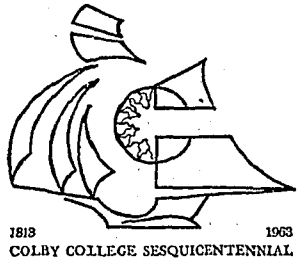


The

Colby

Echo



Waterville, Maine, Friday, April 12, 1963
Vol. LXVI, No. 22 Rates \$3.50 Year

Noted Sociologist To Speak at Colby

Pitirim A. Sorokin, the Harvard sociologist whose theories on cultural change and social systems have made him internationally known, will deliver an Ingraham Lecture at Colby on April 24. He will also speak at sociology classes during his two-day stay here.

Professor Sorokin directs the University's center for research in creative altruism — its importance, its techniques, and its application to social and cultural problems. The center, founded with a \$120,000 grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., has been operating for more than six years.

The author of more than 30 books, Professor Sorokin built an outstanding career in America after he was banished from Russia by the Bolsheviks in 1923.

He came to Harvard in 1931 as the first chairman of the University's sociology department. For 13 more years, he guided the department's growth to major size and status.

Professor Sorokin's analysis of historical change has attracted wide attention. History, he said, sweeps from periods of "sensate" to periods of "ideational" culture, with a balance in the idealistic seldom achieved.

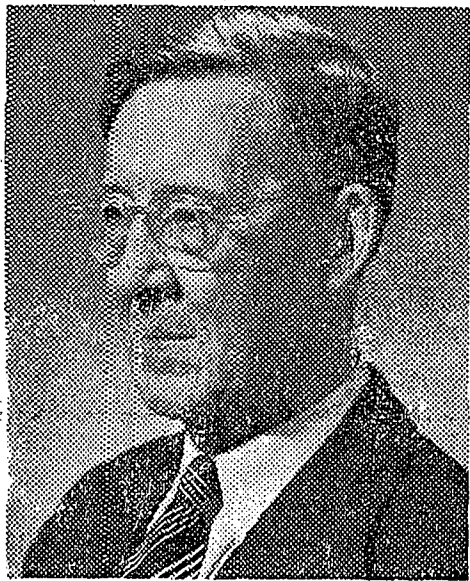
By "ideational," Professor Sorokin means a cultural attitude looking to "truth of faith," mysticism, and authority, like that which governed medieval European society. A "sensate" culture, on the other hand, is more materialistic, depending on sense evidence and developing strong natural sciences. Our own Western culture is sensate, Professor Sorokin believes, and its breakdown is at hand.

Professor Sorokin broached these ideas in his four-volume "Social and Cultural Dynamics," (1937-40), and presented them in popular form in "The Crisis of Our Age," published in 1941. He treated them briefly, along with the thought of cultural historians like Toynbee, Schweitzer and Spengler, in "Social Philosophies of an Age of Crisis," (1950).

In books like "Social Mobility," (1927), "A Source Book in Rural Sociology," (1931), and "Time Budgets of Human Behavior," (1939), Professor Sorokin concentrated on special fields. His "Contemporary Sociological Theories," however, first published in 1928, surveys the work of scores of "schools" and thinkers. At the same time, his interest in his native country and its relations with America has continued — "Leaves From a Russian Diary" was published in 1924 and "Russia and the United States" in 1944. His books have been translated into 17 languages.

Since founding the Harvard Research Center in Creative Altruism, Professor Sorokin has gradually curtailed his other administrative duties, and courses in sociological history and cultural movements.

The Center's aim is practical. Its



Pitirim A. Sorokin

researchers are studying love as a science, trying to conquer man's predatory instincts. They are seeking techniques through which altruistic actions and feelings can help solve group, and even world problems.

Some aspects of altruism have been studied both historically and experimentally. From surveys of the lives of the Christian saints, and studies of the methods of great religious leaders, Professor Sorokin's group has moved to case studies of persons converted by present-day popular evangelists.

The Center is now experimenting with attempts to change the feelings of selected individuals for others. The physical reactions of persons under emotional and moral stress are being recorded. Case studies of altruistic groups like the mennonites are being prepared.

Books published by the Center, with Professor Sorokin as an author and editor, include "Techniques of Altruistic and Spiritual Growth," (1954); "Altruistic Love: A Study of American Good Neighbors and Christian Saints," (1960); "Explorations in Altruistic Love and Behavior," (1950), and "The Ways and Power of Love," (1954).

Born in the village of Touria, Russia, in 1889, Professor Sorokin received his doctor's degree in sociology from the University of St. Petersburg.

He took an active part in the political activities of Russia before the Revolution, editing a newspaper, Volia Naroda, in Petrograd, serving on the executive committee of the All-Russian Peasant Soviet in 1917, on the Council of the Russian Republic, and as secretary to

Continued on Page Four

Rules Revision Passed By Women Students

With eighty per cent of the women students voting, the rules revisions proposed by the Rules Revisions Committee were all passed in the Spring Rules Referendum. These revisions will go into effect for the academic years 1963-64. The revisions were the results of individual meetings in the women's dormitories during January and subsequent meetings of the Rules Revisions Committee during February and March. All women were invited to attend these meetings and to offer suggestions for changes in the Colby System.

"Maine & Its Artists" Art Show At Colby

A Sesquicentennial Art Show will open at Colby May 4, 1963, entitled MAINE AND ITS ARTISTS, 1710-1963. The Theme for the exhibition will be the significant role of Maine, Colony, Province and State, in American art. The exhibition was conceived by the Friends of Art at Colby in conjunction with the College. Planning began three years ago under the chairmanship of portrait painter Wil-

lard W. Cummings, president of the Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture. He and Mrs. Ellerton M. Jette of Waterville are co-founders of the Friends of Art. A national committee of artists, museum curators, and art connoisseurs is being assembled to guide the research and to select works to be included in the exhibition.

The exhibition has a special opening for the National Committee, authors, and museum directors on May 4th. A preview and opening for students, faculty and staff will be held on Sunday, May 5th, and the exhibition will be open to the public on Monday, May 6. The exhibition will remain at Colby until August 31, 1963. It will then be moved to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it will open December 12, 1963, and remain until January 26, 1964. The exhibition will then be at the Whitney Museum, New York City from February 10, 1964, until March 22, 1964.

Few exhibition themes offer a comparable opportunity to reveal the scope of American art from earliest times to the present. For two hundred years artists have been working in Maine and, in moods of inspiration that apparently came more readily than in urban surroundings, have demonstrated an unusually high quality of creativity.

Among the artists whose works bear the stamp of Maine's people and places are many major figures. Fiske, Stribert, and Copley portrayed Maine subjects; Homer, Hartley, Marin, and Zorach spent important periods of their lives in the state and are well-known for their interpretations of it. The diverse works of art stemming from Maine — works by these artists, by others whose names are equally familiar, and by anonymous or little-known artists whose talents are being discovered each year — have never been brought together to be seen simultaneously, to be compared, to be studied, and to be enjoyed.

It is appropriate to combine this exhibition with the celebration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of Colby College. Throughout its history, Colby, located in the center of the state, has been associated with the cultural life of Maine. How much contact there has been between artistic activity in the state and the life of the college will be one of the subjects explored.

Because of the unifying power of its theme and the innate quality of the paintings and sculptures it will contain, the exhibition will be of national importance. In arranging it we will have a country-wide audience in mind with the thought that some of our major museums will wish to show it after its presentation at Colby.

In addition to the exhibition itself a book will be published illustrating the scope of Maine's artistic heritage over two hundred years. The book will be the first comprehensive pictorial record of Maine's personalities and landscape, its farms and towns, its industries and

Continued on Page Three

Doris Kearns Chosen For Gov't. Program

Doris Kearns has been selected by the State Department to participate in a summer internship program from June 15 to August 29. Only 40 students were chosen of some 260 nominees.

Colby was chosen as one of 260 colleges to nominate one student majoring in history, government or foreign languages for the program. As Colby's nominee, Doris wrote a five hundred word essay which was submitted with recommendations and extracurricular activities in competition with the other students.

During the program the interns will be given the opportunity to work closely with foreign policy researchers and analysts and to participate in a special seminar program. The purpose of the program is to give college students an overall view of the actual working structure of the State Department whether or not the student follows up the internship program after graduation.

Strider Notes Worth Of NECF To Maine Colleges

WATERVILLE — Twenty-five independent colleges in the New England Colleges Fund will share more than \$545,000 in unrestricted grants given by 475 companies last year.

According to the annual report released by NECF this week, nearly 50,000 undergraduates at participating colleges will benefit.

Colby College president, Robert E. L. Strider, also president of NECF, noted in the report that since the founding of the fund ten years ago, "business and industry have given over \$3,100,000." Strider stated that last year "the Fund went forward some \$41,000 to a total of \$545,361.83, with 75 new contributors."

Money from the Fund is annually divided among the colleges one-half equally and one-half according to the number of liberal arts graduates at each college. Gifts from the Fund are not designated and are used as unrestricted income.

For 1962, Colby received \$20,407.42, Bates, with \$18,377, and Bowdoin, which joined the Fund in 1961, with \$14,121. This past year, are the other two Maine NECF participants. Thirty-one Maine businesses contribute annually.

Speaking of all the contributors, Strider stated: "These companies recognize that strong private colleges are an asset of incalculable positive value which might appropriately be listed in their own balance sheets. As a stimulant to cor-

The revisions voted upon and passed in the Referendum included the following:

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

A. A representative of W.A.A. and Panhellenic Council shall be on Student League.

B. Six women from each of the present freshmen, sophomore, and junior classes shall be nominated directly by the women's student body. Every girl shall nominate three girls from her class. Interested girls may have their names placed on a nomination list by informing the Chief Justice of their desire to run. This list will be placed by the ballot box when nominations are made. Qualified girls not on the list may be nominated.

RULES AND REGULATIONS CHANGES

A. The Oath: That I, myself, acknowledge my twofold responsibility as a Colby woman, and will report any violations of the regulations which are committed by me and will do my utmost to encourage similar action on the part of my associates.

(Explanation: This was a change in the wording of the oath.)

B. The house will close at 12:00 p.m. on Friday nights.

C. Junior and Sophomore women have permission Sunday through Thursday to come in at their discretion until 12:00 p.m. Any girl out after 10:30 p.m. must be signed out and upon return must remove her name from the sign out list. A girl who forgets to sign out must call in before 10:30 p.m. to have herself signed out. If she does not do so it is an automatic Judicial Case. This regulation shall be revoked upon every year by the women students in the Spring Rules Revision Referendum.

D. The house closes for Freshmen at 10:30 all nights except Friday and Saturday and they may take no special 12:00 permissions of any kind until the first Sunday in October.

E. The house closes for Freshmen at 12:00 on Friday nights.

F. Six additional 12:00 permissions are allowed each freshman during January not to be counted on either semester.

G. The Colby System does not mean that a girl is a law unto herself. The actions of every individual Colby woman reflect upon the entire women's student body and the college as a whole. Every girl has pledged herself to the System, and thus, any violation means being unfaithful to her professed standards. The conduct of a Colby woman in a social situation off campus must exemplify the sense of responsibility and integrity which she has professed. A girl whose actions violate her pledge and the standards of Colby has put herself above the system and is no longer entitled to the privileges it affords.

porate progress and, in that respect, to the entire economy of New England, the NECF is an investment in the future."

Jan Wood and Paul Strong are the new co-editors of the Echo as a result of Norm Dukes' leave of absence from school.

Editorials:

Activities Fee Increase

It is already apparent, even before the new Student Government administration has been inaugurated that with the present Student Activities Fee of \$24 per student, there simply isn't going to be anywhere near enough money to give various campus organizations the minimum funds they need for operation, much less to provide for the expansion of the various artistic, musical and intellectual activities which Stu-G wants to support during the coming year.

One solution to this problem and really, probably the only one given the growth and expansion of both Stu-G and other campus organizations, is to increase the student activities fee from its present \$24 to, say, \$30. It can be argued, of course, that Stu-G can get along very well with what it has, and that the organizations don't really need all of this money. This, however, is making a value judgment on these organizations before they are given an opportunity to demonstrate the value of their programs. Stu-G should not have to make these value judgments on the initial yearly budgets which are submitted. Colby has suffered enough from a lack of funds in a lot of areas — it is a shame to limit ourselves here too.

An increase in the activities fee would be a burden on only a very few students. The "cost" is really quite small, the advantage and the opportunities that could accrue from it are numerous.

"Toughen Up"

Despite the Ford Grant, the January Plan, and the general movement toward 'academic excellence', Colby is still, in the words of an undergraduate from another small New England college, "a good school, but one which you can get through without doing too much work." This same sentiment, from a different perspective, is echoed by those, like the dormitory counselors, who live in close contact with the incoming classes and who can observe at first hand just how much work is done. Students who are not particularly motivated academically, and they are all too many, can, with a minimum of work 'get by' with anywhere from 7 to 10 points. Freshmen, on the whole, aren't asked to read enough books; they are certainly not asked to write enough papers. This seems to hold true for the 'humanities' courses; the sciences, whether on the elementary or advanced level, demand much more from their students.

It is to the 'social sciences' and the 'Humanities' which we must address ourselves in order to see what is needed in these areas, and to see what they can, and should 'demand' from their students. These courses should not simply demand more work, more pages read, more exact, analytical preparation, or simply the assimilation of facts, suitable for a conversational dilettanteism, but rather they should work to develop a capacity in the student to deal with ideas and concepts in a logical, precise manner without at the same time losing a concern for the 'life content' of the ideas.

It may well be that it also would do to take another look at Colby's benevolent policy of keeping freshmen who get between 2 and 6 points their first semester. Granted that they should have "a chance", but it still seems that students who do this poorly simply are not ready for college and should be asked to come back the next fall to try again. This would certainly eliminate a lot of the "vegetables" who hang on around school and let them know once and for all that they are not in college simply to receive a sheepskin.

The main purpose of the departmental evaluations which the ECHO has been running this semester is to indicate where the students feel that there are deficiencies and weaknesses and to suggest how (as a whole and specifically) the program should be strengthened. The ECHO hopes to see some of these suggestions incorporated into the program, and it hopes also to see a general "toughening" up of the 'humanities' program in the future. No one is asking that Colby students be given a load which is impossible to handle and which would force them to become 'closet cases'. What is suggested is that much more can, and should, be asked of Colby students, and that perhaps a few of the many "underachievers" in the school can be pushed, if they can't push themselves, into producing something of academic value both for the school and themselves.

To the Editor

To the Editor:

Believing in discussion and evaluation, may I make an appreciative comment on the evaluation of the Philosophy Department printed in the ECHO on March 22.

With each one of the suggestions that the evaluation makes for course offering and developments the department is in full agreement, with one possible exception. For example: (1) The evaluation suggests a course in nineteenth century philosophy. Such a course is listed in the College Catalogue shortly to come from the printer. (2) A course in semantics and the language analysis is suggested. Such a course, including elements of advanced logic, is provided for the year 1964-65. (3) We are especially working to increase the scope of feasible January to increase relationships between introductory and more advanced plans. (4) This year it is a project courses, as a pathway to increasing understanding and clarity in the use of philosophical terms.

The particular point on which we are in doubt is this. It was suggested that Bertrand Russell's book, *PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY*, used with others like it in *Philosophy 112* for the first time last year, is difficult and may discourage people from continuing in philosophy. The suggestion is welcome. But so far there seems to be evidence opposite to it in an increased number of students going on from this course into others in philosophy, and carrying with them from Russell's book an important strengthening of their foundations in critical philosophy. Consequently, we are waiting with interest for further evidence on this question from the experience of those who are taking the course this year.

This statement in the evaluation seems to be an error: "The size of the department is more than adequate." But the average number of students enrolled, per teacher in the department, is large — in order, it is fifth from the top among the departments of the college — so that some limitations in desired developments have to be made, where the loss seems least, because the staff is not large enough to take care of them.

One other comment. The writer of the evaluation uses the word 'Metaphysics' in such a way as to classify together all but one of the present staff of the department as in some sense Metaphysicians. But this conceals the distinctions, where there are six mutually very different members of the staff.

Rightly or wrongly — in any case positively — it is a guiding plan in the department to have several schools of thought which are especially influential today in philosophy represented among its teachers. This may be seen in this present staff, as follows: One point of view is pragmatism. On the staff, Reuman has this general orientation. There is A.N. Whitehead's process in philosophy. In the department, this is Clark's position. Each of these two views is among the strongest and most active current criticism of traditional metaphysics. In the field of linguistic positivism we have two men, Halldar and Bachrach; in philosophy or religion as well as for history of religion and philosophy, Osborne and Todrank; in metaphysics there are two, Todrank and Hudson.

We do not find two trends in philosophy: Metaphysics and Linguistics, as perhaps the evaluator does. Instead we find many contemporary trends, seeking and welcoming all of them in the department so far as a limited staff can cover them.

With these qualifications, the evaluation's good list of specific suggestions for development and change in the program and offerings of the department is a list of some of the current aims of the department — where, in a developing college, evaluation is continuing on Page Three

Montoya's Performance Wins Standing Ovation

by Mary Fletcher

Anyone who heard Carlos Montoya at the Opera House on March 28 began his vacation well. This virtuoso of the flamenco guitar was impressive as a musician of vivid imagination and fiery, yet controlled playing.

Flamenco comprises a mixture of traditional musical forms and personal improvisation. Although Senor Montoya presented three pieces by other composers, the great part of his performance was works of his own adaptation. By moving his adroit fingers over different parts of the guitar strings and using the body of the instrument for percussive effects, Senor Montoya expressed changing moods: tingling anticipation, frantic passion, and serene contentment. He installed a feeling of deep relaxation in his listeners, for he was never rushed or nervous in playing.

Part of this stage composure springs from his method of practice just before a concert. Senor Montoya wraps a handkerchief around his strings. Besides muffling the guitar sounds, this step also makes strumming more difficult, for the strings are more taut than usual. This handicap makes his fingers stronger and more nimble during performance, when the handkerchief has been removed.

Unlike artists of other instruments, such as the piano or the violin, Senor Montoya practices for only one or two hours a day. He does not need four or five daily, for he plays mainly scales and other exercise, rather than going over his repertoire for any length of time. Having been raised on flamenco mu-

sic, Senor Montoya expresses and creates this form naturally.

Such virtuosity exacted high enthusiasm from the audience at the Waterville concert; those present conveyed their exuberance to Senor Montoya by free applause and, finally, a standing ovation. This reception must have touched Senor Montoya, for he prefers enthusiastic audiences in small towns to some possibly blasé listeners in Carnegie Hall. He has noted that the best audience is usually the one composed of many college students, for they do not feel inhibited about expressing their feelings and appreciation.

Senor Montoya's smoothly executed performance makes one realize why flamenco has become a popular form of music. Its tone of excitement, yet containment, impresses audiences in many countries besides the United States — Holland, Japan, England, and, of course, Spain. Senor Montoya has been and still is the foremost artist in introducing flamenco to the world. One can easily understand his prominence in musical circles after having heard his almost perfect performance of March 28.

Stan Cramer and Tom Curtis, in conjunction with Powder and Wig will produce EYES, EARS AND NOSE on Sunday, April 21, at 2 and 8 p.m. Directed by Herb Gottfried, the potpourri of entertainment will include Albee's one acter THE SANDBOX; Ian Robertson reading 'Beasts'; Abbot Meader's tape 'Sound College'; and Stanley Brakhage's controversial film which caused Parisians to riot when it was first shown, 'Anticipation of the Night' which was chosen by VILLAGE VOICE critic Jonas Mekas as one of the best films he saw in 1962.

Tickets will go on sale Wednesday, April 17 and will be free to Powder and Wig subscribers on that date. From Thursday to Saturday, tickets will be sold to the public at fifty cents each. This unusually exciting program of avant-garde work will probably cause the biggest stir on campus since our communist friend, Mr. Jackson, came to visit last year. Don't miss it.

The Colby Echo

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**Tickets for THE THREEPEN-
NY OPERA** go on sale to Sub-
scribers on Monday, April 15, in
the Spa; sales to the general
public begin on Thursday, April
18. Price of admission is \$2.00.

Inauguration dinner of new
Stu-G officers at Roberts Union,
Monday, April 15. Address by
Stephen Schoeman and Wesley
Miller. Installation of officers.

"MAINE AND ITS ARTISTS"

Continued from Page One
institutions. Essays by authorities on American art dealing with different phases of the exhibition catalogue will be a more modest version of this book.

Also there will be at Colby the establishment of the **ARCHIVES OF ART in Maine**. The archives will contain as complete a record of the art done in the state, past and present, as can be assembled. They will be under the direction of Professor William B. Miller of Colby College, and will contain the information to enable the Committee of Selection to choose objects to be included in the Sesquicentennial Exhibition. Their usefulness to the study of American art will continue long after the exhibition is past.

A comprehensive promotional program of magazine and newspaper articles, television and radio programs, will be designed to encourage public knowledge of the exhibition and its theme.

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TO THE EDITOR

Continued from Page Two
uation both of goals and of steps toward these goals may be productive and worthwhile.

Sincerely yours,
John A. Clark

Read
The
Echo

AAUW

All women in the senior class have been invited to a buffet supper next Thursday, April 18, at 6 o'clock at Roberts Union. The Waterville Branch of the American Association of University Women sponsors this annual event for Colby seniors as an introduction to the association and its program.

Dinner speaker will be Miss Marion E. Martin, Commissioner of Labor and Industry for the State of Maine. Miss Martin has held the position as Commissioner since 1947, but her career in public office started in 1930 when she was elected to the House of Representatives. Her "extra-curricular activities" include vice-presidency of the Board of Trustees of Bradford Jr. College, member of Executive Committee of the National Safety Council, charter member of Women's Activities Conference, and representative director of the National TB Association. Miss Martin holds a B.A. from the University of Maine, attended Yale University Law School, received and honorary M.A. from Nasson in 1953. Her topic will be the Education of Women and their careers.

Highlight of the evening will be the presentation of the annual AAUW award, and honorary one-year membership in the Association. This award is made by the State of Maine Division of AAUW to an outstanding girl in the Colby graduating class.

The Economics Department

The Economics Department is a good strong department giving adequate preparation for graduate work in Economics, Law School, Business School, or Business. However, this year the department was severely hampered because it was one man short. Professor Barlow left to head the new school of Business Administration at New Hampshire. The department was not able to offer the important courses in International Economics, Comparative Economics Systems, and Business Fluctuations. There should be a new man next year who will be able to give these very necessary courses.

All economics majors must take Economics 241-242, an introductory course to the principles of economics and their application to modern economic life. The course is well organized and follows the well-known text written by Paul Samuelson of M.I.T. It is supplemented by numerous outside readings. In this course, the students get the strong background in economic theory necessary for the advanced courses. This is the only course which all economics majors must take.

In the junior and senior years, the economics majors must take eight additional semester courses in economics. Students interested in business may substitute two semesters from the department of Business Administration. The scope of the economics courses offered (when the department is at full force) is more than adequate for a college of Colby's size. The courses in applied economics (Government Regulation, Taxation, Money and Banking, and Labor Economics) all fully cover the subjects involved, yet in some cases the lists of outside reading assigned often are needlessly long with repetition of similar material. With the increasing necessity of budgeting a student's time, many articles of questionable conciseness and relevance could be omitted, and, instead it could be demanded that more be retained from the clearer, more relevant works.

* The course in Major Economists manages to get across to the stud-

ents, a large quantity of material in the shortened first semester. If the course could be given in the longer second semester there would be more time to consider economists of the twentieth century.

The courses offered in Economic Theory (Intermediate Economic Theory, Modern Theory of Income Determination, Economic Development, and Business Fluctuations) are of superior quantity. They offer much material normally given only at the graduate level. Assignments are short but the subjects are studied intensively, and students are demanded to retain practically all of the material to which they are exposed.

The department now offers only one seminar which is currently concerned with some aspect of advanced economic theory. This fall the seminar undertook a highly successful study of theories of economic growth. Each student was asked to prepare and present a number of quite intensive papers. The course was almost totally run by the students guided by the professor. Experience was gained not only in preparing a paper, but also in presenting and defending a paper to a group of fellow students.

There should be at least two seminars offered to the senior majors. More students should be permitted this valuable experience. One of the seminars should definitely be concerned with advanced work in economic theory and open only to students qualified to undertake such work. The other should be concerned with advanced work in some other field of economics such as labor relations or international economics. Proof of the need for more seminars is exhibited in the success of the informal seminar being conducted this Spring by senior majors with the cooperation of Dr. Bober. These students meet two afternoons a week and receive no course credit. It is hoped that the Department will find time to give next year's seniors a second semester seminar in some field in which there is sufficient interest.

The department should require, besides the basic course 241-242, the very important course 341-342 in Money and Banking and at least one theory course. (Preferably either Intermediate Economic Theory or Income Theory) These courses are the core of all economics around which the other courses build.

There is good reason that the basic mathematical course should be required. Mathematics is playing an ever-increasing role in modern economics. Such a requirement would protect the department from the influx of would-be business majors who come to economics solely because there is no mathematics requirement. Because of inadequate mathematical preparation theory courses are presently forced to keep all mathematics involved down to the high school level. The ideal solution to this problem would of course be a one year required course in Mathematics for Economics Majors given jointly by the economics and mathematics departments. This course could give relevant mathematical background without requiring students to struggle with the mathematical concepts not relevant for the economist. In addition, it could gather in one course material on statistics, matrix algebra, differential equations, and vector spaces now spread through a number of advanced math courses.

Finally it should be recommended that in the advanced courses unnecessary outside reading should be eliminated and in its place a paper should be assigned. The Economics Department is the only department in the Social Sciences at Colby which does not realize the importance of requiring that a student be able to organize material in a carefully thought-out paper as well as that he be able to pour out this material in an hour exam. This problem has been somewhat alleviated by the January Plan.

These suggestions could make even stronger a department which already succeeds in giving a superior background in economics, and placing its students in the best graduate schools in the country, many qualifying for advanced courses.

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Have you ever noticed how carefully people drive after passing the scene of a recent traffic crash?

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NOTED SOCIOLOGIST

Continued from Page One

the Prime Minister in the government of Alexander Kerensky.

He was a member of the Russian Constitutional Assembly of 1918, but four years later, after the Bolsheviks had taken power, he was condemned to death and finally banished.

He had taught sociology in Russia before coming to this country. Here he taught at the University of Minnesota from 1924 to 1930. Active in learned societies, he was president of the International congress of sociology in 1937. He became a citizen of the United States in 1930.

No one will be admitted after the first hour of Film Directions' Horror Show to be presented this Sunday in Given Auditorium at 7:30. The double feature will include two pioneering efforts in the art of the macabre. The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari is a fun-filled feature dealing with a madman. Nosferatu is the original version of Dracula. There will be a doctor in attendance should any of the Colby family require one. Faculty are invited.

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