

The Colby Echo

Waterville, Maine, Friday, April 14, 1961
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Dance Concert Will Contain Many Modes Program Tonight Has Wide Range

Modern Dance Concert, given by the members of the Colby College Dance Club, will take place tonight, Friday at 8:00 in Runnals Union.

The program is divided into two parts, Classical and Modern. Berlioz, Delibes, and Debussy provide the music for the first three highly impressionistic numbers, "Nymphes en Nuit" ("Ballet of the Sylphs" from the *Damnation of Faust*); "Silver Fantasia" ("Pas des Ethiopiens" from *Sylvia*); and "Clair de Lune". An unusual classical piece, *Sonata in F for Flute and Bass* by Benedetto Marcello, concludes the first part. This piece, despite its contained form and stately rhythms, moves freely through four movements, and has a unique charm found in the blend of the crisp flute melody, clavichord accompaniment, and mellow bass, counterpoint. Though the sound is antique, the spirit of the dance and the dancers is fresh and vibrant.

Contrast is the keynote of the second part of the program, as jagged jazz accents, the blues, and three novelty numbers are set against the impressionism and abstractness of the first. The exciting and provoking "Jazz Ballet" (Robert Prince, "New York Export: op. Jazz" from *Ballets U.S.A.*) is fol-

lowed by two students' exam period plea of "How About a Break!" (from *Persuasive Percussion*), "Tumbling Tumbleweeds", and a trip to a "Busy Port" (Les Baxter, from *Exotica*).

The feature number of the program, composed by Fred Petra of the Coburn Classical Institute, is *Theme and Variations on the Blues*, an interpretation of daily scenes in city life. "The Park Blues" consists of four moods: "The Blues A.M.", "Out to Lunch", "Five O'Clock Fag Out", and "The Wild Child in a Loud Crowd". These are brought to life by different characters: the bum, prostitute, nurse, little boy, secretary, executive, office girls, and the "wild child". Sally McCobb is the main choreographer of the "Park Blues", and the other dancers and choreographers are Sally Berry, Beth Brown, Diane Buckley, Penny Dafaranos, Judy Dupras, Sue Ellsworth, Connie Fournier, Barby Haines, Sherry Jackson, Linda Johnson, Weezie Lippschutz, Sandy MacWilliams, Sue Martin, Joan Phillips, Connie Portnoy, Dave Reeves, Nancy Reynolds, Ellen Sherman, Lucille Waugh, and Alice Welb. The program is directed by Miss Faith Gulick.

Dyer-Bennet Acclaimed Superb Concert Lauded

By J. WESLEY MILLER

In presenting Richard Dyer-Bennet at the Opera House last Sunday evening, Student Government has unwittingly offered what will unquestionably be remembered as the most exciting musical evening of this academic year. Singing folk-songs out of the American, British, and European traditions, Dyer-Bennet impressed all from the very start with his spirit, intensity, tenderness, and warmth. His mellow voice, ringing softly, but purely and directly through the hall, evoked images of departed cultures — yet his music was real, not archaic or special. His guitar, technically mastered, accompanied skillfully but not pedantically; and indeed, whenever he is simplest, he is greatest. But of many arts, Dyer-Bennet's greatest is that of sensitivity and communication; sensitivity to the meaning of his music and the mood of his audience, and communication of that meaning, both as artist and actor, so that it is felt by all. The



Richard Dyer Bennet

lasting impression of Dyer-Bennet is one of the happy combination of superb technical ability both as vocalist and guitarist with a powerful ability for interpretation and communication. If artists comparable to Dyer-Bennet can be secured, there will be every justification for Student Government sponsorship of other similar concerts.

Controversial H. U. A. C. Film Comes to Colby

Film Statements Inconsistent With Reports

The movie "Operation Abolition", will be shown at Colby on May 1. "Operation Abolition" is a film prepared and sponsored by the House Un-American Activities Committee in an attempt to show that the student demonstrations and riots in San Francisco during the H. U. A. C. hearings there were Communist led and instigated.

STUDENTS RIOT

Last May about 5,000 demonstrators, most of them students, picketed one of the San Francisco

H.U.A.C hearings. A riot ensued in which several of the demonstrators were injured, and which resulted in the deportation of two foreign students for alleged Communist participation in the riot. Several police officers also were injured, and some damage was done to the City Hall.

WHY

H.U.A.C. has attributed the vehemence of student opposition to Communist infiltration, but many attribute it to other causes. Among possible causes of the student protest in San Francisco were the subpoena of 76 Bay Area teachers and the previous "beatnik" raids in North Beach.

More likely still, however, the students were protesting the witch-hunting attitude of the committee and many of the committee's questionable techniques. Rep. Walters, for example, has said that "The Communist Party is youth." Another representative of the Committee is quoted in the Lafayette College newspaper as replying to an inquiry about the American Peace League: "Well, any organization with the word 'Peace' in its name bears, uh - scrutiny. Every attempt to infiltrate America is based on a high sounding name, and at the moment, that is 'Peace'."

In the discussion which followed the showing of the film at Harvard, Fulton Lewis III (the film's commentator at that time) is quoted as replying to the statement that "The students and others arrested in connection with the demonstrations were never convicted of any offense", by saying that "The important thing was that they were arrested."

Many students feel as do the Harvard Young Democrats who formally requested the abolition of H.U.A.C. for, among other things, "violating civil liberties" and placing "undue emphasis upon defaming witnesses." Nineteen Harvard professors signed a petition advocating the abolition of the H.U.A.C. because of the committee's "abridgement" of academic freedom. "During its 24-year history", the petition says, "the House Committee has been unrelenting in its harassing of teachers." The petition states that, furthermore, "Not only teachers, but all Americans, we insist, must be free from trial by publicity - from what Mr. Justice Black has called 'exposure, obloquy, and public scorn'."

FILM MISREPRESENTS STUDENTS

Whatever the causes of the student riot last May, there can be little doubt that the actual riot has been misrepresented and distorted in "Operation Abolition". An excerpt from a television interview on Aug. 9, 1960: Burton White (commenting on distortions in the film): "I am basing my discussion on the fact that the film does have inaccuracies, does have distortions."

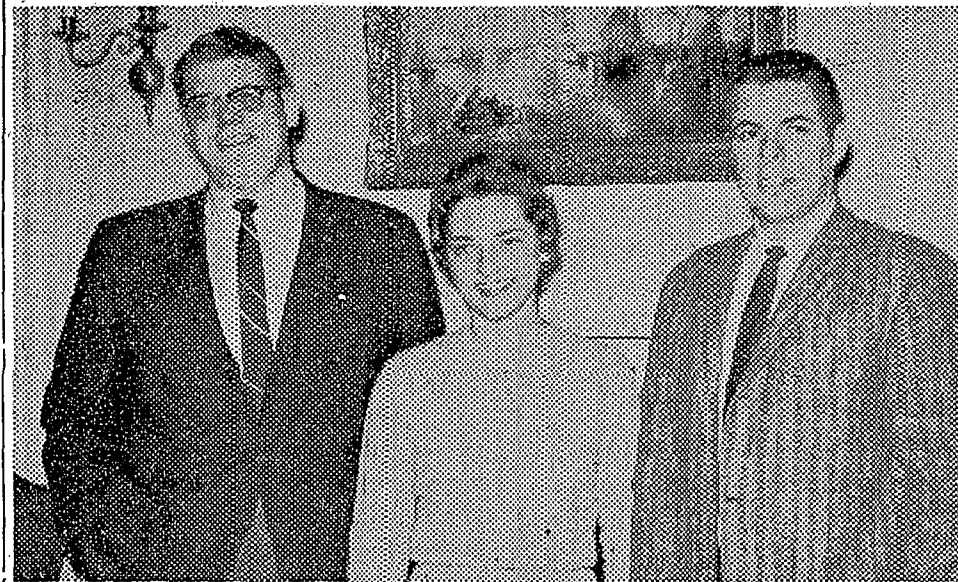
William Wheeler (Chief West Coast Investigator of H.U.A.C.):

"All right, we have admitted that. Let's go on to another subject."

Mr. White: "You have admitted that?"

Mr. Wheeler: "Certainly."

The riot began when student dem-



Frank Wiswall, President; Nancy Kudriavetz, Secretary; Al Weller, Treasurer. Absent — Ron Ryan, Vice President.

U. S. Stake In Laos Is Valued As Coldwar Key

Situation Analysed To Emphasize Critical Nature

By RICHARD PIOUS

Most Americans are aware that the United States is engaged in the cold war struggle over the tiny kingdom of Laos. The situation in Laos has deteriorated in the past few months to such a degree that it has eclipsed Cuba and the Congo as the major crisis in East-West relations. Perhaps the best way to examine the problem of Laos as it relates to American involvement is to forgo the usual history of events and instead attempt to answer the most common questions that Americans are asking about the situation.

The most frequently asked question which the White House receives about Laos is the question of why the United States is committed to the security of this nation. The United States is a member of the South East Asia Treaty Organization. SEATO has pledged itself to support the independence of Laos. The second reason we are committed to the security of Laos is that if it falls to the Communists the rest of Southeast Asia will be directly vulnerable to subversion and aggression. A map of the area shows that Laos is a "corridor" which borders on South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand. There would be a distinct possibility that these nations might succumb to Communist pressure. Should this happen, India and East Pakistan would be outflanked, and the Chinese and Russian Communists would have gained effective military control of Southeast Asia. Finally, we are committed to the defense of Laos because Mr. Khrushchev has decided to use Laos as a pawn in the cold war struggle. President Kennedy knows that this is the first "test" to which Mr. Khrushchev is subjecting him in order to see how far he can be pushed. We are committed to the security of Laos to show the Russians that we will not be "bluffed."

Most Americans are becoming interested in finding out what role our government has in the economic, political, and military affairs in Laos. The United States has given Laos more aid per person than to any other nation on earth. Our aid includes roads, hospitals, bridges, schools, and other major development projects. Unfortunately, there has not yet been any rise in the standard of living of the average Laotian. In fact, most Laotians don't even realize there is a country called Laos. It seems that only a few army and government leaders have ever heard of the terms "Laos", "United States", "Soviet Union", "Cold War Struggle", and "Laotian civil war." Our military aid program is three times as large as the economic program. We train, supply, and pay for the entire Laotian Royal Army. The entire bill, including the monthly payroll, is paid for by the United States. We also operate guerilla training centers to train anti-communist units of Meo tribesmen. We fly twelve helicopters to lift troops to various towns. There are only two military roads, neither of which are usable during the coming monsoon season. Our pilots fly reconnaissance missions for the Laotian Air Force. One of our planes, recently shot down, provided the first American casualties in the fighting.

Americans are also wondering what role the Communists are playing in supporting the revolt against the government. We need to distinguish between three Communist groups. The Chinese, the Russians, and the North Vietnamese are all involved in the Laotian situation. The Soviet Union supplies the same type of technical assistance to the rebel Pathet Lao as we supply to the Royal Laotian Army. There is evidence that some of the officers of the Pathet Lao are North Vietnamese officers. North Vietnam is also used as a supply and staging base by the Pathet Lao. The Chinese Communists have trained Pathet

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Zeta Beta Kaput

The following article from the March 27, 1961
NEWSWEEK was mailed to the COLBY ECHO
by the publishers of NEWSWEEK.

At California's Stanford University, the Alpha Tau Omega Chapter is feuding with its national organization. The issue: It pledged four Jewish students in violation of the national charter, now is threatened with disbarment.

At Williams College in Massachusetts, Beta Theta Pi tapped a Negro for membership and was ordered by the national hierarchy to halt all initiations pending an investigation.

LOSING PRESTIGE

These two recent incidents on campuses at either end of the nation were more than regrettable outbreaks of discrimination. They were part of a complex evolution in today's U.S. college life, summed up in this question: Is the old fraternity hand shake losing its grip? The fact is that the traditional image of the fraternity of the '20's, rooted in snobism and hell-raising, is crumbling in the face of spreading sophistication and intellectual seriousness on most U.S. campuses. Youngsters are beginning to snipe at reactionary leadership in the national organizations; colleges and universities are demanding that local chapters sign nondiscriminatory pledges and are trying to force campus houses into mature, productive channels. More significant, at many schools the actual prestige of fraternities seems to be gradually withering.

Some old grads, of course, push to keep the traditional picture of the fraternity alive: Solemn rituals by candlelight, heavily laced with ceremony . . . Frantic hazing calculated to make boys into men . . . Whoop-um-up parties designed to enhance a sense of brotherhood. But much of this traditional hoopla is fading. So is the notion that fraternities are an indisputable embodiment of the American ideal.

Privacy? Are fraternities then on the way out? Wary of fraternally minded alumni, most college presidents steer a cautious course on the question. "The fraternity system, or something like it, will certainly survive on most university campuses," notes Franklin Murphy, chancellor at the University of California, Los Angeles. "Young men will always gather in small living and social groups." But other educators are sometimes less sanguine. "Fraternities are losing their prestige," says Walter Rea, the University of Michigan's dean of men. "Among students here, there's a growing feeling for privacy. Fraternities . . . are losing many to apartment living." Student Dean Joseph Williams of the University of Georgia adds: "As the university has become larger, the feeling that every boy or girl should join has decreased."

Students are more outspoken. "I think the fraternity system is going out," says Joe Saltzman, editor of the University of Southern California's student newspaper. "It'll be gone in ten years here. Students are growing up, becoming more self-sufficient. They don't have to run to fraternities because they're not afraid to stand alone. . . ."

This change in undergraduate attitude is often clear-cut. At Yale for example, two houses (Chi Psi and York Hall) have closed their doors in the last two years, and a third St. Elmo's is up for sale. And last month a committee of Brown undergraduates issued a detailed recommendation asking that fraternities be replaced by dormitories with social facilities. As the Brown report notes: "From within the fraternities come mounting criticism of the process of rushing and the pressures which mold individuals to the pattern of the group. These new criticisms of fraternities are not idle speculations. Evidence for this is the decreasing number of members in the individual fraternities . . ."

MORE EMPHASIS ON STUDY

On most campuses, however, the de-emphasis of fraternities is Continued on Page Five

The Colby Echo

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Letters To Editor

To The Editor

Throughout the past month, Colby's fraternity system has repeatedly been the object of criticism (seemingly constructive and otherwise), via Editorials and letters in *The Echo*. In addition, it has been "graced" with many suggestions, which have mostly attempted to indicate its relative failure to contribute sufficiently toward the college's academic growth.

Generally speaking, I agree that the system is not contributing "as much as it ought to," yet who can really say how much is enough? (However, thanks to Mr. Hodges' letter of February 24, I now know that in 1954 the Dean of Men said fraternities were generally not adding enough intellectually to Colby—but that was seven years ago.)

However, I would like to try and indicate that (in my opinion) the fraternity system as such is contributing to Colby's academic development in appreciable degree, at least more than the tone of recent articles have pointed out. At the same time, I repeat that more could be done. First of all let's examine some facts:

1) For two consecutive semesters (most likely more, but I do not have access to these other figures), the All-fraternity average has been above the All-men's and Non-Fraternity average although the difference has been rather minute.

2) Visiting speakers, etc. have been entertained at different houses, contrary to your belief which implies that this has never been the case. (See paragraph four in your editorial of March 10). One case in point: Last year, D.U. held a reception for John Mason Brown after his lecture. Also, for the past seven or more weeks, the Dikes have been holding informal talks and discussions with members of the faculty at their house.

3) This fall, Tau Delta Phi in conjunction with Chi Omega, held a faculty tea at the house on a Sunday afternoon, to which all the faculty were invited. Obviously an excellent idea, definitely conducive to Colby's academic growth. However, FOUR (Yes, four) of our faculty showed up, and only a very few more even bothered to reply to the written invitations. It should be noted also that out of the four present, two were the Dean of Men and the college President. Consequently, I am led to wonder whether Colby's fraternity system as such is always the dam holding back or even impeding the tide of academic progress.

4) Some (if not the majority) of houses do have tutorial programs for their freshmen, although of course they could be probably stressed more. However, all of a sudden you just can't expect fraternities to leap up and carry the light into the sea of darkness, for we must remember, as Mr. Columbia has pointed out, that fraternities always have been and still are basically social organizations. Adequate house scholarship programs take time, but progress certainly is being made. For example, Alpha Delta Phi (formerly Sigma Theta Psi), has an effective program of enforced quiet hours, plus a tutorial program, featuring a scholarship fund, written program, tutors for freshmen English students, etc. True, you might say that all these things look good on paper, but have no relevance to reality. Nevertheless, many of these things such as enforced quiet hours in fraternity houses are new, and usually innovations have to be accepted before they become established. Let me add that over since D.U. has inaugurated its program of English tutors for its freshmen, not one pledge has failed an outside theme.

5) DKE's recent party to raise money for a scholarship fund, plus its open house certainly indicate an

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Learning Not Measured By Size Of Assignments

By DAN TRAISTER

No Colby student not totally incapacitated by drink is unaware that Colby is in "a state of transition," roughly equivalent to the condition of "Dartmouth twenty years ago," and "rising in stature." "In a few years," we shall be the recognized equal of Williams, Amherst, Middlebury, et al; indeed the chances are that we are now their equal, but unrecognized as such. The "quality" of each new freshman class is unquestionably superior to that of the class which preceded it; the trend is toward achieving a student body capable of taking full advantage of our faculty and the total educational experience offered by the academic code of Colby within the "few years" already noted.

All of these somewhat nebulous generalizations are not without some value for Colby's advertising. Their distortions do reflect, however, what appears to be, at least to a writer admittedly aware of the "Old Colby" only through hearsay, a real growth in the college's meaning as an educational opportunity. There seems to be more education available, although, as this article will be pointing out, quantity is a very tricky measure of education; and more students capable of attempting to deal adequately with that education.

But it is in precisely this estimate of the college's situation that doubts begin to arise. Perhaps the keyword in the paragraph above is "attempt." For, in a sense, more and more do we, as students, find ourselves attempting to do our work rather than ever having finished it. In large measure, this fact is directly proportional to laziness in the student, but it is also a reflection of the college's attempt to insure the rise in its quality through a sheer increase in every student's work load, a policy, in some ways and to some extent defensible, which seems in this case not to be achieving the desired effect: educating the students.

Perhaps as valuable a part of education as the work done directly upon the teacher's command is the work done by the student on his own initiative, and the talking about work—in terms of the ideas with which it deals—that goes on among students. At Colby, all too rare is the bull-session that does not, sooner or later, wander abruptly onto the topic of women, there to remain happily for an hour or so until the participants suddenly remember all the work they haven't done. Perhaps too blithely, one assumes a similar situation, sexes reversed, at the women's dormitories. Very little discussion goes on among students concerning the matter with which they are concerned in their courses. One does not care to suggest that the situation is different at other colleges—whether or not it is does not really matter. What is of importance is the fact that an integral part of education is by and large missing at Colby, and it seems too pat an answer to simply curse the low quality of our present student colleagues and then forget the matter. A large share of the responsibility must rest, it seems to me, with the work-load foisted upon the student by well-meaning faculty and administration. It seems that the work with which we must cope is of such a demanding nature that in the free time which we do have, we do not care to think about it, talk about, reflect on it with our fellows. The suggestion that we do think about our work, when we don't have to, becomes laughable—and in a very real sense, what the situation fosters is an anti-intellectual attitude in the midst of intellectual plenty. One doubts that we are dealing with a student-body quite so stupid as to ignore the potentialities of creative intellectual effort, had its members the opportunity to pursue such efforts. Presently, they do not. Recognizing this situation, the faculty has initiated the January plan, which is an admission of a great failure on the part of the faculty at the same time that it is an experiment implying faith, imagination, and a certain measure of foresight on the part of that very same faculty.

The January plan is, however, an admission of a failure to stimulate student creativity within the normal academic life of the school. This failure is, it seems, due very largely to the amount of work we are given. One tends too easily forget that, while content is by no means the least important part of undergraduate education, it is certainly far less important than method, and method can be learned from less material than that with which we must now cope. Too, less work in classes would give us insight into the "method" of independent intellectual endeavors, a method now totally neglected by the curriculum and only inadequately dealt with by the proposed January plan. It would be a little bit frightening if we could condition human creativity to one month a year, turning it on at the beginning of the month and shutting it off at its end. It is already frightening to observe how easily we can stifle creativity twelve months out of twelve. Much more valuable, it seems, would be an attempt to encourage creativity in the totality of the student life. And a fine way in which to start might be giving the student a chance to think with some freedom from the tensions of deadlines so characteristic of life outside a college. For too many of us, this is the last stop before entering that "world of deadlines," and externally imposed rigidities. Fostering independence through individual creativity might be the college's best justification for its existence as a detached part of such a world.

Young Democrats

Two weeks ago President Kennedy proposed to Congress a \$5,625 billion dollar program of federal aid to education aimed at "our twin goals. . . a new standard of excellence in education and the availability of such excellence to all who are willing and able to pursue it."

The education bill provides 2,298 billion dollars over a three year period for public elementary and secondary school construction and teachers' salaries; the states have the right to decide how the money will be spent. For 212,500 college scholarships, Kennedy urged grants of 577,525 million dollars over a five year period to the states, which would choose recipients according to ability and need. The President also proposed in the bill the extension of the present college housing loan program for five years at the 250 million dollars per year level and the establishment of another five years low-interest loan program of 300 million per year. This money would be used for the construction of college classrooms, laboratories, and libraries.

The need for an aid program such as Kennedy's is denied by only the most arch conservatives and, indeed, many liberals feel the program falls short. The conservative argument that local communities should take care of their own educational needs with a minimum of federal assistance has become antique in view of our world context. The race between America and Russia has been aptly described as one between "education and catastrophe." With the Soviet Union educating her young people with speed and competence, we cannot afford to wait until many of our more backward communities decide that they want better education for their children.

Kennedy's program alleviates the fear of conservatives and liberals alike that federal aid leads to federal control for the bill leaves the allotment of the money to the states. It is reasonably safe to assume that those institutions of higher learning which receive funds will use them wisely. One must wonder, however, if the bill is passed, whether or not the 2,298 billion allotted for public school construction and teachers' salaries will result in "a new standard of excellence." It is well known that many of our public schools today do not aim at academic excellence. Indeed, academic excellence is far too often subordinated to extra-curricular activities. Moreover, it is wasteful to supplement the salaries of inadequate teachers if we are to move forward in the field of education. If overcoming these problems leads to some kind of standardization, we must make the most of it.

Language Societies Initiate Members

Delta Phi Alpha

Deborah Berry, a senior, and Phyllis Crawford, Patricia Doucette, and Bill Furstenburg, all junior, have been named to Delta Phi Alpha, the German Honorary Society. To be eligible for membership, one must have an overall B average, a B average in German, and have enrollment in and/or completion of one course higher than 103-104 German.

Phi Sigma Iota

The newly elected members of Phi Sigma Iota, both of the junior class, are Brenda Bertorelli and Pamela Taylor. Phi Sigma Iota was founded at Allegheny College in 1922 and its purpose is "to encourage high scholarship and individual research in the field of romance languages and literature, and promotion of amity between the United States and the nations using these languages."

Eric Levi Clears Up False Ideas of Africa

After being in America for about six months, I have found that the American image of Africa is not very clear. Some of the questions I was asked in my first few months here were, "Are you living in huts in Kenya?" and, "How do you use a drum for sending signals?" and many others which showed me, after speaking more with the people concerned, how uninformed an average American is about Africa. It is true that many Africans live in huts and some use drums for sending signals, but most of the Americans I have talked with about Africa were unaware that a good number of Africans live in brick houses, some of which have electricity and water-pipes installed. A few well-to-do Africans, especially those who were educated abroad, live in the western manner. The average American, I think, gets most of his ideas about Africa from newspapers and movies. Newspapers deal mainly with the disturbed areas in Africa. They generally print what is considered to be serious, such as the number of people killed in the Congo, and how many white women were mishandled by Congolese soldiers. But one can hardly find anything in a newspaper concerning the Congo University. This is because in American newspapers the Congo University is not very important. So one learns from newspapers about disturbed Africa. Most of the movies taken in Africa deal with the "original" part of Africa, such as tribal warriors and drum players, but hardly deal with the more advanced parts of Africa. So it can be seen that one cannot learn much about Africa or anything from movies either. The impression I had of America when I was young was that America was full of gun fighters and trouble makers. But this impression was changed when I read books on America, and after I arrived here.

I shall try to give a description of Africa, dealing mainly with Kenya. Kenya is a British Colony which is having an African majority in Parliament for the first time this year, and which expects to be independent within a very short time. The capital of Kenya, Nairobi, which is also the capital of British East Africa, has modern buildings, some of which have as many as seven stories and are equipped with elevators. There are modern air-conditioned theaters, which show mainly American films.

Swimming, sailing, and big game fishing are the major recreations at the Coast. There are about four good hotels at the seashore, which are mostly occupied by whites and tourists. There are motor and sailing boats for hire, either for fishing or just for boating. Most Africans fish in canoes. Many whites and a few blacks go to the Coast for their honeymoons.

In Nairobi there is a horse race at the end of every month. People bet on the horses just as they do here.

There are car and motorcycle races at Naikuru, about 100 miles from Nairobi. This town is in the most productive area, which until last year was called the WHITE HIGHLANDS. But last year the place was opened to non-white people who have agricultural knowledge. During every Easter vacation there is a race which is open to competitors from any part of the world. This competition is among representatives of different makes of cars, but not six cylinder American cars. These representatives come to East Africa. The race takes roughly three days and nights and it takes place during the heavy rain season. The cars go through mud, deep water, swamps, and escarpments. Many cars do not finish the race. This competition was started in 1956 as the "Coronation Safari", but last year the name was changed to "East African Safari". The word "safari" is a Swahili word, meaning "voyage" in English.

There is an Outward Bound Moun-

tain School for climbing Mt. Kilimanjaro, 19,340 feet, the highest mountain in Africa. This school is multiracial and is sponsored by the government. The government helps students financially to have a go at the mountain. The major aim of the school is to provide opportunity for members of different races to mix socially, to teach mountain rescue, to teach rock climbing, hiking and eventually climbing the mountain.

The most popular tourist sport is big-game hunting, especially of elephants. Very few Africans have hunting licenses. Nearly every white man has a gun in Kenya, but very few Africans have guns, as it is very difficult for an African to obtain a gun license. The first time I held a gun was a few years ago, and it was a police gun of my friend. The second time was a few weeks ago, when I fired my first shot. So it can be seen that we do not have the fun of shooting deer as Americans do.

NOTE

There are places where I have used the words "whites" and "blacks". Up to now I do not know which are the right words to use. Here are some of the interpretations of some words by different people in Kenya:

AN AFRICAN: 1) Any man who was born in Africa whether black, white or brown. 2) The original African- (black).

A KENYAN: 1) Any man who was born in Kenya. 2) The original Kenyan- (black).

WHITE OR BLACK: This is clearly judged according to one's color.

Stryker To Deliver Last Gabrielson Lecture

"FORTUNE" EDITOR SPEAKS

ABOUT MORAL ISSUES IN THE 1960's

Perrin Stryker, member of the Board of Editors of FORTUNE Magazine will deliver the Gabrielson Lecture on "Moral Issues For Labor and Management in the 1960's" Tuesday, April 18 at 4:00 p.m. in Given Auditorium.

Mr. Stryker is a native of Passaic, New Jersey. The son of an Episcopal clergyman, he graduated from Amherst in 1929. He spent three years with the Western Electric Company in Brooklyn and then left to become executive secretary of the Amherst Club of New York.

He joined Fortune's staff as a cub writer in 1935. Two years later he became a member of Newsweek's staff as a writer of business stories, and then went on to become vice president of F. Lawrence Babcock Associates, an editorial service specializing in the publication of corporation histories. "Arms and Aftermath", a book on techniques and problems of industrial mobilization, was his first literary attempt of note. It was published in 1942; at the time Stryker was editor of "New Horizons", a company magazine published by Pan American World Airways.

After the second World War, Mr. Stryker once again joined the staff of Fortune, in which capacity he has written a large variety of articles including New York City's "Traffic Outrage"; "The Land of the Big Rich", an article on Texas millionaires; and "Problems of Free

Men", which was part of a special issue published in 1951 on "USA — The permanent Revolution."

Many of Mr. Stryker's articles have concerned corporations. He has written about the Republic and Grumman aviation companies, Waltham Watch, and Esso overseas operation among others. Recently he has specialized in the related field of management and labor subjects, and has covered such topics as executive development, psychological counseling, communications, executive compensation, office methods, and executive qualities.

Mr. Stryker is the author of several famous books. These include *The Executive Life*, published by Doubleday in 1956 and *The Men From the Boys*, Harper, 1960.

Those attending the lecture will have the pleasure of hearing a man who has addressed such groups as the American Management Society, the New England Council, The Columbia University School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

New York Papers Favorably Review Choir Recital

From The New York Times

The musical sophistication that the Colby College Concert Choir has shown in previous programs presented in this city was apparent again in its concert in Carnegie Recital Hall Saturday night.

Under the direction of Peter Re, the choir sang Vivaldi's "Gloria," Schubert's "Ständchen," Op. 135, Brahms' "Nachtwache," Letztes Glueck," and "Verlorene Jugend," Debussy's *Trois Chansons*, and Norman Dello Joio's "Song of the Open Road." Mr. Re's arrangement of some songs called "Columbia," concluded the program.

Colby College, founded in 1813 in Waterville, Me., should be proud of its choir. The singing was not perfect, but neither was it slick. The tone was unforced, clear and sometimes shimmering in the freshness of the youthful voices. The performances suggested that the singers were getting as much pleasure out of the music as did the listeners.

A small instrumental ensemble, beautifully balancing the ensemble of forty voices, took part in the Vivaldi work. Freda Gray-Masse, contralto, who was guest artist in this and other numbers, handled her solos disarmingly, as did Lynn Kimball and Margaret Brown, who are member of the choir. Only the brief use of a piano, obviously for practical reasons, detracted from the delight the performance gave.

The Schubert, Brahms and Dello Joio works (the last with a trumpet obbligato) were just as engaging in musical content as well as presentation.

Raymond Ericson.

* * *

From The New York Herald Tribune

The Colby College Concert Choir came to town Saturday night to perform an interesting program at Carnegie Recital Hall. Peter Re, its conductor, led the group with a firm hand and drew from it all manner of persuasive sounds despite the fact that the voices were not consistently refined nor, for that matter, sufficiently mature. It was really a question of the music that was being performed being of high caliber that made the concert so enjoyable.

It opened with Vivaldi's "Gloria", a work of sublime beauty. A small complement of excellent instrumentalists were crowded about the conductor and were surrounded by the choir giving a visual effect of total claustrophobia. Despite this handicap, the performance had consistent warmth and all hands, including soloists contralto Freda Gray-Masse, sang cision and tonal balance. The solo soprano parts were allotted to two members of the choir. While capably entering into the spirit of their assignment it must be reported that their vocal equipment fell short of its mark and made for the only jarring moments in the performance. Schubert's "Ständchen" had suavity, while Brahms' "Three Songs" did not altogether come off. To this listener, the best singing of the evening occurred during Debussy's "Trois Chansons" where the choir quite outdid itself in matters of style, lusciousness of tone and subtlety of dynamics.

possible sponsorship by the Student Government.

These are matters of vital student interest and everyone is encouraged to attend.

LOOK FOR THE STU-G QUESTIONNAIRE!

STU-G REPORTS

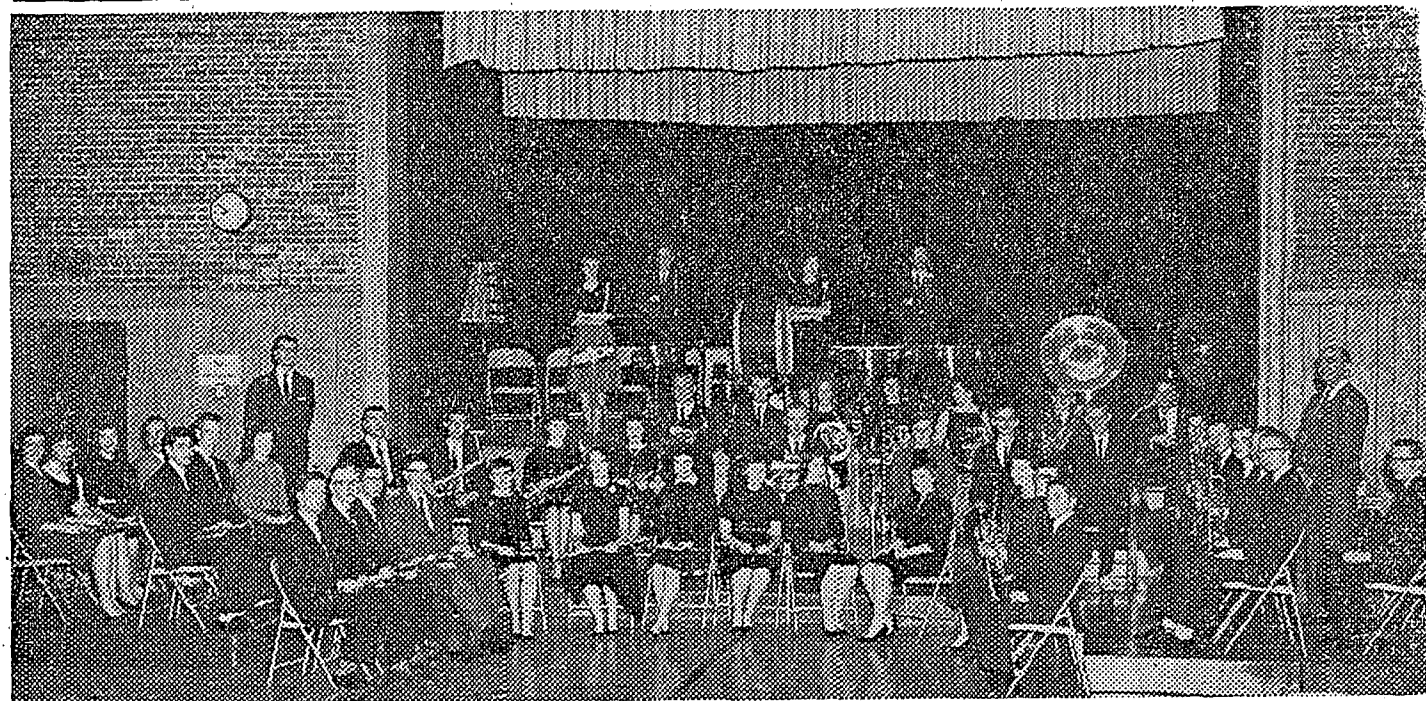
The first open Student Government meeting under the new administration will take place next Monday evening, at 7:30 in the Lovejoy Building. Watch the Stu-G bulletin board for the latest developments, and the announcement of the room in which this meeting will be held. The bulletin board also contains announcements of general interest pertaining to all students.

Within the next two days, a Student Government questionnaire will undergo general distribution by I. F. C. members, dormitory councilors, and interform members. It is asked that the student body cooperate with these volunteers in determining that the questionnaires are filled out and returned immediately.

A partial committee has been formed to consider the possibilities of a food dining program. This same committee will also consider the development of a new food lounge exclusively for the use of students.

Your Student Government is now undergoing preparation for the publication of a general student handbook, comprising the Colby Gray Book and other new sources, which will be issued to freshmen and upperclassmen next fall.

At next Monday's Stu-G meeting, the planned showing of the House Un-American Activities Committee film, "Operation Abolition," will be discussed, with a view to



The Colby College Symphonic Band is presenting a Concert in Runnals Union Saturday evening, April 15. A number of carefully selected musicians from the University of Maine, Bowdoin and Bates are joining the Colby Band in the varied program of the Spring Concert.

Robert Farquhar, trumpet soloist, and Chester Purdy, drum soloist, will be featured in a novelty number "Trumpet and Drum". Also featured on the program is Kenton Steward playing a beautifully executed trumpet solo in "Carnival of Venice". A few of the other selections will be "The King and I", "Aria and Minuet" by Scarlatti, "Waggery for Woodwinds", and a novelty number, "Broadcast from Brazil". These pieces have been chosen by Dr. Comparretti and Kenton Steward, who are conducting the concert to give variety and enjoyment. The concert will be a very pleasant experience for all those who enjoy music.

Dr. Bixler Accepts Research Position At Wesleyan

Dr. J. Seelye Bixler, who retired last June as president of Colby College, has accepted an appointment as Fellow-in-Residency at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Liberal Arts, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Dr. Bixler completed last month a semester of teaching as visiting professor of religion at the University of Hawaii. He began his residency of 18 months at Wesleyan on February 1 joining fourteen other Fellows at the Center which was founded to provide "a productive environment for scholarship and creative work." The Fellowships are awarded not only to professional scholars, but to writers, artists, jurists, and industrialists. Among those who will join Dr. Bixler during the coming months are Meyer Kestnbaum, president of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, and Paul G. Hoffman, managing director of the U.N. Special Fund.

Fellows are expected to devote most of their time to their own research, but are invited to take part in the university's undergraduate program by teaching a course or offering a series of lectures.

Next summer, Dr. Bixler will return as lecturer to the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in Austria. He has been on the Salzburg faculty on three previous occasions.

Dr. Bixler has also accepted an invitation from the Phi Beta Kappa Society to participate in its Visiting program during 1961-62.

REPORTERS

Sally Morse
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Wesley Miller
Jess Marchese
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Dean Marriner Honored by Family

The new Dean of Men's office in the Arthur Galen Eustis Administration Building has been given in honor of Dean Ernest C. Marriner, present historian of Colby College, by his family. The plaque will read, "servant above self to church, city, and state" and will record that the dean graduated from Colby in 1913 and received L.H.D. degrees from Colby and the University of Maine.

The dean retired from the active faculty last June, completing 37 years at Colby in key administrative and teaching positions. He had the distinction of being Colby's first Dean of Men (1930-46) and the first Dean of the Faculty (1947-52). Dean Marriner is preparing an official history of the college for publication in 1962.

A long-time member and past chairman of Maine's State Board of Education, Dean Marriner is president of the trustees of the Waterville Public Library, and chairman of Thomas Junior College in Waterville. He is a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Waterville, and is a former president of the Waterville Area Council of Churches.

Giving the room in honor of their father are his two children, Ernest C. Marriner Jr., and Ruth Marriner Szopa, both Colby graduates; his brother, Frederick W. Marriner; and a friend, Edith Cleveland Gloss of Bronxville, N. Y.

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Tryouts Held For Speaking Contest

The 27th Annual Julius and Rachel Levine Extemporaneous Public Speaking Contest will be held at Colby on Monday, April 24. This contest is made possible by Attorney Lewis Lester Lavine as a memorial to his parents. The best three speakers will be awarded prizes in the amount of \$50, \$35, and \$15.

The participants are required to be Colby students and will make extemporaneous speeches on topics assigned only a few hours before the scheduled program. The program will take place in Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. The topics chosen will relate to President Kennedy's "New Frontier." Tryouts may be arranged with Miss Forde from 9:00 to 10:00 Tuesday and Thursday mornings up to the deadline, April 18. The contest is sponsored by the Colby College Forensic Council, under Miss Forde's supervision. The three judges have not yet been announced.

Levine participated in many public speaking activities while a student at Colby in the class of 1916. This contest shows that he has retained his interest in this field since his college days.

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New Zealanders Oppose Colby Debate Team

The Colby Forensic Council will present a debate between the Colby Debate team and a pair of professional debaters from New Zealand next Thursday, April 20 at 7:30 p.m. The New Zealand debaters, who have had a long history of success, will oppose two of Colby's varsity debaters, Frank Wallace and Frank Wiswall. The New Zealanders are engaging in a series of debates with American colleges and are travelling under the auspices of the Institute for International Education.

TOPIC CHOSEN

Each college that debates the New Zealand team is sent a list of ten possible debating topics from which the college is to choose one. After the topic has been chosen, the New Zealand team chooses the side (affirmative or negative) from which they will debate. By this method, Colby has chosen the topic, Resolved: "That the Monroe Doctrine Cannot Be Justified." The New Zealanders have chosen to take the affirmative side. That is to say, they will attempt to prove that the Monroe Doctrine is outmoded, while Colby will have to defend the Doctrine.

PROFILES

The debaters composing the New Zealand team are James Hugh Cassidy Larsen and Hector Charles MacNeill. Both are post graduate students of law and are experienced debaters. Mr. Cassidy Larsen was educated at Horowhenua College, Victoria University of Wellington. He holds the degrees of B.A., LL.B., and is currently studying accounting. He was a member of the Victoria University A Grade debating team and has had five years experience in University and community debating clubs. Mr. MacNeill was educated at Rongotai College, Victoria University of Wellington. He holds the degree of M.A. and has this year taken the final examinations for the degree of LL.B. He was the winner of the Plunket Medal Oratory Contest, the winner of the Union Prize for best University Debater, and a member of the Victoria University A Grade debating team to contest the final of the Parliamentary Shield this year.

Pre-Law Students Found New Club, Marshall Society

The John Marshall Society, Colby's newest organization, held its first meeting last Monday evening, April 10. Jerold Speers, founder of the Society, read the proposed constitution to those assembled, and asked for suggested amendments and activities to be discussed at future meetings. Dr. Berschneider, Chairman of the pre-law committee at Colby, briefly mentioned activities of organizations comparable to the John Marshall Society at Princeton and other universities.

The purpose of the Society, as stated in the preamble of its constitution, is "to acquaint its members with legal terminology and procedure through discussion and experience." The Society will be assisted in the execution of its purpose by a Board of Counsellors, consisting of local members of the legal profession who will have the status of honorary membership in the Society.

Membership in this organization will be restricted to those students who indicate a genuine interest in the legal profession. At regular meetings during the next two weeks, all those who indicate an interest in the Society will constitute the regular membership of the Society. Those who desire membership thereafter, must be elected by the existing organization, as provided in the constitution.

The Society cordially invites all those interested to attend its next meeting, to be held Monday, April 17, at 8:00 p.m. in Lovejoy Auditorium.

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OUR



SPRING CLEAN-UP

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TO THE EDITOR

Continued from Page Two.

honest desire to add to the academic development of the campus.

Secondly, let's examine some specific attacks made on the fraternity system:

1) Competition for the Bixler Bowl is seen in some circles as an impediment to creativity. Exactly what is so restrictive about the five areas of administration; scholarship; special events; athletic contests; and leadership which virtually encompass all the beneficial activities a fraternity may direct its energies? Furthermore, can you name one activity a house may engage in which does not fall under one of these general areas? A yes, if all or most of the houses engaged in these activities just for the sake of getting Bixler Bowl points, and not for the intrinsic value thereof, then the Bixler Bowl could perhaps be labelled a hindrance. In my opinion, it is debatable whether a house's desire to improve its scholarship for example, stems from an urge of winning the scholarship area of the Bowl. Perhaps the advantages gained by winning an area of competition is a secondary consideration, but I do not think that in most cases, it would be the first. Moreover, does one run for an office of a campus organization in order to get points for his fraternity? It seems more logical that he runs for office because of a desire to improve the organization, involved, personal ambition, a combination of these things, etc. Indeed, it seems probable that every year one or two houses make a strong effort to win the Bixler Bowl, just for the sake of winning it as a status symbol. However, it is debatable if all the fraternities actively vie for it in this manner.

On the other hand, let us assume that one or more houses do go all out and attempt to capture the Bowl. Furthermore, perhaps this fraternity engages in many activities classified under the Special Events area. Is it too absurd to assume that by taking part in these activities (such as having a Christmas party for underprivileged children), the house may soon realize the real value of having these activities, (as was probably the case in the first place), therefore pushing the material value of obtaining points into the background? Perhaps, or perhaps not, but that is not for me to decide. In other words, the argument implies that the means may justify the ends, but are these means so "bad"?

2) The fact that many freshmen have dropped their pledges is also considered by some to be a sign of weakness of the fraternity system. My personal acquaintance with several of the persons involved reveals a disillusionment on their part, not with the fraternity system as such, but with the individual houses involved. Moreover, many (if not most), of these freshmen have av-

idly been rushing other houses, further indication that they are not against the whole system. You may ask "Why so many this year?" I certainly cannot authoritatively answer this question. Nevertheless, it appears to me that as a whole, this year's freshmen men seem more "idealistic" (if such a word fits here) than the previous classes. Consequently, they are more apt to become displeased that the house they first pledged did not live up to their ideals. Therefore, they dropped their pledges in many cases, and now are considering another house. It remains to be seen next fall, when these freshmen are re-eligible for rushing, whether they were displeased with their former organization instead of the whole fraternity system.

Now you may ask in what way in addition to the normal creative contributions of any organization (supplying leaders etc.) does the fraternity system add to Colby's intellectual growth. Perhaps one of the most creative aspects of fraternities is that they can be considered as a training ground for carrying out the democratic process, in many different ways. You may think I'm being idealistic (again, for lack of a better term), and maybe I am. However, don't you think that in fraternities especially, one puts to practice the fundamental tools of our democratic society? House elections, committees of all kinds, oral and written reports at meetings, etc. provide ample opportunities to be creative. True, almost all organizations have committees, elections, etc. Nevertheless, in a fraternity, usually all of the members are engaged in full-time offices or committees of some sort. Moreover, a fraternity usually (because of its committees), offers a greater opportunity for underclassmen to be chairmen, etc. — or in a position to be creative. Judging from my own personal experience, and what I observe in my own house, I can safely say that the fraternity as such provides the opportunities for being creative in just about any office if he wants to. Wasn't someone creative in the Deke house to think of having an open house and a scholarship dance for an educational fund?

Finally, much of the recent criticism of our fraternity system has been directed to the system per se. The question I raise is: "Is the fraternity system just a 'piece of clay,' which is not molded by any circumstances, etc? Well, first of all a fraternity is an organization,

and like any other organization is comprised of its members. True, traditions such as the Deke-ATO 'rivalry' may have some effect on its members, which is reflected in the fraternity system. However, isn't the individual house more or less a reflection of its members and their actions rather than a reflection of the effects of tradition upon its members?

Let's take the infamous DKE-ATO incident of this year, for the sake of rehashing a well-known subject. I agree, "hatred" might have been stirred up, and there was (from what I hear) some physical contact (sometimes termed "violence," but I would rather differentiate between the two.) Now, I think we can presume that this "hatred" was momentary and otherwise can be stirred up at many campus events, not necessarily fraternity ones, such as Freshman-Sophomore Day. This year, for instance, the sophomores were outnumbered by some ridiculous margin. For sport, the Freshmen boys gathered up the eggs we were planning to use for a contest, and started pelting us (the sophomores), with them. Could not violence have erupted there, especially after feeling the effects of eggs thrown at close range? I am not a sociologist, but I think it is common knowledge that more often than not college students release pent-up emotions with much gusto, thus making the time ripe for "violence," or supposedly unwholesome activity. Thinking back to some of the more controversial "outbursts" of the past year somewhat verifies this argument. In other words, is it not more the "fault" of individuals involved, than of the organization or fraternity itself? Yes, the fraternity may provide the opportunity for such events, but it seems that there are enough rational people in every house to control those who get exceedingly out of hand.

Then, what does it mean to say that in some ways the fraternity members collectively "mold" their respective houses? For one thing, it means that the organization's activities will probably be built around the desires of the members. For example, if a house wants to engage in activities which will contribute to a college's academic expansion in the long run, it will hold receptions for visiting speakers, etc. It has been pointed out that much progress has been made recently, and I am sure that more will be made in the future. When the students in the houses become more "intellectual" (for lack of a better term), then they will probably contribute more to the college's academic growth, if by this you mean having receptions, open and informal discussions, etc. Let me hasten to remind you however, that a fraternity can contribute to a school's intellectual expansion via some means other than the obvious and direct ones you suggest. A good "bull session" anywhere usually contributes tremendously to the academic growth of the persons involved, which in turn can improve indirectly the intellectual development of the college. A "bull session" provides an excellent opportunity for creativity, and the sharpening of one's wits, for one has not only to explain his argument but also defend it. Let me add also, as Mr. Columbia has pointed out, that the fraternity is primarily a social organ, and as such it technically cannot be expected to overwhelmingly add to a school's intellectual development. However, we have found that the houses are conscientiously realizing their "duty" to the school, and will do more in the future.

In addition, isn't the fraternity

system somewhat molded by the Administration's treatment of it? Naturally, at a co-ed school with the houses on campus, we cannot expect that they will be treated entirely as autonomous, self-running organizations. Nevertheless, it appears that the Administration is leaving fraternity matters up to the IFC in most cases. However, in two areas that come to mind, the Administration's treatment of fraternities appear to be stifling a few of the possibly creative aspects of the system.

1) In regards to allowing girls on the upper floors of the houses. At first it may appear ridiculous (one's imagination can go wild here) to think how this privilege would add to Colby's intellectual development. However, both parties in the recent Stu-G election appeared quite concerned about bringing the two sides of the campus closer together, so that Colby would be more co-ed than it is. Providing a more suitable atmosphere for the mutual exchange of ideas between both sides of the campus definitely could tend to contribute to a school's intellectual growth, though, and this atmosphere possibly could be found in a more liberal attitude toward regulations concerning girls in the houses. One thing that has always baffled me is why do the girls' dorms and the freshmen boys' dorms have open houses and we do not? I detect some kind of double standards, to say the very least.

2) What about allowing dining facilities in the houses, like in other schools? True, at present, the limited space available in the houses might serve to prevent having eating in the houses. But if some houses were to request permission to add on extra space for dining facilities, would the Administration still stick to its ideal of the "Colby family," which I also think is a reason we can't eat in the houses. Not that I'm against the idea of the Colby family per se, but only in regards to a common dining hall. Just take a look at the Jeff and even at Robert's Union — much more often than not men from one fraternity sit together. It's fine that the freshmen eat all together, but why can't the upperclassmen eat in the houses. You may ask how this would contribute to the college. Well, at many schools where the fraternity men eat "in", members of the faculty are constantly invited to dine at the house, and perhaps give an informal talk, etc. This practice would positively add to the school's intellectual growth.

In conclusion, I admit again that Colby's fraternity system could do "more" to add to the Colleges intellectually, but isn't this the case with just about every organization in any school? Thus, you and your colleagues have made what appears to be a good point if your purpose was to cause fraternities to be more aware of their campus responsibilities. But the argument which assumes that nothing has been done, or is being done, and that the fraternity system has remained static in relation to everything else, appears to me to be rather misfounded, seemingly indicating a lack of much insight.

Byron Petrakis

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Faculty and to the Student Body:

One of the most memorable events this year for me was the Campus Chest. To see many put in both time and effort to help others is one of the most pleasurable experiences one can witness. The girls who served as waitresses in Robert's Union, the fraternities which worked to make the Campus Chest a success, the clubs which shared in this undertaking, and all who contributed to the fund should receive great tribute for their unselfish work and contributions.

Unfortunately it is this sort of college activity which does not make newspaper headlines. Instead, the

ZETA BETA KAPUT

Continued from Page Two

more subtle. Many colleges, of course, will never attempt to close the houses. The most obvious reason (aside from alumni pressure): They don't have the capital necessary to build residential facilities to replace them. But through a variety of pressures, colleges and universities are pushing frats toward more responsible existence. In many places, Hell Week is now Help Week, and pledges are delegated to doing everything from varnishing the college gym floor to helping in hospital kitchens. More and more emphasis is put on study, too. To keep youngsters' noses to the academic grindstone, most colleges regularly list each house's scholastic averages, and candidates for fraternity membership must meet a minimum grade standard.

It's often a slow process, though. At the University of Georgia last year, only one fraternity out of twenty scored above the combined men's average. And at Stanford, the grades of fraternity men equaled those of non-fraternity men for the first time last fall. "Some houses still try to help the student through college without an education," complained a Midwestern sociologist. "They have enormous exam files, 'bias' files on teachers, and practice essay exams for the brothers to study. It's a beat-the-system, play-it-cool kind of attitude."

BIG BROTHER

Some national organizations try to encourage a serious scholastic attitude. Like Delta Tau Delta, which puts a chapter on "academic probation" if it falls below the campus average, such nationals prod delinquent houses by means of competitive listings in the fraternal house organs. In a broader sense, the nationals pride themselves on giving Big Brotherly advice to local chapters on general conduct. The South's Kappa Alpha, for example, has asked its chapters to halt the indiscriminate flying of Confederate flags; instead, it encourages a discreet display of pictures of Robert E. Lee.

Inevitably, these national organizations and local alumni groups are thickly seeded with steady-as-you-go Old Grads. They cause most of the discriminatory trouble. "Students are much readier for change than alumni advisers," says one dean. Most important national fraternities with restrictive covenants in their charters: ATO, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, and Kappa Alpha — all rooted in the South. But such implacable discrimination is being chipped away — at least constitutionally. In 1949, for example, 22 out of 34 fraternities at the University of Michigan had "bias" clauses; now only four do.

Despite this growing liberalism, fraternities in general still don't cast the campus shadow they once did. For one thing, more and more students feel they don't have the time to participate in house functions. "We have boys here who don't care whether they belong or not," says George Griffin, dean at Georgia Tech. "They have to work too hard." For another thing, most campuses provide plenty of social life for the non-fraternity member. Indeed, fraternity control of elections to extra-curricular campus posts is even waning. At Indiana University last year, a non-fraternity Negro ran against a Jewish fraternity member for student-body president. The non-fraternity man won.

press prefers to play up the bad points about college and college students. Perhaps a Community Chest drive or a Campus Chest drive or a Campus Chest drive doesn't make for good news copy, but it does make for constructive progress. As a freshman I look with pride at what Colby College and her students have done to make Campus Chest a success.

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Stephen Schooman

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W A A NEWS

The Woman's Athletic Association, resting for a moment, has elected new members to its executive board. They are; President - Jo Littlefield, Vice-President-Eddie Sewell, Secretary-treasurer-Pooch Paglia, Publicity-Merriz Claus.

W.A.A. also announced new managers for the mass of sports which are played under its auspices. The managers and their respective sports are:

Volleyball- CeCe Sewall, Skating-Nancy Mitchell, Tennis-Dee Nelson, Swimming-Joyce McGuiken, Softball- Judy Fassett, Lacrosse-Pax Pollard, Golf - Marsha Palmer, Bowling-Cindy Walling, Riflery-Mary Stimpson, Field Hockey-Midge Walton, Badminton-Pi Ryder, Skiing-Bonnie Brown, Archery- Barbara Simon, Ping Pong-Laura Newman, Basketball-Gail Koch.

SPRING

When Spring comes the Field-house blooms into a bustling hive of busy athletes. Much of the busting is aimed at getting in shape and removing the extra flab, tire, or, if you will, breadth around the middle which has accumulated over the long inactive winter and which sometimes assumes rather devilish properties. It seems that two times around the pond and 50 situps markedly effect the enemy. Wishing doesn't help either. After these, some resort to bringing out the Metracal, or better yet, skipping lunch and cutting out rolls and potatoes. Others just keep running and sitting up. A few become desperate and seek the secrets of Vic Tanney and Yogurt.

To all or any of these famished and frustrated athletes, the Echo sports department is glad to be able to announce that it has found a panacea for your ills. We regret, however, that at the present we cannot publicly reveal the nature of our curall because of its top secret classification. But if you can wait no longer we assure you that if you drop a note on which the words "please help" are scribbled, in the Echo post box immediate relief will follow.

Southern Swing Shows Sunshine and Weakspots

The Colby baseball team coached by John Winkin recently completed its southern trip with a record of two wins and five losses. The fact that the Mules won only two of their seven games does not discredit their overall performance since the team ran up against some of the leading powers in college baseball without having had any previous practice outside.

Colby played surprisingly well for their first time outdoors in the doubleheader with William and Mary at Norfolk, Virginia on March 25. Jim Bridgeman and Tink Wagner combined to hold the home club to three runs, but the Mule batsmen could only come up with a single marker as Colby bowed 3-1. In the second contest Tony Ferruci hurled six scoreless innings but an unearned run off reliever Dick Bonalewicz cost the game. The final score was 1-0.

The next day Colby travelled to Petersburg, Virginia where the Mules earned a decisive 11-2 victory over Fort Lee. Bill Marks and Jay French teamed up to handle the pitching chores and Captain Dave Seddon blasted a three run homer to spark the Colby hitters.

On March 26 and 27 the Mules were at Winston Salem, North Carolina where they faced a powerful Wake Forest ball club. Wake Forest took both games by scores of 5-1 and 14-1. Wagner and Bonalewicz pitched the first game, and Bonalewicz, French and Al Neigher were sacrificed to the Wake Forest hitters in the second.

On March 29 the Colby nine turned in the best performance of the trip in losing to another highly rated team, North Carolina State, at Raleigh. Trailing 5-1 going into the top of the ninth, Colby drew up to 5-3 and had the bases loaded before State got out of the jam. Jim Bridgeman and Tony Ferruci did the chucking for Colby.

The following day, Hampton In-

stitute of Richmond, Virginia fell to the Mules by a 9-1 count as Bill Marks became the first Colby pitcher to go nine innings this year. Another game with Hampton Institute and a game with the University of Delaware were rained out.

Coach Winkin's pitching staff was a real bright spot during the spring trip as was the hitting of Captain Dave Seddon, Charlie Carey, Bill Waldeyer, Ron Turecki and Doug Mulcahy. Winkin was also encouraged by the alert play turned in by his infield of Carey (1B), Bob Glennan (2B), Dean Shea (SS) and Turecki (3B); but the speed of the outfield, baserunning, and overall team depth remain as question marks.

Colby's small squad received a serious blow earlier this year when pitcher Tony Sarica was lost for the season with a torn cartilage in his elbow.

The next game is with Williams at Williamstown, Mass. on April 20. The probable starting pitcher for Colby is Jim Bridgeman. The Club's beginning to wonder if the sun only shines down South.

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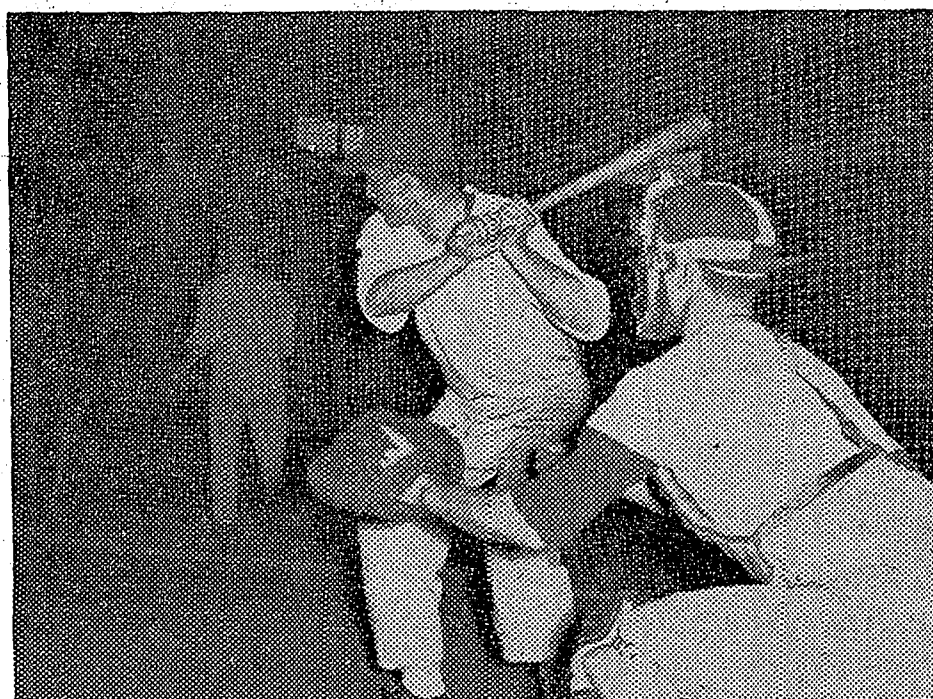
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CONTROVERSIAL H U A C

Continued from Page One

onstrators tried to force their way into a so-called "public" hearing. The film states that: "The Committee has issued nearly 100 passes (white cards) to individuals representing patriotic and religious groups, and the rest of the room is filled with students, longshoremen, and the wives and relatives of subpoenaed witnesses." However, no notice had been given the public that passes were available or necessary, and each pass admitted six persons. Furthermore, Wheeler later admitted (Bay Area Students for the Abolition etc.) that at least 75% of the room was filled by the committee's guests.

The film continues: "Officials admit over 200 of the crowd to the hearing room", yet the Bay area report claims that "all impartial observers agree no more than 30 people were admitted without white passes."

STUDENT VIOLENCE

The film states: "Orders are given to remove the demonstrators from City Hall. When an attempt is made to carry out the order, the crowds respond by throwing shoes and jostling police officers. . . One student provides the spark which touches off the violence when he leaps over a barricade, grabs an officer's night stick, begins beating him over the head. As the mob surges forward to storm the doors, a police inspector orders that the fire hoses be turned on." Why is it, however, that no witnesses saw this assault, and why wasn't it photographed when photographers were constantly on the scene? The sheriff stated over KQED-TV that "There was no act of physical violence on the part of the students." This was quoted not only in the Bay Area report, but also in "The Reporter". But a letter by Francis Walter quotes the sheriff as claiming, "I did not make that statement."

POLICE BRUTALITY

"Operation Abolition" claims that there was no police brutality: "The Communist and Pro-Communist presses charge police brutality. . . These films . . . edited only to the point of removing repetition, show a clear example of the lack of respect for the truth. . ."

A "San Francisco Chronicle" reporter wrote in reference to the clubbing of a student: "You could hear the hollow smack of the club . . . police were now clubbing demonstrators at will." Milton Mayer in "Progressive" says: "Don't think about the students. They are young and healthy. They will survive the bumps and the beating and

the jail. Instead, think about the two policemen who had heart attacks beating them. That is the true sign of the times."

TIME SEQUENCE

One of the most serious distortions which the film makes is the mis-arrangement of chronological order which occurs throughout it. Paul Jacob states in "The Reporter" that "separate sequences have been run together in "Operation Abolition" to give the impression of mob action, and the film shows students displaying defiance after police warnings, although actually the demonstrations occurred at a completely different time.

One theme mentioned again and again both in "Operation Abolition" and in the Hoover report, "Communist Target - Youth", is that of the alleged rioting being Communist led, organized, and inspired. The film does not mention that public opposition to the hearings was voiced by such groups as the Episcopal Diocese of California, the San Francisco Friends, the Northern California Board of Rabbis, the AFL-CIO, the American Federation of Teachers (to mention only a few), as well as a large number of faculty members and students. The film also fails to mention that pamphlets given to the picketers read: "you are expected to remain polite, calm, and reasonable. If you cannot remain non-violent, please withdraw from this line. . ."

A Wesleyan student pointed out another of the film's mis-representations: "Rep. Walters, in his opening remarks, suggests that we shall see a great many Communists in the film; the implication, if not the direct statement, is that we are to see them leading the students. Mr. Lewis, somewhat more sophisticated, acknowledged that the mere presence of these proves nothing, since they were there at the 'invitation' of the Committee."

WHO'S THE LIAR?

The statement in "Operation Abolition" concerning "the Communist and Pro-Communist press", that they "show a clear example of the lack of respect for the truth," is certainly ironic. It might equally be applied to the House Un-American Activities Committee. Even if "Operation Abolition" were the only example which we had of the Committee's activities, we would have good reason to question the Committee's function. It is indeed unfortunate if a committee of the United States House of Representatives must resort to distortion and misrepresentation to justify itself.

G.B.M.

Daisy & Li'l Abner

Marcia Phillips and Jack Chagan

"Campus Capers" Proved Successful

The Inter-Faith Association is very happy to report that the "Campus Capers" has far surpassed any previous endeavor of its type presented at Colby. It proved to be a financial success and it seemed that a good time was had by all.

The various participating organizations showed a great deal of originality in their projects. The attractions included: such diverse things as a Limbo dancing exhibition, a trampoline, chicken races and the usual games of chance and skill.

David Gallin stated that final receipts were in excess of \$425. to our knowledge, a standing record for "Capers." This brings IFA one step closer to the aspired goal of \$1200.

IFA promises still brighter days ahead - campus canvassing, a "Lucky Buck Contest," and what appears to be a very professional Variety Show. Also, individual donations may be given through any IFA representative.

The proceeds of Campus Chest will go to:

1. The Save the Children Federation.
2. The Bixler Scholarship Fund.
3. The World University Service.
4. The United Negro College Fund.

The co-chairmen of the IFA "Capers," Jo-ann Winco and Jess Marchese, would like to sincerely thank all of the organizations who participated.

Hans Himmelheber To Give Lecture On African Art

On Monday, April 17, noted art historian and anthropologist, Hans Himmelheber, will give a lecture in the Given Auditorium at 8 p.m. His subject will be African Art.

Dr. Himmelheber was born in 1908 at Karlsruhe in southwestern Germany. He studied anthropology at Berlin and Munich. In 1933 he made the first of many expeditions to the Ivory Coast to study African sculptors. The results from this expedition formed the basis for his Ph. D. thesis on "Negro Artists." His Ph. D. degree was awarded to him in 1934 from the Universitat Tubingen.

Since then Dr. Himmelheber has made seven more expeditions to the Ivory Coast in 1934-35, Alaska in 1936-37, Cameroon, Gabun, Congo in 1937-39, Liberia in 1949-50, western Sudan, Ivory Coast in 1952-53, Liberia, western Sudan, Ivory Coast in 1955-56, and Liberia again in 1960.

In between expeditions he studied medicine at Freiburg and Heidelberg. He received his M. D. from Heidelberg in 1948. Dr. Himmelheber has written 5 books on the negro artists of Africa and the eskimo artists of Alaska.

U.S. STAKE IN LAOS

Continued from Page One

Lao leaders in guerilla warfare methods. They have also warned against SEATO intervention in Laos, indicating that they will reply by intervening in favor of the Pathet Lao. Despite daily press releases by the Minister of Information in the Laotian capitol of Vientiane, there is no evidence to support the charges made that troops from North Vietnam or China are operating in Laos. Therefore, should SEATO or the United States alone intervene by sending in troops to Laos, it would not be in response to similar moves made previously by the Communists. Intervention at this time does not seem likely. First of all, the government of Laos has not asked us to send in troops. Secondly, SEATO has not authorized the use of force. A temporary truce while a commission investigates the situation appears likely. Presumably, talks on Laos would have to end in failure and a new Pathet Lao offensive start before the United States would consider armed intervention.

Norman Cousins, editor of "The Saturday Review" echoed the sentiments of many Americans when he declared that "Our country can bring the Laotian situation before the United Nations." The United States is not likely to allow Laos to be brought before the United Nations because of the possibility that Red China would be invited to work with the world group to settle the problem. United States policy is to keep Red China out of and away from the United Nations. Also, since the Soviet Union has announced its intentions of "boycotting" the United Nations until Mr. Hammerskold resigns as Secretary General, it is doubtful whether a solution to the problem in Laos can be worked out with the United Nations.

What's likely to happen in Laos in the near future? This question is almost impossible to answer. Should the Pathet Lao continue to gain more territory, the temporary truce may become a permanent political arrangement with a Communist regime in the northern part of Laos and a neutral state in the rest of the country. The possibility exists that armed intervention by either side will create the possibility of another Korea or another world war. The best hope for an independent Laos hinges on the willingness of the Russians to settle for a coalition government in which the Communists would participate. Once Laos has a coalition government, there is a fair chance that Laos can be saved from a Communist takeover by peaceful means. What must be demonstrated in the situation in Laos is that the United States will not now or ever tolerate takeover of the country. The next few months will decide the future of Laos, and with it the fate of Southeast Asia.

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Smith Okays Study Between Semesters

Note: The following is an article quoted from the Wesleyan Argus of March 10. The article should be of interest since the plan of study between semesters is quite similar to the January Plan to be initiated by Colby next year.

* * * * *

A revision of the Smith College academic calendar, to provide for a three week inter-term period of independent study, has been approved by the Smith faculty, effective next year according to the Smith Sophian.

The revision includes a rescheduling of Smith midyear exams before Christmas vacation, preceding the inter-term period to be held in early January.

During this period, junior and senior girls will work on projects related to their major departments, consisting of reading, discussion, research, or a combination of these. The freshmen and sophomores will be encouraged to attend the lectures open to the college, which will deal with major areas of knowledge rather than specific fields.

According to the Sophian, the Smith faculty is hopeful that this experience will assist these undergraduates in choosing their majors.

The faculty also pointed out that during the interterm period, upper-class girls will be able to pursue their majors in greater depths without constant pressure and tension.

From FABLES OF OUR TIMES

by Paul Strong

Once upon a time there was a man who wanted a turkey dinner. This was no ordinary man: ergo, he wanted no ordinary turkey. He thought of buying a turkey in a can like everyone else in his neighborhood, but, since he had been reading Wordsworth lately, he decided to go back to nature. So, he went to the nearest Davega and bought himself a bow and arrow. Since he lived near the woods, he went there in search of turkey. He saw a few in a tree and shot at them, but his primordial instinct failed and he was only able to wound them. He saw where they fell and ran there, but the turkeys saw him coming and broke into a turkey trot. He finally caught them and fell to the ground exhausted. When he got home, he plucked them: but to his dismay he found that the birds had run so far and so fast that they had no meat left on them. At this, he was so disgusted that he went out and bought a ham. MORAL: A bird in the can is worth two that are bushed.

OFFICE STAFF

Joan Baxter (M)

Diane Allen (T)

Sue Kondla (T)

Psycho-Analysis Subject of Speech

Last Saturday, April 8, Professor Chard Eliot Whitlow, Visiting Professor of Psychology, University of Cooperstown, West Virginia, lectured to a capacity audience on "The Method and the Madness of Modern Psychoanalysis." Illustrated with actual case histories, recorded by Professor Whitlow from his pre-teaching years, which he spent as an analyst in the West Virginia coal fields, the thesis of the lecture was, to paraphrase Marlowe, that though there be methods in psychoanalysis, yet there is madness in it. A highly satirical lecturer, as is obvious from his thesis, Professor Whitlow contended, in a more serious vein, that his reasons for describing psychoanalysis as "madness" - a notion which did not fail to draw shocked gasps from his audience - was due to its disregard of the reality of the prime mover of the universe: God. We live in a society of fallen men, said Professor Whitlow, and let us not forget it. Some of us are predestined to the eternal damnation of neurosis; others of us are among the adjusted elect. The chaos characteristic of modern society can be directly traced to both the disregard of the theological nature of man's natural incapacities and to, of course, those incapacities themselves. It is not without point, Professor Whitlow cautiously suggested, that the Beat poets, a recent sociological phenomenon, should have attracted the attention they did. A suggested reference was

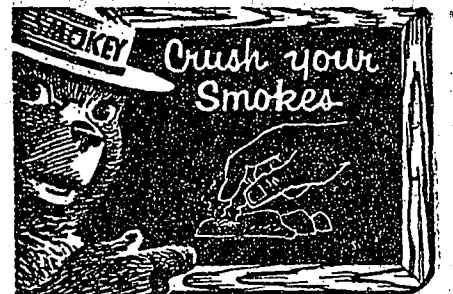
Law School Candidates New Tests Required

Princeton, N. J., April 14 — In the future, prospective law students will need to pay more attention to the development of their writing skill and their knowledge of this country's cultural background.

Beginning next November, the Law School Admission Test, now required by 86 of the nation's law schools, will include separate tests of writing ability and general background. This announcement was made today by the executive committee of the Law School Admission Test Policy Committee at the Conference of Western Law Schools, meeting at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

The 80-minute writing ability test is designed to measure the student's command of grammar and diction as well as his ability to recognize verbose or unclear writing. It will test his skill in organizing ideas and require him to demonstrate his competence by re-writing and editing prose passages. The main purpose of the test of general background is to measure the student's awareness of the intellectual and cultural context in which the law functions. The test is designed to indicate the candidate's understanding of important ideas, events and cultural developments of the past and present. It will include 90 questions — 30 in each of the three fields of humanities, science and social science.

In its present form the Law School Admission Test is administered four times a year in November, February, April, and August at test centers throughout the United States and abroad. Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, constructs, administers, and scores the examination for the Policy Committee of the Law School Admission Test.



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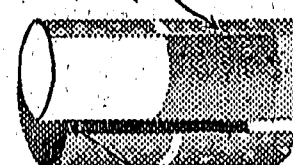
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