 1930.

* Records fall: Amherst became the sole worst victim of the Colby icemen, 18-2, this season.
Reunion Directory

1917
1922 1927
1932 1937
1942 1947
1952 1957
1962

Alley, Harriet Canham, (Mrs. R. C.), North Vassalboro, Maine 04962.
Arnold, Mildred Greeley, (Mrs. Ray D.), 63 Riggs Avenue, West Hartford 7, Connecticut 06107.
Barnes, Marie Stanley, (Mrs. Harold F.), 70 Red Gate Lane, Cohasset, Massachusetts 02025.
Barton, Ethel Duff, (Mrs. E. D.), 663 South 9th Street, San Jose, California 95112.
Bean, Eva M., (Miss), Bethel, Maine 04217.
Burkett, Hazel Robinson, (Mrs. Paul W.), 1155-103rd Street, Apt. 5-B, Bay Harbor Club, Bay Harbor Is., Miami Beach 54, Florida 33154.
Cole, Helen D., (Miss), Wonalancet Road, Tamworth, New Hampshire 03886.
Daggett, Marian R., (Miss), 26 Cottage Street, Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181.
Dexter, Flora Norton (Mrs. Flora Norton), c/o Mrs. William R. Winter, Riverside Street, Kingfield, Maine 04947.
Doe, Myra Cross, (Mrs. Harvey), 112 Chestnut Street, Danville, Pennsylvania 17821.
Dundas, Catherin Clarkin, (Mrs. Paul A.), 11 Center Street, Waterville, Maine 04901.
Flood, Mildred Barton, (Mrs. Donald B.), 124 Long Hill Street, Springfield, Massachusetts 01105.
Gibbs, Myrtle Aldrich, (Mrs. Charles S.), 923 North Main Street, Pleasantville, New Jersey 08230.
Gibbs, Hazel M., (Miss), 10 Winter Street, Augusta, Maine 04330.
Gonya, Gertrude Donnelly, (Mrs. Adolph), Millinocket, Maine 04462.
Haskell, Madelyn Daggett, (Mrs. Harvey L.), 15 High Street, Dexter, Maine 04930.
Knight, Leonora A., (Miss), 52 Murray Street, Apt. 2-C, Waterbury, Connecticut 06701.
Kochler, Selma, (Miss), 337 Huntington Avenue, Apt. 308, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.
Lane, Elsie M., (Miss), Room 450, Sheraton-Eastland Motor Hotel, Portland, Maine 04101.
Miller, Evie Learned, (Mrs. Stanley B.), 5 Pershing Road, Glens Falls, New York 12801.
Morrisette, Cecile M., (Miss), 86 Coolidge Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01602.
Morse, Lillian N. Tuttle, (Mrs. L. Carlyle), 75 Bond Street, Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930.
Nower, Atalena Atkins, (Mrs. Clyde F.), 57 Pleasant Street, Dexter, Maine 04930.
Murray, Floy Stout, (Mrs. T. A.), c/o Alan C. Pease, Wiscasset, Maine 04578.
Park, Phoebe J. R. Vincent, (Mrs. Raymond A.), 183 Prospect Street, Willimantic, Connecticut 06226.
Pratt, Lucy Taylor, (Mrs. Lucy T.), 615 Wolcott Hill Road, Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109.
Ross, Irma M., (Miss), 62 Pine Street, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine 04426.
Sandberg, Hazel Durgin, (Mrs. Carl J.), 33 Rosedale Road, West Hartford 7, Connecticut 06107.
Smith, Susie M. Smith, (Mrs. Everett P.), Route 2, Turner, Maine 04282.
Class News

DEAN ERNEST C. MARRINER
17 Winter Street
WATERVILLE, MAINE 04901

The two surviving members of '96 in touch with each other across the continent, Jessie Pepper Padelford, whose other alumni remember as a daughter of Colby President George B. D. Pepper, is in a nursing home in Seattle, while Albert Lorimer at the age of 95 is still active in Worcester, Mass. Although he retired in 1942, after 35 years with the American Sunday School Union, Albert still does occasional preaching. Recently he occupied pulpit in Jamaica Plain and in Worcester.

Margaret Williams Thomas, '01, took a Dale Carnegie course in speaking at the age of 84, and at 89 taught a course in comparative religion in her home town of Globe, Ariz. On her 90th birthday last June, the Arizona Record published a long account of her notable service to education and religion.

Few Colby alumni have so well served their home communities as has Carl Bryant, '04. For 29 years clerk of Dover, Mass., Carl is still a member of the town's long range planning committee, and has recently contributed a series of articles to the Dover Reporter, on the town's history since 1840. A horticulturist in wide demand as a consultant, Carl is a member of the American Horticultural Society, of the National Wild Life Federation, and of the rose testing panel of the famous growers, Jackson and Perkins.

Ellen Peterson, '07, and Abbie Sanderson, '14, both distinguished for long service in foreign missions, keep very busy in retirement. Both fulfill many speaking engagements, both traveled through several states during the past summer visiting relatives and friends, and both are ardent 'alumnae detectives', seeking and frequently locating Colby persons whose addresses have been missing from alumni office files.

Alice Tyler Milner, '07, writes from Cartersville, Ga., "I have nothing to write about myself, but I want our members to know what Carl Bryant has been doing." 'Null' said. See above.

Clair Benson, '15, retired federal employee, doesn't like some actions he observes in the nation's capital, where he spent so many years. Clair asks, "Do you remember when it was said that federal aid to schools would never be used to coerce states?"

Florian Arey, '15, basking in the Florida sun, is grooming two grandchildren for future attendance at Colby. Florian expects to see one of his daughters when the Sullivan show comes to Miami in the spring. Another daughter, wife of a movie and TV adviser in Italy, narrowly escaped the recent floods. Florian's son is an executive with Stone and Webster.

Wally Lawrence, '16, honored several years ago as Colby Man of the Year, has recently received glowing tributes in his home city of Nashua, N. H. Two sentences from a long account in the Nashua Telegraph are significant: "All his mature life Wally has been interested in kids and their problems, helping them at school and in many outside activities. The success of the DeMolay organization in Nashua is largely due to his efforts."

Dr. Leon Herling, '16, turned the first shovel of earth to break ground in Winthrop for a new branch of the First Granite National Bank, of which he is a director.

Mabel Bynum McDaniel, '14, is a representative of the retired teachers of Maine on the advisory board of the Maine Retirement Fund. The retired teachers are seeking important legislative changes in the administration of the fund.

NB (from the editor): Dean Marriner was given an award of merit by the American Association for State and Local History.
Lion's Club and deacon of the First Baptist Church. In '67, besides his 50th year as an alumnus, he celebrates his 50th year of successful manumission. He has a son and daughter, two grandchildren and three granddaughters, one of whom, Judith Kelly, is a freshman at Colby.

Irma Ross retired in November, 1964, after 32 years as superintendent of the Plummer Memorial Hospital in Doyne-Foxcroft. She lives with an older sister, also a graduate of Colby, keeping busy in summer with housework and a large garden, and in winter with knitting and club work, where she often meets Dean Ninetta Rundall... The Smiths, Ralph and Marion White, have already had words about reunion with Ray Rogers, Helen Cole and Francis Heath. They returned recently from a visit with Helen in N. H. where they received a Texas phone call from Francis... Winthrop Webb, our famous Colby soloist, and long-time Junior High principal in Malden, Mass., is now New England agent for the Antrim Assembly Bureau, and professional interviewer for the Community Research Project of Boston. Throughout the years he has maintained his interest in music by marrying a Wellesley grad who is an organist and pianist, and by holding an all-time record of 52 years of professional singing in Boston's Old South Church. His daughter is an English teacher in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where her husband is an architect. They have four sons. Winthrop's son is associate professor of economic geography at Colombia University and associate director of the Latin American Institute there. He has two children, a daughter and a son... The Lester Youngs have settled to a regular routine of spending 7 months in Florida and 5 in Maine where, since Lester's retirement in 1952, he has looked after their farm property including a vegetable garden. They belong to the St. Petersburg Colby Club, which meets the first Saturday from November to April, and the Maine Society, and exercise at the shuffleboard courts.

MR. HOWARD G. BOARDMAN
Dark Harbor, Maine 04645

Merrill A. Bigelow retired from Wamogo High School, Litchfield, Conn., after five years following his thirty-two years as principal of Bloomfield, (N. J.) High School. He also had taught in other schools, making a total of 47 years of service to education... Bob Galliher's daughters are married to a Texas congressman and a colonel in the air force; they have given Bob eight grandchildren. He remained last February after being a widower for five years.

MRS. ASA C. ADAMS
99 Forest Avenue
Orono, Maine 04473

We are proud of the many achievements of Leonard Mayo, and are happy to welcome him back to Colby as the first professor of human development. He and Lena were recently honored at a tea given by President and Mrs. Strider at their Mayflower Hill home.

Clyde Russell was honored at a farewell dinner in Augusta upon his retirement as executive secretary of the Maine Teachers Association. Clyde is enjoying a more leisurely life at his farm in Winslow, although he is still active in the field of education and is substitute teaching... Asa C. Adams, has been elected an alumni trustee of Colby; he is also on the board of trustees at Ricker College. At the spring meeting of the Maine Medical Association he was elected chairman of the Maine Medical Council. Asa and Vina recently enjoyed a trip to Spain and the Middle East.

Lorena Scott, retired after many years of teaching in the English department at Long Branch. (NJ) High School, finds plenty to do in club and church work... We were saddened to learn of the death of Allan Bixby, husband of Avis Barton Bixby in New Salem, Mass. Avis is now a house mother at the University of Massachusetts... Helen Raymond Macomber recently lost her husband, Mac, in Ambler, Pa.; for several years they had run an insurance business... At Homecoming last fall Mal Morrell, husband of Edna Briggs Morrell, was given a Colby chair preceding his retirement as athletic director at Bowdoin. We expect that Edna and Mal will enjoy their home on the coast in the summer and their winters in Florida.

28  MISS AMY D. DEARBORN
56 Third Street
Bangor, Maine 04401

Clair F. Wood, an instructor of English at Unity Institute of Liberal Arts and Sciences, has also been named acting administrator of the new school until the end of the school year in June... Laurice Edes Merriam is continuing as assistant librarian at Husson College, a position she has held for several years.

Muriel Lewis Baker is the author of a recently published book: A Handbook of American Crewel Embroidery. Muriel has studied both in the United States and in Europe, and is certified by the Embroiderer's Guild, an international organization, to teach both crewel and canvas work. She is widely recognized as an expert in this field — as a lecturer, judge and writer.

29  MRS. VERNE E. REYNOLDS
91 South Road
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Chester Morrow, former congressional representative from New Hampshire, was a member of the United States delegation to the 29th annual session of the South Pacific Commission held in New Caledonia in October... G. Cecil Goddard has just completed a year as president of the In-
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MRS. DOUGLAS B. ALLAN
37 Brattle Street
North Andover, Massachusetts 01845

Dorothy Dingwall, who teaches in the history department of Presque Isle High School, is the pianist of the Fine Arts Trio. . . Lillian Shapero Reardon, who received her master of education degree a few years ago, received her MA last June from Wesleyan University. . . Mary Smith Strout lives in Fort Fairfield, where her husband is superintendent of schools; their son, Allan, is a sophomore at the University of Maine.

Ruth Rose Jones is doing some part-time work in social service for the Red Cross in Ridley Park, Pennsylvania. Ruth and Norman have three sons, one a senior at Rice, one at Susquehanna and the youngest still in high school. . . Festa Alphen Putnam and family are moving from Westfield, New Jersey and plan to settle permanently in Maine at their camps in Oakland.

MRS. HERBERT S. SCHWAB
16632 Linda Terrace
Pacific Palisades, California 90272

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company has elected Gordon B. Jones a senior vice president. Gordon is (TO PAGE 38)
Frederick A. Pottle '17, who retired this year as Sterling Professor of English at Yale University after a forty-one year teaching career there, will continue to edit the famous Yale collection of Boswell Papers — with the help of his wife Marion ('18) — in what has become affectionately known at the Connecticut university as the 'Boswell Factory.'

This collection (and Professor Pottle's charge) stems from one of the important literary discoveries in history: the uncovering of Boswell's manuscripts, papers and letters (between 1725 and 1950) in Malahide Castle in Ireland and Fettercairn House in Scotland, and Professor Pottle's work has led both to his book (not part of the Yale series) *James Boswell: The Early Years, 1740-1769,* and to the Yale series itself. To date, this has included nine volumes: *Boswell's London Journal, 1762-1763* (1950); *Boswell in Holland, 1763-1764* (1952); *Boswell on the Grand Tour: Germany and Switzerland, 1764* (1953); *Boswell on the Grand Tour: Italy, Corsica and France, 1765* (1955); *Boswell in Search of a Wife, 1766-1769* (1956 — the last two books were with Frank Brady as co-editor); *Boswell for the Defence: 1769-1774* (1959, with William K. Wimsatt, Jr., as co-editor); and *Boswell: The Ominous Years, 1774-1776* (1963, with Charles Ryskamp as co-editor); a new edition of *Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson:* 1773, originally printed in 1956, was published in 1961 with additions by Professor Pottle and co-editor Charles H. Bennett.

*Correspondence of James Boswell and John Johnston of Grange* was also published in 1966. Unlike the series which is being printed for the general public, this book is the first of thirty volumes covering the same ground but with full presentation of Boswell's correspondence, as well as his journal, and with annotation and documentation for scholarly use. Both series are being published by the McGraw-Hill Company, and simultaneously by William Heinemann, Ltd., of London.

Among other books that Professor Pottle has written are *The Idiom of Poetry, Shelley and Browning,* *The Literary Career of James Boswell,* *Boswell and the Girl from Botany Bay,* and *Stretchers: The Story of a Hospital on the Western Front.* The last was derived from Professor Pottle's experiences as a surgical assistant with a U. S. Army evacuation hospital in France from 1918 to 1919. He was twice awarded Guggenheim Fellowships for his work on Boswell, once in 1945-1946 and again in 1952-1953. He traveled to England and Scotland in 1936 in the footsteps of Boswell. He also trailed Boswell in 1960 with a tour of Italy, Corsica and France, and in 1964 again retraced the greater part of the route followed by Boswell and Johnson in their Hebrides trip.

His publishing plans for the future, besides "completing as much as I can of the Yale Editions of the Boswell Papers," include a book of collected essays which he has written on the theory of poetry and other subjects, and volumes on the romantic poets Wordsworth and Shelley. A 1967 trip to Greece is scheduled.
Professor Pottle was born in Center Lovell, Maine and after serving briefly as an instructor in English and history at Hebron Academy, he entered the army. Following his release from military service, he taught history (later chemistry) for a year in the Deering High School, Portland, Maine. He then entered the Yale Graduate School, receiving his MA degree in 1921. From 1921 to 1923 he was an assistant professor of English at the University of New Hampshire. He returned to Yale in 1923 and received his PhD degree in 1925 and joined the Yale faculty as an instructor in English. One year later he was promoted to assistant professor, and in 1930 to full professor. During 1932-1933 he served as chairman of the English department, and in 1944 was named to the Sterling Professorship in English. He was director of graduate studies in English from 1939 to 1945. He also has been a member of the Graduate School Committee on general fellowships and scholarships, the Graduate School Committee on the PhD in humanistic studies and the Graduate School Appointments Committee.

He holds an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Glasgow (1936), and doctor of letters degrees from Colby College (1941) and Rutgers University (1951). Among his other honors are the post of chancellor of the Academy of American Poets (since 1951), and membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Tau Omega, the Modern Language Association, the Guild of Scholars, the Medieval Academy, the Johnson Club, and the Johnson Club of London. He is also an honorary member of the Society of Arts and Sciences in Utrecht, the Netherlands, and a Fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters (Switzerland). He is a trustee of General Theological Seminary and Senior Warden of Christ Church in New Haven.

He married Marion I. Starbird of Oxford, Maine, on September 9, 1920; she is now research assistant in the Yale Library and forms the second half of the famous husband-wife team of the 'Boswell Factory'. She holds a BA degree from Colby (1918), a BS in library science from Simmons College (1919), an MA from Yale (1933), and an honorary LITT D from Western College for Women (1956).

* A review by Professor John Sutherland appears in this issue.

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**Statistics**

**Marriages**

1958
Carol Jean Conway and Robert James Denney, Nov 12, Fairfield, Connecticut.

1960
Louis Raile and Shirley Leah Siegel, Aug 28.
Rosemary Athearn and Donald C. Smith, Nov 26, Orleans, Massachusetts.

1961
Bruce B. Turner and Linda H. Horton, Oct 8, Darien, Conn.
Kendall Davidson and Illdiko Vegh, Nov 12, Hauppauge, New York.
Henry Wingate and Margo Ingham, June 18, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

1963
Donna M. Cobb and Howard Lawrence, Nov 26, Westport, Connecticut.
Margaret Briggs and Eugene W. Grabowski, Aug 20, Bangor.

1964
Judith Abbe Milner and Erich Henry Ernst Coché, Oct 16, Germany.
Paul K. Palmer, Jr. and Elizabeth C. Stevens ('65), Aug 6, Needham, Massachusetts.

1965
John C. Parsons II and Janice L. Wood ('65), Sept 25, Malden, Massachusetts.
Karen E. Rivard and David F. Haskell ('65), Nov 19, Manchester.

1966
L. Gary Knight and Lynn Ann Longfellow ('65), Sept 3, Manchester, Connecticut.

1967
Elizabeth A. Woodward and Lawrence D. Devorkin, Oct 21, Boston.
Sally A. Sterling and Anthony J. Wilkins, Nov 26, West Hartford, Connecticut.
1951
A daughter, Ellen Jo, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Meigs (Deborah Smith), Dec. 21.

1952
A daughter, Elizabeth Louise, to Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Scott (Carol Thacker), Sept 9.
A daughter, Catherine Anne, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hailey, Mar. 31.
A daughter, Allison Suzanne, (May 1, 1955) and a son, William Stark, (April 27) to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bailey.

1954
A son, Michael, to Mr. and Mrs. William Joseph (Carol York), Dec. 6.

1956
A son, John Paul, to Mr. and Mrs. John Scandalios (Jackie Hiebel), Oct 12.
A daughter, Elizabeth Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. David N. Van Allens, Sept 16.

1957
A son, David Green Ellenwood, to Mr. and Mrs. George Ellenwood, Oct 21.
A daughter, Ann Louise, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Petegrew, Nov 6.

1960
A daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald P. Williamson, April 21.

1961
A daughter, Courtney Barnes, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan (Penny Dietz), July 25.
A son, Richard Allen, to Mr. and Mrs. William L. Goodall (Susan Detwiler), Aug 9.

1962
A son, Steven Arthur, to Lt. and Mrs. Andrew O. Bridge man (Jean A. Eielson '65), Nov 14.
A daughter, Kristen Lynn, to Mr. and Mrs. Wolfred G. Bjorn (Marge Beach), Sept 21.

1967
A son, Leland P. Potter III, to Mr. and Mrs. Leland P. Potter, Jr. (Linda Mitchell), Nov 29.

1968
A daughter, Jan Elizabeth Murphy, to Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey R. Murphy (Diane Pierce), Oct 21.

 births

GEORGE H. STERNS '31
FRED J. STERNS '29
HERBERT D. STERNS '41

STERNS
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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(Waterville Skowhegan)
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Martha Rogers Beach, Waterville, will serve as vice chairman for the Colby College Alumni Council. . . Clifford F. Cane Jr., West Simsbury, Conn., was re-elected to serve on the Alumni Council. . . Wendell C. Brooks Jr. is Colby's nomination for Sports Illustrated's Silver Anniversary All-American awards. Nomination, singular tribute, means that the candidate's record of achievement since college is worthy of consideration. Following graduation, Brooks enlisted in Navy's Flight School at Pensacola. After receiving wings in July, 1943, he transferred to Marine Corps, flew in many engagements, winning Distinguished Flying Cross. After war he received Master's degree in social work from Boston University and joined FBI, serving in several sectional offices before leaving for Hong Kong for the State Department. Brooks joined the U. S. Operations Missions in 1960, worked two years in Korea before being transferred to Viet Nam.

Alton G. Lathibe's promotion to vice president of materials management for Hathaway was one of two executive promotions recently announced. Tee has been with the company since 1950 and held the positions of staff assistant to production manager, plant manager, production manager for Waterville operations, and production manager for entire division. He is a member of the board of directors of Everett Harris Waterville Area YMCA and vice president of the Waterville Area Community Chest.

Weston MacRae, Framingham, Mass., has opened a new office and display room in Newton, Mass. ... Marie Merial Wyser is a librarian in her home town of Bethlehem, Pa.
husband Andy ventured to Bermuda in November for a first visit and loved it while at the same time your 'faithful' correspondent and husband flew to France again on a combined business and pleasure trip.

I wish I had more to tell — please drop me a line — I'm waiting patiently!

MR. AND MRS. EARL S. BOOTHWORTH, JR.
14322 Cranston Road
Livonia, Michigan 48154

Charles O'Reilly, former headmaster at Coburn Classical Institute is now instructor of English at Gorham (Me.) State College. . . Jean Desper Fryburg, member of the Alumni Council, teaches first grade in the Worcester (Mass.) public schools.

Dr. John R. Stuart is in his seventh year of practice of general surgery in Cranston, Rhode Island. . . The seventh child of Mary Baum and Bud Gates was born January 29 in White Plains, New York. . . The Reverend Arthur W. Greetley has accepted a call to the Plymouth Congregational Church in Kenosha, Wisconsin. He will assume his new duties on January 15.

A member of the Alumni Fund Committee is Robert Sage. He is president of Fenway Motor Hotels, Inc. of Boston, and lives in Newton Center, Mass. . . John Choate, head of the science department at Lexington (Mass.) High attended the National Youth Conference on the Atom in Chicago last October. This group is composed of outstanding high school science students and teachers, and the conference was designed to advance interest in the study of science and the peaceful use of atomic energy.

MR. PAUL M. ALDRICH
5 Rosswell Road
West Simsbury, Connecticut 06092

Jere Amott is vice president, secretary and a director of Amott, Baker & Co., Inc., a stock brokerage firm in New York City. . . William A. Bailey is an associate actuary for Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co. . . Rev. Daniel Fenner, vice president of Bangor Theological Seminary is interim minister at The First Church in Belfast, Maine. . . Donald Hailer and his family have moved to 966 Greendale Ave., Needham, Mass. . . Paul Jabar is finishing his last year at the University of Vermont College of Medicine.

Donald Key has been elected vice president at the Lexington Mass. Federal Savings and Loan Association. . . Nancy MacDonald Cultrera is teaching sixth grade at the Eliot (Me.) Primary School. . . Dr. Edmund Pecukonis was
one of 70 psychologists selected to participate in a pilot project supported under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary School Education Act at Potsdam, N.Y. Ed and his wife have five sons, including two sets of twins. ... Mut Rennie is a research biologist for Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute. He and his family live on Van Dyke Dr. South, R. D. 1, Rensselaer, N. Y. ... Walter Sherwood is California claims manager for The Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Co. ... Richard Streich is president of Sheldon, Ullman, Smith & Streich, Inc., a contract and commercial design and furnishings firm.

54

MRS. MARK E. POWLEY, III
33 Cross Road
Morris Plains, New Jersey 07940

Thomas A. Hunt has been appointed an assistant manager, National Sales, by The First Boston Corporation. ... Lever-joy Manor Nursing Home, a new facility on Cool Street in Waterville, has Tony Jabbar as its administrator. Tony left a post at Wilton Academy to take this position. ... Promoted to major in the Army Nurse Corps is Audrey Joan McLoughlin. Since 1965 Audrey has been an instructor at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing. ... "Andy" received her BS at Massachusetts General Hospital School of Nursing. During her military service Andy earned her bachelor's in public health from Boston University's Loeb Drama Center as Jamie in Long Day's Journey Into Night. At one time on the lecturing staff at Boston University, Herb is presently editor of English language and composition for Ginn and Company, textbook publishers. ... Margaret Jane Moore writes that she is in the midst of ‘attempting’ to write a book designed for older children with reading difficulties. ‘P. J.’ says, ‘I have found a great lack of reading material which is simple enough, but still interesting to older children.’ ("Books that such children can read with a fair amount of success, full of interesting ideas, but also instructive so as to attempt to help correct weakness.")

56

MRS. GEORGE B. WALSH
481 Blackstone Drive
San Rafael, California 94903

Here are the latest words from the soundtrack of '56 as it continues to bleep messages to our doorstep by the Golden Gate. You'll have to admit the communication signals grow mighty weak sometimes, but we always manage to tap out enough news to put together a respectable paragraph or two ... wherein yours truly heaves a great sigh of relief! News Flash From Gotham City: Pat McCormack Hultgren has been promoted to assistant products manager in the personal products division of Lever Brothers. Pat joined Lever House in 1958 as a correspondence clerk (answering crank letters), subsequently moved to marketing research and in 1965 became a product merchandising assistant. The Hultgrens (Len is in advertising) are cliff dwellers in NYC. They can be reached at 242 East 72nd Street, 10021... A '56 Star Rises in the East: In January, John Farley received a key to the executive’s washroom when he was appointed a vice president at Dean L. Burdick Associates, a pharmaceutical advertising firm in NYC. John commutes to Pompont Plains, New Jersey, where he and Char (DeVestry) share their split-level with Gayle, 10, Debbie, 8, Scott 41/2, and Jay, age 2. ... Nursery News: Jack and Yvonne Nelson Summerill's heir #5 (Joseph John IV) joins brothers and sisters Scott 10, Kristine 9, Carolyn 7, and Susan 5 1/2. The Summerill family makes its home at 511 Clinton Ave., Toms River, New Jersey, where Jack has a law practice. I think Yvonne is the first '56 gal to ring up her fifth. Charlie and Jug Morrissey have had a family of five since 1969, and Don and Ann Rice have been setting their table for five since 1969. Our International Set: Sheila McLoughlin Freckmann writes that Uncle Sam has signed Jim on for another two year tour at the U. S. Embassy in Rome. His assignment as assistant attaché in the Department of Agriculture now runs through August 1969. Sheila and family, Chad 6 1/2 and Barry 4, plan to visit her parents in Bridgeport, Conn., sometime during the months of June and July. Travelling Goibytes can drop in on the Freckmanns at Via Cassia Antica, 35, Villino 7, Int. 2, Rome. Sheila's mailing address is c/o James K. Freckmann, Office of Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, APO New York 09749.

57

MRS. JOEL H. HARRIS
13 Bow Road
Wayland, Massachusetts 01778

Mrs. Earle Gram (Shirley Transue) lives in Guaynabo, Puerto Rico where her husband is a planning and programming engineer with U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. ... Nancy Anderson is teaching second grade at South School, New Canaan, Connecticut. ... Captain Philip A. Deering has been decorated with the U. S. Air Force Combat Readiness Medal at Dow AFB. A B-52 Stratofortress navigator, he received the medal for sustained professional performance as a combat crew member assigned to the Strategic Air Command. ... Patricia Harrison Storey lives in Plymouth, N.H., and is teaching third and fourth grades in Wentworth.

Gene Letourneau's Sportsmen Say column in the Portland Sunday Telegram featured a letter from Richard 'Pete' Mailey, Pete, who lives in Marblehead, Mass., described experiences and observations he and his wife shared during a canoe trip on the St. John River in Maine. Pete also mentioned having, partly in jest, tried to stock Johnson Pond with smallmouth bass and pickerel from other ponds, back in 1955. A reported catch of a large pickerel from Johnson shows that at least one of his fish survived — there may be more!
political

Allen Pease '50, professor of government at the University of Maine (Portland) has been named to the top post, that of administrative assistant, on the staff of Maine's new governor Kenneth M. Curtis. Al, currently working on his doctorate at Boston University, has taught at Farmington and Gorham State Colleges and from 1957 to 1966 has been assistant director for political programs for Dirigo Boys State. Curtis, pleased with Al's acceptance, said "In a state where educational needs are of paramount concern, I am pleased to have a man of [his] professional quality working with me."

Joseph Campbell '29 became the third straight Colby man to be elected president of the Maine State Senate; preceding him were Carleton Day Reed '53 and Robert Marden '50.

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Keep Maine PRINTING in Maine
Barb Borchers and Doug Davidson ('58) wrote from Houston where Doug is regional manager for computer control division of Honeywell. . . Margaret Jack Johnston, Ed Marchetti is unit sales manager for Proctor and Gamble. Peggy and Renner are the parents of a five month old son; Ed Marchetti is unit sales manager for Proctor and Gamble. (he and Pat have two children, Michael Edward 27 months and Kelly Ann 7 months); and Pete and Barbara Rednor are in Lakewood. Pete has been promoted to assistant manager for Harris Upham, stockbrokers.

John Vollmer writes he is happy with his transfer from NYC to Minneapolis. Small wonder! John represents Hathaway Co. in five states. His wife, Jan Turner Vollmer ('62) is in her third year at the University of Minnesota Medical School. . . Don and Linda Levenson Clark are in New Brighton, Minn. He is in personnel for 3M and she is an alumni interviewer. . . JoAnne Jolicoeur Accuro and her husband Rodney are in Chicago. JoAnn was recognized as the 'Business Woman of the Year' in 1966 by wnns, Chicago. She is in Marketing and her husband is a graphic designer. . . Sue Stone Jensen, two boys, Sam and Ole, and husband Jim are in Bloomington, Ind. where he is an assistant professor of English. Sue is a member of the Bloomington Women's Auxiliary and the League of Women Voters. . . Peg Barnes Dyer, Cal and four children are in Green castle, Ind. where Cal is an English professor. Peg is a Scout Leader, in a knitting club and the Newcomers' Club.

Judy Miller Heekin, Ed and Geof are finally settled in their new home. Judy is chairman of aauw 'antiques' study group, alumni interviewer, a member of the Tri Delta Alum., church group and ywca.

The largest response came from Pennsylvania eastward. Jim Ferriman and Susan have moved to Natick, Mass. Jim is ass't to the president of Anelex Corp., a member of the American Society for Management, electronic personnel managers association, Chamber of Commerce. Ralph Galante an American Airlines pilot is in Sparta, N. J. with his family. Anne Gerry Gassett, Dick and two children, Robert Allen and Elizabeth Anne, six months are in Norwell. Beverly Jackson Glackler and husband Tony ('57) have a daughter, Margot Elizabeth born May 21, 1966. Bev is a programming consultant for Princeton Univ. and Tony is a programmer-analyst. Louise Robb Goldschild and Arthur '59) are in State College, Pa. Arthur is asst. prof. of History at Penn. State. Louise is a member of a French conversation group, the League of Women Voters, Book discussion group and Middle Eastern cooking. . . Brad Greetley and Catherine have a three month old son, Nathan Churchill. Brad has a new position as associate minister in the First Parish Church in Portland, Maine. Gwen Hess Hambleton, Bob and two children have moved to Amherst, Mass. from Calif. within the past year. She has organized a preschool group meeting and is a member of aauw and a newcomers group. Judy Ingram Hatfield, Doug and two children are in Hillsboro, N. H. She is a Sunday School teacher, a member of the Women's Club, church women's group and is taking a course in the 'stock market'.

Jan Rideout Carr and husband Lawrence left Pelham, N. Y. for five weeks of camping in the Western National Parks this past summer. . . Carleton Austin, Jr. is a medical technologist; he, Doctorates and three children are in Torrington, Conn. . . Gail Longenecker Brown, Peter and two children are anticipating summer retreats from NYC to their new property in Fryburg, Me. Lou Rader received his PhD from Cornell in 1964 and is currently an ass't prof. of Eng. lit. at Kings College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

James L. Hoagland is a credit man for GMC. . . Charles Leighton is a physician with Merck. . . George T. Marchant is a security analyst in a bank trust dept. in East Longmeadow, Mass. Todd is in the usnr, Trecs. of the Springfield Jaycees and was Western Mass. Youth Coordinator for Brooke for U. S. Senator. . . Ken Wilson, Hyannis attorney was photographed greeting Sen. Brooke. Ken was Barnstable town chairman, is an alumni council representative and the class fund agent.

Capt. Peter McFarlane, Helen Johnson McFarlane and two boys are in Miami, Fla. Pete has recently been assigned to special detached duty with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami. Judy Thomas Merrill is a reporter and womens page writer and her husband is staff photographer for the Portland Press Herald. Barbara Flint Myer is in Essex, Mass. with her two children awaiting the return of her husband, Fred from Viet Nam.

Linda Julia Poelot was married on August 27, 1966. She is a French teacher and her husband a civil engineer; they live in Pittsburgh, Pa. . . Carol Shoemaker Rasmussen, Nor man and their three boys are in Old Saybrook, Conn. Carol substitute teaches, teaches Sunday school. Roger Richardson receives his PhD in clinical psychology from lsu in January. . . Gail Harden Schade, Richard and Kirsten are in Beverly, Mass, where Gail teachs 8th and 9th grade English and her husband is a law student at bu.

Mike Silverberg, a New Haven, Conn. resident has received several honors in the life insurance field on a local and state basis. . . Jo Deans Auchincloss and George are busy with twin kindergarteners and Sarah Louise born May 10, 1965; George is with John Kellam Assoc. in New Canaan. Jo recently 'retired' from the Famous Writers School. W. Jack Sinton, Judy and two children are in Springfield, Mass. Jack is in group insurance sales. He set the company record for the number of cases sold in 1966 and is a member of the Springfield Jaycees. . . Barry Smith is an employment counselor and is currently working on his masters at Long Island University. . . Whit Shackford has been appointed claims representative for Peerless Insurance Washington St. branch in Hartford, Conn.

Jane Wiggin Wilbur, Al ('58) and William Allan, Jr. are in Syracuse. Al is a PhD grad student, a teaching assistant and Jane is a graduate student for teacher certification. Jane Groat Williams and husband Tim are continuing their research on the homing behavior of one species of bat in Trinidad. They visited Europe last year. Jan will receive her MA in 1967 from NYU. . . Russ Zych has been promoted to senior salesman for Burlington Industries. He was recently elected director of the NJ Colby Alum Assoc. Our condolences to Sandy Hutchinson Vogel and her four children on the recent death of her husband and their father in a plane crash.
David Bustin, a teacher and coach at Lincoln Junior High School in Portland, Maine, will join the staff of the Maine Teachers Association as assistant executive secretary specializing in field service. In the past Dave has served as president and vice president of the Portland Teachers Association and a member of that group's salary and executive committees. Our congratulations to Dave! ... John Kelly is present legislative assistant to Congressman Alphonse Bell of California.

65 MRS. ROBERT W. DREWES
5965 Hickam Drive
Dayton, Ohio 45431

Alton F. Blaine, Jr. has been appointed sales representative in the Cleveland district office of Rockbestos Wire & Cable Co., division of Cerro Corporation. ... Jean-Paul Njoya is teaching school in the village of Kousamba, Cameroun. ... Nancy Barnett is engaged to marry John Franklin Fort 3rd of Hampton, N. H. A Feb. 18 wedding is planned. ... Peter B. Ives has been appointed to the teaching staff at Williston Academy. Peter will be teaching history.

Eric Beaversstock is working toward his master's degree in education at the University of New Hampshire. ... The North Adams (Mass.) school board appointed Ken Young to teach art at the junior high and high school level. ... James C. Foritano is teaching the fourth grade in Stratton School of the Arlington School system.

Larry Bailey, marine 2nd Lt., was wounded near Quang Tri, Viet Nam. He received the Purple Heart ... he is now recovering satisfactorily. ... Prosper (Pinky) Parkerton is with the Peace Corps in Kenya, East Africa. He works in an advisory capacity to about 50 large scale farms in the Molo region. ... Virginia (BG) Morse is teaching grade four at the Franklin School in North Andover, Mass. ... Lewis Kriisky formally joined Kohlmeier & Company, stock brokerage firm, in November.

Margo Wesley received her MA from Northwestern in June and is now teaching in Falkirk, Scotland. ... Karen (Jaffe) Brown got her MA in Spanish from the University of Wisconsin in June. ... Marilyn Hackler also has attained a master's degree in Spanish, from the University of Florida. ... Arnie Repetto graduated from Navy OCS and is now an ensign stationed in Norfolk, Virginia.

Class Correspondents
(without correspondence in this issue — and waiting to hear from you.)

1919
MRS. HERMAN P. SWEETSER
Blanchard Road
Cumberland Center, Maine 04021

1921
MRS. WHIPPLE BUTLER
52 Burleigh Street
Waterville, Maine 04901

1923
MRS. WILLIAM R. MCDONALD
14 Cottage Street
Portland, Maine 04103
In Memoriam

1897

Minnie Corson Garland, 93, died in Waterville on September 21. Born in Sidney, she attended Colby and Farmington State College; she taught in Winslow and China schools for some twenty-five years, as well as in Hallowell, Oakland, Sidney, Waterville and in New Hampshire. She served forty-two years as clerk of Winslow's Congregational Church, and resided at the Garland home in that town for nearly seven decades. Mrs. Garland was prominent in DAR, Grange and Garden Club activities.

She leaves a son and two daughters, one of whom is Doris (Russell) '26.

1904

Clarence Garfield Morton, 85, died in South Paris on August 30. President of the Paris Manufacturing Company, he attended Colby for one year and was a member of Delta Upsilon; he graduated from Cornell.

His firm manufactured winter sporting equipment and furniture, and pioneered, sixty years ago in the making of skis. His father had first hired a Finnish farm worker, whom he had seen going by on skis, to produce these for him; Morton continued their successful production during his tenure as president of the company. He had also been president of the American Ski Manufacturers Association, Maine Hardwood Association and founder and president of Oxford County Savings and Loan Association. He was a generous contributor to Colby.

He leaves his wife, Louella, and a son and daughter.

1905

Arthur Lee Field, 84, died in South Paris on December 12. The head of the mathematics department at Hebron Academy for thirty-five years, affectionately known as 'Dean' Field by students and teachers, he was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Colby who qualified for a Rhodes Scholarship. He was born in Bakersfield, Vermont, was a member of Phi Delta Theta, taught at Colby Academy (N. H.) from 1905 to 1908, when he came to Hebron. He also served as registrar at the Academy, and was for many years a trustee and clerk of the Hebron Baptist Church. He retired in 1943 to work his maple sugar camp and his orchard.

Perhaps the best tribute to Dean Field is this excerpt from an article in The Hebron Semester (Fall 1958): "It takes rich words, noble words to describe Arthur Field. He is the embodiment of thoroughness and accuracy, of laughter in times of stress, of kindliness and neighborliness, of humbleness and dignity, of zeal and devotion for the New England town: these homes, this church, this land."

He leaves his wife, two sons (one is Richard '43) and two daughters (one is Elizabeth Blanchard '43).

Henry Neely Jones, 85, died in Herkimer, New York, on October 29, following an automobile accident. The former chairman of the department of bacteriology at Syracuse University was a native of Ashland and a member of Zeta Psi. He did advanced study at Harvard and was a high school teacher in Maine towns, joining the Syracuse faculty in 1914. He retired in 1947, and was the author of papers on coliform bacteria as well as articles on hunting, fishing, and conservation.

He was former state bacteriologist for Massachusetts and city bacteriologist and director of the public health laboratory in Syracuse. His article, Psychiatrist Not Wanted, (Colby Alumnus, Fall 1956), described his use of his retirement time, mainly in Canada's 'bush' country.

He leaves his wife, Cora, and two sons.

1906

Elaine Wilson Oxnard, 83, died in Houlton on November 5. A native of that town, she was a member of Sigma Kappa, and retained throughout her life an interest in the progress of the college, in addition to generous support. "She was," in President Strider's words, "a real Colby stalwart [whom] we shall miss very much."

Mrs. Wilson is survived by her husband, Horace.

1909

Clara Augustine Eastman, 82, died in Rockland on November 9. For forty-two years head of the English department at Lyndon Institute in Vermont, she was a member of Sigma Kappa, a cum laude. Phi Beta Kappa graduate, and held an honorary LL.D. from the University of Vermont (1955). Miss Eastman had also taught in Norway and at the state teachers college in Castleton, Vt. At Colby she was the class orator, a class president and artist for The Oracle for three years.

She leaves several cousins.

1911

Guy Winfred Vail, 82, died in Portland on November 15. He was born in Hodgdon, was a member of Delta Upsilon, and played varsity baseball and football. He taught in Massachusetts schools, serving as principal at Scituate and Hardwick, and later was superintendent of schools in Princeton, Sterling and Westminster, and, from 1922 to 1935, in Winchendon. Until 1955 he was associated with Maine Hardware Company in Portland.

He leaves two sisters.

1912

Harold Eugene Donnell, 78, died in Towson, Maryland, on September 13. The well known penologist, former president of the American Correctional and American Prison Associations, was superintendent of Maryland prisons for twenty-seven years. His long and noted career included teaching, a position as Maine's deputy Secretary of State, and school super-
intendancy. He began his work in prisons and criminal reform in 1918, when he was administrative officer of the Naval Prison in Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. Donnell, a native of Mount Desert and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, transferred to Harvard, and did further study at the School of Law in Baltimore. The pre-release building at Hagerstown, completed two years ago, was named in his honor: a tribute to his pioneering efforts in prison reform and prisoner rehabilitation. He was the author of numerous articles and addresses on his work, and was an instrumental force in changes in the country’s attitudes toward the penal system and prison conditions.

He leaves his wife, Ruth, a son and two daughters (one is Doris Vickery ’43), and a sister.

Ethel M. Stevens, 78, died in Newburyport, Massachusetts on September 30. A teacher at the high school there (she was born in that town) for more than thirty years, she had done advanced study at the Sorbonne. Miss Stevens had worked for many years with the Protestant Guild for the Blind.

1914

Florence Cole Barnard died in Cobleskill, New York on September 15. Born in Dover-Foxcroft, she was a member of Delta Delta Delta and graduated Phi Beta Kappa. She had lived in Cobleskill for a large part of her married life, and was a member of the board of the Cobleskill Public Library.

She leaves her husband, Clinton ’13, a son, and her sister, Hazel Hutson ’11.

1915

Robert Romeo Decornier, 73, died in Poughkeepsie, New York on September 2. Recipient, in 1959, of the Horace Mann Award as Teacher of the Nation, he had been president of the New York State Retired Teachers Association and vice president of the national retired teachers organization.

A native of Westbrook, he attended Colby for one year, studying after that at Yale, Columbia and N. Y. State Teachers College. He had taught in Connecticut and New York schools, including eighteen years in Poughkeepsie. He was cited for his service to children in 1955 by Gov. Harriman and two years later by the National Retired Teachers Association.

He leaves his wife, Selma, a son, Robert ’43 and four daughters (one is Frances ’41).

1916

Louis Winthrop West, 81, minister of ‘The Littlest Church in the World’ he had built in Wiscasset, died in Damariscotta on November 14. The miniature building, which seated four, was known by visitors to the state and was the setting of numerous marriages.

The Rev. West, who attended Colby for one year, also studied at Bangor Seminary; he had been minister for 25 years at the South Boston Baptist Church and had served other parishes in the New England states. He was born in Islesboro, and had been president of the Associated Ministers Association.

He leaves his wife, two sons, three daughters, and a brother and sister.

1918

Hazel E. Barney, 76, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, on November 27. Born in Springfield, Mass., she attended Colby for two years, and was a missionary in China from 1919 to 1927. She was a member of Alpha Delta Pi. Miss Barney leaves two brothers.

1920

Mildred Barrows Knight, 68, died in Waterville on September 15. A native of Scarborough, she was a member of Alpha Delta Pi, and had taught at Oakland and Waterville High Schools and in Winslow. She had been a substitute teacher for many years, and was active in religious and social organizations.

She leaves her husband, Cecil, two sons, her mother and sister, Emily Bellows ’25.

1926

Isaiah Matthew Hodges, 68, died in Turner on November 7. He had retired in 1964 after thirty-eight years as superintendent of Turner schools, and had been principal of Deer Isle High School and Besse High School in Albion. A member of Lambda Chi Alpha, Mr. Hodges, who was born in North Vassalboro, received a master’s degree from Bates. He was a former president of the Androscoggin County Teachers Association and a delegate, in 1931, to the NCTA convention in Los Angeles.

He leaves his wife, Ethel, and two sons.

1927

Helen C. Mitchell, 60, died in Houlton on July 11, 1966. The former Republican National Committee woman was serving her second term in that post, politics ‘had been her life’ since her graduation, and she had been both a state representative and senator and a member of the Governor’s Council.

Miss Mitchell also was the only woman member of Houlton’s Town Council, served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and was on the vocational education advisory council and coordinator of women’s activities in civil defense. Miss Mitchell had long been class agent for ’27 in addition to her duties in many civic and social organizations.

She leaves a niece and a nephew.

1928

Meade Joshua Baldwin, 60, died in Daytona Beach, Florida, on August 28. Long active in real estate, he had lived in Boynton Beach for ten years. Among his survivors are his wife, Vivian, and a daughter.
1929
Gordon Parker Marr, 61, died in Lisbon Falls on September 12, 1965. A teacher in Lisbon for many years, he had also instructed in other Maine schools. Mr. Marr, who farmed for several years, was a selectman and tax collector-treasurer of Somerville, his birthplace. He had done advanced study at Bowdoin and Maine.

He leaves his wife, Dorothy, four sons and a daughter.

Wardwell S. Shibley, 58, died in Waterville on October 11. Born in Fairfield, he had taught at Millinocket High School before entering the grocery business. He was also in real estate in his native town for many years.

He leaves four brothers, one of whom is Raymond '35, and a sister.

1930
Barbara Milliken Hausherr, 57, died in Nutley, New Jersey, on November 22. Born in Enfield, and a member of Phi Mu, she had taught in Sherman Mills and Stetson before her marriage, and had also been a secretary with Charles Scribner Publishers.

She leaves her husband, Jack, a son and daughter, her mother and sister.

1932
Richard Dana Hall III, 54, a former trustee of the college, died in Medford, Oregon on September 24. Formerly vice president of Depositors Trust Company in Augusta, he was on the Colby board from 1936 to 1954, and the board of Thayer Hospital, 1935-1954.

Mr. Hall, credit manager for Bond Clothing in Boston until 1958, served in the same capacity for Rosecrest, Inc., until his retirement. The member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, who had been living in Reno, Nevada, had done graduate work at Columbia and MIT. His father, the late Dana Warren Hall, was also a board member, and his stepfather was former president Franklin W. Johnson.

He leaves his wife, Ruth, and a son, his stepdaughter, Frances Matteson, is a freshman.

1937
Howard Rollins Brackett, 50, died in West Springfield, Massachusetts, on November 23. A realtor in that area for many years, and active in local government, he was born in Houlton, and received an LLB from Boston University Law School. He was associated with Fullam and Company since 1953.

He leaves his wife, Doris, his parents, and four sons.

1947
Arthur William Leuck, 41, died in Auburn, New York, on August 29. A native of Lawrence, Massachusetts, he attended Colby for one year, and studied at Biarritz; he was a manufacturers representative for several chemical companies and, at the time of his death, was proprietor of a clothing store.

He leaves his wife, Evelyn, a son and two daughters, and his mother and sister.

1948
Janet Gilfillan Rougvie, 40, died in Belmont, Massachusetts, on November 26. Employed by the First National Bank of Boston since 1948, she had studied accounting and assessing at Northeastern. She leaves her mother and a brother.

Robert Meier Wasserman, 43, died in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts on October 23. Vice president of the new Boston Commonwealth National Bank, he had worked as credit analyst for the National Shawmut Bank and as assistant vice president of the Framingham (Mass.) National Bank. He was former treasurer of the Dover (Mass.) Public Schools Association, and president of the Boston Delta Upsilon Club. He had an MBA from Boston University.

Among his survivors are his wife, Barbara Bond '48, a son and two daughters, and his brother, Arthur '33.

1954
Maurice Gerace Cloutier, 36, died in Lewiston on October 27. Born in that city, he played football, baseball and hockey, and at the time of his death was proprietor of a supermarket in Lewiston. He leaves his wife, Joan, two daughters and four sons, and his mother and three sisters.

1956
Stephen Benson, 37, died in Worcester, Massachusetts on October 11 in a fall from his own building where he was supervising workmen. The prominent real estate developer, a native of Boston, was owner of Executive House in Worcester, that city's largest and most modern residential apartment building. Mr. Benson was a well known amateur golfer and a charter member of B'nai B'rith Realty Lodge in Boston and life member of Brandeis University. He leaves his wife, Jayne, two daughters, his mother and two sisters.

Obituaries for these alumni and alumnae will appear in the Spring issue.

Fred Morrill Mansur, 1897
Ruby Carret Emerson, 1904
Arthur George Smith, 1904
Fred Echford Hutchins, 1906
Rose Pillsbury Leblanc, 1911
Florence J. Cole Barnard, 1914
James Gleason Perry, 1920
Russell Frederick Farnsworth, Jr., 1948
William Zorach, honorary

These deaths have been reported; the Alumnus is currently seeking further information which, as obtained, will appear in more detail in In Memoriam.

William Gordon Brown, 1943
Helen Nicholls Bundy, 1912
Hyman Krieger, 1932
New York City, December 4, 1965.
Helen G. McCobb, 1923
July 4, 1966.
Edmond Robertson Nalle, 1938.
Don J. Whitney, 1914.
Margaret Vigue Williamsen, 1928.
Robert L. Brigham '51
ASSOCIATE EDITOR, LIFE MAGAZINE

A
Great Place
to Visit, but ...

"How did you like Russia?"

In the months that we have been back in this country, this is the one question that has come to haunt my wife and me. It is the question most often asked — and the one most difficult to answer.

I usually hedge by replying, "Fine — professionally." Moscow anytime is a choice assignment for any journalist. When we arrived in 1963, the world was still tightly polarized around two cities: Washington and Moscow. The Soviet reaction to events anywhere in the world was an important story, and worth good space to the dozen or so American correspondents filing from Moscow. And beyond the pompous visible tip of the political iceberg, there was a major story to be had in the Soviet Union itself — intriguing first glimpses of a long hidden society.

Home was 18 Kutuzovsky Prospekt — one of the 'diplomatic buildings' that house all foreigners in Moscow. The foreign ghetto in the Soviet capital is scattered over the face of the city like a case of the measles. All resident foreigners — and, with a few exceptions, that means diplomats and journalists — are assigned quarters in large apartment blocks so arranged that all the entrances open on to a parking lot at the rear. From a central guard shack, special police can watch all the doors to check the residents in and out — and to block any Russians who might try to visit without a previous 'okay' from the foreign ministry.

Our building, with nearly three hundred apartments, included families of perhaps fifty different nationalities. It was a fascinating slice of international living, but frustrating in its segregation from the Russian people, who were the heart of the story we were trying to cover. Our own employees could come and go — a maid and the driver and translator from my office. But the Russians who could accept an invitation to a cocktail party or reception in one of the diplomatic buildings all belonged to a tight circle of approved foreign ministry and journalistic personnel. Within a couple of months, those same faces became as familiar as if we were all living on a desert island.

Moscow is a fascinating city — for about two weeks. It has neither the charm nor the historical associations still evident in Leningrad. But at least it is the center of the arts, and we took full advantage of that. The ballet was our favorite. The Bolshoi may be a living museum of nineteenth century dance but the flame is guarded with such care and talent that we never grew tired of it.

The restaurants in Moscow are too bad to be believed. There was never a shortage of food in them during our stay. But the preparation is abysmal and the service nonexistent. An ancient line among foreigners in Moscow had it that there were really three great Russian restaurants — two in Paris and one in New York. When tourist friends arrived and insisted on a 'real Russian meal,' we usually tried for the Aragvi, a Georgian restaurant, or the Uzbekistan. Their dishes were national, and far better than any Russian food available.

The managers of any of the restaurants in Moscow always tried, at least, to keep us segregated from Russians, once they had determined we were foreigners. We fought the process, and sometimes won. Russians that we met at restaurants, in plane terminals or on trains, were the ones worth listening to. But the bureaucrats kept getting in the way. In restaurants, we at least had logic on our side, if we were two and joined a Russian family. The Soviets haven't yet invented the table for two. If a Russian manages to get into a restaurant like that in the
National Hotel in Moscow, to celebrate his wife's birthday perhaps, dinner and drinks can take better than a week's pay. But they will have to share a table with two or three other couples.

Many of the Russians we came to know were bitter about the enforced togetherness of the restaurants, and of so much else in Soviet society. The worst problem is housing, still dreadfully inadequate everywhere. One of the amazing sights of Moscow is that of a park in winter. At midnight (and with the temperature well under zero), the neighborhood parks are always full of people, parents with babies buried under mounds of blankets in a carriage, grandparents and teenagers, all pacing up and down on the frozen walks — and all escaping for a precious hour from the one-room apartment and shared kitchen and bath that are home.

Our memories of Moscow somehow always seem to be of the winter. For reasons I still don't fully understand, we, and every foreigner we knew who lived there, preferred the city in winter. Somewhere, Moscow looks more right then. The pale yellow of the Kremlin buildings, the onion domes of Novodevichiy cathedral, all fit under the gray-blue and feeble sun of a winter sky. In summer their dreariness shows.

The snow comes in early October and doesn't disappear until April. But the depth of cold precludes the regular thaws we have that turn streets to streams of slush. And that cold is badly overrated. As anybody who ever went to Colby knows, there is a great difference between a drystill 20°-below and a wet wind-driven 20°-above in a coastal city like Boston or New York. Midwinter in Moscow can mean 40° below, but it is such a dry cold that even though everything seems brittle enough to shatter, it is not uncomfortable. One of the loveliest sights on earth, on a day as cold as that, is the sudden freeing of the tiny bit of moisture in the air into a suspended haze of sparkling diamonds.

Winter also meant a quickening of the social pace. Stranded as foreigners are in the diplomatic ghetto of Moscow, they tend to overcompensate. There are parties for every conceivable occasion — starting with the sixty-four national-day bashes thrown by the countries represented in Moscow. It is possible for a journalist to maintain a year-round average of four or five lunches, eight or ten cocktail parties and receptions, and a half dozen dinners a week. Like most newsmen, we decided early on that our livers weren't up to that kind of a schedule. We went to the parties that might draw somebody important from the Soviet government. Nikita Khrushchev was the main target. It was never possible to tell beforehand at which reception he would appear — or if he would say anything. But just often enough to make the game worthwhile, he would seek out the journalists and fence verbally while Gromyko pawed the ground at his side.

We had eighteen months of Russia with Khrushchev in command, and 12 more months under his successors. And how we missed him when he was gone. For all his unpleasant traits, and he had a full catalogue of them, Khrushchev was an individual. When he ruled, the Moscow beat swung a little. The only thing we could count on was the unexpected — an ideal state of affairs for correspondents. Then he was gone, and his successors struggled so hard to prove that "collective leadership" really works, that everything they did or said was completely expectable. The Moscow beat became as exciting as a small-town school-committee meeting.

There wasn't much point left in chasing government officials at receptions and parties. But we still used such occasions to pan for nuggets among the ambassador and attaches. The whole business of communications and information on the Soviet side is concerned not with what happened, but with what should have happened (or what the government wishes had happened) given the eternal truths of Marxism-Leninism. The Russians understand this of their government, and have developed perhaps the world's most sophisticated grapevine to find out what is really going on. We did much the same, by toiling in the vineyard of the reception circuit. An added incentive for catching our sources at receptions was the practical consideration that a large party is practically un-buggable. If you have ever strained to hear a conversation three feet away at a large cocktail party, you have an idea of the problems faced by Soviet electronics experts — problems that didn't exist for them in our apartments, offices, or embassies. My wife and I find that, on occasion, we still lapse into the verbal indirection that was a way of life in Moscow. Foreigners get to be great strollers in Moscow. When a man and wife have something to discuss that they feel isn't fit for the party line of their living room, they usually go for a walk.
The wives earn the medals for a tour in Moscow. While their husbands can fill the days with work, there is little that wives can do to ward off cabin fever - except to make a daily trip to the bread store. The bread, in fact, was fine - but it was nearly the only item of food we bought in the Soviet Union. Twice a year, we sat down with a catalog from an export firm in Copenhagen, and ordered staples for the next six months - coffee, sugar and flour, Wheaties, beer, liquor, cigarettes, you name it. We'll never forget the arrival of our first grocery order - 2400 pounds, and a bill for $1,300. Fortunately, we had a small unused bedroom for stacking space - a room we referred to as the First National.

Our perishables came from a supermarket in Helsinki, seven hundred miles away but the closest store worthy of the name. Every two or three weeks, my wife would telephone an order for fresh and frozen meats and fish, an occasional grapefruit, and fruits in season. Three days later, the order would arrive. And if it was winter, the fresh items would be frozen, and in summer, the things that should have been frozen were thawed.

Our exotic shopping habits were not the result of a snobbish insistence on Wheaties for breakfast. They were simply the only means of eating well at prices within reason. Even after we had paid customs duties, freight charges from Copenhagen or Helsinki, and even the costs of the phone calls involved, the items we imported cost us about half what the counterparts would have cost us in a Moscow market. And many of the items we considered to be necessities are simply not available in the Soviet Union at any price. In our thirty months there, flour never once came on the market. Tomatoes ranged as high as $5.50 a pound in the off season.

The common thread of mood that runs through a foreigners stay in Moscow is one of frustration. It sounds niggling, now, to complain, since the hardships are not what they could be in dozens of other cities around the world. But the Soviets have a genius for erecting the symbols of civilization, and then not being able to make them work. Living in the back country without any phone system is simply maddening.

Far more serious, for a correspondent, were the professional frustrations. In the Soviet system there is, of course, no 'right to know.' Information is released only when it serves the purposes of the government. Every request then becomes a con job. And requests, in Moscow, are a way of life. It is flatly illegal, for instance, for any government official, or professor, or practically any logical source, to answer questions or grant an interview to a foreign journalist with-

At the home of a Georgian farmer, a traditional toast means draining (without pause) about a liter of wine from the silver-decorated horn. The toast is drunk with your arm linked through the host's.
out Foreign Ministry approval. Requests for information or interviews were seldom officially turned down. They were either approved — a week, a month, or even a year after submission — or they were ignored. Most of us felt we were doing well to get some kind of answer to a third of the requests we filed.

And the most difficult approval to get was one for travel within the Soviet Union. All of us were restricted to a circle twenty-five miles in radius around Moscow. To cross that boundary, we needed a visa in our internal Russian passport. And such visas were granted only after long agonizing by Soviet officials, endless exchanges of letters clarifying just where we wanted to go, what we wanted to see, and why. I got out into the country on more than my share of trips — probably because the nature of the magazine business allows more time to write letters.

Perhaps the best of all the trips I took into the great unknown beyond Moscow was one that I never requested. At a reception one evening, a government acquaintance asked if I might be free for a full week later in the month. Two weeks later, he called one evening, told me to pack warm clothes and meet him in the morning. Our destination was Murmansk, and the atomic icebreaker Lenin. It was the end of June, and Moscow had slipped into its brief hot summer. But there was still snow on the hills surrounding Murmansk when we landed.

The Lenin met us on schedule and we headed out immediately, saluted by the whistles of every ship in the harbor and the red streaks of Very pistol flares that arced overhead in impromptu celebration. Murmansk is Russia’s only ice-free northern port, thanks to a vagary of the Gulf Stream. But all of the ports to the east, the settlements that guard the mouths of the great Siberian rivers flowing north into the Arctic, are ice-bound nine months of the year. The Lenin was designed with just one purpose in mind — to open up those rivers a month early, and to keep them open a month after the normal season. Almost single-handedly, the Lenin has nearly doubled the season for getting bulk raw materials out of the Siberian storehouse.

We headed north and east making the first run of the year to the isolated east. After a day of clear running, we ran into the ice before we reached the Kara straits separating the island of Novaya Zemlya from the mainland. For the next six days, it was like riding a weak-springed car over railroad ties as we punched through ice that finally reached a thickness of ten feet. The Russians showed rare good sense when they gave the Lenin atomic power. No conventional icebreaker could have carried the coal or diesel oil that would have been needed to carve the track through the Arctic that we had made. At 74 degrees of north latitude, the sun never dipped closer than about 20 degrees to the horizon. A minor discovery of mine was that man needs some darkness. My biological clock went galley west and I found it as impossible to sleep at night as to keep my eyes open during the day.

In seven days, the one living thing that I had seen beyond the confines of the ship was a mightily angry polar bear, loping along parallel to our course and continually raising a paw at us as if to ward off the strange creature tearing up his

With Chairman Khrushchev at a reception in the Kremlin’s St. George’s Hall.
landed at the island of Dikson, a tiny settlement at the mouth of the huge Yenisei river. There can be few more desolate spots on earth than this town, perched on rock and patches of earth that never thaw, locked in by the winter night or surrounded by the endless fogs of summer. A plane had been sent up from Archangel to meet us, and within a day, we were back in the shirt-sleeve weather of Moscow.

The icebreaker story ran in Life, and in a way, it led to more travels and another color essay. In my short stopover on Dikson Island, I had found only questions about Siberia, not answers. I campaigned to get back to as many parts of Siberia as they would let me see. Eventually, I made four more trips, totalling perhaps 50,000 miles in travel. We climbed around in the gold fields of Yakutia, checked out the fishing fleet in Nakhodka (and listened to the World Series from an American Forces Network station across the bay in Tokyo), and gazed for a while into China from the banks of the Amur River. And everywhere I went, I was delighted to get out from under the oppressive bureaucracy of Moscow. The ability to talk to people in the Soviet Union is in direct proportion to the mileage from Moscow.

I was never alone. Once all the planning had been done, and permission finally granted, I could count on stepping off a plane into the arms of a delegation from two to a dozen strong. Since many of my trips took me to places never visited by foreigners, let alone Americans, they were as anxious to see me as I was to visit. But, in the process of helping me out, one or two party faithfuls would always be at hand, listening as I interviewed, suggesting the things to see. There was no shadowing in the Ian Fleming sense of the word. My overseers lived with me — and I usually ended up buying dinner.

But the officials in Siberia could be refreshing. The mayor of a small town once asked me if I knew the real difference between capitalism and communism. Cutting off my answer, he explained, “It’s simple. Capitalism is the exploitation of man by man. But under Communism — it’s exactly the other way around.” By Soviet standards, that’s pretty gay.

Another official once wrapped up a long vodka-filled evening with a unique defense of the system. “You know, Communism is really a magnificent system, one of great strengths. Considering what we have done to foul it up in the past fifty years, the idiots that we have had running things — any system that could survive all that and still work even a little bit must be a great one to start with.”

I’m not sure that most Russians would agree with his assessment. In the main, they would rather not think politics — or at least only as it affected the chance of getting a refrigerator, or even an apartment. Despite the fact that jamming of the Voice of America and the BBC ended three years ago, the Russians still have a great deal to learn about the rest of the world. They can make no valid comparisons between their lives and those of others. The only comparison they can draw is the one between their lives today and what they were five years ago, or ten. On that basis, they are reasonably satisfied.

If by some miracle, completely free elections could be held in the Soviet Union tomorrow, I would bet a year’s pay that the present government would be returned overwhelmingly. But the election after that one — that would be a different story.

Since our return, we have been drawn often into a debate of whether or not the Russians are moving to the right — and we to the left — so that eventually we will have similar systems. I don’t expect to live long enough to see it. There are minor shifts and concessions but the basis of this theory of evolutionary rapprochement is an assumption of endless status quo in the world. I doubt that the world will sit still long enough for the two to drift much closer together.

I used to get into the same debate with Russians, but I think that if I went back today the old arguments would have lost their immediacy. With a wrench, the Russians have had to give up their constant concern with the West — the envy and the emulation of a level of civilization they desperately want to reach. Their attention now is drawn east and south to the border with China that separates them from a people they despise. But then, that’s another story.

Bob Brigham ’51, returned to the United States last year after thirty months as Life Magazine regional editor in Moscow. He had served as Life correspondent in Paris, Chicago and New York prior to that, and is now an associate editor of the magazine. Bob had three years with Army Security in Germany and was a reporter, photographer, et al, with the Gloucester (Mass.) Daily Times. (Photographs courtesy of Mr. Brigham).
The Student’s Right to be a Student

An approach to Paul Goodman’s Compulsory Mis-Education and the Community of Scholars.

Paul Goodman’s Compulsory Mis-Education and the Community of Scholars was written to combat the kind of thinking illustrated in this newspaper story that appeared in the local newspaper last fall:

HUMPHREY DEMONSTRATORS WON’T GET GRAD SCHOOL ENDORSEMENT

Worcester, Mass (AP) A professor at Clark University said Tuesday he would not recommend them for graduate school if they demonstrated against Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey when he visited the campus Oct. 12.

Dr. Rudolph F. Nunnemacher, chairman of the biology department, said he felt justified in “telling my students that if they were going to be so careless as to participate in the demonstration, then I couldn’t recommend them.”

* * *

Dr. Nunnemacher said he felt “that government agencies and industrial concerns might stop giving money for academic research when they saw that Clark was a ‘red-hot’ university.”

The professor also said the demonstration kept students from studying.

The problem is not Dr. Nunnemacher’s attitude toward protest demonstrations, but (1) his ready assumption that the wishes of government and industry properly determine how students should express themselves on major controversial issues, and (2) his inability to understand that direct engagement in political activity can be a legitimate substitute for ‘studying.’ Goodman’s book shows how such thinking has taken control of our colleges and universities, what the consequences of this take-over have been, and what might be done to get colleges back on what Goodman believes is the right path to learning.

My intention is not to summarize Goodman’s argument — I don’t want to keep any reader from savoring Goodman’s presentation first hand. What I propose to do is to apply Goodman’s ideas to the specific position taken by Dr. Nunnemacher, a position that is symptomatic of a widely held (though usually not so openly expressed) notion that colleges should not buck the system and that students’ responsibilities and competence do not go beyond the classroom, laboratory, and library.

These two notions go directly against Goodman’s idea of what a college’s relationship to society should be. Goodman insists that a college should be in conflict with the society around it, because scholars subscribe to a culture that is “international and comprises the past, present, and future” and has “rules of truth and evidence that cannot be disregarded when it happens to be convenient.” Therefore, scholars “do not easily abide local prejudices. They cannot always fly the national flag.” (p. 169). Their community must be what Goodman pictures, metaphorically, as a ‘walled city’ surrounded by hostile — or indifferent — enemies.

So, when we discover that ‘research’ at a college depends upon keeping in the good graces of government and industry — i.e., in flying the national flag — then we can suspect that the true culture of the scholars has been subverted. The camel is in the tent. Who gets money from whom is no longer the primary question; now the issue is the very survival of the community of scholars. When the consensus of that community is with Dr. Nunnemacher, then convenience and local prejudice have driven us to a study of truth and commitment to an international culture.

It is exactly this collapse of the walled city and its values that Goodman laments in his book, and what he finds most disturbing is that the fallen walls have not destroyed the cities, only

* Goodman’s book, published by Random House in a Vintage paperback ($1.95), originally appeared as two separate essays: The Community of Scholars, published in 1962, and Compulsory Mis-Education, published in 1964. Like Goodman, I will use the terms ‘college’ and ‘university’ interchangeably. It should be noted that, although this essay is limited to a discussion of colleges, Goodman’s book examines our educational system from the primary grades through graduate school.

† Here, one notes in passing, is the seedbed of that deep, almost superstitious, resentment that a community often feels toward a college in its midst. With the election of Ronald Reagan, the University of California may soon become the victim of the sort of witch hunt these community superstitions can lead to.
made them impotent. They keep their gowns and degrees, their fine campuses and large endowments, and even their aura of culture and independent scholarship, but they no longer try to make their own way in the world according to their own sense of right and wrong. They surrender their greatest asset: the power and right to radically criticize society. Goodman puts it this way:

At present, the organization of American society is an interlocking system of semi-monopolies notoriously venal, an electorate notoriously unenlightened, misled by mass media notoriously phony, and a baroque State waging cold war against another baroque State. The colleges, on their part, are powerful and importantly independent. Between such forces one would expect a continual and electric clash. Instead, there is harmony. It looks like harmony but is really a clinch. The scholars are not acting, not being men; and therefore within the communities of scholars, there is very little education or growing up. (pp. 171-2)

This clinch results from what Goodman calls "the administrative mentality" (found in students and teachers as well as administrators), which would "enforce a false harmony in a situation that should be rife with conflict." Therefore, says Goodman, "we see the paradox that, with so many centers of possible intellectual criticism and intellectual initiative, there is so much inane conformity, and the universities are little models of the Organized System itself." (p. 172).

So much for Dr. Nunnermacher's first notion, that colleges shouldn't rock the boat. His second, that students should stick to studying, is related to the first and has equally significant consequences for teaching and learning in college. To show how this is so, and to lend support to Goodman's ideas, let me take a short detour via the University of California at Berkeley.

In the fall of 1964 the Berkeley administration suddenly called a halt to a long-standing student practice of using a small area on the campus, known as Bancroft Strip, as a location for promoting political and religious activities. The students were told they could no longer solicit funds, recruit members, or advocate or organize social or political action. The result was the now famous student rebellion at Berkeley which, for a time, virtually paralyzed the university and allied thousands of students and hundreds of teachers in protest against the administration's action. The protest was successful, but what concerns us here is the analysis of the situation made later by the best known of the student leaders, Mario Savio.1

In trying to pin-point the reason for the administration's seemingly arbitrary and unnecessary crack-down on student political activities, Savio points out that while the university administration could tolerate almost any degree of revolutionary talk, it could not abide students "advocating consequential actions." When students began to advocate and engage in acts, such as demonstrations, picketing, and organizing boycotts, acts that could have real consequences for society, then Savio argues, "the administration's restrictive ruling was necessary." But such a ruling, Savio argues further, denied students "the very possibility of 'being a student' — unques-

1 The Berkeley Student Rebellion of 1964, from Berkeley and Beyond, eds. C. G. Katope and P. G. Zolbrod (Cleveland and New York, 1966), pp. 83-89. Any one interested in the Berkeley controversy and the broader issues it raised, will find this collection of...
"a mentality that enforces false harmony - in a situation that should be rife with conflict"

tionably a right. We found we were severed from our proper roles: students denied the meaningful work one must do in order to be a student." (p. 86). By equating the right to engage in consequential action with the right to be a student, Savio makes Dr. Nunnenmacher's comment about studying simply irrelevant.*

Furthermore, Savio links his argument about consequential action with the point we have already covered: the unfortunate influence of government and industry on colleges. The reason the administration cannot allow students to engage in "meaningful work," Savio believes, is that such engagement would undercut the "pseudo-student role" which is "tailor-made to further the interests of those who own the University, those vast corporations in whose interest the University is managed." (p. 86). In other words, if students found meaningful learning outside the areas controlled by the university, they might, eventually, take stands directly opposing the university and those interests it promotes. The way would then be open for a true community of scholars in active revolt against a notoriously venal, unenlightened, and phony society. Should that happen, undoubtedly government and industry would spend their money elsewhere.

Goodman's approach to studying is somewhat different from Savio's, but it also points up the irrelevance of Dr. Nunnenmacher's position. Because the whole intellectual integrity of college has been undermined by the Establishment, Goodman argues, the essential function of college - teaching and learning - simply cannot be consequential. "The teaching-and-learning," writes Goodman, "is not for keeps. It does not, immediately or ultimately, meet any intrinsic test of making a difference or exercising mastery. Instead, there are credits and grading." (p. 255).

"It is only if the ideals and wisdom of the classroom make a difference in the intramural community and the world," Goodman says in another passage, "that the student can understand that college is about something . . . The student must learn that the intellectual virtues are active virtues. But this learning is unavailable because it is just the confrontation of reality, whether in the community of scholars or in the world, that is strongly discouraged in our colleges." (p. 294). Thus, the advice to stop protesting and go back to studying is doubly inadequate. First, because it turns students away from actions that might, conceivably, make a difference in the world. Second, because it directs the energies of earnest, politically aware students into non-consequential activities that are not for keeps, that frustrate their desire to confront reality. And further, it makes bridging the gap between 'engagement' and 'studying' all the more difficult by implicitly reinforcing the anti-intellectual belief that studying is an imposed, distasteful 'assignment' essentially divorced from the important tasks and pleasures of the 'real world.' Unintentionally, Dr. Nunnenmacher has presented a flat indictment of the whole process of higher education.

Or so it would seem, from the viewpoint of Paul Goodman. We need not, of course, adopt his viewpoint, but we should not ignore it; for, as I think the quotations from Mario Savio indicate. Goodman speaks for a body of students who are radicaly disappointed by what our colleges have offered them, and who can - under such conditions as those present at Berkeley in 1964 - make their influence felt right to the top of the American educational system. Before we dismiss them as a minority of chronic malcontents, we should consider the possibility that their complaints are as valid as their power is real. I don't know of a better way to pass on the validity of their complaints than to read Paul Goodman's book. The readers of this magazine must then decide if Goodman's generalizations apply, not only to Clark University and the University of California, but to Colby as well.

* It is worth noting here that the popular journalistic label 'non-student' is a red herring in such controversies as the Berkeley rebellion; for, in Savio's view, a 'student' can no longer be defined simply in terms of enrollment in courses, and learning is an activity that may have no ties at all with classrooms, credits, graduation requirements, and the like.
Colby Authors

Pottle's Boswell

JAMES BOSWELL, THE EARLIER YEARS, 1740-1764 by Frederick A. Pottle '17 (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966, $13.50.)

BOSSWELL FASCINATES PEOPLE for many different reasons, some of which may seem flimsy, some substantial and scholarly, and some shadowy and ill-understood. Even the flimsy reasons are respectable enough: why should we not delight in romantic discoveries of literary treasures in castle attics and outhouses? And why should we not find vicarious pleasure in reading a first hand account of Boswell's scandalous indiscretions — and thus make a best-seller of his London Journal? More conventionally, the fascination to be found in his accounts of his famous contemporaries — such as Johnson, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Paoli — is as easily understood as is the importance of these accounts to literary and historical scholarship. Yet, however well Boswell may reveal to us other men, we are led back again and again to the journal-writer himself, with all his egocentric posturings, his crises of identity, his repressed (and not so repressed) interior conflicts, and his incessant — magnificent — journal writing. The ill-understood reasons why such an insubstantial personality — now degraded, now inflated — should so fascinate us perhaps deserves first priority amongst the chores of an analytic biographer.

Professor Pottle has assigned himself a closely related, but essentially separate, first duty. Like Boswell or no, we are forced to recognize that the pleasure and enlightenment to be derived from his writings have been focused for us by some very special skill of the writer. Yet, until recently, Boswell's literary abilities have been grossly underrated. Very properly, Professor Pottle has been alert throughout this study to what he calls his "prime responsibility as a biographer of Boswell . . . to define and assess his literary genius" (p. xviii).

Boswell's gifts seem to have centered in his ability to sympathize imaginatively with other men, and thus draw out of them characteristic — and sometimes remarkable — insights. Boswell says of himself: "I can tune myself so to the tone of any bearable man I am with that he is as much at freedom as with another self, and, till I am gone, cannot imagine me a stranger." Professor Pottle remarks: "Boswell approached living men almost with the security and lack of emotional involvement with which other men read books . . . . And the doctrine of the other self explains also the vividness and solidity of Boswell's characterizations. He really did tune himself so that for a time he stood inside the other man's mind, giving its content the generous understanding a man accords to himself . . . . His technique involved much more than flattery and the asking of teasing questions" (p. 191).

We are shown, moreover, that Boswell practiced this kind of imaginative sympathy with the obscure as well as the great. Like a novelist or a playwright, he was constantly studying characters, scribbling sketches of traveling companions, recording snatches of conversation. In another place, Professor Pottle remarks, not implausibly, on the similarities between Boswell's narrative techniques and those of the novelist Samuel Richardson. This comparison, of course, concerns only technique, not content, and follows a vindication of the essential accuracy of Boswell's "dramatic epitomes or miniatures" (pp. 91-2). He also remarks (justly, I believe): "In inventive power Boswell is nowhere . . . but in imaginative power he is the peer of Scott and Dickens" (p. 88).

While a number of organizing principles are evident throughout the book, one reads it chiefly as a highly entertaining narrative, full of specific illustrations from Boswell's letters and journals. Professor Pottle's tone throughout is simple, unpretentious, and reasonable: his informative commentary helps keep us oriented both to the larger world within which Boswell wrote his journals, and to more recent events and discoveries which must shape our understanding of Boswell's life and works. He avoids almost entirely the errors of an earlier generation of literary historians who (like Macauley) dealt heavily in the emotional oversimplification of character traits and in moral judgments. The chief weakness of his commentary seems to me to lie in his reluctance to investigate some of Boswell's underlying motivations, as well as some of those aspects of Boswell's works which appeal to a large audience for reasons which are still ill-understood. To attempt this, it is true, he would have to make more use of the controversial insights of modern psychology and psychoanalysis. Nonetheless, it seems to me impossible...
nowadays to do full justice to any study of human character without attempting some judicious use of those insights and techniques with which modern attempts to apply the scientific method to the study of individual psychology have provided us.

To illustrate a number of the above generalizations, consider Professor Potter's treatment of Boswell's affair with Rousseau's companion and erstwhile mistress, Thérèse Le Vasseur. During part of January and February, 1766, Boswell escorted Thérèse from Paris to London. (She was en route to join Rousseau, who at the invitation of David Hume had taken refuge in England from real and imaginary persecutions on the continent.) The details of their affair have been repressed (some pages of the journal destroyed), as Professor Potter puts it, "by family censorship."

Enough remains to make clear that Boswell and Thérèse were physically intimate frequently during their journey. Moreover, Professor Potter reports that the late Colonel Isham claimed to have read the missing pages before their destruction, and that he provided him with a "circumstantial reconstruction" of it. At the time Boswell's journal for 1766 was edited for the trade edition, Professor Potter seemed to accept Colonel Isham's reconstruction. Now, for a variety of reasons, he doubts its accuracy. One reason he urges is that Colonel Isham reported that Boswell found himself impotent with Thérèse. Professor Potter remarks that "it does not seem as though Boswell would have suffered incapacity with a female of Thérèse's status." (Thérèse was of the servant class. Boswell's attacks of nervous impotence usually came on when commencing more elegant affairs.) Professor Potter's final judgment is, for him, unusually moralistic: "On the only occasion when he had an opportunity to make a practical return for Rousseau's kindness, he behaved grossly, futilely, and meanly. Wilkes would have justified his conduct, and that is as much as one can say for it" (p. 279).

To complete the illustration, let me note briefly some of the recurrent patterns in Boswell's psychology which are repeated in the story of his adventure with Thérèse—both in the part we still have in the journal, and in Colonel Isham's suspect reconstruction. Professor Potter comments on Boswell's compulsive promiscuity. His classification of it as "even excessively healthy" must be put aside as some sort of overstatement, considering the frequency and severity of Boswell's veneral infections; however, his is a justifiable reaction against solemn talk making use of "the pathological term 'satyriasis.'" He is certainly right in feeling that classifications of this sort represent disguised moral judgment, and are beside the point. However, he goes on to speculate that Boswell "in his stumblings about low alleys . . . was unconsciously trying to find his way back to the pristine bliss of his encounter with Miss Sally Forrester." (p. 321) (Miss Forrester was a prostitute who, years before, had been Boswell's first 'experience'.)

Surely depth psychology can do better than this. It seems unlikely that the "pristine bliss" which Boswell "unconsciously" sought, years later, was ever found in Miss Forrester's bower. Doubtless he had been motivated to seek some sort of bliss there—but the degree of his success was probably both moderated, and made possible, by his finding her less than pristine, and not too inhibiting to his highly charged sensibilities.

Freud, in his essay, The Most Prevalent Form of Degradation in Erotic Life, describes cases which in their basic patterns seem identical to Boswell's. There is space only to state the argument in the most general terms: Boswell probably proved impotent so often in his more elegant affairs because he was inhibited by that very common taboo which makes sexual intercourse with a social equal seem quasi incestuous. This hypothesis is further confirmed by his generally lusty and uninhibited behavior with street-
walkers. His incest taboo, together with his general cultural education, probably combined to afflict him with an only partially repressed conviction that sex essentially was dirty, low, and nasty. Thus his dramatic accounts of his bouts may be not only “Part ... boasting ... part perhaps the conscience-soothing acceptance of punishment,” as Professor Pottle remarks (p. 321). It seems worth noting, as we consider Boswell’s career, that the Don Juan temperament is commonly associated with a son’s struggle for freedom from the psychological dominance of a strong father. Unfortunately, Boswell suffered simultaneously from a need to free himself from his father’s ascendancy, and a need to cling to theories of feudal rights and royal (and parental) prerogative. However, he was not liberated from the psychological shadow of his own father, so much as from his quasi-filial respect for Rousseau. When he next met Rousseau he reports of his own feelings: “He seemed so oldish and weak you had no longer your enthusiasm for him” (p. 281). Thus the conservative center of his neurotic difficulties may actually have been strengthened. Rousseau represented a liberal, humane attitude toward human potentialities which Boswell may have felt compelled to break with—if he was not to break the dominance of those forces which were represented in his imagination by the Boswell family heritage, by his father, and by Dr. Johnson.

The preceding speculations are unproven and incomplete. They are intended only to illustrate the direction such an argument might take. Professor Pottle has done a magnificent job in his ordering of the outward events of Boswell’s life, and in his assessment of Boswell’s genius as a writer. Perhaps he is reserving his comments on Boswell’s less-conscious motivations for the next volume. Surely we should wish the biographer of such a self-revealing genius to organize for us those hypothesis which may best help us to perceive these underlying motivations, and perhaps at the same time help us to understand why Boswell’s writings still have such wide-spread appeal.

I am, of course, far from suggesting that a biographer should look for the pathological in order to explain away the achievements of a great man. Rather, I am suggesting that when a work has retained its freshness over a number of generations, that is evidence enough that we may discover something about the universals in human nature if we examine it analytically. These universals are as much the business of the literary scholar as of the psychologist: They make up the greater part of that nature which Pope called “the source, and end, and test of art.” They are, according to the same authority, “the proper study of mankind.” In their pursuit, we should not hesitate—whatever the difficulties—to make use of the best tools modern science can provide.

JOHN H. SUTHERLAND
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Pullen’s Civil War

A Shower of Stars, the Medal of Honor and the 27th Maine by John J. Pullen ’35 (J. B. Lippincott Philadelphia and New York, $5.95).

A Shower of Stars is an esoteric tale. The subject matter dealt with by Mr. Pullen in his book is rather obscure; accordingly, it is probably fair to say that it is a work best suited to the tastes of the scholar-collector of specialized historical anecdotes.

In this sphere, however, A Shower of Stars should be of great interest. The discussion revolves around the rather startling fact that in 1863 the 27th Maine Volunteer Regiment was awarded approximately eight hundred Medals of Honor (generally known today as Congressional Medals of Honor). About this Mr. Pullen weaves what becomes, in effect, a sort of mystery story. Will the Medal of Honor be saved from the oblivion of excessive bestowal? Though we all know that the answer is ‘yes,’ this simple affirmative reply cannot be taken for granted—for therein lies a remarkable tale.

Included with Mr. Pullen’s account of the strange (and at times inadvertent), struggle to preserve the integrity of the Medal of Honor are many interesting bits and snatches of Americana, United States Military history, and lore of the State of Maine. These tend to reinforce, rather than to mitigate, the essentially esoteric quality of the book.

A Shower of Stars should be a find for the connoisseur of historical detail. As a job of research, if for no other reason, it should appeal to those who enjoy exploring the poorly illuminated but often interesting corners of history. To those of a less dedicated bent, Mr. Pullen’s labyrinthine narrative could become tiresome. But such a possibility should not in any way detract from the substantial value of this most interesting book.

LEE OESTREICHER '66
From the Council President

Proposed Class By-Laws

For the past three years, the alumni relations committee of your Council has been working diligently to seek out and introduce new ways of strengthening the entire alumni organization and its ties with the college. This effort has been largely focused by the alumni organization study, the preliminary results of which have been previously reported to you as milestones have been reached and as progress has occurred. Now only the finishing touches must be applied to complete the implementation of the study recommendations reported to you in the Alumnus (Summer 1965).

To refresh your memory, the major findings of the study were that our alumni club and council organizations have proven to be basically sound and effective but that our alumni class organizations and general communications could stand some improvement. Hence, the Council and the alumni office set about the task of introducing improvements in our communications, while the alumni relations committee, under the able chairmanship of Ray Greene '47, has undertaken the task of building a strong and viable class organization to rekindle class spirit and increase participation in class affairs.

This effort began with the development by the committee of a uniform set of class bylaws which, after several drafts and redrafts, was presented to the Council for its approval at the Homecoming meeting October 22, 1966. We were all gratified that these bylaws were approved and endorsed unanimously by the Council. Now begins the job of introducing these bylaws (in an orderly fashion into each of Colby's alumni classes. We plan to accomplish this over a five year period by holding initial class elections for all classes during the Spring of their next reunion year, beginning in 1967. This gradual transition should enable the alumni office to handle the revised election process more easily and will get the newly organized alumni classes 'into phase' from the very start.

What do these changes mean to our alumni organization? For the first time, alumni classes will be truly organized: each class will have a set of officers, whose duties, terms of office and method of election are clearly outlined, and the duties of our presently overworked class agents will be subdivided among the elected class officers. Class reunions hereafter should be better organized, better publicized, and better attended. Communications among members of the class should be vastly improved by identifying the class secretary as the focal point for all news matters and all class notes included in the Alumnus. Individual class fund raising efforts should be more productive by their being coordinated through a single class officer, the vice president. And more important, each class will have a voice on the Alumni Council via its own elected representative, contrasted to the hit-or-miss representation currently afforded the various classes in the at-large election technique that has been in effect over the past several years. To compensate for this new feature of class representation on the Council, the practice of at-large elections of individual alumni to that body will be gradually phased out over the next three years. The net result of this action will be that the overall size of the Council will not change significantly due to the fact that Council-elect and Alumni Club representatives will also continue as members of that body.

Members of classes who are celebrating their fiftieth Reunion will, under our new program, elect permanent class officers (except for the Alumni Council representative) and hold subsequent class meetings and elections as desired. Fifty-Plus Club classes jointly will elect three representatives to serve on the Alumni Council, for as long a term as the Club decides. These representatives will be elected in the same manner as the officers.

It will require considerable effort by the alumni office to get this organization scheme completely and successfully into effect. Cooperation by alumni is also a must. However, we on the Council are convinced that the ultimate results will be well worth the effort. Please review the new class bylaws (following) and familiarize yourself with them, since they will affect the operation of your class organization. We earnestly solicit your comments and suggestions concerning this plan and hope you will feel free to pass your thoughts along to me, to the alumni office, or to any member of the Council with whom you come in contact. This entire program is aimed at making your alumni organization stronger — and we can only succeed with your help.

CLIFFORD A. BEAN
PRESIDENT, ALUMNI COUNCIL
Alumni Association

Proposed Class By-Laws

I Purpose
The purpose of the Colby College class organization is to support the objectives of the Alumni Association as stated in its constitution through organized class effort.

II Membership
a. All graduates and non-graduates who have attended Colby College for at least one year shall be regular members of the class.
b. Membership in a particular class shall be determined on the basis of permanent college records or, in unusual circumstances, by personal election.
c. Honorary class members shall be determined by class election. Honorary class members shall possess all the rights of regular members, except the right to vote or hold office.

III Officers
Officers of the class shall consist of: president; vice president; secretary-treasurer; reunion chairman; representative to the Alumni Council.
The duties of the class officers are as follows:
a. President The president shall:
1. Serve as head of the class organization.
2. Coordinate all class activities.
3. Become familiar with class bylaws and the duties of all class officers and have ultimate responsibility for their performance.
4. Preside at all class meetings.
5. Call special class meetings as required.
6. Advise the alumni office on all matters affecting class activities.
7. Make appointments of class members to committees as required for the conduct of class activities.
8. Fill vacant class offices by appointment as required.
9. Appoint the Reunion Chairman, in consultation with the alumni secretary.
10. Actively support the class Reunion Chairman in planning and organizing all regular class five year reunions.
11. Establish the time, place, and agenda for regular class meetings during Reunion weekends in conjunction with the Reunion committee.

b. Vice President The vice president shall:
1. Preside at all class meetings in the absence of the president.
2. Assume the class presidency in the case of resignation or inability of the president.
3. Serve as chief class agent and coordinate all Alumni Fund activities within the class, working in conjunction with the Alumni Council Alumni Fund Committee.
4. Appoint additional class agents as necessary for effective class fund raising programs.
5. Coordinate all class activities related to 25th, 50th and all other class reunion gifts, and class deferred giving or bequest programs.
6. Serve on the class nominating committee.

c. Secretary-Treasurer The secretary-treasurer shall:
1. Serve as chief class correspondent to coordinate the activities of all class correspondents in distributing class newsletters and submitting class notes to THE COLBY ALUMNUS.
2. Appoint additional class correspondents as needed, in consultation with the alumni secretary.
3. Keep records of all class meetings and distribute minutes of these meetings to all class members.
4. Maintain a current file of addresses and activities of all class members.
5. Provide a treasury function for class activities as required.
6. Serve as chairman of the class nominating committee.

d. Reunion Chairman The Reunion chairman shall be appointed by the class president and shall:
1. Appoint and chair a reunion committee which shall include at least one Water- ville area alumnus (a).
2. In conjunction with the Alumni Office coordinate and plan all efforts related to regular class five year reunions.
3. Work with the class President and Vice President in planning and carrying out
the arrangements for 25th, 50th and all other reunions.

c **Representative to the Alumni Council** The representative to the Alumni Council shall be a regular class member and the position shall be rotated between a man and woman member at five year intervals. The representative to the Alumni Council shall be elected for a five year term at the time of regular class elections. The representative may be re-elected after a five year interval.

The representative to the Alumni Council shall:
1. Represent the class at all Alumni Council meetings.
2. Report to all class members via the class secretary all Alumni Council matters, decisions, etc.
3. Periodically survey class members for attitudes, opinions, etc., as required for effective conduct of Alumni Council affairs.
4. Attend at least half of all regular Alumni Council meetings annually or be subject to replacement by the class president.
5. Serve as a member of the class nominating committee.

**IV Terms of Office**

All elected class officers shall serve for five year terms commencing at the close of the regular five year reunion weekend, at which the installation of officers takes place. All class officers may be re-elected, or where apropos, appointed for a second consecutive term of five years with the exception of the representative to the Alumni Council who may be re-elected after a five year interval.

**V Class Elections**

a. Regular class elections shall be held by mail in the Spring prior to the regular class five year reunion meetings. Each graduating class shall elect its alumni class officers as specified herein before graduation.

b. Election results will be announced and officers installed at the regular class five year reunion meetings.

c. A nominating committee consisting of the class secretary-treasurer, the representative to the Alumni Council, and the class vice president, shall prepare a slate of candidates, consisting of at least two candidates for each office, where practical, prior to the class election in the Spring of the regular class reunion year.

d. The nominating committee shall solicit suggestions for nominees from the class at large during the Fall prior to the class election, as well as from the Alumni office, the Alumni Council nominating committee, and the director of annual giving.

e. The chairman and members of the nominating committee are eligible for nomination for any class office.

f. The nominating committee chairman shall notify all candidates for class office of their election for inclusion on the class ballot to obtain their consent to the class election.

g. Election to class offices shall be made on the basis of a simple plurality of all ballots cast.

**VI Class Meetings**

a. Regular class meetings for the conduct of official class business will be held during Reunion weekends at a time and place determined by the class president, in consultation with the reunion committee.

b. Special class meetings, other than the regular meetings, will be held on the call of the class president, with notices of such meetings published at least four weeks in advance of the meeting.

c. The agenda for regular and special class meetings will be established by the class President.

d. On all class matters requiring a vote, a quorum shall be defined as ten percent of all regular members of the class whether present at the class meeting or voting by written proxy filed with the class secretary-treasurer.

**VII Amendment of Bylaws**

These bylaws may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Alumni Council at which a quorum is present by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided that notice of such intended action, given in full the text proposed to be repealed or adopted, shall have been mailed by the executive secretary to each member of the Council at least thirty days in advance of the meeting.
Publications

COLBY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM
EXHIBITION CATALOGUES

* A Museum Looks to the Future (Paintings, prints, sculpture, objects that would diversify the permanent collection; 16pp, 35 ill; 1964) 1.00
* Art in the Making (Arrested ‘happenings’ in which process is as evident as realization; foreword by James M Carpenter; 20pp, 12 ill; 1966) 1.50
* Jeremiah Pearson Hardy (The Bangor portraitist of the 19th century; foreword by James Vickery; 20pp, 11 ill.; 1966) 1.00
* Fitz Hugh Lane (19th century paintings, mostly seascapes, by a Maine artist; foreword by John Wilmerding; 32pp, 11 ill; 1966) 1.00
* Icelandic Art (Painting in that northern land, 1900-1965; foreword by the director of Iceland’s National Gallery, Selma Jonsdottir; 40pp, 21 ill, 15 photographs; 1965) 2.00
* The Land and the Sea of Five Maine Artists (Harrison Brown, DD Coombs, John B Hudson, Charles F Kimball, George McConnell, covering the years 1850 to about 1900; essays by Ernest C Marriner and Christopher Huntington; 32pp, 15 ill, 1 in color, 5 photographs; 1965) 1.00
* Maine / 100 Artists of the Twentieth Century (Homer to Wyeth, Katz and Porter; foreword by Christopher Huntington; 52pp, 34 ill; 1964) 1.00

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

* The Colby Echo One way of getting at the attitude of students in this ‘day and age;’ the newspaper is available (a year’s subscription is $3.50) from the business manager of The Colby Echo, c/o Roberts Union, at the college.
* The Oracle The yearbook also reflects what undergraduates are considering; it is available ($5.00) from the editor (this year, Jane Morrison), c/o Roberts Union. Published in May.
* Colby Graphic Arts Workshop Notification of books being published will be sent to those requesting same; there is no charge for this service. The books are the work of students and alumni (several in print are listed below), and are first publications of the authors. Publications editor, Colby Graphic Arts Workshop, Colby College. Available: Late Direction, poems by James Forti tano ’65; Poetry Workshop Anthologies for 1965 and 1966. The anthologies are $1 each, the Forti tano book, $1.50.

* About Colby (The prospective student’s viewbook, with illustrations, general information, lectures and concerts, campus map, and curriculum) Free, Admissions Office
* Independent Study at Colby College (Two booklets: Program II and The January Program) Free, Dean of the Faculty

(The development office maintains a file of brochures and booklets devoted to educational investments, annuities and the like, and these may be obtained by writing directly to that office.)

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LUDY, ’21 HOWIE, ’41 PACY, ’27
Amusements

Life was not always dreary and dull in early Portland, though amusements were usually of the homemade variety. Frequent mention is made in Parson Smith's Diary of skating and sleighing parties in the winter, and of fishing, swimming and picnics in the summer. The deep hard-packed snows of winter were enjoyed particularly, with many sleighing parties organized to visit friends in outlying towns.

Household tasks such as spinning, weaving and sewing were usually made the occasion for a friendly gathering by the women of the community. Rev. Samuel Deane describes one such party at his house of more than "an hundred of the fair sex," who prepared and spun "236 seven-knotted skeins of excellent cotton and linen yarns" as a gift for their hostess.

The visit of notables such as the Governor and his retinue, or a judge coming to hold court, was hailed by the settlement as reason for celebration, mostly in the form of long and convivial dinners with rich foods, fine wines, and all the diners garbed in their gala costumes and wigs.

Dancing was frowned on as an amuse ment by many of the straight-faced Portlanders. We find a record of one dancing party in Mr. Smith's book, as follows:

"Theophilus Bradbury and wife, Nathaniel Deering and wife, John Wait and wife, and several others of the most respectable people in town, were indicted for dancing at Joshua Freeman's Tavern in December, 1765. Mr. Bradbury pleaded that the room where they had been dancing was hired by private individuals who were using it as a private apartment. Therefore the room was not to be considered as a public place of resort at the time. His plea was sustained."

Mr. Wells in his History of Portland says: "Theatrical performances are given occasionally by irregular, straggling companies from Boston and other places, but they have not much respectability, nor do they receive much patronage from the better classes of society. There are also occasional amateur performances of select plays, by ladies and gentlemen of the city, who are very respectable both in their character and attendance. There are numerous other amusements of various kinds, such as jugglers, minstrels, and other like exhibitors, which attract particularly the young."

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