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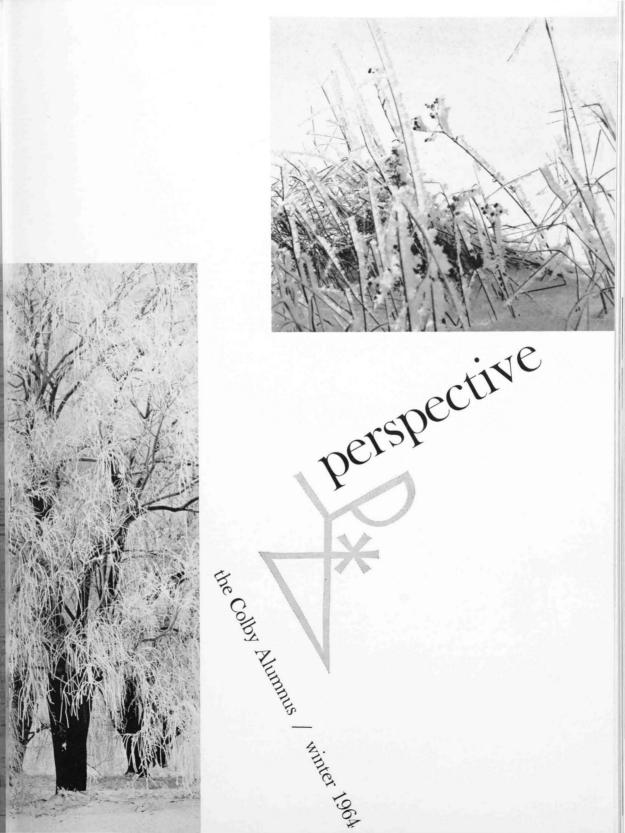
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A summer thunderstorm crowded much of Maine's sky, but members of a scientific expedition from Colby were lucky: they had one of the rare unobstructed views of the solar eclipse. Professor of physics Arthur Fairley took this photograph of the Bailey's Beads phenomenon, caused by the disappearing sun's light shining through moon valleys. For more on this expedition, see pages 20, 21.

Rime, frosting trees and grasses alike, attracted photographers one morning this winter. Earl Smith captured the white Boardman Willows across Johnson Pond; from another perspective, James Ellis '64 (Pelham, N. Y.), caught laced grass behind the president's house. 66 The climate today strongly suggests that of the 1920's when I began newspaper work. The parallel is in the general complacence and affluence that is reflected in a widespread unconcern about other affairs than personal careers and private interests.

A difference, and it is an important one that tempers the climate, is our greater sophistication from the pressure of events, forcing us to realize that the world is full of a number of things besides stock market quotations and golf scores. Resistance to this is high. But the velocity of communication compels our attention, at least sporadically, to critical issues crowding upon our consciousness, even though their volume and variety make the daily news menu an indigestible fare for most of us.

66Elijah Lovejoy dedicated himself to arousing the conscience of the nation to its deepest delinquency, its greatest human problem. His cause was frustrated in his time, and a long time after, by failure of political leaders to reflect the conscience of the country and give it effective expression. So that more than a century later the unresolved issue could still be called by a foreign sociologist the 'American Dilemma.' It was fear of the effects on party that made cowards and compromisers of political leaders, that turned such a powerful politician as Daniel Webster into the great compromiser, leading Theodore Parker in his Boston church to declare of Webster, after his 7th of March speech (1850), that 'all the drops of his blood have eyes that look downward.'

66It would cheer Lovejoy that the race for whom he gave his life to bring elemental justice has now raised up its own leaders and is carrying its own cause. But again it is threatened by the compromisers who put the machinations of party advantage ahead of great issues. Again a paralysis of leadership, in the Senate particularly ... threatens the meting out of basic rights to Americans whose color alone denies them full citizenship ...

**Compromise is the order of the day in the Congress. The cause of it . . . is sectional disaffection over the great moral issue of race discrimination, and the politician's concern in one party to exploit it and in the other to avoid a party split.

Louis M. Lyons becomes the twelfth Lovejoy Fellow



The veteran newsman, writer and teacher, and curator of Harvard's Nieman Fellowships for nearly a quarter of a century, LOUIS M. LYONS received an honorary doctor of laws at the twelfth annual Lovejoy Convocation. Called the "conscience of American journalism," Mr. Lyons stated in an address that "Of all the qualities most needed in men, a case can be made for putting independence first."

Of the excerpts from that address that follow, the last paragraphs can only be described as prophetic. For the Lovejoy Convocation fell on the 21st of November – the eve of a singularly black day in American history.

The way to preserve independence is very simple: to think of oneself always as expendable.

66A piece of recent reading that seems to me to be a must for the student of the contemporary American scene (is) . . . the text of the address to the Southern Historical Association by Professor James Wesley Silver of the University of Mississippi, where he has taught history twentyeight years, and had served a dozen years as department chairman.

The search for historical truth has become a casualty in embattled Mississippi where neither the Governor nor the Legislature, in their hot pursuit of interposition, indicates any awareness that Mississippians were Americans before they were south erners

The all-pervading doctrine then and now has been white supremacy, whether achieved through slavery or segregation, rationalized by a prof.ssed adherence to states' rights and bolstered by religious fundamentalism

Today the totalitarian society of Mississippi imposes on all its people acceptance of any obedience to an official orthodoxy almost identical with the pro-slavery philosophy....

66 But it is too easy to lay all responsibility of racist demagogues of our most backward states. There is responsibility enough to go around . . .

James Reston of *The New York Times* and Mary McGrory of the *Washington Star* were both writing [last September] that the economic control in Birmingham lay in the north in great corporations — notably U. S. Steel — and that none of these used their decisive influence to reconcile the racial strife, that they contributed to support the racist politicians, and, as Reston put it:

The Birmingham power structure wants the racial problem to go away. It wants a states rights president in the White House and segregationist Democrats running the congressional committees. It wants law and order, but not Federal law and order.

States rights in the south has been a cover for segregation, as earlier for slavery. They are intertwined. So long as segregationist demagogues inflame their constituents over race, the rates charged by, and taxes assessed on absentee-corporations can be obscured. States so governed are not apt to be vigorous in their regulations of powerful industry, which have good reason to prefer it to federal regulation. Sensitive Southerners have long described as colonialism, this northern industrial control. It is always potentially an explosive political issue. But it seldom explodes, for it is smothered by the racism with which political demagogues inflame electoral emotions.

66 The problem of all of us is to get things in perspective — to realize the relationships of events and conditions — in short, to discover meaning in what is happening. A fair test of journalism is if it conveys meaning with its communications.

66 The dynamics of . . . accelerating communica-

tion presents a problem to everyone who has any concerns of his own . . . It is a ceaseless distraction. . . . At a commencement of a Cambridge school, I urged the graduates to cultivate inattention. . . . A stubborn inattention to the innumerable assaults on one's interest, to divert him from whatever he is about, has become a very necessary shield if one is to have any life of his own, to pursue any individual interests, to get on with his work and to retain his own right of decision as to what he does with his time.

66We are often said to be the best informed people in the world. We are undoubtedly the most informed — one might without cynicism say over informed. For the velocity of the information projected at us means that most of it bounces off. There's a saturation point.

The reader who wants to try to keep up with the score on his own public affairs can discipline himself to be selective, to follow the few main lines of developments that matter to him, without letting himself be bogged down in the miscellany and trivia of every edition. He can soon develop his own sense of continuity of events.

66The newspapers are way ahead of television as information media. In TV, entertainment is the dominant motive, and even the news is presented with a primary eye to its excitement and entertainment.

66The press depends on advertising. But it has established a tradition that contains the advertiser to his paid space. It does not depend on

a specific advertiser to sponsor its political reporting, nor sell the sponsorship of its editorial page to a cosmetics or cigarette company. That is the situation with TV, an industry in which the advertiser calls the tune and determines what programs shall be produced, indeed produces them or has them produced for him. Television, with its dramatic impact, is potentially the greatest force for an informed society we have. But it has to get control of its own affairs, to find some equivalent of the newspaper separation of advertising from news and comment, before we can accept it as an independent force.

66Commercialism is not confined to business:

that, indeed, is the trouble. It corrodes every avenue of life, where it is allowed to take over. It is most visible in TV.... Wherever it invades, it is the enemy of standards, of values, of integrity. It is especially the curse of an economic society like ours, where it is so plausible any time that the economic argument must be determining.

I am afraid that in our time, for all who care about decent values, whether in entertainment or education, in our public life or our community institutions, in our mass communications media or the preservation of our streams against pollution and our natural resources against destruction, commercialism is the enemy that must be fought. Those whose minds and taste are of a quality to be offended by it are those who must be counted on to fight against it, if American life is to have purpose and value.

66 Walt Rostow in his vital book, *The United States in the World Arena*, insists that the vitality of an institution, even a bureaucracy – especially a bureaucracy – depends on the vigor and imagination, originality and force of the individuals in it. And conversely that its effectiveness demands it give full rein to these individuals. That is to say the independent spirit is more than ever needed from the organization man. It is in the clutch that independence counts. As William Allen White said in a famous clutch situation:

Only when free utterance is suppressed is it needed; and when it is neded, it is most vital to justice.

66 The way to preserve independence is very simple: to think of oneself always as expendable. The man who chooses to act as though he were expendable is most apt to be found indispensable.



PRESIDENT STRIDER greets LESLIE MOORE of the Worcester Telegram-Gazette at the dedication of the Academy. In the center is MR. LYONS.

Academy Room dedicated as New England Journalists meet

AT CEREMONIES PRECEDING THE LOVEJOY CONVOcation in November, the Academy of New England Journalists was formally dedicated and established at the college. Founded in 1960 by the New England Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, the Academy is located in a section of Miller Library. Records and citations are housed there, as well as newspapers from the six states, available for student and faculty use.

Leslie Moore, executive editor of the worces-TER TELEGRAM-GAZETTE and chairman of the Academy's joint committee, spoke at the dedication, stating "This is not an academy of glamor; it is not the academy of the makers of the wisecrack or the catchy phrase; it is not an academy of caterers to the popular appetite for entertainment; it is not an academy of journalistic clowns or tightrope artists; it is not an academy of prima donnas, of tub-thumpers, or propagandists, or press agents . . . it is an academy of principle and high standards."



In outlining the philosophy guiding the election of newsmen to the Academy, Mr. Moore stated: "We were talking about the insistence on truth. We were talking about absolute fairness in gathering and reporting information, so that the welfare of mankind may best be served by its reporters and editors. We were talking of complete devotion of the best of talent to the highest ideals of journalism, not only in the reporting and editing of news but in standing courageously for the truth and, when need be, fighting for it."

President Strider accepted the establishment of the Academy on behalf of the college, emphasizing that there were good reasons why it should be located in a relatively small college, off in a corner of New England, without a school of journalism ("It is not likely that we will ever have [such a school], for our concern is to provide a liberal arts curriculum at the undergraduate level."). The president referred to Lovejoy's contribution to the free press and to the building in the martyr's name made possible " in part by contributions from the newspapers of New England."

At a banquet before the dedication, Herbert Brucker (LHD 1957), editor of the HARTFORD COURANT and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, addressed the assembled newsmen and college representatives. Speaking on *Distinction in Journalism*, he stated that the newspapers are obligated to "pass up the immediate and obvious advantage, the easy or comfortable thing to do . . . we have to give up the main chance for principle . . . This means that . . . we have to be courageous enough, strong enough, and far-seeing enough to know when not to kowtow to the great or strong, or pressure group, or to the conventional and popular." I think it is appropriate that the Academy should have its headquarters on a college campus (we are proud that it is this one) because colleges and newspapers alike should stand for integrity, for conveying the truth as we see it.

ROBERT E. L. STRIDER, president, Colby College.

The work and high purposes of every member of the Academy of New England Journalists are marks of dedication, and will always be so as the years unfold. This is, in fact, not the dedication of a room so much as it is an occasion for pledging ourselves to the truths which the Academy embodies.

> LESLIE MOORE, executive editor, Worcester Telegram-Gazette; president, New England Society of Newspaper Editors.

Our business is unique \ldots a private business like any other, we are something else on top of that \ldots we are the only private business that has a special protection in the Constitution \ldots . We have it because we serve an essential political and social purpose, without which neither the three great branches of government nor indeed our whole society can function.

HERBERT BRUCKER, editor, Hartford Courant; president, American Society of Newspaper Editors.

HERBERT BRUCKER (left) spoke at the banquet preceding the dedication. With him here are (left to right): DWIGHT SARCENT '39, editorial page editor of *The New York Herald Tribune*; J. RUSSELL WIGGINS, LLD '54, the Lovejoy Fellow that year and editor of *The Washington Post*; and LEON-ARD COHEN, editorial writer, *Portland Sunday Telegram*.



Challenge Campaign: gifts and pledges at \$2,988,189

On March 9th, college officials announced that the total of contributions to the Ford Foundation Challenge Campaign stood at \$2,988,189. With this amount given and pledged, a balance of \$611,811 remained to be raised in the final year and a quarter of the drive which concludes June 30, 1965.

All \$3.6 million in matching funds — required under the provisions of the \$1.8 million grant must be in cash or articles of value, and in the college's possession by this deadline.

Constituency totals as of the above date were: alumni and alumnae, \$1,066,158; parents, \$273,-381; friends, corporations, businesses and foundations, \$1,648,650. The alumni-ae have passed their minimum achievement mark of \$1 million, set by the alumni council. Parents have exceeded by more than a third a record made during the Fulfillment Campaign in 1960.

The women's residence – Charles A. Dana Hall – will begin going up in the spring; the site is ready for construction. Upon its completion in 1965, the dormitory will house 210 and will include such special features as nine study lounges, centralized services, a large dining hall, and closet space designed by the students themselves. Pilot closets are now installed in Woodman Hall for criticism by the residents.

Colby College Ski Area is dedicated

INSIDE, THE ATMOSPHERE WAS FESTIVE, COLORFUL with ski dress; outside, a warm rain swept the slope clear of January snow. But, at dedication ceremonies for the Colby College Ski Area, held in the cedar lodge, Ronald Brown – owner of Dunham's – stated: "It can't help but be a

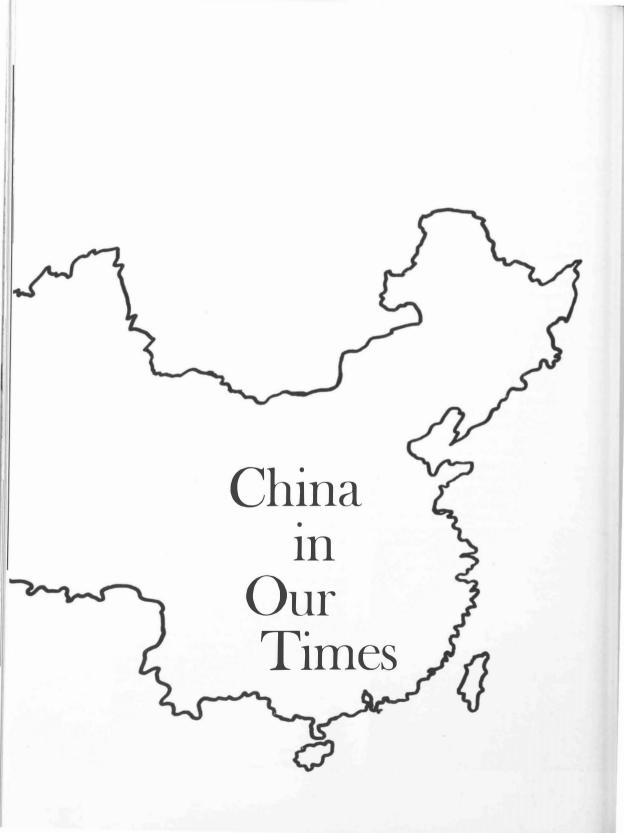


successful venture. You have the best of facilities and everything is in your favor." And, wishing "much success," Mayor Cyril M. Joly, Jr. '48, described the development "another fine step in the wonderful relationship between Colby and Waterville."

President Strider officiated on behalf of the college. Noting that the ski area had long been under consideration, he said: "I am especially glad that the townspeople are going to share this . . . with us." He introduced Miss Mildred Vigue, whose gift of land helped make the slope possible. A plaque was unveiled citing her for her generosity in donating the acreage in memory of her late brother, Dr. Charles E. Vigue '20.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony, followed by a delegation of student skiers zipping down snowy trails were, of course, casualties of the weather. Mr. Brown, reminiscing about the first venture of this sort that he had operated — in the same area in 1938 — told of the rain that began "just as soon as the official dedication was over and lasted for three days and nights." He recalled how some 5,000 skiers stood disconsolately about and then left; "It was more than a month before we could ski again."

Somewhat better meteorological fortune finally shone on the new slope, however. Cold weather and snowfalls — augmented by snow-making equipment — kept the 1200-foot T-bar lift busy, the lodge crowded, and the floodlights shining brightly each evening of the week.



Gabrielson Lecturers Examine An Asian Power

Whether communism succeeds or fails in China, many foreign affairs specialists are convinced that country will become, eventually, the catalyst deciding world war or peace. And a number of these experts, aware of China's need for more territory to support a growing population, contend the United States and Russia must together contain and solve this problem.

This winter five authorities on Chinese intellectual, social, economic and political history have been examining this awesome power during the nineteenth annual Gabrielson Lecture Series. Each has given a formal lecture and has also participated in class and seminar discussions.

PAUL M. A. LINEBARGER, professor of Asiatic politics at Johns Hopkins' School of Advanced International Studies, in considering the status of China - one nation with two republics - has affirmed the need of a "warm, relaxed, happy Moscow-Washington entente." He states: "If we and the Russians, with our mature political experience . . . cannot manage a simple and cordial alliance, why should we expect the Chinese people to do what we ourselves cannot do." Dr. Linebarger, who is currently writing a book on the comparative politics of Southeast Asia, is a former secretary to the legal advisor of the National Chinese Government, and has taught at Harvard, Duke, Pennsylvania, and the National University of Australia. An expert on psychological warfare, he has had assignments with United States and British intelligence services.

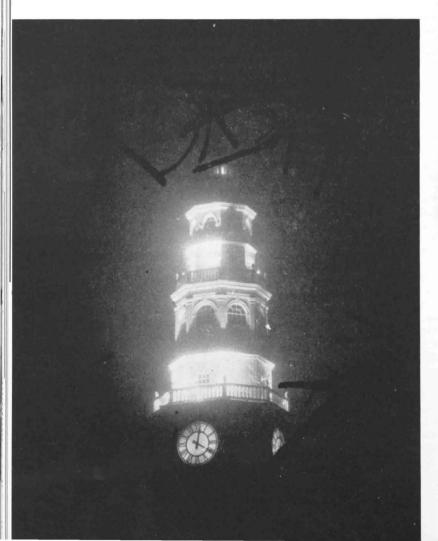
MYRON WEINER, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ECOnomics at MIT, is a specialist in Indian-Chinese relations. He has traveled extensively in Asia under Ford Foundation, Fulbright, Guggenheim and Rockefeller awards. Formerly assistant editor of the Journal of Asian Studies, he has written three books (Party Politics in India, 1957); (The Politics of Scarcity, 1962); (Political Change in Southeast Asia, 1963) and has contributed to another (Politics of the Developing Areas, 1960).

Professor of history at Brooklyn College since 1947, HYMAN KUBLIN has written more than fifty articles on the Far East, with an emphasis on China and Japan. He has been affiliated with a number of publications and societies devoted to oriental studies, lectured on *Great Civilizations* of Asia – a 29-week television series sponsored by Channel 11 (New York), and been a visiting lecturer at the University of Delaware and University of California.

ZBIGNIEW K. BRZEZINSKI, who is discussing China and the USSR, is director of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs at Columbia University, where he also is professor of law and government and a member of the faculty of the Russian Institute. Author of seven books (including *The Permanent Purge – Politics in Soviet Totalitarianism*, 1954; *The Soviet Bloc – Unity and Conflict*, 1960; and *Africa and the Communist World*, 1963), Dr. Brzezinski is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a consultant to the Department of State and the RAND Corporation, and a veteran of extensive eastern travel and conferences.

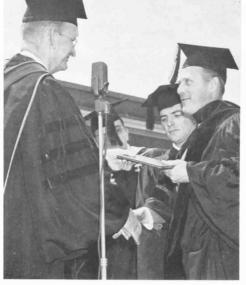
Speaking on the Internal Development of Communist China is BENJAMIN I. SCHWARTZ, professor of history and government at Harvard. His books – Communism in China and the Rise of Mao (1951) and A Documentary History of Chinese Communism (1952, with Brandt and Fairbank), have been critically acclaimed for their careful documentation and scholarship. Dr. Schwartz, a former captain in the U. S. Signal Corps intelligence service, has held a Guggenheim fellowship. He specializes in the political and intellectual history of China and Japan.

photographics





The combination of a photogenic Miller Library tower and a winter season of varying mood lures photographers; the results can be vivid and imaginative. David Vogt, a senior from Lexington, Massachusetts, whose work has appeared in previous issues of the ALUMNUS, caught the tower framed with an almost Japanese fringe of branches. James Ellis, also '64, trained his camera through the frosted panes of a dormitory window.



Dr. Camp receiving his LHD, honoris causa, from Presidentemeritus J. Seelye Bixler, in June, 1949.

Frederic E. Camp

Colby College has taken you to its heart for your personal qualities of humility and fortitude and especially for your apparently limitless interest in and affection for your fellow men.

Awarded an honorary LHD in 1949, Frederic E. Camp was also cited as "an educator whose concern for the abstract principle of justice is matched by a sympathetic understanding of the individual need." The only person ever named an honorary life trustee of the college, Dr. Camp died at the age of 59 on December 16, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

A graduate of Princeton, Dr. Camp had served as assistant to the dean there, as headmaster at Evans School (Tucson, Ariz.) and Chestnut Hill Academy in Philadelphia, and as dean at Stevens Institute. In 1947 until his retirement in 1951 he was assistant to the president at the New Jersey engineering school, who awarded him a doctor of engineering degree, honoris causa.

Dr. Camp joined the board of trustees in 1941, during the crucial phase of the move from the old campus; he served in a number of key positions affecting the Mayflower Hill Development. When he retired in 1961, the board accorded him the honorary life membership.

In a statement expressing the college's sadness at Dr. Camp's death, President Strider said of the nationally-known educator: "He was a vigorous partner in the development of the college, and his continuing generosity helped create the Colby of today. An educator himself, Dr. Camp made significant contributions to the deliberations of the Board of Trustees. . .

"We shall miss his wit and wisdom and his annual visits to the College at commencement. We shall always think of him with profound admiration as well as affection, for he endured with grace and fortitude a devastating physical infirmity for many years.

" In spite of his own suffering, it was characteristic of him always to be thinking of what he could do for others."

Dr. Camp himself wrote of Colby – in a letter to alumni secretary Bill Millett: "The reason I believe so thoroughly in Colby College is that it offers the young person today everything that is fine in education . . . While it might seem that Colby is trying to outdo itself in its building program, it never loses sight of the needs of the individual, for above all it teaches him to think for himself. Colby in my opinion is doing a phenomenal job."

Dr. Camp is survived by his widow, Alida, and four children, including Nicholas '60 and Catherine, a senior at Colby.

Grants and Awards

FROM Warner Brothers Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and its subsidiary firm, C. F. Hathaway Company of Waterville, a \$50,000 endowed honor scholarship. The award covers full tuition and other basic college costs.



Field







For

Trustee

JOHN W. FIELD, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, president of Warner Brothers Company, has been elected to the board of trustees. Warner Brothers is internationally known as a manufacturer of apparel and paperboard and plastic packaging. C. F. Hathaway Company of Waterville is a subsidiary.

Mr. Field, who is 49, is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Yale (1937). He joined Warner Brothers in 1947 as assistant treasurer, becoming treasurer three years later. In 1957 he was elected president. Mr. Field had previously been an editor for Time, Inc., serving as a war correspondent for Life during the second war. When he left for his position at Warner Brothers, he was national affairs editor of the magazine.

A director of Connecticut National Bank and International Silver Company, Mr. Field is a trustee of People's Savings Bank in Bridgeport and a member of the alumni board at Yale. He also serves as vice president of the board of Fairfield Country Day School.

The Fields have three children, one of whom, John, Jr., is a sophomore at Colby.

At Recent Lectures

JAMES MEREDITH, first negro student at the University of Mississippi, speaking on January 13: "... another civil war could very well be in the

FROM the Association of Colleges and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, \$1,000, one of 64 awards selected from a list of 180 applicants. Funds will be used to purchase critical editions of French literary works.

FROM the National Science Foundation, for the seventh consecutive year, \$85,000 to conduct the Summer Institute in Science. Some 85 high school teachers from all sections of the country are expected to enroll in the six week curriculum beginning June 29. The NSF has awarded Colby well over a half million dollars since 1957 for summer institutes, and for student and faculty research.

FROM the American College Public Relations Association, two national and four Eastern district publication awards. National recognition went to the annual catalogue and the challenge campaign booklet, *The* 150th *Milestone*. In addition to these, ACPRA gave district awards to *The Alumnus* and to the college's other mailing pieces, schedules and posters.

FROM the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, notification that the college is one of 35 in the country participating in a national scholarship program supported by that institution. More than a million dollars annually are authorized to help approximately 500 undergraduates, who are known as Sloan Scholars. Already part of this program for three years, Colby will have four Sloan Scholars next year and each year thereafter as long as the program is continued.



Mrs. Pulsifer unveiling a bronze plaque honoring her late husband's memory.

making in America if we do not soon find an adequate solution to our number one internal problem . . . the crisis we face today may even be more explosive than the issues of slavery.

"I have no bones to pick and stand on no specific program. I am interested only in making more people know about the basic problem of civil rights. Some effort should be made to teach basic Southern history, for it is here that the roots of the problem lie."

GERALD FORD, U. S. Representative from Michigan, in outlining the functions of government: "... to protect the lives and liberty of citizens ... to perform services clearly needed by the people incapable of being done any other way... Above all, don't be neutral. Learn all you can about your government and participate."

AND . . . a lecture-demonstration, From Abstraction to Reality, by theatrical dancer DANIEL NAGRIN (Annie Get Your Gun, Inside U. S. A., Plain and Fancy, Up in Central Park) and a master class for dance students from Colby, University of Maine, Westbrook College, and area high schools . . . the college notes, with sorrow, the passing of PAUL HINDEMITH, who provided a major moment in Colby music history when, in 1959, he journeyed from Switzerland to conduct the Colby Glee Club; teacher, at Yale, of Professor Re, Mr. Hindemith's concert was broadcast live by nine radio stations, including Maine's first stereophonic FM transmission.

Pulsifer Room Dedication

"LITERATURE AND ART," HAROLD TROWBRIDGE Pulsifer once said, "are taught as live subjects at Colby." Following his death the poet's family gave his library and collected works to the college he so admired. On January 19, a reading room in the Miller Library was formally dedicated in his memory.

Pulsifer's profound love of living was stressed throughout the ceremonies. At the dinner preceding the dedication, poet and essayist David McCord stated "Harold was a great breath of life for me." Professor Frederick A. Packard of Harvard said: "His influence as a patron of the arts was always illumined by his life in the world, and his interest in humans striving to grow as creative things." Mrs. Packard, who read from Pulsifer's works, and John Richards, son of Maine writer Laura Richards, also spoke.

Addressing the students present, the poet's widow noted that "This room which Colby is so graciously dedicating in memory of my husband, is also being dedicated to you. Harold's faith in young writers was of such intensity that I feel you are also involved in this dedication."

The Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer Poetry Room was hung with paintings and drawings from the collection of Winslow Homer works named in memory of the poet. A plaque, eulogizing Pulsifer as a "discoverer and champion of the new and genuine in poetry" was unveiled by his widow at a reception following dedication ceremonies.



Present for rededication ceremonies for the Roberts Monumeni were abumii secretary ELISWORTH MITTETT '25, UORE HINROLD L. DUBORD '14, REV, JOHN W. BRUSH '20, and chairman of the board of trustees REGINALD H. STURTEVANT '21.

Rededication

AFTER THIRTY FOUR YEARS IN OLD RAILROAD Square, the Arthur Jeremiah Roberts monument has been relocated on the new campus. The memorial was rededicated during Colby Weekend in November with an audience braving wild weather to hear a short message by F. Harold Dubord '14, who was mayor of Waterville at the first dedication in 1929. Railroad Square was eliminated because of the railroad crossing project.



President-emeritus J. SEELVE BIXLER speaking on American pragmatism at National Taiwan University on Formosa to members of the Chinese Society of Philosophy and students. Under the U. S. Department of State's American Specialists Program, Dr. Bixler talked with students and teachers, introducing the basic tenets of American thought and outlining differences between American and Chinese philosophical deliberation.



Relocation

ALONG WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN the science buildings and the library, the bookstore, long in an uneasy partnership with the spa, has been moved to Roberts Union. Occupying the major portion of the old Seaverns Lounge, the new shop is more commodious, and its arrangements are far more practical than when in its former quarters.

Bookstore manager Millard Trott and his assistant, Donald Byrne, have stocked new shelves, wall and floor cases with many books and study materials, in addition to various articles of clothing, souvenirs, glass and china, and sundries.

Though away from the center of the campus, the new location has not, as yet, affected the amount of customers. Winter wind and snow may cut down on traffic somewhat, but there are, after all, few days when walking is impossible.

The new location of the bookstore constitutes another aspect of the revitalization of Roberts Union. Last year a barber shop was opened in the building, as were the co-ed dining hall, in the old Hangout room, and the re-structured third floor co-ed lounge.

> Alumni Seminar SEE PAGE 26

A Child of Religion and Frontier Politics

Being reflections on Colby's past, prompted by Dean Ernest C. Marriner's history of the college, by Professor Herbert Ross Brown of Bowdoin.



LISTORIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE often as lifeless as the stiff, official portraits of the presidents and other academic worthies which adorn college walls. Usually written by devoted alumni, they are likely to be sentimental if not saccharine, unashamedly parochial, intensely pietistic, massively conscientious, and decently dull. Who is not familiar with at least a few such volumes with their nostalgia for the good old days when professors were beloved eccentrics rather than organization men, and when prankish students enjoyed smearing molasses on chapel pews or hoisting cows to the belfry. Although college histories of this kind doubtless add to the mythology of American education, they make only an incidental contribution to our intellectual history.

Let it be said at the outset that, happily, the history of Colby written by Dean Ernest Marriner is not such a book. Colby's long, honorable, and often tortuous annals, crowned triumphantly by the building of a new college on Mayflower Hill, possess all the elements of a well-made play. Beginning feebly as the Maine Literary and Theological Institution without even the power to confer degrees, harassed by grinding poverty, but blessed with heroic friends and teachers who kept the doors open despite depressions, panics and wars, Colby's history is full of stirring and picturesque episodes, and not without grave crises threatening the very life of the institution. It was at one such critical juncture that the first president, Jeremiah Chaplin, was heard to groan, God help Waterville College!"

Obviously, the struggles and eventual triumph of such a college deserve to be chronicled by an historian with a sense of the drama of human events, one who knows that the development of an institution cannot be separated from the society of which it is a part. Dean Marriner is an author worthy of the task. In less expert hands, this history would have become a juiceless record of dates and documents punctuating the administrations of Colby's seventeen presidents. But Dean Marriner, whose intimate knowledge of his alma mater extends over fifty-five years. realizes that a human institution is made of flesh and blood; it is the lengthened shadow, not of one man, but of many men. This history of Colby might have been accurately entitled The Biography of a College, for it is a vivid composite of the lives of scores of men and women who have become a part of its fabric. "No one person," Dean Marriner declares, " can be credited with originating the idea of a Baptist college in the wilderness of Maine." And he might have added that at every turn in her history, Colby's fortunes were shaped by many people whose sense of mission finally flowered in the vigorous college of today.

It is not the least of the many merits of this full-bodied book that these figures come alive in Dean Marriner's pages. There are memorable vignettes of the tall, spare Jeremiah Chaplin, the granity Calvinist, who was destined to become Colby's first president, sailing by sloop from Boston to Augusta, and by long-boat up the Kennebec to Waterville in June, 1818, where his wife expected to encounter crude Maine natives " unused to cultured ways." Instead, she was surprised to be greeted by "people of education and polished manners." Sharp profiles of some of Chaplin's nineteenth-century successors also enliven the narrative: the dynamic classicist, James Champlin, a disciple of the great Francis Wayland of Brown, who strengthened the work in ancient languages and mathematics; and the redoubtable George D. B. Pepper who warned all " amorphous nondescripts" that he had no intention of presiding over a " training school for the feeble-minded, a hospital for the sick, a retreat for the lazy, a reform school for the vicious."

THE COLBY PRESIDENCY WAS HARDLY A SINECURE.

No fewer than twelve presidents headed the College from 1818 to 1900, and all of them were expected to be fund-raisers. It was the fate, Dr. Marriner remarks in an understatement, of most Colby presidents. President Chaplin confessed that he felt "like a worm in the dust" when he took to the road to solicit contributions in 1823. The strains of office forced the resignation of President Rufus Babcock in 1836, and his successor, Robert Pattison, gave up in despair three years later when he discovered that finances resembled "a frog-in-the-well business: as fast as one dollar of debt was paid, two newly owed dollars appeared on the books." As early as 1821, the trustees were ready to name the College of Waterville in honor "of such gentleman as shall make the most liberal donation," but it was not until more than forty years later that Gardner Colby made his princely gift





of \$50,000 to give the College a new lease and a new name. A few years later, he added another \$50,000, and ultimately Mr. Colby's benefactions amounted to more than \$200,000. As a mark of their gratitude, the trustees successfully petitioned the Maine Legislature to change the name of the institution from that of Waterville College to Colby. Jeremiah Chaplin's dream of an adequately supported college of liberal arts on the banks of the Kennebec was about to be realized.

Certainly there was poetic justice in these great gifts. Gardner Colby owed much to President Chaplin whose bleak theological dogmas were softened by his compassionate heart. In 1818, when young Colby was a fatherless lad in Waterville, Chaplin's benevolence had enabled the widowed mother to move to Massachusetts and make a home for her children. And it was there, forty-six years later, that he was reminded of the stalwart character of the first president by Dr. Samuel Swain who had begun his ministry in Portland when Chaplin was on the road begging for funds. Dr. Swain told the well-to-do merchant of overhearing Chaplin utter his anguished cry, "God help Waterville College!" after he had been turned down by a prospective donor. Although Mr. Colby had admired many Waterville graduates who had become influential Baptist clergymen, there is little doubt that it was Dr. Swain's touching recollection which prompted the philanthropist to exclaim to his wife, "Suppose I give fifty thousand dollars to Waterville College?"

Dean Marriner has fashioned a dramatic story

of the meeting in Waterville's town hall when President James T. Champlin, pale and trembling, arose to make the electric announcement of Mr. Colby's gift. Indeed, Waterville's town halls, old and new, are poignantly interwoven with the history of the College. It was in the same building that Jeremiah Chaplin had preached his first sermon in Waterville in 1818. It was there, too, that local citizens voted to raise the sum of \$3,000 needed to establish the college in their community. And it was in the new town hall at a later and no less grave crisis in Colby's history that another gathering of public spirited men and women, faced with the threat of losing their old college to Augusta, pledged enough money to keep the institution in Waterville. If Jeremiah's spirit was hovering over that memorable meeting in September, 1930, Colby's first president must have rejoiced at the mysterious ways in which God works his wonders to perform.

Prospects of future rejoicing, however, were not always discernible during the early days when the opening of the College was delayed by the War of 1812 and by the crippling effects of the Embargo Act which paralyzed Maine shipping. Colby was destined to "major" in crises and to "minor" in frustrations. Her birth pangs were intensified by provincial jealousies, political rivalries, and denominational differences. When the Baptist petitioners appealed to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1812 for a charter, Boston was stiffly Federalist, while Maine was ardently Jeffersonian. Moreover, the trustees of Bowdoin, the only college in the



sparsely populated district, were not only staunch Federalists, but strong Congregationalists. Faced with difficulties enough in launching their own institution, they were hardly in the mood to welcome competition from a new college of a rival denomination whose sponsors were Democrats as well as Baptists. The Baptists themselves, many of whom preferred zeal to learning, were of two minds about the need of an educated ministry. Yet they could only deplore the fact that in 1819 there was not "a professed Baptist" on the faculties of Harvard, Williams, and Bowdoin. Fortunately, President Chaplin was a stout champion of humane learning who not only sought to teach "correct Baptist principles", but was ready to open the doors of Waterville College to members of all denominations. Dean Marriner has cut through this thicket of thorny controversies with admirable skill. His lucid history is an eloquent affirmation of the statement of President Tyler of Amherst that scarcely anything in America is more distinctively American than the relation of our early colleges to the common people.

O^{UT} OF SUCH A REALISTIC RELATIONSHIP COLBY was born: the child of religion and frontier politics. Even a volume of almost seven hundred pages in an unusually generous format gave the author too little scope for his manysided story. Here one may watch the steady encroachment of railroad and industries which ultimately made untenable a once idyllic campus where "candles in the students' rooms" glim-

mered "on the silvery Kennebec," and "on the dense forest." Dean Marriner's narrative often lingers lovingly over the names of Colby's gallant teachers whose sacrifices kept the sheriff from the door by waiving their own meagre salaries and becoming "doorstep beggars." Here, too, is an objective but discriminating appraisal of the contributions of each of Colby's presidents. Their occupational hazards at times resulted in such brief terms of office that Sam Osborne. Colby's durable janitor, was moved to exclaim in 1908, "I tell you, sah, what dis college needs am a President's funeral. I want somebody to stay President till he dies, jist the way I'm goin' to stay." When the great "venture in faith " came in 1930 with the momentous decision to build a new college on Mayflower Hill, the undertaking could be faced with a confidence gained in scores of earlier crises. As Dr. Marriner noted, Colby's presidents seem to be fated to take office in perilous times. Champlin's inauguration coincided with the irrepressible conflict which plunged the nation into civil war. His successor, Henry Robins, confronted the panic of 1873, while President Beniah Whitman encountered another twenty years later. And their twentieth-century counterparts met the same fortunes. Franklin Johnson was inducted into office in 1929, a few months before the Depression, and his successor, Julius Seelye Bixler, at the very outset of his administration, faced the dislocations of World War 11.

It is a pleasant irony of Colby's recent history that President Johnson accepted his election only on the condition that he direct his energies " to the building up of the college as an educational institution, rather than to canvassing funds for endowment and equipment." And Johnson's distinguished successor, Dr. Bixler, "the first Colby president to have achieved scholarly fame before he entered the presidential office," was not primarily an executive, but a philosopher with a passion for creating a climate favorable to learning. Yet both these men, while remaining loyal to their scholarly instincts, will always be indelibly identified with the almost incredible additions to the material resources of the College between 1929 and 1960. The lovely Georgian buildings crowning Mayflower Hill are only the visible symbols of this progress, but they are heavily freighted with the vision and spirit which brought them into being. Those who seek a monument to this vision need only look about them.

Dean Marriner's history ends at the threshhold of the administration of President Robert E. L. Strider in 1960. Seventeenth in the notable succession which began in 1822 with Jeremiah Chaplin, Dr. Strider has inherited a tradition as well as a hilltop. There on the new campus, amid its stately towers and impressive quadrangles, are reminders of the Old Colby: a replica of the sloop Hero which brought the first President to Maine, the Paul Revere bell which summoned generations of students to their classes, and Milmore's sculpture of the Lion of Lucerne, a memorial to Colby's Civil War dead. But more impressive than these tangible evidences of the past is the dream which led to Colby's birth and the courage which continues to sustain her through many ventures of faith. In 1964, as President Strider and his colleagues seek to match the munificent gift of the Ford Foundation, Dean Ernest Marriner's glowing pages offer heartening encouragement. For a century ago, in the dark days of the Civil War, Mr. Colby's challenge that his gift be doubled was met triumphantly by the alumni and friends of the College.

Dean Marriner is too modest to have mentioned his own influential role in his career as professor, librarian, and dean which is co-extensive with more than a third of Colby's one hundred and fifty years. Yet one may hazard the conviction that of all the anniversary events, his *History of Colby College* may well prove to be the most enduring monument.

Herbert Ross Brown is Edward Little Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Bowdoin College and one of the most respected and revered members of the faculty to which he was appointed in 1925. He is author of "The Sentimental Novel in America" and has completed a biography of the late President Kenneth C. M.



Sills of Bowdoin to be published in May.

The managing editor of the authoritative "New England Quarterly" since 1944. Professor Brown has also been editor of many literary works. Bowdoin awarded him an honorary doctor of letters degree at Commencement last June.

Professor Brown and Dean Marriner have served together for seven years on the State-of-Maine Board of Education.



PRESIDENT STRIDER has been elected second vice president of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; he also serves as chairman of the standing committee on institutions of higher education.

Dr. Strider has also been appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Association of American Colleges. He presided over their deliberations at the annual meeting of the association in Washington in January.

A MEMBER of the editorial board of Impulse - apublication devoted to the dance – ADELE WENIG has had her article 'Imports and Exports' – 1700-1940 printed in the current annual issue. Concerned with the performance of theatrical dance by foreign companies in this country, and by American dancers abroad, the article includes a chronology of important events in this historical exchange. Miss Wenig, a graduate of UCLA, has her MA from Mills College.

LEE WILLIAMS, president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, has been instrumental in gaining national telecast time for the annual basketball Hall of Fame All-Star Game. Coach at Colby for eighteen years, and engineer of ten state titles, Williams was elected NABC president last winter.

A Looking for Summer, an experimental film made by ABBOTT MEADER, was selected for screening at the 1963 Brussels Film Festival. Meader, an assistant professor of art, had his film chosen



After high winds had swung the directions 180 degrees, steeplejacks were called on to right the library tower pointers. Earl Smith's study of a nun and Hartley's painting GIVE US THIS **DAY** was reproduced in Life magazine earlier this winter.

Campus Notes

as one of forty from the United States and one of one hundred from the world. He has conducted a January Program in film making, and is a founder and member of the student-faculty Film Direction society at the college.

CARL E. NELSON, Colby's physical therapist and trainer, has been appointed director of the Pine Tree Camp for Crippled Children.

Nelson who has served as head of physical therapy at the famous Maine rehabilitation camp, has his BS from Boston University.

Hardy's Love Poems, by Professor-emeritus CARL J. WEBER, and published by MacMillan and Company of London, evoked the following excerpts from a review in the London Times: "(it) has all the qualities, tender and acid, of a Hardy novel. It is admirably told, beginning with an introduction which carries the plot from ... 1870 to the heroine's death in 1912 ... Dr. Weber's technique allows the reader to come to the poems with an understanding of the times and events out of which they sprang."

The first "chronological and biographical arrangement" of Hardy's poems inspired by his first wife, Emma Lavinia Gifford, the book is the result of many year's work on Dr. Weber's part; as the *Times* put it: "another example of the author's faithful service to Thomas Hardy."

In his January Program of Independent Study class in sculpture, William B. Miller of the art department invited leading sculptors to spend a day at Colby and talk with students. Clark Fitzgerald (left below) and George Curtis (right below) were already well-known: their work was part of the sesquicentennial exhibition, MAINE AND ITS ARTISTS, 1710-1963.

Freshmen (like Geoffrey Purdy of Weston, Massachusetts) worked with various media — wire, wood, clay and paper and chiselled blocks of rock salt in their introduction to the art. Sculpture has been a regular part of the January Program, which has now completed three of four trial years.

Photographs of Fitzgerald and Curtis are the work of Karen Eskesen '64 (Greenwich, Conn.); the picture of the student is by college photographer Earl Smith.







A PATCH OF OPEN SKY OVER CALFTOWN RIDGE IN Orland afforded an expedition from Colby a rare, clear view of last summer's solar eclipse. While the passage of the moon was being beautifully photographed by Arthur S. Fairley, associate professor of physics, most of Maine helplessly watched a series of desultory thundershowers cross the face of the sun.

stage for more than a year. Basing their location on available eclipse center-line position, Oppolzer's *Canon of Eclipses*, and a personal knowledge of the countryside, Professor Dennison Bancroft, head of the physics department, and Professor Fairley had rented the site, built a cement platform and mounting pier for the telescope and installed electricity. The camera used to capture the Bailey's Beads phenomenon

A Superb Record of a Solar Eclipse

(inside front cover) and the shimmering, full corona (opposite) had been fashioned in the physics department machine shop.

Arranged by Professors Bancroft and Fairley, the expedition consisted of philosophy professor Yeager Hudson and his wife, Louise, an amateur astronomer, who brought their home-built telescope; an alumnus, Stanton Cramer '63; and two students: Jonathan Allen and William Pollock, both seniors. Professor Edward Clancy, head of the physics department at Mount Holyoke; a student from Swarthmore and a local high school student; and Larry MacDonald, photographer for the Lebanon (N. H.) Valley Times also accompanied the group.

The whole plan nearly came to grief a week before the event. Whirling across Mayflower Hill, a small tornado tore the college telescope from its mounting behind the Bixler Center, damaging it extensively. Concentrated hours of aligning and dent-smoothing – by teachers and students alike – readied the instrument a few hours before the eclipse.

The effectiveness of the four-inch refracting telescope is well shown by Professor Fairley's photographs, taken through the fine lenses equipped with a variable density filter. It is noteworthy that this instrument, built by Troughton and Simms of London, was formerly installed in the Shannon Observatory – and is over a century old.



The height of the solar prominence located just past one o'clock in the photograph of the total phase of the eclipse has been recently measured at the college; in one minute it shot up some forty thousand miles. Larry MacDonald took the pictures of the expedition's installation in Orland, as well as the unusual shot of the telescopes trained on the eclipse (above).





Stone For Two

Sports

EARL SMITH

A milestone unchallenged for thirteen years was passed this winter, along with a handful of other records, as Captain Ken Stone closed out one of the most dazzling basketball careers in Colby and State of Maine history. In fact, a pair of Kens-Ken Stone and Ken Federman-made an otherwise mediocre season entertaining, netting fifty-six percent of the team's total points.

Stone's 577 for the campaign boosted his career total to an even 1500, bettering a record held by Ted Shiro, '51 who scored 1212 between 1948-51.

Federman, who became the sixth player to reach the coveted 1000 circle, scored 16 points in the final game to boost his total to 1013.

Stone also became the top pointgetter in the history of Maine collegiate basketball. The previous record of 1352 was held by Skip Chappelle, Little All-American at the University of Maine in 1962. In State Series competition, Stone and Federman paced the scorers although the Mules finished second to Maine. Federman led the league in rebounding, while Stone paced

the scorers for the third straight year.

The veteran Colby team was favored for the series crown, but lost the title in the first two games.

A spirited Bates quintet outscrambled the Mules in the opener and Maine, laden with sophomore talent, surprised Lee Williams' five in the second game.

Colby bounced back to top Bates and move into the finals of the annual Downeast Classic at Bangor two weeks later but lost the championship to Bowdoin 76-75 after leading most of the way.

Showing moments of greatness during the season, the Mules eventually defeated everybody in the series, the most decisive victory a crushing 90-76 win over Maine, the Bears' most lop-sided licking in recent Steintown history.

The Colby five played against some of the best in New England including Boston College with All-American John Austin, Assumption, Massachusetts, Northeastern, Boston University and Rhode Island.

Stone was named All-New Eng-

land at the end of the season and was twice chosen for the weekly All-East team of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. He gained All-East small college recognition for the second year and was also selected for the third time to the All-Maine team with Federman joining the ranks this year.

Stone, a product of coach Russ Washburn, '50, at Deering High, was one of five former Deering captains or co-captains on the varsity squad. Others were John Stevens, Ed Phillips, Don Oberg and Peter Swartz.

The Baby Mule basketeers, coached for the first time by amiable Verne Ullom, lost only three games in fifteen outings, all by a scant total of eight points. With the graduation of five varsity starters, Colby will be eagerly looking for the sophomore newcomers to fill some big sneakers.

Hockey

It was a long season for hockey Coach Charlie Holt and his Mules who finished with a 5-14-2 record. The loss of co-captain Dave Sveden

| _ | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| | HOCKEY (5-14-2) | 1 | BAS | KETBALL (11 | -13) | Stone | Federman | |
| | 5 New Brunswick 2 Providence 2 Harvard 2 *St. Lawrence 10 *Middlebury 3 Dartmouth 6 Pennsylvania 7 New Hampshire 1 Bowdoin 2 West Point 1 Providence 1 Boston University 5 Norwich 2 Northeastern 8 Williams | 5 5 7 7 8 5 5 2 ot 5 2 ot 7 5 7 4 9 3 1 4 4 ot | $69 \\ 677 \\ 770 \\ 775 $ 775 \\ 775 \\ 775 775 | Bates Maine Bowdoin Boston College *Bates *Bowdoin Bates Amherst Coast Guard Maine Assumption Springfield Massachusetts Northeastern New Hampshir Tufts B øston Univ. Trinity Brandeis | 7^{2} 85 74 97 68 76 56 45 62 82 81 89 82 83 90 84 69 84 69 | 22 35 16 26 25 24 20 11 17 26 13 27 23 28 21 29 21 | 25 27 25 30 13 20 19 14 14 12 13 19 25 12 29 21 5 10 30 | |
| | o Boston University 5 Merrimack | 5 | 91 91 90 | Bates Rhode Island Maine | 83 102 67 | 27 39 28 | 24 25 27 | |
| | o Boston College 1 * Lake Placid Tourname | 10 | 82 | Bowdoin * Downeast Class | 80 | 36 | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | | |

was a factor and the lack of experienced depth took its toll. Sveden was permanently sidelined before mid-season with a knee injury.

On the bright side, junior Bruce Davey netted 38 points and finished ninth among scorers in the east. Senior co-captain Jack Mechem, one of the finest of defensemen, picked up 27 points, playing nearly every second of every game. His 11 goals bettered by two the existing record of goals in a season by a defenseman held by Don Young '62. The former St. Paul's school star, named most valuable player last year, came through to make a relentless twoway threat for the Mule sextet.

Both Davey and sophomore Charles McLennan, the team's top scorers, will be returning next season along with junior standout goalie Larry Sawler and defenseman Roland Morneau.

Captain Jack Mechem



Despite the glum results, Colby came up with some noteworthy efforts including a brilliant battle against powerful Providence, losing in overtime. The Friars finished first in the East.

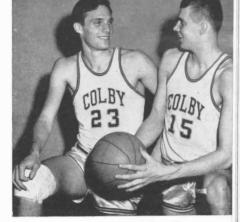
Coach Simpson's freshman squad, opening with an impressive 5-5 tie with Harvard, finished with an equally impressive 10-3-1 record.

Spring Sports

The baseball team will enter the Rollins College Invitational Baseball Tournament March 28. Coach John Winkin will fly with his squad directly to Winter Park, Fla. to play Davidson College, Duke University and Rollins College four games each. The winner will be determined on the basis of the wonloss record. Duke, Coach Winkin's alma mater, is defending champion.

The Mule diamonders open the 15-game regular season April 11 against American International College at Springfield, Mass. The

A number of Coach Lee Williams' former hoop greats returned to Mayflower Hill in mid-winter to face the varsity in the first annual alumni basketball game. The oldsters gave the younger set a run before bowing 65-63. They are, front, left to right, John Jabar, '52, Lou Zambello,



Federman and Stone, The Kens Can Do

first home contest will be April 18 when the Colby squad will entertain Williams College.

A full slate of varsity and freshman matches are scheduled in tennis, golf and track.

Coach Ken Weinbel, who produced an enthusiastic winter track program has engendered encouraging excitement for the spring track.

Top performers will be Chris Balsley (Middletown, Conn.) in dashes and hurdles and Fran Finizio (Milton, Mass.) in dashes.

¹⁵⁵, Ed Marchetti, '60, Russ Washburn, '50, who coached the alumni; Dave Thaxter, '62, Tink Wagner, '62, and Williams. Back row, same order, Ted Shiro, '51, Don Rice, '56, Charlie Twigg, '59, Ted Lallier, '53, Warren Finnegan, '51 and Ed Fraktman, '53.



ALUMNUS PORTRAIT Elizabeth Fitzgerald Savage

Though her novel SUMMER OF PRIDE concerns a family of Idaho ranchers, *Elizabeth Savage* '10 is a confirmed Maine coast dweller. She, her husband Tom (wellknown as a writer, too), and their family live on Indian Point, on a cliff over the Atlantic, with only far off Cuckold's Blinker for a street light. A winding three miles of dirt road leads to Georgetown's store and post office. There is no telephone in the Savage home.

This solitude – especially during the winter – allows time for writing and meditation; the summer, with the Point rapidly becoming a busy vacation colony, is a season " to keep on the go." But, forsaking the seclusion this year, Betty has come up to Colby to teach freshman English and the writer's workshop course. The break has been a fortunate one for the college's young writers. Her realistic approach to writing – and cataloguing of editors' foibles – have earned Betty high praise from her students.

She was born in Boston and sold her first work when she was fifteen. She won a national playwriting contest in high school; her stories have appeared in the *Paris Review, Saturday Evening Post,* and many other publications both here and abroad. "Tom beat me to our goal by three novels," she says, "while I was editing three children." In addition to SUMMER OF PRIDE, she has authored a play, THE MASTER IN THE HOUSE.

Colby's first married students, the Savages had met through a mutual friend when Tom first began his studies, at the University of Montana. (He later transferred to Colby graduating with the class of 1940.) Missoula, Montana was, for some fifteen years, Betty's home, and she is a graduate of County High School there.



A member of Delta Delta Delta sorority – president in her senior year – Betty performed on the stage for Powder and Wig and headed the Arts Club. But there never was a doubt on anyone's part that she would be a writer. She graduated with honors in English, a four-year dean's list record, and election to Phi Beta Kappa.

SUMMER OF PRIDE, published in 1961 by Little, Brown and Company, also appeared, in a shortened version in *Redbook Magazine*. The novel has since been translated and printed in a number of languages – including German, Japanese and Dutch – for wide distribution by *Reader's Digest*.

Questioned about her next book, Betty admits one is being planned. But, with commuting between Waterville and Indian Point, the time left is short. "First things first," Betty says. "Right now I am a teacher, and that means enough to do."









Northern Rodeo

Not some arctic fantasy, but the annual duck roundup on the frozen wastes of Johnson Pond . . . the birds, patiently waiting for the now dwindling stream of local citizens who fed them, kept a small patch of water open . . . and formed into a flotilla for a last-ditch fight . . . chased, at last, onto the first thin and creaking ice of winter, the thirty-eight quacking birds were finally caught and quieted . . . they will spend the winter in the warm barn of hockey mentor Charles Holt, shown here coaching a student in another icy sport: cold-weather duck-handling. (Photographs by Earl Smith)



REPRODUCTION FROM A COLOR PRINT, FROM A SERIES, "LIFE IN EARLY PORTLAND."

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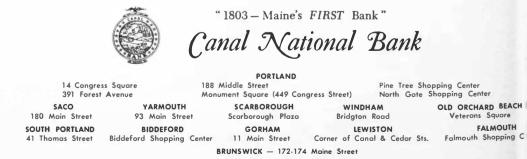
Household Jurnishings

The interiors of houses m earliest Portland were somewhat dark and gloomy affairs. Window openings were few, if any, and during wintry or stormy weather were tightly shuttered. At night the only light was furnished by home-made candles and the ever-present log fire. Walls were merely roughly-adzed-out boards, sometimes covered with a mixture of clay and chopped straw. Earthen floors tamped hard were usual, though some of the bctter homes had either puncheon or heavy sawn plank floors. These latter were usually carefully sanded to smoothness.

Furniture at first consisted solely of the single cupboard or chest brought by the family from England to hold clothing; stools, benches and tables were made by the settlers themselves. There was little metal available, of course, so plows, shovels, rakes and almost all implements were carefully and patiently fashioned by hand of the available variety of woods. Churns, trays, firkins, tubs, tankards and trenchers were also of wood, often carved out at night by the dim light of the fireside. The few pieces of this period that have survived show painstaking care in their nicely wrought, simple designs

Pewter was scarce, and so precious to the family owning it that it was passed on in wills to the heirs, carefully and lengthily described, piece by piece. This is true also of the few cooking utensils owned by the earlier settlers. There was no glass and very liftle pottery. Sometimes native bog iron was used in fashioning cooking kettles, but wherever possible they were made of clay. However, clay at best had a short life over the open cooking fires, and the few iron pieces were treasured.

George Cleeves, Portland's first mainland settler, in July, 1659, in one of the many legal proceedings he engaged in during his lifetime, filed a lengthy Bill of Complaint with the Court in which it is interesting to note that he was as much concerned over the alleged theft of his "brewing kittle and pott," as anything else.



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