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LEE URBAN

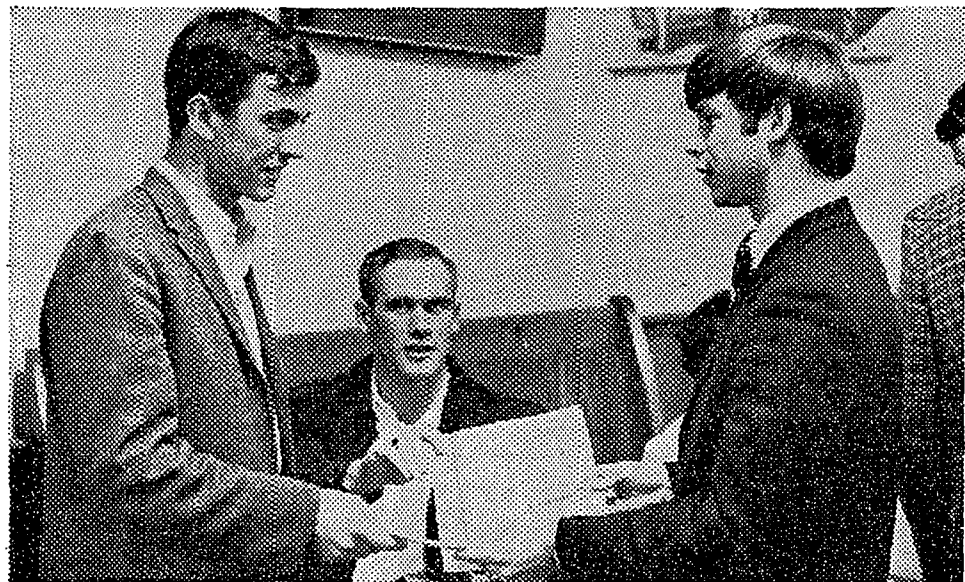
# The Colby Echo



Val. LXX, No. 24

Waterville, Maine, Friday, May 12, 1967

Rates \$3.50 Year



Thom Rippon is seen in the Spa purchasing the first copy of the recently issued Course Critique.

## Course Critique Makes Debut

Colby's maiden Course Critique bowed on campus ceremoniously Tuesday night in the Spa as Stu-G president Thom Rippon purchased the first copy. The 250-page work represented the culmination of almost a year's work for its chief sponsors, Jim Wilson and Kevin Burke.

The critique was one of the major planks in Wilson's platform in his battle with Bob Nelson for the top spot in Stu-G. It may well be the high-point of his administrative career here at Colby.

Comments on the massive work commenced when the selling began. Most of the campus looked on it quite favorably, thinking it well and responsibly handled. When the book first went on sale, 130 copies were sold within the short time span of 20 minutes.

## To The Editor

## Faculty Protests Echo's Negativity

To the Editor of the Echo:

We have watched with dismay in the pages of the Echo a tendency to cast President Strider in the role of an authoritarian, inaccessible tyrant bent on imposing his private views on a reluctant

and repressed college community. This is not in accordance with the facts and can lead to a debilitating self-plea at a time when the college was never more capable of achieving significant advances in its educational objectives.

It is our experience that President Strider actively seeks counsel in his efforts to devise programs of study specifically designed to meet articulated students needs. It is regrettable that students seem to be increasingly diverted from realizing the full potential of these programs meant to foster initiative and independence. Recent articles and editorials in the Echo tend to give the impression that students rather seek social ease and comfort than avail themselves of the educational opportunities open to them. Our day-to-day experience with students belies this impression.

President Strider is, and has been, sensitive to the needs of the entire college community and has consistently sought acceptable solutions to the most difficult kinds of problems. His aims have been clear, his solutions have been arrived at by coordinating constructive advice, actively sought, and his record of achievement, even to those of us who have opposed some of his solutions, is distinguished.

Signatures:

R. Mark Benbow  
Henry A. Gemery  
James M. Gillespie  
Roland W. Thorwaldsen  
Donaldson Koons  
Arthur S. Fairley  
Maj. Walter J. Brooks  
John Kenyon  
Francisco A. Cruz  
Leonard W. Mayo  
Jean D. Bundy  
Alfred K. Chapman  
Robert C. Jacobs  
Wendell A. Ray  
Peter Ro  
Irving D. Suss  
James M. Carpenter  
Robert L. Terry  
Allan Scott  
R. Fred Gillum  
Robert Rouman  
Dorothy Koonce  
Peter Westervelt  
Richard K. Kellenberger  
Phillip S. Blither  
John A. Clark

(Continued on Page Seven)

## Strider's Tau Delt Statement

May 10, 1967

The Ad Hoc Committee has completed its report. I am glad to accept in entirety their unanimous recommendations regarding disciplinary action against certain individuals involved in the Tau Delta Phi incident. The Committee report is not to be published, for it specifies individuals my name, and no useful purpose would be served by embarrassing them publicly. Those persons against whom penalties have been assessed will have been informed individually, by the Dean of Men.

A number of members of this community, including, as individuals, a majority of the members of the Ad Hoc Committee, have expressed the opinion that in view of the fact that most of the persons involved have now been identified and proper measures recommended in each case, it would be constructive to review the restrictions against the house.

The investigation conducted by the Ad Hoc Committee confirmed in the minds of the members the unanimous opinion that, to use their words, "Although the incident was not an official house function, the house as a group bears some responsibility for the conditions leading to it and for failure to terminate it. The Committee is in agreement with directing some measures at the fraternity." It does not seem wise to modify the house penalty during the short remainder of the present academic year. I agree, however, with a number who maintain that it would be constructive to lift the prohibition, originally recommended by the IFC, against participation by Tau Delta Phi in intramural athletics. This will be done as of the beginning of the academic year 1967-68. During that year, the status of the Tau Delta Phi fraternity will be reviewed.

I would like to express the gratitude of all of us to the members of the Ad Hoc Committee. Through long hours of deliberation, when all of them had pressing responsibilities of other kinds, they succeeded in bringing a degree of coherence and clarity to our understanding of a matter at best imperfectly understood by anyone when the Committee was appointed. The college community owes them all a vote of thanks.

A committee will soon be appointed to undertake a general study of social life at Colby. Such a project, as suggested in my memorandum of April 18, is urged by the Ad Hoc Committee and by many other individuals.

R.E.L.S.

## Faculty Reactions to WOCOFOL; Experimental Living Complex

by Wayne A. Nado

One of the products of last fall's Certain Proposals/Colby Congress days was a suggestion that the campus be divided into several multi-dorm social units. This became a concrete suggestion on May 5 when the Committee on Coed Living submitted to its parent Campus Affairs Committee a proposal which would next year unite Woodman, Louise Coburn, Foss, and Mary Low into an experimental "Living-Learning Complex." We've nicknamed it WOCOFOL.

Our attempt here is to determine the faculty opinion toward this experiment. The people interviewed were both those known for their special interest in student-faculty relations and those known simply as "Prof-on-Campus." Each had his own personal comment, but overall initial reaction seemed about the same. In the words of one man, "This is purely an experiment. It has the ambition of trying to overcome some of Colby's more conspicuous handicaps, and, as such, deserves the chance to prove whether or not it can fulfill

its aims." Most profs were even more enthusiastic, and more than one cited experience at other colleges where similar programs had been beneficial.

There has been comment, however, on the various phases and aspects of the overall project. One of these questions the amount of time-consuming responsibility required on the part of the faculty participants. On the governing board, (according to the official proposal) there would be four faculty members plus four head residents, who might also possibly be faculty members. There would be faculty conducted seminars and talks, and a general intermingling of professors in the student social life of the unit. In view of this degree of faculty inclusion, Prof. Broncaccio of the English department, after extending his good wishes to the group, made the following statement:

"I believe that it is most important that, before seeking the endorsement of the faculty, the proponents of this project should clarify the extent of responsibility expected from each participating faculty member. It's my feeling that, due to present workloads, there

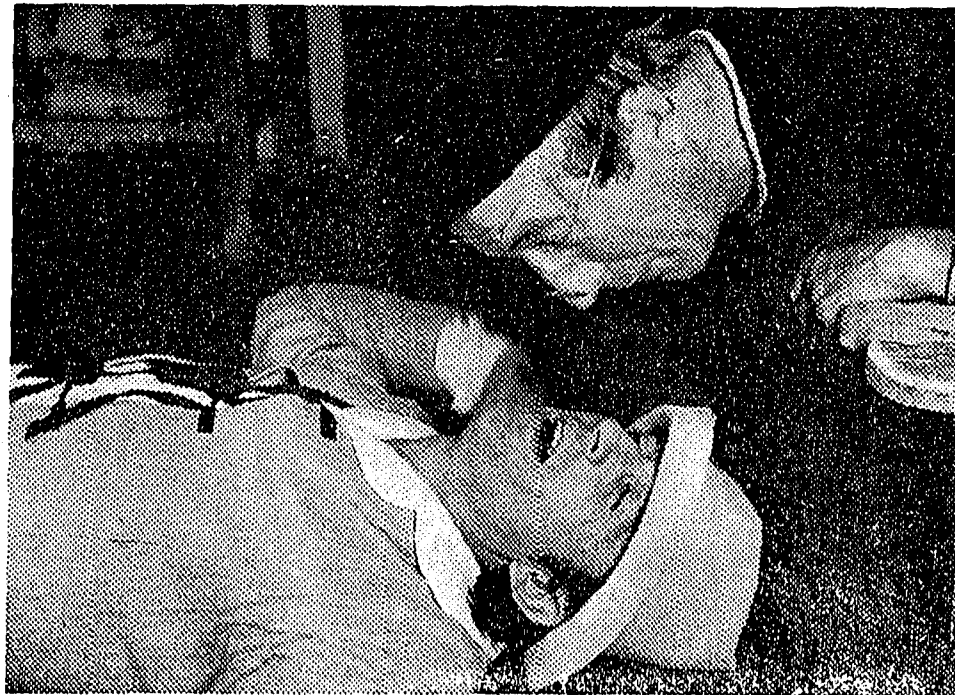
would be members of the staff who would not be enthusiastic about participating unless individual responsibility was moderate."

Dr. Paul Perez indicated encouragement of more faculty-student contact, but cautioned, "Remember, we have families at home who need us, too." He seemed as interested in a more informal type of contact as he was in the governance - seminar - receptions suggestions, which are included in the official proposal outline from the Committee on Coed Living.

The overall attitude of the faculty seems one of willingness to participate within reasonable limits as to time and workload. Said Prof. Peter Re, "I was one of thirteen faculty members at a recent open hearing on student-faculty relationships. I believe that the ratio of students to faculty present at that hearing showed that we do care about taking our part in closing the gap." About fifteen students attended (one out of every hundred showed up); Prof. Re has a point.

The complex plan involves, however, more than simple faculty-student integration. An expressed aim of the Coed Committee is that the

(Continued on Page Five)



"Les Fourbleres de Scapin" will be presented tonight. Tickets may still be purchased at Al Corey's, the Chi Rho Shop or from the Dept. of Modern Languages.

## Campus Affairs Augmented; Legislature Letter Okayed

On Monday, May 8, 1967, Student Government elected seven new members to the Campus Affairs Committee in addition to those already serving on the committee. These new members fill the vacancies left on the committee by the dissolution of WSL and MSA, Women's Judicial Board. Elected were Mark Edelstein, Dick Goldberg, Penny Madden, Jean Melusky, Ray Williams, Jean Blatt and Jim Martin.

Because Thom Rippon, along with several other members of Stu-G, was detained at a banquet for Dean Nickerson, Bill Tslaris called the meeting to order. Most members of Stu-G finally arrived, but Cathie Smith, Jon Rich, Paula Van Meter and Dave Blair were absent.

Stu-G approved a letter drafted by Thom Rippon and George Cameron which will be sent to the Maine State Legislature. The letter urges passage of a bill currently being considered which would lower the legal voting age and drink-

ing ages in Maine from 21 to 20.

The committee on coed living presented a detailed set of proposals for an experimental Living-Learning Complex, which would be composed of Foss, Woodman, Mary Low and Louise Coburn. There will be an open hearing for students who have drawn rooms in those dorms to air their opinions on this matter.

Announcements were made by Liz Bridges and Ken Young. Liz pleaded for more people to help out with the massive job of putting together the Course Evaluation Handbooks. Ken mentioned several unrelated proposals: 1. Freshman women should have first semester outcows, 2. Junior advisors should be given an instructor seminar and 3. Any new judicial system should be composed of a student judiciary to rule on student-made regulations and a tri-partite board (composed of four students, three faculty and two administration members) to rule on college-made regulations.



## Editorials:

The recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee studying the Tau Delta situation have been received and accepted by President Strider. We, too, accept these decisions, concurring with the committee's recommendations. The committee has acted judiciously and objectively at all times during the two weeks of its almost constant deliberation.

We have the highest commendation for the workings of this committee as a whole and in its individual members. These people have put in 100 plus man hours of work studying the problem, interviewing persons involved and persons wishing to express an opinion on the subject. Students and faculty-administration have given up studying and family life respectively to meet from dinner long into the night on the problem.

We look to this committee as a prototype for a faculty-student-administration appeals court of the future and would like to single out the individual members for the service they did the school: Earl Smith, George Coleman, Pam Cooper, John O'Shea, Jim Bright, Mr. Reuman, Mr. Bither and Mr. Scott.

### A Great Idea

News of the proposed four-day Arts Festival scheduled for next year strikes us as a marvelous innovation on the Colby scene. President Strider deserves our strongest praise for instigating the idea.

The unique program promises to uplift the position of the arts on campus and will hopefully become an annual affair. It encompasses and surpasses the idea of a student art show promoted in previous ECHO Editorials and it gives students an unprecedented opportunity to show their talents in all of the arts, paintings, theatre, music, dance and photography. We strongly urge that the students give strong support to this very positive effort to improve the Colby scene.

### Report Cards For Profs

The first copies of what needs and deserves to be an annual issue of the Colby Course Critique went on sale Tuesday evening. It is a generally judicious, constructive and honest analysis of nearly every course that is offered: those classes and professors that merited praise — Benbow, Chapman, Hayslett, etc. — finally received it in print. Conversely, those that appear to be deficient in various areas were told so. They should not become infuriated or pass the Critique off as idle student griping, but should make use of it as valid constructive criticism; refusing this, they will — in the short run — face many rows of empty seats. One question we pose: few professors were rated even average in regard to grading fairness. Is this a reflection of our own ability to overestimate ourselves on the quality of our work, or is it proof that Colby does mark too hard?

### Chapel Choir Record

The Lorimer Chapel Choir has recorded a selection of representative church music centered on Benjamin Britten's contemporary piece, A CEREMONY OF CAROLS, with harp accompaniment. There will be, in addition, an aria by Linda Jones, an unaccompanied flute solo by Denise Boucher, and several anthems.

The RCA custom-made, long-playing record is monaural and is expected to cost \$3.75. If you wish to order any records, please contact any member of the chapel choir.

### Apartheid

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, (CPS) — An internationally noted member of the South African Parliament has urged students at the University of Cape Town (UCT) to struggle against the national policy of apartheid.

"It is up to you to direct your minds to a future of better human relations, despite what is happening in this country," Mrs. Helen Suzman, Progressive Party M. P. told 1,200 UCT students.

Speaking under the auspices of the Students Academic Freedom Committee on the anniversary of the United Nations Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Mrs. Suzman stated, "It is a sick obsession this country has with race and color, and I say this despite the howls of 'sickly humanist' I receive in Parliament."

Mrs. Suzman said that the jig-saw puzzle of apartheid was taking place in South Africa as the world slowly but surely had opted to move away from discrimination based on race or color.

Recent government action against certain South African universities was not to be viewed as an isolated situation, Mrs. Suzman said. She said there were "ominous portents" in current debate on South African higher education.

"Meanwhile protests get fewer and the voices of protest get softer," the South African leaders said. "Be on guard against this. Do not become conditioned to what is so glibly named the 'traditional South African way of life.'"

She added that it was remarkable that so many South African students had refused to succumb to the doctrines of racial discrimination. Her message to students was to "carry on — if you do not, we will lose the very stuff of democracy in South Africa."

(The preceding story was made available to CPS through the South African National Student Press Association News Service.)

## Eternal Pessimist

# Have A Happy . . . . .

By Peter Jost

Hey kids, what time is it? No, it's not Howdy Doody time: we haven't reached that point yet. One



short and furious month, however, is all that separates us from "cut-out" time. Just hour exams, papers, and finals away lies old golden summer. Something to strive for. Get the image? Relaxed summer job, tan, water, sun,

orgies of sensual delight and care-free fun? Well look again, friend, and you may find yourself repacking those water-wings.

President Johnson is preparing

sure you a full chance of sharing in the Crusade to "save" Vietnam. True, Congress has to renew the whole draft law by June 30, but how much restraint has it forced upon LBJ so far? Even if your number doesn't come up in the proposed lottery, you have a fat chance of making it through graduate school. Your goose could be as cooked as any of those doves. The Pentagon is starting to talk about needing 600,000 to 700,000 men to save the Vietnamese from themselves. And you think it's not here?

Hopefully, though, you will get through the summer with only a an executive order which will assure anyone it might concern a bad case of nerves. If it's any consolation, the massive peace demonstrations that are sure to follow, as the war drags on and the weather

gets hot, will insure that the rest of the country sweats a little.

Secondly, if you're planning to travel in this beautiful country, by all means stay out of the cities. After Cassius Clay goes to jail, Martin Luther King denounces the administration, Stokely Carmichael freaks out, and the War on Poverty runs out of money, you'll see some riots that will make last summer look like a tea party (not the Boston Tea Party).

Gee, I've got a great idea. Why don't we have a combined anti-war and civil right demonstration? We might get a million people to show up. Then photographers from impartial newspapers could run around looking for pictures of beatniks and Communists. The administration would be sure to notice? Just like at College, huh?

Finally, you know, there's always the chance of inflation or recession in the economy. If that should happen, watch out. All the latent frustrations and repressed aggravations in this country will really come to the surface. That twenty (or is it forty?) billion dollars a year that is being thrown into Vietnam will take on even more significance. What's really significant is that you may not get a good summer job.

Yes, friends, you may be very happy to return to Colby and the Great White Dormitory by next September, if there is a next September. You will sit back in the cool autumn air, cold drink in hand, and all the little petty problems around here will fade in insignificance as you think of the happy summer behind you.

## Letters to the Editor

### Student Art Show Suggested

Re...last week's art editorial, I agree that there should be a true STUDENT show at a more opportune time (for both the submission of works by the artists and the convenience of the viewers).

Also, this show should consist exclusively of works done by students, with the screening done by the participating artists themselves. This should certainly be possible, due to the small number of interested students (if the number of interested artists is such that we do need a STUDENT screening committee, then bravo!)

Finally, to our materialistically minded art professors, we repeat this should be a student show, and should therefore not be exploited as a convenient opportunity for self-advertisement. If these artists desire to exhibit their own creations, we feel that they should do so on a different occasion, rather than monopolize what has been (quite inappropriately) labeled a "student show."

We hope to see a large and truly representative show sometime in the future.

Ellen Greist  
(Mrs. Walter Greist)

### In Reply

In reply to Bob Gassett's letter of last week.

To the Echo:  
Yes, Bob, to some extent this college is apathetic. Yet while you, and others, were marching in New York City, a demonstration was being organized here at Colby and the ice of apathy was cracked. Now the question of the War in Vietnam is being brought to Colby College and the ice can be completely broken. All this symposium needs is student and faculty attendance; if it has this, it will be termed a success. I belong to those who see validity in both points of view and wish to end my "apathy" by learning at this educational symposium. I believe that ill attendance from Colby at the mobilization was based on indecision of whether to War or not to War — this symposium should end it.

Name withheld

## HATE

To the Editor:

During the past few days I couldn't help but notice the ugly four-letter word stamped on Colby posters. I don't think it's very clever — the blurry word, the upside-down "A" — I know what it says, and I'm sure everyone else does. No matter how you look at it, the "Hate" stamps can only be construed as an act of immaturity.

I am personally very upset to see such marring of posters. They went far enough with "See Ken Davis," but this isn't even funny. As far as I'm concerned the smearing of Colby's poster is a foolish prank. I'm shocked to think that a college student, let alone, a Colby (Continued on Page Eight)

## the COLBY ECHO

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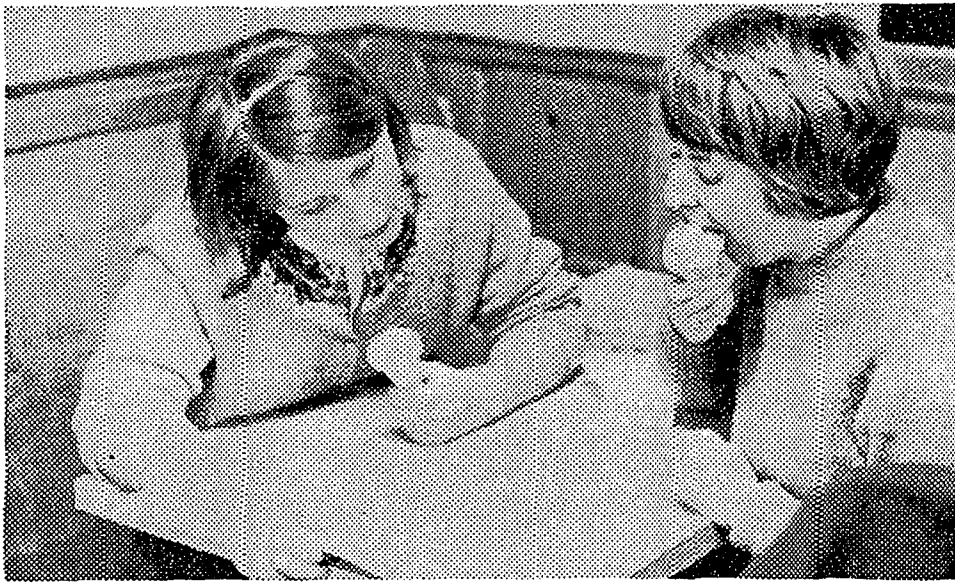
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Students pore over newly issued Course Critique during pre-registration Spa break.

## Next Year's Plans- Whither Big Weekends?

The academic year is nearing an end and already some students are beginning to look toward next year. The "coeducationalization" of the campus should have a gigantic effect on Colby life both academically and socially. The social unit pilot project in Foss-Woodman-Mary Low-Louise Coburn will not only influence but could actually determine the coming trends of social organization.

Student Government has a new constitution which has revised the frown, six months later, "it does functions; more questions arise concerning many standard social activities, particularly big weekends.

However, big weekends seemed to be having their own difficulties of uncertain origin before the advent of any new questions.

Few people become really excited about big weekends. The entertainment never arouses substantial interest (with the exception of Dionne Warwick and perhaps the Cyrkle) nor do the majority of students attend the concerts. Then after each weekend someone dully announces how much the financial losses were this time. Obviously revisions have been necessary for some time, but the direction of the change is still a question.

Carl Faust, former social chairman of Stu-G, has some ideas. He considered abandoning big weekends but sees this as quite impossible if not impractical. Homecoming and, to a large degree, Winter Carnival are unremovable parts of our tradition; there are aspects of each which make them desirable even with the ensuing difficulties. Carl does favor a series of concerts. He feels this sort of concert would actually make money by drawing from Waterville and the surrounding area. These profits would serve as a base for funding further concerts throughout the

year.

Carl sees that with our present big-weekend policy entertainment is of necessity limited; the dates for major weekends are set the previous spring (the tale of the awing college calendar is too long to tell here) which automatically limits the entertainment to those available on the particular weekend. Therefore, without defining the role of big weekends, he supports a series of large concerts which would be more versatile in the planning stages and perhaps more spontaneous in delivery.

The only major drawback to Carl's idea comes with the first fall concert. Will this gamble involving some five to six thousand dollars

(Continued on Page Six)

## Proposal For Experimental Living - Learning Complex Proposed At Campus Affairs

by Jackie Deekel

How are the new dorm complexes going to be governed? This was the question considered at the Campus Affairs Committee meeting a week ago today. The discussion and debate centered around a report given by co-chairmen of the co-ed subcommittees.

Dean Rosenthal, representing the Sub-Committee on Co-educational living, brought before CAC a "Proposal for an experimental living-learning complex."

1. Functions:

A. To further dynamic interplay between students and faculty.

B. To provide governance closer to living than is already available.

C. To provide a mechanism for improving contacts between students and visiting speakers.

D. To improve students' social life.

E. To provide a new milieu which more closely relates living with academic affairs.

she will function quite well outside this environment, knowing that her Saturday expression of affection will not be Monday's Spa conversation. She knows that beyond Colby her communication with a male friend will not be on record in a fraternity file, her "friend" having assured his brothers of his masculinity and prowess. She is also aware that femininity is the effect of masculinity. She therefore does not mind the accusation of "non-femininity" because she knows that at times there has been little "masculinity stimulus" to produce it.

If she seems to be going around and around and around not knowing what she is after, could it be that she has found little reason to stop? And could it be that the Colby woman is not as puritanical as you assume, but rather that she is discriminating?

"G"

by Jean Blatt

In view of several organized up-  
roars we have witnessed this year at Colby, I wondered if Colby students have always been as absorbed with campus issues and as eager to act as they have been this year. Mr. Reuman had a lot of answers.

When asked if Colby students were different now than in the past, Mr. Reuman doubted that there had been any marked change in intelligence or intellectual drive. However, he viewed student unrest and protest as something entirely new, suggested possible reasons why students are actively concerned today, and analyzed the type of concern that exists.



Robert Reuman

Mr. Reuman pointed out that the majority of students don't differ radically from one time to another, as long as they are from the same type of background. He explained that when one speaks of these students one is referring to the minority who make headlines and attract attention and then further qualified that by stating that, of course, he could only comment on those students with whom he came into contact and that it was possible that they would not be representative of the entire college community.

Students change as society changes. Definite patterns in student behavior can be seen during different time periods. When Mr. Reuman began his teaching career in 1946, three fourths of the students were older than he. They were World War II veterans. "They were really motivated and knew what they wanted. They were much more aware and directionally motivated. They were serious, had healthy scepticism and worldly wisdom, and were vocationally interested." From 1949-1953, Mr. Reuman was in China and Germany, so cannot comment on the students of that era. From 1953-1955 when he taught at Lafayette College, the atmosphere was fairly "blah" and there were not that many "causes" evident. In the late '50's and early '60's there was a stronger than usual interest in civil rights all over the country and there was more apparent social idealism than prior

to that time. When Mr. Reuman came to Colby in 1964, he was disappointed in the absence of causes of any kind. From 1964-66, Mr. Reuman was again out of the country and therefore cannot judge that period.

That brings us up to today. Mr. Reuman feels that there is a clear mood that is strikingly different this year. There is a higher degree than usual of unfocused concern for national and international events, sharply focused for only a few issues. There is a much greater degree of not-well-defined resentment, frustration, and hostility which seeks local targets. The sources of this are hard to explain. They may be national, international, local, personal, etc. There is an eagerness for a cause and for one which does not identify itself with Viet Nam. This "hostility" tends to pick the wrong kinds of targets and expresses itself in the wrong ways.

Proof that this mood is without precedent is that "never before this year have students spoken of the remoteness of the faculty and never before has there been such hostility toward the administration." There is a higher level of latent hostility and President Strider, it seems, is merely its accidental target.

Issues being fought for now, such as parietal hours and better living facilities, are attacking rules and conditions which have been in existence for a long time. People never worried about them before.

Mr. Reuman attributed the current mood on campus to international, national, sociological, and local factors: On the international level, the war in Viet Nam probably has some effect. On the national scene, Kennedy's death left a residue of disappointment and Johnson's leadership is not productive of an idealistic response. Student demonstrations at Berkeley are another factor not to be forgotten. As for sociological causes, Mr. Reuman cited the interesting fact that this may be the first TV generation in college. As such, students are more inclined to be passive. They are used to being entertained. They expect dramatics. Interestingness is important. Because of this they have little ability for the kind of discipline necessary for academics. They find no satisfaction for their emotional needs and are frustrated because there is nothing too obvious to attack. Since they do not want to postpone satisfaction, they have a need to experiment in dramatic and vivid ways, one example of this being LSD.

"The more liberal you make things, the more unsatisfied people are." The American tendency toward permissiveness and seeking to understand only stimulates discontent. In this generation, there is more of an attempt to treat students as approximate equals than previously. Mr. Reuman used the word "equal" in the sense of equal consideration of the interests of all parties and not equality of the capability to render as mature a

(Continued on Page Eight)

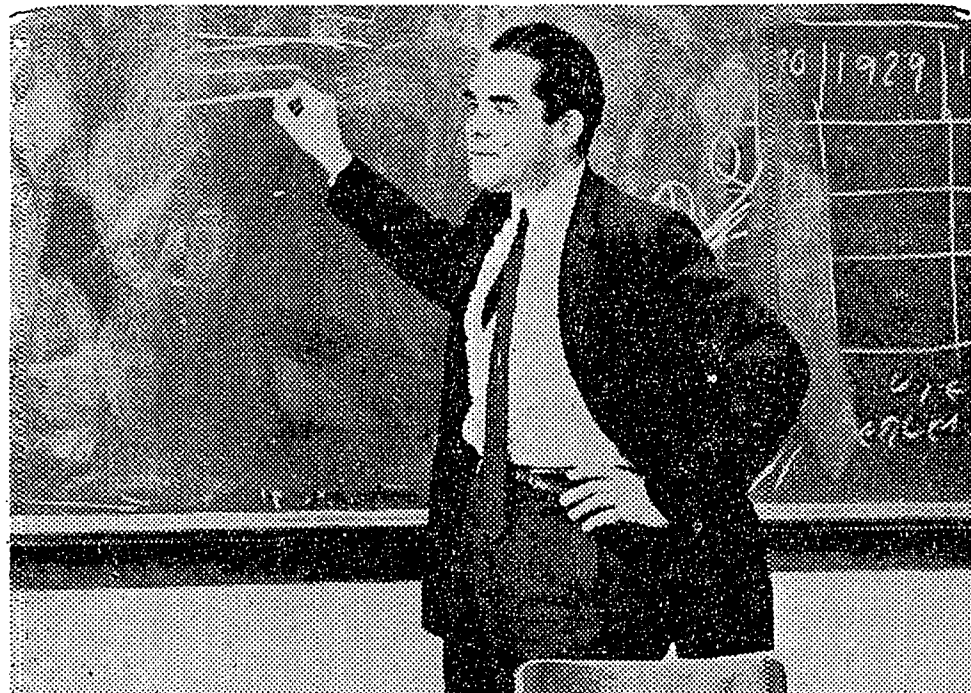
## Thanks To Course Critique Staff

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank all the people who have helped us put together the first edition of the Course Critique this past week. These students have saved Student Government \$1000 in production costs through their handling of over 200,000 separate sheets — nearly a quarter of a million separate motions — in an assembly that would have warmed Henry Ford's heart. Jim Wilson and Kevin Burke have done an amazing job — the number of hours of work they've put in is staggering — but it could not have been done without the student work force that has helped so much in the home stretch. We wish we could thank everyone individually for his time, effort and interest.

ELIZABETH BRIDGES  
Academic Life Chairman



# A History Of The Viet Nam Conflict



David Bridgman

## Colby Grad Cites Need For Infantry Officer Enlistment

by Bill Latvis, Jr., '66

Consider yourself standing beside a five-foot dark-skinned black-haired runt dressed in black lightweight pajamas and a straw hat. If you weigh 150 lbs. you probably outweigh him by 50 pounds. You carry an M-16 automatic weapon. He probably has an outdated Russian model. But surprisingly enough, his firepower is equal to or greater than yours. You wear a pistol belt, first aid pouch, two canteens and a pack which contains a poncho and a six day supply of canned C rations. He wears what appears to be a light brown belt over his shoulder in which he carries a six day supply of pre-cooked rice balls, a great deal less ammo and a lightweight waterproof hammock.

His capacity for memorizing is superior to yours. His physical ability equals or surpasses yours even though his stature is small and deceiving. He is a master at stealth, tunneling and camouflage. "Charles" as he is familiarly known lives on a minimum of food and instead supplements his diet with a professional spirit unequalled even by the American soldier.

If you were a football player at the end position, you would train for months on particular patterns. On a down and out pattern, you would probably time and coordinate your efforts precisely. You would know how many steps to take forward, when you fake and when to break away. You would probably even calculate the exact position.

Charles is comparable. He knows his position to the exact number of feet to where he is to lie in ambush. He knows when to fire, how many rounds to fire and when and

where to withdraw to. Most VC's could do this with their eyes closed and I do not joke.

This perfection is accomplished through continued rehearsal, rehearsal and more rehearsal. He is so adept at camouflage that it is unlikely that you will ever see him in an ambush. The muzzle flash of his weapon is his only give-away.

G.I.'s are known to find Charles only after he has been killed and stepped on by passing troops.

As in most cases, I have a reason for relating this information. Charles has one major weakness. A VC unit lacks sufficient effective subordinate leaders. In other words, if a VC leader is killed, all becomes confusion because of a lack of leadership in the remaining troops. This is where a GI capitalizes.

Each GI has a degree of leadership or heroism or whatever you may want to call it which will pull a unit through in times of stress. You undoubtedly have read of situations in which a private, because of heavy casualties, has found himself controlling a company of men; this truly depicts the advantage of the American soldier to adapt to untimely circumstances.

Yet, the Army is in desperate need of qualified officers. I don't want to sound like a recruiting officer but if we are to maintain this advantage of leadership ability, we will need many more good officers in the months to come.

Vietnam, believe it or not, is a full fledged war. The death toll will soon surpass 10,000 and the casualty figure ranges near 50,000. Shortly more troops to be employed in Vietnam will be requested and undoubtedly granted by Congress.

(Continued on Page Seven)

Our college paper seems to lack interest in the present war, the third largest in American history. I seek to rouse interest, something which may be there in adequate quantity and quality already. Vietnam areas have been in the throes of 'revolution' or is it 'civil war', or is it 'uncivil war' for about three decades. Ho and others determined in the late 1920s (40 years ago) that they would oust the French when possible. The French imperialism was superseded by the Japanese during W.W. II. The Allies (mostly Englishmen and Americans) promised to push the Viet independency efforts if the Viet would help oust the Japs from French Indo-China. The Viet co-operated quite heartily, whereupon the French of early 1946 (or the Paris government as proxy) decided to continue to possess French Indo-China. By May 7, 1954, the French were beaten, and France was, more or less, happy to get out of Vietnam etcetera. It is hardly a secret that the United States funded a large proportion of the French 1950-1954 effort to defeat the Vietnam independency movement. That movement was hardly democratic; there was no majority; there were many different elements competing for power.

The Geneva Convention of May 8 - July 21, 1954, promised that Vietnam could have an election of sorts about 1956. Meanwhile, and very temporarily, to separate the dogs warring, a demarcation line, the 17th parallel, was set up. The purpose of that was to 'cool off' the French and the very, very vicious Vietnamese. The Vietnam people, insofar as they possess something called 'public opinion', were rather set up about their successes in helping throw out the Japs and then utterly battering the French. There remained numerous factions in the Vietnam area, and

certainly no majority that meant much politically. Vietnam had been used to authoritarianism for about 1200 years, on and off. So the very concept of 'majority' or 'democracy' meant almost nothing to people in that zone of the world. With greatest help from the United States, a ruler, Diem, was put over the Vietnams. Mostly he played the terror game, one hardly new to the sorry and difficult experience of many Vietnamese. Diem, in a way an American puppet, was assassinated November 1, 1963, the month of a more famous crime. We began a shifting from 'advising' to 'fighting'. Unfortunately, the United States has been at that for about three solid years. Now our government gives support to Ky; usually terms the Vietcong 'Communist'; and defames some habitants north of the 17th parallel. The Cong dislike us; Ho men dislike us; and hardly any Viet care in the least for Ky who is a modern equivalent to Diem. One could mention the Buddhists and the Northmen and the Southmen, etcetera. The situation is unfortunate.

It brings us up to date. Aside from tokenist forces, we are in this difficult situation by ourselves. That is, essentially it is a unilateralist operation. And our friends, of the South Vietnam army and of the Ky sort, are not of much help. Our side has unfortunately, and similarly thoughtlessly, asked bona fide revolutionaries of two or three of four decades standing to pay attention to lulls and conference tables. Men who have been at each others' throats for 8,000 days or more hardly give serious attention to lulling invitations for short periods. Indeed, men of a revolutionary disposition who have held some of modern France at bay, and modern Japan, and modern America have at least the illusion of suc-

cess in their memories. They don't 'cool' before the present mostly-unilateralist intruder. Now, at this terrible juncture, they present US with a dreadful choice: to attempt to flatten them (and risk war with modern China) or to devastate much of the country of Vietnam. Uncivil people, and very hardened, present us with that choice: to scorch-earth them (and kill maybe — millions), or to deal quietly with unquiet revolutionaries, including Congmen and Homen and possibly NOT Kymen. Congmen and Homen would probably 'go to the caves' and fight on, if our side greatly escalated the war. We are not at all as hot under the collar as 'they' are. So we have possible intellectual capacity to talk some sense, though partisan Vietnams may not. To date our government has made no serious effort to secure international containment of this troubled area. Our actions have been chiefly, if not solely, unilateralist. A strange situation. A most regrettable. The sort of 'protection' we have offered the Vietnamese people is of the same order as that offered by Congmen or Homen or Kymen. America's democracy should have better to offer.

I hope the remarks here made will stir discussion. I see no good reasons why our youth and our poor should be sacrificed for such reasons as this and earlier Administrations have given us. A great deal could be done to improve this troublesome situation. Proposals that admit of a most severe and revolutionary situation will have to be made. There are many, many choices open to imaginative, serious, and kindly people. And I believe my countrymen are often imaginative and kindly. So they can start to know the history of difficult situation. Anyone interested in what I propose may simply ask me.

Professor David Bridgman

## Our Man Hoppe

# A Fable About Freedom

by Arthur Hoppe

Once upon a time there was a great big wonderful nation. It was a wonderful nation because it believed in freedom. Which is why it got into a war in a funny little country halfway around the world.

"Our dear friends, the Whatstheirnames, are in dire peril in the brave little country of Whatchamacallit," said the big country's President. "We shall never rest until they can enjoy the same freedoms we have here at home."

So he sent them a few million bullets, a few thousand dollars and a few dozen soldiers.

Some people criticized. "What are we getting into?" they asked. But most applauded. For, after all, freedom is truly worth fighting for.

But the Generals who ran the little country with a heavy hand kept losing the war. And they spent most of their time quarreling and bopping each other over the head.

"We can't quit now," said the President glumly, "or they'll never enjoy the same freedoms we have here at home." And he sent them zillions of bullets, billions of dollars and a half-million soldiers.

As the war grew, criticism grew. The war, critics said, was illegal, illogical, immoral and just plain stupid.

"In our free society," the President, who was high in the polls, said complacently, "we welcome dissent."

"Even though," he added with a frown six months later, "it does prolong the war."

"Thus costing," he mentioned painfully that autumn, "the lives of our boys."

"And does give," he said with a scowl the following spring, "aid and comfort to the enemy."

"Which," he thundered after another three years and \$80 billion had gone by "is the legal definition of treason!"

After that, hardly anybody criticized the war any more. The President was pleased. "With unity," he said, "I can turn my attention to domestic problems."

And he noted that much as he welcomed dissent, those who would cut his budget were "unfortunately prolonging the War on Poverty." While those opposed to his War on Traffic Accidents were "obviously

costing the lives of our motorists." And those who grumbled at giving up their summer vacations to dig ditches in his War on Revisionist Agricultural Thinking were "giving aid and comfort to our enemy, the boll weevil."

Thus it was in 1984, as part of his War on Costly Political Campaigns, that he was elected President for life.

Of course, the shooting war in the tiny little country half way around the world still dragged on. But the goal of the great big wonderful country had been achieved. For, as the President for Life said, "They now enjoy exactly the same freedoms we have here at home."

And this no one dared deny.

Moral: Freedom is truly worth fighting for. So, in a long, frustrating war, don't leave home.

## A 2nd Constitutional Convention Considered In U. S. Congress

The First Constitutional Convention was held in 1787. The Second Constitutional Convention convened in 1967.

A move has been underway in the past year to make this statement a reality. Following the US Supreme Court ruling that state legislatures must be apportioned by the "one man - one vote" rule, Senator Everett Dirksen has led attempts to amend the Constitution to modify the ruling. The amendment would allow the states to apportion one house in their legislature on some basis other than population (if approved by the states' voters), for example the state Senate might be based on geographical representation similar to the US Senate.

"The Dirksen Amendment" was defeated in Congress and seems to be a dead issue as far as most Congressmen are concerned. But in the past twenty months state legislatures, who are directly affected by the one man - one vote rule, have taken the initiative. They hope to force the national government to accept the Dirksen Amendment by calling for a Constitutional Convention. This Convention is prescribed in Article Five of the Constitution: Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments, upon application of two-thirds of the state legislatures. (The present twenty-five amendments were initiated by Congress.)

This unique attempt by the states could become a reality, for

resolutions from only two more states are needed today to fulfill the requirement of two-thirds of the state legislatures calling for a convention. However, the real problems would just begin, for the Constitution does not say anything about how soon to call a Convention or how to pick the delegates. The US Congress is to call it, but what would be done if they refused to do so? In addition, there are doubts on the legality of the resolutions which were passed by state legislatures before they were reapportioned — can a malapportioned (unconstitutional) legislature legally bind the US Government to call a Constitutional Convention?

All of the questions may be faced this year by our Congress.

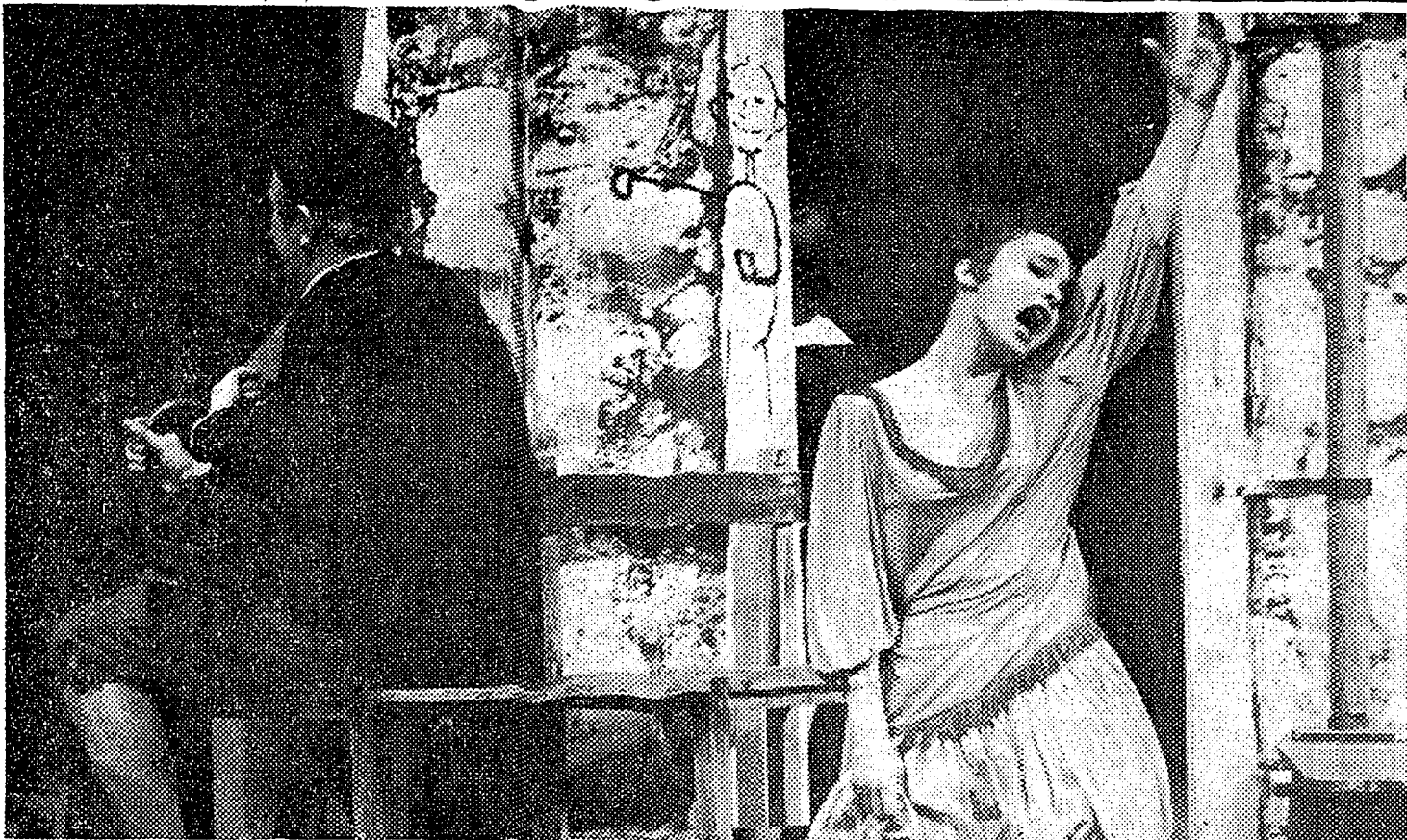
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"Productions d'Aujourd'hui" presents "Les Fourbieres de Scapin"

## Four Day Festival Planned

# Student Art Exhibition Planned

Action has finally been taken to organize a long-awaited student art exhibition, probably to take place in February '68. A faculty-student committee, instigated by President Strider and including Alfred Chapman, Ian Robertson, Irving Suss, Susan McFerren, Mark Benbow, Peter Re, Lisa Fernald, Jim Bishop, Ann Jones, Dan Barnett, and Harlan Schneider, has been meeting to start planning this mammoth project. They welcome any and all types of student creat-

ive endeavor — painting, plastic arts, photography, poetry, drama, music, and dance — which will be spread all over campus, making it impossible to miss. Ideally the Arts Festival will run Thursday and Friday nights (for performing arts) and all day Saturday and Sunday, but since no concrete decisions have yet been made details are still tentative. The emphasis is on student work and organization — faculty members will be available to help, but at this point there are

no plans for visiting dignitaries.

According to Ian Robertson, editor of college printing and publications, this Festival was conceived as "another way to get the campus to wake up" and to give much-deserved recognition to the artists on campus, as well as to give the rest of us a chance to see what our talented friends have been up to all year. He urges everyone to contribute something — part of a Jan Plan, something done on or off campus during summer or the year.

### FACULTY REACTION

(Continued from Page One)

unit make-up would be designed to provide governance "closer to living" than is now in effect. Dr. Perez lauds this attempt, saying people "are more apt to follow laws made by themselves and their acquaintances than the ruling of 'powers that be.' A man active in government realizes the needs of following the rules which are set up by the government." Another professor, when asked to comment on the governance, said, "Sixteen members of the Board and three sub-committees. True Colbiana tradition!"

Improving contacts between Colby undergrads and visiting campus speakers is a definite ambition of the WOCFOLO project. On the proposed after-lecture receptions, one Lovejoy professor commented, "Success depends on student attitude. Generally, one would foresee the same knot of six or seven student enthusiasts around the guest lecturer, surrounded by the usual sea of tea sipping apathy. Nevertheless, potential for contact would be there and perhaps more students would put such opportunities to good use than are doing so now."

Student social life within WOCFOLO would be benefited by the unit system, chorused our faculty interviewees. Coach Dunklee told us that he'd been at the University of Maine when a similar transition was made. "It personalized the whole campus," he said. "Gave the fellows and girls more of a sense of unity. There seemed to be a greater mixing of the sexes in informal activities and discussion. And the change seemed to create no social problems." Mrs. Blither felt that the unity would be conducive to co-ed competition in sports, particularly volleyball. She foresees that a co-educational athletic program would be "more socially interesting than the one now in effect." Chaplain Hudson feels that both unions, particularly Runnals should be used co-educationally more so that at present and urges that Runnals be utilized extensively in the plans of the WOCFOLO unit.

The Co-ed Committee sees its

brainchild as a "new milieu which more closely relates living with academic affairs." This would seem to hinge on the influence of the participating faculty in the daily informalities of life. One suggested effect of this nature is the chance for students to talk with professors whose classes they are not members of. Increased opportunity for persons of opposite sexes to talk over text and lecture may improve scholastic standing. "But," says Dr. Perez, "people still need a home they can be comfortable in. This should not be carried to the extreme where students are not getting to know each other as interesting human beings. The latter process does not always have to do with eggheadism." Dr. Perez disclosed that much of his dinner table conversation with students has to do with campus gossip, and little to do with psychology.

Now, in general, here are comments received in the progress of interviewing. "Will tie dorms into more of intellectual life..." — Dean Rosenthal. "Psychologically wholesome..." — Prof. Gillespie. "Good idea..." — Mr. Carpenter. "If I were an undergrad, I think I would choose to live under this system..." — Abbott Meader. "I haven't really thought too much about it..." — Prof. Bancroft. "Good thing. Possibly will effect frat life..." — Yeager Hudson. "As a human endeavor, will undoubtedly face problems..." — Chaplain Hudson.

There are most certainly problems. Every new venture faces a certain let down after the initial enthusiasm which launched it has been spent. We wonder if after several months frat and sorority people would not deem it an additional (and superfluous) allegiance besides school, frat, class, dorm, and roommate. As to the faculty, Dr. Perez says, "We may not prove as self-satisfying as is hoped. I am 47, and my field of interests can overlap only to a certain degree with that of a nineteen year old." And, above all, the seemingly inherent cliquishness of the college student must be overcome if the plan is to be fulfilled with benefit to all involved.

In seeking opinions and answers

an interviewer is likely to have several interesting questions thrown back at him. Here are a few we received.

— "Won't this mixed classes, mixed sexes affiliation help the bewildered freshman to be much more quickly assimilated into Colby life?"

— "If the experiment leads to other similar units within the campus, and these, as has been discussed, are based on specific fields of academic interest, won't the purpose of a liberal arts college (exposure to many disciplines) be defeated?"

— "How are they going to finance it?"

— "Good Lord! You mean we've worked so long for mixing the two sides of campus, gained it, and already they want to make one side autonomous?"

— "Will there be a certain amount of initial awkwardness in dealing amongst fellows, girls, and faculty in this greater degree of intimacy and informality than before; and if so, how can the problem be most readily overcome?"

— "Don't you think this co-ed co-responsibility might have a civilizing effect on the males and prepare both sexes more realistically for dealings with each other in later life?"

Several times during the course of our interviewing afternoon it was brought out that the aims set up by the Co-ed Committee for the WOCFOLO unit don't seem to be "products of the evolution" of current student desire. We were challenged to run a dining hall survey to determine how often young people and their instructors now eat together. (Dining is a major WOCFOLO item.) Louise Coburn kitcheners reported only one or two faculty guests per week. The much larger Woodman-Poss facility could claim only "on a yearly average, less than three per week." Dana boasted of a weekly average of closer to six, but their claim was greeted belittlingly-guest parties are often propelled in this direction by Mustis to "show off the new dorms." Roberts Union hosts three or four regular guests, a few

(Continued on Page Seven)

## Faust Review

# Berlioz Requiem Mass

Hector Berlioz composed this impressive piece of music in 1837, as tribute to those who had perished in the Revolution of 1830, the power, the dignity, and the scope of which comprise one of the most dramatic and moving nineteenth century settings of the familiar Requiem Mass text. As a result, the Grande Messe des Morts, Opus 5, emerges as a fitting memorial to the war dead and an evening of inspired music.

Sunday evening's concert was no exception. Under the direction of Professor Peter Re, the joint forces of the Bangor Symphony, the Colby Community Symphony, the Colby Glee Club, the Waterville Community Chorus, and the Northern Conservatory Chorus (William Mague, director) — 300 performers in all — unleashed a performance heightened by moments of ethereal sublimity as well as awesome thrust. For many, the magnificent percussive moments in the first half were appropriately unsettling as they were stirring, only to be resolved in the ultimate moment of communion (Offertorium), from which point the score displayed a more tender melodiousness.

The score itself is not the most popular work composed by Berlioz (other works include *Symphonie Fantastique*, *The Damnation of Faust*, *Roman Carnival Overture* and *Romeo and Juliet*), and it is curious that the composer was quoted in the program notes as having claimed this work as the one for which he would have begged clemency if his total output had been endangered. To be sure, there are moments of great beauty and moments of earth-shaking power, but the composition as a whole seems to be particularly

plagued by a fallacy common to much of Berlioz's music: namely, that of orchestration. There are unique uses of various colorations, such as the accompaniment of the lyrical tenor solo by tremolo strings and pianissimo cymbal, and brief duets between low register trombone and flute, but even a chorus the size of the one professor Re had at his disposal, has difficulties surmounting the orchestration Berlioz has created here for much of the *Tuba mirum*, *Rex Tremendae*, and *Lacrymosa* sections. Indeed, the chorus as a whole seemed to feel this strain at moments in the *Lacrymosa*, where, after performing for close to an hour, it was asked to deliver a section written in the true style of French Grand Opera, a section which pulled punches in its demands for vocal and instrumental dexterity.

Confronting such a difficult score, Professor Re and his combined forces performed magnificently. Even the acoustics of the Waterville Armory could not deaden the sheer volume of sound which they succeeded in producing during the *Tuba mirum* (which employs four brass choirs, in addition to the above described instrumentation), or the nuances Prof. Re evoked from his performers during these extremely poignant moments after the intermission. Alex Schulten from Waterville was the tenor soloist in the mellifluous *Sanctus*, and executed the high tessitura with taste.

Professor Re, who has annually whetted our appetites with a concert of this type, has here outdone even himself, and fully deserved the standing ovation which the audience afforded him at the conclusion of Sunday's concert.

## "Cross Roads" Coffee House Opens In Augusta

Wayne A. Nado

There is not much one can say in defense of Colby's position. It is sans doubt, isolated. But it seems that even the backwoods townships of Maine must contain some worthy sources of experience and adventure. In search of a change from Colby, we have discovered something intriguing in a little town along the Kennebec known as Hallowell. Here is the Crossroads Coffeehouse, a novel experiment in our section of the state.

Back in December of last year, a group of fourteen individuals in the greater Augusta area began casting longing glances in the direction of "The Gate" in Portland. "The Gate" is a college crowd center which features folk singers and refreshments, and acts as a magnetic nucleus for drawing together students from the several higher educational institutions in that area. "The Gate" serves something besides coffee; it serves as a center for the enjoyment of the elsewhere unobtainable folk idiom, with an entire greater urban area from which to draw talent. More important, it serves as the meeting ground of minds, minds too often walled in by exclusive contact with one particular campus culture. A campus is a small, small world.

Our friends in Augusta saw all this, and the success which "The Gate" has enjoyed in Portland. They henceforth decided that such a gathering place would be of equal value in our Kennebec Valley area. Thus was conceived "The Crossroads." In physical structure, the institution is hardly as impressive as its aims. But despite its whining floor boards and cable-drum tables, this converted general store on the "main drag" of downtown Hallowell has been consistently filling its 40 person capacity during its early weeks of operation.

The attractions, besides wellcom-

ing companionship, include the art work of local painter Paul Plumer and such vocal groups as East Boothbay's "The Relatives," a group which recently cut their first LP record. This threesome headlined the house's grand opening, and spun an entrancing evening of balladry, beneath the questing gaze of Plumer's semi-nude.

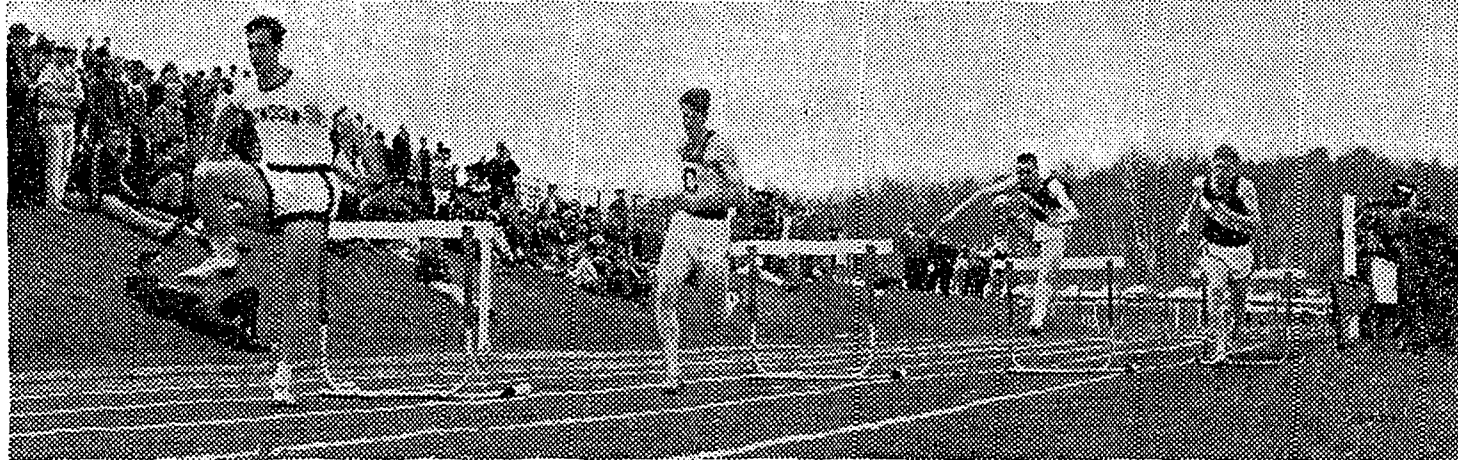
In the future months, the "Crossroads" will feature weekends chock full of quality talent from all over eastern Maine. Representing our own college will be Sue Matthews, Bob Johnston, John McDonald, M. C. Willard, Deborah Thurlow, and the Messalonskee Chamber Consort Jug Band. These people will be featured within the Saturday night program of scheduled musical entertainment.

Sundays at the "Crossroads" will be more informal. This day features the atmosphere of a continuous open hootenanny from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. The hours of the other two operational evenings, Friday and Saturday, are 7 p.m. to 12 midnight. Friday is given over to discussion, with movies, speakers, and general bull sessions. The refreshment menu of this non-commercial establishment consists of coffee, chocolate, tea, and doughnuts. Cooler drinks may take precedence as the weather warms.

All in all, the "Crossroads" seems destined to fulfill its purpose. Students from several Kennebec Valley colleges have begun to patronize it, finding a wider diversity of ideas, talent and companionship (if not food) than found at their home campuses. While it will certainly never replace our own chapel coffeehouse, the "Crossroads", 20 miles down the pike in Hallowell, has given the Colby student a new place to go to get away from it all and perhaps find something novel.

Ayuh, civilization might make it up to these parts yet.





## Lewis On Track

# Greatest Colby Team Ever!

by Richard Lewis,

Track Correspondent

It's hard to find a starting point for this article. I suppose I should say that Sebs Mamo, the first win-

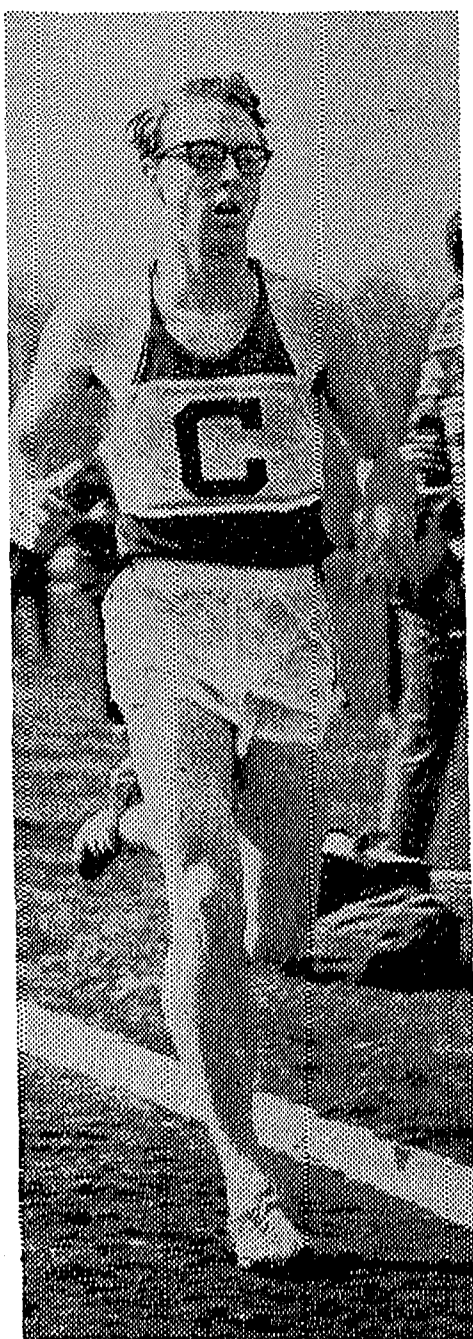
caped the cellar for the first time since 1957.

### —Mamo Magnificent—

As last week, Mr. Mamo deservedly gets first mention. All he did was to win the mile in 4:17.9, take the half-mile in a classic duel with Jon Kirkland of Maine in 1:54.5 (a new Colby record), and win the two-mile in 9:28 (another new Colby record); he did it all — a total of 3½ miles — in a total time-space of a little over an hour.

Needless to say, Sebs was the crowd's favorite all the way. The majority of the people realized the difficulty of the almost unheard of feat that he was attempting to accomplish, and every time he came past the grandstand they unleashed their held breath with a united "Go, Sebs, go!" The director of the eight man United States Informa-

tion Agency crew, which is here making a film of Sebs for international distribution, remarked that Mamo's efforts went as if on a script.



### Unidentified Feet Fly over Pole Vault Bar

ner of the three distance events in the State Meet since 1895 (the year of the meet's inception), is the greatest Colby trackman of all time. Well, he is, and no one can dispute that fact. But at the same time, the score of the meet (Bates, 72½; Colby, 45; Maine, 43; Bowdoin, 28½) indicates that the Mules' second place — their first since 1914 — was dependent on every man. If just one of the Colby men had not taken the place that he did, Colby would have lost those points and the chances are that Maine — only two points back — would have picked them up and thus finished second in the meet.

One reason for calling this 1967 squad the greatest one ever is that it scored by far the most points of any Colby team in the history of the meet; the previous high was 37, also in 1914. Another reason is that this team, sorely lacking in depth, was capable of coming up with enough inspired performances to nip Maine, the champion of the past six years. Throughout the period between the trials and the finals, everyone was psyching everyone else up for the vision of a second place. And so the Mules es-

### Soph Tom Maynard Kicks home fourth in Two Mile

Each of his races seem to follow the same pattern. He would start out deep in the pack, slowly make his way up to behind the two or three leaders, and then hold there until making his move somewhere in the last lap. The leaders were no doubt psychologically down, knowing that Mamo was just a step or two behind them and not knowing when he was going to come on. In his final race, the two-mile, he let loose with a ferocious

kick that let every one know of his No. 1 stature.

### Aisner Overcomes Injury

Mamo's triumphs, which won him the Alan Hillman Trophy as the Most Valuable trackman in the meet, were approached, in courage if not in scope, by those of Bob Aisner, the defending state high jump king. Early last week, while practicing for this meet, Aisner smashed into a hurdle (his other event) and suffered a painful bone bruise on his foot. Although he was on crutches until the day of the meet, Aisner asked the coach to have him entered in the hurdles and the high jump.

In the hurdle trials Saturday morning, Aisner once more cracked his foot on a hurdle, and though qualifying for the afternoon finals, Aisner, obviously in pain, limped off the field. In the finals, he made the effort, and finished fourth. This one point and the one he kept Maine from getting were possibly the deciding factors in the meet.

The high jump, however, presented a different problem for Aisner. Here was an event that he knew he had to win for Colby to have any chance of beating Maine, and his leading opponent was Mike Corry of Bates, the New England Interscholastic Champion of last year. Although Corry had never beaten Aisner, he had always pushed him to 6'3" or more for the win. Somehow, Aisner held a mental mas-



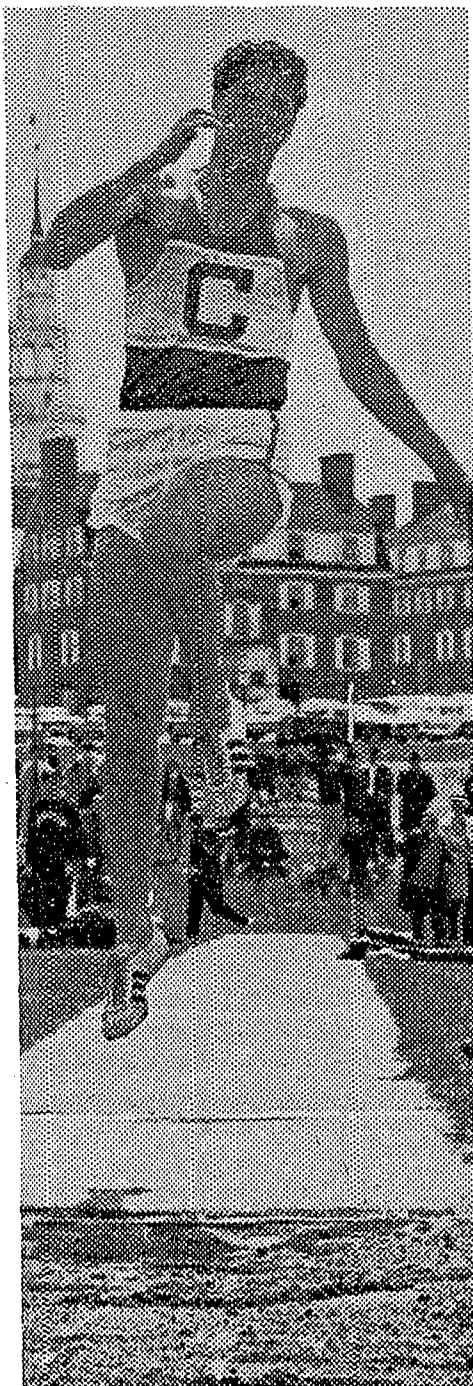
### Sebs Mamo Wins the Mile, First event in his triple crown

tery over the Batesman, and Corry could go no higher than 5'10", with Aisner winning the event for the second straight year, this time at 6'¼". For his outstanding effort, Aisner was voted the Fred Tootell Trophy as the outstanding field events performer in the meet. No Colby trackster had ever won an MVP trophy in the meet, and coupled with Mamo's trophy, Colby thus became the first school to garner both MVP awards in the same meet.

### Balsley Upset Victor

Another man who was a definite determining factor in Colby's great showing was Captain Chris Balsley. Although I mentioned him last week as a favorite in the 100 yard dash, a number of other observers felt my judgment a bit rash. Guess who got the last laugh as Balsley came grimacing across the finish line first in 0:10.3.

A few minutes before the 100, Chris had taken a third in the 120 yard high hurdles, and soon after



### Bernie Finkle In Broad Jump Finals

he was to take a startling second in the 440 Intermediate hurdles in 0:57.3, a new Colby record.

Mamo, Aisner, and Balsley together totaled 31½ points for the Mules. Ken Borchers, who just missed second place in the mile, ran his best time ever in that event (4:20.4). Bob Coons, who was robbed of a place in the 100 by a judge's visual error, took a third in the 220. Tom Maynard, as Balsley, fulfilled my prediction by coming in an "unexpected" fourth in the two-mile; this was another very decisive point in the meet, for had he faltered to fifth place in this, the next to last event of the day, Maine's Steve Turner would have taken the place and the point, and Maine would have at least tied the Mules.

The field events, a sore point for the Colby team all year long, produced a few happy surprises. Jim Correll, the only senior on the team, took third in the javelin with a throw of over 100'. Jamie Klingensmith, only a soph, was third in the discus at 128'. Finally, Walt Young came up with a pair of fine efforts, both of them good for third places: a 5'8" showing in the high jump, and a 41'1" leap (the best of his life) in the triple jump. Special mention should go to Bernie Finkle, Thom Rippon, and Dave Elliott

who all just missed scoring in their events.

### And What About The Coach?

And if you want to meet a man floating on a cloud, get yourself introduced to Ken Weinbel, the coach of this "greatest ever" track team. In his first year here (1963), the Mules could earn but 5½ points, in the succeeding years, they have totaled 9½, 14, 24 and now 45. This is a tremendous tribute to one man's efforts and dedication to a program. Granted, he has recently been blessed with "The Mamo", but he has also taken a number of average performers and turned them into outstanding ones. The shock of happiness may have been too much for him, however; this past week found him showing aged movies of the 1963 Olympics, the 1953 NCAA championships, etc., providing his own novel commentary to go with the action.

In the same breath, trainer Carl Nelson must be mentioned as the man most responsible for keeping the team in general, and Aisner in particular, ready to go.

An interesting sidelight to the meet is something that was discovered afterwards. Based on final times of all competitors, it was learned that if Bates, which is allowed to use freshmen, were not allowed to use them, the probable score of the meet would have been: Colby, 54; Bates, 49; Maine 47; and Bowdoin, 37.

Tomorrow the Mules will be participating in the 17-team Eastern meet at Bates. Look for Mamo to set new school records in both the mile and the two-mile in his quest for victory.

### WHITHER BIG WEEKENDS

(Continued from Page Three)

be a success financially or a typical dismal loss?

Jay Sandak, IFC president, feels that there simply isn't enough money to buy good big name entertainment and that since there isn't enough money we must get more. He favors an increase in the activities fee of ten dollars specifically for entertainment of varying types. With more money we could sponsor more good entertainment catering to different minority tastes. Some of this money would be used on big weekends (Jay wants to keep them. Social life is barren enough, he says) and the rest would be used for lectures, concerts, etc. of good quality.

Tom Demong, this year's co-chairman of the Winter Carnival Committee, admits that he does not support big weekends as they now stand, but rather as he envisions them. The tradition of a weekend as it exists at other colleges has been lost at Colby. A weekend of the rejuvenated tradition could be an activity in which the whole campus would participate, become involved in and enjoy, an asset to the whole of our college life during the fall, winter, and spring syndromes. But a shift must be made away from the present strait-jacketing pressure of the weekend routine. Tom suggests that planning should start far in advance. He also hopes a weekend would have more activities (not necessarily expensive ones) occurring simultaneously and probably sponsored by different organizations. This system would let students pick one or perhaps none, or be spontaneous, something essential for a successful big weekend. Tom admits that more money would help but is opposed to the social fee because the amount of the fee is arbitrarily selected without sufficient exploration and study. He believes that the most recent Winter Carnival was not entirely a success but hopes that it set some precedents which may help to bring about the sort of weekends he desires in the future.



**FACULTY REACTION**

(Continued from Page Five)

once-in-a-whilers, Program Two lunch meetings, and an occasional visit by President Strider. REELS, ironically, has had to foot his own bills in a cafeteria system which offers free feed to any faculty-administration member who is claimed as a personal guest by a student. This doesn't speak well for student hospitality.

Thus the survey shows that students take little initiative to mix informally with the faculty. And the little knots of mentors tucked into the corners of the spa show few signs of emerging to mingle with their youthful comrades. There are exceptions: Prof. Bridgman once came to lunch at Roberts, gathered a force of conversationalists about him, and proceeded to jaw away the afternoon until he looked up in surprise and found them setting supper before him. But such cases are rare, and even more woefully so when involving women instructors. Miss Johnson is often reported at Dana, but we were unable to learn of more than one or two other feminine regulars.

These factors seem quite relevant to us in discussing faculty reaction to WOCOFOL. The active and student-welcomed participation of faculty on an informal level with students is vital to the proposal's success, and the facts of the matter as they now stand do not indicate that it would be forthcoming. Reaction is no more valid than interaction, and that at present is dangerously close to being nil.

So a relevant question would be, "Do the students want WOCOFOL?" "The student body will resent it if an attempt is made to force it on them," predicts Abbott

Meador. "If they're to live with it, it must be theirs by choice, for the preservation of their own dignity." Professor Gillespie, too, feels "Student wishes must be maximized."

The student reaction will be obtained soon at an open hearing for those who will live in the four included dorms next year. The Co-ed Committee proposal was not completed in time for room drawings so the WOCOFOL plan was relatively unknown when students selected the rooms within these four dorms. The opinions expressed by the potential WOCOFOLites will have a crucial bearing on the fate of the committee proposal.

Other questions that remain before WOCOFOL can become a reality. How to pay for it is definitely one. The project will not (in the near future) have its own budget, according to Stu-G. Also, the effect on the established fraternity system is still a matter of speculation. Some contend that the offering of the 2 systems would be of such a different nature there would be no conflict. Others think full success and acceptance of WOCOFOL — like units would make the fraternity function secondary and superfluous. This is speculation. What is fact is that the fraternities have been invited to join the actual WOCOFOL unit at will. A logical question here might be, "Why the frats on the far side of campus and not nearby Dana?"

In summation, the faculty reaction to WOCOFOL is favorable. Prof. Re said, "This is what it's like in after-life, men and women sharing in the responsibilities of running a community. Thus WOCOFOL can have only a maturing influence. And it can serve as a valuable center for faculty members like myself who sincerely wish to have a closer personal contact with more students, but don't know just where on campus to go for this purpose." Chaplain Hudson said, "These proposals are full of wonderful potential."

And there's little more the faculty can say until — or unless — the future students of WOCOFOL take action by acceptance.

**FACULTY PROTESTS**

(Continued from Page One)

Walter H. Zukowski  
Gertrude Malz  
Evans B. Reid  
Earl A. Junghans  
Robert W. Pullen

Paul Perez  
C. F. Barr  
W. J. Cornbellack  
H. J. Hayslett, Jr.  
G. D. Maier  
Elizabeth Pestana  
Guenter Weissberg  
George Ellison  
Paul Machemer  
T. W. Easton  
Harry R. Carroll  
Richard N. Dyer  
Earl H. Smith  
Wm. A. Macomber  
George T. Nickerson  
George L. Coleman  
Ian Robertson  
Robert J. Bruce  
E. Parker Johnson  
R. S. Williams  
Howard L. Koonce  
Frances Seaman  
Claude D. Hubert  
Sidney W. Farr  
Earle A. McKeen  
Arthur W. Seepe  
George E. Whalon  
Jo Rosenthal  
Charles R. Quillin

Professor Re notes with regret that he was not able to get the petition circulated to all the faculty before the ECHO deadline and so cautions that "the names therefore, do not represent in full measure the members of the college community who may have shared these views."

**COLBY GRAD**

(Continued from Page Four)

I am presently with the Fifth Infantry Officer Candidate Battalion. Our class started with 220 men. At graduation we will have less than 60% to graduate as infantry officers. Within six months, 75% of these graduates will be in Vietnam. We face a crucial problem of mustering enough combat leaders to supplement the augmented needs.

What are the necessary qualities needed in an infantry officer? — initiative, organizational ability, supervisory prowess, tact, courage, enthusiasm, and ingenuity. These may appear to be general and vague traits but if you ever attend OCS you will find that each char-

acteristic becomes quite evident as to its employment.

In my company, we have graduates of Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby. Knowing the caliber of students at each of these schools, it couldn't please me more than to be able to serve in combat with a fellow "Colbyite". This may seem selfish, but remember you are fighting for

your life.

All I ask is that the male populace of Colby, in considering the obligation to the service that has to be fulfilled, seriously consider Infantry Officer Candidate School, for this is where you are really needed. All sarcasm aside, I hope to see you in Vietnam. "Fire Up Colby!"

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Waterville-Skowhegan

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR**  
(Continued from Page Two)  
tudent, could indulge in such childish activities. I am disturbed and I'm sure that my fellow Colby students would agree that hate is unhealthy. These foolish people do not realize the possible serious implications of their little prank.  
Name Withheld

**REUMAN**  
(Continued from Page Three)  
decision as someone with more experience and knowledge.  
There are several local factors which Mr. Reuman feels have directly

influenced the tempo of campus life. The most obvious is the Colby Congress. There was a decidedly different mood on campus before the Congress. The Congress simply stimulated that mood to come to expression in a way it never had before. Also, the lack of cultural activities and events of interest in the Waterville area coupled with a decline of interest in school activities leaves students with a lot of extra energy to burn. Mr. Reuman confessed that he was puzzled that students don't channel this energy in better ways, because there are more constructive outlets available on campus than ever before. Again he mentioned

the low patience toleration and demand for dramatics.  
Mr. Reuman sees student activism as an outlet for energy which could be used in more constructive ways such as academic pursuits, but is commendable because it gives students the feeling that what they do CAN make a difference and because it is undoubtedly more constructive than swallowing goldfish or piling students into telephone booths.  
A last and most interesting comment was that Mr. Reuman finds for the first time that students are more conservative than the faculty,

who are, after all, the "older generation". An example of this is the fraternities' tardiness in adopting racial integration. While they are not inherently conservative, they are relatively static, and in their slowness to change they often fall behind the rest of the academic community.  
As for his opinions of the intelligence of Colby students, he feels that those qualities which he regards as "brightness" (alertness, driving, and a fine critical sense) have neither increased nor decreased, but admits, "I expect more of my students than my professors expected of me."

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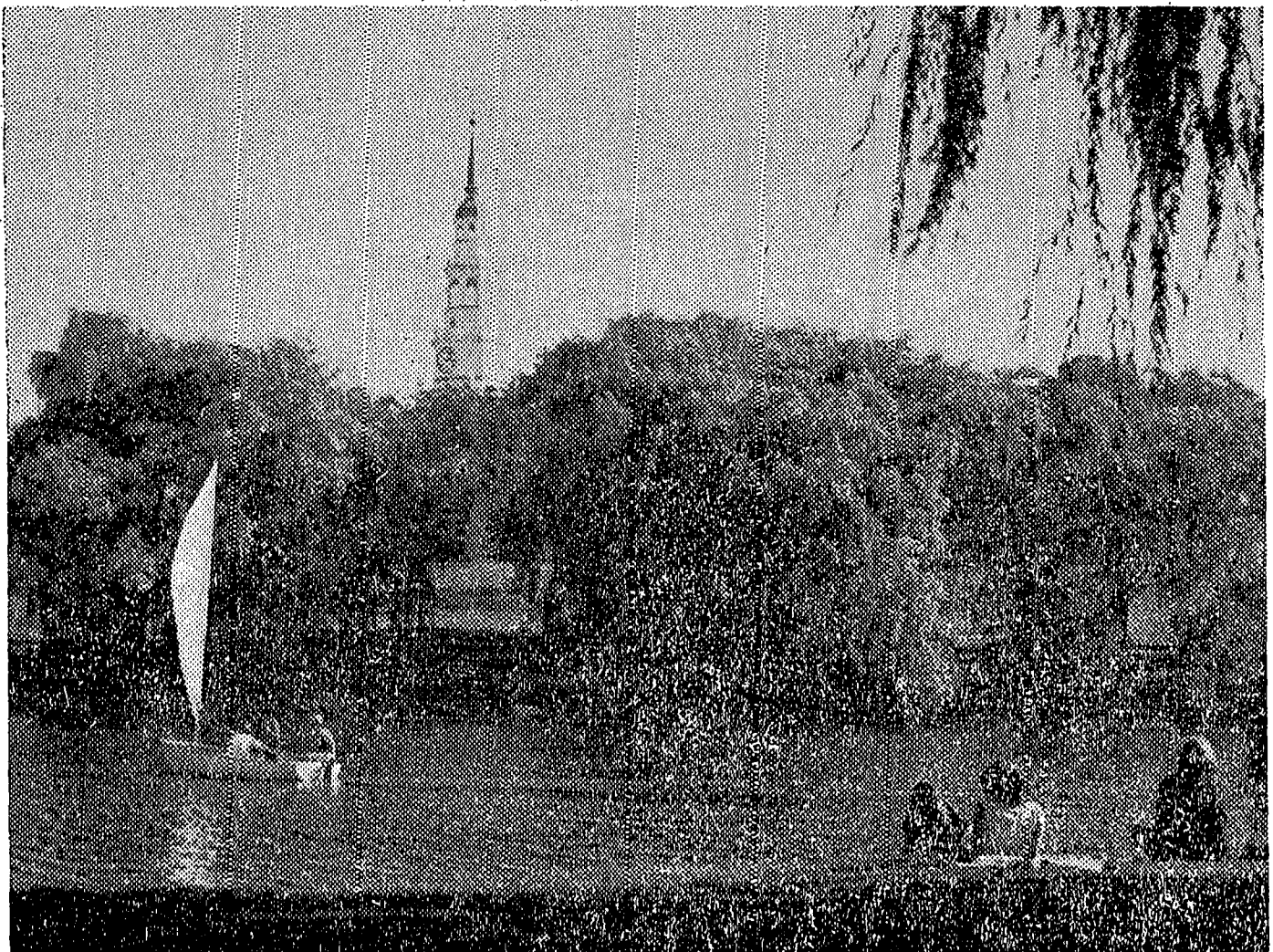
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