



The Colby Echo

I believe in Jan. Plan . . .
... In the name of the powder,
the sun, and the holy ski.
Amen
E. H. B.

Vol. LXIX No. 15

Waterville, Maine, Friday, January 21, 1966

Rates \$3.50 Year

\$50,000 Grant Given For Visiting Profs.

A grant of \$50,000 from the Avalon Foundation (New York City) will enable Colby College to initiate a program that will bring to the faculty a series of distinguished visiting professors.

In announcing the grant, Colby President Robert E. L. Strider predicted the program would have "a major impact on the intellectual life of the college."

He said, "This is a magnificent gift. The opportunity to sit in the class of a teacher who is at the very top of his field is, for the most part, limited to students enrolled at the major universities.

Col. Paul Merrick will come from Washington, D.C. to speak on the implication of the draft on this 25th January, 1966 at 3 p.m. in Lovejoy 100 - Sponsored by the Arnold Air Society.

"The prospect of providing a similar experience at a small, liberal arts college, such as Colby, is exciting. It will mean that some of the great courses of our times will be taught here by the teachers who have created them."

President Strider explained that the intent is to bring to the college from time to time resident professors for a semester or a year to give courses for which they are famous and to teach occasional seminars.

The scholars will be designated Avalon Foundation Visiting Professors on the faculty.

— REMINDER —

TONIGHT: Bennington Modern Dance Group to perform in Runnals Union.

Fairley, Holland, 15 Other Faculty Members Promoted



Professor Fairley

The promotion of 17 members of the Colby College faculty was announced today by President Robert E. L. Strider. The new ranks, approved at a recent meeting of the board of trustees, will become effective Sept. 1.

Named full professors were Arthur S. Fairley in physics and astronomy and Henry Holland in modern languages.

Promoted from assistant professor to associate professor are: Clifford J. Berschneider, history; (Miss) Eileen Mary Curran, English; Frederick A. Geib, sociology; William A. Macomber, director of adult education and extension; Earle A. McKeen, director of placement; and Floyd C. Witham, English.

Nine instructors were promoted to assistant professors. They are: Patrick Brancaccio, English; George L. Coleman, II, geology; George S. Elison, history; Howard Lee Koonce, English; George D. Maier, chemistry; John Mizner, English; Eugene Peters, philosophy; Charles R. Quillin, biology; and Alexey Tsurikov, modern languages.

Professor Fairley received his B. A. and M.A. degrees from Amherst College and his Ph. D. from Princeton. From 1945 to 1959 he taught physics at the Maine Maritime Academy where he was executive officer of the training ship, State-of-Maine. For four years he was instructor in astronomy at Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago.

Chairman of Colby's Committee on Foreign Study, Professor Holland is a native of Calais where he graduated from the academy. He received his B.A. from the University of Maine (1944), his M.A. from Harvard, and his Ph. D. from the University of Madrid. Professor Holland has travelled extensively and is currently on a sabbatical leave working on behalf of various programs in international education.

With the exception of a year in Italy doing research in diplomatic history under a Fulbright grant, Professor Berschneider has taught at Colby since 1949. A native of Pittsburgh, he graduated from Duquesne University (1938) and received his M.A. from the University of Pittsburgh.

Miss Curran is a graduate of Cornell with an Honours B.A. and an M.A. from the Cambridge (England) University. She earned her Ph. D. at Cornell. Miss Curran has been at Colby since 1958, taking a sabbatical a year ago to study Victorian literature in England.

Appointed to the faculty in 1955, Professor Gelb graduated summa cum laude from the University of New Hampshire (1952) and received his M.A. from Brown. He is a candidate for his doctorate at Syracuse University. Prior to coming to Colby he held positions with the Red Cross, the YMCA, and the Boy Scouts of America.

Director of adult education and extension since 1954, Macomber has devoted his life to education. He received his B.S. degree from Colby in 1927 and was a teacher-coach in the public schools of Rockland, Augusta, and South Portland. For 12 years he was principal of Cony High School, Augusta.

McKeen, director of placement, graduated from Colby in 1929 and

was awarded his M.A. by Maine. Former superintendent of schools in Winslow, he was School Plant Development Director for the Maine Department of Education at the time of his appointment at Colby in 1956.

A native of Dixfield, Witham holds a B.A. from Colby (1952) and an M.A. from Stanford, where he is a Ph. D. candidate. He joined the faculty in 1954.

Brancaccio, promoted to assistant professor, has taught at Colby since 1963. A Brooklyn College graduate (1956), he has an M.A. from Ohio State University and is a Ph. D. candidate at Rutgers.

Coleman is assistant to the registrar as well as teacher of geology. He has a B.A. from Cornell (1955) and an M.A. from the University of Kansas.

A former Woodrow Wilson Fellow, Elison earned his B.A. and M.A. at the University of Michigan. He is a Ph. D. candidate at Harvard.

Koonce has dual roles at Colby where he is administrative assistant to President Strider as well as a member of the English department. A Cum Laude graduate from Dartmouth (1953), he received his M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania where he is a candidate for the Ph. D.

Maier received his B.A. from Cornell (1953) and his M.A. and Ph. D. degrees from Iowa State University. He is a native of Chicago.

A graduate of Antioch College



Professor Holland

(1956), Mizner was born in Vienna, Austria. He was awarded his M.A. by the University of Pennsylvania where he is a Ph. D. candidate.

Peters received his B.A. degree from Bates (1957) and an M.A. from Harvard where he is a candidate for the Ph. D. He is a former Danforth Fellow at Harvard Divinity School.

A native of Indiana, Quillin received his B.A. from Wabash College (1960) and came to Colby last fall from Brown University where he earned his M.A. and is a candidate for a Ph. D.

Tsurikov, who was born in Czechoslovakia, was educated in Prague and Munich, Germany. He has done graduate work on his doctorate at the University of Rochester. From 1954-56 he was instructor of Russian and Czechoslovakian for the U.S. Army at Oberammergau in Germany.

Will Travel In Far and Middle East

Dr. Strider's Sabbatical Begins

President Robert E. L. Strider left January 17 for a round-the-world trip which will include an extensive schedule of conferences with diplomatic and educational leaders. During three and a half months abroad on a sabbatical - research leave, he will visit and confer with officials at several universities in the Far East and Middle East.

The area of non-Western studies is of special interest to Dr. Strider who is chairman of the Commission on Liberal Learning of the Association of American Colleges. He was a member of the AAC's Commission on International Understanding which published in 1964 a report on "Non-Western Studies in the Liberal Arts College." Last June he announced the establishment at Colby of an endowment for study of the non-Western world, a gift from the Ziskind Foundation.

Accompanying President Strider will be his wife and two of their four children, William, 15 and Elizabeth, 13. The Striders launch their tour in Honolulu on Jan. 23 and return to Waterville in mid-May.

Meetings with alumni, Colby parents, and other friends of the college are being arranged along the route.

During their stay in Tokyo, Jan. 27-31, the Striders will attend a Colby gathering, arrangements for which are being made by John

Roderick, Colby 1936, of the Associated Press. President Strider has conferences in Tokyo with administrative officials of several institutions, including Japan International Christian University and the University of Tokyo.

An evening conversation on non-Western studies with faculty at Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan is scheduled for Feb. 1.

The Striders have accepted an invitation to visit with a Colby group in Hong Kong from February 4-8.

A series of educational conferences in Bangkok, Thailand will precede a month-long stay in India where President Strider has lecture engagements.

Among the institutions in India at which he will speak are Ahmednagar College, the University of Lucknow, and the University of Allahabad. At the University of Poona, the Striders will be guests of former

Colby teacher Professor Vishwanath Naravane.

A stop-over at Cairo, Egypt, will enable the Striders to confer with Professor Albert Mavrinac, chairman of Colby's department of history. Mavrinac is on a two-year leave carrying out an assignment in the United Arab Republic for the Ford Foundation.

In Beirut, Lebanon, from March 22-24, the Striders will meet with Dr. J. Seelye Bixler, Colby's president-emeritus, who will be lecturing this spring at the American University of Beirut.

Visits to Syria, Jordan, and a trip through Israel have been arranged prior to a week in Greece where meetings will be held with alumni.

The latter part of April and early May the Striders expect to be in the British Isles, France, and Switzerland and Italy. They will return aboard the Italian steamship, Michelangelo, sailing May 5 from Naples.

Berkeley's Stu-G President Discusses Campus Revolution

Jerry Goldstein, President of the Associated Student Government at the University of California at Berkeley, will speak on the Revolution on the American Campus focusing his discussion on Berkeley, Monday, at 7:30, in Runnals Union. Berkeley has come to be known as "the revolutionary center of the United States" in college circles.

It was at Berkeley that the most famous organized student protest against college administrations took place. The University prohibits any form of advocacy of off-campus political and social action, such as funds and recruitment of members for organizations on campus or in the surrounding college area. The regulation came into effect during the Presidential campaign of 1964, and students of both political hues felt it endangered their rights. They formed the Free Speech Movement and under its fiery president, Mario Savio, made nation-wide headlines causing a television documentary by C.B.S.

There was more to this protest

than the free speech issue. It showed that students properly organized can form a strong and powerful group.

On December 1, 1965, over 800 students participated in an organized sit-in on Sproul Hall, the Administration building at Berkeley. Governor Brown, after consulting with college officials, called out 500 policemen to remove the students and turned this group of rebels into martyrs. A single member of the faculty came to their support and the college administration feeling the pressure, began to compromise.

The students at Berkeley were really rebelling against the whole educational system. Mario Savio, in one of his more inflammatory speeches, cries out that the college has turned into a machine, mass producing students instead of vibrant individuals. "There is a time when the machine becomes so obvious, as to make you sick at heart. . . that . . . you've got to make it stop. And you've got to indicate to the

(Continued on Page Five)



President Strider

Editorial:

Do Colby Professors Really Bite?

Pity the poor Colby student. No, better yet, pity the poor Colby student's parents: they could get the same effect, give their heirs the same education by letting them stay at home and watch educational TV. Well, not precisely: they would miss the fraternity parties. And lectures at Colby are better than TV shows. But do pity the poor Colby students, those whose college careers mean classes, Spa, cubes, parties, weekends, and that's about it. Missing from this list of college adventures are the rich, rewarding, inspiring relationships between students and faculty that the college and the faculty very much want and encourage. It's not that the students don't want to get to know their teachers outside of the classroom (regrettably, though, there are too many who couldn't care less) on the whole they want to know the faculty, but they're scared.

The faculty (who, as many students do find out are really human beings) want to get to know students: they could be teaching or researching at some gigantic state university and never have to do more than occasionally glance at a student. The Colby faculty members are here because they not only want to understand their special subject matter, but because they want to help students understand it, and to inspire, encourage, counsel, and participate in the exciting maturing process that the years at Colby can be.

These relationships are what the college wants, the faculty wants, and the students want. But the students are afraid. They think it would be really great to pop into a teacher's office, sit down and start talking about courses, books, the football team, a movie, about an hour exam in which they didn't do as well as they had hoped, or about some personal problems that have been perplexing them. The students wish they could do this: the teachers want them to do this.

But, too many students feel, it just wouldn't work. They would walk in — into this cold, impersonal, disdainful, "what do you want, peasant?" sneer from the teacher who doesn't have time to bother with their little problems, which are probably stupid anyway. And they can't bare to face a teacher after they have messed up a test because, well, "he won't want to talk to me because he probably thinks I'm stupid. Besides, how would I start, what would I say to him."

When a teacher grades, he grades your work in the course — he doesn't grade you as a person. So, you louse up a test. The teacher isn't going to make a snap judgement about you as a worthless waste. With so many students, he probably won't remember how you did. He is human and, as a student, once experienced similar problems and fears.

From our high school and elementary days, where there was a definite gap between student and teacher, for disciplinary reasons if no other, we have all learned to think of them as unapproachable (if not irreproachable) beasts. This was especially true in large classes, where there was a minimum of interaction, which is now bolstered by the concept of the aloof, scholarly college professor.

College for many students is not like this: it is the warm, close, rewarding, exciting relationship between two human beings that it should be if the learning experience is going to be worthwhile. But Colby is the recipient of a way of relating to other people (those who happen to have the function of instructing us) that is started long before the students get here. If Colby can bridge this gap, the college experience for more students will be more than classes, cubes, and parties: much more.

B. D.

The Colby Echo

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Morgenthau Criticizes U. S. Foreign Policy As Outdated

By Penny Madden

Charging that current United States foreign policy "has been left behind by world developments," Dr. Hans Morgenthau called for a "new creative effort" toward the Allies, Communists, uncommitted third of the world and nuclear power, in a weekend address to a near capacity crowd at Runnals Union.

Morgenthau, Director of the Center for the Study of American Foreign and Military Policy at the University of Chicago, spoke on "American Foreign and Military Policy of Today". He suggested that the basis of that policy lies in containment idea inaugurated in the spring of 1947 with the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. This theory is no longer practicable, he feels.

The noted scholar said that the United States should come to terms with its Allies, particularly in regard to the Atlantic Alliance. He stated that the newly created NATO in 1949 was essential for Western Europe's survival. The U.S. monopoly on nuclear power "was an umbrella under which nations of Western Europe could feel secure."

A Changing Situation

In the last ten years the situation has changed. America's monopoly was replaced by nuclear bipolarity with Russia. This posed an important question for the Atlantic Alliance, and Morgenthau gives credit to DeGaulle to point it out. Will the United States risk a war, by intervening in European matters where it has no vital interest? Reciprocally will the European powers enter a conflict where they have no vital interests but where the United States does.

"American foreign policy has been unable and unwilling to face this dilemma and has not changed at all to meet the situation," the Chicago professor claimed. He sees two avenues for NATO. The Allies "need to get complete co-ordination of foreign policies or transfer NATO into a conditional alliance which is not supranational." The former, he views unlikely.

Allied Policy Outdated

Morgenthau feels the Allies' approach to Communism, directed by the United States policy of containment, is also outdated. This poses the second major area of current foreign policy deficiency. "The Communist world has radically changed from what it was 10 or 15 years ago. Then you could assume that the extension of the Communist power was tantamount to expansion by the Soviet Union because Communism was then monolithic." He insisted, "This monolithic character of the Communist world . . . has been replaced . . . by polycentrism."

Four different Communisms dominate the world scene today: those identical to the Soviet Union (Cuba) those completely independent of Russia or China (Yugoslavia), those which are fence straddlers between the two (Rumania) and those which are identical with China (Albania).

He feels that it is "folly to assume Communism poses a threat anywhere in the world". Yugoslavia presents less of a problem to the United States than Gaullist France, to his way of thinking.

Hanoi Separate From China

The foreign affairs expert felt that this outdated idea was the basic problem with United States policy in Viet Nam.

Morgenthau views the Viet Cong as a revolutionary movement with policies approaching those of Hanoi but not identical to it. Concurrently Hanoi's policies resemble China's but are not duplicates of it. "America is driving the Viet Cong into the awaiting arms of Hanoi and Hanoi into the awaiting arms of China,"

he insists. In doing this, the United States is self-defeating because "Ho Chi Minh as an independent Communist would not pose a threat to the United States, but only as a member of the bigger Communist block."

The U.S. approach to the uncommitted nations of the world presents the third major problem area Morgenthau defined. U. S., Russia and China vied for control of the Afro-Asian block through foreign aid. These nations have responded to that policy by remaining strictly non-committal to East or West.

Khrushchev ended this era by calling for peaceful co-existence between the United States and Russia. To enable concentrated efforts toward winning the Afro-Asian community, he qualified this stand, according to Morgenthau, to a peaceful coalition with wars of national liberation in the uncommitted world. Russia and Chinese involvement

in these wars of national liberation has presented the United States with a dilemma which lies in the fact that sections of the uncommitted world, including Latin America "... are ripe for radical social, political and economic revolution and all those revolutions are likely to have Communist control."

The problem for the United States as Morgenthau sees it, is how to deal with these movements. The Administration decided to oppose revolutions because of their Communist component and fear of Communist takeover. This policy was carried out in the recent Dominican crisis.

"By doing this, the United States has transformed itself into an anti-revolutionary power performing for the revolutionary world the same function of Metternich Austria for the first half of the nineteenth century," the controversial professor said.

(Continued on Page Four)



Paul Goodman Writes

Alienation Has Its Constructive Uses

It is not clear what young people mean when they say they are "alienated." Let me briefly review the concept historically.

In the sense of estrangement from God, alienation is a powerful theme in early Protestant theology. "God is hiding His face." The Lutheran answer was, of course, have faith. Do not rely on works, for they are as alienated as you.

Turning the theology into epistemology, the Hegelians referred to the divorce between our subjective needs and intuitions and the objective world given in science and social institutions.

Hegel relied on the working out of history to bring these parts together. But reviving the Protestant insight, Kierkegaard insisted that we must be authentically committed in our moment by moment choices and not treat ourselves as scientific or historical objects. This "existential" answer has of course had great influence in criticism of our present over-organized routines.

Marx pinned down the alienation to people's loss of control over their productive life, and therefore loss of their primary human nature. Productive machinery and rules of work had passed into the hands of an owning class. Products of labor became commodities moving in a market, rather than uses in a community. His answer was, organize politically and expropriate the expropriators.

Nineteenth Century Definition

In the late 19th century there was also a psychiatric meaning of alienation as insanity (psychiatrists were "alienists"). The hallucinations of the insane mind were incompatible with, or divorced from, sensory reality. Freud tended to extend this concept by showing that everybody was somewhat psychopathological, and his bias was to relax the anti-instinctual bans that led to such a deep chasm between wish and reality.

All these extensions of Alienation are deeply important and true at present. And in the conditions of today, we have found another important aspect of alienation which (I think) is meant by the young. Modern societies increasingly exclude vast groups of people; e.g. the aged, the farmers, the Negroes, the young. (With automation, the exclusion threatens to become wider.) To be "alienated" is to feel productively useless, without future, excluded. Further, the needs and feelings of the excluded are not paid attention to in the goals and decisions of administrative society. To be "alienated" is to feel processed, exploited, administered.

What follows? First, the young cannot identify with the social goals and they say, "That's not my scene, I am nowhere." But then, as an immediate next step, they say, "They are nowhere. We young are the only people. We have to go it alone; if necessary, we must resist interference in our lives."

This has been the persistent tendency of the present "youth" phenomena: the adolescent sub-culture, the Beat movement, the para-colleges, the draft protest.

Different, Hopeful Aspect

But let me now suggest a different and more hopeful aspect of "alienation" which is also directly relevant to today passing into the future.

In important respects, advanced societies are too comfortable and we call them "affluent;" they are too achieved and we say they are "establishments." Such a condition is stifling; it cuts one off from meaning, which is given only in the risky motion of growth. For example, some psychotherapists jocosely speak of the "California syndrome," referring to people who have grown up with every advantage and satisfaction and then break down at 40, complaining, "Life has passed me by." Certainly the young of the middle-class feel a frustration that leads them either to senseless delinquency or to efforts to make a better world on new premises.

Among dissenting college students, it seems that just because they have been economically secure, they transcend economic motives. Sure of \$5,000 a year, they do not need to compete for \$20,000. Similarly, since they come from respectable homes, they can go to jail without disgrace. But this is not necessarily a sign of lack of commitment. On the contrary, it may mean a forward step in rich societies: toward productive enterprise, social service, lively community, as goods in themselves, no matter what the economic and personal costs.

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Colby Goes Absurd:

Production of "Bald Soprano" Next Friday



Mr. and Mrs. Smith shaking hands.

One of the weirdest, strangest, most frightening, and most hilarious evenings in the theatre will blossom absurdly at the Little Theatre next Friday, January 28th, a free production of Ionesco's *The Bald Soprano*.

Produced and directed by Harlan

Schneider, this absurd farce is subtitled an "anti-play" for the apparent action of the play is not what it really is about. There is no apparent theme developing from a logical sequence of events as in a normal play. A comical farce, the play is in reality pathetic: it dissects the loss of communication, the breakdown of relations among people. But this isn't the theme: the whole play is a collage of parts. How they are put together is the important thing.

There is, moreover, no plot - no logical progression of events. At the end of the play the characters can only mutter meaningless sounds. What seems hysterically funny becomes histrionically pathetic and savage.

The idea for the play originated when Ionesco, one of the leading dramatists of the contemporary French theatre, attempted to learn English from a simple manual in which characters with simple dia-

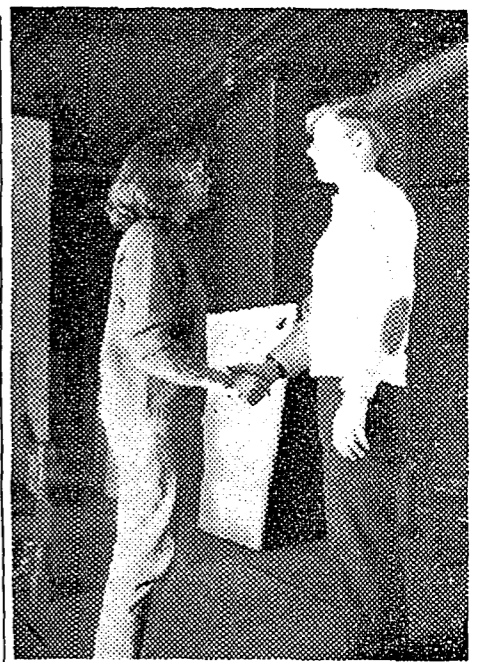
logue and short scenes, involving a typical middle class English family, state simple truths, such as "the sky is above." When, however, Ionesco wrote out these exercises they became meaningless and confused. Thus the genesis of the play. Middle class thought, it occurred to Ionesco, was the epitome of thought that was not really thought at all.

Should the audience watch this play any differently than they would a more orthodox play? Producer and director Harlan Schneider, who starred in Powder and Wig's recent "A Man for All Seasons," believes that the theatre experience of the *Bald Soprano* is no different from any other play, because "the theatre experience doesn't depend on the audience understanding the play." The important thing is that he enjoys it, laughs, it has some effect on him. If the play has some effect on you, then it is successful. The author wants to get the audience to

think. "People have the very strange idea that they go to a play and come out asking what is it all about - who gives a damn?" Some plays, of course, such as a social documentary, do have a message: but "this is not a play... a play makes you think."

This catalyst to thought idea is very important in Ionesco because his whole idea is the inability to think. He tries to put, as do all dramatists, the audience in the proper setting for thought. A play is too complex a thing for the author to logically expect the audience to understand a complex piece in one sitting. "The play is successful if the theatre-goer is thinking when he leaves the theatre".

Designed by Clivner, the play stars Jim Simpson, Nancy Heilmann, Auttie Marmer, Rocco Landsmann, Fran Keagels, and Jerry Zientara as the Fireman.



Mr. and Mrs. Martin passionately embracing.

Tickets for the one performance, at 8:00 p.m., are free and may be picked up at the door.

"The Mouse That Roared" For Sunday Cinema

This weekend CINEMA will feature *THE MOUSE THAT ROARED* starring Peter Sellers, Jean Seberg, David Kossoff, and William Hartnell.

The *New York Times* has called this film a "rambunctious satiric comedy." "There have been few successful satirical film scores, but Edwin Astley's is one of them" according to *Films In Review*. Saturday Review notes that *THE MOUSE THAT ROARED* "restores to comedy its tonic purpose of puncturing political and militaristic shibboleths, and exposing to healthy laughter some of the more ridiculous aspects of these over-cautious times."

THE MOUSE THAT ROARED lasts for one hour and twenty minutes, is in color, and will be shown at 7:30 Saturday night and at 2:00 Sunday afternoon by CINEMA in Lovejoy Auditorium. Admission is 50c.

Cadets Take Short Sleeve Tour of Cape Kennedy

By John Demer

In the middle of January, while most Colbyites shivered in near zero temperatures, nine ROTC cadets took a short-sleeve tour of Cape Kennedy Air Force Base in Cocoa Beach, Florida. The trip was sponsored by the Arnold Air Society and the Air Force in conjunction with the free travel privileges available to all advanced cadets.

Navigated by Colby's Professor of Aerospace Studies, Major Walter J. Brooks and piloted by Commandant of Cadets, Captain Leo T. Mills and Educational Officer Captain Merritte P. Woodward, the C-47 took off from Dow Air Base Friday morning at eight. The twin engine plane flew above a New Hampshire storm to the refueling stop in Goldsboro, North Carolina. A short hop from North Carolina brought the plane to Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.

Lt. Derek Warren, Colby '65, greeted the plane and welcomed the crew to Florida. The crew needed no briefing to how they were in Florida. Patrick is the supply base for Cape Kennedy. Last year Lt. Warren had applied for a southern assignment and after his graduation from Colby was given a four year tour at Patrick. He arranged the next day's visit at Cape Kennedy and the NASA installation on Merritt Island.

Saturday morning the cadets were shown a film of early rocket failures. The general consensus was that the failures were more spectacular than the successes. Many obsolete rockets were at the Space Museum at the Cape. The Cape itself is an expanse of sand, cactus and chest-high pine scrub. Radar tracking systems, storage bunkers, blockhouses and launch gantries are all along ICBM Row. Pad 19, where the

Gemeni astronauts have been launched, is visible from the tour road. Further down the Cape is Merritt Island, home of NASA Headquarters, and the scene of the coming moon probe of Saturn V. Much of the island is man made from dredged sand. Located on Merritt Island is the Vertical Assembly Building, which is over fifty stories high and covers eight acres of land. It is the largest building in the world. Within it, four Saturn V rockets may be assembled. Huge portable gantries will take Saturn V three miles to the launch sight. The tour of Cape Kennedy and Merritt Island was interesting in that one could realize the immensity of the United States space program.

Because everyone stayed at base facilities and ate on the base, expenses were minimal. It cost the cadets 35c a night to stay on the base.

Seraffyn Hears New Sounds

There is a new sound on the Colby campus. Last Saturday night, January 15, the Seraffyn coffee house crowd was treated to a performance by the jazz group of the same name. The Seraffyn Jazz Ensemble, as the six musicians call themselves, played before a packed house of appreciative coffee drinkers. The popular jazz arrangements were liked by all and the evening was the most successful in all respects in the Coffee House's short history.

This, however, was just the vanguard of the big performance next Friday, January 28, in Given Auditorium when the Colby College Dance Band and the Seraffyn Jazz Ensemble will be appearing in a swinging Jazz Festival.

Besides seeing Cape Kennedy, the cadets gained first-hand information about military life. They also gained the experience to plan next year's trip to the Air Force Academy in Colorado, Dallas, Texas or who knows where?

Nieman Forum:

Highlighted By Press Conference And Series Of Lectures

Three intelligent, knowledgeable, interesting and interested individuals, who exemplify the conscience of our nation, the newspapers, spoke at Colby's newly instituted Nieman Fellows Forum this past week. Hodding Carter, David Corbett and David Miller possess the type of conscience that any man would be proud to have serve him - a conscience which is capable and willing to consider the problems of the world intrepidly, with a sense of intensity which is adequately balanced with a sense of humor.

The Nieman Fellows are young journalists who have been selected to study at Harvard for one year in the field of their choosing. The Nieman Fellows Forum was a two-day exchange of ideas and arguments between Carter, Corbett, Miller, and interested members of the Colby Community.

KKK Called Defeatist

Carter, the 30-year old associate editor of the *Greenville, Miss. Delta Democrat-Times*, opened the forum, one week ago Thursday, by asserting that the Ku Klux Klan's re-emergence stands as a symbol of defeat for the white racists of our nation. He followed: "the activity of the Klan does not mark a mustering of forces, but rather it marks the end of a vicious resistance." Not holding back on his convictions at

all, this Southern editor said, "The KKK is not a threat to the 'new' south; it is ushering it in." His lecture also served as an objective report on the progress of civil rights in the south, and Carter spoke as an opponent of what he chose to call a "closed society".

Friday morning, Corbett, who emigrated from England, and is now the associate editor of the *Tulsa (Oklahoma) Tribune*, spoke with insight on the implications of the classic 1984 by the late novelist George Orwell, and the contemporary truth of and reaction to 1984.

Halfway To 1984

1966, marks the half-way point between the publication of Orwell's novel, in 1948, and the year which serves as his title and dating. Stressing that "Orwell, in the light of world events, did not wish to predict, but rather to dramatize a fear he had," Corbett explained the novel in terms of Orwell's fear. The computerized, automated world of our times does not have to lead to a situation of total submission to these machines, and to a life of fear of a 'Big Brother,' he stressed; "the man who holds the key to a computer holds the key to a community." The importance, as Corbett sees it, is in making the computers assist man.

To lightly illustrate his point, he

told of the computer's answer to the question, "Is there a God?". The computer, without hesitating replied, "now there is." The type of God which Corbett's joke wished to illustrate, is the result of man subjecting himself in total to a computer. A computer can only answer those questions which are put to it by programmers. The fear of computers, therefore, must be seen as man's fear of himself rather than of what he has created. "The computer can only assist man in his shortcomings and myopia." The key here, of course, is the word assist.

Change In Russia

David Miller, of the *New York Herald Tribune*, related his experiences as a Moscow correspondent for the *Tribune*. He feels that the USSR must be understood in relation to a history of political strife during the past 50 years. "Today's college students of Russia is the first generation not to suffer the tyranny of a Revolution, a Stalin regime of fear and intimidation, and the destruction of World War II, which took millions of Russian lives," Miller indicated that it is only this past decade in which people in the Soviet Union have begun to live without the constant fear of loss of life, at the drop of a hat.

Miller pointed out, as an aside, that the present U.S. foreign policy of showing the Russian people the advantages of life in our country rather than criticizing the Soviet way of life has been instrumental in promoting peace between the two powers. Information about American way of life indirectly Americanizes Russia, he stated. Idealistically, it is hoped that when the two countries come to the point where their only difference is seen as semantic, we will no longer have an enemy, but a friend instead.

Miller told of expulsion of foreign correspondents who were given ten days to leave the USSR for "commenting on facts which were not facts, rather than speculating on these facts which is permissible to the Soviets." He also told of the power of such weapons as poetry and desk drawer literature (to be read only by trusted friends). Miller also feels that the ideological rift between Communist China and the USSR is so wide that we will not see a settlement between the two in our lifetime.

Press Conference Success

The press conference of last Friday night, concluding the Nieman Fellows Forum, featured five minute talks about important contemporary issues, as seen by Carter, Corbett and Miller, answers to ques-

tions put to these men by those present, and the moderation of Waterville attorney Julius B. Levine. The issues picked by the journalists were: Corbett, the presidential plea for four year terms for Congressmen, Carter, "race and race-relations, the one domestic concern in the U. S. today," and Miller, the fact that the smaller nations of the world are not choosing Communism over Democracy and vice versa, but that they are choosing a way of life consisting of selecting their concepts of the best of both ideologies.

The questions fed to these men, who are most often inquirers rather than answerers ranged from, the newsman's dilemma of writing the truth as he sees it or of lying to serve the best interest of his nation, to the image of Hubert Horatio Humphrey. Heated discussion followed almost every question and disagreement was often evident. The disagreement was indicative of the free-thinking of Miller, Carter, and Corbett, and it was clear that each had views of his own and was not hesitant in expressing those views.

Closing the press conference, Carter expressed the feeling of his fellow Nieman Fellows in thanking Colby for bringing to their attention our ideas and permitting them to voice their own.

MORGENTHAU CRITICIZES

(Continued from Page Two)

sor contended. An alternative to this is "competition with the Communists in support of the revolutions" so they cannot claim to be the sole supporters of these movements when they are necessary. If the conflicts do become Communist dominated, he reasons that U.S. involvement can keep them from subservience to China or Russia. "We might have established Castro as a kind of Tito who would not have constituted a threat to the United States."

The fourth problem area where United States policy is outdated and ineffective, according to Morgenthau, is in its attitude toward nuclear power.

Prior to 1945, war was a "rational means to an end" in foreign relations. Nuclear power destroyed this

concept. Yet, Morgenthau insists that "We still talk as if nuclear power were a particularly strong form of conventional power."

The United States and Russia threaten nuclear war, but the weapons are mainly an insurance value. Proliferation of nuclear weapons "endangers... the very existence of

the world." Morgenthau sees no end to the proliferation. He calls this, and the whole nuclear power problem, the most "crucial problem which overshadows all else."

To handle this dilemma and relations with the Allies, Communists and the uncommitted nations of the world, Morgenthau called for "a

new creative effort similar to that of the spring of 1947 to create a new American foreign policy as adequate to the foreign problems of the 1960's as the Truman document and Marshall Plan were to the

1940's." This, he added, requires a President who encourages a diversity of ideas in the "swollen bureaucracy of the (State Department) where lack of creativity is rewarded."

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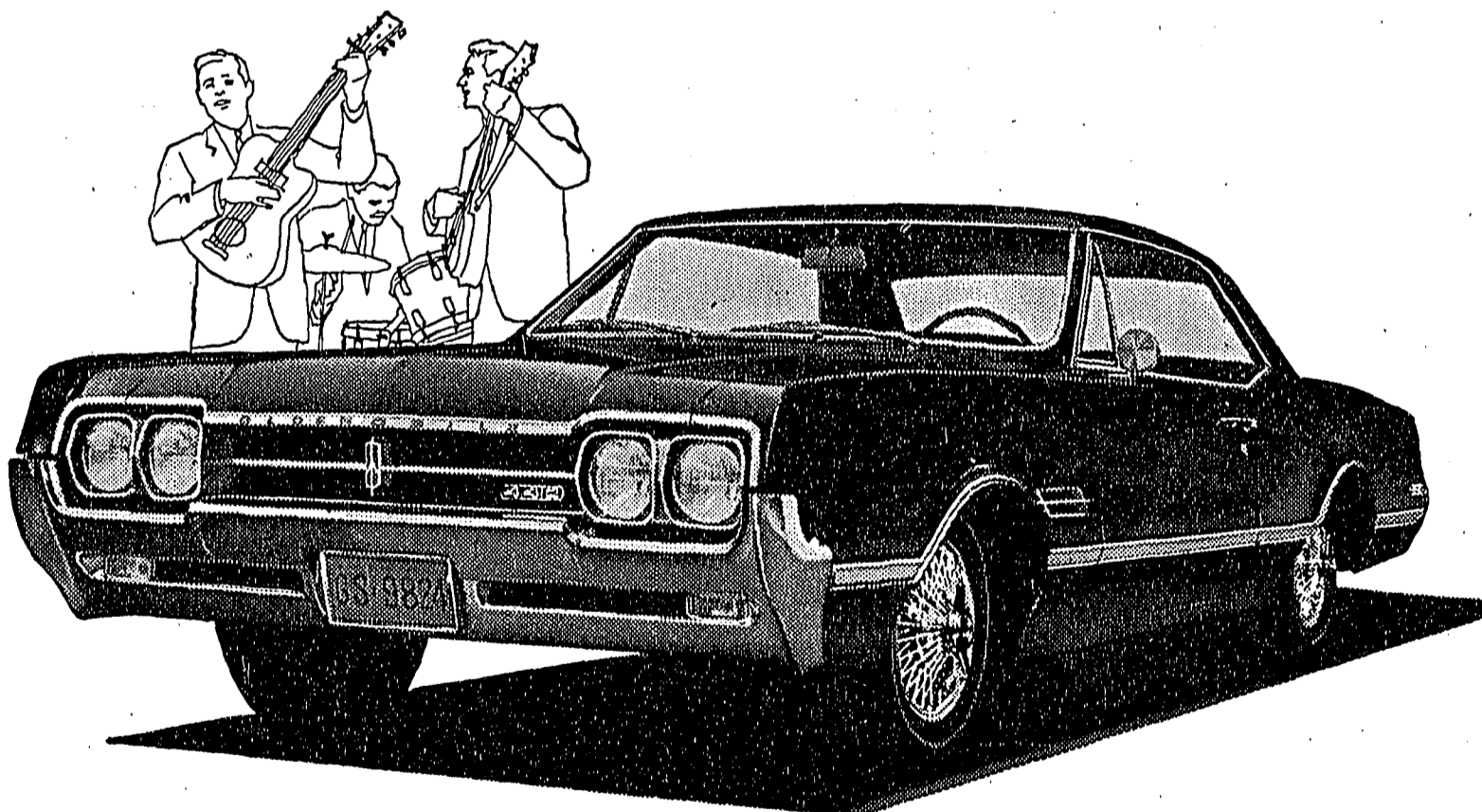
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BERKELEY'S STU-G

(Continued from Page One)
people who own it, that unless

you're fine, the machine will be prevented from working at all." These are the pains caused by a University

of over 30,000, but one often feels that there are also pains caused by the lack of educational fulfillment at a college of Colby's size.

Goldstein will report to us on what happened and is happening on the volatile campus of Berkeley. Goldstein has been an active mem-

ber of the Berkeley student government throughout his college years. He will be able to give us a factual report and also explain the meaning this revolution had for colleges in the United States. Was this an act of momentary pique or was it based on a long and bitter resent-

ment by the students of Berkeley about their educational process; and, if that is true, is not their feeling of resentment representative of the feeling of disillusionment throughout the U.S. college community? The answer to this problem may be supplied Monday.

By Al Haughton

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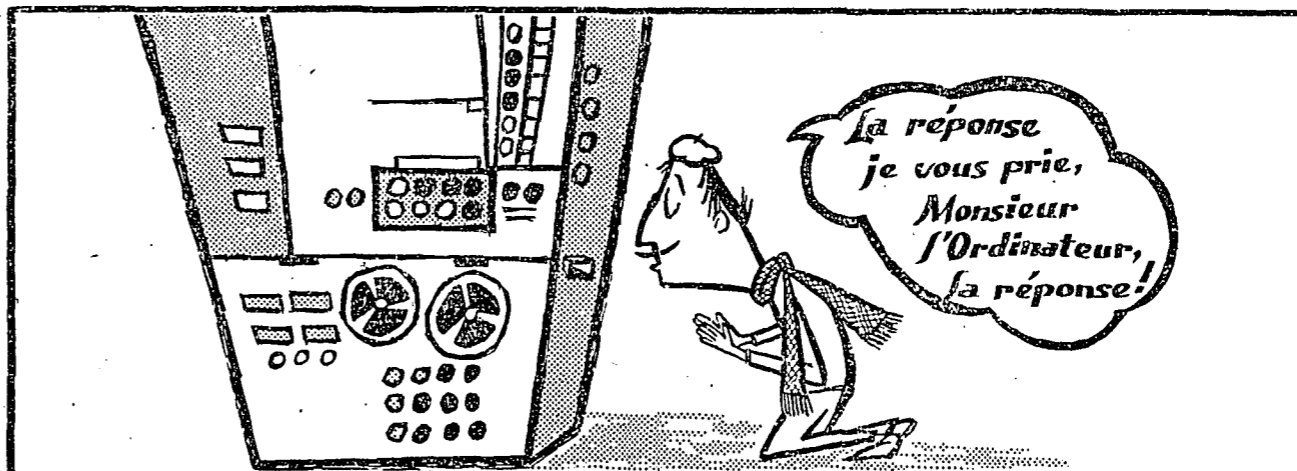
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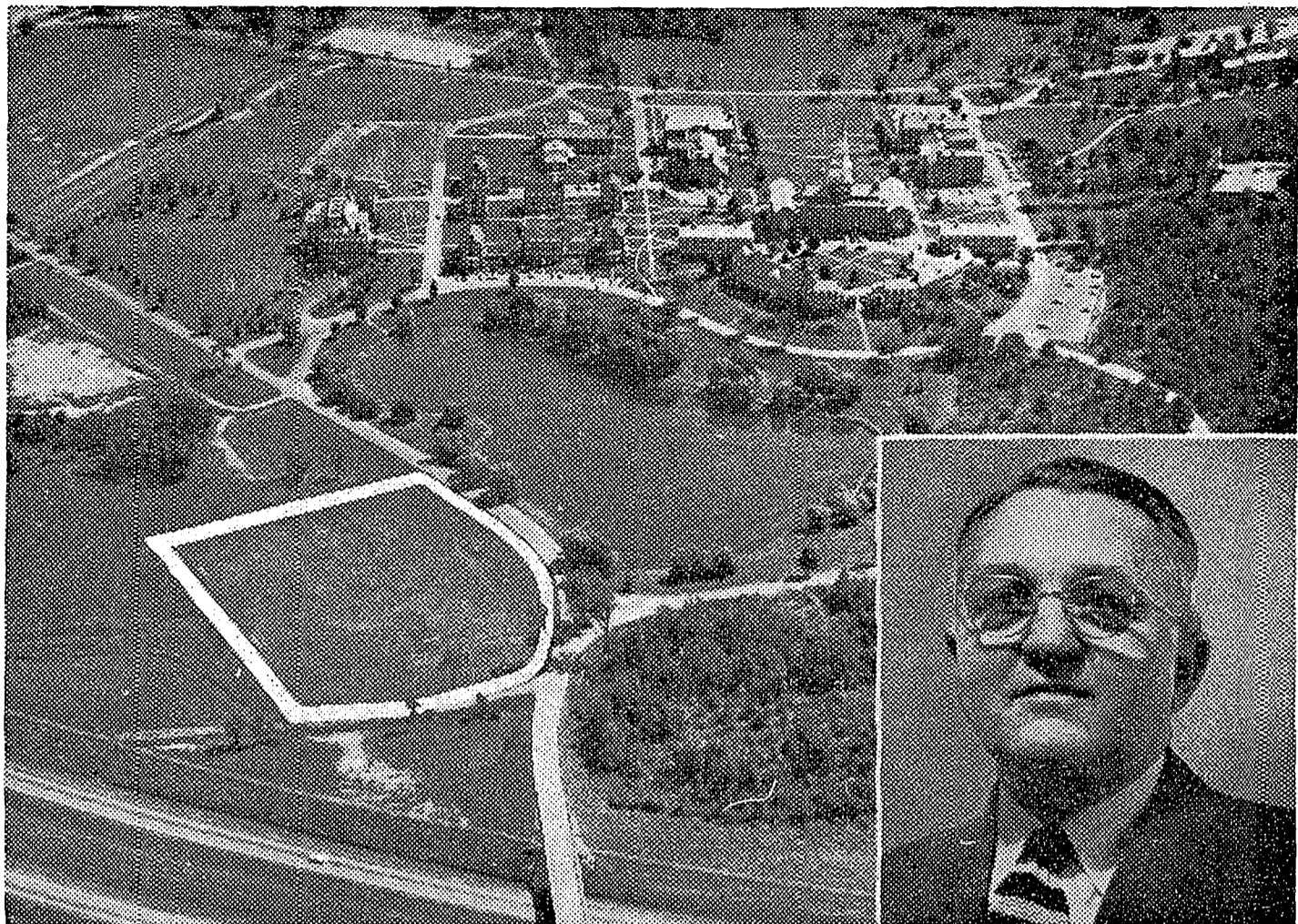
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One of Colby College's largest athletic fields, outlined at the left, is being named the Gilbert F. Loebs Field in honor of the College's retiring registrar and former chairman of the department of health and physical education. Since its construction in 1962, the field has been used mainly for soccer, a sport which "Mike Loebs introduced and coached at Colby.

Field Named for "Mike" Loebs

Colby College is naming an athletic field for its retiring registrar and former department chairman, Gilbert F. Loebs.

In an announcement today, Elberton M. Jette of Waterville and Sebec, chairman of the board of trustees, paid tribute to the contributions by the veteran administrator-coach.

"Mike Loebs has been a key figure at Colby for more than three decades," Mr. Jette said. "He helped mould the sports program on the

old campus and has been largely responsible for its careful expansion and development on the new. To have his name associated with an athletic field on the Mayflower Hill Campus is a well-deserved tribute to the stature of the man, the rare quality of his work, and the affection he has won."

The college announced earlier this month the retirement of Loebs, effective at the close of the academic year.

His appointment at Colby came in 1934 as chairman of the department of health and physical education, a post he held until 1963 when he was named registrar and director of schedule.

The field which will bear Loebs' name is one of the largest at the college. Measuring 375 by 300 feet, it is located adjacent to Route No. 95 and opposite Johnson Pond. The field has been used mainly for soccer since its construction in 1962.

Cagers Split Pair, Swartz Named to ECAC Weekly Five

Senior Pete Swartz earned himself another honor by being named to the E.C.A.C. weekly all-east college division basketball squad, it was announced by the E.C.A.C. yesterday. Swartz's 36 point effort which included the last seven points in the 75-73 upset of Trinity last Saturday was instrumental in gaining this recognition. He also had 22 points against Springfield and 23 against St. Michael's to round out a most productive week, point wise.

Captain Swartz who hails from Brookline, Mass., has been leading Colby's Basket-Mules since he attained a starting berth at the beginning of last season. He was selected to compete on the U.S. basketball team which traveled to Israel for the Macabiah Games this past summer.

Colby opponents of the past seven days also fared well in the E.C.A.C. balloting. Dick Falkenbush, St. Michael's sharpshooting forward (21 against Colby & 35 vs. Norwich last week) and Jim Belfiore of Trinity earned recognition along with Swartz. Jim Dooley of St. Michael's and Bowdoin's Bruce Lundberg were nominated, but they did not get further than that stage in the voting.

At Springfield, the Mules held a twelve-point lead during the first half, but the aggressive Gymnasts overcame the faltering Colby five by the intermission buzzer and then ran away with the game.

However, at Trinity, the pattern was broken, when the Mules, who had blown another sizeable first-half lead, came back during the final two minutes with a seven-point output by Swartz to claim the victory. The Mules and their frosh entertain UNH here tomorrow.

'Carl' Honored by 'C'; Diversity Value Noted

One of Colby's outstanding citizens was feted last night by a small crowd of appreciative athletes, associates, and local friends. Carl Nelson, Colby trainer, soon to be elevated to Director of the Health Service, was guest of honor at a testimonial given by the Colby "C" Club, who took the opportunity to honor the affable, dedicated therapist before he leaves for U. Maine for a semester to complete his Masters' Degree studies.

Carl's great nature has been a morale booster, at one time or another, for almost every Colby athlete in the past six years. He has cured many a "mental" injury with a word of encouragement, and his knowledge and love of sports have made him an avid booster of Colby athletics, if not a fulltime member of the coaching staffs of all major sports.

In his field of specialty, Carl is widely respected. He has been District One Director of the National Athletic Trainers Association for two years, and is Director of the Pine Tree Camp for Crippled Children. Along with Dr. Hanley, team physician at Bowdoin, Carl has gained a degree of national recognition for the development of the "Hanley heel", a cleatless heel for athletic shoes, which is designed to cut down on painful knee injuries. A variation of the heel is being used by the highly publicized 4-F quarterback Joe Namath.

No individual has done as much for the total field of athletics in recent years at Colby as has Carl Nelson. His contributions have not been on the ordinary level of coach or administrator; rather his talents have allowed Colby athletes to take the field at full strength, both physically and mentally. This has come through the expert treatment,



Carl Nelson

and thus rapid healing of injuries, or through the rousing of the depressed and the stimulation of the apathetic with sound counsel. Carl has done more than his share in keeping Colby sports on a reasonably even keel. He will be missed during his absence, and immeasurably welcome when he returns for next year, and hopefully for many years to come.

P.T.F.

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Mules Trounce Bowdoin, 6-1

Colby hockey fans saw the two faces of the Mules last week. The Mules smothered archrival Bowdoin last Thursday, in recording an impressive 6-1 victory. They then exhibited a complete reversal on Saturday, as they were routed, 10-2, by the Providence Friars.

At Brunswick, Colby completely outplayed the Polar Bears, who went into the game ranked second in Division II as opposed to the Mules' fourth spot. Colby got off 48 shots on Bowdoin goalie Dick Leger, while Bowdoin managed only 14.

Pete Frizzell and Captain Charlie McLennan were both double scorers for the Mules, and Bill Snow and Bill Henrich collected the other goals. Barry Smith spoiled Lee Potter's bid for his second shutout of the season with a third period goal. Potter stifled good Bowdoin scoring chances, including a first-period breakaway by Doug Brown.

Frizzell's first goal was the lone tally of the initial period, even though the Mules peppered Leger with 18 shots. In the second stanza, the hustling Colby team was more fortunate, as they lit the light four times. Within a minute and thirty-five second span, the Mules ran up the lead to 4-0. Bill Snow tallied at 4:40, Charlie McLennan on a power play at 5:09, and Frizzell at 6:15. McLennan took a pass from Mike Picher and walked in all alone at 11:29 to round out the middle period scoring.

The Mules, a bit weary in the final period, still managed to maintain

the territorial advantage, though only scoring once. Henrich stretched the lead to 5-0, before Smith got by Potter with a backhander at 11:42 to avert a whitewashing.

In the Providence game, penalties, plus a Mule letdown and a groggy goalie, played key roles. Referee Bell, this time with Jim Edgeworth, whistled sixteen minor penalties and two game misconducts. Lee Potter, who was struck in the face early in the second period, was at half strength for the balance of the game and turned in a mediocre performance.

As was the case in the B.U. game, a very early goal was demoralizing to the Mules. Jim Umile took the opening faceoff from Zifcak and scored after only sixteen seconds. Max Menard and Zifcak gave the Friars a 3-0 first-period lead. The second period found a rejuvenated Mule team bottling up the Friars, outshooting them, 14-10, but being outscored, 2-1. Pete Lax cut the margin to 3-1 on a passout from McLennan, but Zifcak and George Menard upped the score to 5-1 before the end of the period. Colby was completely frustrated, as both Dick Lemieux and Mike Self hit the post on open nets and a McLennan solo was stopped.

The Mules, their efforts having gone for naught in the second period, let down during the final twenty minutes and allowed five more goals, two of these by Max Menard who completed the hattrick. Ken Mukai scored the other Colby goal.



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