

## Colby College Symphony Gives Unusual Concert

### American Debut Of German Symphony

Colby will present its annual Spring Concert Sunday evening, April 30, in Runnals Union at 8:00 p.m.

The Colby Community Orchestra will make musical history this Sunday in its presentation of a German work, *Symphony in C Minor*, thought to have been destroyed by the 1936 Nazi bombing of Germany. The composition, written by Martin Kraus, a contemporary of Mozart, was conducted by Mr. William Feidler, now a visiting professor at Colby, while the latter was in his native Germany.

After Mr. Feidler was forced to leave his homeland because of the bombing, he tried to trace the little-known composition. Finally, last fall, he received one of the few remaining copies of the work from a German Publishing Company. The Symphony will be presented for the first time in America this Sunday, here on the Colby Campus, and will be directed by Mr. Feidler.

A second highlight of the concert will be Dr. Comparetti's direction of his own work, *Symphony on Folk Themes*. A student of Italian Folk Songs, Professor Comparetti took a sabbatical leave in 1954-1955 to accept a fellowship from the Ford Foundation for research in Italy. Using a wire recorder, he collected songs from some of the more remote regions of Central Italy, recording the voices of villagers singing in their own homes.

In the summer of 1949 he travelled and studied in Italy, concentrating this time on the life and works of Baldassare Galuppi, 18th century composer and organist at St. Marks Cathedral in Venice.

A vocal group will accompany the orchestra in Sunday's performance, consisting of Cynthia Dunn (Winchester, Mass.), Lynn Kimball (Pittsfield, Mass.), Louise Garay (Lynnbrook, N.Y.), Shannon McCune (Paris, France), and Tanya Comparetti (Waterville, Maine).

The work itself contains folk tunes of varying moods. In order of their presentation, the work highlights an intense dance song, a mountain song of longing, an agile and pert love song, an orchestral interlude in nimble folk-dance style, a quick and capricious song of humor, an orchestral interlude, a harvest song, a light waltz in folk style, and a coda in the style of the Italian bands.

Also presented will be Rossini's *Overture Italiani* in Algeria and Wagner's *Glocken Und Gralszene*.

## New Zealand, Colby Debate: Is Monroe Doctrine Justified?

### Debating Techniques Of Teams Differ

by JERRY ZIENTARA

Last week, on Thursday, April 20, the Colby Forensic Society presented an international debate with Colby defending and New Zealand opposing the proposition, Resolved: That the Monroe Doctrine cannot now be justified. Mr. Hector Charles MacNeill and Mr. Hugh Cassidy Larsen represented New Zealand while Fran Wallace and Frank Wiswall spoke for the Colby group.

Mr. MacNeill, the first affirmative speaker, opened the debate with a brief outline of the history of the Monroe Doctrine. It was a declaration made by President Monroe in 1823 to the effect that the



Left to right: Hector MacNeill and Hugh Larsen.

American continents should no longer be open to European colonization. It was a unilateral policy presented by the United States which governed action for the whole hemisphere. The Doctrine was invoked whenever this country found it convenient to do so, and was ignored the rest of the time. For instance, in 1824, the United States refused to aid Columbia who asked for help in ousting French colonials. In 1825, Brazil, and in 1838 Mexico also made appeals to the United States under this Doctrine which were ignored. As this country became gradually imperialistic, during the nineteenth century, a policy of paternalism was justified under the Doctrine. Its ultimate interpretation along such lines came in 1904 in the Roosevelt Corollary. The policy of the Big Stick under Roosevelt, which led to much ill feeling in the Americas, was repudiated in 1930 by the United States. By that time it had been acted upon by the other American republics so that it was no longer a unilateral policy but was a multilateral doctrine. The conclusions from this review of the Doctrine's history, Mr. MacNeill showed, were that it is meaningless due to the various interpretations put upon it by successive presidents, and that it is irrelevant since it has been replaced by multilateral agreements such as the Rio Pact, and the agreements made at Caracas and Panama.

Frank Wiswall countered the two main points of the opening speech by asserting that the Doctrine is still meaningful and needed. He made the point it has not really been replaced by the more recent agreements, but that these declarations are rather extensions of the basic principle of the Doctrine. These very treaties prove the need for some hemispheric answer to the problem of foreign imperialism. "To deny the Monroe Doctrine now," he stated, "would be the same as inviting Khrushchev and his red gang to waltz right into Cuba."

Mr. Larsen's speech was concerned with the image of America abroad, and the effect of the Monroe Doctrine on it. "The Big Stick is not forgotten. The countries of the south still look upon the United States as the Colossus of the North, the Big Brother." He made a strong point of the fact that this country, acting under the Doctrine, had given support to such dictators as Peron, Batista, Himenez, Sumata, and Trujillo. Such actions hardly represent the Americans as the freedom-loving people they are. While Kennedy has made changes in the Latin American policy, his improvements will be forgotten if the Monroe Doctrine, "tainted with imperialism, continues to contaminate the American image."

The last constructive speech was delivered by Frank Wallace of the

## Faculty Lectures Excel Regular Lecture Series

By J. WESLEY MILLER

From the undergraduate point of view, the Alumni Seminar which was held last weekend was a most interesting and valuable experiment. Planned around the theme "New Knowledge . . . Consequences and Possibilities," the Seminar included three lectures by Colby faculty members and a faculty seminar which considered some of the broader problem areas suggested in the lectures.

In his lecture on "Radio-Carbon Dating" Dr. Paul Machemer set the high tone which characterized the entire Seminar. Although some seemed to think that he ducked the Seminar theme by selecting so specific a topic to deal with, it would seem rather that Dr. Machemer dealt most skillfully with the theme on two different levels. In his review of the principles of nuclear physics he showed how the Newtonian world view has been extended. In his specific concern with radio-carbon dating he hinted at the potential breadth of inquiry which has been made possible by the "new knowledge."

Dr. Albert Mavrinac considered several of the significant social problems in our now intricate society as the consequences of technological advancement. He cited the need for the creation of international-level institutions, like those which we presently have on the national level, to foster international agreement and adjustment; the problem of introducing responsibility and efficiency into the governments of underdeveloped nations; the problem of defending our traditional freedom on every front without endangering individual freedom; and the problem of maintaining social form in our society while bringing about ordered social change that has regard for the individual. But it was in his solutions to these problems that Dr. Mavrinac showed what a truly remarkable scholar he is.

Participating in the panel discussion were President R. E. L.

Strider, Prof. D. Bancroft, Prof. R. Mark Benbow, Prof. K. Birge, and Prof. W. Breckenridge. Prof. William Miller spoke in an evening lecture on the Bixler Center's permanent collections and the Rockefeller Exhibition.

Educationally, the Alumni Seminar was meaningful. Otherwise it was enlightening - enlightening because it demonstrated so well what we have known all along and yet failed to think of at the appropriate time, namely, that we have, right here on the Colby faculty, those who are capable of writing papers to rival or surpass those of many of our Ingraham, Averill, and Gabrielson lecturers. For without a doubt, Dr. Machemer delivered the best general science lecture that we have heard since Dr. Peter Van der Camp was here last spring, and Dr. Mavrinac's perceptions surpassed by far most of those of the recent Gabrielson lecturers. One wonders why there is not a faculty lecture series.

There are a number of reasons why such a series would be a good idea. The lecture series have not been particularly remarkable this year; there have been too few lectures; some have been rather disappointing. Let us consider last semester's series. From my records, which may be off by one or two lectures, it seems that in seventeen weeks there were only a handful of lectures, namely, an inauguration, one Ingraham Lecture, a Lovejoy Convocation, three art lectures, a visiting poet, two recitals, two

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## ECLC Accuses HUAC of Being "Hate Group"

### Origin of Committee Attributed To Nazis

by PRISCILLA GWYN

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, (ECLC), a "non-partisan organization with the sole function of defending civil liberties," has this month published a booklet by David Wesley entitled "Hate Groups and the Un-American Activities Committee." In the pamphlet, Mr. Wesley charges the HUAC with being a hate group and an "inhabitant of the underworld." He further states that the HUAC "owes its existence entirely to these forces hate groups" and he attributes the early days of the Committee largely to the efforts of American pro-Nazis.

It is not my purpose to question the accuracy of the statements which Mr. Wesley makes. However, it seems to me that Mr. Wesley has overlooked some facts which we must bear in mind if we are to consider intelligently any organization as controversial as the HUAC. The most important point is that the American people have elected to Congress the men who form the HUAC. In electing members to the House or the Senate, we are placing a great deal of faith in the judgement of these men. We have had faith that their errors in judgement — which, being human, they make can be corrected.

Do the American people want the HUAC? It would seem so. During the Depression, many prominent writers sought to introduce Communism into the United States as a panacea for the problems of the country. A reaction against the idea of Communism is natural; witness the rise of Nazism in Germany to combat what seemed to be spreading Communism. Mr. Wesley

asserts that many members of the original HUAC were pro-Nazi and he may very well be correct. There is a very good reason for this pressure of pro-Nazi individuals; we must see that their swing to the extreme right was not without cause. I do not intend to imply that Nazism is any less repulsive than Communism, but I feel that allowances should be made for human nature.

Furthermore, there seems to me to be a basic inconsistency in Mr. Wesley's pamphlet. He defines a "hate group" as a group which "conducts political warfare . . . They do not promote their own point of view so much as they seek to destroy other views . . . They are exclusively anti . . ." His definition is, I think, a good one, and it is certainly workable within the context of his pamphlet. Yet Mr. Wesley consistently applies such adjectives as "anti-radical," "anti-leadership," whether government, church, or party; anti-liberal and anti-libertarian; anti-labor; anti-intellectual; anti-Negro; anti-alien; anti-Semitic; and anti-democracy itself to the Un-American Activities Committee, and in addition,

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# Tau Delta Phi Discusses National

ED NOTE: The following article is a letter written by Tau Delta Phi to be distributed to its alumni. A copy was given to the ECHO with the suggestion that it be reprinted because of its general interest.

Dear Frater:

At a meeting of Tau Alpha chapter of Tau Delta Phi on October 26, 1960, it became quite evident that a reevaluation of our relationship with our national was in order. Following two months of intensive investigation and discussion and two years of active thought, Tau Alpha voted to sever its relations with its national by an overwhelming vote. I am writing in behalf of the members of this chapter to explain the reason for this change of attitude.

The unique physical conditions of fraternity life at Colby are such that each fraternity is not a self-sufficient organization. All of Colby's fraternities and dormitories are on campus and within close proximity of one another. The school provides room and board for the students. It also provides the repair, maintenance, and heating of fraternity physical plants. When we have any social or financial problems, we look to the school and not to a distant national fraternity for aid in solving them. Our problems become less individual and our orientation more communal. Our major problem, then, becomes one of the how best to fulfill our function as an integral member of the Colby social and intellectual community. To sum up, we now more than ever, turn to the college, to its problems and its social organization, rather than to our special national tie.

The question then becomes, why a national affiliation? The answer is simple: a national affiliation means so little in a positive way that its existence makes little or no difference to us, except as to make itself felt in a negative way. A tangible negative effect of the national concerns our financial relationship. Each member of national pays \$115.00 over a four year period. For this money each member receives a pin and various other paraphernalia that we do not consider of great value. We do not feel that the three Greek letters Tau, Delta, and Phi are a benefit worth such a sum of money. Much of this money is used to support other chapters. As the national chapter stands behind certain local chapters, we feel that our college stands behind us as long as we fulfill our responsibilities to ourselves and to Colby. In short, we do not really need the national financially, especially when we consider the minimal benefits we derive from that organization.

The chapter would feel much better about spending its money if we felt the national were making maximum use of it. If the national made grants to colleges for research projects or gave scholarships to

needy students we would feel that the money was well spent. If we are allowed to sever relations with national, we could use part of the seventy dollar initiation fee to establish a scholarship fund at Colby for deserving students. If dues were lower, more students would be able to afford and partake in the fraternity experience at Colby. We, as a chapter, have never been given any real opportunity to help decide what we shall pay to national as dues and pledge fees. Last year an insurance policy was clumsily and arbitrarily thrust upon us without any real consideration of our objections. This is just another example of how the interests of the national and local are at odds with each other.

Another negative effect of the national is the fact that it has lost contact with the change in values, feelings, and attitudes prevalent in most of the colleges across the country. In the past the concept of a secret national body, united by the mystical bond of three Greek letters, filled the college freshman with awe and led him down the path of blind unreflective allegiance to a national fraternity. However, today most freshman realize that their rich experience as a college student are derived from the local chapter and not from any mystical ties with a national organization. The growing pressures of an unsteady world have caused a change in today's college student which manifests itself in an increasingly reflective, serious, intellectually-oriented freshman. Many of us feel that the national fraternity is oblivious to this fact and that they talk to us of outmoded ideas.

To sum up, we feel that fraternities are a purely local affair here at Colby, and that their only real obligation is to the college. National fraternities must readjust to their obviously peripheral role in college life. We feel that students will see what is of real value in a fraternity and will not be induced to join one because of a name.

Fraternally yours,  
David Ziskend, President

## The Colby Echo

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## Letters To Editor

To the Editor:

After reading Professor Bridgman's informative article of last week's Echo, I find that I couldn't agree with him more. It is a downright shame and a blot on our country's record that we have to indulge in such measures. I mean it's deplorable that we try to check into the background of our government officials with "infantile" questions about their "character" and their "loyalty to the United States." After all, character and loyalty are such trivial points to consider.

I think it would be a wonderful thing if Professor Bridgman started some kind of petition requesting that the Government desist in this form of "ignorance, chauvinism, unfairness, even near unconstitutionality." I would be more than anxious to sign because deep down where it counts, I like communists and fascists. I think that they deserve a fair break, don't you?

Yours truly,  
Signed: Robert Sternberg, '64

Dear Students, Professors, and Citizens:

We ask your help. Austin, Texas is ready for further integration of public facilities and business establishments. Many restaurants are open to Negroes, as are predominantly white churches and civic organizations. The University of Texas has been integrated since 1956, with no racial violence whatsoever. But our theaters refuse to open their doors to Negroes. The theater managers refer us to Mr. Leonard Goldenson, President of ABC Paramount, 7 West 66th Street, New York 23, N.Y., in whose hands the decision rests. For more than two years Mr. Goldenson has refused the persistent requests of hundreds of Austin residents.

Since last November as many as 600 students and citizens in a single day have stood in protest lines in front of the theaters three times a week. We are using every peaceful, lawful means of protest available to us. Can you help us?

Inform Mr. Goldenson of ABC Paramount at the above address of your decision to patronize only theaters which belong to integrated chains. Send a dollar, or as much as you can afford, to help buy a full page advertisement in the New York Times, protesting, Mr. Goldenson's segregation policy, and to aid us in bringing integration to Austin, and to Texas.

Sincerely yours,  
Chandler Davidson  
President, S.D.A.

Dear Editor:

Today's youth have never known failure or depression, hardship or privation. We have been nurtured in an age of increasing prosperity and leisure, a situation created not by us but by the hard work of the generations before us. This seemingly infinite wealth has produced in us spiritual poverty. It is an unfortunate truism that only through suffering does man gain worthwhile values, estimable goals, compassion and understanding. We have never known suffering, and so we have never conceived of these values. Our only values are the traditions inherited from worthier ages, but traditions warped by our lack of understanding and experience. What were means to our fathers have become ends to us; what were methods in former cultures have become morality in ours. Thus to the youth of today's society, competition and triumph are not means to the betterment of mankind but for the individual.

Of late, Colby has demonstrated many distressing examples of this undermining attitude: from the lack of support of losing teams ("It's not how you play the game that counts, but whether you win or lose.") to the social pressure

## STUDENT GOVERNMENT REPORTS

April 24, 1961

The regular weekly meeting of Student Government was called to order at 7:00 p.m. by President Frank Wiswall. The Senior Class, Louise Coburn, Men's Judiciary, Interfraternity Council, Echo, Independent Men and Social Chairman were absent. The secretary's report was accepted with one addition: The Bixler Society's Constitution was passed at the April 17 meeting. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$239. and a sinking fund balance.

### Old Business

1. The representative from the proposed Young Conservative Club was not present. Acting on the club's acceptance was consequently postponed.
2. Partial returns of the Honor System questionnaires have been received. They will be distributed to the fraternities this week. Frank expressed the hope that these would be answered and returned immediately so that Stu G may judge the true climate of opinion on this subject.
3. The Student Handbook project was reviewed. It was announced that the Deans and Stu G officers will compile the contents. The suggestion was made that sports schedules be included in the book. It was moved and passed to have the Handbook expense met by funds of the Student Activity Fund with the supplement of Gray Book account.

### New Business

1. The election date of class officers was announced as May 3, Wednesday. Petitions may be picked up at the Dean's office and must be returned by May 1, Monday. Candidates will be announced at the next Stu G meeting. Voting will take place out-

that infrequently but notoriously causes some of our students to cheat on exams (and has recently resulted in probation for several students.) I have recently been involved in an incident which, though seemingly unimportant emphasizes and explains my point.

Last Sunday six Colby students went to Boston at the invitation of MIT to get in some practice races for important forthcoming meets. Storm warnings indicated a dangerously windy and puffy day; Mother Nature was sharpening her already unsheathed claws. The skipper in question was accompanied by a very inexperienced crew, and he appropriately took safety precautions. When a particularly severe puff struck them, he eased off the sail to ride it out; he handled everything himself, for he knew he could not depend on his crew. However, when he realized he was being quickly overtaken, something clicked in his culturally indoctrinated brain; he threw all precautions to the wind, and dangerously hardened up with the result that when the next bad puff hit, his already frightened crew panicked, refused to let off the sail, and they were thrown into the icy Charles River. Not only did this result in embarrassment for Colby, and a great deal of trouble for our host, but this skipper seriously endangered the very precious lives of two people. Had this been a mere error in judgment I could excuse it. But to the contrary, with the needle of competition, and the pressure that he must win at any cost, this skipper lost the desire to race skillfully, but instead he raced foolishly. It could have ended in tragedy.

Something must be done about this terrible confusion of values, and something can be. Each of us as a college student, is in an excellent position to do this for himself, to look into his own mind to realize that the gods of competition and individual gain are false and unproductive ones, and to reaffirm a

side the Spa and voting booths will be constructed.

2. Pres. Wiswall entered Freshman Orientation for discussion. He expressed a desire to make the program for the next year more effective and informative. This could best be achieved by a more central control under Stu G. This would consist of sale of Beanies, officers on the Kangaroo Court, administration of I.D. card photo taking, publishing of rules, regulations and schedule for the week in the Handbook and required learning of Colby history. A report on more definite plans will follow.

The suggestion was made that upperclassmen wear small name tags to aid in general acquaintance. This is being investigated.

3. A brief discussion of organizing school spirit and cheerleading to a more effective unit was held. Several points were mentioned including a more active Club participation, student hand megaphones, an organized cheering section, and the value of male cheerleaders. Further review of the subject will continue under the direction of Ron Ryan. Any suggestions are welcome.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 8:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
Nancy Kudriavetz  
Secretary

## Coming Lecturers

The annual Phi Beta Kappa banquet and lecture will take place this year on Monday, May 1, at 6:00 p.m. The speaker will be Edwin Prince Booth, Professor of Historical Theology at Boston University. Professor Booth is Minister-Emeritus of the Community Church of Islington, Massachusetts, and is a member of numerous Theological Societies and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. An eminent scholar, he has studied in Germany, Holland, France, and England, as well as in the United States, and has earned six degrees. Dr. Booth will speak on "Biography and Truth."

Those invited to the banquet and lecture include the seven seniors recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa, those of the faculty who are members of this honorary scholastic fraternity, and underclass students whose academic averages lead Colby's chapter members to view them as possible future Phi Betes.

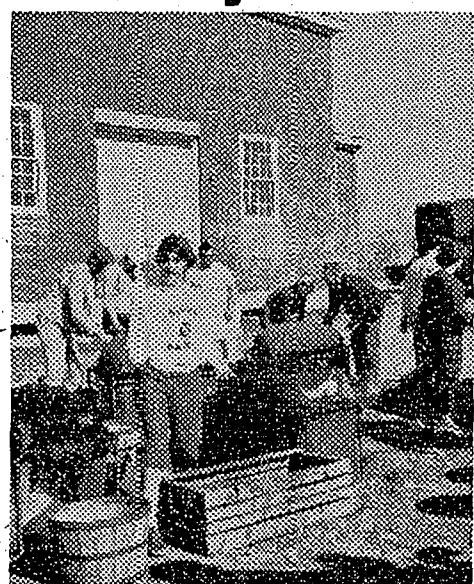
Geophysicist H. LeRoy Scharon will present a lecture entitled "Paleomagnetism: Changing Position of the Earth's Magnetic Poles" on Thursday, May 4, at 4 p.m. in Given Auditorium. Dr. Scharon's 3-day visit to Colby is being sponsored by the Visiting Geological Scientist Program of the American Geological Institute.

Professor at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri and consulting geophysicist for the National Lead Co., Dr. Scharon is the author of some fifteen technical papers dealing with applied geophysics in mining and engineering. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Johns Hopkins University.

belief in those values which collaborate in spiritually bettering himself and his society.

Respectfully submitted,  
Sue Freeman.  
(See story on sports page Ed.)

## Sigma Kappa Annual Lobster Bake May 6th



*Mmmmm Good!*

Don't forget the Annual Sigma Kappa Lobster Bake on May 6 at 5:30 behind Runnel's Union. The tickets are \$2.50 per person. Proceeds go towards the Phyllis Fraser Scholarship Fund. Tickets must be bought in advance — May 5 is the final date. They can be bought from individual Sigma Kappa members or outside the Spa from May 3-5. The food will be: fresh lobster, steamed clams, hot dogs, sausage, eggs, onions, hot rolls and butter, pie and ice cream, coffee! Contribute to a worthy cause and enjoy lobster in the true Maine fashion!

## P & W Prepares 'Man & Superman'

During the past weeks, Powder and Wig has been steadily polishing George Bernard Shaw's sophisticated comedy, "Man and Superman," to be presented May 5 and 6 at 8:00 p.m. in the Waterville Opera House.

The play's setting and appointments will generally be in keeping with the high style that is an integral part of Shavian comedy. The first act takes place in the interior of the library of an old English liberal of good family. The performance moves in the second act to the drive of a magnificent country estate at Richmond where a brilliant reconstruction of an early twentieth century automobile will occupy the focal point. The car, a symbol of the idle rich, takes the party to the romantic, brilliantly imposing hills of Granada. The final scene takes place in a terraced garden.

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# The Image of Africa: The Political Struggle

by ERIC H. LEVI

Most people appear to me to be confused about African politics. The major difficulty we have in Africa is choosing our leaders from a small group of educated people. The leaders required are those who would lead Africa in a national spirit, those who would stand firm on the policy of liberating the whole of Africa from colonialism and imperialism without unnecessarily yielding to the cunning politicians of the colonizing powers. This is the major problem we face, as usually the colonizing powers manage to get some Africans who can be made puppet leaders for the benefit of the powers concerned. This interference usually causes trouble in the states concerned, leading to violence. Although America is not a colonizing power, it works in the same way as these powers in trying to fight communism. This was the case in the Congo during the American Republican administration. This administration supported Kasavubu, only because he is pro-west and against Lumumba, who was a neutralist with Eastern help. Although Kasavubu had only small support within the country, the West thought that supporting him was the only way to fight communism in the Congo as America regarded Lumumba to be a Communist because he received help from the East.

According to prevailing ideas in the Western powers, if someone from an underdeveloped country has been educated in the East or if he has visited the Eastern countries, then he is said to be a communist. So, to the Western powers, Jomo Kenyatta, the African Nationalist leader who has been exiled by the Kenya government for about seven years, is a communist because he stayed in Soviet Union for some time. So, too, Gizenga, the political leader of the Stanleyville regime in the Congo. What has the West done since Gizenga challenged it by asking the West to send people to see with their own eyes whether there

is communism in Stanleyville?

If the African states are going to turn communist, it would most likely be due to mistakes of the West, since the Western powers have been unwisely supporting themselves when they are in trouble. For example, Algerian revolutionists could not get any help from the West because they are fighting a Western power. So the revolutionists threatened to get help from the East. Therefore, if a Western colonial power is in trouble with its colonies, this could lead to great communist influence in the colonies concerned. I was pleased when, for the first time in a long time, America sided with the Soviet Union and the Afro-Asian block in the United Nations on the steps to be taken in Angola, although Angola is a Portuguese colony and Portugal is a N.A.T.O. country.

Most of the trouble makers in the Congo were illiterate Africans who had not been prepared by Belgium for independence. Lumumba, the late and legitimate Prime Minister of the Congo, was in a very bad position, trying to keep peace in his country. Finding that he needed outside help for maintaining peace, he asked for help from the United Nations. Thus, U.N. troops went to the Congo after being requested by the only legitimate government in the Congo, that of Lumumba.

But the U.N. could not do much to Lumumba's satisfaction, so Lumumba's government asked for help from Russia, knowing full well that if the U.N. could not help the legitimate government then no western government could or would. The U.N. could not do much in the Congo; I do not blame it for its failure, as it had been under great pressure from America on one side and Russia on the other side.

Africans are aware of some of the West's bad points, such as colonialism and imperialism; and those of the East, like Communism. Therefore, Africans are trying to keep Africa as neutral as possible, by trying to keep all of the big powers out of Africa. But as most of the newly independent African states need economic aid, they ask and accept aid from any part of the world, so long as no strings are attached; and American help is accepted just as is Russian help.

It can be seen that I have left out one of the most important problems, that of racial, or color, discrimination - in Africa as well as in America. This is because most people know too well what Africans and American Negroes are fighting for, as very many people have made this problem clear. This problem can only be solved by equality which is lacking in Africa as well as in America.

## Scientist Supports World Cooperation

by BOB CRESPI

The film of the Edward R. Murrow interview of J. Robert Oppenheimer was shown after the campus movie on April 15 and 16 through the combined efforts of Prof. David Bridgman and the student Government.

I am referring to See It Now's film of Edward R. Murrow's interview with the controversial yet fascinating figure of J. Robert Oppenheimer. For many of us, Oppenheimer is either a familiar name which we have heard somewhere before, or else a scientific genius who was booted out of the Atomic Energy Commission. Yet, a clear picture of Oppenheimer, the man, was somewhat apparent in this 40 minute interview. His cool responses to many of Murrow's leading questions revealed a man dedicated to science and truth, while expressing his great fondness for not only his closer associates, but also for the people of all the world. His "international" collaboration with top scientists was responsible in part for his being declared a "security risk." Yet Oppenheimer still maintained (the interview was held late in 1954) that cooperation among world scientists may make possible more efficient scientific progress. He bitterly attacked the McCarran Act as "a grotesque way to battle espionage." He goes on to illustrate that even Einstein used international sources. All this brings to mind an interesting problem: is a scientist a nationalist first and a scientist second, or, as people have claimed in defense of Oppenheimer, a scientist first? Should science be curtailed by national power? If so, how? Oppenheimer is not against applied science with respect to government. However, he claims that it would be "bad for all scientists to work for the government." Even today, some scientists are reluctant to work for the government.

Murrow also pressed Oppenheimer concerning the familiar, "Has humanity inadvertently made possible its own destruction?" Oppenheimer responds negatively and claims that man has made this possible ever since he learned to fight to protect himself. He claims that fall-out due to bomb testing is negligible, and that we should, in fact, "worry more about war than peace."

Not only did Oppenheimer reveal an immense storage of knowledge (he proceeded on a discourse concerning the mathematical properties of world outside of time and space), but he also portrayed a friendly, warm, sincere, and devoted personality.

Whether or not he was a "security risk" is not answerable by this film. However, the film was a very delicate presentation of one of the most brilliant scientists in the world. The overall impression of the man is one of sincere respect and admiration; respect for his scientific attainment and personal traits, and admiration for a man who continues to pursue truth in a country where many have doubted his integrity.

### THE BIXLER SERVICE SOCIETY

The Bixler Service Society has been formed in order to welcome any and all persons visiting Colby College. Membership in this society provides and opportunity for students to take an active part in the college community.

Any students who may be interested in joining will certainly find it worthwhile. Come to our first meeting, soon to be announced. Look for the signs!

### SOPHOMORES

Information about the CLASS PICNIC at the Class meeting - Tuesday, May 2, at 7:00 PM - Averill Auditorium.

### VARIETY SHOW

The Campus Chest Variety Show needs local talent and behind-the-scenes help. If interested, see Gretchen Miller by Sunday, April 29.

Any student interested in enrolling in the exchange program with Fisk University should contact either the Dean of Men or the Dean of Women by May 15.

There will be a polio immunization clinic on May 10 in the Colby College Infirmary. Parental permission is required for all persons under 21 wishing to receive shots. All shots — 1st, 2nd, and 3rd — will be given.

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## TRACK TEAM BREAKS FIVE YEAR FAMINE

The Colby varsity track team, coached by John Simpson, won their first track meet in five years last Saturday by downing Brandeis, 74-59 in a dual meet at Waltham, Mass. The last Colby victory in varsity track came over Norwich in 1956. The win was the first for Coach Simpson who came to Colby three years ago to rebuild what had become virtually a forgotten sport on Mayflower Hill.

Sophomore Dan Politica, with schmidt B, 3 Gula C. T-21.9. Two mile won by Schubert B, 2 Emmet C, 3 Pettie C. T-10.19.5. 200 LH won by Bolin C, 2 Swormstedt C, 3 Duhig C. T-25 sec. Hammer won by Adams C, 2 Ferguson C, 3 Politica C. Dis. 117 ft. Broad Jump won by Goldschmidt B, 2 Beaumont C, 3 Landberg B. Dis. 20 ft. 5 in. Shot put won by Politica C, 2 Cohen B, 3 Springer B. Dis. 43 ft. 8 1/2 in. Pole vault won by Bryan C, 2 Buyniski C, 3 Yosowitz B. Hgt. 10 ft. High jump won by Springer B, 2 tie Savastano C and Landberg B. Hgt. 5 ft. 10 in. Discus won by Politica C, 2 Cohen B, 3 Taylor B. Dis. 134 ft. 1 in. Javelin won by Bee C, 2 Swormstedt C, 3 Taylor B. Dis. 185 ft.

Mile won by Jeans C, 2 Shubert B, 3 Pettie C. T-4:28.1. 440 won by Gafonguay B, 2 Goldschmidt B, Perry C. —50 sec. 100 won by Doring B, 2 White C, 3 Kauffman B. T-18.1 sec. 880 won by Gafonguay B, 2 Jeans C, 3 Perry C. T-2:00.1. 220 won by Doring B, Gold-

## Tennis Trip Ends With Win

Coach Mike Loebs and his varsity tennis team returned from their Hub city trip carting a record of one victory and two defeats. The varsity netmen tallied their first victory of the season last Saturday by overpowering Babson Institute 8-1.

This decision came on the heels of losses to Tufts by a score of 7-2, and to M.I.T., 6-3, on the two preceding days.

Bill Hood playing in the number 1 singles position displayed very fine tennis in compiling the best individual record for the trip. Bill earned singles victories over Tufts and Babson and teamed with Hank Wingate to sweep all three contests in the number 1 doubles spot.

Colby vs Tufts at Medford April 20:

Hood def. Schriebe 6-3, 5-7, 8-6; MacNeill (T) def. Wingate 7-5, 4-6, 6-2; Scheif (T) def. Keddy 7-5, 6-2; Feinberg (T) def. Snow 6-2, 8-6; Fine (T) def. 8-6, 2-6, 6-3; Regan (T) def. Woocher 6-0, 6-3.

Hood-Wingate (C) def. MacNeill-Regan 3-6, 9-7, 6-1; Scheif-Feinberg def. Snow-French 6-4, 6-4; Fine-Quint (T) def. Keddy-Woocher 6-4, 6-4.

Colby vs. M.I.T. at Cambridge

Aasnaes (MIT) def. Hood 6-4, 6-0; Palik (MIT) def. Wingate 6-4, 6-0; Charney (MIT) def. Snow 6-0, 6-1; Adams (MIT) def. French 6-1, 6-3; Cucklanz (MIT) def. Keddy 6-2, 6-2; Rozenweig (MIT) def. Woocher 6-2, 6-3.

Hood-Wingate (C) def. Charney-Cucklanz 9-7, 10-8; Snow-French (C) def. Chatur-Lind 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; Keddy-Woocher (C) def. Rosensweig-Nelson 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Colby vs. Babson Institute at Wellesley

Hood (C) def. Goldsmith 6-2, 6-3; Wingate (C) def. Datzell 5-7, 6-4, 6-2; Keddy (C) def. Sher 6-3, 6-4; French (C) def. Patterson 6-6, 6-0, 6-4; Woocher (C) def. Nickerson 6-2, 6-0; Rogers (C) def. Riemer 6-4, 6-4.

Hood-Wingate (C) def. Datzell-Sher 6-3, 6-4; Goldsmith-Patterson (B) def. French-Rodgers 6-4, 10-8; Woocher-Keddy (C) def. Riemer-Nickerson 6-4, 6-2.

### GOLF PRIVILEGE

Colby students now play golf at the Waterville Country Club for a \$2.00 greens fee. This special privilege does not apply Sundays or holidays. Students wishing to take advantage of this must show their I.D. cards to the Golf Pro when requesting the special greens fee.

## Baseball Team Sputters On 4 Game Road Trip

BASEBALL - TERRY CORDNER

Colby opened the regular baseball season this past week with a roadtrip which included single games with Williams and Trinity and a doubleheader with Springfield.

The Mules opened the season on a happy note as Jim Bridgeman shut out Williams 2-0 on just two hits. Colby's first tally came in the fourth inning on doubles by Charlie Carey and Bill Waldeyer. The other run came in the ninth as Dick Bonalewicz singled home Carey. Waldeyer and Bonalewicz accounted for four of Colby's six hits while Carey and Dean Shea had the other two.

On Friday the Mules traveled to Hartford, Connecticut to take on Trinity College. Bill Marks started for Colby and gave up two runs on four hits over six innings, but the Bantams emerged on top, 2-1. Jay French hurled the last two innings in relief for Colby. Bill Waldeyer who had two of Colby's five hits singled home Dave Seddon in the fourth inning to account for the lone run of the day for the Mules. Seddon, Carey, and Ron Turecki had the other Colby hits. Trinity's runs came as a result of a bases loaded walk in the first inning and a fielder's choice ground ball in the sixth.

On Saturday Colby dropped both

Carey and Cy Theobald with two singles apiece, had all the Mule hits in the second game as Springfield pitchers continued to suppress the Colby batsmen. Tink Wagner went six innings for Colby, giving up three runs on five hits in the losing effort. Jay French shut out the Indians for the last two innings in relief.

Going into the Bowdoin game last Tuesday Colby had a record of 1-3. The next contest for Coach Winkin's nine will be a home game with Bates on Friday, April 28.

## Golf Team Posts One Win On Boston Trip

Colby's golf team posted a one and two record on their annual spring Boston trip. The Mules opened their schedule by downing B.U. 5-2 in gusty winds at the Norfolk Country Club. This opening victory was followed by successive losses to Williams, 6-1, and MIT, 5-1, on the rain-soaked Taconic Country Club course.

Ralph Noel, playing in the No. 2 spot, was a stand-out for Coach Clifford's Linkers. Ralph shot two winning 70's in the Williams and

MIT matches, and won by default against B.U.

Colby vs. B.U.

Baker B.U. def. Ryan 3&2  
Noel C def. Brown default  
Kinne C def. Moore 3&2  
Richardson C def. Grady 3&2  
Marshall C def. Sheehan 7&6  
Curtain BU def. Mayer 3&2  
Lapides C def. Ferman 1 up 19 holes

## WAA Officers



Left to right: Merrie Clause Publicity; Edie Sewall, Vice-President; Jo Littlefield, President; Pooch Puglia, Secretary-Treasurer.

## Sailors Travel To Gain Practice

Almost every weekend Colby's dauntless sailing team can be found either practicing or racing on one of the many harbors between Boston and Orono. Last weekend, six enthusiastic sailors spent eight hours to travel to MIT and back so that they might be able to practice for five hours.

It was an exciting day, very windy, and although Dusty Rhodes and his crew took a dip in the Charles River, the team feels extremely hopeful about winning next week's meet at Tufts. Tony Doodchild will be the starting skipper. If their enthusiasm is rewarded next week by winning the New England Associate Member Championship, they will race against Toronto, WPI, Amherst, MIT, North Eastern, Harvard, BC, Middlebury, and other qualifying colleges in the Friis Trophy.

### P & W PREPARES

Continued from Page Three that borders the edge of a bluff looking across a deep valley to the breathtaking Alhambra.

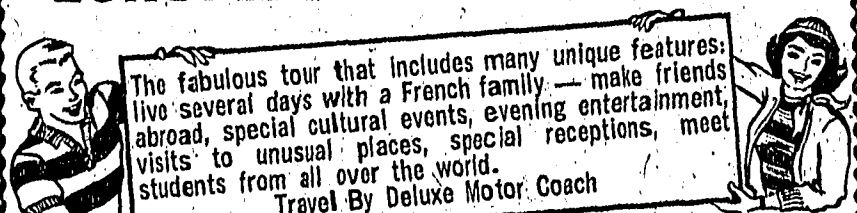
From the Prince Albert coats, wescoats, and ascot ties to genuine feather bows, the play will be authentically costumed to reflect the elegance of the characters and the artifice of the play.

Tickets for the production will be on sale in the Spa during the week before the performance, at \$1.00 for subscription holders, \$1.50 for non-subscribers.

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# Woodworth Choir Present Madrigals

by SALLY MORSE

Colby was honored to have as speaker at the Averill lecture on Friday evening, G. Wallace Woodworth, a Harvard professor since 1920. He spoke with humor and vitality on "Madrigals, Chansons, and Lieds," some of which were sung by the Colby Concert Choir. Dr. Woodworth and the choir as well as most of the campus had spring fever on Friday afternoon, and during rehearsal, they gave a preview of the evening's program by singing several madrigals on the chapel steps!

The Madrigals sung by the Concert Choir included a serenade, "Matona Mia Cara" by Orlandus Lassus, "The Echo Song", "Mother, I will Have a Husband", and "The Silver Swan". Dr. Strider enchanted the audience as he sang two beautiful airs. The Italian madrigals, said Dr. Woodworth, have four main characteristics. They are symphonic, sober, gaily rhythmic and chromatic. Their most important theme is love and they stand out in their dissonance and method of phrasing words.

In France, the madrigals became known as the chanson. The choir sang "Reveyez-venir de Printemps". In the middle of the seventeenth century, the madrigals in England and Italy came to an end and the Lied or Madrigal began to achieve popularity in Germany. Mrs. Freida Gray-Masse sang "Standchen", a lied accompanied by female voices. "Nachtwache", the next number was representative of the polyphonic lied and durability of the music. The program ended with three world famous chansons, one fair and gracious, one a Spanish love song and the third a story of winter, the evil villain.

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## NEW ZEALAND

Continued from Page One

Colby team. He remarked that the history of the Doctrine as presented by MacNeill had emphasized the imperialistic policies of the nineteenth century and that such policies are now changed. Wallace concentrated his argument on the fact that the Monroe Doctrine is now a multilateral agreement, in which all of the American republics participate.

The rebuttal followed the general lines of the constructive speeches. There was no decision made in favor of either team; indeed a decision would have been difficult, not because both teams presented irrefutable cases, but because the styles of debating were in direct contrast.

At an informal meeting held after the debate, several Colby students questioned the New Zealanders about their style. Their interest in debating, Larsen mentioned, derived from an enjoyment of speaking rather than a concern with any particular problem. There are many differences between the American debating style and that used by the New Zealanders. For instance, there is the question of the topic. The speakers from "down under" select topics which they think might be interesting to debate once or twice. These are not usually issues of the moment, but are rather less crucial than those used by American speakers. Whereas an American might be interested in debating issues such as the farm problem or foreign aid policies, others, such as

Larsen and MacNeill, prefer to sink their teeth into less momentous questions such as the abolition of the Olympic games. Not only is the subject for debate different in nature, but it also is used for a much shorter length of time. Americans tend to work on one resolution for a whole year. This sort of situation leads to super-organized and rather technical debates, to say nothing of boredom.

Although the topic plays a widely differing role in the two styles, it is not the most important difference. The most important one is the audience, or lack thereof. The New Zealanders always debate before an audience; Americans hardly ever do. The result of an audience is that the debate must be slanted toward those listening. The goal is to win the audience by humor, sarcasm, eloquence, and logic. The American appeals only to logic and reason. Several points are made, supported, proved, in an American debate. The team with the best argument is the one that wins. Ideas matter most in an American debate; speaking ability counts most in any other type. The result of this and all other differences is that American debating usually (although not always) tends to be logical, factual, and dull; the British style, used by the New Zealanders, usually produces a less serious, but more lively debate.

The capacity audience at the debate on the Monroe Doctrine certainly was presented a superb example of the difference in the two man-

ners of speaking which were both enlightening and enjoyable. More debates of this type are planned for the future, and if one may judge by this first one, they will be very well received.

## H.U.A.C.

Continued from Page One

he applies most of these adjectives, frequently qualified by the adjective "rabid", to many of the men on the HUAC. Is he not guilty of the same sort of action with which he charges the HUAC?

Wesley opens his booklet with the examples of a brilliant student and of a professor who were charged by a newspaper with being pro-Communist, both of whom were shot by a religious fanatic. I am not entirely certain that I would agree with the conclusion which Wesley would wish us to draw - that the assassin was a member of a "hate group". Religious fanaticism is in many respects a law unto itself, and I think it is both unfair and inaccurate to link it with the "hate groups" which Wesley is discussing.

Many of the points which Mr. Wesley makes are true. He mentions, for example, the pressure put upon education today to rid its ranks of communist teachers and subversive textbooks. Education should be free, and it is quite true that the battle has been carried to extremes and that a large number of teachers have been damaged because they were suspected, without proof, of being pro-Communist. Mr. Wesley, however, devotes only four short paragraphs to the education issue. If he were to write more about the broad and general fields, like education and religion, which have been damaged by the HUAC, his booklet would be more worthwhile. Instead, he concentrates mainly on individuals, labeling them with any name which will arouse an emotional reaction. In short, he plays upon emotion rather than upon cold reason, and his pamphlet suffers because of it.

It is, I think, fairly obvious that the House Un-American Activities Committee has been indiscriminate in its charges of Communism. Many people whose ties with Communism have been shaky and dubious have had their lives ruined as a result of

Continued on Page Six

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## FACULTY LECTURES

Continued from Page One

Averill Lectures, and the usual Freshmen social-life lectures. In addition to this the Young Democrats and Young Republicans each sponsored one lecture, Colby faculty members participated in a seminar (for freshmen), and also presented one art lecture, two lectures for the Colby Library Associates, several fraternity and sorority culture talks, and recitals of the modern dance and the violin. Moreover, the first lecture fell in the fifth week after the opening of the college (N.B.; the major incidents of campus unrest, including the October fifth incident, fell in the first FOUR weeks). Now, of course, there were a number of discussions, most notable of which were those of the Roger Williams Fellowship, to which some faculty members more than generously contributed their time to deliver short talks.

Although the number of lectures has increased this semester, it hardly can be said, as a general rule, that they are crowding the academic calendar. However, many of the student-run organizations seem to be running out of steam because the number and quality of independently sponsored discussions has declined. The good old Friday afternoon poetry reading fizzled out before they even got started.

Then there are the disappointing lectures. One has the feeling that some lecturers aim their papers at the expected intellectual level of their audiences. Their concern is not with the academic integrity or rigor of their position, but rather with selling the position to their audience. The prize goes to some guy with a long title who came to talk

on "Physicists, Isotopes and the Earth." But Perrin Stryker, Kirtley Mather, and Mark Starr left much to be desired.

With our large faculty, it should be possible to have weekly formal dissertations by faculty members and even occasional seminars. This would increase the number of lectures. It would improve the quality of lectures inasmuch as Colby faculty members are naturally more sensitive to the scope of the undergraduate social pressure for a bad lecture. It would provide a great variety of lectures on all sorts of different subjects without taxing any one faculty member unduly. To a certain extent it would provide departments with the opportunity to interest freshmen in the sort of thinking characteristic of their particular discipline. Because of their formality these lectures would be more penetrating and sophisticated than the popular "discussions" with faculty members. Large audiences would be assured - no student would miss the b.s. points for voluntarily smiling through his professor's lecture. Finally, the variety of ideas arising from the exploitation of the more creative capacity of the faculty in this way could very well bring about an enlightenment that would, to some extent, relieve the apathy.

In conclusion, then, we have pointed at the weaknesses of the Colby lecture series - we would not deny that most are very good lectures; we would only suggest that, because there are so few lectures, those which are no good stand out because we have a couple of weeks

to think about them. We have further submitted that a certain amount of undergraduate apathy is related to a lack of stimulating happenings and that a revitalization of the college's lecture series would contribute to the alleviation of this problem. We have presented a challenging but realizable solution to these problems, namely the institution of a series of faculty lectures and seminars, which, for a variety of reasons, should provide most adequately for the solution of the immediate lecture series problem, and, with optimism, might offer a partial solution to the broader problem of apathy in general. This is the sort of project that could command the enthusiasm of everyone. Let's try it.

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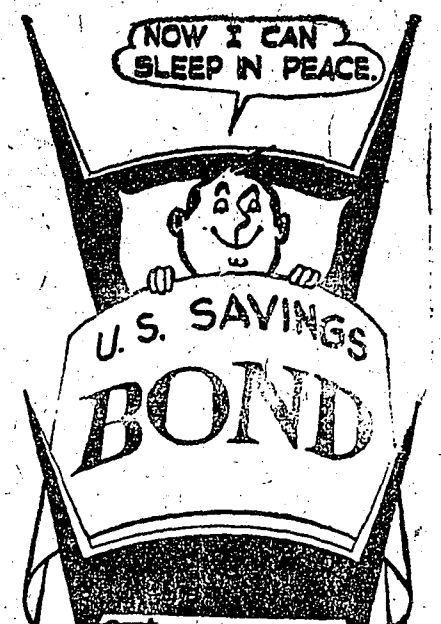
## H.U.A.C.

Continued from Page Five

being charged with Communism, when all the alliance that can be seen is based on circumstantial evidence. There are other organizations which are perfectly capable of dealing with Communism, if need be, and which would not reflect so unfavorably upon the government and do so much damage to the lives of individuals. Mr. Wesley has a perfect right to attack the HUAC, but I think his methods of so doing are questionable. He seems to be using the same approach which they use, the difference being that he approaches the problem from the opposite direction.

I do not intend to minimize or underestimate the threat which Communism poses to the free world; the threat is only too apparent today. However, I feel that a more rational approach to the problem is the answer, for we will get nowhere by simply yelling "Red" or "Nazi". We need to have more

courage and more faith in our own ability to withstand Communism or any other undesirable form of government. By resorting to smear campaigns and making accusations based on little or no evidence, we are descending to the level of Communism or at least of the present government of the U.S.S.R.



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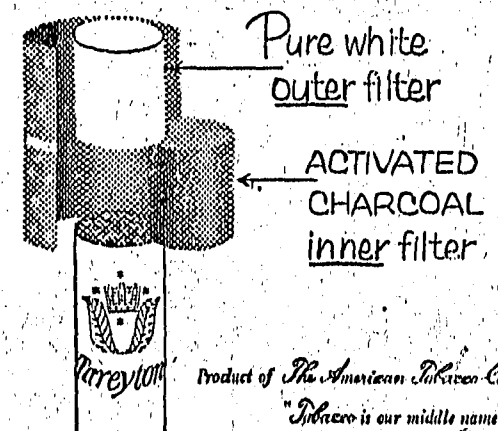


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