

The Colby Echo



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This Boy Needs Help. He Says So Himself.

10 or 100?; One's Too Many

by Don Chamberlain

As part of the January 19th demonstration against the Dow Chemical Company's continued production of napalm, I had the fortunate opportunity to have an interview with the Dow recruiter.

After approximately fifteen minutes of a straight interview, I be-

gan questioning the production of napalm and the ability of an individual, in good conscience, to work for a company that creates a fiery horror for innocent Vietnamese peasants. Bombs seem to me to be a quite effective method of killing human beings, if that is

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Love Letter to Dow

Statement by last Friday's Demonstrators

The Dow Chemical Co., of Midland, Michigan produces in a small plant in Torrance, California, a jelly-like substance called NAPALM. With napalm Dow Chemical releases a fiery horror upon Viet-Nam, defoliating vegetation as it deals a slow, burning death to human beings.

Referring to an article in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, *The New Republic* described the effect of napalm on human beings in the following terms:

If someone happens to be with the 2,500 square yards that a 165 gallon can of napalm covers, he is quickly incinerated. If, however, he escapes the inferno proper but some of the burning jelly gets on his flesh, the adhesiveness, prolonged burning time and high burning temperature of napalm favor third-degree burns in all affected areas, with coagulation of muscle, fat and other deep tissues . . . It is the white phosphorus used in napalm bombs that is responsible for the weapon's unique tissue-wasting qualities; wounds contaminated with white phosphorus may continue smoldering long after the initial trauma.

Even if one manages to escape the horror of the fire there is not much left to live for. The village huts are burned to the ground along with the food and surrounding vegetation. Imagine the fate of a child who escapes the wrath only to find that his parents have been burned to death.

Herbert D. Doan, president of Dow, insists that napalm is of no economic importance to his company, and that principle alone is the determining factor explaining continued production of napalm. "As long as the U.S. is involved in Viet-Nam," he says, "we believe in fulfilling our responsibilities to this national commitment of a democratic society . . ." (*Time*, Nov. 3, 1967, P. 57.) You may agree with Mr. Johnson's policy, Mr. Doan, as do some others, but that is hardly a reasonable excuse for making the war more horrible for the people who have to live through it. You have said, "It would obviously be impossible for me to ring up Bob McNamara and say, 'sorry fella, we are not going to do any of your dirty work.'" (*Newsweek*, Nov. 13, 1967, P. 84.) Well, Mr. Doan, many of us cannot quite understand why this is so obvious, since in this "free" country Mr. McNamara cannot force you to continue production.

"It bothers us terribly to be smeared across front pages the way we are," says Doan. "But we have tried to keep, calm, cool and collected." (*Newsweek*, Nov. 13, 1967, P. 84.) Well Mr. Doan, keep calm, cool and collected but NEVER FOR ONE MOMENT FORGET THE PEOPLE BURNING ALIVE IN YOUR PIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED INFERNO.

Grape at Carnival; Roy Needs Help

by Peter Roy

What I have to say concerning Winter Carnival will be very brief. The Carnival concert will be on the night of February 9, and will feature Moby Grape, a West Coast group that has done very well in most parts of the country, and will, we expect, do an equally good job here at Colby. From those who have talked to who have seen their show

we feel quite certain that there will be very few dissatisfied members in the audience. Backing up Moby Grape will be The ILL Wind, a New England group whose shows are known to be great even when playing by themselves.

This concert is important for a number of reasons, not the least of them being the fact that unless this concert goes over well, the

possibility of a big spring concert will be put in doubt.

What is of major concern to me is the availability of personnel to perform the various jobs that are necessary so that the show may go on. This will include people to sell tickets in the Spa, at the door, and in various surrounding schools, we will need people to help with the actual set up the day of the concert and other such jobs. After Homecoming I was quite severely castigated by various members of Student Government for having wanted to pay those whom I felt were members of an exceedingly hardworking crew. It was called to my attention that there would surely be many who would do all these jobs out of a sense of duty to the school. At this time I would like to call upon the students of this college to come forth with examples of generosity be fitting the Colby philosophy. All those interested in working on the Winter Carnival Committee, please get in touch with me, Peter Roy, at the ATO House immediately. The feasibility of all such concerts, and this one in particular, depends upon your support. YOUR HELP IS NEEDED.

A TIME TO RESIST

by Dennis Gould

NEW YORK — On Thursday, January 11th, in the aftermath of the indictments of Dr. Spock, Mitchell Goodman, William Coffin, Marcus Raskin, and Michael Ferber for aiding and abetting men to resist the draft, an expression of solid will to continue was communicated to America by Goodman and his supporters. Despite the widely differing backgrounds and philosophies of these men, it was evident from the beginning that their will to confront the Johnson Administration in its efforts to draft men into involuntary servitude to wage war in Viet-Nam was impervious to assault.

Paul Goodman, noted author of *Growing Up Absurd* and *Compulsory Mis-Education*, firmly established the context of the resistance when he commented, "In a few months there will be no Vietnam," having cited the issue, he went on to add that due to the non-existence of any real choice for those who wish to end the War in the forthcoming Presidential election, "Formal democracy does not work." Hence, "Civil disobedience, indigentous to American tradition," is the only way to oppose the "criminal" acts in Vietnam.

Following Goodman, Stuart Becham, Peace Secretary for the American Friends Service Committee, contributed an insight into the depth of feeling present when he

stated that, "Each of us must make his stand," for "The conflict will be resolved in the hearts of Americans." Integrity and commitment was still in the form of words, however.

Dwight McDonald, Edmund O'Brien, active in the British peace movement, made similar statements of support. Edward Gottlieb, the Chairman of the War Resisters League, then issued a statement on behalf of his organization which went as follows: "We are confident that this conscience will speak out with such compelling force and attention that our people will reaffirm their traditional ideals of self determination for all nations and withdraw from the horrendous morass we have made of Vietnam," and then added his voice of support for the five.

Modest Contribution

Professor Collins, Chairman of the Universities Committee on Vietnam then concluded the word phase of the conference when he pledged "sympathy" with the indicted individuals; a modest contribution from "the academic community."

It was in sharp contrast when Mitchell Goodman, one of those indicted, voiced the convictions of one who stands unswerving before the revenging State. "Elections will be too late for the Vietnamese and too late for the Americans whose spirit will be destroyed," was his penetrating stand. He added, nevertheless, that he hoped that the attention would be directed towards "the most unselfish men in America today," the ones who refuse induction or destroy and turn in their draft cards.

Directly following Goodman, David Osheer, a student at Columbia with a 2-S deferment tore up his draft card before the television network cameras and declared his intent to return the parts to the Attorney General. James Forrest, Chairman of the National Catholic Fellowship then followed with another declaration to return his card. Here were words translated into action, direct, deliberate and utterly damning of the government's repression. The message was clear, "We will not be intimidated." And all this before the cameras and reporters, the eyes of the nation, despite their frequent inaccuracies and outright corruption of the truth on occasion.

Answer To Indictments

With David McReynolds of the War Resisters League as spokesman the cards were displayed to the cameras and a letter stating completely with Osheer and Forrest was signed by ten or so members, all prominent in the anti-war movement, to be sent to the Attorney General. This was the answer to the indictments of the leaders, designed to frighten people from the paths of resistance. A government, if it is to retain the faith of its people in its legitimacy, cannot

Pequod Sets Sail; Due In February

by Walter Effron

Colby will finally have a literary magazine. The money has been appropriated, selections have been chosen and the magazine, named *Pequod*, will come out sometime next month.

As all faithful *Echo* readers know there have been several abortive attempts at putting out a literary magazine in the last two or three years, none of which got beyond the talking stage. That *Pequod* has proved an exception to this rule of failure is due to the hard work of a handful of students and faculty who feel that there ought to be at Colby an outlet for whatever creatively we have here.

Although enough selections have been accepted to fill the first issue, editor Ted Weissman stresses that nothing very good will be refused. Almost anything of quality qualifies for publication in *Pequod*. "We hope to include," says Weissman, "short stories, essays, poems, photography, excerpts from term papers, dialogues, open letters and cartoons." *Pequod* does not strive to be solely a literary magazine; the nature of the contributions will define the character of the journal. Contribution for this issue or upcoming issues should be submitted to Peggy Elkus, Foss Hall; the final selections are made by a committee consisting of Mr. Meek, Mr. Gell, Mr. Boren (advisor), Kim Miller, Rusty Richards, Mark Zaccaria and John White.

The cost of putting out the magazine will be defrayed by Shu-G, Tau Delta Phi, A.D. Phi and the Chapel Fund. Weissman attributes the strong financial backing *Pequod* has received to the fact that the contributors are "a bunch of sweet fellows."

have laws which are righteously and commonly violated.

The press conference, which marked the crucial commitment to forthright opposition regardless of the consequences, ended on a positive note.

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Editorials:

A SUGGESTION...

With any luck (or skillful deception) we should graduate from Colby's frozen sidewalks to do battle with General Hershey in June. In parting (all out-going editors say that), we would like to make a few parting suggestions to anyone still waiting for suggestions.

The academic curriculum at Colby leaves little to be desired, except perhaps in the field where most colleges also fail: human relations. A course in this subject, we have heard, has long been dreamed of in dark corners of the campus; those dreams, also, have remained of the pipe variety.

The course we propose, without years of weighted thought, would be of combining sociology, psychology, and government. Contemporary issues, perhaps decided upon by students in the first day of classes, or even before the start of the semester, would dominate the scene. An interdisciplinary approach to the subject matter should be seriously considered, with one professor from the above three sections moderating the course. Professors from the other fields should be scheduled as visiting professors for a certain number of classes throughout the semester.

The class itself should consist of no more than ten students, and one professor. He should generally serve as the instigator of the day's discussion, and then should simply become a contributing member of the class; he should also attempt to keep the discussion within reasonable proximity to the chosen topic without stifling potential thought. No marks need to be given, although each student will be expected to be mature enough to accept the responsibility for profuse preparation for each class meeting. Perhaps a term paper at the end of the semester on one topic that each student has become particularly interested in would be a fitting climax.

The course itself should concern itself with problems of modern man. Perhaps one semester could be involved with the city and its problems, perhaps another with the United States and its woes. Care would have to be taken not to permit too broad an area to be covered; rather, an attempt should be made to cover several specific areas in great depth. In other words, this should not be a survey or "baby" course. Sophomores might be an ideal group to begin with, and thus the course might be expanded to eventually cover six semesters.

The main idea of the course is much freedom of thought, with professors contributing rather than commanding, while discussing problems pertinent to contemporary America and how people, working together with a firm belief in democracy, can remake this nation.

AN INVITATION...

The Paper Wall, Roberts Union's pastrami and peanuts palace, has become the new hub of Colby's social life. In the past week, the place has been filled by a mad crowd for showings of the real classics of the American screen. One often hears Bogart and Valentino being sarcastically flung about as "camp" characters, but after seeing them for the first time, we can understand why thousands of women showed up for Valentino's funeral, and why Bogart is considered by many to be the original "great stud". "Son of the Sheik" and "Casablanca", as witnessed by the enthusiastic applause of the audience (little seen at movies anymore), showed why people used to go to the movies every week.

Managed by Bob Hayden and Phil Merrill, the Wall has been the high spot of an otherwise dull January, especially for the non-skiers. The prices are reasonable, the food is good, and the movies are getting better all the time. If you haven't been there yet, you must be considered a paragon of non-conformity. Next semester the Wall promises to be even better, and in the great capitalist tradition, continued profits mean more expensive and thus even better films.

AND A PROMISE...

There's barely room for one last blast at the War. What the Johnson government has done to this country and its individuals in the past several years is perhaps surpassed only by Hitler and "his" Germany. A mockery has been made of democracy when a minister is indicted for counselling a person to follow his own conscience. He is only among the first; there are many of us who will soon be facing Lyndon's dungeons for our beliefs, because it is easy for the President, from the prestige of his position, to convince the mindless middle-class that what he says is right and what we say is wrong. I believe that while certain wars (the American Revolution and World War II) are necessary, and perhaps carry some weight of holiness, there is nothing in this world that can convince me that this war is right. As most males of my age, my dreams for the future have been shattered by shadow of Vietnam. Without self-righteousness, without seeking some poor man's martyrdom (I, too, love life), I will probably be someplace next year where I do not wish to be, but where my conscience condemns me to. I pray that some of you will regard your moral integrity more than you regard your government and will do the same.

Dear Doctor

Rx For Red Fever Epidemic

by Peter Jost

As one who has recently recovered from a serious case of the "Asian Flu," I have a vital message that I must convey to all red-blooded Americans. In recent years this dear country of ours has been hit time and time again by the dreaded scourge of Influenza. Despite the efforts of our top scientists, we have been unable to prevent the periodic ravaging of our country by stronger and stronger strains of this vicious virus. At this rate, our population of 200 mil-

lion is doomed to a slow and torturous death. What is the source of this terrible plague? Can nothing stop its relentless onslaught?

For far too long now, it has been apparent to even the most casual observer that the origin and spread of this foreign microbe in America is no unlucky coincidence. The very name "(East) Asian Influenza" should be enough to alert free citizens to the real cause of our troubles. Some well-meaning but deluded persons have tried to deny that Communism is behind the

sickness. Other more cynical individuals have used any means to cover up the truth. But I know what's happening in this country and will make it known even if it should cost my life (cough).

We Americans are accustomed to sitting in front of our television sets and laughing at the Red Guard as they rampage through Asia infecting the populace with their doctrine. "It can't happen here," we thought and yet suddenly we find ourselves with a runny nose or the beginnings of a fever. The sordid tale always begins in a deceptive manner.

In 1954, shortly after the battle of Dien Bien Phu, an innocent looking Chinese refugee, named Wang Hoo Foo was permitted entrance into the United States. Who could have then suspected, as is now clearly established, that his brother-in-law had known Mao Tse Tung's sister (Soo Hoo Chop) on sinful enough terms to have picked up both the germs of Communism thought and of the Plague. Since then, in a recent medical examination, four out of five doctors have agreed that Wang was the focal point of infection in the United States.

From this point on the country was at the mercy of this malevolent malady. People became ill, had fever, chills, coughs. One of our heroic servicemen died after a futile effort to drink liquids for five straight days. There were even cases of the insidious virus taking over the mind and will of its victims. For an authoritative account of this process see "Monsters from Outer Space" (copyright 1956, Colossal Films), or see State Department Bulletin No. 4380C ("Monsters from Asia.")

Only One Cure

We all know in our hearts that there is only one cure for this vicious disease. Searching for a remedy in the United States will only worsen the situation by producing new microbes immune to all our serums. No, we have to go directly to the source and stop this Communist menace where it began -- Red China. I advocate immediate pin-point Hydrogen bombing of the primary source of the infection. This will be a "surgical strike" just to kill the germs. We should definitely not aim at any specific individuals, even if we know what they all deserve. We should seek no wider war, but only try to make China, and the world, safe for clean, decent people. If necessary, we should even build hospitals in the cleansed country to allay world opinion.

Finally, I might add that I am aware that Communist Asian Influenza is being spread in the United States mostly through wandering groups of ill-kempt and grubby Pseudo-Peace-Hip-Nicks, as well as slovenly groups of Negro welfare recipients. However, I repeat that this is only a secondary problem, which can be quietly eliminated after a quick application of "medicine" to China. For, if we don't defeat this deadly plague at its source, we shall soon succumb to it on the banks of the Mississippi.

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itive, optimistic note. While there was a deadly serious warning by McReynolds that 21 more infections are planned, there was the optimism of Paul Goodman, who expressed his belief in the general, decent will of the people. And, finally, David Oshner said "The American people will have to live with us." It is time to look inward and ACT.

Read It and Weep Dept:

Wine & Roses Revealed

Reprinted from *Leading Businessmen of Waterville and Vicinity*, published in 1889.

Opposite the railroad station stands the dark-gray, handsome buildings of COLBY UNIVERSITY, in the midst of a fine campus, with greensward and magnificent elms in abundance. This is one of the leading colleges in the State, and was organized and incorporated in 1813 as a Seminary, especially with the idea of training ministers, by the Baptist denomination of Maine. It was first called the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, and the first President was the Rev. Jeremiah Champlin, D.D. In 1820 it was granted collegiate powers by the State Legislature at its first meeting, and the name was changed to "Waterville College." The growth of the College through the middle period of the 19th century was gradual and slow, yet steady. At the time of the Civil War it had already become a marked force in the life of the State, and contributed some of its best and most brilliant members to the Union cause. Among other celebrated alumni of this period was Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

In 1867, the name of the institution was changed to Colby University, in honor of Gardiner Colby, Esq., of Boston, Mass., who became a very large contributor and benefactor. Its influence in the State and New England has always been strongly Baptist; but it has always welcomed students of other denominations, and its courses are thoroughly scientific and unsectarian. It has now about two hundred students and is accomplishing a strong and most useful work. The curriculum is high, many talented instructors are connected with the institution, and the presiding administration is vigorous and progressive. It has become a vital force in the State, and is not only destined to grow continually with it, but beyond it, extending its influence ever wider through the country, and advancing the interests both of Waterville and of Maine.

SOCIAL LIFE

The social life of Waterville is in no small degree affected by the fact that it is a college town. Not too large to be thoroughly permeated by this academic spirit, the town is heartily in sympathy with the life and aims of the college. The social season practically begins with the college year and closes at its end. Many students enter the general society of the town and that of the various churches, and are often its active life. The culture and refinement of the town is consequently of a more than usually advanced type. As the college acts upon the town, increasing and uplifting its intellectual standards, so the town reacts upon the college, adding the charms of social life, and these are often among the pleasantest memories of graduates. It is still an open question among educators whether the greater quiet and freedom from many temptations which the colleges situated in the country and smaller cities enjoy do not more than counterbalance the advantages which come from being situated in a great city, and an interested student will find all the great privileges and beauties of the former class at the highest point of development in Colby University, here in the delightful town of Waterville.

The drives in and about the town are very beautiful, unsurpassed anywhere in the State. Outside of the five handsome buildings of the college and its campus, there are many handsome buildings and grounds. Many charming spots of natural interest and beauty are in the immediate vicinity; and in every direction, whether by rail, stage-coach or ordinary carriage, the country opens up great attractions, many of which are not yet widely known.

IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM . . .
COME TO

BERRY'S STATIONERS

74 MAIN STREET

WATERVILLE

MAINE

On The Concourse and Main Street

POT: May Mimic LSD; Does Not Cause Addiction

by Donald B. Louria, M.D.
Associate Professor

Cornell University Medical College (The following article appeared in *Massachusetts Physician*, December 1967. Because of the recent referendum in which 64% of the Colby students voting asked that marihuana be treated as a health problem, we thought a doctor's views might add to our insight.)

The hallucinogen most likely to defy the law and the educators is marihuana. (Ed. note: It is still by law, a narcotic.)

The literature on cannabis is both massive and contradictory. It has been declared a dire danger, a sociologic precursor leading inevitably to heroin, a cause of criminality and, contrariwise, as unequivocally safe and a boon to society. From the raft of reports, statistics and claims, the following apparently valid conclusions can be drawn. (In the following discussion, cannabis is used as the generic term and includes weak preparations such as marihuana, kif and bhlang as well as more potent preparations such as ganga, charas or hashish.)

1. Marihuana can produce acute panic reactions, acute psychotic breaks and profound responses mimicking the effects of LSD. The most impressive reports in this regard were written in the 1930's when marihuana was first considered a major sociologic problem in the United States. Indeed, in the celebrated *La Guardia Report* in 1944, nine of 77 persons given marihuana experimentally experienced psychotic reactions. In view of these findings, it is surprising that the report is used so extensively to substantiate the claim that marihuana is completely harmless. Nevertheless, it must be emphasized that serious adverse reactions to marihuana occur infrequently — far less often than with LSD or other potent hallucinogens.

2. Cannabis may be associated with criminality, the best documented studies having been performed in India. There the use of bhlang, a cannabis derivative similar in potency to our marihuana was not associated with criminality, but excess use of the more potent cannabis preparations ganga and charas was associated with criminal, often violent, behavior. In the United States, isolated acts of criminality or violence have occurred under the influence of marihuana but as used here (typically a maximum of no more than 1-3 cigarettes a day), there is no close cor-

relation between use and criminal activity.

3. If marihuana were used chronically in substantial amounts (over 10 cigarettes daily), the incidence of mental derangement would almost surely increase markedly. This conclusion is inferred from the experiences in Morocco where kif, which is similar in potency to our marihuana, is used extensively and to excess; in that country 23-36 percent of all male admissions to certain large mental hospitals were diagnosed as suffering from kif psychosis.

4. Marihuana, or any other form of cannabis, distorts time and space perception for many persons. Consequently, an individual under the drug's influence is accident-prone and is a menace behind the wheel of an auto or as the pilot of an aeroplane.

5. Marihuana does not inevitably lead the user to experiment with addicting drugs such as heroin. The overwhelming majority of those who use cannabis never turn to heroin, morphine or cocaine.

6. Marihuana, at least as smoked in the United States, causes neither addiction nor physical deterioration.

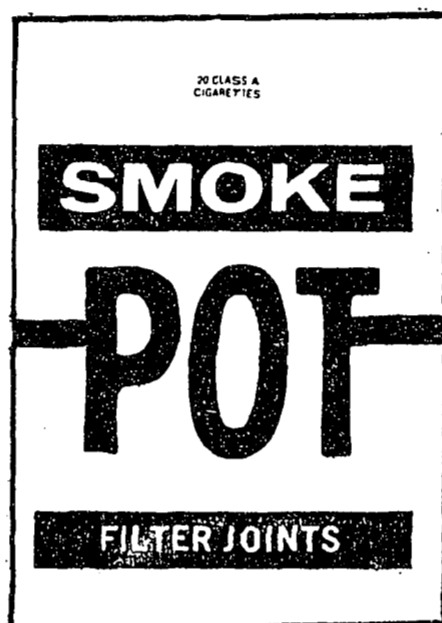
It thus appears that marihuana is a mild hallucinogen which can produce acute mental derangement and if used chronically to excess may induce psychosis or overt anti-social behavior. The number of marihuana users in the United States is unknown but almost surely it numbers in the hundreds of thousands. It is estimated that on the average, 15 percent of college students have one or more experience with the drug during their college career. The majority of those who do experiment with marihuana do so only on 1-3 occasions. Even among chronic users in the United States, the average consumption rarely exceeds a few cigarettes a day.

The arguments for legalization of marihuana are based on pure hedonism — the proponents want the legal right to use the drug because it gives them pleasure. However, the potential dangers to other persons from those who drive under marihuana influence and the real possibility that legalization would create a coterie of inordinately heavy smokers mandate the continued proscription of marihuana. Additionally, it would be hard to prevent use of the stronger, more potent forms of cannabis which carry higher risks of psychosis and criminality. Faced with the data

on potential dangers of unrestricted use of marihuana, the proponents almost uniformly rely on the argument that marihuana is no more dangerous than alcohol and therefore should be equally condoned. There are 5 million severe alcoholics in the United States and more than half the serious automobile accidents are alcohol-related. Surely it would be incongruous to argue that marihuana is no worse than alcohol and should be legalized even if the addition of a large number of marihuana inebriates to the already large number of persons inebriated by alcohol might mean a profound increase in the incidence of lethal automobile accidents.

Major Criterion

Furthermore, if marihuana were to be legalized for pleasure as a supplemental escape mechanism to alcohol ingestion, why should not amphetamines, cocaine and heroin use be equally condoned? Obviously, the major criterion for any drug



should not be a comparison with already legalized alcohol but rather the inherent dangers in indiscriminate use of that drug. If this criterion were not rigidly adhered to, there would be a proliferation of drugs dispensed merely for pleasure; and if each of these carried risks of physical or mental harm similar to alcohol or cigarettes, then the number of persons damaged by the pleasure-producing drugs would inevitably increase strikingly. Surely society has a right, indeed an obligation, to limit the distribution of potentially dangerous and medically useless drugs.

If use of nonmedical drugs is to be restricted, it is imperative that care be taken to exempt necessary escape mechanisms (such as alcohol appears to be for our society)

10 OR 100?

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your purpose, but the necessity of killing in a more horrid fashion is beyond my understanding. The recruiter was quick to point out that Dow produces many other products besides napalm, aimed at the health of man, and that of all the employees working for this company only ten were directly engaged in napalm production (Dow President Herbert Doan puts the number at one hundred). Since this was the case, I wondered why this "fine" company could continue producing a grotesque weapon of death and was told that Dow supported the U.S. commitment in Viet-Nam. I was further told that the real problem was Viet-Nam and that I should try and bring an end to the war and thereby bring an end to the use of napalm. Since it appeared that I was not going to get any further answers on napalm, I gave the recruiter a copy of the statement "Dow Chemical Co., and Napalm" and left.

It appears that the continued production of napalm is simply a method whereby Dow shows its support to the U.S. involvement in

and to enforce drug interdictions with just, but not cruel penalties. There can be no quarrel with the rather harsh covenants covering illicit sale or smuggling of cannabis. It is, however, an unfortunate fact that the federal government and the majority of individual states continue in anachronistic fashion to treat identically the user of marihuana and the user of far more dangerous drugs as heroin. Recently, the federal law has been modified so that marihuana use is treated slightly less stringently, but this is a small and pusillanimous step.

Recodification

What is needed is complete recodification of our dangerous drug laws to remove marihuana from its legal heroin embrace and place it in the entirely separate category of hallucinogens. In this regard, it is interesting to note that at present, possession of 30 marihuana cigarettes is a felony in New York State, and at a federal level, conviction of marihuana possession incurs a 2-year penalty; yet possession of an ounce of pure LSD, a far more potent hallucinogen, is only a misdemeanor in New York State and is no crime at all at a federal level. These nonsensical inconsistencies can be set right only by revamping of our narcotic-hallucinogenic laws.

If recodification were carried out, it would permit changes in the laws regarding marihuana possession. Clearly, these are currently far too harsh. Mere possession has sometimes resulted in sentences of between one and 15 years. Reducing the penalty for the user of marihuana will in no way impair vigorous attack on the venal smugglers, importers and sellers of cannabis preparations.

As with LSD, the most effective attack on illicit marihuana use is continuous, honest and vigorous education including a frank admission that marihuana as used in America is for the non-driver far less dangerous than LSD or DMT or even hashish. Specious statements concerning physical deterioration due to marihuana or inexorable progression to heroin can only serve to negate otherwise val-

Viet-Nam and what the Defense Department decides to do with napalm is of no concern to Dow Chemical. It seems to me and all those who participated in this demonstration, and other, that it should be one of Dow's greatest concerns. One can conceivably support the policy being pursued in Viet-Nam without adding to the horror of the conflict that innocent people have to live through. Yes, Viet-Nam is the basic problem, but President Johnson does not seem to listen to individuals with more knowledge than I, so I doubt that he will listen to my solutions.

id educational efforts.

There is an additional problem which merits discussion. The increasing use of psychedelic drugs is only one consequence of a profound liberalization of the moral code in America. In a society which has adopted an almost insouciant attitude toward sexual and public morality, permissiveness in regard to use of many drugs including psychedelics has become commonplace. Extension of permissiveness to drug use creates direct conflicts with our laws. Permissiveness cannot be equated with illegality; yet this is exactly what our younger people are doing, abetted by many older persons, including educators. Premarital sexual promiscuity is often condoned by a society in which moral guidelines have been relaxed; but use of marihuana, and in some states, potent hallucinogens, such as LSD falls under the aegis not of moral and social guidelines but of our established legal codes. Unmarried persons of adult age who experiment with sex may be accused of immorality, but those who use drugs such as marihuana are criminals.

Moral and Legal Chaos

Articulating the differences between permissiveness and illegality and urging young persons to obey our laws are considered by many to be a waste of our time.

It is my belief, however, that this undramatic and unexciting approach to drug abuse is, together with the arguments advanced above concerning the dangers, absolutely necessary. And although it is likely to be greeted with derision and haughty rejection by young persons, it is fundamentally a sound and persuasive argument. For if a pro-marihuana group can with impunity flaunt the marihuana laws and pro-LSD groups ignore the LSD laws, then any group with a given vested interest can defy and violate any law. Such actions lead inevitably to moral and legal chaos. If one believes, as I do, that we are basically a land of law-abiding citizens, then attractively packaged arguments which urge compliance with our existing laws or modification of them by traditional democratic techniques fall far for the most part on receptive ears even if identification with their peer group compel young listeners to outwardly reject such concepts as anachronistic.

It seems clear that the use of psychedelic drugs for hedonistic purposes will remain a problem during the coming years. A careful blending of flexibility, exhortation, education, laws, limitation of supply and rehabilitative efforts should permit us to minimize the number of persons involved and retain the overwhelming majority of our young people as productive, active members of society.

EDITORIAL YAHOOOS...

*****"Hail, Colby, Hail" has got to go as Colby's "theme song". Nobody knows the words, although the music might be well used by some up-and-coming country for its national anthem (like Canada?) We suggest that it be replaced by a song we all know well, a song we all rehearse several times a week; "Get Along You Mules", the warm-up song of our beloved hockey team. It is a rather easy song to memorize, and does not require a great vocal range. Besides, it conveys, rather explicitly, the feeling the Colby Man has walking his date home. What better way to honor noble guests (like at the Lovejoy Convocation) than by yelping out, 1,500 voices strong, "Hee-yah!"

*****Dr. Dore, whom we have, on occasion, unmercifully slandered in this column, has promised us, as soon as he stops the Christian Scientists from using the Thayer Hospital parking lot, that he will come up with a medical feat never before dreamed of in the civilized world (although aborigines have been performing it for centuries.) Dr. Dore will perform, as a follow-up to his highly successful flu vaccine, the first brain transplant in history. Operating out of the super-sterile Seilers' Kitchen, the good doctor will transplant the brain of Charles deGaulle into the head of President Strider. The brain of the latter will be kept on ice for bigger and better things.

*****As this is my last run as editor, I wish to thank all those who have graciously accepted my editorial prerogative to dump on them. I would like to hang around for the second semester, but that will unfortunately be spent before the bar, as I have more lawsuits than copy this week. Hemlock, please, stirred, not shaken.

the
COLBY ECHO

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: RICHARD S. LEWIS, 3-0167
BUSINESS MANAGER: LEE URBAN

MULE KICKS



by Bill Burges

ANOTHER YEAR

There have been some interesting acts on the Colby sports stage in the past year:

The White Mule posted a 4-19 basketball mark last season, yet reader Dave Sugerman maintains that the Mayflower Hill Five was one of the top outfits in the country.

The Mule hoopers' miseries were compounded when Marshall Todd, who seemed more interested in getting an education than a varsity C jacket, transferred to UMaine. To study????

One of the best Mule sixes in years was knocked off in the ECAC final against a Merrimac club they had thrashed the year before in a similar title tilt.

WINKIN INFLUENTIAL

Colby's Athletic Director and Baseball Coach, Dr. John Winkin, continued to become increasingly more influential in the NCAA.

Coach Dick McGee came from Bowdoin to assume the grid duties and for the first time in the last few years the club showed genuine promise.

Sebs Mamo, the sensational Mule distance runner, grabbed a fine triple in the State Meet. The little Ethiopian delighted the Seaverns Field railbirds with his antics all year long. Although injured for much of the Cross Country season, Sebs battled the great Ambrose Burfoot of Wesleyan throughout the hill and dale campaign.

WEINBEL COMMENDED

While on the subject of track, Cinder Coach Ken Weinbel's pressureless, but efficient, recruiting program continued to build a track power on Mayflower Hill.

The football schedule seems to have become more realistic each year, but the move was made too late.

Despite assurances from high sources of some action to form a "Liberal Arts League" with other New England colleges in the Colby-Bowdoin-Trinity mold, this silenced crusader saw no positive moves on the Colby campus in that direction. Interest has been expressed on other campuses, however, and student leaders of at least one interested college have communicated with Stu-G in hopes of fostering action.

BOSTON TO REPEAT

We all got very excited about Yaz and the Red Sox, and many of us still are. The BoSox will repeat in '68, with the strongest challenge coming from Detroit's Tiger. The Yawkeymen will get an undomed stadium from public funds and private contributions by '70.

Wick Phillips established himself as a top New England netman as he won the state crown from flashy Ken Ingram as a sophomore.

The White Mule struggled through a bad baseball season, but Sentinel scribe Harland Durrell was promptly silenced when he dared to indicate that Winkin might give up the baseball reigns.

Charlie Holt has another brilliant hockey squad this year. Dan Timmons and Greg Eggleston have both performed well in the nets and the sextet seems once again to be tourney-bound.

Pitcher Joe Jabbar had a fine summer on the Cape and should command a healthy bonus. The big righty may go very early in the major league draft.

SKI EVENT AT SUGARLOAF

Colby was co-host of the NCAA Ski Championships at Sugarloaf.

The Colby Invitational Cross-Country - Track series will bring many fine athletes to the Mayflower Hill Athletic palace.

The great White Mules continued to quietly defy the 1.6 rule and the NCAA continued to quietly ignore Colby and many schools like it, concentrating on the Ivies in the senseless battle to place the Harvards and Nevada Southern on an academic par.

TIP OF THE HAT

The biggest development on the athletic scene, however, is the new complex. The facility is a direct result of President Strider's program. Without his efforts we would still be playing in an airplane hanger. President Strider's administration has often been the victim of undue criticism by Mule sports fans, but if only by building such a fieldhouse he has been a great friend of all Colbyites who indulge in any form of athletic participation. A tip of the hat

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Varsity and Frosh Come Through

Trackmen Topple Bowdoin

by Mike Gitlin

The varsity and freshman track teams successfully began competition in the ultra-modern field house defeating Bowdoin 61 - 43 and 55 - 49, respectively. The meet was one of excitement for the estimated 700 spectators at five varsity and one freshman record fell.

Freshman Hockey Much Blood Shed

by Jay Gallagher

Colby's eight freshman hockey players have recently been bolstered by the addition of sophomores Pete Gilfooy, Gordon Jones and Andy Hlashi to their club, now known as a J.V. team. Previously, linemen Dave Williams, John Bowey, Ted Sherman, Bob Erwell, and Duncan Hewitt, along with defensemen Dennis Pruneau and Conky Yates, and goalie Malcolm Wain, carried the whole load. Yates and Pruneau could virtually never leave the ice, while the situation of five forwards made keeping even one line intact impossible. Coach Bernie LaLiberte could only substitute individually, making cohesiveness very difficult.

In their two games to date (loss to Boston State and UNH), this rugged little bunch of Mules has not rolled over and played dead. Their play has been characterized by steady goal tending, hard hitting, and surprising hustle. Both games have been lost in the third period when, inevitably, the frosh ran out of gas. As they got more tired and sloppy, they got rougher. This tendency culminated in a wild, full-scale brawl with UNH in the third period. So many Mules were thrown out of the game that it had to be suspended.

With the addition of three more skaters, this team will be tough. Properly rested, center John Bowey should blossom into a dangerous playmaker and scorer, giving them the offense to complement the rough and efficient defensive work of Pruneau and Yates and the consistent goal tending of Wain.

Icemen Regain Form; Hoopsters Retain Theirs

Colby's ice sextet continued to fare well as last weekend they rebounded from losses to UNH and AIC by knocking off Williams and Vermont by identical 4-3 counts. Eddie Burke's hoopsters, however, suffered another loss, to Clark, by a slim 65-63 margin.

The victories moved Charlie Holt's squad to a 7-1 college division mark, and the Holltimen are again looking forward to a tourney slot.

The Mule basketballers saw another early lead dissipate as their record continued to slip. They are now 2-9. More than a few of these tilts have been handed to the opposition late in the game.

OT vs. UVM

Billy Henrich pushed one past Vermont netminder Russ Watson at 4:10 of the sudden death overtime to climax Saturday night's overtime thriller with the Catamounts. Assists went to Ted Allison and Bob Waldinger, Henrich's mates on Holt's first line.

Wick Phillips, continuing his fine play, opened the scoring with a tally at 5:03 of the first period. He was assisted by Mark Jones and Waldinger. After Vermont tied the game at 10:34, Jones took a pass from clever Gordie McNab to put the Mules back on top at 13:50 and close the first period scoring.

The Catamounts' Curt Tobey scored early in the second stanza, but senior Ken Mukai, Allison, and Waldinger combined on a pretty play that put Colby ahead once

Sophomore John Dowling was high scorer with 13 points. Dowling jumped 6'3 1/4" for a new meet record, placed first in the pole vault, and second in the 60 yard high hurdle behind co-captain Chris Balsley, who also won the 60 yard dash tying a Colby all-time record of 6.5 seconds.

The distance events were not without excitement as Colby star Subs Mamo set two meet records, running the mile in 4:20.8 and the 1000 yard run in 2:18 flat. The winner of the 2-mile was junior Tom Maynard, who had one of his best days with a time of 9:51.8 and a new meet record. Maynard also placed second in the mile while he and "Subs" ran the legs of the winning mile-relay team. Sophomore John McMahon, recovering from the flu, scored four points as he placed second in the 60 yd. dash and 3rd in the 600 yd.

The only apparent Colby weaknesses were in the long jump and 35 lb. weight throw where the Mules were unable to place. Jeff

Parness, last year's Maine State USTF Champ made his first appearance, and due to his inability to practice could only manage a second place heave of 41 ft; about five feet less than his best performance of last year.

The varsity win, an example of Colby's improving track program under the direction of Coach Ken Weinbel, was high-lighted by the freshman victory, which continued the winning ways of the freshman cross-country team.

Rob Wilson, the No. 2 man on the undefeated X-Country team won the mile and was 2nd in the 2-mile run. Joe Greenman, another of the cross-country team, placed first in the long jump with a leap of 19'8" and second in the 600 yd. run. Doug Reinhardt tied the Colby all-time freshman record in the pole vault at 12'6" and won the high jump at 5'8". The freshmen swept the shot-put behind Mike Salvetti, who also placed third in the 35 lb. weight throw. Danny Blake

Continued on Page Five

Reinhardt Scores 38 FROSH B-BALLERS HOT

by Jay Gallagher

Colby has come up with a top-flight frosh basketball team for the second successive year. Led by high scoring forward Doug Reinhardt, the Baby Mules have won four out of their last five games. This month UNH, Bowdoin (twice), and Gorham State freshman teams have lost to Coach John Mitchell's club, while U. Maine owns the only victory.

The Junior Wildcats made the first game close, losing only 65-64. Down by twelve points at half-time, Colby combined a devastating man-to-man press with Doug Reinhardt's accurate shooting to snatch away the decision.

The frosh next poured it on to overwhelm Bowdoin 99 to 57. The Polar Bear's man-to-man defense was cracked early and often by the hard-driving Mules. Guard Mark Hiler scored 21 points, as he drove effectively throughout the contest.

Minus starting center Dave Parness, the freshmen lost to unbeaten U. Maine, 80-77. Substitute center Chet Cook blocked out strongly and guard Terry Wyman was hot from the outside, but the lack of boards finally did the Mules in.

Reinhardt next exploded for 38 points to lead a Colby rout of Gorham State, 89-50. The visitors from Waterville jumped out to a big lead early and built on it for the rest of the game.

Bowdoin turned tough in its return engagement. Its aggressive 3-2 zone defense stymied the Mules somewhat, but Colby still managed to stumble to a 54-53 decision.

The secret of this team's impressive record (5-2) seems to be hustle. Coach Mitchell's charges have consistently worn down their opponents by their aggressive, pressing style of play. They depend mostly on battling 6'5" center Dave Parness to get them the ball and guard Mark Hiler to make the plays, often setting up Reinhardt or guard Terry Wyman, a streaky scorer. Their fast-moving 3-2 zone defense is led by ball-hawk forward Don Barton. Barton and Reinhardt, both smallish (6-1) forwards, block out strongly to make Parness even more effective. Off-used substitutes Bob Blalorzeski (5-9), Bob Nelson (6-0) and Chet Cook (6-2) can be inserted without diminishing the unit's effectiveness, allowing Mitchell to keep a reasonably fresh quintet on the floor at all times. The rest of the teams on the schedule seem to be in for as tough a time as they were last year, when Jay Dworkin and company rolled to a 18-2 slate.

— Burges

TRACKMEN

(Continued from Page Four)

was the second place man in the 60 yard dash and Mike Giffin took second places in the 60 yard high hurdles and the pole vault.

The new Colby Field House is one of the finest in the country and behind the dual win, it appears as if the track program is beginning to grow and meet the rising standards in the world of track and field. Two relay teams will be at the Boston Garden this Saturday, and Sebs Mamo will be entered in the two-mile. This is probably the largest Colby contingent ever entered in the B.A.A. meet.

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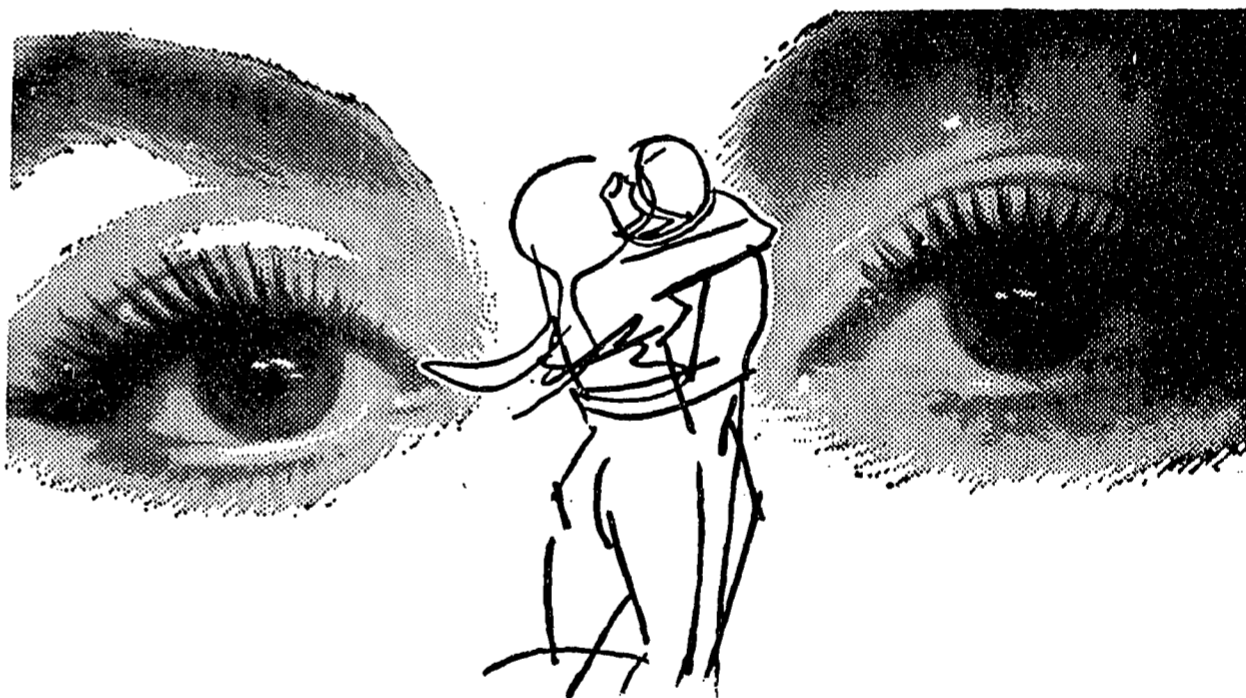
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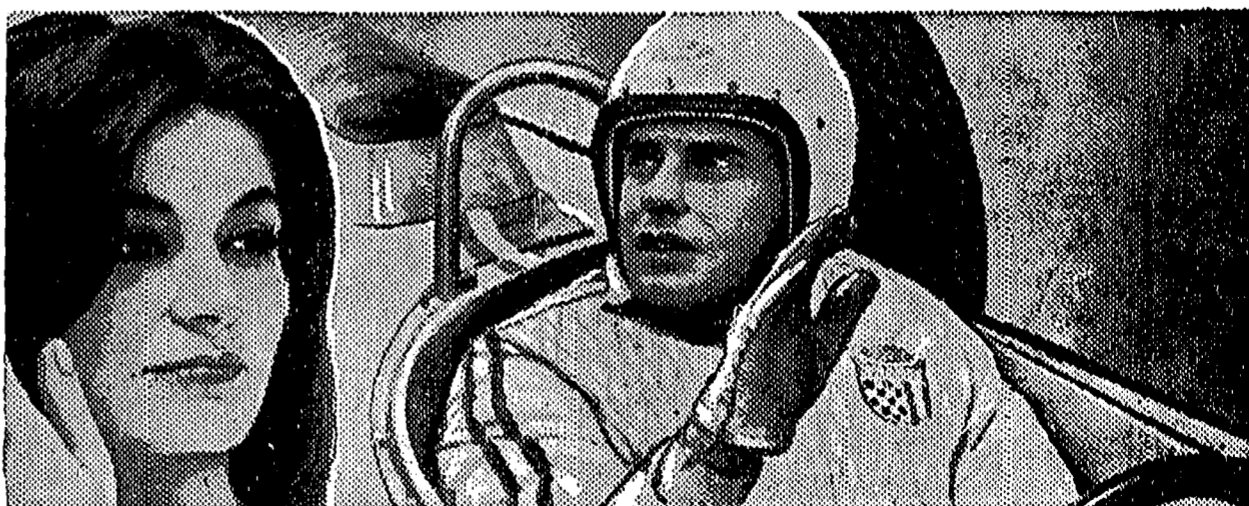
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Palombo Squashes Ullom

Bill Palombo regained this unofficial campus squash title by beating intramural director Verne Ullom in a return match behind closed doors last week. Further details may be obtained from the new

king, whose only comment to date has been: "The crown looks better on my head than on his." Rumors that Ullom, as payment for a side bet, is asking for Italian citizenship, are as yet, without substance.

LATE SPORTS — The Varsity Basketball Team beat Bates Wednesday night, 98 - 82. Jay Dworkin was high scorer with 31 points. The Frosh won the opener, 86 - 58, over the Bates J. V.'s, with Doug Reinhardt scoring 24 points. The Frosh Track Team remained undefeated by downing Lewiston H. S., 76 - 23. Dan Collins scored 16½ points.

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SAIGON: SLUMS, SIN, AND SUZUKIS

by Steven D'Arazen

Collegiate Press Service

SAIGON (CPS) — This is an ugly city, a nowhere city, a city without charm or character. Its pervasive odor of corruption is recent; it grew here in response to the American market for corruption.

Saigon is a city of hustlers-of-everything, of draft-dodgers, and of whores. It features one of the world's most active black markets and they'll sell you anything, usually after it has been paid for at least once by the U.S. government.

At a slight mark-up you can buy the free cigarettes sent to the USO, the medicines intended for the hospitals, and, I am told, gasmasks and guns, all snatched off the docks before the vouchers are collected. And, since the NFL makes a lot of money taxing property in Saigon, it has enough money to buy much of our good American merchandise. Weapons captured from the NFL in battle show a keen competition between America and China.

There are, reportedly, 29,000 whores in Saigon and they aren't difficult to locate. In a war-torn country where Vietnamese privates make \$25 a month, someone has to keep the economy going. Meanwhile, the financially well-heeled youths of Saigon, either below the draft age of 18 or lucky enough to afford a fat bribe that gets you off, can be seen looting around town on Suzukis and Hondas, polluting the atmosphere and making the U.S. look healthily under-mechanized in comparison.

Surprisingly the most dangerous aspect of Saigon living is not NFL terrorism. That accounts for only scattered incidents and only rarely something as dramatic as the recent demolition of the Nationalist Chinese embassy.

No, undoubtedly, the greatest

danger in Saigon is the traffic. If we remember that it was the French who taught the Vietnamese to drive, we understand why they cut each other off indiscriminately from either the left or right and why there are so few traffic lights and stop signs.

The unbelievably numerous motorized pedi-cabs, motorcycles that propel a wheelchair-mounted passenger-cycles, scooters, and the deadly tri-cycle Lambretta buses, make Saigon one of the most stench-filled, asphyxiated cities in the world. Saigon has gone loony on wheels.

The U.S. military has added to the motorized dance-of-death by regularly sending through convoys, endless streams of jeeps and trucks, lights on, horns ablaze, to scatter the populace every which way.

Because of the refugee problem — mostly refugees from American bombing, not from Communism — Saigon's population density ranks it with the giants. As an over-stuffed city, it has, tucked away in its bowels, some of the worst slums in the world. They rival those of Latin America.

Lining the railroad tracks and the inland water-routes, with scarcely room to breathe, are the tin-roofed jerry-built shacks, each abutting each, without water or sewage. As a result Saigon has severe health problems, education problems, and juvenile delinquency problems. Unfortunately the only buildings being constructed are the lushly landscaped military compounds.

Saigon water should be boiled before use, but most of the residents drink it as is, to God knows what result. Because running water is a luxury here, most of the water has to be carried in cans, usually two on a carry pole. Sewers in Saigon are inadequate. Many people don't

have access to them and some are of the nauseating open variety. And there is the garbage problem — refuse is left in the streets to fester. There are no refuse containers and I have yet to see a garbage truck.

With the exception of a few square blocks known as "downtown", and comprised of the luxury Caravelle Hotel, the Constituent Assembly, the press center, the Tu Do tea bar district and other establishments catering to Americans the streets are in a state of ruin. They are rarely, if ever, cleaned, and many are actually pressed dirt and rock — roads when the sun shines, mudholes when it rains. Power failure is frequent enough that the hotels provide candles.

If I didn't know better, I'd say the Vietnamese were too busy fighting the war to keep house.

In spite of the frequency of terrorism, the city looks besieged. All American and South Vietnamese government and military buildings are surrounded by concrete barricades, usually supplemented with coils of barbed wire or fences, and presided over by a security guard armed with an automatic rifle and sitting in a concrete or sandbag one or two story grenade deflecting net. The surprising thing is, after a while, it all becomes a part of the natural landscape.

Yet aside from the nightly harassment fire of the cannons on the town's outskirts, there is nothing in Saigon that other than indirectly indicates the presence of war. It could all be a movie set. What I

took for a furious gun battle down the street one night turned out to be a neighbor's television set playing an old Robert Taylor picture. It is surrealistic.

The world of the U.S. military establishment is even more bizarre. The enlisted men's mess, where you can get an excellent hamburger special for 30 cents, provides such niceties as waitresses, a 40 foot bar, a rock group, a vivacious singer, and slot machines.

The Saigon Open Officer's Mess (SOOM) is more restrained. No slot machines. On the roof of one of the many former hotels now converted to barracks — a far cry from the Quonset huts with double deck bunk beds of WWII — the SOOM provides a view of Saigon second only to the Caravelle rooftop restaurant.

Americans are here, therefore, living in splendid, air-conditioned isolation from the Vietnamese and the blindness of our Vietnam policy seems symbolized in the American embassy's windowlessness and ten foot wall. The Americans find it easy to stay isolated. The army runs buslines, airlines, eating facilities, postoffices, stores, laundries, and a telephone system. And there are services run by Vietnamese for Americans. The only Vietnamese who can afford the prices seem to prefer Paris.

So the only contact the Americans have with the Vietnamese is with the servants, the petty clerks, the bar girls, and the whores.

Even if there were more physical contact, few Americans speak Viet-

namese. The army is short for translators. Newsmen rely on Vietnamese nationals to translate for them, but the Vietnamese, knowing that informers and spies are everywhere, don't trust them. And the translators have been known to translate what they hear into acceptable statements.

The Vietnamese, for their part, show little desire to learn English. They refuse to acknowledge the possibility of a permanent American presence. And since they don't trust Americans, what do they have to say to them anyway? So, we operate in a vacuum.

I get the feeling that implicit in the contrast between the comparative American opulence and the squalor of the Vietnamese there is a truth revealed, a clue to the nature of our foreign policy. We seem to be saying that we are a rich nation and we are fighting this poor nation to prove that no poor nation will ever be powerful enough to take what we've got. This thesis, that the basic division in the world today is between rich and poor, the civilized and the rural countries, has been stated already by Chairman Mao, who has declared war on the rich. Vietnam seems a part of an American attempt to prevent "the yellow peril" nightmare vision of Dean Rusk from coming true. By fighting in Vietnam, somehow, it is thought we are preventing those little yellow men from coming over and ravaging our homes and taking our electric golfcarts, color TV's, and our Cutty Sark.

Gallup: Only 6% Try Pot

Reports of mass student involvement with the illicit drugs marijuana and LSD are wildly exaggerated, according to the Gallup Poll.

Only about six percent of the nation's college students have ever tried marijuana and not more than one percent have experimented with LSD, according to a survey of students in 426 colleges by the noted pollster.

The poll was taken by Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Pub-

lic Opinion for the Reader's Digest, results were published in the magazine's November, 1967, issue.

For all the outcry about drugs on campus, a majority — fifty-one percent — of the students questioned said that they did not even know a single student who had tried marijuana or LSD. And they estimated with reasonable accuracy that only about four percent of those on their own campus had tried drugs.

However, when asked how many of their fellow collegians across the nation used drugs, the students interviewed jumped their estimates to a very high 13 percent. This higher guess for "outside" campuses could be a reflection of exaggerated news accounts about drug use on campus, the Digest suggests.

Projected to the nation's six million college students, the Gallup figures indicate some 300,000 drug users — a sharp contrast to the report "millions". Moreover, the percentage applies only to those who have tried drugs. It is likely that a far smaller group are regular users.

Accompanying the poll is an article exploding some of the myths about "mind-expanding" drugs such as LSD. Author Dr. Donald Louria, an associate professor at Cornell University Medical College and the president of the New York State Council on Drug Addiction, says there is no evidence to support the claims that LSD increases creativity. More likely the opposite is true, he states.

He notes, for example, that in one study a group of accomplished pianists played under LSD's influence. Although each thought he played superbly, all reacted with distaste when the recording was played back after the LSD had worn off.

As to the claim made by Dr. Timothy Leary and other that LSD is an aphrodisiac, Dr. Louria says that it is "totally spurious."

"While an LSD hallucination may have highly erotic content," he writes, "the drug is, if anything, an anti-aphrodisiac."

Against this background, it is encouraging that the students questioned in the Gallup Poll were not selves, but felt that those who only reluctant to try drugs themselves were "on" marijuana or LSD were "lost, mixed up, stek." Far from being the "in" group, those who take drugs are seen by their fellows as victims rather than heroes.

Miss Libbey Takes Off

Sophomore Jan Plan number ten is entitled "A Contemporary View of the Cultural Life of Paris." Mrs. John Hennessy, who is a native of Paris, is supervising a group of ten students on a trip to the French capitol to view the cultural life first-hand. An eleventh "student" accompanying the group is Miss Elizabeth Libbey, Associate Librarian and first-year French student.

Miss Libbey said that this year she decided to take advantage of the opportunity offered here at Colby and to improve herself by auditing French 101. In college she had taken Latin and German, but she is a newcomer to the French language. Therefore, she enrolled in Mrs. Hennessy's 8:30 French class.

When the list of underclass Jan Plans came out, a copy was sent to Miss Libbey for the Colby files. Number ten on the Sophomore list stuck in her mind, although "it was not until that night that I seriously began to think about what a wonderful idea it was."

The next day Miss Libbey spoke to the people involved and soon after she was given official approval and was granted a leave of absence to join the group.

At 9:00 p.m., December 28, the group left Kennedy Airport and flew to Iceland, for refueling, then on to Luxembourg. From there they had a 300 mile bus ride to Paris, which took about five hours and gave them a chance to see the countryside.

All of the students will pursue individual studies of different aspects of the cultural life in Paris; Miss Libbey plans to concentrate on the libraries — La Bibliothèque Nationale and perhaps the National Archives. She also anticipates visits to French cafes and night-clubs, and perhaps a chance "to goof-off for a weekend on a trip to Switzerland or Germany."

"I feel privileged to take part in this wonderful opportunity," Miss Libbey said. "I never expected doors would open when I audited French 101."

Colbyettes Elect New Officers

The Colbyettes have elected Deborah Booth as music leader and Wendy Slater as business manager-treasurer for 1968.

Outgoing seniors include previous leader Jane Moody, Deborah Stephenson, Judy Mosedale, and Judy Williams.

After three weeks of tryouts, Ju-

dy Carlisle, Pam Cunningham, Pat Fortis, Mary Ellen Kelley, Adrienne Nadler, Jan Olfphant, Kathy Severson, and Deborah Thurlow have been selected as new Colbyettes.

The Colbyettes will sing at fraternally and other campus functions at a low rate. Contact Wendy Slater at Extension 540.

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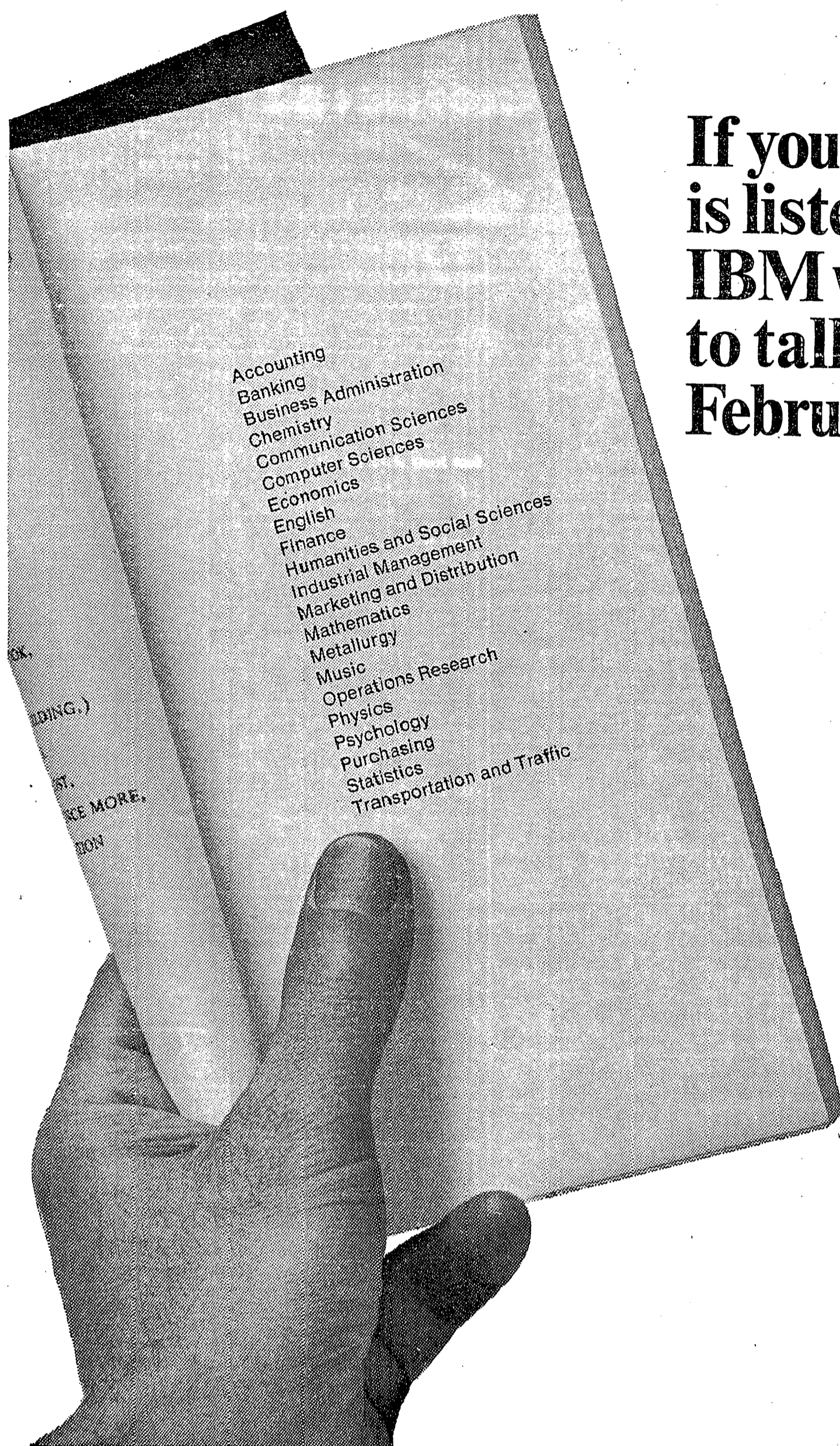
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