

The Colby Echo



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"The Black Revolution" James Farmer Speaks

James Farmer, a former national director of CORE, will deliver the first Guy P. Gannett lecture for 1968-1969 on January 11. Speaking in Runnals Union at 8 p.m., Farmer will discuss the subject of "The Black Revolution."

In future American History textbooks, the name of James Farmer will go down as one of the most influential leaders in the Civil Rights movement of the Nineteen Sixties.

The Civil Rights movement seemed to make its way to national prominence with the Supreme Court decision of 1954, which ordered desegregation of public schools. However, Farmer's work in the struggle for equality began long before this. He was one of the first

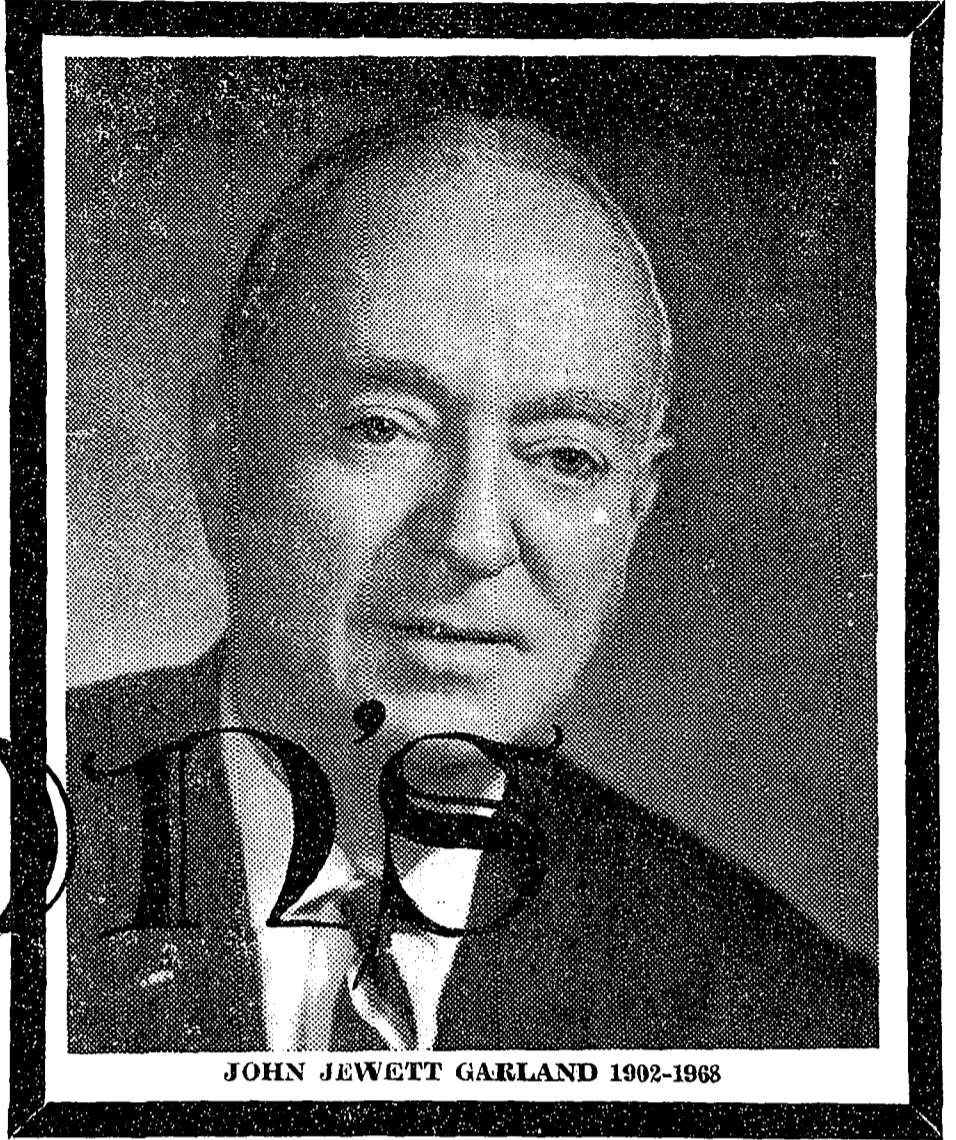
when he appeared on several national television network news programs.

Farmer has a unique talent for keeping Americans aware that there is a civil rights revolution taking place in the nation right now. In his work with CORE, Farmer led members in this country's finest freedom march and spent 40 days in a Mississippi jail as a result. In the belief that a leader must do more than just plan, Farmer also was arrested following a civil rights demonstration in Louisiana, in 1963.

He was charged with "disturbing the peace and obstructing a sidewalk."

Born in Texas, the grandson of a slave, James Farmer attended Wiley College and received his B.S. when he was only 18. By the time Farmer was 21, he had earned a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Howard University's School of Religion. Farmer declined ordination however, and began his career in social action as race relations secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

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JOHN JEWETT GARLAND 1902-1968

Colby Mourns Trustee

John Jewett Garland, a trustee of Colby College, died unexpectedly in a Los Angeles Hospital last Saturday. A distinguished business and industrial executive, Garland was 66 years of age.

President Strider says of Jewett, "John Jewett Garland was a public spirited citizen with a vast number of interests from the Olympics to the California Redwoods, from hospitals to art museums.

"In a short two years as a member of the Colby College board of trustees, Mr. Garland had become one of the most active and involved of our trustees, and all of us who came to know him were impressed at his talents and his personal charm.

"All of us at the college are profoundly grieved, and we share a deep sense of loss with Mrs. Garland and her son and daughter and the other members of the family."

Funeral services were held Tuesday in Los Angeles at St. John's Episcopal Church. President Strider flew to Los Angeles to represent Colby.



JAMES FARMER

ter members of the first chapter of the Congress Racial Equality (CORE). Brought together in 1942, these pioneers intended, Farmer declares, "to substitute non-violence for the technique of non-violence and passive resistance that Gandhi used so successfully in India.

Perhaps James Farmer first became well known nationally when, as national Director of CORE, he drew attention from all 50 states to the manhunt in Mississippi for Andrew Goodman, James Chaney and Michael Schwerner. At this time he was seen and heard by millions

The greater part of Monday night's Stu-G meeting was devoted to John McClain's plans for Winter Carnival and REELS' announcement of a new fund raising drive and general discussion of where such funds might be allocated.

Winter Carnival 1969 will be held the weekend of February 22. This should provide ample time for those who felt that Winter Carnival followed too closely on the heels of semester break last year. McClain is trying to get comedian Flip Wilson and folk singer Richie Havens for entertainment. Total cost should be approximately \$9,000 including expenses for such things as publicity. Due to conflicts with Phys. Ed activities and a lack of set-up time, the performances will be given in the Waterville Armory. Since capacity of the Armory is about 200 tickets will cost tentatively \$300. The fieldhouse will again be available for the event when more of the Phys. Ed activities move outdoors.

Through the auspices of Peter Constantineau and the Academic Life Committee, Dan Barnett was allocated \$250 toward a movie he is making to be shown at a Spring Film Festival. The Festival, sponsored by Stu-G, will run from February 14 through March 3. (See Mulligan Stew.)

Mike Meserve was given \$10 to defray costs of a newsletter for the Colby Workers.

The rest of the meeting was given over to President Strider who announced a new fund raising drive. The drive will begin July 1, with a goal of \$6,000,000 to be raised over a three year period. REELS mentioned five areas of top priority. He noted that these are areas only and no significance should be attached to the order in which they are discussed. In the science area, tentative plans are to expand the Keyes Building, and increase the Biology

Department. It is hoped that a computer program can also be started.

A second field for expansion will be the Arts program. Plans include expanding the program itself, the building of a new theater, additions to the present Bixler Center. Enlarging the Art and Music Library is also scheduled.

Third is the hope that funds will be available to give each faculty member his own office. This will probably be achieved through remodeling of Johnson and Averill. The renovations should provide new space for small classrooms and meeting rooms for seminars.

Student services will also be expanded. Two to five new dormitories may be constructed. In addition,

(Continued on page ten)

Negro History Appears Next Semester

Jack Donald Foner has been announced as a new member of the History department to replace David G. Bridgman who will be on sabbatical for one semester in the spring of 1969.

Mr. Foner comes to Colby from the New School for Social Research in New York City. Besides helping to cover Mr. Bridgman's duties, Foner will teach a new course to the Colby curriculum, "The Negro in American History."

Foner is a native of New York and attended schools there. He received his A.B. in 1932 from City College of New York, and his A.M. and Ph.D. from Columbia.

In addition to previous teaching, he served as manuscript editor of Citadel Press (New York City) from 1947 to 1966.

REMINDER
In order to qualify for spring semester scholarship both current recipients and new candidates must achieve the following grade point averages for the fall semester:

Freshmen	1.8
Sophomores	2.0
Juniors	2.2
Seniors	2.4

You need not report to the Financial Aid office if your Parents' Confidential Statement has been filed since last February.

SEE ALSO Winter Weekend Strider Report GIVE Violin Concert January 12

Takako Nishizaki, gifted violinist, will be coming to Colby to perform January 12, 1969, at 8 p.m. in Given Auditorium.

Born during the war, she was acknowledged at eight years as a child prodigy of the violin. For several years, since the age of four, she studied in the Suzuki method of violin playing under her father's instruction; later, she transferred to the Toho School in Japan to study for an additional two years. Miss Nishizaki finally wound up in the Juilliard with a full scholarship when she was seventeen; impressive

achievements for one so young.

For more than twenty years Miss Nishizaki has been studying the violin; ever since she was eight years old, she has been performing the violin. To name only a few accomplishments: when Miss Nishizaki was eight years old, she had already begun making solo appearances. In 1964 she entered the 23rd Leventritt International Competition for Violinists and was a successful finalist. Again, in 1964, Miss Nishizaki performed on television with the Youth Symphony of Tokyo and, on radio CBC in Aichi-Gun

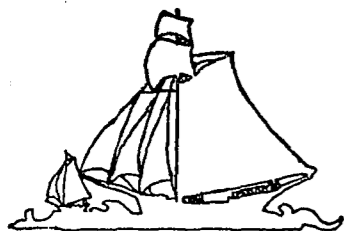
Aichi-Ken. In November, 1967, Bell Telephone Hour starred her, and less than a year ago, in January, 1968, she made her debut recital in Town Hall, New York City. Before, and since, her debut, Miss Nishizaki has given many recitals at colleges and museums throughout the United States.

Takako Nishizaki says, "I love American audiences. They are so enthusiastic and responsive. The purpose of music is to give pleasure to people, and that's what I want to do." She does exactly that. Very small, with huge dark eyes, she and her violin establish a rapport with her audiences that is not broken until the end of her last piece; her music is from the old masters: Vercini, Bach, Beethoven, Mozart . . . but under her touch, they are not dead a hundred years or more, they are very much alive. Many will be featured in her January performance.

- Vercini Sonata in B minor
- Bach Adagio and Fugue in G Minor
- Beethoven Sonata in G Major, Op. 30
- Intermission
- Norman Dello Jolo Variations and Capriccio
- Mozart Adagio in E Major, K. 261
- Bilgar La Capricieuse
- Sarasate Caprice Basque



"The purpose of music is to give pleasure"



Editorials

Silver Threads Among the Gold

Wednesday evening, the faculty had its monthly get-together. Part of the business on the agenda concerned a letter requesting representation at the faculty meetings from *The Echo* and WMHB. A vote was to be taken on this proposal.

Due to certain circumstances, of which exams was one, the authors of the letter had requested that the vote be postponed until the next faculty meeting. The request was denied by the faculty; in fact, they denied the entire motion.

An hour's debate on the subject yielded a surprise motion which will be voted on at the next faculty meeting. The motion is as follows: Three representatives of Student Government will be admitted to the faculty meetings as participating, but non-voting members.

We hope that one of the student representatives will take it upon himself to supply student news media with information immediately following each meeting, thus assuring that the entire campus is aware of what the faculty is doing.

The Echo strongly endorses the motion for this motion to be carried, a campaign even more vigorous than the anti-cut rule campaign, must be waged.

Come back from vacation enthusiastic. It will be time to talk to professors again. —JNS

Priorities

At the last Stu-G meeting (see story on page 1 for details on the meeting) President Strider presented what was actually a report on construction and priorities in the next several years for Colby's physical plant.

Among the projected buildings there are two which we feel should be high on the list, namely a post office and an infirmary. These are two areas of student services which are currently inadequate.

An infirmary should be a separate building equipped far more extensively than the present facility. A doctor should be in attendance at all times.

Colby should have its own place to buy stamps, send packages, pick up insured and registered mail. Most important, each student should have a locked mailbox on campus.

Enough said, let those responsible take note.

Bring Back the Flicks

In many ways, Colby is lacking in customs and traditions. This is a pity. One custom which has recently disappeared is that of the cartoons and old flicks which used to be shown by Sunday Cinema between exams. It is time for a revival.

John H. Garland

The Echo joins the rest of the Colby community in mourning the death of John Jewett Garland. A dedicated trustee and friend of the college.



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Letter to the Editor

To whom it may concern, and I'm afraid it concerns very few people:

I am very mixed up; I don't know what I am doing or where I am headed but I do know that I don't like what Colby is doing to my mind. I arrived at Colby aware and concerned but after just three months within the system I'm being trapped. I'm trapped in the little mold that Colby College is. I'm not being educated, I'm being institutionalized. I like only two of my courses, government and English, because I have good professors (thank you Mr. Weissberg and Mr. Spiegelberg) but even in those two courses I don't feel I am learning anything; it all seems so pointless. I'm becoming, like everyone else, an academic grind; learning for the sake of learning is no longer important; I have to make the grades. This college does not foster intellectual pursuit, it turns out little robots, 400 a year. My "education" is preparing me to be a "success" when I graduate from here. The biggest prob-

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Pollution Conference

Why We Breathe Dirty Air

by WALTER EFFRON

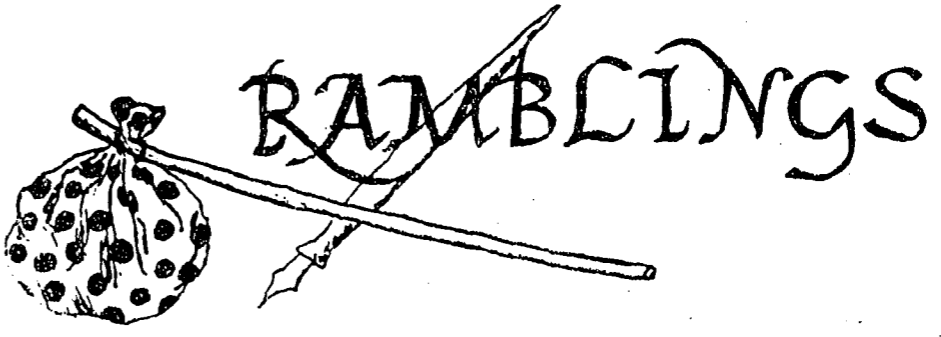
Several weeks ago an important national event took place here on campus, though most of the college community was unaware of it. A New England Conference on Air Pollution was held at Colby; Senator Ed Muskie, the chairman, gave the keynote address of the three day conference. As was apparent to anyone who lives in or around Waterville, the holding of a conference on air pollution here was most appropriate.

Senator Muskie set the tenor of the whole conference when he told the assembled local officials and the representatives of private industry "You've got the ball—run with it." In other words, the senator said, the Federal Government can define levels of air pollution which are acceptable, as it did in the Air Quality Act of 1967, but it is up to the localities to decide just how clean they want their own air. In his speech the senator merely touched upon the real obstacle to clean air when he suggested that there was a "potential bite" in the proposed cleaner air program. "Potential Bite" is the senator's way of saying that private industry doesn't thrive by producing clean air. "Maybe some industries will close down," he added. Cost is of course the crux of the problem and is the reason why no amount of inspiring oratory about community welfare can do what one stiff federal regulatory statute could effect in the growing campaign to clean the air.

As an argument against federal regulation, private industry points out that any financial loss which it sustains in the process of making the air safe would only have to be passed along to the consumer in the form of higher prices, or to the worker in the form of a layoff. This argument resembles the one which G.M., Ford and Chrysler offered as a justification for not including safety devices on their latest model cars. The point is the same now as it was then: the necessary measures for clearing the atmosphere must be taken by Congress regardless of the inconvenience. Private industry should accept as a matter of course that one of its unavoidable costs will be that of disposing of wastes in a way not harmful to the population at large. If, for example, in community of apartment dwellers one inhabitant creates a stench that is offensive and injurious to all the other inhabitants one would expect that this putrefier of the atmosphere would be advised either to

clear the air or to move out. The air (and the water for that matter) is generally considered to be part of the public domain and to belong as much to the individual citizen as it does, for example, to the chairman of the board of Scott

Paper. For a private industry which exists for private gain to impose its noxious smells on the community at large displays an indifference to the rights of others which amounts to an extraordinary arrogance. The public should assert itself.



Colbiani Unearthed

One of the most unusual archeological finds of the century was announced by Dr. Ira Diggs, noted archeologist, from sight of the find in the central Maine. While digging on a hilltop which stands approximately one mile from the center of metropolitan Waterville, the Diggs team unearthed the remains of an ancient institution known as "Collegi Colbiani." Colbiani or Colby, as it was known to its twentieth century inhabitants, was a type of educational institution called a "college," which is now considered quite outdated and even primitive. The school ceased to function and was subsequently buried during the latter half of the twentieth century.

Diggs tried to piece together the cause of the school's fall for the newsmen who gathered at the site. He stated that evidence found in school and private records showed that during the 1900's the school began to suffer an unexplained isolation from the outside world. At any rate by 1980 the people of Colby lost all contact with anything off the hill, and at least a small part of the isolation was attributed to prevailing weather conditions. However, this does not explain the total isolation of the school.

The physical arrangement of the school and the prevailing architectural style give some evidence to support the theory that the people of Colby were rather dull in their tastes and lacked a real aesthetic sense. Diggs said of this "The repetition of the neo-Georgian style and the almost completely symmetrical layout of the buildings and walks must have been boring to a point beyond modern comprehension. If modern man lived in such an en-

vironment, his sanity would be threatened." The campus was laid out around the Miller building or "library," which was a store house for books. However, the greater part of the activity in this building was located in one section which was referred to as a Spa, actually the Spa. While some water connections were found in the Spa, Diggs doubts that it was like the Roman bathing spas, yet further research has shown that many of the people spent several hours there each day. If nothing else they were an awfully clean group.

One building stands out as a rather unique center in the complex. Although the name has been partially defaced, it appears to have been the Bulls building, which may or may not have been an antiquated spelling of useless. The building may have been some sort of a ceremonial shrine that served some part in the ritual coming of adulthood. Whether this is true or not is still debatable, but it has been proven that few, if any, of the younger members of the community had any contact with the people in this building and the people working here were also isolated from the younger set.

At the present this is all that is known about Collegi Colbiani, but the work continues. At this time several noted scholars are trying to decipher a set of serialized manuscripts known as the "Echo." This group of writings is the most primitive collection of literature found on the hill, and one of the most primitive series known in the world. It is second only to the now famous Superman series for its completely tasteless format and its complete break with reality.



A Consideration of Viet Nam

by DAN WOLOSZEN

The cankerous conditions in Vietnam have created in society-at-large a chronic anguish which official moral and political inaction and obstinance continues to exacerbate.

As America's patience to remain imbedded in that putrid dung heap waxes officially strong, our chances for success according to the unctuous goals outlined by our State Department wane. Meanwhile, Communist pertinacity which is endemic to the Asian breed, appears incessant (and intolerable). Moreover, Asian Communists can endure on the basis of minor victories for longer periods of time and as long as they achieve an occasional political or military success—they can persevere with an equanimity which to the Western mind is almost frightening.

Frustrated Americans in growing numbers see success in terms of a military victory over the enemy, whoever he might be. For them, there is only the consolation that it is indeed within our capabilities to turn this dung heap into an abyss. For those optimists who hope for an immediate peace settlement, there is the unlikely but possible State Department turnabout which would force it to tactfully renounce our reasons for being in Vietnam, or provide some equally convincing evidence that we have in fact been successful, followed by withdrawal

of American troops and an eventual reunification of the two Vietnams, probably under Ho Chi Minh.

As diplomats argue over whether the toothpicks should be made from bamboo shoots or American birch, as Twobithieu throws around the muscles in his brain exploring peace in Paris becomes as difficult as trying to find the mango trees on the Arctic Circle, where it is of course too frigid to produce any kind of fruit.

While we continue to support the South, there is little likelihood that our cash input will be diminished. Even if we were to withdraw our ground forces, allowing the Army of the Republic of South Vietnam to face the brunt of the war against the Viet Cong, our air support would remain vital to the success of any mission and that means an expensive deployment of helicopters, tactical fighters, reconnaissance craft and bombers, such as we are using today.

The United States would still be required to finance ground operations because of the limited budget of the Government of South Vietnam. At this writing several U.S. special forces camps have been replaced by Vietnamese, but there is little evidence that the ARVN has improved sufficiently or that it has developed adequate morale to be a really effective force against their brothers in this bloody civil war. Our commitment then, cannot in practical terms be weakened during negotiations, and if the best occurs that is an armistice (which admittedly is an untenable situation in a civil war environment) our standing alert armistice troop force, as in Korea, would keep tens of thousands of Americans in Vietnam.

As of late there has been only one important enemy encounter. Until the bombing of the North is resumed, however, we can probably expect an increase in hard core guerilla activities that characterized the earlier part of the war. The bombing halt is undoubtedly giving the North an opportunity to regroup while misleading the world into believing that the halt will open

the door to meaningful negotiations. When the North is ready to strike again, it is almost certain that recent American weekly death toll averages of 140 will rise again to the "mobing period" figures of 295 as the possibilities of peace suffocate in the stench of gun powder.

As long as the Communists think that their forces can weaken our forces appreciably—through attrition—even without a renewal of large scale operations, the talks could go on for years. Nothing is helped by the intransigence of Thieu and his anchor men, Ky and Lam, except their position at home. Thieu knows his supporters in the government will desert him and his power position and ambitions will be jeopardized if he recognizes the NLF or if the United States recognized them as an independent negotiating element.

It is incumbent upon the United States to be wary lest the petty ambitions of the President of South Vietnam upset chances for at least some substantive talks. It is within our power to make concessions to the Communists in behalf of South Vietnam and its people without Thieu's approval. His is a govern-



ment viable in the same way the Diem's was viable—only with U.S. support. We can always establish during the negotiating years ahead, a government in the South amenable to what is in U.S. national interest as well as that of Vietnam. As I suggested, the bombing halt alone will not be enough to begin anything constructive in Paris. Were

(Continued on page nine)

THE GREAT COMPUTER

by CATHIE JOSLYN

A highly controversial topic on campus is Professor Gustave H. Todrank's theory of The Great Computer, an electronic device that is to be designed by the world's leading technicians to control the behavior of man.

Dr. Todrank, associate professor of philosophy and religion, joined the Colby faculty in the fall of 1956, after serving as pastor of the North Congregational Church in Newton, Massachusetts, while earning his doctorate from Boston University graduate school. A graduate of DePauw University, he received his bachelor's degree in Sacred Theology from the B.U. School of Theology in 1951, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Professor Todrank served on European combat missions during World War II, as an officer and navigator in the Air Force. He and his wife, a graduate of Wellesley College, have two children.

"I've pondered about the ethics of traditional religion since I was ten years old," says Professor Todrank. He felt that the college campus was the best environment in which to test and expound his ideas, including the possibility of a Great Computer satellite.

Several freshmen were asked to attend an informal panel discussion with the professor, to learn his opinions and to challenge them. Present at one or both of the meetings were Shirley Lorenzo, Walter Freeman, Donna Power, Bill Madden, Bill Goldstein, and Moria Breeding.

Professor Todrank began the discussion by stating the fundamental points of his theory. "If we become convinced, as Toynbee and others are, that the world is on a collision course, then we must develop some device to protect man from his own worst instincts. The 'hot line' isn't enough anymore."

We need an electronic system, such as the one the U.S.S.R. is already working on—a data information processing network that is to be completed by 1975. Also, there has been testing in the U.S. concerning the control of human behavior from a distance. An electronic device is used by psychiatrists in New York City and Wash-

ington, D.C., to control suicidal cases. It still needs to be perfected for long-distance use through trial and error, but these test cases make it feasible for a similar device to be set up—a Great Computer satellite, orbiting the earth, with a separate frequency for each person, corresponding to a tiny electrode worn on the person.

The electrode would transmit any information about a person which had been pre-programmed into the Great Computer. For instance, if a man felt the impulse to kill someone, he would be prevented from doing it by electric stimuli from the satellite. Similarly, if a heart stopped beating it would be revived by a series of impulses from the computer.

Professor Todrank was asked what would happen if the U.S.S.R. or China wouldn't agree to wear the electrodes. He answered, "If world civilization is in question, the U.S. would be justified in using psycho gas to subdue and convince the people to submit to the Great Computer. The satellite would be for emergency use only, which means when man must be saved from destroying himself; for instance, if a treaty can't be produced in a situation such as the Middle East and war is the only alternative, then it would be used to control the emotions of the people involved."

Bill Goldstein objected that "emergency" is too general a term to define in these terms, and asked who would set up the standards to be used by the computer. Professor Todrank said that another basic assumption must be considered—that one can trust human judgment. Since one can't always rely on human judgment, the most trustworthy must be trusted, and these are the scientists.

Walter Freeman wondered about the possibility of interception of the Great Computer's programming by an "enemy" agent, but he was informed that "this devious psychic pattern would be programmed into the computer itself, so that it is not an insurmountable problem. The threat of domination by the Great Computer would be prevented by the moral sensibility of the trained, educated persons in charge of it." It was suggested that those

students interested read *The Social Impact of Cybernetics*, by Norbert Wiener.

Donna Power summed up the complaint of Bill Madden and Moria Breeding, that the Great Computer would rob people of their individuality.

"I don't accept the basic assumption that the world is on a collision course; I have more faith in mankind. I think it'll take time, but people can work out their own problems. The individual's own free will

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M.A.T. Degree

Sensible 'New' Idea for Colby Grads

by PROFESSOR JACOBSON

If you want to serve by teaching but did not take advantage of the teacher education program at Colby, you still have time to plan ahead. During January and February applications deadlines for students interested in the Master of Arts in Teaching programs at the graduate schools across the nation become dates to anticipate if you are to meet your goals for next year and beyond. To get more information on M.A.T. programs, contact Mr. McKeen, Colby Placement Office, or Mr. Jacobson, Office of Education, Room 207E, third floor, Miller Library.

The M.A.T. degree is a relative newcomer to the academic scene and a response to the needs of contemporary society. While avoiding the extremes of the M.A. degree (which requires specialization in one subject) and the M.Ed. degree (which stresses professional preparation), the M.A.T. is especially well-suited to the liberal arts student who wants to become a teacher but who did not take professional courses in his undergraduate years and/or who decided late in his undergraduate experience to enter teaching. For the able and suited Colby graduate, therefore, the M.A.T. degree may best meet his needs.

The idea of the M.A.T. originated at Harvard, where it received enthusiastic support from the eminent chemist and then-president, James E. Conant. Since its inception, the M.A.T. program at Harvard, and at a number of other colleges and uni-

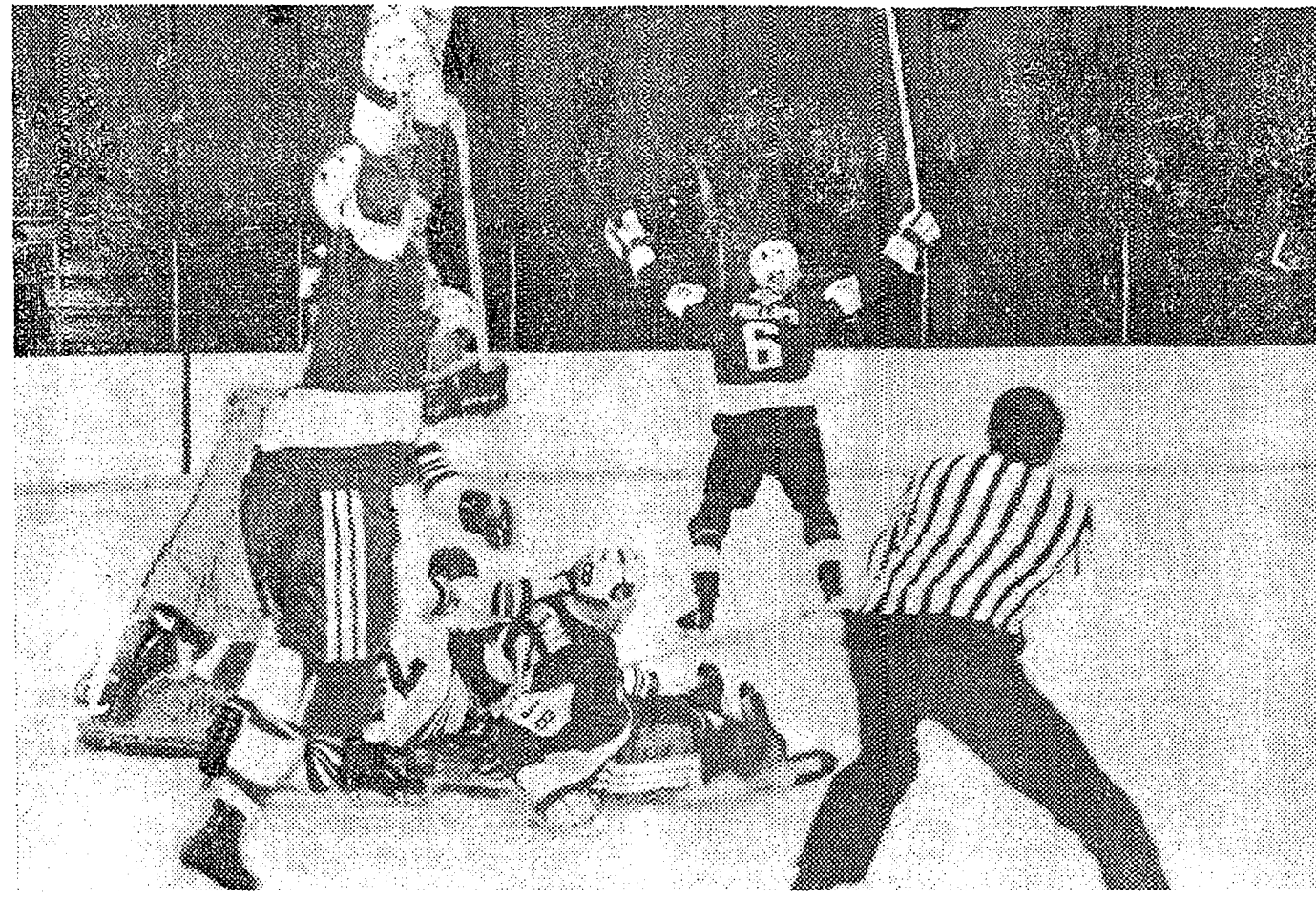
versities, was for the ablest students only. In subsequent years, a number of other institutions joined the academic revolution, among them were Yale, Wesleyan, Johns Hopkins, Oberlin, Stanford, University of California (Berkeley), University of Chicago, Brown, Notre Dame, Smith, etc. The liberal arts colleges began to realize that they had a professional and moral responsibility to help prepare classroom teachers for the nation. Through the concept of the scholar-teacher, the focus of the M.A.T. program, the liberal arts schools found a worthy meeting ground for the cooperative efforts of the Arts & Sciences and the Education faculties. Such a rapprochement was central to the thinking and planning at Harvard, one significant reason for its success and a major contribution of James E. Conant and Francis Keppel to the subsequent direction taken by colleges and universities throughout the country.

The program of studies offered in the M.A.T. combines graduate work in the subject to be taught with professional coursework. Liberal arts is not enough. Professor Stabler, former director of the Wesleyan program, stated the case for a solid curriculum in his book, *The Education of the Secondary School Teacher*. "The nature of the adolescent and the process of learning, the meaning of education and the role of the school, are necessary and valuable areas of study for the prospective teacher, and education-

al psychology and philosophy of education, taught appropriately for graduate students, should find their way into the program." Another feature of the M.A.T. program, typically, is a *salariated*, closely supervised teaching internship, for one or two semesters. Thus, theory and practice become one.

Several other characteristics mark the schools which offer the M.A.T. degree. First, the professors from the Arts & Sciences work closely with the professors from Education. In fact, the M.A.T. staff is drawn from both and its great strength lies in its competency and diversity. Secondly, a high degree of cooperation between the college and the school systems which employ the teaching interns is typical. Finally, M.A.T. schools usually offer programs in elementary and secondary education, thereby meeting the needs of students interested in preschool through Grade 12.

The M.A.T. degree is a hybrid which reflects the ability of the liberal arts college and university to adjust to the needs of the society which it serves. Maintaining a balance between theory and practice, between "scholarship" and "professional training" (the two need not be separate), the M.A.T. degree is a modern success story. For Colby graduates interested in teaching, the M.A.T. idea is sensible. Who knows? With deadlines for applications to graduate school falling due in January and February, maybe there is still time to plan ahead. There is a choice.



... AND THERE WERE EIGHT MORE ...

U.Mass, Hamilton Lose

MULES WIN FIRST TWO

Colby won its first two encounters of the season, edging UMass on Nov. 30, and sweetly routing Hamilton, last year's upset tournament winner over the Mules, 9-1 a week later.

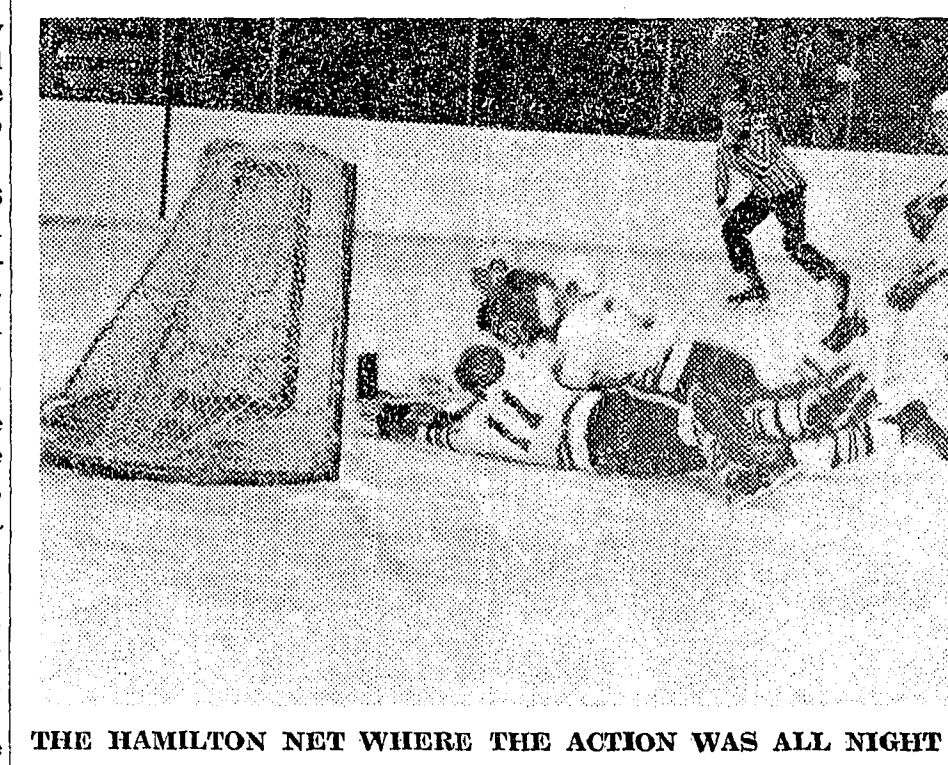
The Redmen gave the Mules a much tighter tilt than was anticipated. They scored first, and held the lead until 5:04 of the second period when sophomore Dave Williams connected, being assisted by John Bowey. Pete Hoffman scored the winner at 18:35 of the same stanza, knocking in a savage slap shot from 25 feet out in front.

This was a rough encounter; 16 penalties were assessed, 8 for each team. But the Mules, slightly disorganized at times offensively, defended their net strongly enough to prevent the upset.

The Mules put it all together against Hamilton. In an awesome display of skating and shooting, the Mules lit the lamp 9 different times, with 10 different players having a hand in the scoring.

Pete Kennedy, who scored three goals in the third period of last year's tournament game, registered the only New York marker of the night. He, too, received little help from his teammates.

The defense, the few times it was called on, was once again sturdy. Dan Timmons had 16 saves—a good indication of the puck scarcity in the Colby end throughout the game.



THE HAMILTON NET WHERE THE ACTION WAS ALL NIGHT

MULE HOCKEY 1968-69

HOCKEY SCHEDULE

January	
* 4 Northeastern	7:30
6 Merrimack	8:00
10 Univ. of Connecticut	7:00
11 A.I.C.	3:00
14 Norwich	7:00
15 Univ. of Vermont	7:30
*22 Boston State College	7:30
*25 University of Vermont	7:30
*29 Merrimack	7:30
February	
* 1 A.I.C.	7:30
6 Middlebury	8:00
7 Williams	7:30
12 Bowdoin	7:00
*15 Amherst	7:30
20 Salem State College	8:00
22 U.N.H.	7:00
*26 Bowdoin	7:30
March	
* 1 Norwich	9:00
* indicates home games	

No. 2 In ECAC

Colby College's hockey team is rated in second place in the ECAC Division II according to results of a pre-season poll released this week by the Intercollegiate Hockey Newsletter.

Editor Don T. Birkmayer of Troy, N.Y., reported that the White Mules received 37 points in a survey of 16 coaches in the division.

Merrimack College, a team which captured last year's regular season and playoff divisional crown, is the favorite of the experts. The North Andover, Mass. skaters received 15 first place ballots for 76 points. The other top ballot went to Hamilton, Colby's opponent at Alford Arena this Friday.

Other teams and their ratings, according to the Newsletter survey are: Bowdoin, 33; A.I.C., 30; Hamilton, 23; Middlebury, 18; Boston State, 10; Norwich, 4; and Salem State, 4.

Colby will play all these teams in its 20 game campaign. There are now 24 teams in Division II. Additions last season included Assumption, Babson, Holy Cross, Ithaca, Nichols, RIT, and Worcester State. New Haven is the lone newcomer this season.

MULE KICKS



For those few of you who were at the fun last Friday night, Colby's rampaging Mules are back at the arena. The bench was noisier and a few faces were different, but the scores and excitement at Alford Arena seemed to measure up to what they have been ever since Division II was created three years ago.

What impressed coach Ken Green most when he first saw his squad on the ice was its stability. This, he believes, is the primary ingredient in any good hockey team. Next, he noticed that very few shots were going in at either end of the arena, for in the middle of both was a head, experienced goaltender—Dan Timmons at one end, and Greg Weston at the other. In basics, the Mules looked strong.

The defensive corps also looked solid. Todd Smith and Skip Wood, both big enough to keep any honest, can also move, and are smart enough to get the puckly out of the defensive zone. To team with them, Peter Emery (Improved-Player of 1966-67 who sat out last year with a bad shoulder) was back and looked better than ever. Although the status of center Gordie McNab still uncertain because of academic difficulties, you imagine that happening at Merrimack?) a fourth able defenseman is still available—converted wing Jack Wood. Jack has good skating ability, and his play against Hamilton indicates that learning his new position very quickly. Backing them up are senior Cory Yates and junior Teddy Wells.

Around this solid defense, Green plans to build his team. This edition of the Mules will check closely, play defense carefully, and score when it has a chance.

Up front, the picture is not as rosy; Green notes that his forward corps lacks a big scorer who can skate the length of the ice and consistently put the puck in the net. However, explosiveness, if the Hamilton game was any indication, shouldn't be too much of a problem. This year's first forward is Wick Phillips centering Mark Janes and Pete Hoffman providing the wings. They don't get as many goals as last year's first unit, but not many lines ever have.

After the first line, Green faces the pleasant dilemma of being unable to decide which of the two units will skate next. The trio of Andy Hyashi, Jim Patch, and Bradlee has performed at least as well as expected, but they've been pushed hard by sophomores John Bowey, Dennis Pruneau, and Steve Williams, who have come on very strong. Regardless of what line is designated where, the Mules have two highly competent units to complement the first line.

A fourth straight tournament berth seems to be a good bet right now, although one never knows what many Hamiltons are going to crawl out of the woodwork at New York State and other distant environs this year. But an alternate scoring punch from last year's squad, possessing more defensive ability and more strong skaters, should be able to again wage war with Merrimack for the Division II title.

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

December	
27-28 Babson Ins. Tourney	7:00
January	
* 3 M.I.T.	7:30
7 U.N.H.	8:00
15 Bowdoin	7:00
*17 Northeastern	7:30
*18 Trinity	7:30
22 Bates	8:15
24 Assumption	8:15
25 Clark University	8:15
*31 Coast Guard	7:30
February	
* 1 Worcester Polytech	2:30
7 Univ. of Hartford	8:00
8 Amherst	8:15
*12 Univ. of Maine	7:30
*14 Springfield College	7:30
15 Tufts	8:15
*19 Bates	7:30
*22 Bowdoin	3:30
26 Univ. of Maine	7:35
March	
* 1 Norwich	7:00
* indicates home games	

Frosh Basketball Win First Two

by CRAIG DICKINSON

Colby's Frosh basketball team got off to a blazing start last week as they overwhelmed both North Yarmouth Academy, 81-48 and Maine Central Institute, 94-63. Led by 6'6" center Gary Veilleux, the Mule yearlings completely dominated both contests from the opening tap.

North Yarmouth, last year's Maine Prep School champs, fell behind 35-21 at the half and were never able to bounce back. Guards Steve Douglass, with 21 points, and Tim Orcutt, with 20, were the scoring leaders, with Matt Zweig adding 13.

With the good shooting of Douglass and Orcutt from the outside and the rebounding strength of Veilleux, Jim Stewart, and Paul Young underneath, look for the Frosh quintet to probably better last year's 12-3 record.



CAPTAIN WICK PHILLIPS MIXES IT UP WITH TWO HAMILTON SKATERS

Reinhardt Nets 24

Hoopsters Bow To St. Anselms

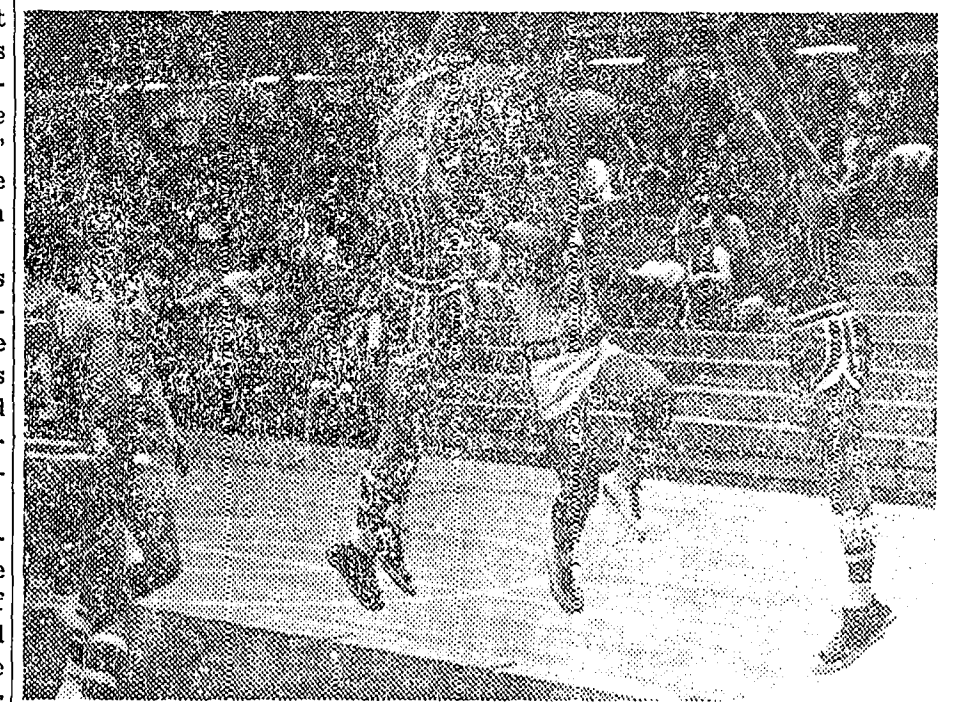
by CRAIG DICKINSON

St. Anselm's College of Manchester, N.H. took advantage of a smaller Colby basketball squad last Saturday to completely dominate both

the offensive and defensive boards, in winning 74-61. The Hawks out-rebounded Colby 58-33 and made the most of late second-half personal fouls by the Mules to win easily.

The game was actually much closer than the final score indicated. Colby was down but two points, 35-33, at the half, largely due to sophomore Doug Reinhardt's 18 points in that stretch, and the teams were separated by only four, 49-45, with ten minutes to play in the game. But the Hawks' 6'7" center, Dave Sturma, who scored 24 points in the second half, could not be contained and St. Anselm's managed to widen their lead. It was not until Colby's Peter Boyle fouled out with 4:20 remaining, and the Mule full court press sputtered that St. "A's" ran away with the game.

One discouraging fact about the Colby season opener was the noticeable lack of a balanced scoring attack. Reinhardt, who finished the game with 24 points, and junior Jay Dworkin, who caught fire after a slow first half and added 16, together scored just under two-thirds of the Colby total. If the Mules are to get on the winning trail, they are going to have to make up for their lack of rebounding strength with a much more potent offense.



JAY DWORIKIN GOES IN FOR TWO

Braithwaite, Hadani Excel in Meet

by FRANK APANTAKU

The Inter-Squad Track Meet between the seniors and freshmen running as Whites and the juniors and sophomores as Blues was highly successful in view of the impending exams. The Blue team won by 54 to 41 points.

Ilan "Jet" Hadani won the 60 yard dash in 6.4 seconds beating the college record of 6.5 seconds. But this will go unratified because the meet was semi-official.

Rodney Braithwaite had quite a day, winning the broad jump with a leap of 21' 3/4" and took third places in the sixty yard dash and high jump with a leap of 5'10" which bettered his previous best of 5'4"—an indication of Rod's potential and Coach Wotruba's techniques.

Providing the fun of the evening, the five-man weight relay team barely carried their combined weights of about 1000 lbs. over the line to beat the Colby Women relay team. As physicists are apt to note, it takes momentum which depends on mass to accelerate and the weight lifters had it made right from the start.

As expected, established runners like Tom Maynard, Jeff Coady, Bob Wilson and Joe Greenman ran splendidly. John Dowling won the pole vault and high jump with leaps of 13'6" and 6'3 3/4" respectively.

Results

2 Mile Run	
1—Bob Wilson	10:59.6
2—John Burke	
3—Rich Fournier	
100 Yard Run	
1—Tom Maynard	2:27.7
2—Neil Carr	
3—Bob Hickey	
54 points—sophomores and juniors	
41 points—freshmen and seniors	

High Jump	
1—John Dowling	6'3 3/4"
2—Mike Jacobs	
3—Rod Braithwaite	
Shot Put	
1—Mike Salvetti	45' 1 1/4"
2—Jim Peterson	
3—Jerry McGrath	
Pole Vault	
1—John Dowling	13'6"
2—Gene Schultz	
3—John Bailey	

Mile	
1—Tom Maynard	4:27
2—Bob Wilson	
3—Rich Fournier	
60 Yard Dash: Women	
1—Vicky Slagel	7.4 sec.
2—Shelby Coady	
60 Yard Dash: Men	
1—Ilan Hadani	6.4 sec.
2—Dan Bleke	
3—Rod Braithwaite	
Long Jump	
1—Rod Braithwaite	21' 3/4"
2—Dove Collins	
3—Ilan Hadani	
High Hurdles	
1—Mike Jacobs	8.0 sec.
2—Fred Capthorn	
3—Dud Townsley	
600 Yard Run	
1—Jeff Coady	1:14.9
2—Joe Greenman	
3—Hickey	

Frosh Outlook Bright

by DAVID REA

Over the last few years, hockey has been Colby's most productive sport, so each year it is important for the freshman hockey squad to keep turning out the players who will retain the Mules supremacy on the hockey rink. This year, the quality of the players on the freshman hockey squad indicate that Colby should have few problems in the future.

The team is being coached this year by Mike Self, a superlative hockey player in his own right, and already seems to be achieving that state of team cohesiveness that is necessary for athletic success. One of the major problems in turning out a good freshman team is that the players are unfamiliar with the playing habits of the other team members which tends toward dis-

organization. Coach Self seems to have mastered this problem at an early stage and this should be most helpful in putting together a prosperous season.

Although the team has only played two games so far this season, several players have stood out. Players to note in future games are Chip Edgerton, Steve Self (Coach Self's brother), Bruce Dumart, and Minnesota prospects Dana Filts and Doug Merrillan.

The baby Mules have played two games so far this year and their record now stands at 1-1. They were overpowered in their first meeting by a more experienced Harvard JV, 11-5. However, against Cardinal Cushing Academy last weekend, Bruce Dumart scored 4 goals and an assist to lead the team to a 6-5 victory. Look for future successes from the Frosh hockey team.

IHL Hockey, Basketball Look Balanced

The league this year promises to be the most balanced in years. DJKE—the champion for the last 3 years—is again strong, but slightly weaker than in the past, and they should receive strong challenges from both ATO and TDDP.

Rich Habeslian will lead the veteran DJKE squad, featuring Marty Schwartz, Pete Spindler, and Steve Saporito. The glaring weaknesses are a lack of depth and a good goaltender.

ATO will be the most improved team, mainly because Gordon Jones and Pete Gilfoy aren't going out for the varsity this year. They are complemented by some other solid performers, such as Steve Fisher, Steve Terrio, Wally Cottor, Ralph Round, and Dave Keone. Len Elsieby gives the ATOs better than average goal-tending.

Tau Delt, which improved so greatly last year, looks even better this winter. Steve Gaynor and Ken Roberts, both freshmen, give the Taus the added depth they need. Returning are stars Bob Belmont and Bill Sparkes, as well as a host of less talented but eager skaters, including captain Steve Wurzel. Tau Delt is a definite title contender.

Perennial challenger DU will probably have its weakest club in

years. Last year they got good mileage out of five skaters and Ken Kenworthy's stout goal-tending, but only captain Jay Gallagher and John Kuslak are back in front of Kenworthy this year. Of some help will be frosh flash Bill Kelleher, but the DUs seem too thin this year to do anything but struggle to remain in the first division.

KDR could surprise a few teams, especially when Rich Irvine comes back second semester. Frosh Joe Benson should help out the few others who can skate, such as Ted Williams, John Ren, Jeff Little, and captain Bob Greene (no relation to Richard).

ADP is faced with its 28th consecutive rebuilding year. Veteran Don Matheson is faced with the task of squeezing a few wins out of his charges. The front line of Ian Rosenberg, Jay Burke, and Ron Lebel are decent, but things are all downhill from there.

PI Lam will play defense and wait for the breaks. Mike Foote leads the defense in front of goalies Jay Drisko and Mike Smith. They will have a great deal of trouble scoring.

LCA, ZP, and PDT, as well as the Indians, have not been heard from, but it can be safely assumed that

they plan to field teams this year. Fucks, sticks, and legs will start flying on January 6.

Last year's champion Indies No. 2 is once again the favorite. The senior-laden team has both size and scoring ability. Captain Lyndon Wilkes centers and captains this team, which includes the bulk of the 1965-66 frosh hoop squad, Eric Cote and Mickey Jade, both of whom can jump, play the corners and help Wilkes rebound. Les Stevens and Larry Kassman are both scoring threats from the outside.

DU seems to have enough talent for 3 teams, but they've already been upset by TDDP and DJKE. Dave Parise's resignation from the varsity gives the DUs the best center in the league, and to go with him up front they have captain and chief gunner Don Cnovette, with one-time water polo player Dana Baldwin and Dave Traister at the other forward post. Steve Kitcher, another forward, is probably the best all-around ball player on the team. They also have studs of fast, tricky guards, like Craig Dickinson, Jack Caplice, Dennis Hartung, and Brad Blair. DU still might start to capitalize on their abundance of talent.

DJKE is an improved club this

year, thanks to Mike Smith and Dave Iverson, who help Bob Ahern out underneath. Tom McBrierty, Marty Schwartz, and Vinny Cianciolo give them a trio of capable guards.

Tau Delt has lost a lot of the varsity, but has already won two games. Jay Reiter, Howie Cutler, and Nick Nash supply a sound nucleus, and this might be enough to carry them into the playoffs once again.

KDR is expected to improve, mainly because John Stone and Dan Ouellette decided not to play varsity. They lack both height and depth at forward, however, but Ray Mott, Mark Frasier, Walk Brower, and Dave Ren will be in there scrapping for rebounds.

ATO is 0-2 to date, and they probably won't get too much better. Bill Alford, a freshman native of Waterville, has added some offensive impetus, and the entire team hustles defensively. Warron Heller, Pete Foss, and Bob Hyland will handle the front-court duties, and Dave Freeman, along with Alford, are the guards.

For the ADPs this could be the year. Scott Thomas, Bob Knuffman, and Gary Woodcock, and Rod (Continued on page seven)

Braitmayer Report

THE CLUSTER COLLEGE CONCEPT

by HOWARD L. KOONCE

One of the shock effects of Philip Jacob's 1957 summary of research into the effectiveness of higher education in the United States, *Changing Values in College*, was its rough handling of many dearly held assumptions about what we are doing. Here, for instance, is what he concluded about the impact of the instructor:

An accumulating body of evidence indicates that the person of the instructor is on the way out as an educational factor at many institutions. The teacher appears to have little standing with the mass of students, and less influence. He goes with the books, the blackboard, and "audio-visual aids." So limited is his personal impact, either within or outside the classroom, that one wonders whether the American college and university is coming to function not as a community of scholars but a cafeteria of learning where at appointed mealtime, standardized portions of intellectual victuals will be dished out by professional servers.

Not that students didn't like their teachers—"75% or more of the faculty at most institutions get at least a 'good' rating or its equivalent." It was what they liked them for that hurt. A typical student, Jacob said:

looks to his teacher to increase his self-assurance, self-respect, self-enjoyment and possibly his self-knowledge. He wants gentle nurture for his ego, while he gingerly tries out his intellectual w'ngs. Especially, he wants someone to interest him and to give him directions (which he can passively copy in his notebook) to that "rich, full life" which he craves. The student appreciates the teacher who can give so exciting a performance that he is absorbed vicariously in the drama of learning without ever leaving his box seat.

Although his methods for assembling and interpreting the evidence were new, Professor Jacob's complaint, of course, was not. In 1793, for instance, Charles Nisbet, President of Dickinson College, wrote this to a friend:

Our Students are generally very averse to Reading, and expect to learn everything in a short Time without Application, and there are Quacks in sundry Parts of the Country, who flatter Expectations of this Nature, and undertake to teach young Men everything that can be taught, by Way of Amusement, and in a short time.

Students, then as now, of course returned the compliment—particularly the good ones. Henry Adams in his *Education* recalled nineteenth century Harvard as "probably less hurtful than any other university then in existence. It taught little, and that little ill, but it left the mind open, free from bias, ignorant of facts, but docile." And no one needs reminding what Berkeley released in 1964.

It was at Harvard, near the beginning of the twentieth century that Professor A. Lawrence Lowell thought he had an idea that would help. It was an expensive idea, however, and President Eliot informed Professor Lowell that it called for undue interference in the lives of faculty and student alike. But in 1930, twenty-three years after this proposal to found a college within

the university had been offered—students themselves having become champions of the idea, Lowell having succeeded Eliot as President of Harvard, and Yale having hesitated just long enough to drive its alumnus Edward Harkness to the river Charles with his offer of support, the experimental Harvard House System began. Three years later, also on Harkness money, Yale formally inaugurated its first seven colleges.

Living-Learning Clusters

In the study edited by Nevitt Sanford in 1962, *The American College*, a far more detailed work based on much more refined data than Professor Jacob's survey, Christopher Jencks and David Riesman published their assessment of the Harvard "experiment."

Measured by . . . utopian standards . . . the houses have not been a complete success. They have not reconciled work and leisure in the College, nor have they created a community in which ideas belong primarily to people rather than to the classroom or the library. But measured by more modest criteria, the houses have done more to preserve intellectual and humane qualities in the academic community than most educational ventures, and they suggest further experiments either at Harvard or elsewhere. Though the houses are unique institutions they suggest some of the problems and possibilities in that immensely complicated undertaking, the creation of an intellectual community.

While Jencks and Riesman were completing their study, there began to appear a significant number of educational experiments with suggestive resemblances to the general outline of the Harvard House. A gargantuan version of this kind of thing opened at Michigan State University in 1961. It was called a "living-learning dormitory."

Like the Harvard system, this dormitory and those that quickly came into being after it were conceived of as settings designed "to enhance the cultural and intellectual life of those who live in them" by means of making the dormitory a location for both formal and informal learning experiences. Although faculty members do not live in the dormitory, they do maintain offices there, and although the formal learning opportunities in the dorm do not include tutorial sessions, classes are regularly held. Advising and counseling services are, along with other administrative functions, offered in the dormitory, and the physical setting is elaborate. Three of these dorms—Case, Wilson, and Wonders—make up a complex described by the office of Student Affairs in this way:

While there are certain structural variations from one residence hall to another, each has three basic parts: a wing to house 550 or more male students; a wing to house 550 or more female students; a central, connecting area which includes a grill, recreation facilities, a dining hall, classrooms, general science laboratories, faculty and administrative offices, and an auditorium. The first three of these residence halls (Case, Wilson, and Wonders) share a common library built into Wilson. Some of the auditoriums are of conventional design. Others are circular and include special lighting and other facilities for the presentation of plays.

While there is one further similarity to the Harvard arrangement—in both cases the academic curriculum is planned and administered by traditional departments and any use of living space for teaching means bringing courses established elsewhere into them, it is obvious that nothing of the style of a Harvard House could possibly be achieved in such a setting, and of course there was no attempt to achieve it. When Michigan State chose to refine the plan, it chose rather to establish semi-autonomous colleges within the university. And this has been the pattern followed by most institutions trying the living-learning idea in any form.

Academic Clusters

Monteith College, just such a semi-autonomous unit within Wayne State University at Detroit, in fact has no student residences at all. University and College were both designed for commuters. Having opened three years before the first



PROF. HOWARD L. KOONCE

living-learning unit at Michigan State, Monteith offers one kind of educational program which was to influence later planning in cluster colleges which were to be residential. The college's bulletin describes the idea of Monteith in this way:

Monteith College represents the fusion of two aims of higher education. Its curriculum is designed to provide the essential general, liberal education which every educated man should possess. Its organization is that of the small college which fosters the development of a sense of intellectual community.

Good small colleges in the United States are known to have contributed significantly to the general education of undergraduates and to the training of students who have become outstanding scholars and professional people. That this should be true is not surprising if higher education is viewed as the transmission of intellectual enthusiasm as well as curricular materials. One of the values of the small college is the immediacy of the relationship between students, faculty, and courses which heightens the stimulation of newly acquired knowledge, the sense of excitement in the pursuit of new ideas.

The goal of Monteith College is to achieve this small college value and at the same time to take full advantage of the scope and opportunities afforded by the great urban university of which it is a part.

The Residential Cluster College

Monteith's stated intent of fusing the values of a small college

and a large university is the most often stated aim of the majority of the 50 or so cluster colleges now in existence. Yet a number of the "small" colleges which Monteith and others thought they were emulating had themselves encountered the problem of size. Last year, for instance, a group of faculty members and students saw one of the problems at Antioch this way:

Though Antioch is a "small college" it is large enough that people may feel anonymous within it. How many know their professors well—or are known by them? How many feel close cohesion with members of their hall? How many are able to establish relationships with continuity, coherency and depth? The Inner College is a response to a sense of purposelessness, alienation, suspicion and ill-feeling which seems to pervade a community which is deteriorating, partially because of size.

And this was the solution they devised:

Beginning this Spring quarter a small group of students and faculty will take over a dormitory (Drake and Morgan this Spring, West Hall thereafter) to create a combined residential and educational unit. We do not intend to isolate ourselves from the larger community or to alter the aims of the Antioch program. Rather, we believe that with a more cohesive home base—and a higher quality of living in the residence—we will be able to participate more effectively in Antioch affairs. And we believe that with greater flexibility in our educational design we will be better able to achieve the ends stated in the catalogue.

The Inner College will be co-educational, and faculty offices will be in the building. We will plan social and cultural as well as academic experiences together—and, in fact, expect the demarcations between these experiences to disappear. The Inner College will be free to design the ways in which existing degree requirements may be met, except that field requirements will be determined and approved by the departments.

The primary goal, then, of every cluster college, whether on a university campus or as an inner part of a smaller institution is the re-establishment—perhaps, if President Nisbet's view of early students is representative, the discovery—of a vital sense of intellectual community through small units of student-faculty association. The brochure describing the first of the cluster colleges at the University of the Pacific puts the rationale well:

Raymond College was established on the assumption that cultivating critical intellect—as opposed to training technical intelligence—requires a small, intimate environment which minimizes distinctions between teachers and students and which encourages students to engage vigorously and critically in their own education.

I have now visited some fifteen institutions using one form or another of the cluster college concept. At the best of them, it is clear that such a sense of community exists and that this sort of decentralized arrangement has encouraged a far more flexible and responsive educational program for both the faculty and students involved. One of the reasons for this was perceived clearly by Professor Jacob in 1957 when he observed that while most colleges do not significantly affect most of their students, a few are peculiarly important. And those few were institutions in which could readily be seen "a distinctive institutional atmosphere." This, too, is the burden of the praise Jencks and Riesman give to the Harvard House System—a series of distinctive climates for living and learning.

Given the healthy plurality of educational philosophies at Colby, it seems to me both futile under present circumstances to hope for, and undesirable intellectually to try to alter, circumstances so as to impose in the future such an atmosphere. The Cluster College concept would, however, allow several distinctive philosophies to express themselves much more coherently than they now do. In future reports, I will describe in detail how some of the institutions I have visited have done precisely this. In the meantime, Mrs. Westervelt and I welcome the opportunity to discuss what we are finding out with anyone who wishes.

MULLIGAN STEW

WANTED — Donations of LP records, stereo or mono, to create a collection for a new stereo which has been purchased to provide background music in the yet-unnamed student art gallery in the lobby of Roberts Union. See Mr. Smith or Mr. Koons. All gifts tax deductible. No changes in courses will be processed before registration day.

All students must secure from the Treasurer a "Permission to Register" card before seeking admission to the registration area. As in September, these will be available at the Treasurer's table at the Field House.

NEEDED — Sets of 36 35mm student, faculty, or staff slides to be scheduled for showing in the yet-unnamed student art gallery in the lobby of Roberts Union. See Mr. Smith.

REQUIRED — A name for yet-unnamed student art gallery in the lobby of Roberts. Please leave suggestions at the desk.

FOR SALE — Nordica Champion Buckle Ski Boots. They are two years old and are being sold for

\$45. Call Bill Buckner at ATO, ext. 550.

SECOND SEMESTER REGISTRATION — Registration for second semester will be held in the Field House on Monday, February 10th. All students who plan to enroll second semester must on this day confirm elections made in September and/or make such changes as are necessary or desired for second semester. Physical Education elections can be made at this time. The schedule for registration is as follows:

- * * * * *
- Seniors 8:15 a.m.
- Juniors 9:15 a.m.
- Sophomores, L-Z 10:15 a.m.
- Sophomores, A-K 11:15 a.m.
- Freshmen, A-K 1:30 p.m.
- Freshmen, L-Z 2:30 p.m.
- Special Students 3:30 p.m.

IMPORTANT: You must bring your student ID card with you in order to obtain permission to register. Equipment will be there to replace lost ID cards. If yours has been lost, please notify the Registrar's Office by February 6th so that we can do the necessary preliminaries. (Replacement fee is \$3).

(Continued on page eight)

Double Feature

The Dirty Dozen and A Patch of Blue

by TERRY BOYLE

The Dirty Dozen

Twelve different types of bad-good guys "wise guy" their way to glory in director Robert Aldrich's *The Dirty Dozen*, (1967). The twelve, a random selection of condemned prisoners taken from an American Camp stockade a few months before D-Day, are chosen by a fallen-from-the-general's-graces commander played by Lee Marvin to complete a suicide mission inside the Nazi lines. The object of the doomed mission is to blow up a huge chateau in occupied France which is known to be the headquarters of a number of German top military brass. The plot itself is simple to follow—it is the form of a quest that can end only in death for the seekers. The impact of this rough-tough flick lies in the fact that the seekers are attempting, not only to obliterate the enemy Germans, but also to redeem their own honor and freedom.

Lee Marvin is convincing in his role as commander of the twelve. He gives to his motley, pathetic crew of sick sex maniacs and leather-jacket high school bullies no sympathy . . . though he knows that, but for this mission, they are sure candidates for death row. He, too, is on the "outs" with the top brass—for too much independence; and this mission is, for him, a sort of test. To prove himself, he has to make it work. With tremendous understanding of human pride and weakness, Marvin plays his role with all the characteristic toughness befitting to his position as commander. His actions toward the condemned twelve often seem to be unnecessarily brutal and insensitive; but the viewer soon realizes that such assertion of authority is tantamount to his winning at the trust and respect of his belligerent squadron.

The twelve themselves are an incredible mixture of criminal psyches. Telly Savalas, John Casavetes, and Jim Brown are most impressive in their roles as members of the group. It is around these three that the action within the dozen evolves. Complex, hilariously funny sub-plots of power politics, hero-worship, and even a touch of good, old-fashioned American racism add interest to the main action, and serve to fascinate the audience with the fates of these detestable characters as individuals in their own rights.

When the twelve, in defiance of Marvin's punitive order to shave and bathe in cold water, make their protest known to the "powers-that-be", the Commander, in "modern Marie-Antoinette-ian" fashion, shrugs and decrees: "Eh bien, let them

A Patch of Blue

Once, when she was a child, she saw deep blue sky peeping through the branches of the maple high above her head. The green of the dancing leaves—she cannot remember. A scream in the night, swearing, the clatter of broken dishes waken little five-year-old Selina. She sits up in her bed just in time to catch a flying whiskey bottle full in the face. Horror, blood, unspeakable cruelty—these are the things she knows.

A Patch of Blue (1965) has all the elements of a tender, poignant portrayal of young innocence. Selina, brilliantly and sensitively played by Elizabeth Hartman, is a young city girl who is trapped by her blindness, her ignorance, her poverty . . . and, most tragic of all, by the mother who blinded her. Shelley Winters plays that woman, a vicious, jealous middle-aged whore, one who is so mentally warped that she is willing to capitalize on her helpless daughter's female commodity.

Director Guy Green manages his plot well for *A Patch of Blue* has the potential to develop into a sickeningly sentimental tearjerker. Under Green's direction, however, the Blue changes color as the scene does. Most effective is his use of Sidney Poitier, the Black Knight in shining armor who ultimately rescues the young woman in distress. Naturally, the effect is obvious. Selina's blindness prevents her from discerning Poitier's color, and she adopts him as a tender confidante and potential lover. To her, he represents courage. Through him Green minimizes the sentimentality and the obvious "never judge a man by his color" moral. Nevertheless, *Patch of Blue* retains its poignancy—more in what is left unsaid than in what is shown to the audience. When Poitier sends Selina to school in the final scene, she has escaped the grip of her mother and the fate of a life of ignorance and stringing beads for a living. Yet even in escape, there is pain for Selina—she must leave the only man who cares for her.

go dirty!" And go dirty they did—The Dirty Dozen—soiled bodies as well as souls. It's a movie that explodes on the screen with all the fury of a chateau inflamed—The Dirty Dozen is a personalized, fast-moving story of the military paradox: officers who are stupid, inept, or one of the enemy, and the lowly soldier who proves himself to be more worthy of glory in the end. The chosen twelve and the redeemer of their fallen honor live again.

A Review

Billings - Belcher Concert

by DAVID REA

In Lorimer Chapel last week, the Billings and Belcher Society, a choral group gave a concert of holiday music appropriate for the Advent season. They were assisted by the Colby Baroque Society, Mr. Robert Hudson, the director.

The strong point of the concert was its variety. The Billings-Belcher group took their material from almost every conceivable musical period and performed each selection with precision and clarity. To heighten the effect of the sung music, the group was backed up by a recorder ensemble.

The opening selections were taken from the 16th century, songs by such past masters as Orlando di

Lasso and Pierluigi da Palestrina. Then, making a complete switch to the 20th century, the group sang some contemporary motets by the French composer, Francis Poulenc. After a brief intermission, they returned to perform some 18th and 19th century American carols and then they finished with some of the more traditional Advent carols.

The concert was well done and, for the most part, well received. Mr. Donald Slagel, leader of the Billings-Belcher Society, chose a program that was specifically designed to show the virtuosity of his group. If you are inclined toward precise and diversified choral work, the concert by the Billings-Belcher Society must have been quite a gratifying experience.

Colby Grad Elected

Edward Gurney, a Colby alumnus and native of Waterville, won the United States Senate seat in Florida on Nov. 5. A Republican, he triumphed over former Gov. Leroy Collins.

In 1962, Gurney scored a first in Florida politics when he was elected as the first Republican representative to Congress from Florida's Orange County. He has been a prominent Winter Park attorney where he has made his home since 1948.

Gurney attended Coburn Classical Institute and was graduated from Colby in 1935, and from Harvard Law School in 1938. While at Colby, he was editor of the *Echo*, participated in varsity and interfraternity baseball, was a member of the band, a debator, and president of Pi Kappa Delta as well as making Dean's List throughout his four years here.

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IFLs BALANCED

(Continued from page four)

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Rounding out the league are LCA, ZP, PDT, and Indies No. 1. None of these will be near the top.

THE GREAT COMPUTER

(Continued from page three)

is such a basic point in life that I'd rather not be living than give it up."

Dr. Todrank countered by pointing out that the idea of liberty is accompanied by a restrictive force we call law, and the Great Computer would not before the law is broken, thus being only another force protecting the individual rights of everyone. It could save

lives, and even out the food situation by enforcing automatic birth control. There would have to be several stages of development of the Great Computer Satellite, starting with a few human "guinea pigs."

First, according to Professor Todrank, we must decide whether the human body is a community or a personal affair. If we decide, as he has, that each human being is the concern of the entire community, and if we can pool our mental resources, we may be able to cure the disease that is alive in the world today.

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TUTOR PROGRAM

During the week before Thanksgiving Vacation the IFC Academic Council put into operation its Tutor-Study Program. Juniors and seniors from the ten fraternities were present in classrooms of the Lovejoy Building to offer assistance in their major fields to any who desired it. This service was offered on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from six to nine pm.

Twelve posters had been placed in various parts of the campus dining halls, library, and classrooms buildings. As a result of this limited advertizing, only a few students were able to take advantage of the free tutoring and general study facilities offered by the Academic Council.

Fraternity men majoring in Biology, English, French, Geology, Math, Philosophy, Psychology, Social Sciences, Spanish, History, Chemistry, and other areas will be in classrooms on the second floor of the Lovejoy Building to offer the best help they can. Open rooms for general study will be available.

Those interested in tutoring either now or during the second semester are encouraged to contact Mark Zaccaria. Tel. 538.

Four Cases

Judicial Board Actions

On Wednesday, November 20, the Student Judicial Board reviewed four cases. The first of these dealt with three boys who were appealing the decision made by Dean Rosenthal to fine each of five boys involved in the destruction of two tables in the Woodman Lounge last spring. At that time the Board did not feel there was sufficient evidence to convict any one of the five boys for breaking the tables. However, the Dean felt that the money must be collected, so he decided to fine each of the boys \$20, subsequently excluding one of them, due to the embarrassing social situation into which he had been forced.

The Board's recommendation was to uphold the \$20 fine on each of the boys, including the one who had previously been excluded. The Board feels that this fine is justifiable not on the basis of direct guilt of damage to the tables, but rather on the basis of withholding evidence.

The second case involved a student charged with numerous traffic violations, incurred by the defendant, his wife, and their babysitter, for illegally parking in several loca-

tions on campus. Since these fines multiply geometrically, the total now is about \$1300.

The Board understands how vital the car in question is to the needs of this particular student and his family, so that it recommends that the car should be re-registered in the defendant's wife's name. She will be free to drive the car on campus and will be given a "clean slate" as to traffic violations. The Board also recommends a \$25 fine for the defendant and prohibiting him from driving his car on campus until the beginning of second semester.

The third case was appealed from the decision reached by a dorm council involving violations of visiting hours' privileges. On the night of November 12 this particular girl wanted to have men in her room after the end of visiting hours, so she called Dean Rosenthal to ask his permission. He replied that he would allow this, as long as the head resident in this dorm agreed. The head resident subsequently denied this special permission, but the girl's visitors decided to stay anyway. The dorm council found the girl guilty of having boys in her room after visiting hours had ended and violating the sign-in procedure. The council decided to revoke her visiting privileges through December 10.

The Student Judicial Board feels

that this decision and punishment should be upheld. The decision of the head resident must be final in all such instances, and this decision was ignored. However, the Board does recommend that the residents of this dorm, or any dorm for that matter, hold a meeting so that difficulties or misunderstandings on various issues may be worked out, and existing rules perhaps be changed.

The last case considered was by far the most serious in the Board's estimation. This involved a girl who had voluntarily reported to Dean Rosenthal that she had spent at least five nights in the apartment of a special student at Colby. She had thereby violated three college rules: that requiring sign-out for overnight absences (Handbook, p. 59); the prohibition of unaccompanied women visiting men's apartments (Handbook, p. 36); and the prohibition of residing off-campus locally overnight (Handbook, p. 37).

The Board feels that this girl is guilty of these three transgressions, but recommends that no punishment be given. In reaching this decision the Board relied on subjective or tonal, as well as objective evidence. It must be understood that this decision for no punishment does not mean that the Judicial Board considers the rules broken to be irrelevant. Neither does this mean that this girl herself is hereafter exempt from all rules of this institution. What it does mean is that the Student Judicial Board treats each case, each student, and the situation surrounding each case, as independent entities, not dependent on precedents or establishing precedents for the future. In-

MULLIGAN STEW

(Continued from page six)

Your attention is called to catalog statements regarding Registration and Election of courses, in particular: "... credit will be suspended for work in a course for which a student is not correctly registered."

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY — The Thayer Hospital has requested our cooperation in replacing 18 pints of blood used in the recent past by Colby students. There is no necessity of any particular blood type.

STUDENT ARTS FESTIVAL — is slated for February 14 to run through March 3 and is being organized now! We are looking for contributions from all areas of the performing and visual arts. Entries for display will be accepted between January 20th and February 10th in room 109 of the Bixler Center. Performances should be arranged during the month of January under the advisorship of one of the committee members listed below. If you are interested in working for the Festival Committee, or in submitting original works of art, and would like more information please contact one of the Festival chairmen:

- Prof. Carpenter Art Dept.
- Betty Hight 3-3001

or

Denny Wilson Ext. 550
or, to answer specific questions on submitting display entries

- Beth Pond 3-3001
(drawing, painting, sculpture, handcrafts)

- Bill Stevenson 564
performances in modern dance

- Kris Kreamer 3-3001
performances in music

- Paul Oste 3-0496
poetry and drama

- Jean Melusky 541
- Debby Rose 3-3001

film

- Duncan Hewitt 521
publicity

- Peter Pennypacker 565

deed, the most enlivening quality of the present Board is its ability to act freshly on a given situation. This decision of the Board could only, by gross distortion, become a mandate for flagrant violation of the rules in point—violations that would, of course, be punishable.

Submitted by Martha Belder, Sec., Student Judicial Board

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House Mothers?

Dickenson Has An Alternative

A Dickinson College "faculty presence" program, an experimental faculty-residence plan undertaken by the college in cooperation with a campus fraternity to test the plan's effectiveness against the usual house-mother residence system, has been more successful than was expected.

Implementing the plan three years ago in the Omicron chapter of Sigma Chi, college officials hoped it would create "greater communication between students and faculty." It did. Members of Sigma Chi liked the idea so much that, at a special ceremony recently, they pledged the faculty member chosen to live among them, political scientist Larry J. Warner.

A graduate of Whittier College, California, where he served as class president during both his junior and senior years, Warner had never joined a fraternity. He said that Whittier had a system of "social societies" and that fraternities were not allowed.

Warner said that Ronald Pease, then dean of men here, asked him to attempt the experiment three years ago. He chose Warner because of his success in working with freshman students as faculty resident at Dickinson's East College dormitory.

Allowed a choice of several fra-

ternities, Warner went to live at Sigma Chi because he felt it "had a good sense of identity."

"I wasn't sent there as a supervisor or formal adviser," Warner noted, "but simply as what educationists like to call a 'faculty presence.'"

"The idea was to have a faculty member permanently on hand who was willing to associate with students."

"The thing worked out well, I think, chiefly because the Sigma Chi's saw that the college was interested in them as people, not just as students."

Jeffrey Manning, president, said that Sigma Chi's action in making Warner a member of the national organization is almost unprecedented at Dickinson. "We've only taken in men on this basis twice before."

In accepting Warner, Manning noted that the fraternity's action was taken unanimously "out of our deep admiration and respect for Professor Warner as a person. It's the highest honor we could bestow."

Pin On A Button

This article was taken from **THE PROSPECTOR**, a student publication of the University of Texas at El Paso, the week of Nov. 22, 1968.

No longer is standing on a soap box the easiest way to communicate opinions. Why holler for attention? Now there's an easier way; pin on a button!

The popularity of buttons has been on the advance for several months now, and if the mania continues, certain speed reading courses can plan on much larger enrollments.

Of course any election year will contribute its mass of metal to the public, and the commercial concerns proliferate any fad, yet the pure popularity of pin-ons is no put-on. The campus has not escaped the effects of the craze. Buttons seen frequently on campus include the usual party pieces, a triumph pin (as in motor cars), and the more popular Up With People and U.T. El Paso Homecoming buttons.

One of the most controversial buttons on campus has been the black button. Since no one seems to be really sure what it stands for the

VIETNAM

(Continued from page three)

we to deal directly with the NLF, something viable in terms of a coalition might materialize within the next year. Unless we are willing to face the consequences of that sort of concession, prospects for more casualties and more civilian bitterness and disaffection appear good.

While State seems as intractable as ever, the tolerance of more and more families with sons awaiting the draft or Valhalla dwindles. America becomes a nation in mourning. Mourning brings to the soul a languishing resignation which is ultimately moribund. Will America die? Apathy and resignation in a country already faced with the sadly hackneyed problems of urban blight;

wearer is deluged with questions as to its meaning or else is told what it means by people who really have not the slightest idea. Among the opinions advanced were Black Power, Black Is Beautiful, and a protest to the war in Vietnam. One person referred to his as an "unbutton." The true meaning lies in the mind of the wearer.

A button of particular interest to males has been seen at frequent intervals. It states simply, "Ban the Bra."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page two)

lem is that after three more years in the mold I'm afraid that I will be happy with my \$25,000 suburban home, my 9-5 husband and my four happy children, two boys and two girls. Won't we all be happy! We'll never have to think about the little black kid in the ghetto, the starving kids in Biafra or the ones being killed in Vietnam. Colby will have trained us very well.

A "whacked-out" Freshman

inflation, policemen and inept leadership might someday force us to ask the question, "Is America dead?" This country must not be made impotent to deal with its massive diseases. The war unfortunately continues to drain just that power needed to complete the second reconstruction in 100 years.

It is now that as the United States government contributes to the swell of the blood-dimmed tide-drowning in its own crimson flood, that it must in the desperate third surfacing become imbued with a sense of the utter immorality of this war in every respect and to recover its health and sanity permitting as Yeats would have it, the worst to mitigate their passionate intensity and the best to regain their conviction.

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sufficiently advanced to satisfy NSA requirements.

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will follow systematically as you assume additional responsibility. Further, you will enjoy the varied career benefits and other advantages of Federal employment without the necessity of Civil Service certification.

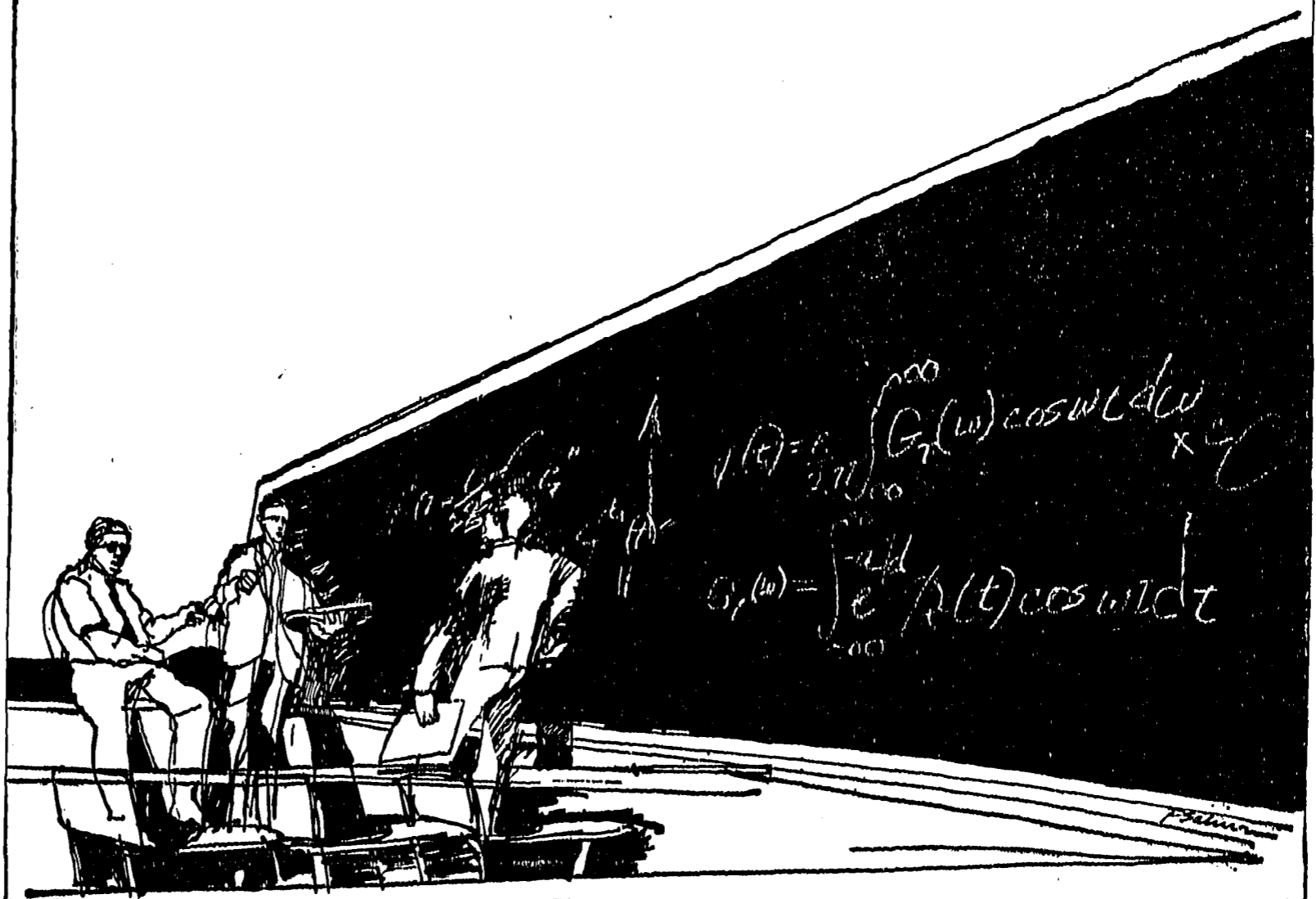
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THE BLACK REVOLUTION (Continued from page one)

James Farmer is currently Professor of Social Welfare at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and Adjunct Professor at New York University where he teaches courses in the Civil Rights Revolution and the New Left in relation to the Black Revolution. In these capacities, and with a strong interest in other levels of education too, Farmer is often consulted in the area of community

STU-G NOTES (Continued from page one)

better facilities for the Spa, Bookstore, Post Office and dining rooms will be provided. There is also a possibility of a new infirmary.

The last goal is to increase the endowment by approximately \$2,000,000. One million of this will be slated for faculty salaries; the second million will be earmarked for scholarships.

RELS finished his remarks stating that he always enjoys speaking to students and tries to make as much time as possible available for this purpose. Although he has a busy schedule he said that whenever anybody wanted to talk to him he was eventually available.

involvement in the operation of ghetto schools. He also frequently participates in national conferences, often meeting with school officials in various areas of the country.

Farmer's book—Freedom—When?

—was published by Random House in 1966. He is currently writing his autobiography.

Stirring audiences wherever he speaks, Farmer has an ability to get to the truth and to explore all facets of the civil rights revolution.

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