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Colby Colllege

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ON JUNE 27TH
THE FORD FOUNDATION ANNOUNCED
THAT COLBY COLLEGE HAD BEEN CHOSEN
FOR A CHALLENGE GRANT OF $1.8 MILLION
TO FURTHER ITS DEVELOPMENT AS
"A CENTER OF EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE."

This is not ours for the asking —
it must be earned.

TO QUALIFY FULLY FOR THIS GRANT
AND FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE ASSISTANCE
THE FORD FOUNDATION REQUIRES
THAT WE RAISE $2 FOR EVERY $1 —
A TOTAL OF $3.6 MILLION
WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

Here then is Colby’s greatest opportunity
in all of its 150-year history:
the chance to pursue its destiny
in its own way, independently,
and to achieve its educational ideals.

BACKGROUND OF THE GRANT, AND ITS IMPACT ON COLBY,
WILL BE FOUND IN THE SUMMER ALUMNUS.
Given a big enough aquarium, goldfish not only breed profusely, but grow to an enormous size. The catch at the left represents just a few of the monsters picked from Johnson Pond during the recent water conservation-reclamation project. Most of the goldfish began life in dormitory rooms, and were transferred to the little lake each spring by tender-hearted students. For details concerning spring house-cleaning of the pond, see page 16.

The 1962 Oracle is off the press, and the graduating class, recognizing John Joseph’s many years as manager of the spa, have dedicated the yearbook to him, citing his “loyalty to Colby College, marked by unending generosity, vitality, and unparalleled friendliness (which) has endeared him to all who have known him.” Mr. Joseph, a native of Waterville, is one of seven brothers, two of whom are Colby graduates: Paul, 1953 and Alfred, 1954.

In the May, 1962 issue of the trade magazine, Modern Sanitation and Building Maintenance, several pages have been devoted to a description of methods and procedures employed by Colby’s buildings and grounds department in caring for 74 acres of lawn and some 600,000 square feet of building space. And, on the cover (right), a smiling George Whalon, superintendent of building and grounds since 1955, surveys the area in front of Miller Library — part of the extremely well kept and maintained Mayflower Hill campus.

The old idea of the library as a somewhat aloof repository of learning is being dispelled by a new concept: the library as nourisher rather than center of a college’s raison d’etre. This changing image has led to changing functions, and demands for accommodation of the needs and numbers of its users. At Colby, the January Plan and consequent strain on library facilities certainly emphasized this.

So, within the structural confines, Miller Library is being enlarged with utilization of wasted space and coordination of small, cut-up areas. A second “late-hours” study room, of 56 individual carrels, has just been opened, complementing its forerunner put in use earlier this year. With the combining of the reserve book and circulation desks in the main lobby, more study space is available in the downstairs reading room. And the reference room’s southwest corner soon will have shoulder high shelves and index tables to allow easier access to the books and guides.

Photograph credits: Cover, © Ronnie Maxwell; 1, 6 (bottom), 7, 16, 17 (top), William Dowden, 1964; 4, Scott Photo: Waterville Morning Sentinel; 5 (McMullen); 6 (top) (Cragin), 10, 11: 14, Robert Jacques; 15, Longley Studio; 17 (bottom), Jack Engeman. Drawing for program on page 17, Professor Abbott Meader.
President Strider reports on

Non-Western Studies at Colby

A matter of current concern to the Association of American Colleges is the degree to which programs in non-Western studies have been incorporated into the curricula of our colleges and universities. The Commission on International Understanding of the A. A. C., of which I happen to be a member, has recently circulated a questionnaire among American colleges to find out just how widespread this interest and these practices are. The results will not be complete for some time, and after they are in they will have to be analyzed before the Commission will be ready to make any recommendations. But it occurs to me that our alumni might like to know what Colby has been doing along this line.

We have, actually, no coordinated program of "non-Western" studies, but it happens that we are doing a good deal in some of the areas concerned.

For example, the Far East has been brilliantly represented this year in the person of our Fulbright scholar, Visiting Professor Amar Nath Pandeya of the University of Delhi. Professor Pandeya has taught not only Western philosophy courses, but he has also initiated a program in Indian philosophy which we hope to be able to continue in succeeding years through bringing to Colby other Indian scholars under the Fulbright Program. Professor Pandeya and his charming wife and the five young Pandeyas have endeared themselves to the college community this year, and we are happy to contemplate the fact that they will be near enough next year for us to see occasionally, as Professor Pandeya has been asked to spend a year at Harvard. You may recall also that during Professor Pandeya's residence at Colby the chairman of our philosophy department, Professor John Clark, has been teaching in India on a Fulbright grant. A fruitful exchange of ideas in both directions is certain to be a result of this good fortune.

At Colby we have had no special program in Middle Eastern studies, but it is worth noting that the timely Gabrielson lectures a few years ago were devoted to that explosive area, and since then both Professor Walter Zukowski of the department of business administration and Professor Evans Reid of the department of chemistry have spent a year teaching in Baghdad. Two years ago one of our Senior Scholars, Louise Robb Goldschmidt, made a study of a Middle Eastern historical problem, and her husband, Arthur Goldschmidt '59, has been pursuing Arabic studies in the Graduate School at Harvard. It can certainly be said that interest in the Middle East has been shown.

African studies have fared well at Colby. Two years ago one of the finest of all our Gabrielson Series of lectures was devoted to African affairs. In addition, we are fortunate in having on the faculty Dr. Donald Rothchild of the department of history and government, whose specialty is Africa and whose book, Toward Unity in Africa, has been well received. Dr. Rothchild has given a course in African Government, a rapidly changing field, as any reader of the papers knows. He and Mrs. Rothchild and their children will spend next year in a Fulbright grant at Makerere College in Uganda, a state which will achieve its independence while the Rothchilds are in residence there.

It should be briefly observed that at Colby we teach, in addition to French, Spanish, and German, two of the modern languages that the A. A. C. considers crucial in the development of an international program of studies, Russian and Portuguese. Courses in comparative religion, comparative government, anthropology, and Latin American culture are further evidences of the global concern of the Colby curriculum. It might also be noted that we have brought to the College an increasing number of foreign students from "non-Western" areas.

To sum it up, I should say that without question Colby has shown a growing interest in those geographical areas which twenty and thirty years ago were rarely given adequate academic notice. If Colby students avail themselves of the opportunities that are provided, they will be equipped on graduation as well as the graduates of any comparable college to understand the implications of international events. Furthermore, the introduction of the January Program will give to Colby students opportunities to pursue studies of this sort independently. This is a curricular tendency that we can expect to see broadened, rather than diminished, in the succeeding decades.

1 The A. A. C. has defined "non-Western" very broadly: studies in the language, culture, history, philosophy, or social institutions of the Far East, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.
At the end of a lingering winter, the usual campus tense-ness — preliminary to warm sun and looming examinations — prevailed, heightened this year by an additional strain: the January Program — in effect a third and highly concentrated semester. On the edge of spring everyone was restless, waiting for something to happen.

What did occur was notable for the creative energy and enthusiasm engendered in the students. Watching a great actress perform or hearing a new proposal for mental well-being, listening to a dual lecture concerned with basic ideological differences or participating in a moving musical offering, they openly demonstrated their gratitude and pleasure at being emotionally and intellectually challenged.

Judith Anderson (May 5), Viktor Frankl (May 9), Senator Edmund S. Muskie and communist editor James E. Jackson (May 18), and Peter Ré’s sensitive direction (May 20), of Berlioz’ Requiem elicited an expectant excitement and provoked a response lasting well beyond the programs themselves. One still hears talk, on the campus, about this two-week period.

In the following pages, an attempt is made to review these events and capture some of the immediate excitement they caused — as well as the reaction, in retrospect, to them. Judging from total response, apparently Colby has come upon one way of directing the often aimless activity that attends the coming of a slow northern spring.
Before her performance on May 5, Dame Judith Anderson stood on the stage of Waterville's Opera House and remarked on the "absolutely enchanting" old theatre, its horseshoe balcony, the fine acoustics. One could easily have thought back then to the celebrated travelling actors and actresses of the past who played, in similar halls throughout the country, Hamlet, Lear, Ophelia, Cordelia for the many people separated from the culture of cities.

When the curtain closed on the final scene of Medea, the parallel was more distinct; the great actress and her troupe, bowing, acknowledged their five curtain calls that ended in a standing ovation. The audience, breathing again, had seen and heard Dame Judith run an almost unbelievable gamut of emotion and expression in her portrayals of Euripides' scorned and vengeful heroine and of Lady Macbeth. This was truly acting in the grand and classic style.

The Powder and Wig Dramatic Society, sponsors of the occasion, had arranged a reception for Dame Judith and her company. The actress arrived, apparently unfatigued, and immediately demonstrated that great performers know how to distinguish on-stage from off-stage—and have no need for the poses and temperaments of their lesser confrères. Reminiscing on her long career, she was warm and responsive in her replies to the questions and comments of admirers. When, a long while later, Dame Judith left, many of her supporting company stayed on.

All the while, images of the wrathful Medea and of Lady Macbeth remained in perspective. Discussed, interpreted, questioned, Dame Judith could talk of them objectively. Having portrayed the parts, she had not become part of them.
When President Strider introduced Viktor Frankl, the students crowded into Runnals Union saw a short, somewhat rotund man who looked considerably older than he was. By the time his speech was done, the survivor of the Auschwitz death camp had grown to grand stature in their eyes.

Lately, the loss of concern and lack of interest pervading the people of the world has stirred a good many thinkers to consider the reasons for the phenomena. The usual potpourri of complicated and entangling problems and the breakdown of traditions have often been blamed. Normally the solution inherent in these analyses has been to restore the heritage and get rid of the problems. For Dr. Frankl, this is neither right or enough: the world is paved with suffering, death, despair — and we'd all better realize it. Some of it will come our way inevitably — quite possibly with no understandable reason.

Dwelling on the acceptance of pain as a life necessity seems hardly capable of thralling an audience of students. Yet the author of From Death Camp to Existentialism, Colby's Book of the Year, developed this acceptance into an attitude toward life. The will to meaning, he contended, was stronger than the will to pleasure and power, being indeed man's ultimate expression of himself, and the basis of the Viennese psychiatrist's psychoanalytic method: logotherapy. Dr. Frankl implied that belief in the meaning of life could overcome the most hopeless of rigors: the death camp, the brainwashing sessions.

The students' reaction to Dr. Frankl was incredible. As though they had finally heard what they had long been waiting for, they rose to applaud him. They packed the Lovejoy auditorium next day to hear him answer their questions. Dr. Frankl maintained, throughout, a quiet reserve, keenly watching those about him.

There were other facets to the psychiatrist: a sparkling humor, puns on the English language he protested to know haltingly; an interest in colonial architecture and how the college had been completely rebuilt. At lunch in Portland, he demonstrated mastery of the one-minute pencil sketch and revealed he had written and published a play. When he boarded the plane, Dr. Frankl turned and waved, smiling. He had realized that he had transmitted to students at a college in far-off Maine something of his love of life.

Viktor Frankl

When he arrived at Colby, Dr. Frankl (left) was surprised to see Dr. and Mrs. Hans Weiss of Lincoln — old friends from Vienna. At Dr. Frankl's left is Karen Beganny, '63, of Lisbon Falls.

Issue of Spring 1962
Looking back on the event, it is curious that it did not provoke any long-lived discussion. Certainly the audience was not moved by Mr. Jackson's remarks, though some may have been surprised to realize, at last, that today's communist speaker is often a polished, rather suave individual. Perhaps the lack of lasting interest in the debate was due, in part, to the editor's failure to reply directly to some of Senator Muskie's comments, as well as his evasion of the students' questions. And students felt the senator did not consistently provide interpretations of his own thought and making.

One thing was evident: though they may criticize aspects of today's American democracy, the students showed no interest in substituting for it an entirely new system, tried or not. It was easy to see from their strong reactions to what Mr. Jackson did and did not say, as well as their impatience with what they considered often to be weak rebuttals, that, though they have relegated communism to the same limbo where fascism and oligarchy repose, the students long for strong and lucid intellectual arguments against the subtle and insidious appeals of that way of life.

The dual lecture with Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and James E. Jackson, editor of The Worker, was not nearly as stimulating and informative as it had promised to be. The audience thought pure principles underlying both points of view were not explored at length, and that the speeches were more concerned with placing blame for the world's problems than with lucid exposition of the two philosophical-political stands. Minus the cold and rational oratory one has come to expect from communist spokesmen, Senator Muskie had little opportunity to contest the basic concepts that drive the Marxists toward physical implementation of their world commune doctrine.

Some 1,400 people attended the lecture program in the field house. They were polite, listening carefully to both Senator Muskie and Mr. Jackson. Both speeches were applauded. Following brief rebuttals by the principals, a few questions were asked. And then everybody left, quietly.

Afterward, however, at a reception, Mr. Jackson was beset by the students. Unhampered by a need for prepared remarks, they cited chapter and verse from a multitude of sources in attempting to refute the editor's statements. They remarked that Mr. Jackson managed to sidestep answering the more telling inquiries.
It happened quickly. Whether it was the chanted Kyrie Eleison or the great fanfare for brass and drums in the Dies Irae that first caught the audience is difficult to say. But captured they were, rapt, and immersed in the passionate music of Berlioz Requiem. Sixteen hundred people had come to listen to a concert — and were given something quite different.

Formidable enough as the physical recreation of the work is, the 150-voice chorus and orchestra of 100, directed by Peter Ré of Colby’s music faculty, transcended a technical performance, presenting the mood of the mass as Berlioz must have heard it in his mind. The result was a stirring and memorable experience, and the subdued audience that left the field house on May 20, awoke the next day realizing each had participated himself in the telling of a mighty work of art.

There is little of the esoteric or abstract about the Requiem. Written to honor the revolutionists who died fighting the forces of France’s King Charles X, Berlioz graphically imbued the mass with his own far from indifferent feelings on the matter. His pleas for salvation of the dead are deeply meant, and his anger at tyrants bursts forth as he envisions their evil blotted out by the judgment of God.

The performance of the Requiem was a community affair: singers came from the college, the Waterville area, and from towns throughout Maine. Students, faculty and town musicians joined instrumentalists from Bangor, Portland and Boston. The applause at the end was evidence of their inspired work. And when Professor Ré returned for his second call, he was greeted and thanked with a great ovation. Everyone in the hall was standing.
When he retired in January, 1961, E. Allan Lightner had completed 25 years of service with the college. A key figure in the fund-raising programs that built the new Colby, and assistant to three presidents, Mr. Lightner here recalls some of the events of those years, revealing the truth of President Strider's comment: "... a man of great energy and great convictions ... representing Colby, he told its story with unusual skill."

In December 1935, at New York I accepted the invitation of an Oberlin friend, Arnaud Marts*, to lunch with Franklin W. Johnson, the president of Colby College. I was attracted at once to Dr. Johnson, and it was through him I thus came to know of the proposed new Colby campus.

There was a combination of sound planning and practicability about Dr. Johnson which told you: here was a promoter — truly down to earth, no idle dreamer: and yet he had vision and the essential faith needed to cope with the financial problems.

"We have the land, the detailed architect's plans, a great opportunity and challenge," he said, "but we have no millionaire alumni or angel. Most of the money will have to come from the outside. I need a business man to help us tell the story widely to Maine-loving or logical non-Colby people of wealth. Dr. Marts thinks you might be the man I am looking for as my assistant."

He asked me if I knew anyone from Colby, and I recalled the names of Albion Small, Shailer Mathews, and Jack Coombs. Dr. Johnson apparently was delighted: he said I couldn't have given a better answer. Often I have thought how strange it was that I had remembered, after nearly forty years, President Small and Professor Mathews, two wise and charming lecturers I had heard at the original Chautauqua Institution in western New York. My father and mother never felt that a summer vacation was complete without at least two weeks at Chautauqua, which was about 150 miles from our home in Ohio. As for "Colby Jack" Coombs, every baseball fan came to know him as one of the first college men to make good in the major leagues.

For the first time in thirty-one years of active business, mostly in selling, I was offered the opportunity to be what I have described as a salesman without competition. Although it was obvious that all the private colleges in the country required increased capital and financial support in order to grow, this fine old private college, with an endowment of only $1,500,000 was faced with the decision either to do or to die. Herein lay an irresistible argument which no one could deny.

Salary inducement? None. Opportunity to sell something really worth while? Great. Sales competition? None. Residence in Maine after thirty years in New York (though happy and productive)? I had always admired the State of Maine and its people. Would our children and grandchildren like its summers? Mightily! So Mrs. Lightner and

* At this luncheon, I came to know Mr. Marts better than ever before. He founded the company Colby employed to direct its first effort to seek funds for the new campus. Arnaud and his partner, George Lundy, set up the drive for the Roberts Union (alumni) campaign in 1938 and the Maine Million (non-alumni) campaign in 1939-40. As it turned out, I was to follow through on the latter until January 1961.
I decided to go to Maine, and on my birthday, January 29, 1936, my quarter of a century at Colby began.

The old campus was a busy and crowded community. The early friendships I made with a comparatively small but dedicated faculty and staff contributed greatly to my knowledge of the product I was to sell.

In my first week, President Johnson asked me to enlarge the list of non-Colby people, to be called "Friends," who could not unreasonably contribute $500 or more to the "Mayflower Hill" undertaking. Continuing such research became a major assignment. Also to recommend a non-Colby chairman and woman co-chairman for each of the sixteen Maine campaign districts was a second task.

My initial trip was to Augusta where I first chose to call at the home of an elderly lady, the last of her clan, said to be wealthy. She told me that her modest estate would go to good causes, but that she did not recall whether Colby was mentioned in her will or not. At her request, I called on her attorney and learned that Colby was not one of four institutions that would benefit from her estate. I reported and she said, "Well, now I know the situation. I think I ought to give it all to Colby. Is that what you would do if you were I?" Here I was faced with a difficult decision, for I felt that three of the proposed beneficiaries, all in Maine, needed the money almost as much as Colby. I telephoned President Johnson and asked, "Would you approve the proposal that Colby share in the bequest one fourth, rather than asking for all of it?" His reply was, "You are right, proceed accordingly." The lady responded: "Well, now I am extremely happy over your call, for you have proved that though Colby is in need of much assistance, it is not a selfish college. Please ask my lawyer to draw up the proper codicil for me to sign." The lawyer, a Bowdoin graduate, told me that "Colby's policy on this matter is unusual and greatly to its credit. The college will profit from the way it has handled this case." The bequest proved quite substantial.

Some time later, at Winthrop, Herbert Wadsworth, 1892, a former chairman of the board and one of Colby's most generous benefactors questioned me as I was leaving. "Aren't you going to ask me for a subscription?" I rather facetiously replied, "No, you don't need to be sold on anything so mundane right in your own yard." Mr. Wadsworth's answer to that was, "Since you have implied that this is a spiritual matter, I'll make out a check right away."

During that first month I called on two individuals who were enthusiastic over Colby's plan but told me that they had just given a large amount to an out-of-state college. The president of the college, they said, had over-pressured them, and consequently they would give no more money to his institution. "If we had only known, how glad we would have been to invest in a Maine college. But do not despair, you'll hear from us later." And we did, many times over.

Here I will say that in my many years of selling, possibly I have been too careful lest the prospect feel that he was being high pressured. I certainly believe in an enthusiastic presentation but not in pressure-selling tactics. A good salesman tells his story to the best of his ability, knowing and believing in what he is selling. He should understand the prospect's point of view. He should not miss an opportunity to gain a new friend, even though a non-participant at the time: Colby truly would need many new friends in the years to come. It is good to report that some of the refusals later turned into subscriptions and bequests.

It was heartening from the beginning to discover through direct contacts that Colby's "venture of faith" was universally popular with nearly every informed person having an interest in the State of Maine. There were, of course, a few skeptics. The vice president of a large corporation told me that Colby had gone out on a limb and would not find the money. Predicting that the project eventually would evolve into a central Maine branch of the University of Maine. Five years later the same gentleman, now president of the company, exclaimed, "How narrow was my vision. Colby has performed a miracle. What an amazing demonstration of ingenuity and strength." He then made out a generous check and told me to feel free to return for more.

During the Christmas holidays in 1937, Dr. Johnson was invited to visit George Horace Lorimer, 1898, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, in Philadelphia. It was then that the first large gift was made toward the Mayflower Hill Building Fund — a $200,000 donation for the Lorimer Chapel. The formal fund raising campaigns which followed were fortunate to have had such a fitting and encouraging beginning.

During the Roberts Union (alumni) campaign of 1938, I had the privilege of meeting many Colby graduates who had been inspired by the late Colby president Arthur Roberts. This first formal campaign produced $350,000; the largest donation being that of Mrs. Bessie F. Perry of Massachusetts, for the infirmary as a memorial to her husband, a physician, Sherman Perry, 1901.

The alumnae then raised $150,000 for the Women's Union — and did it without professional help. They had the good fortune to have as co-leaders their alumnae secretary, Mrs. Ervina Goodale Smith, 1924, and Dr. Florence E. Dunn, 1896, trustee and former professor of English. There followed a gift of $100,000 for the adjacent women's gymnasium; the donors were Dr. and Mrs. George G. Averill. Colby was fortunate in that this joint-structure could be completed at pre-war costs. An appropriate decision was to name the Union, in 1960, for Ninetta M. Runnals, 1908, the former dean of women.

The 1939-1941 Maine Million campaign, directed by George Lundy, was the successful beginning of an extended
effort to reach eight thousand non-alumni in the United States. (In the later years, supplementary campaigns were jointly alumni and friends.)

The kick-off dinners and meetings in the sixteen districts of Maine were well-attended; there were excellent speakers, and the guests were enthusiastic. At Portland, Governor Lewis O. Barrows, Herbert Hoover (by telephone from New York), Bainbridge Colby, President Sills of Bowdoin, and President Johnson spoke. At Bar Harbor, chairman Dave Hennen Morris and his wife were hosts to seventy-five prominent summer residents who heard presidents James R. Angell of Yale and Franklin W. Johnson. The other fourteen banquets, from Sanford to Presque Isle, from Calais to Rumford, were equally successful and stimulated the solicitation that followed.

Near its start, the Maine Million campaign brought Colby a new friend and major benefactor in the person of Frederic E. Camp, of East Blue Hill, Maine. I called on him shortly after he and his wife decided to turn their summer residence into an all-year home. When he came to the door, he looked rather disappointed to see E. A. L., Sr., rather than E. A. L., Jr., whom he had known well at Princeton. However, he had an unusual interest in education and I suggested that he visit Colby. This first visit eventually led to his becoming a member of the board. For more than twenty years, Fred Camp has been one of the most devoted and helpful trustees and it is doubtful whether Mary Low and Louise Coburn Halls would have been completed during the war had it not been for his cooperation and generosity.

The late Dr. and Mrs. George G. Averill were practically indispensable to the Mayflower Hill project. He was a trustee for 26 years and chairman of the board from 1944 until 1947. Dr. and Mrs. Averill’s gifts, distributed primarily among the women’s gymnasium, the Keyes Science building, and the President’s residence, have exceeded all others in amount from a single source. They also established and financed the Averill Lecture Series, a feature of cultural delight and value to the college and its friends. May I point out that I came to Colby after Dr. and Mrs. Averill became strong supporters of the Mayflower Hill project and of President Johnson. But I owe much to them for the strength given Colby as I presented its case.

When, in 1936, we told Louis Oakes, of Greenville, Maine, that we needed funds to build a railroad overpass at the eastern edge of the new campus, he responded with two gifts. Both before, and later, he cooperated on the college landscaping plans.

In October 1938, President Johnson asked me to call on Mrs. Edward Bok, (now Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist, Sr.) at her summer home in Camden, Maine, and inform her that she had been unanimously chosen by the Colby trustees to become a member of the board. She expressed her appreciation of the compliment, but told me that her sons were urging her to reduce her activities and interests. However she was impressed by Colby’s venture and added: “I have been examining the catalogues of all the New England private colleges and Colby is certainly one of the best. My father heard George Horace Lorimer say that he owed his success as editor of the Saturday Evening Post to the English he absorbed at Colby. Mr. Lightner, I am concerned that the United States is not producing as many college graduates capable of leadership as this very needy world requires. It seems to me that more of the ‘Maine type,’ like the majority of Colbyites, are most needed.” I was delighted at her Colby sales talk and said that she would make an exceptional member of the board of trustees. She finally consented to serve for one term only, and Colby rewarded her service with an honorary Litt. D. in 1940. One of her many gifts to the college was the landscaping of the grounds in front of Lorimer Chapel, given in memory of her father, publisher Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

Marston Morse, 1914, introduced me to Guy George Gabrielson, with whom he had roomed at Harvard Graduate School. Mr. Gabrielson was much interested in Colby’s building program and promised to help. He became a trustee, serving faithfully for fifteen years. His annual gift of the Gabrielson Lectures has been one of the leading factors in lifting the college’s academic level and prestige.
In 1945, a Maine summer resident with a law office in downtown New York made a modest donation, and then said, “There is a man right around the corner, very wealthy and interested in education who, I think, would give you a hearing.” At first I hesitated, for my informant had said the man had no connection with Maine; but I made the call anyhow. In his office an intelligent middle-aged male secretary said, “If you care to tell me your story and I like it, I will relay the message to my principal.” With a good listener, I described Colby, showing him pictures and leaving the reading material I had brought. Six months later, the following letter was received:

November 2, 1945

Mr. Franklin W. Johnson, Chairman
The Colby Fund Council
Waterville, Maine

Dear Sir:

Twenty-five or more years ago, I frequently passed through Waterville, either by motor or train, and always noted the severely restricted campus of Colby College. I thought then that some day the Trustees of the College must do something about it.

In 1919 I was Chairman of the Alumni Committee of Yale University to consider “A Plan for University Development.” It was formal primarily to consider the physical side of the University problem, but as we were so firmly fixed in the center of New Haven, very little could be done about it and so most of our work developed on the educational side. After serving for 14 years on the University’s Board, I was retired some years ago on account of our age limit.

You can easily deduce from the above, therefore, that your plan for developing Colby College on your Mayflower Hill is of great interest to me. I feel in view of this that I should make at least a token gift to help in this development. For this purpose I will give to Colby College, 400 shares of The South Porto Rico Sugar Co.’s Common Stock. As you no doubt know, sugar companies are now prosperous and will probably have another profitable year. I assume that the company will pay another dividend of about $1.00 per share before the end of the year. The market for the stock is rather limited, but the last sale was at $50. per share. If the College wishes the stock, I shall be glad to turn it over to them; if however, they prefer cash, if you will direct me to sell the stock, I shall be glad to do so, sending you the broker’s check. I shall be glad to be advised of your decision at your early convenience.

I should like to mention, too, that I know none of your Trustees; I believe, none of your Alumni; and have no interest in the state of Maine; therefore I trust you will not consider my interest in your project a continuing one.

Very truly yours,
s/
George G. Mason
No. 2 Rector Street
New York 6, New York

A special honor was my job representing the college in cooperating with the national committee of newspapermen organized to assist on a memorial to Elijah Parish Lovejoy. William J. Pape, publisher and editor of the Waterbury (Connecticut) Republican-American was chairman.

His paper received the Pulitzer Prize in 1940 as a result of Mr. Pape’s courage in gathering the evidence that convicted more than a dozen men in state government — even though his life was threatened time and time again. Mr. Pape appreciated Lovejoy. What an excellent choice for chairman made by the New England Daily Press Association. I am grateful for a letter received from Mrs. Pape about one month after her husband’s death in 1961. She wrote: “Mr. Pape, at Christmas time, asked me to congratulate you on your 60th birthday and your 25 years at Colby. He was very proud of his association with you, Mr. Lightner, and of the fact he had a small part in the Lovejoy Fund.”

This splendid Lovejoy memorial building for the humanities and social sciences is the largest classroom unit on the campus. Its cost was $832,000. Two hundred and sixty-two publishers and 22 members of the Lovejoy clan contributed $260,000. The balance came from alumni, alumnii, journalists and other friends.

Mayflower Hill was born when a square mile of land was given to the College by the people of Waterville. Today, thirty years later, I would say that a benevolent Providence must have wanted the undertaking to succeed. President Franklin W. Johnson proved to be an ideal leader for the pioneering years. What courage, faith and wisdom he always manifested. His successor, J. Seelye Bixler, proved to be the greatest salesman Colby has ever had, whether he be thought of as a fund raiser or an educator. A delightful speaker before industrialists, business men, educators, indeed any group, he captivated his audience. He gave unselfishly of his time and of his wisdom. Large gifts from foundations, corporations, trustees, new and old friends, and alumni in many instances were due, not just to the merit of Colby’s accomplishment, but to the persuasive powers and leadership of this great man.

At the conclusion of twenty-five years as Colby’s loyal ambassador, I am exceedingly grateful for the association I have had with such a number of fine people: three great Colby presidents and able chairmen, O. Otis Smith, George G. Averill, and Neil Leonard, also excellent deans, enthusiastic faculties, unselfish trustees, loyal alumni and students, and a host of new friends. I came to know many intimately, and many I only wish I could have known better. The Colby family: a wonderful body of men and women! Colby will move far, building on strength under its new capable president, Robert E. L. Strider, who honors the traditions and is alert for the best in the future.
Rose Adelle Gilpatrick

1869-1962

Rose Adelle Gilpatrick, one of Colby's most prominent alumnae, died in Hallowell on January 31 at the age of 92. Her life had been devoted to education and, today, there are hundreds of men and women all over the world who remember her as a teacher and a friend.

The daughter of Thomas and Louise Springer Gilpatrick, Miss Gilpatrick was born in Farmingdale on March 14, 1869. When she was five, her parents moved to the family homestead in Washington, Maine, living there for a short time. They stayed for several months in the Vaughan house in Hallowell until her father bought the home at 11 Maple Street, where Miss Gilpatrick lived for the rest of her life.

Adelle's education began at home where her mother taught her to read; not until she was past seven years old did she attend the village's ungraded school, which completed an equivalent of six grades. She next went to Miss Lakenan's, a "grammar school" for the more able pupils, and then, for five years, studied at Hallowell Academy, Maine's second oldest secondary school, from which she graduated the valedictorian in 1887. So brilliant was her work, especially in Latin and modern languages, that the principal asked her to stay on and teach at the Academy, although she had no college training.

After teaching for one year, Miss Gilpatrick decided that she would have to attend college, which at that time, required a knowledge of Greek for admission. She had never studied that language and Colby's president, George D. B. Pepper, told her that he could not admit her in regular standing, but would accept her as a special student. In 1888-89 she enrolled in one course in each of the four college classes, studying Latin with the freshmen, English with the sophomores, French with the juniors, and astronomy with the seniors. Throughout her life she spoke of the instruction she received from Julian Taylor in Latin and from Shailer Mathews in English. At Colby she roomed in a private residence with Emeline Fletcher, daughter of Colonel Fletcher, who as a Civil War officer had brought the former slave Samuel Osborne to Waterville for his long career as Colby's janitor.

Many of the details of Miss Gilpatrick's life were recorded by her Hallowell neighbor and Colby alumna, Miss Helen Cochrane, 1908, who visited the teacher during the last months of her life. One of those reminiscences concerned coeducation, or rather coordination, at Colby in 1888. "The boys never paid any attention to the women at that time. We were looked upon with scorn, and when we recited in class the boys began to stamp. It was very embarrassing."

Following her one year at Colby, Miss Gilpatrick became the first woman teacher in the Hallowell High School, remaining there for four years until sheer chance caused continuance of her higher education. A friend had persuaded her to visit the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; one day, as she walked down the midway, she noticed several impressive buildings across a field from the Fair grounds. Learning that these constituted the new University of Chicago, she entered the largest building and encountered the dean, who became exceptionally cordial when he learned that she had attended Colby (Chicago's President Harper, in beginning the University, had called three Colby men as his associates - Albion Woodbury Small, Nathaniel Butler, and Shailer Mathews).

When Miss Gilpatrick discovered that Chicago did not require Greek for admission, she decided to enroll there and study for her degree. She earned it in less than three years, completing the course in January, 1896, though not actually receiving her diploma until the following June.

Colby Alumnae
Principal Franklin W. Johnson of Coburn Classical Institute who had known Adelle Gilpatrick since the time they studied English together under Shailer Mathews, urged her to start teaching there in the fall of 1895. Miss Gilpatrick accepted, but insisted on completing her course at Chicago agreeing to join Coburn's faculty once that was done.

As soon as she had begun teaching Miss Gilpatrick recognized the need for a girls' dormitory, and, as a result, Hanson Cottage was instituted. For 21 years, through a succession of principals, she lived there as preceptress in charge of Coburn girls. She told Miss Cochrane, "I stayed until I was a physical wreck. But still I probably would have stayed longer if my parents had not needed me at home. Both were in failing health, and my father told me, 'Your mother is tired and you have to come home.' So I just went home." On her retirement from Coburn in 1917, Colby awarded her an honorary A.M. degree.

Miss Gilpatrick's teaching days were far from over, however; she taught from 1930-33 at Oak Grove School, and she is remembered to this day by her former students with love and devotion. She served on the Hallowell school committee, was long a trustee of the Hubbard Free Library and a member of the Current Events Club, and for 75 years was a devoted worker in the First Baptist Church.

Although Miss Gilpatrick attended Colby for only one year, she never lost her affection for the college; it, and not Chicago, was her true love. Her proximity during her long tenure at Coburn made her available for many alumnae duties, none of which she ever shunned. She became a persistent crusader for women's rights at Colby and was influential in the selection of Dean Ninetta Runnals to head the women's division. She was also a leader in the long struggle for alumnae association representation on the board of trustees. Serving on that board herself from 1933 to 1936.

One of Miss Gilpatrick's outstanding contributions was her authorship of the Centennial Pageant in 1920. Depicting major events in Colby history from the coming of Jeremiah Chaplin in 1818 to the First World War, the pageant was a feature of a week-long celebration and included in its cast some of Colby's most prominent graduates.

In 1960, friends of Miss Gilpatrick initiated, at Colby, the Rose Adelle Gilpatrick Scholarship Fund to assist Maine boys and girls attending the college she had so loved. Subscriptions to that fund are still welcomed. It is typical of Miss Gilpatrick's own devotion to the college that, in her will, she left $500 to be added to the Scholarship Fund. In reporting this bequest, her attorney wrote President Strider, "She was an alumna of whom the college could be very proud."

E. C. M.
Lost in Wonderland, Alice asks the Cheshire Cat, “Would you tell me please, which way I ought to go from here?”

“ That depends a good deal on where you want to get to,” said the Cat.

“I don’t much care where,—” said Alice.

“Then it doesn’t matter which way you go,” said the Cat.

“—so long as I get somewhere,” Alice added as an explanation.

“Oh, you’re sure to do that,” said the Cat, “if you only walk long enough.”

Alice felt that this could not be denied, so she tried another question. “What sort of people live about here?”

“In that direction,” the Cat said, waving its right paw round, “lives a Hatter: and in that direction, waving the other paw, “lives a March Hare. Visit either you like: they’re both mad.”

“But I don’t want to go among mad people,” Alice remarked.

“Oh, you can’t help that,” said the Cat: “we’re all mad here.”

And so, here I sit, trying to introduce (or hopefully, re-introduce) the Book of the Year for 1962-63. In trying to decide “where to go from here,” I am tempted to recall the many intellectual ramifications of the Alice books. Every serious mathematician knows Alice, as do most contemporary philosophers. The famous Caucus Race, the struggle between the Unicorn and the Lion, and the trial of the Knave of Hearts are rife with political and legal implications. I have discovered anticipations of such esoteric subjects as logical positivism and linguistic relativism. And Mr. William Wees of our English department is finding in Alice unexpected (but they should have been expected) fore-shadowings of surrealism, theological existentialism, and the “theater of the absurd” so popular in Paris and New York.

But there is another way to introduce Lewis Carroll’s work. We shall talk enough here on the Colby campus next year about the intellectual side of Alice. More appropriate, I think, is the delight of the book, for certainly it is one of the most delightful books ever written. Of this, let the book speak for itself. (“Why not?” said the March hare.) When Humpty Dumpty says, “There are three hundred and sixty-four days when you might get un-birthday presents.” Alice replies “Certainly.” The conversation continues:

“ And only one for birthday presents, you know. There’s glory for you!”

“I don’t know what you mean by ‘glory,'” Alice said. Humpty Dumpty smiled contemptuously. “Of course you don’t—till I tell you. I meant ‘there’s a nice knock-down argument for you.’”

“But ‘glory’ doesn’t mean ‘a nice knock-down argument.’” Alice objected.

“When I use a word,” Humpty Dumpty said, in rather a scornful tone, “it means what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less.”

“The question is,” said Alice, “whether you can make words mean so many different things.”

“The question is,” said Humpty Dumpty, “which is to be master—that’s all.”

A passage Bertrand Russell calls too painful for contemplation (painful or not, I find it fun) begins when Tweedledum, Tweedledee, and Alice see the Red King, asleep.

“He’s dreaming now,” said Tweedledee: “and what do you think he’s dreaming about?”

Alice said “Nobody can guess that.”

“Why, about you!” Tweedledee exclaimed, clapping his hands triumphantly. “And if he left off dreaming about you, where do you suppose you’d be?”

“Where I am now, of course,” said Alice.

“Not you!” Tweedledee retorted contemptuously.

“You’d be nowhere. Why, you’re only a sort of thing in his dream!”

“If that there King was to wake,” added Tweedledee, “you’d go out—bang—just like a candle!”

“I shouldn’t!” Alice exclaimed indignantly. “Besides, if I’m only a sort of thing in his dream, what are you, I should like to know?”

“Ditto,” said Tweedledee.

“Ditto, ditto!” cried Tweedledee.

He shouted this so loud that Alice couldn’t help saying “Hush! You’ll be waking him, I’m afraid, if you make so much noise.”

“Well, it’s no use your talking about waking him,” said Tweedledee, “when you’re only one of the things in his dream. You know very well you’re not real.”

“I am real!” said Alice, and began to cry.

“You won’t make yourself a bit realer by crying,” Tweedledee remarked: “there’s nothing to cry about.”

“If I wasn’t real,” Alice said—half-laughing through her tears, it all seemed so ridiculous—“I shouldn’t be able to cry.”

“I hope you don’t suppose those are real tears?” Tweedledee interrupted in a tone of great contempt.

“I know they’re talking nonsense,” Alice thought to herself: “and it’s foolish to cry about it.”

To begin again: “There’s a nice knock-down argument for you.”
Everett Strong is the senior professor on the Colby faculty, having joined our community in 1922. He has given forty years of distinguished teaching to Colby. During that time he has seen the college grow and prosper. In the early years of his career he established a reputation as a rigorous professor who would not compromise with his high standards. Many Colby men and women who have become teachers in secondary schools owe Everett Strong an incalculable debt for his meticulous insistence upon excellence.

An accomplished musician as well, Professor Strong has extended his efforts over the years to enrich the musical life of the Waterville area. Indeed, the college and the community have benefited from his presence in many ways, and I am glad to join with his and Mrs. Strong's many other friends in wishing them long years of happy and active retirement.

With these words, President Strider announced on May 4 that Professor Everett Fisk Strong was retiring. The teacher of Spanish and French is indeed well known to alumni and present-day students for his insistence upon excellence and his stressing of values derivable from plain, hard work. He resurrected the course, Teaching of French and Spanish in the Secondary Schools, and has offered it continuously for the last thirty years.

Coupled with this rigorous, yet always understanding and sympathetic instruction, has been Professor Strong's love of music. Organist at the Congregational Church for nearly a quarter century, he also founded (1956) Colby's Summer Institute of Church Music which has brought choirmasters and organists from parishes throughout New England. The Institute "exists for the single purpose of aiding churches in their efforts to improve their musical programs and standards."

Born in Lewiston, Professor Strong graduated from Wesleyan University and studied for a year in France at the University of Toulouse. After teaching at the Salisbury (Conn.) School and Horace Mann School, he commenced his long career at Colby. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and the American Association of Teachers of French, as well as the American Guild of Organists.

The Colby Scene

The Edward Arlington Robinson Treasure Room archives of Maine writers has been strengthened by an important gift of books, diaries, articles, manuscripts, and personal notes of Margaret Flint Jacobs. Presented by her daughter, Mrs. Berenice J. Grimm of West Baldwin, on behalf of the family, the collection includes inscribed first editions of all nine novels by Mrs. Jacobs.

Writing under her maiden name of Margaret Flint, the Orono native drew on the Maine character and rural life for the background of eight of these books: only The Valley of Decision, used an outside source. Her literary career began when she won the $10,000 Pictorial Review-Dodd Mead Prize in 1935 for The Old Ashburn Place.
Fish

Goldfish, a joy to the eye in parlor aquariums, leave much to be desired in lakes and ponds. Multiplying rapidly, they stir up the bottom in a voracious search for food, making life untenable for the game fish: salmon, trout, and togue.

Johnson Pond, long a haven for the golden carp — both native and those dumped in by files of students at the end of the college year — has just as long been under the disapproving eye of fishermen. Easily netted for use as bait, the goldfish have fled enough hooks to begin posing a threat to the local game fish waters.

Recognizing this, the college, under the direction of Robert E. Foye, a biologist with Maine’s Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, gave Johnson Pond a powerful injection of rotenone. The poison, deadly to gill-breathing creatures, turned the water cloudy and brought up several thousand fish.

When the pond is restocked, the state will put in bass, pickerel, white perch as well as suitable smaller fish as food. The college intends to use it as an out of doors laboratory for biology fieldwork. President Strider stated that the college wanted to eliminate any hazard of future contamination of nearby lakes and wished to establish more natural resources in the pond. And he asked students to refrain from future goldfish dumping.

The one irony was evident in the eyes of a few fishermen who looked longingly at some of the specimens killed by the poison. Amid the goldfish (some over a foot long) floated a few big bass and pickerel — the kind that either don’t bite or get away. There they were, an arm’s length away, to be had for the picking.

Honors

As one of the newly installed Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, President Strider joins a distinguished company dedicated to “advance the interest, honor, dignity, and happiness of a free, independent, and virtuous people.”

A week after announcement of his election to the Academy, the United States Commission on Civil Rights appointed the president to its advisory committee for the State of Maine. Charged to report alleged deprivations of the right to vote as well as denials of equal protection under law on the basis of race, religion, color, or national origin, state committees are also asked to submit recommendations to the President and the Congress. Members also appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection.

The state committees, just recently formed, are designed to keep the legislative and executive aware of informed opinion of leading citizens throughout the fifty states, as well as attempt to maintain a personal level of approach between the individual citizen and his government.
Grants

More National Science Foundation grants have been given to the college since the last issue of the Alumnus. For a third straight year awards "furnishing support for undergraduates capable of becoming creative scientists or engineers," underwriting a ten week's summer research program, went to students majoring in geology.

Junior Stephen Eittrich of Neptune, New Jersey, will study seismological apparatus at Lamont Geological Observatory of Columbia University; Jon Hall, '63 of Portland, will continue paleontological studies, researching excavations for vertebrate fossils in the Bighorn basin in Wyoming and Montana; and senior Gerald Tays, Milton, Massachusetts, plans to do field mapping in Maine between Greenville and Millinocket. The students will work with leading geological authorities.

Colby's participation in these summer programs is directed by Professor Charles F. Hickox, Jr.

Professor of psychology James L. Fozard will direct a newly-instituted NSF sponsored program concerned with problems of visual perception. Eight undergraduates and three faculty members will join him in exploring four areas of study that "question, in one way or another, the old saying: seeing is believing."

"Being too sure one knows what is taking place often fools the observer into seeing only what he expects to see," Professor Fozard notes, continuing: "Through studying contrived errors in perception we learn how, perhaps, to avoid this, as well as the way people go about seeing and identifying things in more usual situations."

President Strider announced the receipt of the grant of $2,590 on May 7 that will allow the college to inaugurate this research next year.

Textbook

Since 1960, freshmen enrolled in the course in elementary functions have used a preliminary text of a book by Professor Wilfred J. Combellack of the mathematics department. Now published by John Wiley and Sons, Introduction to Elementary Functions is a single semester precalculus study for students with a minimum of three years of college preparatory mathematics.

Discussing the book, Professor Combellack notes that "the unifying theme is the concept of a mathematical function, defined in terms of the concept of a set," and outlines its content as "traditional material with modern overtones consistent with experimental curricula currently being introduced in secondary schools and colleges."

The teacher, a 1937 graduate of Colby (he also holds an MA from Colby), believes that the student completing his book should be able to begin a rigorous course in calculus.
Joseph S. Fairchild

The death of Joseph Schmitz Fairchild in London, England on May 2 took from Colby a devoted and energetic trustee who had served on the board since 1958.

President of the United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. Fairchild's association with the college started in 1953 when his daughter, Susan, now Mrs. Robert J. Bean, was a freshman.

He was a founder and past chairman of the Colby Parents Association and, at the time of his death at the age of 59, headed the Graduate Parents Association. To these positions he gave liberally of his wisdom and time.

A native of San Francisco and an economics graduate of the University of California, Mr. Fairchild went to work for the U. S. Envelope Company immediately after receiving his degree in 1924. He had been president since 1960.

In expressing the shock and sorrow of the college community at Mr. Fairchild's death, President Strider spoke, in part, in these words: "Mr. Fairchild was an unusual man. Warm and friendly in manner, always willing, he accepted difficult responsibilities almost with eagerness . . . He was a devoted trustee and a valued friend. He will be greatly missed by all of us at the college who knew and admired him. Our deepest sympathies are extended to Mrs. Fairchild and to Susan."

President Strider delivered two commencement addresses this spring: on May 23rd he spoke before the graduating class of General Theological Seminary in New York City on The World That Is Too Much With Us; ten days later he gave the baccalaureate-commencement talk at Wheelock College in Boston.

Leaving Colby regretfully, Jack Kelley has become Boston University's new hockey coach after seven years of building the Mules into a formidable collegiate power. Stating that his association with the college had been "one of great satisfaction . . . I have been privileged to coach some of the finest young men anywhere," Kelley said that he was "pleased in the knowledge that hockey is firmly established at Colby and its future is secure."

In returning to his alma mater, Kelley will be associated with old friends and an opportunity to devote his full time to hockey. Citing the "appeal and challenge of returning to my own university and . . . individuals . . . whom I have known from pre-college days," the Olympic skater said: "My years at Colby will be remembered with fondness, as will the host of friends who have supported my efforts."

President Strider, accepting Kelley's resignation, cited the coach's "remarkable" contribution to the college, and said, "We regret his decision keenly, but . . . fully understand the strong ties that draw him to his new position. . . All of us wish him the best of luck . . . Jack will always find a warm welcome when he revisits Mayflower Hill."

Among sixteen winners of awards for architectural models, given by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dodge of Philadelphia and Rockport and by the Maine chapter of the American Institute of Architects, were Susan Woodord, '64, Princeton, Massachusetts; Gordon Moog, '63, Ridgewood, New Jersey; and Barbara-Jean Campbell, '64, Wilton, Connecticut. Models, ranging from houses and churches to business and industrial edifices, were constructed in conjunction with a history of architecture course conducted by Professor William B. Miller of the art department.

Lt. Colonel Harry E. Peterson, who has been in charge of Colby's Air Force ROTC program since 1958, has been transferred to Korea. He reports July 26 in Seoul as Chief of Supply and Services Branch of the Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group. Under Colonel Peterson's guidance, Colby became the second U. S. college to implement a plan utilizing courses such as philosophy, business management, speech, and international relations, in air science requirements.
Baseball

Weather didn’t help Colby’s spring sports. Snow was piled deep on the campus until well into April and just as fields started to dry out another storm descended on Friday the 13th, to postpone still further the athletic program. The home baseball opener with Williams that day was cancelled.

The Mules returned from a disappointing southern swing and then were stymied by three weeks of inactivity (with the exception of a pair of games in Boston) before launching the season in the state. That debut came at Lewiston against a strong Bates College nine that loosed 14 hits to pick up a 12-6 verdict. Although Colby swept the rest of its State Series games, the loss to the Bobcats forced Coach John Winkin and his crew to settle for a co-championship. In 1960, Maine had grabbed a share of the crown, but with these exceptions Colby has been outright MIAA baseball champion every year since 1956.

The 1962 edition of the Mules, with an 8-3 season, found new faces at catcher, shortstop, third base, pitcher and in the outfield. Nine sophomores were on the squad. Indeed in the season’s finale against Bowdoin, Colby fielded an all sophomore-junior team and with Ken Stone, 1964, on the mound walked off with a 7-1 victory. The lanky, clever Stone, a product of Portland’s Deering High School, was top hurler picking up four wins against no defeats in 39⅔ innings. He stopped Maine twice, 3-2 and 5-2 (the latter in 11 innings), and New Hampshire, 17-4.

All three of the team’s leading batters will be in the line-up next season: Bruce Waldman, 1964, (Wayland, Mass.) third base, .314; Dick Bonalewicz, 1963. (Fall River, Mass.) left field, .311 and shortstop Bill Leighton, 1964. (Winchester, Mass.) .298.

Stone and Waldman were both chosen for All-Maine, as were second baseman Bob Glennon. 1963. (Syosset, N. Y.) and outfielder Captain Bill Waldeyer, 1963. (Neptune City, N. J.), both repeaters for the honor, and sophomore catcher Mike Knox (Brownsville Junction). Bates had three on the All-Maine team; Bowdoin and Maine, one apiece.

Glennon, state series batting champ of a year ago, had to be satisfied with second spot although he connected for .368 average. Waldman led in the state in the runs-batted-in department with eight.

Five wins and two losses was the record for a freshman squad that promises to send up some valuable material.

Tennis, Track, Golf

In tennis, Colby had a dark spring dropping eight out of ten varsity matches. Captain Elliott Wooucher (Great Neck, N. Y.) was the sole senior among the racquetmen.

A classmate, Ralph Noel (Auburn), had the distinction of winning the Maine Intercollegiate Golf Title. He was a key man in a drive that saw Coach Bob Clifford’s crew stop seven opponents including the state champions, Bowdoin, 6-1, in the final contest of the year.

Track offered no new strength. In the 63rd annual Maine Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships, Colby managed to garner only five points. Maine scored a surprisingly easy victory with 72⅓ while Bowdoin and Bates, co-favorites, had 50 and 37⅔ respectively. The Mules did have the distinction, however, of smothering Brandeis earlier in a dual encounter. 73-58.

Roger Jeans (Waterville), captain-elect, tallied eight points, topping the two mile and finishing second in the mile.

Others named to 1963 captaincies are: Glennon in baseball; Peter French (Cranford, N. J.) in tennis; and Bruce Fenn (Dorset, Vt.) in golf.
Hockey Coach

Charles E. Holt, Jr., has been appointed varsity hockey coach succeeding Jack Kelley who is leaving Colby to take charge of Boston University's ice forces (see page 18). Holt and Kelley were members of the United States team in the 1949 world championships.

A graduate of Dartmouth, where he was captain of the six, Holt played three years of varsity football in the backfield. He returned to his high school (Melrose, Mass.) to coach hockey in 1947, subsequently moving to Cranbrook School in Michigan and, in 1955, to Northwood School, Lake Placid, New York.

At Northwood his duties grew from hockey coach to director of athletics and teacher of history and, finally, to the position of assistant headmaster. He also played hockey with the Lake Placid Roammers, a senior AHA team, and initiated the first hockey training school in that city.

In making the announcement, President Strider stated Holt would also assist with freshman football and be head coach of freshman baseball. He will be an assistant professor of health and physical education.

Number 40, Bruce Kingdon's football jersey, has been retired from further use in honor of the three-year All-Maine halfback's gridiron play. Recipient of an all-American halfback award from the Williamson National Football Rating System, Kingdon in his varsity play set new cumulative records for total offense (1,651 yards), points scored (100), and averaged 5.4 yards in 254 carries.

Also on the jersey retirement list is Ron Ryan's number 10. The All-American hockey forward dominates Colby's record book with marks for total points (three years, 245; one year, 104) as well as seasonal and career peaks for goals (48, 104), assists (58; 141) and records in individual games.

Track Coach

Kenneth T. Weinbel, the head coach of football at Sayville, New York, High School has been appointed to fill a vacancy created by John Simpson's promotion to lead the gridiron forces. Mr. Weinbel will take over the varsity and freshman track program, as well as be Simpson's football aide.

A graduate of Stroudsburg (Pa.) State Teachers College, he also attended University of Pittsburgh for two years, playing halfback under Clark Shaughnessy and Wes Fesler. He holds a master's degree from Hofstra College. Prior to going to Sayville, where he produced four championship teams, he was head football and baseball coach at Williamsburg (Va.) High School and was director of summer recreation for that city.
### SPRING SPORTS RESULTS

**BASEBALL:** Varsity Colby Opp.

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<tbody>
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<td>Fort Lee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Lee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Lee</td>
<td>1 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilford College</td>
<td>3 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake Forest</td>
<td>5 : 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2 : 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke University</td>
<td>5 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Lejeune</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeastern</td>
<td>19 : 6</td>
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<td>17 : 4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7 : 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>5 : 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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<tr>
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**BASEBALL:** Freshman

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**TENNIS:** Varsity

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<tr>
<td>Babson Institute</td>
<td>7 : 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>3 : 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>4 : 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>2 : 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufts</td>
<td>3 : 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>6 : 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>0 : 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>4 : 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>0 : 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TENNIS:** Freshman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>3 : 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kents Hill</td>
<td>4 : 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOLF:** Varsity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>5 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>5 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Dominic's High School</td>
<td>9 : 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>4 : 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>5 : 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.I.T.</td>
<td>3 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>1 : 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>5 : 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>6 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>3 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>2 : 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balson</td>
<td>7 : 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>6 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>6 : 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New Englands:** Eighth with 340 team strokes.

**State Meet:** Colby had best team score of 330 strokes.

**GOLF:** Freshman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine (Portland)</td>
<td>2 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>1 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>1 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>1 : 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>1 : 4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TRACK:** Varsity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colby 27;</td>
<td>44 : 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates 89;</td>
<td>54 : 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandeis 50;</td>
<td>37 : 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland 47;</td>
<td>73 : 58</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**TRACK:** Freshman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colby 69;</td>
<td>54 : 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangor 27;</td>
<td>37 : 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland 47</td>
<td>73 : 58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES

**1896**

Jessie Pepper Padelford turned the first spadeful of earth in the groundbreaking ceremonies of the new Sigma Kappa sorority house at the University of Washington last January. Mrs. Padelford helped install the chapter there in April of 1910 and has long been a loyal worker for it as she has for her own Alpha Chapter at Colby.

**1908**

Charlotte Prescott Greig has retired after 33 years as Westford (Mass.) Town Treasurer and an excellent story on her life was published by the Lowell Sun.

**1918**

Ray Parker has been named vice president of Central Scientific Co., a division of Cenco Instruments Corp. of Chicago. Ray has been manager of the Boston office since 1938 and continues to work there.

**1919**

Willard Arnold has been renamed to the Waterville Urban Renewal Authority for a five year term.

**1920**

John Brush, professor of church history at Andover Newton Theological School, was featured speaker at the annual Merri­man Lectures of the Central Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass. in March.

**1922**

Asa Adams has been honored by the citizens of Orono who have named the new elementary school the Asa C. Adams School. Asa, a prominent doctor in that area, has served for over 20 years on the school board and is retiring this year as chairman.

**1923**

Fred Blanchard recently retired after five years as military analyst on the Quartermaster Board at Fort Lee, Va. Fred's fascinating career has included service in World War I, a teaching
position in junior high school, 19 years as a teacher at Country Day School in St. Louis, Mo., another tour with the army as a colonel during World War II, and a post-war assignment in the Pentagon.

1924

Bert Merrill has retired after 40 years serving education. Bert most recently was superintendent in West Bridgewater, Mass.

1925

Ted Hodgkins, president of the Forster Manufacturing Co., has been appointed by Maine Governor John Reed as one of three prominent Maine citizens to serve on the New England Governors’ Committee to study foreign trade. C. Barnard Chapman, regional minister of Western Massachusetts for the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, was guest speaker for a week-long Preaching Mission in April at the Poquonnock Bridge (Conn.) Baptist Church.

1927

Evan Johnson has been given the 1963 Community and Civic Affairs Award by the Newton (Mass.) Lodge B’nai B’rith, presented to the citizen-of-the-year. Evan has been recreation commissioner for Newton since 1947, resigning earlier this year to enter business. Tom O’Donnell, currently in his 29th year in the Dedham (Mass.) school system, has been appointed principal of the high school.

1928

Charles Towne has been named Kennebec County medical examiner. Peg Davis Farnham has been named mother-of-the-year in Hampden. Mr. Peg has five children and is an English teacher at Hampden Academy.

1929

Norris Potter has retired from the naval reserve with the rank of rear admiral. He was recalled for four years of duty during the Korean War and now is teaching history at Punahou School in Honolulu. Norris is writing a book, “Our Island State—Hawaii,” which will be published later this year and relates the history of the islands from the 18th century to the present. Rodney Wyman has been elected president of the Somerset County Teachers Association.

1930

Harland Keny, principal of Wilton Academy since 1945, has resigned to complete work on his master’s degree in education. The academy has continued to grow in stature under Harland and is now accredited by the State Board of Education as well as the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

1931

Ralph Fullham has been named chairman of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee of the Joint Civic Agencies of Greater Springfield.

1932

Kathlyn Hilton has retired from the Women’s Army Corps with the rank of major. A retirement review ceremony was held in her honor at the Army Chemical Center in Maryland where she was assistant chief of the Chemical, Biological and Radiological Standardization Office.

Kathlyn entered the service in 1944 and has held many important positions including assistant chief and acting chief of the 406th Medical Laboratory Blood Bank which served the U. S. medical facilities in Korea. Her decorations include the Army Commendation Medal, American Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal and the United Nations Service Medal.

1933

Ray Knauff was selected as “Boss-of-the-Year” at the first annual program of the Credit Women’s Business Club of Waterville.

1934

Ruth Stubbs Esteg represented Colby at the inauguration of Dorothy C. Finkelhor as president of Point Park Junior College in Pennsylvania in April. Ruth Handley Price and her family have moved from Chicago to Monterey, Mass., where her husband, formerly pastor of the Woodlawn Baptist Church of Chicago, has accepted the call to become executive director of Gould Farm.
1935
Norman Brown, Concord Hospital administrator, has been named president of New England Hospital Assembly. Norman is a past president of the New Hampshire Hospital Association.

1936
Howard Sweet, former associate editor with the Civic Education Service in Washington, has accepted a position with the New Jersey publishing firm of Silver Burdette and Co.

1937
Levald Mahoney served as town chairman in Houlton for the Red Cross membership and fund drive this spring.

1938
Charles Ross, formerly pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Cornwall, Conn., teaches philosophy at the Torrington branch of the University of Connecticut. . . Phillips Henderson is pastor of the North Springfield (Vt.) Baptist Church. . . Alonzo Gareb, prominent Augusta dentist, is director of the division of dental health of the Maine Department of Health and Welfare. He was the speaker at the first capping exercises of the new dental hygiene department at Westbrook Junior College in February.

Wayne Ross was recently presented with the Croix de Chevalier dans l'Ordre de Palmes Académiques by the French Government. The award was given to Wayne as past president of the Westport, Connecticut Friends of Marigny. This group was formed after World War II to aid Marigny, a small Normandy village that suffered extensive destruction during the war. At first food, clothing, and books were sent to the schools, and with the return of normal peacetime life, the contacts was maintained through annual Christmas gifts sent to individual children in the village from children in the Westport schools. Wayne received the honor for his leadership in keeping this international bond alive and for his standing as a scholar and teacher of French.

1939
Ray Stinchfield has resigned as superintendent of schools in Wethersfield, Connecticut to accept a professorship in the graduate school at the University of Connecticut. Ray will teach courses in educational administration starting in September.

1940
Eleanor Stone Rice has been named guidance counselor at Sanford High School.

1941
Norris Dibble's law firm of Robinson and Dibble has expanded to include two new members. . . Irving Kanowitz, who maintains a private dental practice in addition to being the school dentist for Newton, Mass., has been selected for Marquis' 1962-63 Who's Who in the East.
Many a businessman is discovering these days—to his pleasant surprise—that a gift to his Alma Mater can bring definite future tax advantages to his wife and family.

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Ernest Henry Maling, 84, died on February 27 in Kennebunkport. The retired business executive was a native of Portland and prepared for college in that city’s schools.

President of the Colby Athletic Association as an undergraduate and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Mr. Maling worked as an accountant after graduating from Colby, serving with national and state governmental bureaus. During the first war, he was a federal commissioner on Training Camp Efficiency.

Mr. Maling joined the Brown Paper Company of Berlin, New Hampshire, in 1920 as an accountant, and subsequently rose to the positions of comptroller, treasurer, and vice-president. He controlled the company’s financial resources in the difficult depression years of the 1930’s when the big pulp and paper firm was under court management. By the time he retired in 1952, after 32 years service, the company had reorganized successfully and had the best credit rating in its history.

He is survived by his wife, the former Gertrude Dury, a son, daughter, and sister.

Alfred Sprague Goody, 88, died in Lisbon, February 6. Born and educated in Portland, Mr. Goody, historian of his class, spent six years in the Philippines where he taught school and worked for the U. S. Treasury and Internal Revenue departments. He later was a school teacher in Maine and New Hampshire.

He is survived by his widow, the former Laura Newell, and a stepdaughter.

Robert Lynwood Ervin, 73, died in Waterville on March 2. One of Colby’s great athletes, he was All-Maine end on the only undefeated, untied football team in the college’s history (1909). Mr. Ervin was born in Andover, New Brunswick, and educated at Houlton High School.

A member of Zeta Psi, he was on the football and track teams for four years, and Marshal for his class. He returned to Colby to coach football from 1917 to 1919.

President and treasurer of the Spring Brook Ice and Fuel Company, Waterville, he was well-known in Maine golfing circles.

Mr. Ervin was active in college and local affairs, and had only recently presented Waterville with the deed to land owned by his company where a community recreation area will be developed.

He is survived by his widow, the former Caroline Noyes, ’08, his son, Dr. Edmund N. Ervin, ’36, and a brother.
Comity affair. For over fifty years he held many offices in his town and participated in Piscataquis County affairs. For over fifty years, he was an active Mason.

Born in Kennebunkport, he was the son of Dr. Irving B. Mower, Hon. '94, a former trustee of the college. Mr. Mower, a member of Zeta Psi, was a graduate of Kent Hill Seminary and attended Colby from 1909 to 1910.

He leaves his widow, the former Mildred Buzzell, two daughters, and a sister. Eunice Mower Bede, '04. A brother, the late Malcolm Mower, '05, was registrar of Colby in the 1920's.

Annie Mackenzie Goodrich, 68, died January 20, in Stonington where she was born and educated. Mrs. Goodrich attended Colby from 1911 to 1913 and for several years was a school teacher.

She is survived by a daughter, a son, and a sister.

Rae Volney Comerford, 69, died in Nashua, New Hampshire, on March 2. A lifelong employee of New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, he was engineer for the Nashua area when he retired in 1955.

A graduate of Barre (Mass.) High School, Mr. Comerford attended Colby for one year, being forced to leave due to illness. He completed his studies at Lowell Institute.

He leaves his widow, the former Marion I. Blanchard, two sons and a daughter.

Ernest Winship Pratt, 71, died in Barre, Massachusetts, April 1, where he was born, educated, and lived most of his life.

Upon his graduation from Colby, Mr. Pratt, a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, became principal of Attleboro (Mass.) High School, a position he combined with coaching track.

He left to manage his father's business for nine years until returning to the Barre area to teach in 1940. Retiring in 1949, he was a painter and carpenter until his death.

Mr. Pratt was former chairman of the school committee as well as town moderator and on the selective service board. First commander of Barre Post #2 of the American Legion, he was buried with military honors.

Survivors include his widow, the former Bessie Weeklg, a sister, son, and daughter, Constance Pratt Spanney, '40.

Doris Andrews Goodrich, 65, died January 12 in Manchester, New Hampshire. Born and educated in Oxford. Mrs. Goodrich was a member of Alpha Delta Pi. Following graduation, she taught for a year at the Epping (New Hampshire) High School. She resided in Epping for 41 years. Mrs. Goodrich is survived by four sons.


A novel, Faraway Haven and Lovely Duckling were among her books. Survivors include her husband, Charles E. Thomas, and a daughter.

Floyd Thomas McIntire, 60, died April 4 in San Angelo, Texas. Born in Perham, he received his M. D. from Harvard Medical School. Interning at Hartford (Conn.) Hospital and Boston City Hospital before moving to San Angelo in 1931. He was a partner in the Medical and Surgical Clinic there.

Dr. McIntire was a director of the First Savings and Loan Association, as well as a member of numerous medical groups.

He is survived by his widow, the former Evelyn Flanders, a daughter, a brother, and a sister.

Ruth Cook Peary, 81, died in Farmington on March 26. Born in Mount Hope, Massachusetts, she attended the Newry public schools and graduated from Coburn Classical Institute.

Mrs. Peary taught in Weld, Wilton, and Jay schools, for the past twenty years was an accountant with the Forster Manufacturing Company in Strong and Farmington. Mrs. Peary served as superintendent of the New Sharon Federated Church school for many years.

She is survived by her husband, George E. Peary, and stepdaughter.

Philip Garham Pearce, 58, died in Brewer on February 27. The Fort Fairfield native, a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, joined Liberty Mutual Insurance Company to work as a claims adjustor in the Bangor, Worcester, and Bangor area for 33 years.

He is survived by his widow, the former Frances Haycock, and a sister, Harriet Pearce Barnettler, '22.

James W. Philbrick, '59, died January 24 in Brookline, Massachusetts. A native of Gardiner, he attended Colby from 1923-1924. His widow, the former Eleanor Auer, and two sons survive.
Barbara Faye Stearns, 57, died on April 18 in Rumford. Born in Greenland, New Hampshire, and educated at Traip Academy in Kittery, she taught in Biddeford schools. A member of Phi Mu, she maintained her interest in college affairs, serving as class agent. Mrs. Stearns is survived by her husband, Walter, her sister, Hilda, '26; and three children, including her daughter Carol, '61.

Exelyn Gertrude Foster, 55, died on April 23 in North Easton, Massachusetts, where she had taught at Oliver Ames High School since 1943. A graduate of Waterville High School, she returned there to teach after receiving her degree from Colby, remaining for fifteen years. Miss Foster did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania in 1929. She is survived by a brother.

Clausin Dennis Hadley, 56, died on January 29. A native of South Gardiner, Massachusetts, he had held professorships at Oregon, Indiana, and Stanford Universities, and was teaching at Santa Clara (California) at the time of his death. Educated at Colburn Classical Institute, he attended Colby for one year, earning his bachelor's degree at Oregon. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Hadley received a doctorate in economics from Wisconsin. He is survived by his wife, Martha, and three children.

Laurence Ann Peakes, 55, died on March 8 in Bangor. A native of North Berwick, the son of Fred William Peakes, '96, and Ethel Pratt Peakes, '96, he was educated at Athol (Mass.) High School. While at Colby, Mr. Peakes edited the Echo, was president of the debating society and of the YMCA. A member of Kappa Delta Rho, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was also Kappa Phi Kappa and Pi Kappa Delta, both honorary scholastic societies.

After his graduation, Mr. Peakes was appointed principal of Strong High School, he was later principal of Mexico High School and subsequently superintendent of the Rumford school system. Holder of an MA from Bates College, Mr. Peakes was in his seventh year as superintendent of Bangor schools at the time of his death.

In 1959 Mr. Peakes was elected president of the New England Association of School Superintendents. He was affiliated with many other educational groups, including the Governors Committee on Education and the Maine Citizen's Committee for Educational Television. A member of the Alumni Council he was presented with a Colby gavel in 1960. Surviving are his widow, the former Arline Smith Mann, '27, a son and daughter, and a sister and brother.


during World War I, and was wounded and decorated. A geology major, Mr. Charron worked in the building contracting business and during World War II was employed in the shipyards. He later became custodian of the Stevens Avenue Armory in Portland.

Since the last issue of the Alumni, several additional alumni and friends have taken advantage of the tax and income benefits available under Colby's Life and Annuity Plans and have added substantially to the hundreds of thousands of dollars which have already been prodigiously invested at the college.

Information on these plans is available by writing to the Vice President, Colby College.

Surviving are his widow, the former Isabelle Warner, and his mother.

Laurence Nelson Gray, 51, died in Tuscaloosa, March 3. Born in Lowell, Massachusetts, he was educated at Cushing Academy and at New Hampton, and attended Colby from 1931 to 1935 where he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega.

Mr. Gray's position as sales representative with Lever Brothers was temporarily interrupted by army service from 1943 to 1945. He was awarded four bronze stars and the beachhead arrowhead commemorating the Normandy landings, his unit was given the Croix de Guerre by the French government.

He leaves his widow, the former Violet Lunny, three daughters, his parents, two brothers, and a sister.

Israel Rothblatt, 46, an attorney, died February 7 in Boston.

A Boston native, Mr. Rothblatt was educated in Salem High School and received his Ph.D. degree from Boston University Law School. He was a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Mr. Rothblatt is survived by his widow, the former Frances Cybich, his mother, two sons, two daughters, a brother, and two sisters.


In 1949, Miss Stuart was appointed instructor of French at Wilson College and subsequently taught at Pennsylvania State University, where she took her Ph.D., and at Muhlenberg. She is survived by her mother and a brother.

Janice Vaughan Hayward, 25, died in an automobile accident in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, on April 25. Born in Melrose, Massachusetts, and educated at Waterville High School, Mrs. Hayward was chosen Miss Maine in the summer of 1955 and represented the state in the Miss America contest. She was then a sophomore at Colby and a member of Chi Omega.

After her graduation she taught for a year, then worked as an airline hostess and a model. Mrs. Hayward had been married in Waterville on April 7.

She is survived by her husband, A. Louis Hayward, and her parents.

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Churches

A complete and carefully documented history of worship and houses of worship in early Portland is found in Parson Smith's Diary and in Mr. Deane's Journal. From the first church meetings, when the hardy settlers struggled through deep drifts to the cold and uncomfortable little meeting house where they had to stand during the long service, there being no pews, to the time of the demolition of the old First Parish Meeting House, we have a clear picture of the churches of Portland.

This same church on Congress Street, though built in 1740, did not have a steeple until 1759; not until 1803 were the pews painted. It was a truly imposing structure whose massive white-oak timbers were selected as carefully as those going into a frigate. The high-partitioned pews were square, raised a step above the aisles, with a railing and short balustrades atop the partitions. Hinged seats were built around three sides and the fourth was taken up by a door as high as the partition, giving the pews the appearance of a prisoner's box.

The pulpit was opposite the front entrance in the middle of the length of the church, which was placed broadside to Congress Street. It was painted white, decorated with green, and over it was an elaborate sounding board hung on a rod suspended from a carved pineapple in the ceiling. This sounding board hung to within three feet of the minister's head. In front of the pulpit, facing the congregation, was the deacon's seat, where for some time sat Judge Samuel Freeman, in long waistcoat and breeches.

The services and prayers were long. During prayer the congregation stood, turning up pew seats to gain room. At the annual fast in 1750 Parson Smith says he had "uncommon assistance, with an HOUR in EACH of the FIRST prayers." At the 'Amen,' all the seats went down with a thankful bang somewhat annoying to the good Parson.

It is interesting to note that the two fluted pillars at the end of the narrow building at Free and Congress Streets originally supported this same pulpit in "Old Jerusalem", as the First Parish Church was sometimes called.