

The Colby Echo

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Kissinger Sees NATO Problems In The 60's

BY DICK PIOUS

The large audience which listened to Professor Henry Kissinger speak on "The North Atlantic Community in the Perspective of American Foreign Policy" was privileged to hear a clear and illuminating speech — one which will probably rank among the best given in Colby Gabrielson Series.

Kissinger spoke about the end of an era, the era of American nuclear supremacy, which lasted from the end of World War II through the late 1950's. As Kissinger demonstrated, nuclear supremacy meant diplomatic, political, and military supremacy, as well. Our military contribution to NATO was our atomic strike force. The conventional forces "donated" to NATO by our European allies were more a "ticket of admission" to American protection than a significant military contribution. Politically and diplomatically, the burden of the free world struggle lay on the United States. Our allies deferred to us because they feared a return of traditional American isolationism and because their own energies were concentrated on industrial recovery through the 1950's.

Today the situation is different. The U.S. and the Soviet Union can destroy each other. The great nuclear advantage of the U.S. has been cancelled. In addition, the conventional contribution to NATO has become more emphasized, adding greater prestige to European defense efforts, and Britain and France will continue to develop their own nuclear force. The great economic resurgence of Western European nations has caused several changes in the North Atlantic power relationships and alliances which have become apparent in the 1960's. First, the "psychological" advantage the U.S. had in the 1950's is gone. Today we hear the charge that the U.S. is dominating the NATO alliance, and our allies demand to be treated as equals. As Kissinger points out, the demand is natural, although it is hard for American policy-makers to accept. In addition, the policy is hard to implement. There are extremely different problems involved in attempts to coordinate policies and tactics among many allies. Where the U.S. still has the edge, of course, is in the European fear that we will sell Europe out in a deal with Russia. Until Europe is completely capable of standing on its own military power, the U.S. will remain "first among equals". However, we are not all-powerful anymore, and our European allies are quick to remind us of this fact in NATO meetings.

Kissinger also explored the problem of "credibility" in the nuclear age as an aspect of American foreign policy. How can we convince the Soviet Union that we will fight without actually beginning a nuclear war? The answer, according to Kissinger, is by retaliating with "conventional forces" if a show of force is required. Thus, for example, Berlin must first be defended by con-

ventional forces to convince the Soviet Union of our intentions. At some point, of course, the limits must be drawn to preserve our objectives, but the chances seem better that a conventional showdown would lead to a truce rather than the final madness.

Kissinger concluded his speech with two controversial points. He asserted that he was confident the free world could create a stronger conventional force than the Soviet Union and that, in the long run, the technology, manpower, and resources to win the struggle for uncommitted nations and the Cold War lie in the West. Kissinger raised these points without adequate arguments to support them, and seemed to state them as self-evident truths. This lack of reasoning, in contrast to the rest of the speech, stands out particularly because it was precisely the under-estimation of Sino-Soviet capabilities that led to American lags in missiles, space technology, "oil diplomacy," Cuba, even Olympic games, and the corresponding psychological let-downs which followed.

Kissinger's speech, however, cannot readily be criticized, either on factual or conceptual grounds. His grasp of the situations confronting the West, his historical analysis of the causes and effects of these situations, and his manner of presenting his views, made the efforts of those who were able to bring him to Colby worthwhile.

Brilliant Educator To Discuss NATO

On March 13, at 4:00 p.m. in Givon Auditorium, William R. Emerson will present a Gabrielson Lecture on "NATO and Western Defense". Mr. Emerson, an assistant professor of History at Yale University, is in charge of Freshmen History courses and an honors seminar on war and western society. A specialist on the history of war and its effects on western society, he taught military history at Harvard in 1956-57. Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Emerson matriculated at the University of Missouri in 1940, entered the Air Force in 1942, and, when released in 1946, continued his education at Yale, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was the recipient of three awards from the History Department. He has been a Rhodes Scholar, and studied at Oxford, where he received his Doctorate in 1951. Since then, he has published two books, including **MONMOUTH REBELLION**.

Gretchen Miller Reigns Over Windy But Wonderful Winter Weekend

Winter Weekend, 1962, got off to a good start Friday night with the crowning of Gretchen Miller as Queen of the weekend. A sizable audience saw Bill Bryan, Directors of Admissions, crown Miss Miller Queen at the opening of the three-day festival. Miss Miller, of Lexington, Mass., is a junior, a Dean's List student, and a member of the National Honor Society. In addition, she belongs to the Powder and Wig Society, the Inter-Faith Association, the Colbyettes, and the Colby Glee Club. She was the candidate of Pi Lambda Phi Fraternity. First runner-up in the contest was Nancy Rowe, a senior, and second runner-up was Susan Stein, a junior.



Queen Gretchen being escorted by Bill Bryan

Highwaymen Entertain Colby In 3 Tongues

BY FLINT DILLÉ

An international flavor highlighted the Highwaymen in their two hour performance in the Opera House last Saturday. Songs of French, Spanish, British, and American origin, including **COTTON FIELDS** and **MICHAEL**, were among the favorites.

In a personal interview following the show, the Highwaymen responded to my questions with the pleasant freshness of a college group.

I first asked them a rather trite but nevertheless interesting question: what did they do about studying when they were involved in so much show business? Steve Butts, 20 — the fellow who played the banjo so well — explained it this way: "We're all seniors, so we have a number of seminars. This allows us more freedom than other undergrads. We only play on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, but when we do happen to miss an hour exam, our professors are happy to oblige in allowing us to make-up. We've managed to maintain our average until now, so things are still A-OK." Incidentally, all are on the Dean's List.

You may have noticed, as I did, that every number the group sang, they immediately looked at the backs of their guitars. The reason is that their lists of songs for the show were taped there.

I asked Dave Fisher, the fellow who did most of the musical arranging for the group, to expand on his statement during the show that folk songs are being written every day and are not necessarily a product of hard times and lean years.

Fisher said that songs are oftentimes written about hard times and are not always a product of them. He gave as an example the religious repression in England which gave rise to a number of English

and Irish folk tunes. The sadness was not always in the tune but in the words, he said. This is often the case in ballads by white folk, for they are more repressed, whereas Negro spirituals are open and the whole thing just moves. As far as folk songs being written today are concerned, Fisher said, Pete Seeger is an excellent example of a modern folk writer.

When asked about the authenticity of the ethnic arrangements of the Highwaymen's repertoire, Fisher conceded that it was often difficult to arrange for five parts and still retain much of the ethnic quality. However, in many of the solos and duets the maximum of originality is retained. He said the group attempted to adapt to the song, not to adapt the song to the singers.

To close out the interview, I asked The Highwaymen a couple of local questions. To the first, they all answered that they had never played in a place quite like our Opera House, but they thought it had a lot of personality. As far as the climate was concerned, they said that although it made their instruments all about three notes higher, which accounted for the frequent tuning throughout the show, they preferred the consistent cold to the slush that is common to the Middletown, Connecticut, winter.

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The Highwaymen

senior, and second runner-up was Susan Stein, a junior.

A student-produced ice show followed the presentation of the Queen. Guests from the Commonwealth, Boston, and Brunswick skating clubs took part, along with Colby's own gold and silver medalists, Peggy Miller, Susan Walker, and Mary Louise Lippschutz, all of whom appeared in solo numbers. The show was produced and directed by Miss Peggy Miller, and included dance and precision numbers by other Colby students. The theme of the ice show, and of the weekend as well, was "The Great White Way," and the numbers in the show were done to songs from Broadway hits. Perhaps the most amusing number of the show was a riotous hockey game staged by the faculty, in which Colonel Harry Peterson proved a hard man to stop. Goalie Arra Garab managed to make a minimum of saves — and also managed to stay on the ice, thanks to a secret not yet divulged.

Saturday afternoon, awards for snow sculpture were presented to Alpha Delta Pi Sorority, for their sculpture entitled "The Party's Over," and to Lambda Chi Alpha. Continued on Page Five

Chilean Students Received Warmly

An experiment in International Living commenced at Colby College with the arrival of twelve men and women from Chile. The guests are living in college dormitories and in fraternity houses as the guests of Colby students, taking part in daily college life and attending classes. The three men and nine women traveled here from Long Island where they lived in private homes for a month, and will visit Philadelphia, Washington and Miami after leaving Colby on March 13th. The exchange program is sponsored by the Experiment in International Living and the group is the second to visit Colby in three years. All speak fluent English. The group has been very impressed by the cordiality and the friendliness of the Colby students, which, they said, surprised them after "seeing what people were like in New York." They commented that "everyone says hello — people who have never seen us before, both on campus and in Waterville, greet us in Spanish." They have found the classes "very interesting" and expressed special delight in the wonderful Spanish classes and in Mr. Bonbow's English class. One student felt that there has never before been such an interest in their country or such a willingness to help. They were adamant in denying that they got tired of answering questions. Our guests enjoyed Winter Carnival immensely, and one stated his regret that they "would only be here two weeks."

Tonight at 8:00 p.m., Professor Amar Nath Pandeya will speak in Givon 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.

Dean Answers Echo; Echo Answers Dean

To the Editor:

In the first editorial of the February 23rd issue of the ECHO, you asked "why the Dean of Men feels constrained to place incoming colored students in private rooms or with colored roommates." Then you wrote, "In a majority of cases Negroes and Jews are grouped in this way."

Ever since I read that editorial, I have wondered where you got the information on which to base such statements.

May I suggest you take the trouble to get the facts before commenting on a policy about which you apparently know very little?

Incoming colored students are NOT placed in private rooms or with colored roommates.

When the room assignments were made last summer for the incoming students in the men's division, the one negro student in the freshman class was placed in a double room with a white roommate.

The negro student who arrived from Fisk University at the beginning of this semester was assigned to a white roommate.

All foreign students, regardless of color or religion, are assigned to single rooms when possible. This is a policy which is desirable in the opinion of the advisor to foreign students, who was consulted purposely.

Now how do we assign Jewish boys? Quite frankly, we don't know who many of them are. Even if we were to attempt to assign Jewish students to single rooms or with Jewish roommates — and we do not — it would be impossible simply because the information necessary for making such assignments is not available to us until long after the last parent has deposited his son on the campus.

You will, I am sure, be interested to know something about the original assignments now that we have more information concerning the religious background of the students in the class that entered last September.

Eight of the Jewish boys in the class were assigned to double rooms, each with a non-Jewish roommate. Three were assigned to four-man rooms, each with three non-Jewish roommates. Two were assigned to triple rooms, each with one Jewish and one non-Jewish roommate. One was assigned to a private home in Waterville with a non-Jewish student. And lastly only ONE Jewish boy was assigned to a single room.

George T. Nickerson

Dean of Men

March 1, 1962

To the Editor:

Having been among the 8,000 students who participated in the Washington Peace Demonstration, I would like to compliment the writer of the article on that subject for his clear, accurate, and objective account of the event. In reading it, I found almost nothing to criticize, something I cannot say about similar articles appearing in some other newspapers.

There are likely to be more such campaigns in the future, for, while this one may have made a start in the right direction, the struggle for a safe and peaceful world will be a long and difficult one, which will require sincere and devoted effort by many people. I therefore hope that a greater number of Colby students will find it possible to devote some of their time to making this struggle a success.

Jonathan Allen, '64
March 5, 1962

**FOR GOD,
FOR COUNTRY
and
FOR COLBY**

Echo Answers:

The Echo is grateful to Dean Nickerson for his reply to our editorial of February 23, 1962, "A Home Away From Home." Certainly, the facts with which the Dean has presented us, as well as the facts which the Echo itself has unearthed, indicate a rather drastic change in policy, at least insofar as housing of Jewish students is concerned — although there are still imperfections in the present system.

If the housing policy followed this year is contrasted with the policy followed in previous years, the changes will be evident. Of all the Jewish freshmen in the class of 1963, only two were roomed with non-Jewish freshmen; in the rooming of freshmen in the class of 1964, only five of the Jewish men were roomed with non-Jewish men. This year, although the Echo is nearly as ignorant of whom the Jewish men are as the Dean says he is, the proportions seem to be reversed, and it is to be hoped that the trend continues.

However, the situation is not quite so clearly one of progress in regard to the rooming of freshmen Negroes. It is difficult to argue on this matter, since so few Negro men are admitted to Colby, but of the three who have entered as freshmen in the past four years, two have had initial assignments to single rooms. It should be pointed out, however, that the exception took place this year, and may indicate — although not certainly — a change in policy similar to that involving the rooming of Jewish students. The Negro man admitted this year was roomed with white roommates, and it is to be hoped that a trend is in the offing.

The issue becomes much more clear-cut in regard to the policy on foreign students. "All foreign students," says the Dean, "regardless of color or religion, are assigned to single rooms when possible." In the majority of cases, this has been the case. But where it has not been possible to room a foreign student in a single, it has never been a colored foreign student who was moved in with white roommates. Only white foreign students have been roomed with white American students.

It is possible to argue with the entire policy of rooming foreign students. Certainly, the point of coming to a school in a foreign nation is not to wind up in a kind of quarantine. One hopes not only to get an academic education but to gain the education that can only be received from constant and intimate contact with members of a different culture. Not only the foreign student loses from such a policy: the American students with whom he might have lived lose, as well, for their contacts with him might have proven just as valuable as his with them.

The Dean's affection for his policy has been carried to such a length, moreover, that he felt compelled to refuse the REQUEST of an American student to room with a foreign student who entered the College this semester — a foreign student who had himself requested a roommate. (He did not receive one.)

Certainly, a good deal of progress is indicated. The change in policy regarding Jewish housing is especially notable, and it seems as though a change may have been made in the rooming of incoming Negroes. But foreign students are, it seems, being mishandled. A policy that attempts to prevent the contacts between people of various backgrounds that a more uniformly enlightened rooming policy would provide may seem justified to the Dean on grounds that it prevents conflicts before they arise. Certainly, the

Letters To Editor

To the Editor:

The issue of Stu-G constitutional revision and representation came to a head last fall over the discriminatory clause vote (the Nunez proposal). Voices called for "representation," "democracy," "change". Clamor was heard to "let the students speak," to make this "a truly STUDENT government." Surely, the campus was motivated.

The Constitutional Revision Committee waited to hear those clamoring voices present suggestions — no suggestions came. It eagerly awaited proposals from IFC and Pan-Hellenic, especially. Here were the groups and individuals who had indicated intense and serious dissatisfaction with the present system. But no proposals were submitted either by these groups or by the individuals in them. IFC failed to send its second voting representative to a Stu-G meeting until the meeting of this past Monday, March 5 — FOR A FIVE-MONTH PERIOD. During this same period, despite notice of such absence appearing in the weekly minutes, apparently none of the students or constituent groups of a joint body like IFC saw fit to pressure for their due representation. This is not meant to be negative reflection on a single organization. It is merely mentioned to indicate that even the most interested group, as indicated in ECHO correspondence at the time, failed to respond with suggestions.

The Committee posted notices and posters; it pleaded directly and indirectly for suggestions — ONLY TWO came. One was a submission by Steven Schoeman, published in the ECHO; the other, a full constitutional revision plan by Stu-G President Frank Wiswall, served as the basis for the revisions eventually accepted by the Stu-G Council.

A distinction here may avoid misunderstanding of revision procedure. By-law changes come from a vote within the Council itself. Body revisions are subject to a full College referendum.

The Committee undertook a full review of the representation system. One committee recommendation was to maintain the STATUS QUO with two significant alterations.

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To the Editor:

Winter Weekend has passed and another "Big Weekend" goes on the ledger as being far from a success. This is not unusual, for it is the rule and not the exception. The only difference between this weekend and any "normal" one was the presence of the Highwaymen. Perhaps the existing attitude can best be described as being mass apathy. For example, beyond building the bases, no real effort was made by the fraternities to provide the campus with snow sculptures. We must concede that the weather did not aid matters, but it cannot be the complete goat. This was a poor excuse for a Winter Carnival replacement, to say the least!

No major weekend can be complete without an all-college dance. I am, myself, indifferent towards them, but they are somewhat essential to a

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Echo believes that it is for this reason that the Dean has, to a great extent in the past, and to a lesser extent this year, roomed students as he has. We do not feel that he has been in any way discriminating against minorities. But it is the conflict between various peoples that make for a healthy — albeit a sometimes painful — growing experience. In seeking to suppress such conflict, the Dean — without meaning to — is hurting part of the College's educational potential. Not intentional discrimination but a case of good-hearted though mistaken policy is what we are faced with — rectification has begun, but changes are still needed.

Editorial

At its meeting Monday night, March 5, Stu-G began to take steps of possible far-reaching consequences to Colby students. The Student Government Constitution is to be revised, provided a majority of students approve the revisions to be voted upon in the referendum to be held on March 26, in conjunction with the election of new Stu-G officers. Revision of the Constitution is long past due; but revision for its own sake is not enough: discussed in detail in next week's ECHO. In the meantime, the minutes of Monday night's meeting and the letter from the Constitution Revision Committee, appearing elsewhere on this page, deserve the careful attention of all students, and as many as possible should begin planning now to attend next Monday's meeting of Stu-G in order to find out as accurately as possible what changes are contemplated and the reasons for them. During the period between the making of the proposals and the voting upon them, the ECHO reminds the student body that it remains open to letters discussing the change, suggesting further changes, or commenting upon the functions of Stu-G in general. The expression of such opinion by the student body has rarely been so necessary.

This is a time of trouble for student governments throughout the nation. Several issues ago, the ECHO reported the dissolving of the Columbia University student government. The March 2 issue of the Mount Holyoke NEWS reports grave difficulties for the student governments of Wesleyan, Brown, and Williams — the problem in each case revolving about some kind of ineffectuality. Under President Frank Wiswall's leadership, Colby Stu-G has almost completed, by contrast, one of its most dynamic years in recent memory. We cannot afford to let Stu-G wither, especially after having seen how much it can accomplish.

The proposed revisions will be dis-

STUDENT GOVERNMENT REPORTS

The regular weekly meeting of Student Government was called to order at 7 p.m. by President Frank Wiswall. The freshmen, junior, and senior classes, and Mary Low, were not represented. The secretary's report was read and accepted. There was no treasurer's report.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. 1) Stu-G elections will be held March 26. Petitions for office are available in the Deans' offices and must be returned by March 19. A referendum vote on constitutional revisions, the honor system, and January Plan evaluation indication will be held on March 19. 2) The Stu-G concert by Mr. Conant, harp-sichordist, will be held on March 26 at 7:30 p.m. in Given Auditorium. 3) Invitations to various conferences were received. 4) The NSA on Stu-G influences and power will begin action next week. 5) Action on the Stu-G lounge in Roberts Union and co-ed dining have been referred to Administration, and action will be taken in the fall.

OLD BUSINESS: 1) The Council voted power to the executive committee to award the Stu-G scholarship. 2) The Council voted traveling expenses for \$125 to the International Relations Club for participation in a USNSA-sponsored mock-U.N. session. The delegation will report back to the students. The benefits of representing Colby off-campus as well as bringing new ideas here were again stressed. 3) The proposed constitutional revisions were submitted. A full review of the by-laws was had. The Council voted several revisions, to be published in the Echo next week. 4) The various proposals for changes in the representation systems were presented, explained, and discussed. A recess was called to facilitate more informal discussion. The meeting was then called back to order and the committee's recommendation, to maintain the STATUS QUO with significant changes, was accepted in an 8-3 vote. The floor was then re-opened for discussion on a point of order. Following further discussion, the vote was re-taken, and remained 8-3 in favor.

Since there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Nancy Kudriavetz, Secretary

The Colby Echo

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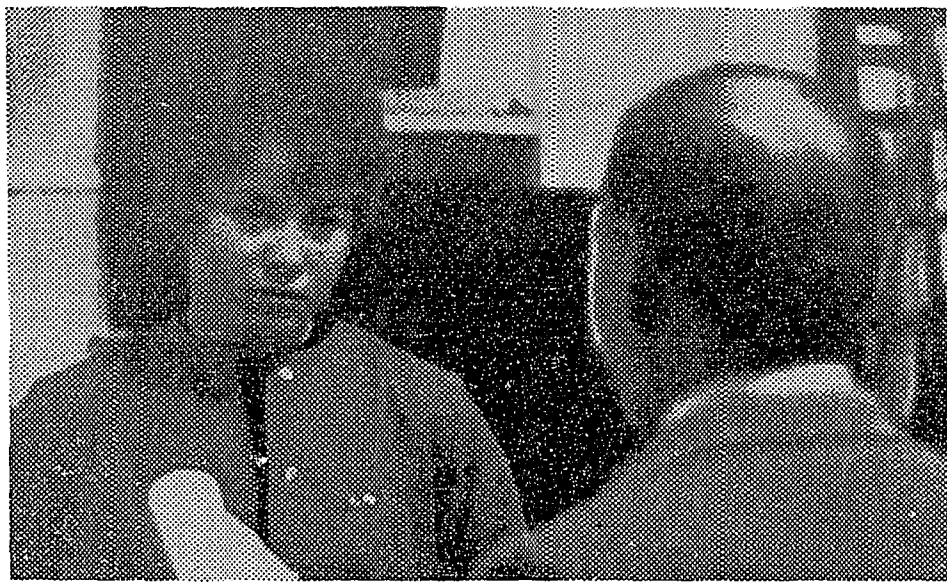
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Molly Giddings Bright In Her First Play

BY BARBARA GORDON



The lights dim and the set is quiet. Suddenly the whole atmosphere changes as the orchestra strikes up familiar brassy sounds. Hot box girls run back and forth across the stage to find their places in the nightclub scene. Just as everything appears to be in order, a perky blond joins the crew of performers and belts out something about a girl developing a cold. The crowd

It has been rumored that a new star has been born. This one has emerged from Colby's own production of "Guys and Dolls," and has danced her way into the hearts of all the members of the show's cast. Molly Giddings tried out for the part of Adelaide completely on a whim. Like many others on campus, she became enthused at the prospect of a spring musical, and decided that since she had never really been in a play, she had nothing to lose in auditioning. If anything, both she and Colby have made a definite gain.

What is so amazing about this girl is that she has had almost no experience. However, she's a natural for the comic part and throws herself into it like a Hollywood veteran. Dancing is her forte, and with the aid of some other members of the cast, she managed to create most of the choreography in the show. Previously, Molly had taken dancing lessons for seven years, and taught for two while still in high school. The only real theatrical experience of which she can boast is a part in her former high school's annual "Chizzle Wizzle" music fair. In fact, she confided that she was even kicked out of the glee club because she wanted to be a cheerleader and couldn't do both.

Molly's versatility, which won her the part in "Guys and Dolls," is unmatched only by her warm personality and extreme modesty.

"I'm not so good," she commented, "but I love to do it — and if you like anything well enough, you can do it. Besides, my part isn't as hard as some of the other straight roles. It's all character. All I do is have a good time and get a lot of laughs."

It is every girl's dream at one time or another to make a career out of show business. Molly is no exception, but although she is very talented, she feels that other things hold more interest for her and will be more worthwhile in the long run. Her whole attitude toward entertaining seems to revolve about pure enjoyment of what she is doing. This is certainly reflected in her vivacious and professional performance.

Molly indicated that the off-stage show is as good as the actual performance will ever be. The cooperation, spirit and general enjoyment, plus much hard work, is what makes this such a fine show. She praised Mr. Suss for his wonderful and able direction. He, more than anyone, she said, has really inspired each and every member of the production to do his utmost to get the show on the road.

Goldwater Topic New Discoveries in West African Art

BY DAN TRAISTER

Waterville, March 4 — Dr. Robert Goldwater, Director of the Museum of Primitive Art in New York City, spoke on "New Discoveries in African Art" at Colby's Given Auditorium today. His talk, sponsored by the Colby Friends of Art, opened the museum's first exhibition at Colby. The exhibition of West African art will be on display at the Bixler Center until March 30.

Goldwater's main object was to point out the diversity characteristic

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Crap Shooting In Opera House: "Guys and Dolls"

The talk around this neck of the woods has it that some fellow what thinks he is something special with the Lady Luck is in town looking for some action. Something worth looking into as I might lay a fat hand on a good thing being how it is that I do not consider myself so bad with the odds. The results of this investigation are as follows:

Of all the high players this country ever sees, there is no doubt but that this fellow they call The Sky is the highest. In fact, the reason he is called The Sky is because he goes so high when it comes to betting on any proposition whatever. He will bet all he has, and nobody can bet more than this.

Now one Sunday evening The Sky is walking the street when he comes upon this little bunch of mission workers holding a religious meeting, as mission workers love to do, the idea being that they may round up a few sinners here and there. The odds are not with them, being how it is that at such an hour the sinners are still in bed resting up from all the sinning of the night before, so they will be in good shape for more sinning a little later on.

Well, The Sky takes one look at the doll tooting on the cornet and he is a goner, for this in one of the most beautiful young dolls anyone ever sees before, and especially as a mission worker. Her name is Miss Sarah Brown.

She is tall and thin, and has a first-class shape, and her hair is a light brown, going on blond, and her eyes are like I do not know what except that they are one-hundred per cent eyes in every respect.

Everything is going fine for The Sky and Miss Brown until Miss Brown gets wind of the fact that The Sky is nothing but a professional gambler. So all of a sudden she plays plenty of chill for The Sky. And furthermore she sends him a note saying she does not want any of his potatoes in the collection box, because his potatoes are nothing but ill-gotten gains.

It is not until The Sky attempts to win souls at the crap game to bring to her mission that Miss Brown returns to go out on a limb for what she thinks is right, like most dolls would do who are as dedicated as Miss Brown. She bets The Sky his soul. How do you like that? The Sky says "roll 'em." So she snatches the dice out of his hand and slings them on the table in such a way that we can all see that she has no idea how to throw the dice, but they come up eleven. No matter how you figure it, The Sky's soul belongs to Miss Brown.

Nobody knows exactly what happened to The Sky and Miss Sarah Brown, except that she is now Mrs. Sky, but managed to find out a few things about The Sky and wrote it all down and this is why I explained to you the situation because the story is being told down at the Opera house Saturday night for the last time, and take it from me, this ought to be a gasser. According to what I have heard the story is on the level, but I think that I will drop in just to make sure.

The officers of the Inter-Fraternity Council for 1962-1963 are: Noll Butler, '63, President; Byron Petrakis, '63, Vice-President and Recording Secretary; and William Witherell, '63, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary. Noll is a member of DKE from Hollywood, Illinois, majoring in Economics. Byron, a DU from Haverhill, Mass., majors in English literature. Bill, from Westboro, Mass., is a Tau Delt, and majors in Economics.

Interview Shows 'Dolls' Enjoy Stripping - Once!

BY FLINT DILLE

"Every girl wants to be a vamp once, and this strip number in 'Guys and Dolls' presented the opportunity," Ellen Larkin remarked Sunday night at the dress rehearsal when asked if stripping bothered her. "There you are, out there with this tiny black thing on, and you feel a little funny, but I suppose that you kind of enjoy it."

This quote resulted from an interview by this reporter. And it



seemed that Ellen was right, since this was the opinion of several of the others girls I talked to.

Sue Ellsworth said, "I liked this scene ('Take Back Your Mink' number) because it was something Mother wouldn't like me to do. I think it's something every girl thinks about, and I think this time it's fun." She carefully specified THIS TIME. (I think that Colby might enjoy it, too.) Miss Ellsworth has appeared in one musical before her Colby debut, in the production BRIGADOON, back home in Geneva, Illinois.

I asked Sue Martin the same question about stripping, and she had this to say, "Yes, it bothered me. You're taking your clothes off, smiling and looking straight ahead, so you can't look to see if anything is showing. I did feel a bit odd." Molly Giddings agreed that she felt silly the first time out there in the very front of the stage.

Unfortunately, the rest of the interviews were not quite as juicy, but they were, nevertheless, interesting.

Dave Norman, playing the role of Nathan Detroit, a man in search of a location for his floating crap game, said that being in this production was probably the most fun he had ever had in any play here at Colby. It is his first musical. He said, when asked about singing, "I probably wouldn't have gotten the part if I could sing." In my estimation, however, he plays and fits his role to a T.

Probably the sweetest female on



the stage is Brenda Phillips, who had experience in the last Colby musical production, THE BOY-FRIEND, in 1958. I asked her which scene she enjoyed playing the most. "I like the Havana scene, the one where I get drunk and sing. 'If I were a Bell'. It's more fun and relaxed." She, too, thought the "Take Back Your Mink" number was "terrific".

The next fellow I talked to was Peter Vogt, who plays Nicely-Nicely. Pete has had no previous experience in Colby drama, but appeared in three high school productions. He said he most enjoyed playing the scene with the Guys and Dolls. He thought this number was vaudeville and a lot of fun. My last question concerned his opinion of the Hotbox scene (strip) and brought a gleam to his eye as he answered, "the dancing was GREAT!"

I was unable to talk to Cy Ludwig, who plays Sky Masterson, the male lead, long enough to get any quotes, but according to all the reports I've heard from the Opera House rehearsal sessions, his soft baritone voice, groomed in the Colby Eight, will complete the cast of top-flight student talent.

By all reports, this dramatic experience, "Guys and Dolls", is great — definitely an occasion not to miss. Today is Friday and the last show is tomorrow night, . . . DON'T MISS IT!



Bowdoin Orient Upholds Discrimination In Frats

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following editorial is taken from the Bowdoin College ORIENT of February 15, 1962. It is addressed to governing boards of Bowdoin's fraternities, who have been asked to vote at their next June meetings on a faculty resolution banning discriminatory practices at Bowdoin's local fraternity chapters. The ECHO prints this editorial as a matter of interest to Colby fraternity and sorority members; it expresses neither agreement nor disagreement with the contents of the editorial in so printing it.)

Half a decade ago, Samuel H. Monk said, "Too many liberals are unaware of the fact that a man may be a non-liberal without being illiberal; that he may distrust the abstract power of government, the theoretical formulae of economists,

Continued on Page Eight

LAINES DU PIGOUIN

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Swarthmore Host For Disarmament Meeting

Swarthmore College was the scene of the First Intercollegiate Conference on Disarmament and Arms Control (FICDAC), held from February 16 to 18. Four hundred students according to the New York TIMES, sought "ways to overcome present stumbling blocks to world peace." The students represented eighty colleges and universities from the Canadian border to Mississippi.

The TIMES went on to note, "The conference was conceived and planned by three Swarthmore seniors — David H. Wegman of Ann Arbor, Michigan, David V. Edwards of Swarthmore, and Cynthia A. Heynen of Briarcliffe Manor, N.Y."

"Even acknowledging that students sometimes have an imperfect understanding of the great social issues that confront them," Wegman said, "we note that any creative group searching for new alternatives and willing to give them life is the force that can build a stable community."

Senator Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), delivered the keynote address at the conference's opening session. According to the Swarthmore PHOENIX, Clark "urged the conference to take a stand in favor of 'total and complete disarmament under enforceable world law.'"

The PHOENIX report continued, "Speaking later on proposals for implementing this policy, Sen. Clark urged the conference to give careful consideration to the plan for territorial disarmament outlined by Professor Louis B. Sohn of Harvard, a FICDAC panelist. This plan calls for complete disarmament with strict inspection and controls in designated areas, roughly equal in arms potential, in each country. Each country would choose an area in the other in which to begin, and in both selected regions, international inspection and verification would be fully authorized. Sen. Clark felt that a 'UN police' force would have to be built up prior to beginning disarmament proceedings, to insure the security of the participating nations."

"One of the most crucial problems of disarmament is the necessity of obtaining the participation of China in any disarmament treaty agreed upon, according to Clark."

Professor Thomas C. Schelling, of Harvard's Economics Department and Center for International Affairs, opened Saturday's session of the conference. His topic was "Deterrence, Disarmament, and Arms Control." According to the PHOENIX, Schelling suggested "that while it is not necessary to allow nations to maintain the power to completely devastate their enemies, enough power must be maintained to act as a deterrent against aggression." He believes that "we cannot realistically count on the fact of disarmament to change the climate of opinion so drastically overnight that people will no longer think in terms

of force as a means of settling conflict. We must therefore take measures which will reduce the destructiveness of war while at the same time maintaining its power to deter. Professor Schelling concluded by expressing the opinion that there is a tendency to evaluate policy solely in terms of long range goals. He believes it to be possible for the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to agree on certain measures which will increase the stability of the international scene, but which may not be clearly in line with some broader, and more distant, goal. A concentration on achieving some of these measures will allow the state of Soviet-American relations to develop to the point where some of these more long-range goals are possible."

Bernard Bechhoefer, an attorney who participated in international arms control negotiations as a representative of the Department of State, spoke on the history of disarmament negotiations. He "mentioned three circumstances of the negotiations which should be taken into consideration in the historical study: the influence of personalities such as Bernard Baruch, Jules Moch, John Foster Dulles, Harold Stassen the fact that at least 90 percent of what was said on both sides is of no consequence; and the fact that there is a 'fantastic' dilution of thought which must take place in transforming an idea into a tangible proposal suitable for an international negotiation."

Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College and presently Counsel on Education for the Peace Research Institute, spoke Saturday night to the conference on "Students and Peace."

"Throughout his speech," the PHOENIX said, "Taylor stressed the fact that the world today is a world without precedent, a world of new situations and problems. Solutions lie not in reliance on old methods but rather in the energetic formulation of new ideas and the constant inspection and revision of the old. Speaking of education in general, he deplored effects of the fast-moving modern society on the American educational system. He asserted that the institutions of higher education in this country have become vast bureaucracies, in which the elements of individuality and creativity and fruitful interpersonal relations have become subordinated to the organization society of big business, big government, big labor, and big education."

Taylor's reasoning was that the American university of the 1960's should be "the stable institution from which plans for the future of the world and the solutions to the

CONSTITUTION LETTER

Continued from Page Two

First, a structural manner in which the independent men's representative may be elected was suggested. Through this system, communications between the Council representative at the electorate may be maintained without forcing organization upon the specifically unorganized independent men. A separate independent women's representative was deemed unnecessary, as the sorority vs. non-sorority feeling seems not to demand separate representation. If occasion should arise, the numerical majority of independent women could vote a separate representative through dormitory representatives.

Second, the Committee submitted a REFERENDUM PLAN for inclusion in the Constitution. In brief, the plan allows for the calling of a referendum to be initiated either within the Council itself or by any member of the student body who is able to get 75 signatures on a petition for a referendum. Any referendum polling 50% of the student body will be accepted by Stu-G as legitimate. The relative ease, then, with which a pertinent issue may be brought before the student body for consideration, is obvious. At the same time, there is an opportunity

world's present and future problems should emanate," said the PHOENIX.

"There is growing among American students today a new attitude of dissatisfaction, creativity, and political awareness," said Taylor, according to the PHOENIX. "Taylor believes that a personal dissatisfaction with the state of the American college has led, and is still leading, to a New Wave of concerted student activity notably in the questions of peace, war, and disarmament." Discussion centers, graduate and undergraduate seminars, research projects, and strengthened organs for the propagation of student opinion were among Taylor's suggestions to students interested in political activities.

Discussion groups, seminars, and a panel discussion among the speakers were also events of the three-day conference.

for the campus to express its opinion before the issue is necessarily brought to a vote.

One other factor affected the Committee's decision to retain the STATUS QUO. In view of suggestions for additions and revisions of subcommittees, social chairmen, and officer duties, it was felt that specific matters could be handled quite well on the non-council level.

As matters stand, the representatives are recognized heads of the most powerful organizations on campus. As such, they are fully informed and oriented to the general campus scene, and are therefore best equipped to advise and act upon Stu-G matters. Such representatives can, with relative ease, cope with irregular occurrences, such as the Nunez proposal, and still deal with the normal, tedious efforts which must be engaged in by any government.

Therefore, a designated representative should minimize weekly substitute representatives. If the regular representative is unable (because of other primary group interests) to serve actively on committees, etc., he may delegate Stu-G responsibilities to other members of his organization. However, it is imperative that experienced and informed student leaders guide Council decisions.

At the same time, this organization-heads representative system facilitates an effective chain of communication. It is the organization head who reports back to his organization, and through his own group system he reaches directly to student feeling. This ability to disseminate information is of the utmost importance, and it was with this fact in mind that the Committee submitted the plan for the election of an independent men's representative outlined above.

What about the "things Stu-G should do on campus?" How can busy people effectively do these things? Obviously, they can't! The Revision Committee found the answer to this problem in the broadening of sub-committees and their responsibilities as outlined (and passed) in the by-laws revisions. Through such now-permanent bodies as the Co-ed Relations Committee,

the Student Affairs Committee (to handle matters of faculty-student concern, like curriculum evaluation, etc.), the Traffic Committee, the NSA Committee, and through the expanded duties of officers and the social chairman, specific interests on the campus may be handled more efficiently. Individuals directly interested in these areas may serve on the committees, and still have the backing of Stu-G.

This committee structure gives the council the broad base which has been demanded. Through committee reports and recommendations, contact with direct campus feeling in specific areas is speedily reflected in the council. At the same time, committee submissions for council approval strike a tempered balance of objective consideration, and final consideration alleviates single committee, lopsided dominance.

Thus, we have in full working order the specific and the general, the direct and indirect, elements of the student opinion which were theoretically called for by the students.

The Committee felt strongly that voting representatives should be maintained, speaking for all the campus organizations which actively contribute to the many-faceted spectrum of campus life. Thus, it preferred to maintain organization representation rather than a fraternity-sorority vs. independent representation system. With both independents and Greeks on the committee, the feelings was held that a system which acknowledged a hypocritical, line-drawing independent-Greek opinion difficultiation would not be indicative of real conditions. In fact, such a constitutional-imposed structure would tend to PROMOTE just such a split, and division is not the purpose of Stu-G.

If any individual or group should feel under-represented, expression of this feeling may be made in two ways: (1) All Stu-G meetings are open to the public and times are posted. All are welcome. Certainly, the voicing of any strong feeling would be conspicuous at a regular meeting, and would demand attention. (2) The Committee's plan for

Continued on Page Five

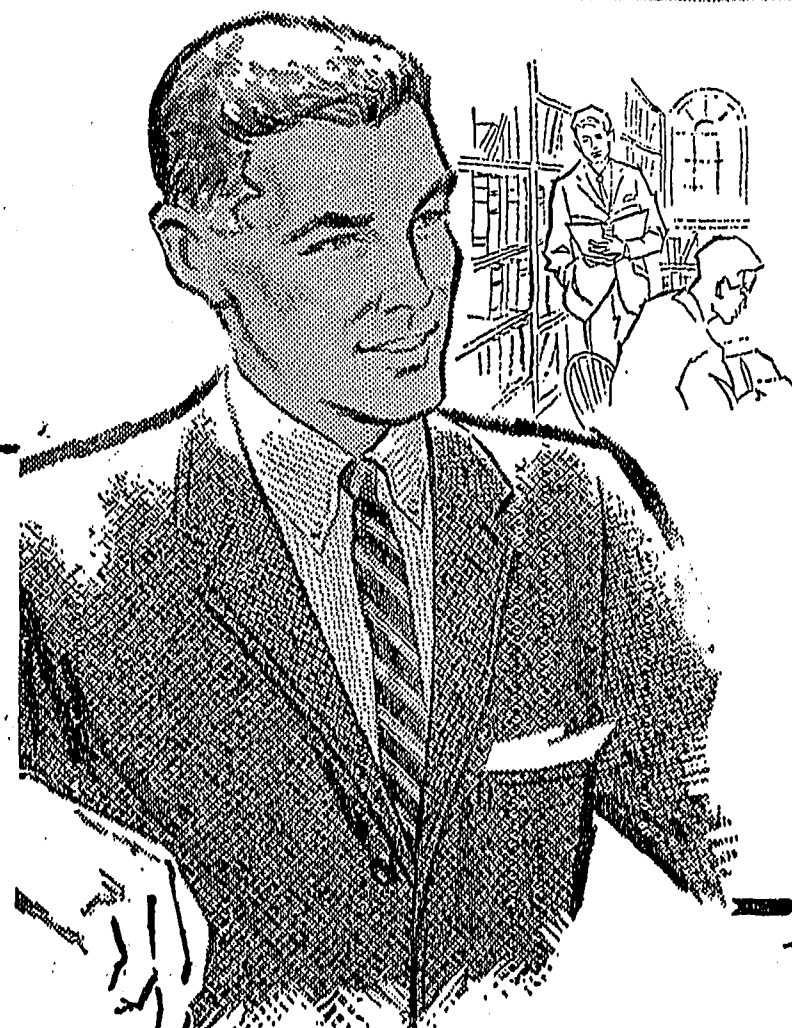
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This is the sixteenth in an annual college short story contest conducted by STORY Magazine. Prize money is being provided by the Reader's Digest Foundation, which is adding a grant to cover administrative costs of the contest.

The prize for the best short story submitted in the contest will be \$500. Second prize is \$350 and third prize is \$250. The next eighteen winners will receive honorable mention awards of \$50 apiece.

The contest deadline is April 20, 1962. Manuscripts should be from 1500 to 9000 words in length and should be submitted to STORY Magazine College Contest, c/o The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York. Manuscripts must be certified by a faculty member. Further details are available in the current issue of STORY or by writing to STORY Contest, c/o The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York.

CONSTITUTION LETTER

Continued from Page Four

a referendum vote allows direct reflection on the issue by the students. Thus, we see that all grievances may be effectually aired.

The claim of disproportionate

Rothchild To Spend Year In Africa

Mr. Donald S. Rothchild, Associate Professor of Government at Colby, has been awarded a Fulbright Lectureship in Political Science, it was announced last week. He will lecture at Makerere College and Kampala, Uganda, beginning in

July of 1962 and continuing for nine months, after which he expects to travel throughout Africa, returning to the U.S. in June of 1963. Rothchild will return to Colby in September of 1963.

A native of New York City, Rothchild graduated from Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, with high honors in political science. He received his master's degree from the University of California at Berkeley, and was awarded his doctorate in political science by Johns Hopkins University in 1958.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa; Tau Kappa Alpha, the national forensic honor society; Pi Sigma Alpha, the national political science honor society; the African Studies Association, of which he is a fellow; and the New England Political Science Association, where he has been a member of the Executive Committee this year.

He has published articles in SOCIAL RESEARCH, the JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, THE CENTENNIAL REVIEW, COLLIER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA YEARBOOK, THE DUQUESNE REVIEW, and the COLBY LIBRARY QUARTERLY.

His major work, published by the Public Affairs Press in 1960, was the book TOWARDS UNITY IN AFRICA: A STUDY OF FEDERALISM IN BRITISH AFRICA.

Rothchild has been at Colby since 1957.

male-female representation was reviewed by the Committee, also. Here we felt — guided by a study of the roll-call votes on the discrimination issue — that the campus is not split on a male-female opinion basis. Also, the reality of male election to class offices does in effect strike any necessary balance of male representation which might be needed.

As for over-lapping representation, the referendum system would, in the Committee's opinion, alleviate any gross misrepresentation.

The Committee felt that any shortcomings in the functioning of Stu-G are not to be found in the structure of the constitution or the representation system. The constitution, when reviewed as a whole, allows adequate representation, and it is flexible. Perhaps the answer is to be found in people who yell about the "problems of Stu-G" but never come to meetings or act constructively.

The machinery for effective Stu-G is present. Needless to say, it demands a strong executive board and an interested student body, but such is the responsibility of the governed. A government cannot legislate interest. Its success or failure rests purely with the students who elect and act. It is up to all of us to utilize the structure.

Constitutional Revision Committee
March 6, 1962

WINTER CARNIVAL

Continued from Page One

Fraternity, for their sculpture entitled "All the World's a Stage". An award was also presented to Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity for selling the most bids for the weekend. Awards were presented by the Queen during the intermission of the concert given by the Highwaymen at Waterville's Opera House.

Saturday night was highlighted by an exhibition hockey game be-

tween the Colby Mules and the visiting Swiss National Hockey Team. Colby lost, 4-2. Fraternity parties were held following the game.

The weekend ended officially with the appearance of visiting singing groups from Bowdoin and Bates, the Meddie-Bempsters and the Deansmen, along with the Colbyettes and the Colby Eight. Also on Sunday afternoon, the women's dorms held open houses until 5 p.m.

LETTER TO EDITOR

Continued from Page Two

"College Weekend." The absence of one I consider to be a gross mistake.

Another factor which was detrimental to the weekend was the timing of Saturday night's hockey contest. Having watched the entire game, one could not begin to dance until 10:30 p.m. Furthermore, those students who purchased a seven dollar bid could not even go to the hockey game without purchasing another ticket—if their date was from off-campus.

Moreover, the weekend was void of athletic contests, excepting the hockey game. Specifically, there weren't any basketball or skiing contests due to the postponement of the weekend from its usual time earlier in the year.

This "weekend" served only one purpose, and that was to illustrate once again that Colby College social life "is not and never has been." The student body is not only deprived of a student union where groups can gather; but the impossible was performed in that a weekend was made even less social. Why? Not even the scholarly professors of this institution work seven days a week . . . for all work and no play can make even Robert a dull boy!

Stephen G. Carpenter, '62
March 6, 1962

HIGHWAYMEN

Continued from Page One

All young, four 21 and one 20, they are a diversified group, two majoring in government and the others in history, psychology, and romance languages. They were a good, but admittedly inexperienced, group of nice guys.

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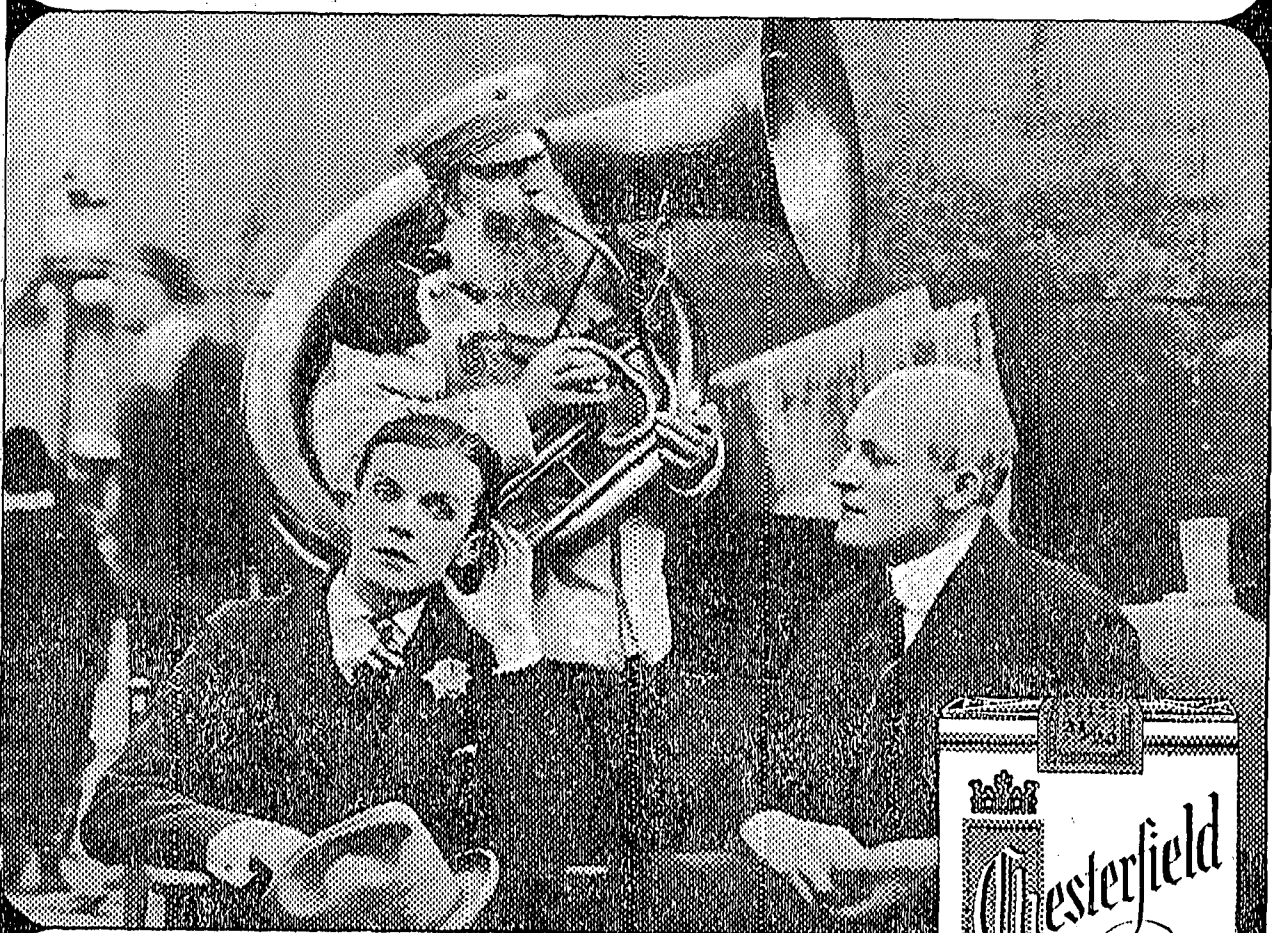
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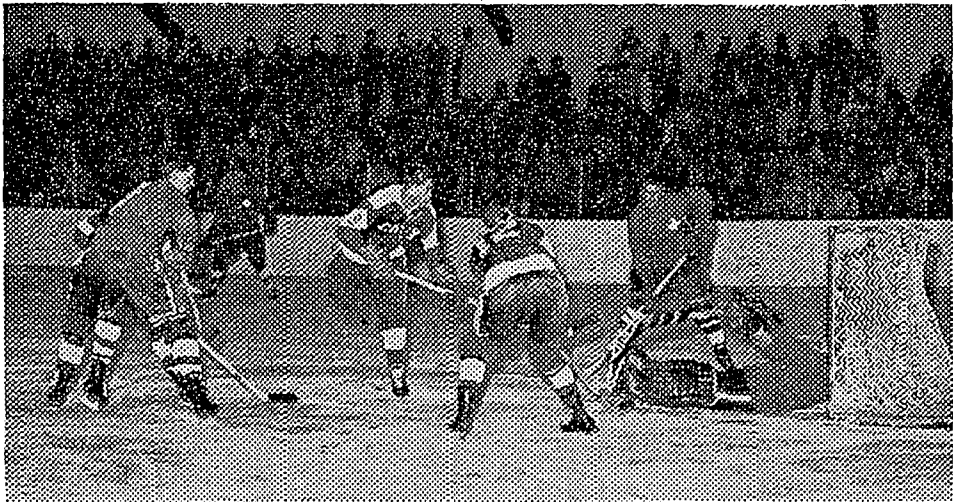
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Swiss Nationals Interviewed

BY DILLE-POLLOCK

Contrary to the popular rumor that the Swiss team could pass, but not skate, it was hard skating and fantastic passing that lead the team to its first victory in this country over our Mules, 4-2.

Displaying a more knowledgeable finesse of international rules, the Swiss Nationals capitalized by baiting the Colby Mules into passing across two lines forbidden under International rules, and by doing so, threw the Mules off their stride. In a pre-game interview, Art Welher, manager of the Swiss Team, expressed a strong respect for the ability of the Colby team and when asked how he felt about the outcome of the game he stated that "we will do our best — that's all we can do."

The Swiss National team is composed of 20 players, a manager, a coach and is also accompanied by the President of the Swiss Hockey Federation. One third of the group speak English, 2 speak French, and all speak German. The players are chosen from the best teams in the Swiss National A and B Leagues. These Leagues are the equivalent of our pro leagues as far as public interest goes, but Switzerland has no professional teams, per se, so these 20 players that are in this country are rank amateurs of a professional quality.

All the players are working men and play only for the love of the game. For example, Manager Art Welher is the manager of a prominent Ski Manufacturing factory, rt. wing Curt Peter is an architect, Captain of the team Jian Bozzi is an I.B.M. operator. Curt Peter told this reporter that the players work from 8 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m. and then practice three nights a week from 7 to 9 p.m. An interesting side note here, is the fact that the Hockey Teams of Switzerland labor under a difficult handicap. There are not enough indoor artificial rinks; Switzerland is not cold enough to support a full season of ice hockey. Manager Art Welher reported that there are only ten days of ice each winter.

The financing of the National Hockey Leagues and in particular the Swiss National Team is an awesome undertaking by any standards. Since the organization is of amateur standing the difficulty is multiplied. The players, coach and managers have had to leave their jobs and families for the duration. The trip is financed mainly by government run lotteries similar to those of G.B. The proceeds from the lotteries is split down the middle — 50% for the government and 50% for the National Hockey Federation. The Hockey Federation pays all the teams expenses and provides each player with \$5 a day to spend as he pleases.

When asked about training rules and conditioning, player Curt Peter said that each man is his own boss. He may smoke and drink at his own discretion. As for conditioning, the players stay in top physical shape year round. When they are not playing hockey during the months of May through September they are playing football or soccer.

Talking about the up-coming In-
Continued on Page Seven

We're In!

BY ROD GOULD

The Mules skated onto the ice at 7:55 and 2,300 fans rose as one to roar approval. They never stopped or sat down again until it was all over and the Mules had stomped the Engineers of RPI into the ice to the tune of 7-6.

This was a team effort all the way. John Mechef played the best game of his life. His linemates Ned Plattner and Herm Hipson were great. The four horsemen, Stevenson, Ryan, Young and Daley regained the form which could make some of them All-Americans, the form which was lacking in some games of late.

It was a worried and nervous crowd which packed Alford Arena last Tuesday, but they exploded like no Colby crowd ever exploded when Elwyn Duchrow took a Ryan pass, skated around the defense and lit the lamp at 4:08 of the first period. Herm Hipson equalled his feat a minute later on a crafty play. RPI got one back late in the period but, trailed two to one when the period ended. Without Stevenson's incredible net tending the score might have been 5-1 in favor of the enemy, for he had 15 saves in the period; the RPI goalie had three.

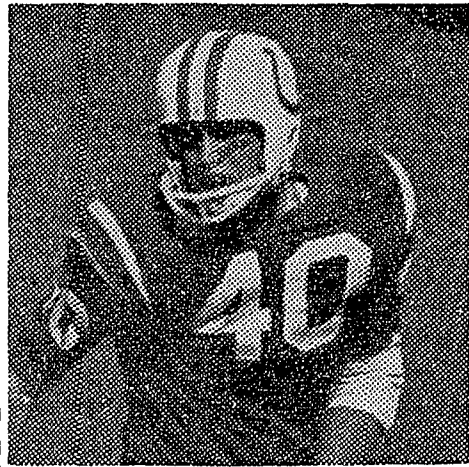
Rensselaer tied it up early in the second period but he Mules put their heads together, stomped, and nabbed a 3-2 lead on a Mechem blast from twenty feet out. Halfway through the period a patented Young bullet was knocked home by Ron Ryan. The period ended with Colby ahead 4-2.

As in the first RPI game (won by Colby, 6-3) the third period told the tale. Two periods of Mule kicks are enough to wear any team out, but the Engineers lasted until the 13:50 mark, when the flood gates opened. (Previous scoring in the period saw Dave Sveden's solo from his own blue line equalled by RPI two minutes later when each side had two men being penalized for high sticking) at 13:50 Ryan caged his second of the night; Sveden collected his second a minute later, and the game was decided.

With thirty-four seconds left in the game Colby's defense disappeared and the Engineers chipped in with three quickies — the last of which went in two seconds after the game had ended! About all RPI could do the last six minutes of the game save the last 30 second flurry, was to irritate the good fans of the Mules, Trevor Kaye, in fact, (wearing number thirteen) thrice swung his stick and twice his fists in the direction of the fans. He was loudly booed.

The Mules play Clarkson tonight in the ECAC semi-finals in Boston. Clarkson beat Providence 6-3 in the

Continued on Page Seven



No. 40 Retired First In History

BY GAVIN SCOTT

February 28 was the night during which one of Colby's greatest half backs, Bruce Kingdon, received an All American Certificate from the Williamson Ratings. This means that of the mid-bracket sized colleges, Kingdon is one of the best football players in the national. Bruce was the only New England player to get this award. Also, a first in all Colby athletic history was recorded as the familiar numbered 40 jersey was retired from the playing ranks. This, however, is not the only award that Bruce Kingdon has received.

During his career as a Colby gridder, Bruce was three times on the All Maine Team, twice on the All New England Team, winner of the Wadsworth Award, given to the most valuable player two years in a row. As a junior, he was also given the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame Award for the best player in the state of Maine. During all of this Kingdon also broke the rushing record set by Neil Stinneford with 851 yards as he totaled an amazing 1,365 yards in his 3 years as a varsity player.

Bruce Kingdon lives in Holden, Massachusetts, where, as a high school halfback at Wachusett Regional High School, he showed himself to be a fine football player. Bruce was also co-captain on that team. He became interested in Colby College through an introduction by Mr. and Mrs. R. Blanchard of Massachusetts. Colby College is certainly fortunate to have such an outstanding competitor among its students.

Perhaps the best description of Kingdon comes from Jim Bridgeman, co-captain with Bruce and next year's co-captains Charlie Carey and Binky Smith. When asked what kind of a ball player he was they all said, "Really great!" They added that Kingdon's speed and power combined was his greatest asset, besides being a good blocker and defensive back. Bruce's coach Bob Clifford had this to say about Kingdon, "Nothing better! He's one of the finest backs I've ever coached. I never expect to coach a better one." Clifford also added that having Bruce Kingdon on his team was one of the limelights of his career to date.

When asked about his greatest football thrill, Bruce said that playing as a sophomore on the Colby team that won the Maine State Series Championship was the highlight of his playing days. He said that he also enjoyed playing on the 1961 team. His reaction to receiving the All American Award was, "I am very happy about it."

Off the field Bruce Kingdon is a

Polar Bears Ice Colby In Hoop Final, 76-71

POLAR BEARS ICE COLBY
BY BRUCE HERTZ

Although the Colby hoopsters had the Maine State championship in its trunk pocket they still had the roaring Polar Bears from Bowdoin to meet. After setting the Brunswick courtmen behind in the first two outings of the season, they dropped Thursday's contest 76-71 at the Wadsworth Field House.

The game was close the whole distance and the Mules tied the southern rival four times in the first half. Another close moment came in the early second half when Dennis Kinne surged in for a two pointer and brought the score to a one-point gap. Otherwise, the Bowdoinese had full control after the intermission.

The half ended with Bowdoin ahead 40-33 and soon after Colby began to lose their championship sharpness which sank Bates. Colby was hindered by two major injuries; Ken Federman had been inac-

tive since the Trinity game, and Bill Waldeyer shot only six times with no connection and was suffering from a painful back injury. Another gate in Colby's path was the late fouling-out of Dave Thaxter, Ken Stone, and Don Oberg. Bowdoin's biggest lead was eleven points in the second half.

Ken Stone was high scorer for both teams with 23 points and Captain Dave Thaxter, playing his last game for the Mules, scored 22 tallies. Among the departing courtmen was Tink Wagner who scored a fistful of five. Dennis Kinne put in ten and Barret Leighton, and Oberg scored six, four and one points respectively.

UNH - Swiss Prep Mules

The Swiss National Team defeated the Colby hockey team last Saturday night in Alford Arena, 4-2, behind a stellar goal-tending performance of Rene Kiener who booted out 37 'Mule kicks'. Playing a fast-break, clever-passing brand of

Continued on Page Seven

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SWISS NATIONALS

Continued from Page Six

ternational Hockey Tournament in Colorado Springs, the Manager and Coach feel confident of wins over Great Britain and Czechoslovakia, but hold little hope of beating Sweden, Canada or the United States. Other teams in the Tournament will be West Germany, Norway, and Finland. The Swiss players are reserved in their attitude about the Czech entry into the tournament. That is to say they are happy that the Czechs want to come but won't be surprised if the Czechs back out at the last minute. This Tournament is taking on a special significance to the participating countries. Russia and several of her satellites refused to enter a team because the U.S. denied the East German Team passport entry into this country. Russia boasted that the Tournament could not be held without her; the nine countries are out to prove otherwise.

Curt Peter, commenting on the East German team, said that they were professional because the team is composed mostly of servicemen who do nothing else but play hockey and get paid for it. Mr. Peter was not at all happy about this point.

When asked about their team's plans at the end of the Tournament, Welher simply replied, "We are going home to our families, to work and to rest." The schedule is apparently very tight and there is no time for further travel in this country. The pre-tournament schedule ended last Sunday in a game against the Waterville Exchange Bruins.

U.N.H., SWISS

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hockey, the Alplanders put only 20 shots on the Mules' Frank Stephenson, but most of them were of the close variety. Often, their brilliant stick handling left the hard-trying Mules dumbfounded. Rolf Diethelm, Gion Babb, Peter Stammbock, and Roger Chappot scored for the visitors while Jack Mechem and Dave Sveden clicked for the home forces. Capt. Ryan got an assist, giving him 99 pts, leaving him one point short of the century total. If Ryan were to pick this point up in the E.C.A.C. tournament, he would be only the second player in collegiate hockey to score 100 points in a season.

The previous Thursday, Ryan's two goals and three assists led the Mules to a 5-1 conquest over a stubborn New Hampshire sextet. Elwyn Duchrow picked up two goals in this game, and Murray Daley, who played a strong defensive game, picked up the other goal. Don Young had two assists to raise his point total to 40, making him the highest scoring defenseman in the country. Colby might have scored more except for a brilliant performance of Wildcat goalie Doug Denning, who kicked out 41 shots.

Against the Swiss National team, the Mules jumped to an early lead at 3:20 of the first period when Jack Mechem batted a loose puck into the Alpine net from a goal-mouth struggle. Ned Platner and Herm Hipson assisted on Mechem's goal. However, the Alplanders came back with three goals in this period. Diethelm tied the game at the seven minute mark by dashing down his right wing, cutting in front of Stephen

GOLDWATER TALKS

Continued from Page Three

of African art. It is as impossible, said Goldwater, to survey "African" art as it is to survey "European" art. There is too much.

Different areas exhibit different styles, different techniques, different materials, and various periods of development, just as is true of "European" art. Through combining his talk with a large number of slides, Goldwater attempted to illustrate this diversity.

African art has been known in Europe since at least the eighteenth century. Not more than fifty years

ago, however, did African art begin to be regarded as "art," asserted Goldwater.

The art objects imported by the European colonial powers had great influence on the early modern European artists, such as Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani, and Bracque. These artists were able to utilize the delicacy of the products of the decadent art of the Ivory Coast or the geometrically structured forms from Gabon or the French Congo in their own work. The influence upon the cubists was particularly notable.

Goldwater continued by noting that our own knowledge of African art is much more extensive than that upon which the early moderns based their work.

Many of Goldwater's examples were drawn from Nigeria, whose surviving art, it is speculated, dates back as early as the twelfth century. The Nigerians worked in metal and pottery rather than more easily decayed wood, which accounts for the age of some of the works. However, some wood pieces are extant which have been dated as early as the sixteenth century.

Goldwater turned next to a consideration of the objections made by ethnologists to collectors of African art. Perhaps their most legitimate objection, he said, is that the standards of taste held by the western collector may have absolutely no relation to the standards held by the peoples or artists whose work is being judged. Goldwater suggested that the best that could be done was to rely on the fairly universal standards of skill, meaning, and power — despite their objective bases.

Another point to be kept in mind

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is that we do have the ability to appreciate a much wider range of artistic endeavors than any so-called "primitive" peoples would have. Perhaps, however, this ability is due to a weakening of our creative abilities.

A second criticism made by the field workers is that most works of African art, such as masks, are not meant to be placed on museum walls. They do not properly exist apart from their functions in their native societies. Masks, for example, are in no African language with which Goldwater is familiar ever distinguished from their wearer. The wearer becomes the mask, he IS the character represented by the mask. There are even societies run by their masks.

Goldwater again conceded the legitimacy of the argument, but noted that the Museum of Primitive Art tries to compensate for the loss of life and motion coupled with a work in its native setting by mounting pieces in as life-like a position as possible.

African art, Goldwater went on, does not need to be powerful, savage, or strong; it can be refined and delicate, naturalistic or highly stylized.

The form of African art is often related to its function, which differs from society to society. There are fetishes, which embody in themselves magical powers. Some works, such as fertility figures, are only related to the goodness involved and do not in themselves embody the necessary magic.

Other pieces may be used as stools, neck-rests, or doors; there are ancestor-figures, portraits, and objects of religious significance. The point to be emphasized, said Goldwater, is that in African art the distinction to be made in Western society between fine and applied art breaks down.

Africans have worked in wood, pottery, bronze, brass, gold, ivory, and combinations of these and other materials. The material used, naturally, also serves to determine something of the final form of the object.

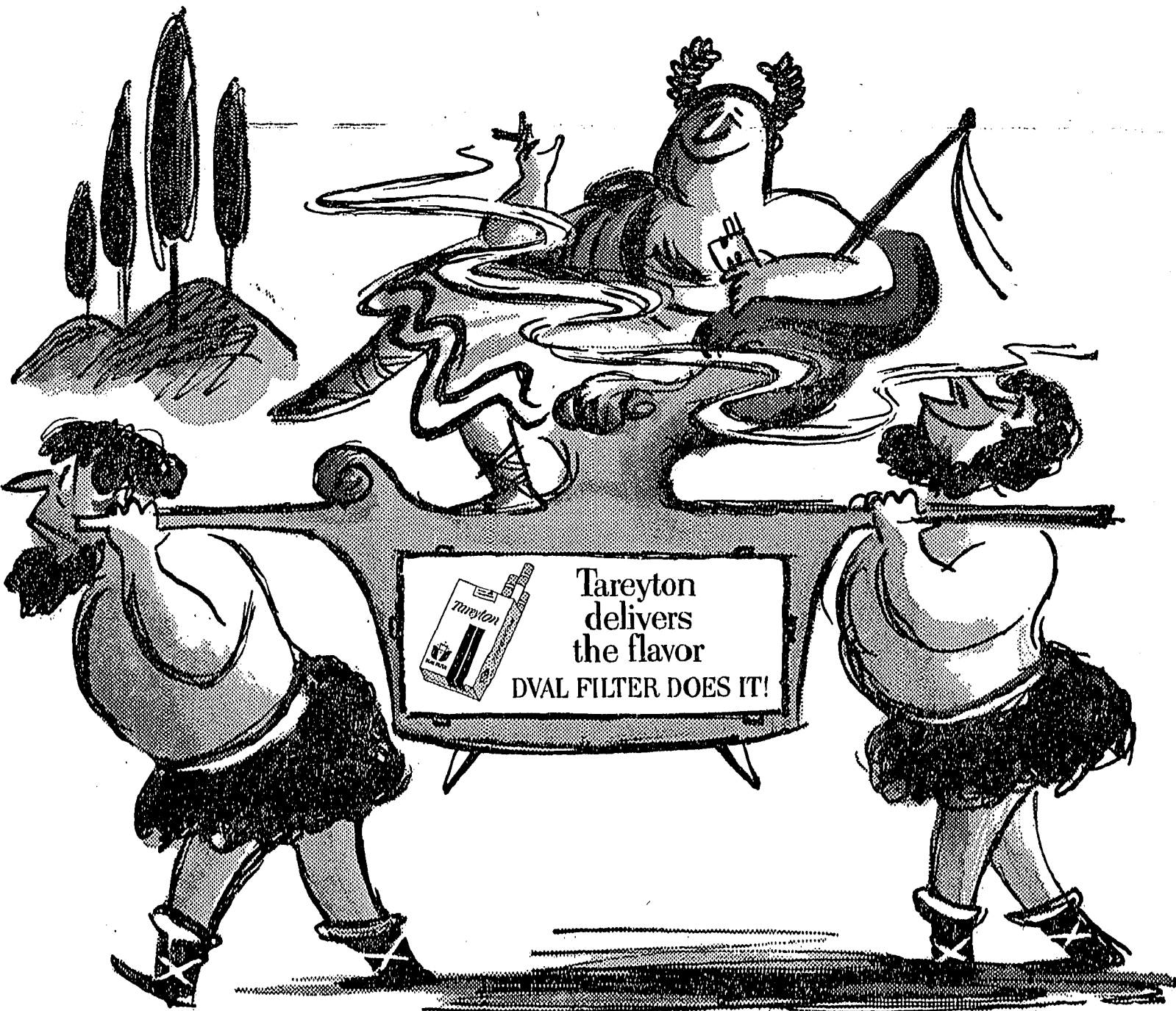
The recent discoveries of the wide range to be found in African art, Goldwater concluded, have extended our whole horizon of African art. Blendings of anti-naturalistic with naturalistic tendencies, combinations of the uniquely human and the typical, or naturalism and stylization, in the same work, are tendencies in African art becoming clearer in recent times. Such discoveries serve to enhance our appreciation.

WERE IN!

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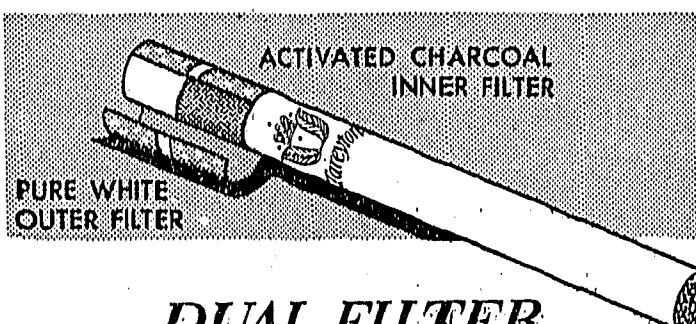
first round, and is generally conceded to be the top team in the East. A Colby victory would just about insure us of a bid to the NCAA tournament in Utica, New York. A defeat would probably pit us against St. Lawrence in the consolation round Saturday night, and a victory would be important for a NCAA bid.

In other ECAC first round action, St. Lawrence knocked off Boston College, 9-4, and Harvard beat Army, 2-1, in overtime. The winners will meet tomorrow night to determine the ECAC champion.



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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Continued from Page Three
to argue as a reactionary; it is, rather, to urge that one obvious wrong does not deserve the perpetuation of another.

Members of the Governing Boards: The ORIENT hopes that you will take the following arguments into account when the time comes in June to cast your ballots for or against the faculty resolution banning so-called undemocratic practices on the part of local fraternity houses. We would like to remind you, as former fraternity men, that any fraternity must by its very nature practice some kind of discrimination during the all-important rushing period. Whether a house prefers scholars, athletes, tall men or short, thin or fat, it must be selective. We also feel that, by attempting to crack down on one or two fraternities out of Bowdoin's twelve, the faculty resolution is itself a perfect embodiment of discrimination — an ironic demonstration of the evil it purports to attack. And if our analysis of the temper of a majority of undergraduates is correct, it would seem that the student body is fairly solidly

opposed to the faculty resolution. Of course, President Sills used to say that student opinion was "often interesting, never decisive." But he also said, in a strong endorsement of the rights of small and private institutions, that a liberal arts college of which Bowdoin's fraternities are obviously a part, "can select their students without pressure from the general public; in the second place, they can organize their curriculum without undue influence from groups outside; in the third place, they can make educational experiments as the result of their own judgement. Finally, there is some advantage in institutions that are independent of Church and State. The small college of liberal arts for men . . . is most thoroughly the product of American enterprise and American heritage. It can remain so only if it maintains its independence."

If the College was truly consistent in its policy it would not have to come up with, through its faculty, so discriminatory a proposal. And, years ago, it would have removed from "The offer of the College," a phrase denoting one of Bowdoin's supposed advantages:

"... to form character under professors who are Christians . . ."
"Fraternities are private associations of men seeking out other men who are congenial, and as such must resist those who would reshape them from whatever motives," Reverend James A. McInerney, professor of philosophy and theology at De Paul University, said recently. "To belong to a fraternity or not to belong," the Reverend continued, "to prefer this one to that, have nothing to do with a man's patriotism, his duty to mankind, or to accurately define civil rights. For another to impose his notion of congeniality on a private association is . . . arrogance. Human friendship is not a right; it is a privilege conferred. To be true friendship, it must be freely conferred."

A fraternity has the right to set up and maintain membership qualifications as right or wrong. It is a basic right, a fundamental right — of far more importance than the way that right is exercised. A fraternity organization will constitute its own campus community.

The clash between individual fraternity houses and the colleges or

universities on whose campuses they exist (by permission, admittedly) is thus a clash, simply enough, of A PRIORI rights. With a gun at the chapter's head, the campus authorities tell the fraternity that the chapter must be "free" to pledge and initiate anybody THEY think should be considered, not necessarily those whom the fraternity wants to consider — whether or not the individuals in question are identical. The attack on the local autonomy in membership selection is a step in a direction which should concern us all. The attack is on college fraternities first because they are sitting ducks — but one cannot help wondering who will be next.

Discrimination of any kind is abhorrent, no matter who exercises it, where they exercise it, or why they exercise it. "Yet the privacy of the individual," as I stated in an editorial published on the front page of the November 9, 1961 issue of the ORIENT, in which I condemned the compounding of the felony by crusading "liberals", "as a member of a private organization, club, or fraternity, should not be eliminated — the individual should not be coerced or forced; he should be allowed

without side interference from any source to include or exclude whom-ever he sees fit to include or exclude. Although discrimination of any kind is deplorable, one evil does not justify what must certainly be regarded as another, namely, the abridgement of the private liberties of students by colleges seeking to impose a uniformity of opinion and conduct upon everyone associated with them. One type of regulation could lead to another — and where would the process end? Just as the federal government has no right whatsoever to tell an individual farmer what to plant in his own garden, so fraternities as private organizations have the right to determine their own membership rules . . . We must insist upon the individual person's or the individual private organization's freedom of choice. Once the freedom to choose one's associates has been abridged on the campus of a college of this size, there is little left. Under these hypothetical circumstances, a little college is a dangerous thing."

Girl Watcher's Guide

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LESSON 4 - Why men watch girls

Men watch girls for various reasons. Personally, we need no better reason than the reason men climb mountains. *They are there.* We have heard old men say they watch girls because it makes them feel younger and young men because it makes them feel older (see above). While investigating the reasons why men watch girls we picked up a clue from, of all things, a bird watcher. He told us

that he formerly had been a flower watcher. Then one day a Speckle-Breasted Jackdaw happened to land in his garden as he was watching a calla lily and he noticed that the bird moved. He switched to birds on the spot. Girl watchers have discovered that girls enjoy this same advantage (movement) over calla lilies. (Speaking of advantages, how about Pall Mall's natural mildness!)

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