

The Colby Echo

Waterville, Maine, Friday, March 2, 1962
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8,000 Peace Marchers In Washington Protest

Last Saturday, February 17, eight thousand students from across the nation demonstrated for peace in Washington, D.C. The demonstration was sponsored by the Student Peace Union (SPU), organized by a group of Harvard students belonging to TOCSIN, a Harvard student group that advocates disarmament.

According to Swarthmore College *Phoenix*, "From the White House to the entrance of Arlington National Cemetery one unified body was visible from the air. The students walked the three and a half miles from the White House to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in order to lay a wreath on the grave; this was probably the most impressive sight of the 'Turn to Peace Movement' which had officially begun Friday morning."

The PHOENIX noted further that, during the picketing, "The sidewalks in front of the White House and the Executive Offices on the right were completely filled with picketing students, while the park immediately opposite the President's home was ringed on all four sides by an equally dense concentration of students." The objectives of the marchers were described by the PHOENIX as follows: "Basically, the demonstrators proposed the following measures: announcement by the United States that it will not resume testing and that it will accept a UN-inspection system; a statement that this nation will not give nuclear weapons to any nation or alliance not now possessing them; withdrawal from missile bases useful only for first strikes; new discussions concerning demilitarization, neutralization and disengagement in Central Europe, and further international disarmament negotiations; and finally, greatly increased American foreign aid in all fields. These major proposals were accompanied by others, such as the repeal of the Connally Amendment, the purchase of \$100,000 in UN bonds, increased cultural exchange with the Soviet Union, and the formation of planning groups to prepare for the conversion of the United States economy to a demilitarized condition."

The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), a conservative student organization, were also in Washington for the purpose of opposing the pickets of the SPU. The Trinity TRIPOD reported the results: "Members of the YAF, most of whom came from Washington-area colleges, arrived before noon Saturday and established their own picket lines. A few demonstrators from the 'Turn Toward Peace' group infiltrated the YAF area but were hastily forced back to their own demonstration by policemen anxious to avoid trouble."

The TRIPOD also commented further, "A noticeable similarity between the programs of the two opposing groups was that they both offered essentially simple solutions to complex international problems. Spokesmen at the State Department who met with the student delegation from the peace rally expressed

disappointment that the students seemed so stubbornly certain their recommendations about disarmament and nuclear testing could improve the international situation."

The Echo's New York correspondent journeyed to Washington to cover the event, and sent in the following dispatch:

We arrived in Washington about 11 a.m., after a five hour ride from New York. We were told to go to the Unitarian Church where we would be instructed as to what was happening. The busses let us off in front of the Church, but before we were let off, a Student Peace Union member came onto our bus and told us what to do. We first went into the basement of the Church, which looked like a busy bus station in the middle of the camping season, with hundreds of people running around, and everybody's sleeping bags, cameras, bags, and boots strewn all over the place. We had been told to leave our excess baggage in the Church. We were asked to fill out small white cards with our names, addresses, and schools. We then were told to join the pickets at the White House. As I walked over to the White House, I began to see people I had not seen in ages. All around me, it seemed, people were meeting and reunions were going on. I got into conversation with a Boston University girl who had been picketing the day before. She became very excited when told that there were twenty-one busses from New York City alone, each with 51-53 passengers on it. I finally got to the White House and was told to go across the street to the park because there were too many people on the side by the White House. As I crossed the street, I noticed another group of people picketing the people who were picketing the White House. They were waving the American flag and carrying all sorts of wonderful red, white, and blue banners — George Lincoln Rockwell and his boys were out — out to kill us. However, they didn't bother us too much — we outnumbered them. We picketed the White House until 12:30. Before we were through, however, the people in the park were told to put their signs down as there was some sort of ordinance which stated that signs could not be carried in the park. Everyone put down their signs. By 12:00, I had become very hungry, and went to eat in a dingy little restaurant crowded with other peace marchers. At 12:30, we started on our walk to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington, Virginia. As I

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Christ Missing From Religious Convocation

BY J. WESLEY MILLER, III

Colby's annual Religious Convocation, dealing this year with the topic, "Religion and the Social Sciences," was held Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of this past week. Among those participating were Mr. James Bristol, Professors Samuel E. Stumpf, Herbert Stroup, Birge, Pandeya, and Raymond, Chaplain Osborne, and Student Chairmen Sumner Bryant, Jr., and Sandra Fullerton.

At the Sunday morning chapel service, Mr. Bristol, Education Resource Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, addressed himself to the question, "To What Is Our Society Really Dedic-

ated?" Bristol's thesis is that "there is today no difference between atheism, materialism, and the Christian morality felt, believed, and lived in contemporary Europe and America. In their commitment to respectability, status, position, and the things that money can buy, Americans are daily giving up the ideals and beliefs to which they have traditionally paid lip service. Today's Church is like a mirror, a reflection of reality: it does not raise a prophetic voice." Bristol contends that, "since this is a moral universe," the indifference of Westerners to the plight of their underprivileged neighbors cannot persist for long. History has seen many civilizations which were, in their time, equally as "secure" as America, rise to complacency and indifference, and then disappear from the picture. "We will surrender power voluntarily or it will be taken from us. Paradoxically, only in insecurity can we hope for true world and national security. What we must do is that which has never been done before: we must become the servants and brothers of people all over the world."

There can be no denial that Bristol generally outlined a worthy commitment for us to embrace. And yet, a serious weakness, both of his position and, in some respects, of the entire convocation, seems to lie in the fact that Bristol's sermon was itself a sort of mirror of our society, a digest of all that might be called noble in contemporary social criticism. Crucially, in his failure to relate his thesis to the individual, Bristol achieved only a sort of normative humanistic statement, attractive but useless, interesting but not inspiring.

What Bristol really failed to see was the atheism, materialism, and Christian morality as implicitly defined in his sermon need not necessarily be mutually exclusive. It is possible for one to be a moral atheist, and — probably — a moral materialist, as well, but there can be no such thing as a materialistic or atheistic Christian. Bristol's real problem, then, the problem which made his sermon a mirror of contemporary society, and indeed of significant elements of contemporary Protestantism in particular, lay in his insistence on battling around "Christianity," "Christ," and "Christian morality" without really relating his sermon to Christianity itself. It cannot be denied that, if there is a defining feature of Christian theology, it is the distinction of the Gospel from the law, and if there is a central feature of the Christian religion, it is the Life, Suffering, Passion, Death, and Resurrection of the Savior, in terms of whom life for the Christian must be defined. Back in the '80's, people used to talk about the "social gospel" as though it really meant something to them: it was a doctrine that tied up the passionate love of Christ with a love of God and of men. Aside from its extreme forms, nothing in the "social gospel" ever held that absolute perfectibility might be attained on this earth: the emphasis was upon the definition of the relationship between the individual and his Savior and the love of his fellow men arising from that definition. About 1920, "the seven day church week," a more modern term, was substituted for the "gospel": brutally defined, this theory held that people

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Statistics Show Colby Standings Are Higher

With the co-operation of the Dean of Men and Professor Chapman, chairman of the Committee on Standing, statistics on the performance of the student body have been made available.

Last semester twelve men and no women were dropped for academic reasons by the Committee. This contrasts with thirteen men and no women who were dropped during first semester 1960-61. Last semester thirteen men and five women voluntarily withdrew from the college. Five men and four women have entered or re-entered this semester.

Forty-four freshmen men and eleven freshmen women were placed on conditional status. This represents a drop of twenty men from the 1960-61 total for men, and a drop of one woman. According to Professor Chapman, the totals and the reduction in the number of freshmen on conditional status by twenty-one, indicates an obvious improvement in the academic preparation of the class of 1965. Whether this improvement reflects better study habits or the admission of more capable freshmen is open to question, according to Chapman.

Seventy-eight upperclass men and ten women were placed on probation this semester. This represents an increase of twenty men and a decrease of one woman over the 1961 totals. However, only six upperclass men were placed on probation for the first time, while fourteen of the increased twenty had been on probation at least once before. Therefore, it would seem to indicate according to Chapman, that the shortened semester hurt the weaker students, but did not appreciably affect the performance of the student who had done acceptable work prior to the institution of the shortened semester.

Chapman made the point that participation on athletic teams was not taken into consideration by the committee. It has been the experience of the Committee on Standing that athletes have usually done as well if not better than other male students. Whether this was true for the incoming freshmen class could not be determined by the information which the Committee had compiled.

A compilation of letter grade totals is not made by the Recorder, and consequently could not be obtained for analysis by either the ECHO or the Committee on Standing.

Win two free tickets to the premiere of P & W's coming production

GUYS AND DOLLS

Watch for the huge balloon containing free tickets to be released this Saturday, March 3 2:00 p.m., downtown at Gaston Square in front of the Opera House.

FOR GOD,

FOR COUNTRY

and

FOR COLBY

Lectures Include Art, Politics And Peace Corps

On March 4, at 8:00 p.m., Robert Goldwater, Director of the Museum of Primitive Art in New York City, will speak in Given Auditorium on "New Discoveries in West African Art." His talk, sponsored by the Colby Friends of Art, will open the Museum's first exhibition at Colby. From March 4 to March 30, twenty-two pieces of West African art will be on display at the Bixler Center.

Goldwater received his A.B. from Columbia University, his M.A. from Harvard, and Ph.D. from NYU. His teaching positions have included New York University and Queens College. He was the editor of the MAGAZINE OF ART for six years, a member of the Editorial Board of ART BULLETIN, and a member of the Board of Directors of the College Art Association. In 1930, he received the Carnegie Corporation Fellowship, in 1944, the Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship, and in 1950, the Fulbright Scholarship for research in France. His books include PRIMITIVISM IN MODERN PAINTING, MODERN ART IN YOUR LIFE, and biographies of Ganguin, van Gogh, and Tamayo.

On March 6, at 4:00 p.m., Stanley Hoffman, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard University, will speak on "French Politics and European Integration," in the fourth Gabrielson Lecture.

Hoffman, a student of French government and of international politics, received his present position at Harvard in 1959. He has been on the Harvard faculty since 1955. His writings on the United Nations, U.S. foreign policy, and the relation of French politics to French foreign policy and the relation of French politics to French foreign affairs are well known. His books, LE MOUVEMENT POUJADE and ORGANIZATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET POUVOIRS POLITIQUES DES ETATS were published in Paris. He has also made studies of French conservative politics and of the Vichy regime.

Hoffman was born in Vienna and studied in Paris at the Institute d'Etudes Politiques, the Law School of the University of Paris, and the Institut de Hautes Etudes Internationales. He received the M.A. from Harvard in 1952. He has been assistant secretary of the French Political Science Association, and did research in the National Political Science Foundation of Paris. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Joseph C. Wheeler, Deputy Chief of the Division of Near East South Asia programs of the Peace

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Kellenberger Replies

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter is in reply to the ECHO's review of the January Program and its editorial, "Half a Loaf," of February 16, 1962.

To the Editor:

I have waited until today to see if one of our students might come to the defense of the Modern Language Department after the vicious attack perpetrated on it by the ECHO last week. Since no defense has been forthcoming (as was happily the case in respect to the Economics Department), I should like at least to have our point of view presented lest others think that our silence means acceptance of this article.

First of all, I think what was particularly distasteful about the article was the inexcusable rude and disrespectful tone with which it was presented. Such remarks as "the chairman of the department MIGHT TAKE THE TROUBLE . . .", "The department deserves to be SEVERELY REPRIMAND-ED" (Who reprimands whom around here anyway?) are entirely out of line with the dignity and the seriousness with which the language department approached the program, not to mention the lack of respect that is involved in such adolescent arrogance. It would seem reasonable to expect from the College Newspaper a certain measure of courtesy; the lack of it has served only to offend, not to persuade.

Secondly, in stating that the language continuation program was "a farce", the Echo presented no reliable evidence to substantiate its fixed opinion. It did affirm: "No student with who this paper came in contact felt it to have been a valuable experience," and "the general consensus was that the program meant an hour wasted each week." The first statement may well be true for the paper obviously made little effort to come into contact with anyone, least of all the members of the language department who might tell them something about it. An analysis of the voluntary questionnaire submitted to all students at the end of the program reveals the vast majority of the students (84%) were completely satisfied with the program and of these 21% rated it without question as "valuable"; only 15% felt it of "no value" and 1% had no opinion. All twelve courses were rated by more than a majority of the students as completely satisfactory, the percentages ranging from 62% approval to 90% approval. I quote a few comments: "Congratulations! almost as much fun as the January program!"; choice of reading "excellent"; "Mr. X . . . was wonderful." The Department did not please all students, but to conclude that it was "the general consensus" that the program was a failure is simply to ignore the facts. We do regret, however, that we had no "Winnie the Pooh" to offer our students in translation; we had to rely on such conventional material as Sartre and Gide expressed in the literary medium in which they were written.

Concerning the continuation program the ECHO had not one decent word to offer. The program was a compromise admittedly and involved tremendous problems for a very limited staff. We claim no great success in teaching language skills to required classes of more than a hundred students with only fifty minutes contact per week. If we did not accomplish as much as some would have liked it was because of the limits imposed upon us and by our desire not to interfere seriously with the major part of the program. My own feelings, based on my experience with classes these past two weeks, is that the students who had this mild form of continuation program are much better equipped to

continue their work now than they would have been without it. The fact remains that an interruption of eight or nine weeks in language study at the first two-year levels means a very serious loss of skill. The Department felt that an effort should be made to prevent this loss and accepted the philosophy that "a half a loaf" or even a "tenth of a loaf" is better than none.

The Echo's objection to the Department's proposal to include the grades made in January in the computation of the second semester's marks is supported by some 157 students (or 35%). Of these, there are some 83 in German classes where they were not told initially that the grades would count and some twenty in Russian where no quizzes were given and no attempt was made to give grades. On the other hand only twelve students in Spanish (16%) and 42 in French (22%) protested. In other words, there is no evidence of any extensive student indignation in those courses where the grading proposition was put squarely and clearly to the students. From whom then is this criticism coming?

I have no answer for the person who believes that there should be no controls, who is fundamentally opposed to the language program PER SE. But I wonder if the many students who are willing to accept the principle that it makes good sense to continue one's study of language at regular intervals and without long gaps will not also agree that control is regrettably necessary in order to be sure that a reasonable amount of work is accomplished. Ideally, we should all want to study for the sheer joy of it, but the experience of language and science teachers has always been that at this level with students at this age control and discipline in the form of assignments, grades and regular classes are absolutely necessary. Several students admitted quite frankly on the questionnaire that there was no other answer. One of them in German said he only began working when he found out he was going to be graded for it. This probably explains why 79% of the students found the compulsory attendance requirement a "reasonable" one. Admittedly, this program is out of harmony with the "ideal" of complete freedom, but it is not possible that it is worth the inconsistency and the annoyance in terms of what can be accomplished through discipline and in no other way? Learning goes on under disciplinary routine as well as under a relaxed one; in fact, I suspect we all do infinitely better when we know we have to and are going to be held to it. Let us put the argument another way: the student who objects to the carry-over of the grade into the second semester since the work was done in January would seem to have to argue that he must not transfer any of his knowledge acquired in January for it might affect his grade in June. Are we really talking about such different processes after all? And if the grade will stimulate the weak, the average, and even the good student, what real harm has been done? Perhaps special concessions can be made for the obviously superior student who does not need this control. It has been suggested by some students that we should have but "pass" and "fail" marks and thus avoid the "offensive" distinctions involved in our letter grades. The failure's mark would simply be incomplete until he makes it up. Incidentally, the Department, although it generally feels that there is a correlation between accurate grading and good teaching, had nothing to do with introducing the three marks systems of pass, honors, fail as the ECHO seemed to imply.

The Majors Program of the Mod-

ern Language Department was also attacked by the ECHO because we set up specific regulations and standards for our students. This is true: we were guilty (1) of requiring regular weekly meetings with our majors who were on campus, (2) of setting twenty-five pages as a minimum length paper, and (3) of limiting the field in which our majors could work. Our conviction that most of our majors needed regular meetings with their advisors and could profit from them was borne out by the cooperative and intelligent way in which they reacted to them. One student drove two hundred miles through a blinding storm to get to one of these meetings, and this, without a word of complaint. The twenty-five pages minimum length paper was set reluctantly and only after the students asked for specific guidance in this matter. I think it could be justified simply by the fact that they were happier in the knowledge of what was expected of them than in floundering around in uncertainty. It certainly was not too long for they had no serious difficulties in making it. I ask the editor, however, why he should pick on the language department when it is well known that other departments expected and received much longer papers. Concerning the third item, we did limit the field in which the majors could work to some subject having something to do with the literature of the language they were studying. Since majors come into the field of literature only in the last two years of their college course, that is the logical time for them to read and study the basic works in their own field before they branch out. Our practice is in accordance with the official directive on the January Program which states explicitly that the upperclassmen should do their work in their field; it is also in accordance with a reasonable desire on our part to provide the student with the best possible background for graduate school work. Frankly, we felt we were justified in objecting to a study dealing with the fluctuation in the value of the French franc and we did not approve of a student studying another language on the intermediate level. Again, I should like to ask why the ECHO picked on the language department; other departments had equally stringent limitations.

In defense of these "rigid" requirements I should like to say that our students in general performed extremely well in the program. In spite of the inconveniences to them (and there were quite a few) we received papers which were of such high caliber as to justify the program in themselves. There is a very serious misunderstanding about what "independent" research means: for the editors of the ECHO and some other students, it would appear to be nothing more than a glorified reading period (but no questions on the final examination, please!) which could be done as well at home in the summer time as here on the campus in the winter. For the faculty, the Committee, for the majority of students it meant an opportunity to read, to collect data, to discuss ideas, to present conclusions in some disciplined form to the judgment of a specialist in the field. It was a cooperative project with but one aim in mind: the improvement of the student's mind and the broadening of his knowledge. I think, in very large measure, this was accomplished in spite of the griping over one's relative "independence".

In conclusion, let me say that the members of the language Department, although they feel the "Half a Loaf" article did not give a fair treatment of their program, are well aware that the program was not the success they would have

Letters To Editor

TO THE EDITOR:

Personally, as a member of the College library staff, I was naturally pleased with the following statement in the February 16 ECHO's article on the January Plan: "The Library staff went out of it way to be of all possible assistance to students doing research . . ." I believe I appreciate the gracious compliment intended in the phrase "went out of its way," which was also used for some of the teaching faculty, and I trust I will not be considered severe or critical if I observe that the kind of assistance mentioned is a fundamental, primary service of librarianship, and that any good librarian, far from going out of his way, considers that he is doing that for which he is intended when he helps people use the Library's tools and collections.

As a cataloger, I take peculiar satisfaction in these personal contacts, even though cataloging in a small college library puts one in touch with every conceivable facet of thought and knowledge and therefore provides him with a cosmopolitan kind of life. One thing the cataloger lacks that the professional teacher does not is these contacts with young students who are the backbone of the college. Such associations are gladly welcomed, and are enjoyed as well as taken in the stride of duty.

R. Webb Noyes
Miller Library
February 21, 1962

TO THE EDITOR:

At the last meeting of IFC, Neal Butler, President, brought to the attention of the Council the article by Pat Downs in the ECHO outlining the USNSA survey on the relationship between social fraternal organizations and student government. As corresponding secretary, I was asked to offer to the survey committee the full resources of IFC and the full cooperation of all mem-

bers of IFC. It is the hope of the Council that the student body will join with the committee in this study of a problem which is of importance to the Colby community, especially in the light of the upcoming reorganization of the Student Government.

William Witherell,
Corresponding Secretary, IFC
February 26, 1962

TO THE EDITOR:

As you know, Communism is being widely discussed in this country, but in most cases WITHOUT the Communists. This is not only unfair because Communists are most often the targets of attack at such discussions. It is un-American in tradition. Also it is not due process. It is like holding a trial without the defendant being present or having a hearing.

Many speakers on this topic are either professional anti-Communists or ill-informed persons whose material is based on untrue, prejudiced or outright reactionary sources. Such speakers create the atmosphere of the witchhunt and help ultra-Right fascist elements to the detriment of peace and social progress.

Communism is a philosophy and movement which is more than one hundred years old and has many millions of adherents throughout the world. The Communist Party, U.S.A., is in existence 43 years and it has, according to objective historians, made valuable contributions in the struggles of labor, of the Negro people and for the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress generally. Communists have made heavy sacrifices in the course of these struggles. They ought to be given a fair hearing.

WE WISH TO INFORM YOU THAT WE HAVE SET UP A LECTURE BUREAU TO MAKE SPEAKERS AVAILABLE WHO CAN SPEAK WITH KNOWLEDGE AND AUTHORITY ON COMMUNISM.

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Dean's List - Women

First Semester — 1961

1962 — Peggy Jane Bone, Mrs. Joanne Herbold Clarey, Janet M. Cole, Patricia Downs, Cynthia B. Dunn, Patricia A. Farnham, Jean E. Gaffney, Jane T. Bermer, Janice C. Griffith, Dorcas M. Hebb, Janet K. Hertsberg, Sandra A. Keef, Gail Macomber, Suzanne Martin, Patricia J. Millett, Linda H. Nicholson, Joan Phillips, Alice A. Shest, Gail J. Smith, Pamela A. Taylor, Ann B. Tracy, Mrs. Priscilla Gwyn Wiswall.

1963 — Susan Comeau, Diane

liked it to be and they would welcome suggestions on how to present it more effectively and how to improve it.

Richard K. Kellenberger
Dept. of Modern Foreign
Languages
February 25, 1962.

Ellsworth, Dian R. Emerson, Margaret Fuchs, Gretchen E. Miller, Joan L. Nelson, Laura H. Newman, Cynthia J. Peters, Laurie M. Puglia, Anne M. Quirion, Edith-Ann Sewall, Susan B. Stein, Marjorie R. Walton.

1964 — Barbara A. Flewelling, Doris H. Kearns, Joan R. McGhee, Margaret A. Mattrav, Suzanne J. Noyes, Judith VanDine.

1965 — Barbara A. Chamberlain, Carol J. Christy, Terry-Ellen Cox, Barbara C. Droitcour, Lesley N. Forman, Rhoda L. Goldstein, Nancy A. Greer, Adele M. Hodgkins, Harriett F. Holmes, Barbara R. Howard, Nancy J. Kendig, Lynn A. Longfellow, Christine Moore, Dale M. Rottner, Nancy Ryan, Maria Sevast, L. Deborah Shliom, Elizabeth A. Stark, Linda R. Stearns, Janet I. Stephenson, Candice J. Wilson.

The Colby Echo

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New Theory of War In Kissinger's Book

BY BILL WITHERELL

NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND FOREIGN POLICY Henry A. Kissinger for the Council on Foreign Relations, Harper, 1957, \$5.00

Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy grew out of Dr. Kissinger's work over a period of eighteen months with a group of experts organized by the Council on Foreign Relations. Thus it is, in a sense, the work of many men. This book is more than a devastating dissection of existing American strategy and a comprehensive prescription for an alternative. What Kissinger is attempting is nothing less than a whole new theory of war and international power relationships really adequate to meet the revolutionary fact of the nuclear weapons systems. As a result, this book is not only fairly long; it is also somewhat difficult to read because it demands hard thinking.

We could perhaps outline the extensive results of Dr. Kissinger's research in the following way: Dr. Kissinger believes that (1) we must be prepared to meet an all-out attack as well as limited aggression; (2) an all-out attack must be met by an all-out counter attack; (3) a limited aggression must be met by limited warfare. In each case we should use the most appropriate weapon for the task. The most appropriate weapon usually is a nuclear weapon.

Mr. Kissinger sees clearly that limited warfare is unacceptable to our traditional thinking. To us, peace is the natural state; diplomacy is a method to arrive at this state by way of reason and persuasion; and war, a last and horrible resort. We are not driven to war except by extraordinary provocation. In that case; however, our war is a crusade and must end in total victory.

Unfortunately, all-out nuclear war has become so horrible that it can lead to no victory in the common sense of the word. We are beginning to feel that war has become absurd. Unfortunately, the Russians do not feel that the smaller and more ambiguous provocations to war have become absurd. Our only effective weapon is of such terrifying size

that we hesitate to use it against a minor provocation. This was true even while we were in possession of nuclear monopoly.

Can a war stay limited in the nuclear age? Kissinger argues that the Russians are no more anxious for mutual destruction than we are. If we are winning a local conflict, we can restore peace by making it clear to our enemies that we are fighting for limited objectives and that a limited defeat will be less disastrous to them than all-out war. Yet Russian propaganda has all but persuaded us that the use of nuclear weapons will at once lead to all-out war. They have launched this propaganda because they realize that the use of nuclear weapons would make it possible for us to resist aggression.

Kissinger adds that to be prepared for limited nuclear warfare is not enough. We must also be prepared to hit back and to absorb any all-out nuclear attack; otherwise, the threat of an overwhelming all-out attack against our own country will paralyze our forces and leave us no other choice than to surrender or be wiped out.

After reading this book, one realizes that the interplay of nuclear threat and diplomacy is frightening. It is also very complex. In his book, Mr. Kissinger is able to discuss these complex problems with remarkable thoroughness. As a result, Kissinger's book is an uncommonly rewarding — and for America's military and political leaders, an essential — experience.

CHRIST MISSING

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who go to church on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday for choirs, tea parties, stamp clubs, scout troops, basketball teams, and — more recently — bingo, swimming and ceramics, may actually be drawn into the fold. The socializing of the church plant, was however, paralleled by the socializing of the pulpit, the extinction of the light on the altar, the more-than-frequent removal of the cross, and — within the last month — the suggestion, in a national magazine, the Church services be held Wednesday evenings for those who do not care to be aroused before noon on Sundays. Today, as we look back, we can see that the development of the social pulpit has paralleled the development of the social ethic until now, the image of the circuit rider as a symbol of charity, integrity, and devotion to the cause of the Church of Christ has faded, the ministry has become a business, and sermons tend to be general and social in their appeal. We hear about gambling, liquor, integrity, foreign policy, brotherhood, economic problems, and the like, generally with only a passing reference to the Savior. In its ultimately social emphasis, the real failure of much of modern Protestantism, and of Bristol's sermon, lies in the failure to make the message personally meaningful and personally applicable to the congregation, all of which might have been done had Bristol focused not on "morality" in general nor upon Christian morality as it is today commonly misunderstood, because of contemporary social definition, but upon the Savior Himself.

In the absence of Mr. William

Stringfellow, who was unable to speak on "The Mission of the Church in a Decadent Society," Professor Herbert Stroup of Brooklyn College spoke on "Sociology and the Quest for Meaning" in the Chapel, Monday morning. Explaining that the quest for certainty in the '20's has been superseded by the quest for meaning, Stroup suggested that modern sociology is concerned not only with law nor with God but with "man himself, the measure of all things, his power of transforming society or bettering it." Sociology is the "capsule of meaning itself," but it cannot approach the certainty of the positivist sociologists who see the salvation of man in a sort of social physics. Said Stroup, "The difficulty is that man cannot have this kind of confidence in his reason." Modern man is alienated from the cosmic world, from the social world, and from himself. His hope lies in what Comte called the "positive stage": the stage of our own generation, in which "we are all asked to participate, a stage of new creation and new being that is certainly manifest in Jesus who is called the Christ."

The third and final speaker, Professor Samuel E. Stumpf of Vanderbilt University, addressed himself to the question, "Can Government Be Moral?" For those who expected that he would make a structured evaluation of the governmental institution in terms of the religious, Stumpf's talk was perhaps disappointing. Instead, speaking extemporaneously, Stumpf chose to show the concomitance of the concerns of government with those of religion in the Judeo-Christian tradition. Although a review of this scope cannot do justice to the refinements of his position, Stumpf

Perez Tells Why Some Literature Is 'Good', Other 'Bad'

BY E. NORMAN DUKES

Dr. Paul Perez of the Psychology Department spoke at a meeting of the Colby Library Associates on "Psychology and Literature" on February 22. He attempted to explore the relationships which exist between psychology and literature and tried to find what makes people term some works of literature "good" and others "bad". For the purpose of his lecture, Perez made no distinction between psychology and psychoanalysis. Throughout, he made frequent references to F. L. Lucas's *PSYCHOLOGY AND LITERATURE*.

Perez first examined the historical roots of psychoanalysis in the person of its founder, Sigmund Freud, in order to find out how Freud "happened." According to Perez, Freud was not the logical product of the thought of his times. His insights into the inner world of man arose not from the materialistic, pragmatic age in which he lived but from his associations with and interest in literature and the arts. Freud's thought was affected by the writings of many of the great literary men of both the classical and the romantic traditions. In turn, he attempted to relate their insights to human experience as he saw it.

A book, or any piece of literature, is good, said Perez, if it satisfies the emotional needs of the times. This idea would explain, in part, at least, why every great author or poet has been both damned and praised in the course of time. If a piece of literature is "emotionally relevant," it will, according to Perez, be considered "good." The function of literature, then, is the expression of the deepest emotional and spiritual needs of man.

Perez concluded his talk with a comment upon his belief that psychology owes to literature a great debt, which it may only in time be able to repay. This repayment will take the form of restoring to literature its proper place in the emotional life of the individual and his culture.

contents that there are three goals of government which have appeared historically: order, freedom, and security, which are today's goals. Each of these, however, is subject to abuse. Whenever order is created, it is created as a consequence of fear. We need ordered liberty. Freedom is subject to abuse by selfishness, which is itself an abuse of enlightened self-interest. Selfishness

Continued on Page Four

LECTURES INCLUDE ART

Continued from Page One

Corps, will be on campus March 7. The purpose of his visit will be to recruit for Peace Corps projects going into training this summer. Therefore, he would like to speak to as many seniors and faculty members who are either studying or teaching in areas which coincide with Peace Corps needs.

Wheeler, a native of Concord, Mass., graduated from Bowdoin, and received a masters degree in public administration from Harvard's Littauer School in 1950. He has been in government service since 1951. At the Peace Corps, he is in charge of projects in India, East and West Pakistan, and Ceylon, as well as other countries yet to be announced.

On March 9, at 8:00 p.m., Professor Amar Nath Pandeya will speak in Given on "Two Decades of Indian Revolution — 1942-1961."

Pandeya, head of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Delhi, is a visiting lecturer in Philosophy at Colby. Pandeya received his B.A. and M.A. from Lucknow University and received the University's fellowship for research on Buddhist logic.

Guys & Dolls Promises Fun, Women and Songs



"What makes you think I was one of those goils?" . . . Susy Martin, Sue Ellsworth, Joan Phillipps.

"Guys and Dolls" is in action! Under the direction of Dr. Irving Suss, Powder and Wig will present its 1962 musical comedy production next Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday (March 7, 8, 10) at the Waterville Opera House.

Brenda Phillipps and Cy Ludwig head the cast as the Salvation Army Sergeant, Sarah, and the inordinate gambler, Sy Masterson. David Norman and Molly Giddings play the perpetual fiancés, Nathan Detroit, organizer of the floating crap game, and Adelaide, star of the Hot Box.

Peter Vogt, as Nicely-Nicely, and Bill Alexander, as Benny support Nathan in his arrangement of the "Oldest Established Permanent Floating Crap Game in New York." The mission band, played by Lynn Kimball, Kathy Hertzberg, Jerry Speers, Janet Marchant, and F.C. Witham help Sarah to convince sinners to "Follow the Fold." Adelaide is supported by her troupe of Hot Box girls: Sally Berry, Sue Ellsworth, Ellen Larkin, Suzy Martin, Anna Owens, Cynthia Page, Joan Phillipps, and Cile Tougas. Dressed as farmerettes, the Hot Bow-ers dance and sing "Bushel and a Peck." In their second number, "Take Back Your Mink", the girls dance and give back their minks, pearls, shoes, hats and their gowns.

The cast will be accompanied by an orchestra of Colby and Waterville musicians, led by Mr. Fred Petra. The actors will play against a back-drop scene of the New York

skyline, designed by Ellie Tomlinson; Havana and New York nightclubs, built by Henry Hansen and his competent set crew. Costumes, ranging from Salvation Army uniforms to gold lame break-away gowns, are being organized by Pat Diano and her committee. Make-up for the show will be done by Ann Tracy. Jerry Zientara has handled publicity. Ronnie Hamburger is directing the sale of reserved tickets in the spa. If any seats are left, tickets will be sold at the box-office.

Highlights of the show to look forward to: the opening New York scene; a duet by Sky and Sarah, "I'll know;" the Havana nightclub scene, full of hot Cuban dances, and an even hotter fist fight; a solo, "More I Cannot Wish You", sung by Arvide (Jerry Speers) to his grand-daughter, Sarah; "Adelaide's Lament"; the crap game held in the sewers of New York, with Sky and the crap-shooters singing, "Luck Be a Lady"; and Randy Antik and Ken Robbins dancing a crap-shooters ballet; the finale of the entire cast singing "Guys and Dolls".

Lawrence Welk To Appear at Eastern States Exposition

Two of the most popular entertainers ever to appear at the Eastern States Exposition have been signed to appear at the 1962 show, General Manager Jack Reynolds announced today.

Lawrence Welk, who played to capacity crowds in three appearances last year, will return for four shows in two days this year, and Roy Rogers, whose 1958 Exposition performance was a smashing success, will put on eight shows in five days.

Dates for the 1962 Exposition are Saturday, Sept. 15, through Sunday, Sept. 23.

Welk will be here for matinee and evening performances on Sunday, September 16 and Monday, September 17. Rogers and his troupe take over the coliseum from Tuesday the 18th through Saturday the 22nd, with matinees on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Welk broke all Coliseum records last year. Extra seats were placed on the floor for all performances and all were sold out.

His 1961 Exposition appearance marked Welk's first fair grounds performance and his first public appearance in the East since achieving national fame for his "Cham-pagne Music" television program.

The accordion playing band leader was so impressed with the reception he received at the Exposition that he told Exposition officials following his performances that he would like to return this year. Formal contract negotiations were completed last week.

The always-popular Rogers will appear with his wife, Dale Evans, and his famous trick horse of television and the movies Trigger and Trigger Jr. Six additional acts will complete the Rogers card.

Television critics concede that Rogers is the undisputed king of television cowboys. His hour-long television spectacles on NBC regularly attract a minimum home audience of 35,000,000 viewers.

"We are delighted to be able to present Lawrence Welk and Roy Rogers in the same year," said General Manager Jack Reynolds. "This is one of the biggest entertainment packages ever presented by the Exposition, and we are confident it will prove to be one of the most popular."

FOR GOD,

FOR COUNTRY

and

FOR COLBY

TO THE EDITOR

Continued from Page Two

They will give a truthful view of the Communists on such topics as Communism, Marxism, the McCarran Act, the policies of the ultra-Right, the vital issues of peace, democracy, freedom of speech, socialism and other current topics. Such speakers are available for lectures, symposia, and debates.

It is entirely legal to have Communist speakers, as the Attorney General recently stated.

Fees for speakers is not a main consideration. We ask organizations able to do so to cover fare and transportation. May we hear from you?

Lecture Bureau,
Communist Party, USA
23 W. 26th Street, New
York, N.Y.

CHRIST MISSING

Continued from Page Three
brings a decomposition of the collective life. Finally, security is subject to abuse by desire, which is

insatiable. When we turn to the Judaeo-Christian tradition, we realize that justice and sensitivity to love open broader visions of what is socially possible. With God as the supreme object of love, the deep life of love and commitment will transform malignant motivations. Thus, St. Paul says, "Love casteth out fear." It really means having a concern not only for self but for others. Similarly, "Love wanteth not itself": it overcomes pure selfishness and makes us free. Finally, love is linked to security: the Savior said, "I am come and ye might have life and have it more abundantly," and, "Love seeketh not its own." The Judaeo-Christian tradition, and particularly the exemplary life of Christ, offers an effective criticism of governmental and social goals. Can government be moral? Stumpf submits that, "although men are imperfect and we can never hope for a rosy harmony, the fundamental problem of history is to contend with justice, love, and

right. Morality is approximatable. I don't think that government will be any more moral than men. Men can be moral."

Tuesday afternoon, the speakers, with Colby's Chaplain Osborne and Professors Birge, Pandeya, and Raymond, participated in a colloquium on the theme which ended the three-day convocation.

YACHT CLUB OFFICERS

The Yacht Council of the Colby Outing Club elected new officers on February 21 to serve for the following year:

Commodore: Dave Westgate
Secretary-Treasurer:
Betsy Crockett
Race Committee Chairman
Tony Goodchild

Harold B. Berdeen

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Selective Service

Applications for the April 17, 1962 administration of the College Qualification Test are now available at Selective Service System local boards throughout the country.

Eligible students who intend to take this test should apply at once to the nearest Selective Service local board for an application and a

bulletin of information.

Following instructions in the bulletin, the student should fill out his application and mail it immediately in the envelope provided to SELECTIVE SERVICE EXAMINING SECTION, Educational Testing Service, P.O. Box 586, Princeton, New Jersey. Applications for the April 17 test must be postmarked no later than March 27, 1962. Decision of the judges will be final.

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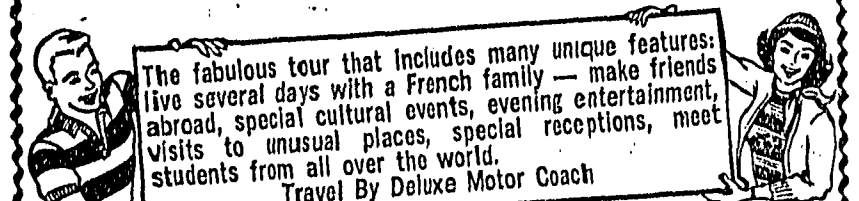
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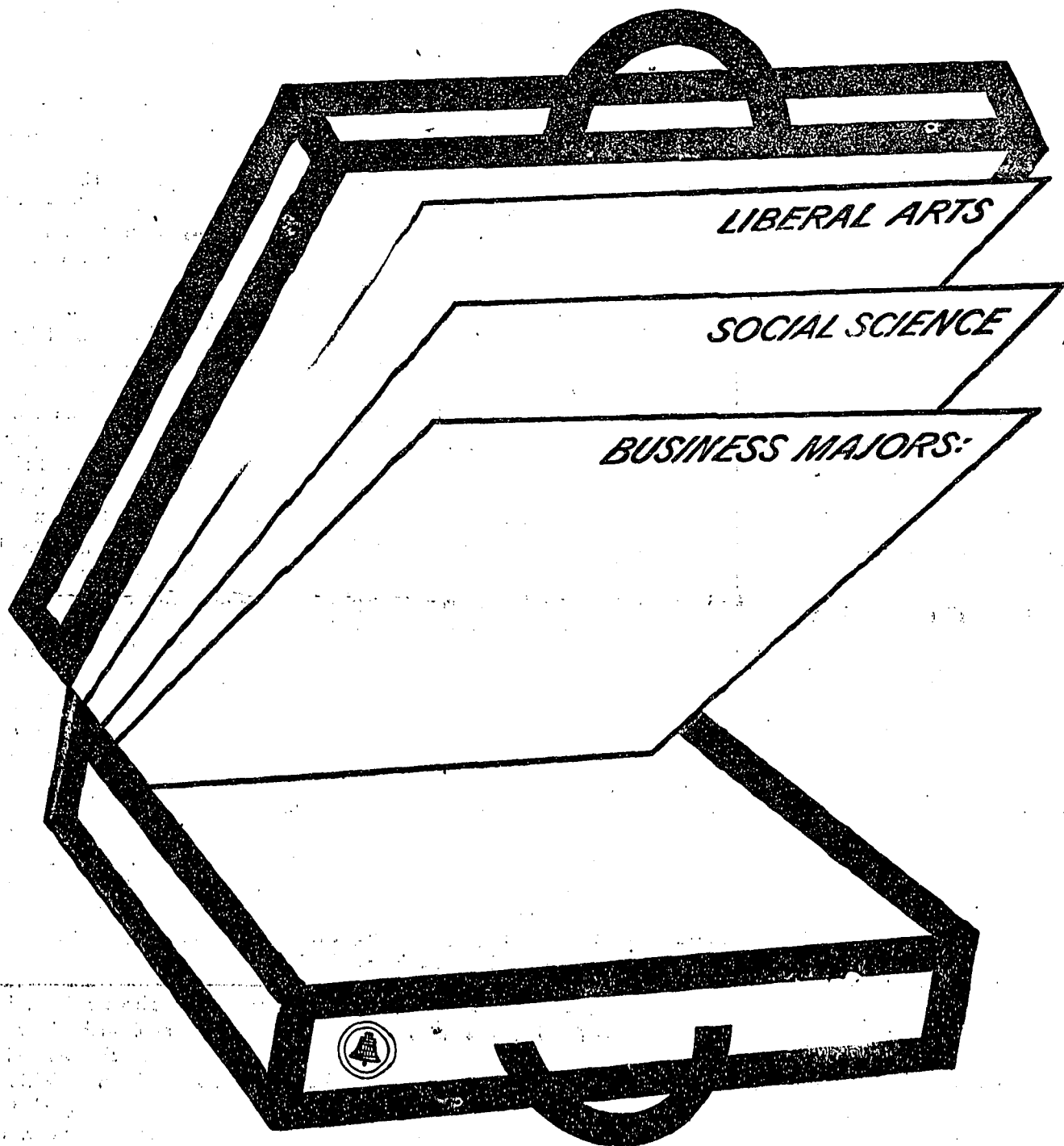
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8,000 MARCH

Continued from Page One

was walking, I noticed a helicopter up above; some people ran after it, and as I found out later, President Kennedy had been in it, observing the scene. The people who ran after it got to see him. After walking about twenty minutes, I ran into two boys from Kentucky. We spoke, and waited for some more people I knew to pass us in the line. Some more friends came along and I left my Kentucky friends to join my city companions. We walked and walked and walked and walked, and since

this was my first trip to Washington and I had no idea of where the tomb was, I just kept walking and walking. Finally, it dawned on me that I was walking into another state, over the Delaware (or is it the Potomac?) River. I was more or less in the front of the middle of the line. We were walking three or four abreast, and, standing in the middle of the bridge, as far as I could see in front of me, I saw people, people who were on my line, people who were marching for peace. I turned around and looked back. It seemed as though a sea of

people were about to converge on the bridge — and they did. Every few minutes I turned to look behind me, and there were more people coming. It was a beautiful feeling to see so many people. At one point, we were told that thirty thousand people were walking with us. I found out later that there were actually eight thousand. The SPU had expected only about three thousand, or five thousand at the very most. We were all quite happy and very giddy as we came across the bridge into Arlington. As we came upon the cemetery, we were suddenly very still. No one said a word. I don't know why, but when I started walking past the graves of the soldiers and up the hill to the tomb, I felt like crying. Here we were, being laughed at and called every name in the book, because we were trying to prevent the unnecessary death of millions of people. We were not all let in to see the tomb at the same time. I had not yet reached the top of the hill when the people who had been at the beginning of the line started to come down. Almost everyone either was now or had been crying. I have never seen so many unhappy faces. It was finally my turn to see the tomb. I was not very impressed

by the first thing I saw — I am not sure what it was: it looked like an amphitheater. I walked out of it and heard people saying that the changing of the guard was taking place, but, of course, I missed that. However, I did see the guard walking in front of the tomb where the Unknown Soldier is buried. He had a pinched mouth, a pug nose, and a gold bayonet in his hands. He clicked his heels as he walked and turned without glancing at any of the people. I too walked down the hill wanting to cry. But I didn't, for I met a very good friend of mine and we both joked about it instead of crying. We walked back to Washington, and over to the Washington Monument — which is very poorly made, for it has no perspective and looks as though it were painted onto the sky — where we all sat down or stood around waiting for the rally. About four or five people spoke, among them Norman Thomas and either the Dean or the President of Howard University. During the rally, we were told of a soldier who had been picketing with us when, apparently, military police came to order him to leave the line — he was in uniform. He protested by lying down. The MP's then proceeded to force him, whereupon 3 or four other members of the peace line charged the MP's, and it seemed that all of them were arrested. Eye-witnesses were asked to come forward to tell what they had seen to a lawyer. I do not know the exact story yet. I have heard, though, that there were some arrests made.

It was an impressive event. There were eight thousand people out, where only three to five thousand had been expected; and this large group was able not only to behave itself and keep itself quiet, but to make people see that we are all not a bunch of crazy, bearded beatniks but a group of well-mannered high school and college students. I know I felt wonderful when I arrived back in New York — even though I had only slept for one hour out of thirty-six.

Simpson Promoted

February 22 — Colby College announced today that John B. Simpson was being promoted from assistant to head football coach succeeding Bob Clifford, who resigned this week to apply for a vacancy at the University of Vermont. Simpson came to Colby in 1958 as line coach.

In announcing the selection of the Boston University graduate, President Strider expressed pleasure that the College's own coaching staff had "a man so ideally qualified."

"John Simpson has a thorough knowledge of the game and an unusually keen understanding of the proper role of athletics in the overall program of a liberal arts college," Strider added. "He is admired by the students as a teacher and as a leader, and his fellow faculty members hold him in high regard as a colleague."

A former Marine sergeant, Simpson came to Colby after six years at Somerset (Mass.) High School, where he was director of physical education and athletics, head coach of football, and taught geography and history.

He is a graduate of Brookline High School (1942) and of Boston University (1950). He received his master's degree in education from B.U. in 1954. On two occasions, Simpson served with the U.S. Marine Corps. He saw action in the Pacific during 1942-45 and was recalled during the Korean War.

His appointment will become effective on August 1, 1962.

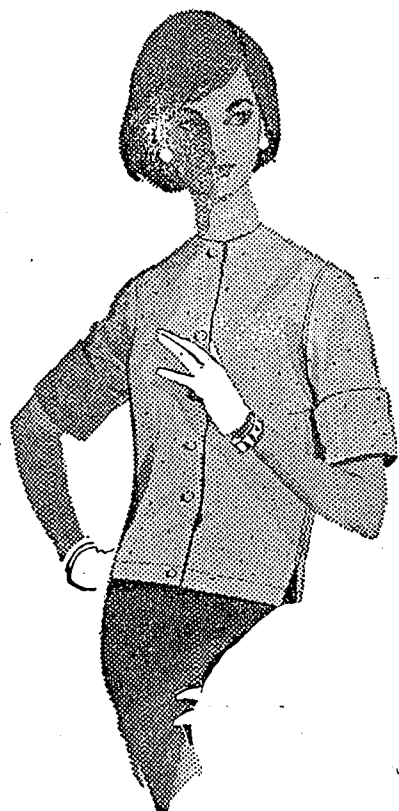
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INTERVIEWS: Thursday, March 15

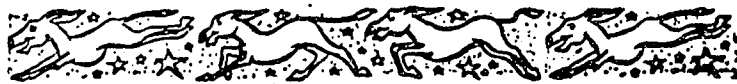
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MULE KICKS



BY MORGAN MCGINLEY

Saturday was Eagle night in Boston's McHugh Forum, and powerful tenacious claws dug deeply into previously spotless flesh. With some ten seconds remaining, El Duchrow got the puck on a face-off in front of the BC goal and sent a shot seemingly bound for Colby salvation. But this was not Mule fate. Instead of the flashing red light, there was the left post ringing with the impact of Duchrow's delivery, and seconds later Colby fans who had made the exodus to Bean town were filing out of the arena. It was over. Across the ice a tired Colby team moved toward the dressing room. Ahead of them lay the loneliness of that evening. It is always lonely after a big loss, and it is the type of loneliness that you do not share—even with your teammates.

But perhaps Saturday night brought more important things than the loss. For one thing it brought the flood of relief that gushes from mind and body when a weighty pressure is released. For Jack Kelley's Mules, it brought the soothing relief from weeks of pressure, from weeks of playing target for the East's top hockey teams. Colby was the only unbeaten team in the East prior to Saturday night, and everybody knew this. Consequently, every team that played the Blue and Gray went about its work with a particularly voracious appetite. Boston College Coach "Snooks" Kelley said before the game: "We realize the full significance of this game, and I can tell you right now that the kids will be up for this one. We know Colby's a good club, a real good one, but we're plotting a surprise that we hope will stun them. "Naturally, I'm not going to say what it is because that would give them a chance to adjust their tactics but we're hoping that the surprise will throw them off balance. We're going to do everything we can to win this one. We know what it means to us, and while we've got respect for Colby, we feel we can win it."

"We know all about Colby but people seem to forget we had them beaten 1-0 with four minutes to go in that game up there, something no other team has been able to do. We lost it in sudden death overtime, so we know we've got our work cut out for us. It should be a great game, a game we want." Such were the words of a hungry man.

Thus Colby became the team to beat. This was not discrimination; this was simply the challenge which the truly fine competitor must face. Indeed, this is a compliment. But at the same time, it is a psycholog-

ical burden to any team, and for Colby the strain has been particularly telling. Records are not immediately available, but I speculate that it has been extremely rare for any Eastern hockey team to go through 19 consecutive games undefeated. This, Colby has done; and in so doing has brought justly-deserved recognition to Mayflower Hill. For what seems like time immemorial the Mules have been bypassed when the laurels were handed out. Even last year, when Colby could boast of the highest-scoring line in the nation, plaudits were hard to come by. But the time was ripe, and this year Kelley and his charges issued a mandate for all to read, an affirmation so loud that it could not but be acknowledged, and it could not fail to impress. Such an affirmation was re-echoed 18 times. It found expression in performances on the ice. No more convincing proof could be had anywhere. So it was that the worthy Boston scribes sat up and took notes, even spread it around that Colby was tough. And, game after game, the sting of battle became more pronounced.

Ron Ryan, the great Mule captain, went to the fore among the nation's scorers, and when official records are in at the season's end, he will probably occupy the same top notch. Ron is tabbed by many as the finest offensive player in the East, and he probably is. Consequently, the opposition has centered most of its defensive effort on him. Witness the BC game, and the way in which the Eagles badgered him.

Frank Stephenson, before the BC game, was called the finest goalie in the nation by a Boston paper. In three games against the East's top teams, RPI, Boston University, and Boston College, Frank had allowed a meager five goals. The pressure to repeat past performances was tremendous, yet the senior almost obliged. The fact was that BC had to sneak four rebound shots past the Mule goalie. And on re-

Students will be admitted to the Swiss National Game Saturday by showing their regular I. D. student cards as usual at all home games. No passes of any type will be recognized at this game. Students will be seated in Sections D and E, the usual section on the west side of the arena. General admission and reserved seat prices will prevail.

Colby students will be able to secure tickets for the first round play of the E.C.A.C. hockey tournament Tuesday night, March 6 at the reduced price of \$1.00.

All seats in the Alford Arena will be reserved for each ticket holder. Colby students will purchase the student ticket (reserved seat) at the Field House office between the hours of 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. and Sunday afternoon 2-5 p.m. by presenting the regular college I.D. Cards for exchange. The reduced price is provided only for Colby students and such tickets must be purchased before 3 p.m. Tuesday, March 6. Regular price of admission will be \$2.00 to all other reserved seats.

Admission to the rink at the tournament game will be by the reserved seat ticket and the student's I.D. card. No student tickets will be sold the night of the game at the ticket windows.

bounds, there is little that a goalie can do.

Consider too, the quality of Colby's defensemen, Young, Daley, and McBride. The test of character for them has been no less, and they have responded with many a brilliant evening.

But now the condition is this: Colby goes into the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference play-offs with a fourth-place rating behind Clarkson, Harvard, and St. Lawrence. The Mules will give their all against RPI next Tuesday, the same team they beat on home ice, 6-3, in weeks past. This time the Mules will go into battle with the knowledge that they are not the principal target on the firing range. It is essential that they beat the Engineers, but they can face the contest with a new perspective. They no longer bear the burden they'd'd.

Perhaps it was a good thing the Mules fell to Boston College on Saturday last. It gave them a fresh mental picture. There is no longer the anxiety and the watchfulness involved in wondering "if and when" the initial loss must come.

Basketball Team Tops Bates Again

BY BRUCE HERTZ

The Colby hoop-machine rolled over the Bates Bobcats 69-61 to secure another Maine State championship. The capture of the Pine Tree crown marks the end of the Black Bear domination. Maine held the title for the past two years and shared it with Colby the year before. The Mule's coach, Lee Williams, has led the Blue and Gray courtmen to their tenth top spot in fifteen years.

Although Colby won the historic contest by four tallies it was an uphill fight the whole distance. The mundane attack of the locals was obvious at the half when the Bobcats tied 29-29. In the second half the Mules began to get the range and Bates had little opportunity to catch the championship-bound basketmen.

Ken Stone added to his series lead by hitting the target for sixteen points. Dave Thaxter captained the quintet to his first championship and was high scorer in the game with twenty. Dennis Kinne and Billy Waldeyer shot twelve apiece. Waldeyer played with a painful hip injury and still managed to score

Then too, Colby's defeat emphasizes to fans that this has been a vintage year for the Mules. Just how fine the team is, should be recorded

Continued on Page Seven

his devastating set shots. Don Oberg came through with four points and Tink Wagner and Bill Leighton scored two apiece.

Earlier in the week, Colby suffered its first state loss to the Black Bears of Maine. Colby's old nemesis easily won the contest last Thursday in Orono 87-68. Although the game was close in the first half and ended 41-35, Maine's Skip Chappelle and Laddie Deemer crusher the White Mule defense with twenty and twenty-five points respectively. Maine was ahead of the Mule attack by 21 points at one point in the second half. Although Billy Waldeyer's corner shots broke the Black Bear's zone defense, the Maine offense was too much for the locals.

Waldeyer's nine tallies were the high for the Blue and Gray herd. Ken Stone stacked seventeen points to the team effort. Dennis Kinne and Captain Dave Thaxter covered the oval with thirteen and ten points respectively. Leighton played for the ailing Federman and put six points past the Maine defense. Wagner and Oberg had two points each.

Colby's last game will be played on Wednesday, February 28 against Bowdoin. The Mules have buried the Polar Bears in the previous two season's contests. Colby's honors record for the state now stands at 7-1 and 14-11 overall. Congratulations to Coach Lee Williams and the spirited Mule quintet for a fine season.

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Mules Clawed by Fiery Eagle Ice Sextet, 6-5

BY BRUCE LYTLE

Boston College handed the hockey Mules their first American defeat of the year last Saturday night, 6-5 in Boston. Colby's nineteen game win streak was broken. Billy Hogan led the victors with four goals, all on passes from Jack Leetch (who was moved up to their first line for the game). Elwyn Duchrow led the Mules with the "hat trick" while Ron Ryan raised his scoring total to 93 points with a goal and an assist.

Previously, the Mules had whipped Bowdoin 6-1 behind Duchrow's "hat trick". Ryan was held without a goal for the first time this season; however, he contributed three assists to the victory. Ron Famiglietti spoiled Frank Stephenson's bid for a shutout with a goal early in the first period.

Boston College, needing a victory, quickly opened the scoring at 51 seconds of the first period as Hogan tipped in Leetch's rebound. Ryan got his 100th goal of his collegiate hockey career three minutes later with a dash up his right wing, around the defense to fire a short drive past B.C. goalie Charlie Driscoll. Don Young assisted. Hogan and Chuck McCarthy scored two quick goals to give B.C. a 3-1 lead at the first intermission.

The Mules came roaring back in the second period to take a 5-3 lead and almost skate B.C. out of their own arena. Duchrow got the first of his three goals at 1:20 as he scored unassisted. Herm Hipson tied the game 3-3 two minutes later batting in Ned Platner's pass. With B.C. visibly tired, Duchrow scored at 5:13 on passes from Young and Ryan, and again at 12:42 assisted by Sveden to vault the Mules into a 5-3 lead at the end of two periods.

Boston College dedicated the third period to their Goalie, Charlie Driscoll. With Colby threatening to break the game wide open, Driscoll made several clutch saves early in this period until fortune smiled upon the home forces to come from behind and gain the victory. George Grant narrowed Colby's lead to 5-4 at 7:42 on McCarthy's pass in front of the crease. Hogan tied the score three minutes later with a drive under Stephenson's pads into the net. Now Colby appeared fatigued while B.C. had caught a second wind. B.C.'s Grant roughed Stephenson and knocked him out; however, Young and Bob McBride drew penalties and joined Grant in the box. Hogan seized this opportunity and scored the winning goal. Driscoll held the Mules at bay for the rest of the game. B.C. finished in front, 6-5.

When this reporter asked coach Jack Kelley where the Mules will go from here, Jack first pointed out that the Mules will face the Swiss national team this Saturday. Making a barnstorming tour of Eastern colleges before competing in the World Hockey tournament out in Colorado; last weekend they tied the U.S. team.

Asked about the B.C. game, Kelley had this to say: "We lost nothing in defeat. A nineteen game unbeaten streak is tough to defend, growing harder with each successive game. The pressure is off us, and the defeat may be the tonic for our boys to go on to greater efforts. Certainly, the game could have gone either way. However, the season isn't over, and I feel that great moments are in store for this team." Jack went on to say that the boys did everything expected of them, and that no one left the ice with any regrets. He paid tribute to the 700 Colby fans down there rooting for the team. "No college has a better following than this team."

MULE KICKS

Continued from Page Six
here, lost some Colby son or daughter around the year 2000 forgot.

Swiss Nationals Invade Colby For W.W. Highlight

BY BRUCE HERTZ

The Mule hockey team will splatter the ice in the Alford Arena in a post-season duel with the Swiss National Team. The Colby icemen will face-off on March 3 as a part of the annual Winter Weekend celebration.

The Alpenmen play eastern competition on their way to the world amateur hockey championships at Colorado Springs, Colo., March 7-18. Their previous pre-season matches have been with the American All-Star team, Army, St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., and Bowdoin College. Tomorrow they go against the Mules and on Sunday they play the Waterville Hockey Club at Lewiston, Maine. Last Sunday, the Swissers play the All-Stars at Troy, N.Y. and tied them 5-5. The Swiss goalie had a brilliant night with 34 saves against an impressive offense of the Cleary brothers of Harvard. Bill Cleary scored the tying goal in the final period. On Monday, the Cadets of West Point nosed the Alpenmen in an exciting 5-4 tilt.

E.C.A.C. First Round Pairings

The E.C.A.C. announced the opening round pairings for its initial eight team playoff last Monday. The top ranked team will face the eighth rated team, the second ranked squad will oppose the seventh ranked outfit and so forth. The games will be played March 6.

Providence (8) 7-7-2 at Clarkson (1) 11-1-1

Army (7) 13-4 at Harvard (2) 15-2

B. C. (6) 12-10-1 at St. Lawrence (3) 9-3-1

R.P.I. ((5) 10-4 at Colby (4) 16-1-1

The four survivors will meet March 9 and 10 at Boston Arena for the semifinals and the finals.

Inter-Collegiate Music Contest

Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, will sponsor an Inter-Collegiate Musical Competition on May 10 and 11, 1962. Any student jazz, rock and roll, or vocal group may apply. There will be representatives present from Corporation, and Continental Artists. Prizes will consist of \$600 in cash, trophies, and other non-cash items. This is an excellent opportunity for a college group to become recognized. Applications and information may be obtained from your director of student activities or by writing IMC, Box 35, Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Deadline for application will be April 1, 1962.

The 1961-62 season, though it is not complete, already qualifies to be passed on to posterity. And the writing of successes is still incomplete. Tuesday night just could be more wonderful than things past. Whatever the outcome, Colby hockey has enjoyed its finest hour to date.

LAST WEEK'S SCORES

Varsity Hockey
Colby 6 - Bowdoin 1
Colby 5 - Boston College 6

Colby 2 - Bowdoin 1

Varsity Basketball
Colby 69 - Bates 61

Frosh Basketball
Colby 71 - Bates 74

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Varsity Hockey
Swiss National Team - March 3 - 8:00 Home
R.P.I. - March 6 - 8:00 Home

Kelley Hero As Frosh Finish Winningest Season

BY ROD GOULD

Colby's Baby Mules finished their winningest season ever last Wednesday with a 2-1 victory over Bowdoin. The victory (the second conquest of Bowdoin in as many efforts this year) gave the Frosh a 14 and 1 record for the season.

Dave Kelley notched the winner halfway through the third period. He scooped up the loose puck about 20 feet out and beat the Bowdoin goalie with a hard blast from a tough angle.

Chuck McDowell put Colby out in front at 11:40 of the first period; Jack Ruth collected an assist on the goal. Bill Mathews of the Polar Bears; however, tied the game 1-1 on a freak goal just a period and 18 seconds later. Although Colby outshot Bowdoin 23-9 for the first two periods, the game remained tied until Kelly banged home the winner at 8:58 of the third period.

Frosh Cagers Edged By Bates J.V.'s Again, 74-71

FROSH CAGERS

In a game prior to Colby's Maine State Series Title clincher, the Baby Mule cagers lost to the Bates J.V.'s by a score of 74-71. The action took place at the Wadsworth Field House on Feb. 24.

The Blue and Gray jumped out to an early start, tallying a 29-13 lead in the first twelve minutes of play. After this, however, Bates narrowed the margin — going off the floor at half time only three points behind, 34-31.

Charley Eek paced the Baby Mules with ten points in the first half.

In the second half Bates began dominating the boards. The game remained fairly even until the waning minutes of play. Then the accurate shooting and fine rebounding of Bates pulled them out in front to a lead they kept until the end of the game.

Although the Bates team was smaller than Colby's, they managed to keep up a fast pace throughout the game. This marked the second time this season that the Colby Frosh have bowed to the Bates J.V.

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How Times Have Changed; Or, What Price Glory

While Grandfather and Dad might both insist they received an outstanding college education because amber tinted suds cost only a third of today's going price, and a real Boston Derby a mere \$3.00, the ravages of time have not always strewn havoc and discontentment from generation to generation.

Consider the "Campus Rep" — the student promotional sales man, or woman, employed by leading U. S. tobacco companies — if you want to see a profession that has prospered with the years. Briefly, the student representatives work directly with the manufacturer in promoting the sales of specific brands on a given campus.

According to some of the older tobacco company spokesmen, there have been drastic changes in compensation and benefits available to "Campus Reps" through the years.

The collegiate tobacco representative in Father's and Mother's day on campus might have received, in addition to a single pack a day allowance for himself and smaller four-cigarette packs for sampling, a pair of shoes, a turtle neck sweater with appropriate emblem, or even a suit of well-tailored clothing.

Obviously concerned that each Campus Rep "make the rounds"

with ease and style, the tobacco company provided fundamental and utilitarian forms of compensation.

Like every other marketing program for consumer products, the science of selling cigarettes on campus has been up-dated with each passing semester. Judged strictly by today's standards it is altogether possible that the "campus rep" employed by tobacco companies during coming generations might find himself making his rounds in a flying machine.

Let's face it, there is no place to go but "up" after you have seen the bright red sports cars that certain "reps" have been driving as they pursue their business duties. These representatives even have their cars personalized with the initials L & M. A fringe benefit of this sort should put an end to any campus recruiting problems.

Since nothing succeeds more than success in the world of American marketing, we can visualize the next form of transportation assigned to on-campus representatives. He will cruise his rounds while singing to the student body (or, let's be realistic and just include the sweeter sex) "Come Josephine In My Flying Machine."

Betsy Crockett Crowned ROTC Queen



Left to right: Sue Ellsworth, Helga Broz, Bunny Read, Suzy Martin, Sally McCobb, Joan Phillips, Betsy Crockett, and Cindy Dunn.

Miss Elizabeth A. Crockett of Camden, Maine, was elected Queen and Honorary Cadet Colonel of AFROTC at the Ninth Annual Military Ball February 17 at Colby College. As Honorary Cadet Colonel she will preside over various Air Force ROTC activities, notably the Annual Parade and Review in May.

The ball was sponsored by the C. Philip Christie Squadron of the Arnold Air Society, a professional service organization of select Air Force ROTC cadets.

Major General and Mrs. Edwin W. Heywood, USA, Adjutant General of the State of Maine; Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. L. Strider, President of Colby College; Colonel and Mrs. Raymond Fortin, USAF, Chief of Staff for Air, Maine National Guard; Colonel and Mrs. George T. Nickerson, Dean of Men, Colby College; Major and Mrs. Bruce Phillips, USAF, Air Force Reserve Advisor for the State of Maine; and members of the Colby faculty were among the distinguished guests.

To commemorate her selection as Queen, Miss Crockett was presented with a bouquet of red roses and a trophy by Lt. Colonel Harry E. Peterson, USAF, Professor of Air Science. She and her court were serenaded by the Colby Eight and then led the corps in dancing.

Lt. Colonel Peterson, who is scheduled for reassignment this summer, was presented with a silver serving bowl in appreciation of his service to the corps over the past four years by Cadet Captain Joseph A. Wright.

The Runnals Union Committee extends to all students and faculty an invitation to attend their teas held every Friday at 4:00. Those gatherings provide a wonderful opportunity for faculty and students to get together on an informal basis to discuss campus problems, national and international events, or just play bridge. Coffee and cookies will be served and all are urged to a come even if it's just for a few minutes. So, come on over in your spare time, kids, and please invite your profs, too!!

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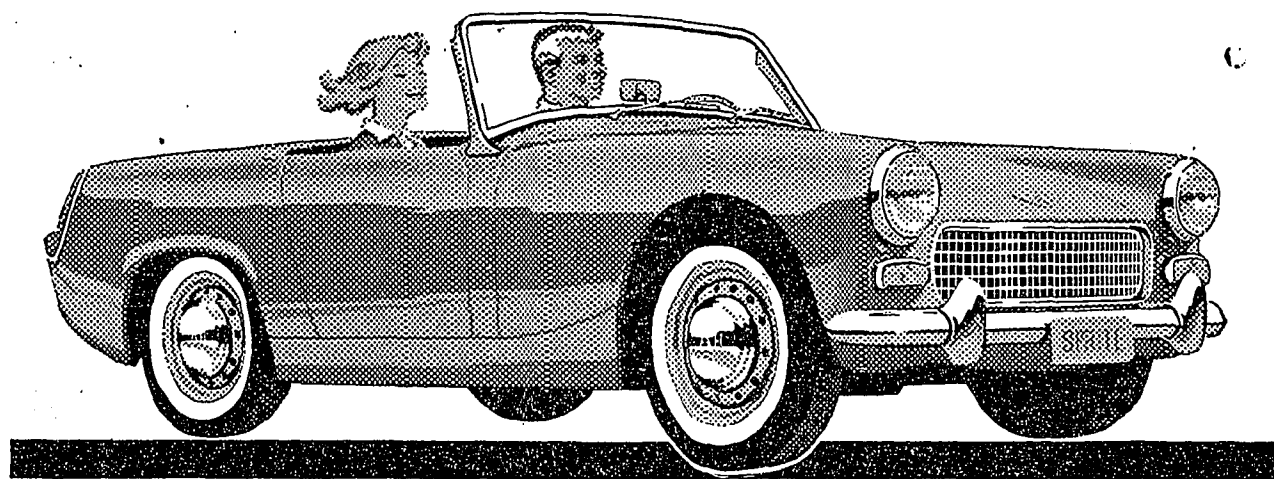
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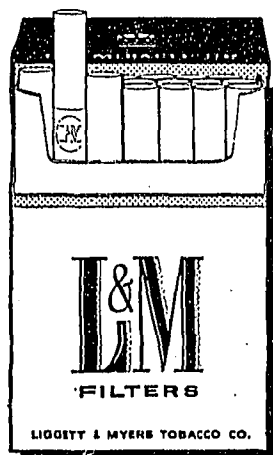


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1. Pick up an Official Registration Envelope. You'll find them all around campus and in your local smoke shop. Our Liggett & Myers Campus Rep has a supply too.
2. Take the Sportscar Quiz printed on the Registration Envelope (it's easy). Sign your name and address and mail it in—along with 5 bottom panels from 5 packs of Chesterfield, L&M or Oasis cigarettes
3. If you pass the quiz, you'll receive a limerick in the mail with the last line missing. Finish it with

a good rhyme and send it back. The limericks will be judged for cleverness and appropriateness. The 4 best limericks win the Sprites in the Spring. And one of them could be yours!

4. Enter as often as you like. Registration Envelopes must be in by April 1st. Limerick entries by April 15th when the contest officially closes. Winners get their new Sprites before school's out!

So enter often—and keep smoking Chesterfields, L&M's and Oasis cigarettes—they're in a class of their own!

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