

Prayer is
The World in Time,
A spirit-voice,
And vocal joys,
Whose ECHO is heaven bliss.

The Colby Echo

"Don't ever dare to take your college as a matter of course —because, like democracy and freedom, many people you'll never know anything about have broken their hearts to get it for you."

Alice Duer Miller

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Waterville, Maine, Friday, January 19, 1962

Rates \$3.50 Year

LCA National Changes Policy Toward Negroes

BY DICK PIOUS

The Alpha Rho Zeta (Colby) chapter of Lambda Chi Alpha has been given permission to pledge a Negro, according to Bob Glennon, president of the house. Glennon said that the procedure that would be followed would be to pledge the Negro. Then the national would be notified and, subject to the approval of other chapters, the pledge could be initiated into the house as a brother. In former years, the house has accepted members with social privileges who were not eligible to be initiated. Glennon noted that the fraternity was still "Christian", but stated that "progress has been achieved". In the past Catholics were not admitted as brothers, and eventually this policy was changed. At present, a considerable number of brothers and pledges in the house are Catholics.

Although the pressure which led to the permission by the national was not due to the efforts of the local Colby chapter, the sentiment of the house, according to Glennon, is favorable to the new policy. Although the house does not have strong ties with the national organization, and in fact has not attended several of the recent fraternity conventions, Glennon said that if the Colby chapter had been represented at the last meeting, a general change in discriminatory clause rulings could have been effected. Glennon hopes that the ties between the local chapter and the national organization will be strengthened this year, and stated that they were already growing stronger.

Full House Greet Reginald Hachey; Crowd Enchanted

Reginald Hachey is a sensitive and articulate pianist. His program was enthusiastically received by a capacity audience at the Given Auditorium, Colby College, Sunday evening.

Particularly outstanding was Mr. Hachey's interpretation of the six Roumanian Folk Dances and Allegro Barbaro of Bela Bartok and four selections from the Preludes Bk. I of Debussy. The Bartok was injected with an exhilarating energy, but played sensitively so as to allow the Slavic melodies to sing out as they should. Mr. Hachey's subtle use of the pedal and his fine touch were constructively employed in the Debussy.

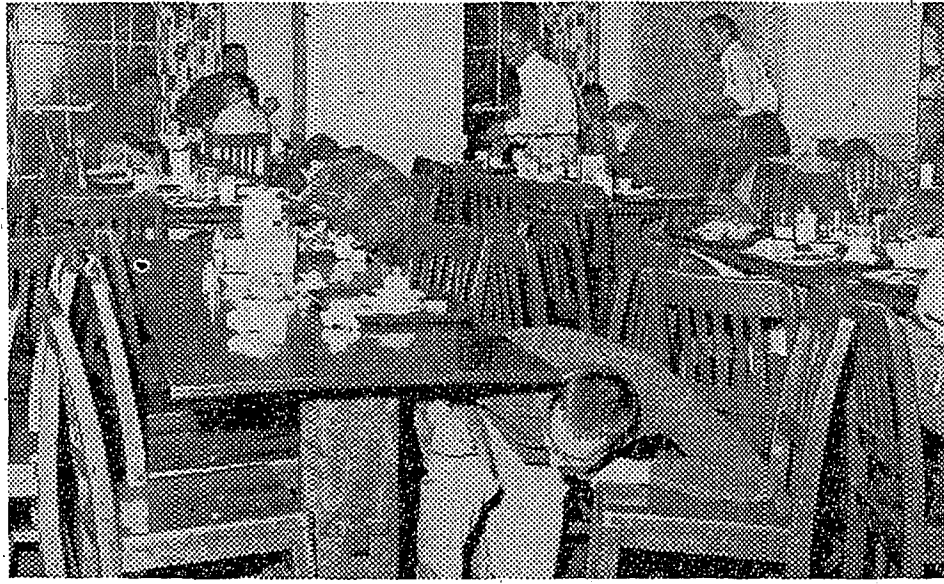
In the "Moonlight" Sonata, Mr. Hachey chose sane, relaxed tempos. It was a joy to hear the "Moonlight" taken at a comfortable speed, one at which the phrasing and balance could be appreciated.

All too often, performances of the "Moonlight" are characterized by speed and heroics that obscure the profundity and generally cheapen the effect.

Any technical problems Mr. Hachey may have encountered in the 3rd movement may be attributed to the poor instrument that he was obliged to perform on.

The Waltz in F minor, op. 64, Berceuse in D major, op. 57, Mazurka in B minor, op. 33, no. 4, were all performed with great delicacy and taste. Again in the E major Etude and in the A major

Continued on Page Five



"Arise, arise from death you numberless infinites of souls."

Discrimination Blasted At Bowdoin-ATO Local

Francis S. Mancini '62 delivered a speech denouncing discrimination in fraternities, and demanded that something be done about it immediately.

At the Student Council meeting following the above-mentioned talk, Mancini proposed that the Council pass a motion to give discriminating fraternities an ultimatum — either drop the color clause or be dropped from Bowdoin College. After a considerable amount of discussion, the bill was overwhelmingly defeated.

But the ball had started to roll. The Bowdoin chapter of Alpha Tau Omega suddenly dropped out of the national fraternity and became the campus' third local house. Their reason for doing so? A.T.O. rules say that only white Christians may be given bids to join.

A month after the Student Council first considered the proposal, and while certain members of the Faculty were castigating fraternity orientation and initiation practices, the Faculty Sub-Committee of the Student Life Committee passed a resolution giving an ultimatum to those fraternities with discrimination clauses, written or unwritten, of any nature whatsoever. Following is the entire report of the Sub-Committee.

"The Sub-Committee of the Student Life Committee appointed to deal with the matter of freedom of choice of members by Bowdoin fraternity chapters submits the following report:

"The Report of the Self Study Committee in 1956, which was endorsed by the Faculty and the Governing Boards, points out that the inherent selectivity exercised by a fraternity in choosing its members becomes vicious! . . . when there is an a priori barrier based upon race or creed. Such a barrier is contrary to the whole purpose of a college of liberal arts; it contradicts the premises upon which our way of life is founded. It is a denial by individuals in their dealings with each other of that equal protection which our constitution requires of the government in its dealings with all persons whomsoever. The College is unequivocal in its condemnation of such barriers. Anyone accepted for admission to the college should be eligible for selection as a member of any group within the college.

Animated by these convictions, the College declares that the local undergraduate chapters of national fraternities must be free of any restrictions whatsoever, based upon race, color, or creed, implicit or explicit, exercised by the national organization upon the free choice by the local chapter of its members. These conditions must prevail by the end of the academic year following the next regular meeting of each national fraternity the College will withdraw its privilege of maintain-

After the Sub-Committee voted in favor of the motion, both the Student Council and the Alumni Council issued statements to the effect that they felt the fraternities should be given the privilege of working the discrimination problem out for themselves, without faculty intervention. This position had previously been defended by the Orient. But at its meeting of November 29, 1961, the Student Life Committee voted to approve the Sub-Committee's report; the resolution was in turn submitted to the faculty, with the recommendation that it be passed by both the Faculty and the Governing Boards. And now the Faculty has endorsed the statement endorsed above.

PEACE CORPS TESTS

The next round of Peace Corps placement tests will be administered on Saturday, February 17, at the Waterville Post Office. Application forms for those interested in taking the test are available in the office of the Placement Director, Mr. Earle McKeen.

Robert F. Barlow,
Assistant to the President

Sunday Night Open House At The President's

Sunday, January 21, 1962,
at 8 p.m.

Mrs. Alice Comparatti will discuss and comment on Robert Browning's poem, A TOCCATA OF GALUPPI, with particular reference to eighteenth century Venetian, while Mr. Ermanno Comparatti will give illustrations from the music of Baldassare Galuppi, the Venetian Chorusmaster of St. Marks, who was among the most famous composers of his time.

EVERYONE WELCOME

Ball Explores North Atlantic Community

BY LORA KREEGER

The first of the Gabrielson Lectures was presented on Tuesday, January 12, by Miss Margaret Ball, a distinguished professor of political science at Wellesley College. The series of Gabrielson Lectures to continue throughout the semester will revolve around the theme, "The North Atlantic Community". Miss Ball covered 3 areas within the topic: first, defining the term "North Atlantic Community"; second, tracing the evolution of the community to date and its present "institutional manifestations"; and third, suggesting some conditions for the future development of the Community.

Although the North Atlantic Community is often considered synonymous with NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), this is a narrow and oversimplified definition, according to Miss Ball, because it obscures certain facts. There are non-NATO "Atlantic" European powers which share a "Community of culture, interests, and purpose" with the fifteen NATO members, and, in addition, certain NATO goals are sought through non-NATO organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Furthermore, there is some question as to whether sufficient unity of purpose binds the NATO members to warrant the title of "community". Miss Ball attributes a more complex, if somewhat less precise, definition to the term "North Atlantic Community". She refers to it as "a group of non-communist nations of Western Europe, Greece and Turkey, the United States and Canada, whose members share an interest in preventing the further expansion of Communism and a determination to strengthen their respective economies and improve their living standards". The majority further share a desire to preserve democratic principles.

According to Miss Ball, the Atlantic Community is still in an early stage of development and does not as yet have institutions permitting it to function as an entity apart from the politics and economic interests of its members. The development of the Community can be traced from the period following World War II during which the weak and exhausted European nations were especially susceptible to the idea of "some sort of European Union", and relations between Communist and non-Communist states were deteriorating. As a result numerous international organizations, the first of which was the Brussels Treaty Organization, were established. At present, the organizations operating within the area covered by the Atlantic Community include NATO, the OECD, the Council of Europe, which attempts to coordinate activities which are European in scope, the European Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom, European Economic Community, the Western European Union, and the European Free Trade Area.

None of the organizations, according to Miss Ball, have yet reached a position where international organs can impose binding decisions on members who oppose them. Miss Ball concluded with suggestions about the conditions which will affect the further development of the Atlantic Community. Future developments will depend on "the world situation", the emergence of a firmer agreement by NATO members on a common defense policy, and "the development of a great

sense of identity of interest among the communities' potential members than has existed". She suggested that "changes in the NATO organization" might solve the problem of fifteen nation agreement on problems recognized as of common initial interest, but that liquidation of colonialism and settlement of the Algerian problem will remove elements of divergence, thereby reducing the stresses under which NATO now operates.

COMMENT

The structure of Miss Ball's lecture seems adequate enough when analyzed. However, the speech was obscured by an unnecessarily tedious series of dates and details, and the lecture assumed a meandering quality which made it both difficult and dull for some of the audience. Part of the trouble stems from the nature of the subject itself. One can perhaps realize that in one sense the long "history" which Miss Ball presented to the audience was necessary to clarify her concept of what the North Atlantic Community was. However, her definition is complex and unprecise, and cannot be adequately defined culturally, economically, geographically, militarily, or politically. It remains at best a forced and artificial definition, and causes the body of the lecture to be artificial and imprecise. For example, the importance of "joint" action rather than action by individual states becomes somewhat inane because one really does not know, under the circumstances, what "joint" action in any situation is. Another lack in the speech was the failure to relate sufficiently the relationships between economic, military, and political systems in Europe.

Miss Ball emphasized the fact that an underlying reason for the growth of international organizations following W. W. II was the desire to provide a "third major center of power capable of balancing the polarized power of Russia and the U.S." She showed that the "balance of power" theory was unrealistic in that the policies of the European Atlantic Nations are related to those of the United States. She did not, however, treat the French situation, nor did she examine the question of whether institutions such as NATO might conceivably become all-European in character.

Miss Ball neglected almost entirely the problems relating to the admission of certain nations to European Unions; nations such as Spain or Switzerland, which for political reasons are not included in many organizations.

Of course we did not expect Miss Ball to solve all the world's problems in one hour, but we did hope that her analysis of the North Atlantic Community would deal less with the technical and more with the policy aspects. As an introduction to the North Atlantic Community, the speech served its purpose. Unfortunately, we did not ask for nor expect this kind of dry and technical narrative of the history of the North Atlantic Community.

Editorial: Free Speech

In these past two issues of the Echo there have been reprinted two articles concerning freedom of speech on college campuses in distant parts of the country. At the University of California, President Clark Kerr has taken a stand for permitting leftists the use of the University's halls for speeches, and held his position despite vigorous and powerful opposition. On the other hand, at the City University of New York, Acting President Benjamin Rivlin only in the last days of the December just passed, found it possible to allow Communists the lecture stands; it is still not certain whether our equally rabid friends on the right will obtain the same privileges, and the issue also remains in doubt for the Negro extremist group known as the Balck Muslims.

At Colby, however, the issue is not in doubt: indeed, within recent memory, it has not been tested. The last time Colby had a good Communist or Fascist speaker was — when? Come to think of it, when was the last time we had a good Republican or Democrat, involved in and well acquainted with the machinery of government, speaking before the student body on a question of national controversy?

Political debate at Colby has been by and large confined to amateurs. Some time ago we praised the Young Conservatives for their efforts to encourage political activity and thought. But the efforts of amateurs, no matter how well-intentioned or even how well-informed, cannot replace the hearing of ideas — even such thoroughly repulsive ideas as National Socialism or farm collectivization — from the professionals trying to make reality of those ideas.

It ought to be stated that freedom of speech really is not the issue with which we are here concerned. All those who attended the English Department-sponsored poetry readings by Phillip Whalen and Joel Oppenheimer last year and by Michael McClure this year are well aware that no one flinched at the four-letter words nor the way in which they were put together; this situation is totally admirable. What is at stake, however, is the student body's awareness of some of the ideas shaping the course of current events: while it may be true that a Communist could not buy an election from Abe Lincoln in the very Cradle of the Confederacy, there are parts of the world — and not necessarily behind the Iron Curtain — where Communism seems to present a very real answer to certain human problems; not to mention the fact that some of us may one day find ourselves very suddenly dead because of this ideology, just as a previous student generation who, when in college, laughed at both our and the German's Charlie Chaplin.

It is, according to the New York Times, UCal President Kerr's contention that a school is "designed not to make ideas safe for students but students safe for ideas." By encouraging controversial, and even "dangerous," speakers to preach at Colby, the College could do much to further this end.

To the Editor:

I do not write this letter as a personal attack, nor do I write it in a fleeting moment of anger. As a member of the "male side of campus" I am sure that I am among the majority of those who have always read the sport pages of the Echo before delving into the regular campus news. I am also fairly certain that I am among the many students (and I purposely omitted the word "majority" in this case) who have, in the recent past, been disappointed — to say the least — in the renderings of the Echo Sports Department. The Mule Kicks column of January 12, 1962, deserves special attention.

I do not intend to degrade Mr. Hallett's choice of subject matter

because, as has been said so many times in the past, a newspaper may choose to print that which it sees fit to print. (I might add that I wouldn't have printed such trash, but each to his own.) It might have been a boon if Mr. Hallett had consulted a professional referee before stating his own views as an amateur. Over the Christmas holidays, I discussed this topic with the father of one of my close friends. This gentleman is a professional referee for some of Colby's games. He assured me that a good referee does not hear any of the comments made to him, and in the very few instances in which he does, they pass in one ear and out of the other. A good referee has the self-confidence required to make a call in a tight

Continued on Page Five

The Colby Echo

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Letters To Editor

To the Editor:

Having just finished reading *Conscience of a Conservative*, by Barry Goldwater, I must say that I found your article, "Goldwater Condemned As Sloppy Thinker" (Jan. 12, 1962), rather biased and in general a misrepresentation of fact. I immediately took offense to your statement, "It is written for the masses." I agree, but so what? After all, are not the masses the individuals whom Goldwater is trying to protect, and are not the masses in the end the ones who really determine our destiny? Or has this country already become so despotic that the liberal intellectuals feel that they are so superior that all philosophy must be directed toward them so that they may first evaluate it and then dictate their decision to the masses? This is in part to what Goldwater is so violently opposed.

You are correct when you say that Goldwater is against the scope of the government's activities, especially when it interferes with our individual right. However, nowhere did he state that he is against the government, as your article so skillfully implies. Furthermore, I can find no place where he refers to the present government as "masters with virtually unlimited power," but he does say that, if the present trend of socialistic bureaucratic government continues, all individuals will be faced with loss of their inherent rights guaranteed by the Constitution. It is indeed frightening when one realizes that the government is the "biggest land owner, property manager, renter, mover, and hauler, medical clinician, lender, insurer, mortgage broker, employer, debtor, taxpayer and spender in all history." In your article, you suggest that Goldwater does not explain his statements fully enough. May I suggest that even the common person should see the clear implication, from the above quote, that the government is moving toward socialism and does compete with the individual. What chance has an individual competing against such a gigantic monopoly, which is supposed to protect him and his rights — one of which is, of course, the right to property.

Because I am limited in space, it would be impossible for me to defend all of Goldwater's views against the attacks you have made on his philosophy; but I might further add that you in no way substantiated your attack. For example, you said, "He is for states' rights and against federal insistence on school integration," but you made no attempt to analyze his quite logical argument on this point. By misrepresenting the facts, you made it sound as though Goldwater were against integration, which he quite clearly says he is not. He is merely against an unlimited federal government which tries to dictate morals where it has not constituted power to do so; and it is obvious that the Constitution does not give power to deal with education to the federal government but to the states.

In short, I feel that you have twisted many of Goldwater's ideas to fit your own purposes. I would suggest that those who are interested read this very short but interesting book with an open mind. I cannot help feeling that some college student will join in this new conservative movement.

Robert J. Hodge, '65
January 12, 1962

To the Editor:

The recent distribution to each student of the complete schedule of the Gabrielson Lecture Series for this year, and the schedule of other lectures, concerts and exhibitions up to Spring Vacation, has undoubtedly done much to increase the interest of the student body in and make each of us take note of some of the opportunities afforded us here at

Doctor Kerr Attacked For Political Views

(The New York Times - San Francisco, Jan. 1) — The year 1961 was a year of attack on policies pursued by the University of California in handling the issue of freedom of speech.

President Clark Kerr was assailed by right-wingers as opening the door to pro-Communist speakers. Leftists accused him of depriving them of liberties

Dr. Kerr, after his elevation to the presidency in 1958, adopted what he called the "open market place" idea for political speakers. This was in line with his contention that a university was designed not to make ideas safe for students but students safe for ideas. This policy is still in effect.

A sharp offensive was mounted last March, when Dr. Kerr, although under heavy pressure, refused to cancel a campus speech by Frank Wilkinson, accused by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of being a pro-Communist agitator. Mr. Wilkinson has been sentenced to a year in prison for refusing to answer questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In a charter day address at the time, Dr. Kerr declared that "those of little faith are disposed to see in one episode, or in one speech, the end of all they hold dear."

"But America is stronger than that," he said.

Three months later the State Senate's Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities charged that Dr. Kerr had opened the campus gates to "Communists, faculty members, students, and anyone else who cares to utilize the university property as a brawling ground for political controversy."

The university's head expressed pleasure "to note that after two years of investigation" the subcommittee had found "no specific evidence of successful infiltration by subversive groups of our representative student organizations." . . .

When Dr. Kerr's liberalization of policy on campus speeches was complained of last fall in some quarters, he asked if California students wanted to return to the old regulations (university policy since 1951 had, in effect, barred as speakers "admitted or proven members of the Communist Party of the United States").

"The Executive Committee of the Associated Students," said a Berkeley spokesman, "voted down the proposal to go back to the old policy."

Colby:

I was very pleased to see the Administration take such action. I earnestly hope it will continue the distribution of these schedules in future years.

Bill Hallett, '64
January 15, 1962

To the Editor:

The overriding and most pressing problem our country faces today, and has faced for years, is that of communism. It is for this reason that the work of the Committee on Un-American Activities is so vital to all of us and to our Nation.

Each year we spend billions for defense against communism. Certainly, all these expenditures contribute to our security, to impeding the spread of communism both at home and abroad, and to slowing up its plans for conquest of the United States. Basically, however, it is the American people themselves who, in the final analysis, will defeat — or succumb to — communism. And all this country's laws, its expenditures, its policies, both foreign and domestic, ultimately derive from the American people, whose will they express and who elect the men who make them.

And what agency is it that has done more than any other to give the American people the knowledge of communism they must have to formulate sound policies and laws to protect themselves against the most deadly enemy they have ever faced? Overall, it is the Committee on Un-American Activities.

In a free, representative government such as ours, the first essential for meeting any problem is an informed citizenry. To the extent that the American people are informed about communism, our country is indebted in very large part to the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Members of the Congress who have served on it through the years.

We have a government of laws, not of men. Here, in this country, an informed citizenry develops laws — which are tested for conformity to the Constitution — to solve their

problems, promote the general welfare, and generally bring about the accomplishment of their desires. During the past 20 years, a considerable body of law has been enacted by the American people, through their elected representatives, to meet the problem of Communist subversion. And again in this field, there is no other agency that has contributed as much as has the Committee on Un-American Activities. Thirty-five of the existing laws of this land which deal with the problem of communism are based on the Committee's recommendations.

If it is clear now and a matter of judicial decision — as it certainly is — that the Communist Party, U.S.A., is controlled lock, stock and barrel by Moscow — then credit for this fact goes largely to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

This, then, is part, at least, of the legislative record of the Committee. But despite the facts I have just cited, many enemies of the Committee claim that it has done little or nothing to fulfill its primary function, which is that of recommending legislation to cope with Communist subversion.

Obviously, the Communist Party itself would not complain about this alleged failure of the Committee. This lie about the Committee has been, and is still being, spread chiefly by allegedly respectable non-Communist sources which, by their falsehoods, are aiding and abetting the Kremlin itself. And inasmuch as I have mentioned this seat of Communist power, I should also bring out the fact that it, too, frequently attacks the Committee in broadcasts emanating from Moscow and other Communist capitals.

The Committee still has plenty of work out for it. J. Edgar Hoover testified recently that the FBI now has approximately 200 suspected Communist fronts and Communist-infiltrated organizations under investigation. The Committee knows from its own investigation and research that in the last year or so the Communist Party has greatly stepped up its activities in

Continued on Page Five

Nuclear Testing "Hot" Issue At Cornell

NUCLEAR TESTING "HOT" ISSUE AT CORNELL

(The National Guardian — December 18, 1961) — Leaders of student political parties and protest groups perennially complain about the inactivity and lack of social commitment of professors. Faculty and administration, they charge, either ignore political questions or stifle students who give voice to convictions. But a resolution passed by the faculty of Cornell University . . . is a deviation from this rule.

On November 10, the faculty declared:

"Whereas the threat of global warfare, the state of tension existing throughout the world, and the problems of peace are matters of deep concern to the academic community of Cornell University; and

"Whereas the faculty of Cornell recognizes its obligation to itself, to the university, the nation, and the world to stimulate and encourage rational discourse on these problems and issues: Therefore be it

"Resolved: That the faculty authorize the organization . . . of campus-wide discussion and serious study of the implications of the development of nuclear weapons and of global warfare and that a committee of the faculty be appointed by the president to organize and administer events and observations."

On Nov. 3, 65 Cornell professors announced their intention to devote class time on Nov. 17 to discussions of the war threat and the effects of nuclear testing. The announcement added: "We believe that it is appropriate for the academic community to express its anxiety. Civilization is in danger . . . Our conscience dictates that . . . we raise these issues as forcefully as we can."

" . . . We are sending this letter to all our friends in the profession, and we are asking them, in turn, to make copies for their friends. We

hope that every college and university will participate."

On the morning of Nov. 17, the Cornell Conservative Club (Editor's note: The Cornell chapters of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Delta Phi Fraternities accompanied the Cornell Conservative Club) sponsored a full-page in the Cornell Daily Sun headed "Nuclear Dangers: A Rational Approach." Apparently recognizing that they could not head off the discussions, the conservatives asked some leading questions. Samples: "After World War II, the U.S. was the only world power. What happened?" "Doesn't the freedom of individuals depend upon the power of the U.S., both political and military?"

The discussions themselves took several forms. Some professors gave lectures relating their academic specialties to the problem . . . Some professors led informal talks with the students . . .

Cornell President Deane W. Malott appointed Professor Stuart M. Brown Jr., chairman of the philosophy department, to head the faculty committee organizing the discussion. On Dec. 11, Brown announced that two weeks in January would be set aside for symposia, discussions and lectures on campus.

Kilgore Urges Washington Stay Away From Press

"The argument that freedom of the press protects a licensed medium from the authority of the government that issues the license is doubletalk. If we try to argue that freedom of the press can somehow exist in a medium licensed by the government we have no argument against a licensed press. That would put us back to the very beginning of the fight for freedom of the press." Tremendous controversy throughout the nation has been stirred up by these statements in the address given by Bernard Kilgore at the 1961 Lovejoy Convocation given at Colby College.

The stir was caused by Mr. Kilgore's argument that if the radio and TV industries have freedom of the press, then this leads the way to argument for a licensed press. Kilgore did not say that there was presently no freedom in the radio and TV industry but inferred the possibility of infringing upon this right as long as radio and TV are licensed media.

The New York Times, in an article called "Kilgore Discusses Freedom As Applied to Broadcasting and the Press," said that Mr. Kilgore had, "struck at the broadcasting industry's cherished illusion that even though it operates under a government license it is entitled to the same protection as the unlicensed print media." The "Times" called to attention a specific illustration of Mr. Kilgore's case which would come up in the near future. This is the appearance of the networks in January before the F.C.C. "to discuss every phase of their programming operation."

The "Times" felt that the ambivalent position of the broadcasting industry was due to "its contention that it is entitled to the best of two contradictory worlds. The industry gladly accepts what amounts to a whopping annual Federal handout-free use of a channel that magically eliminates the cost of distributing its wares to 47,000,000 homes every day. It champions the idea that a scarce channel other qualified persons may covet should be preserved as a handsome monopoly in perpetuity. Yet when it comes to the issue of discharging the responsibilities inherent in the enjoyment of such an extraordinary privilege, the industry wishes Washington would stay on the sidelines."

News, a publication of the National Association of Broadcasters, carried the opinion of their president, LeRoy Collings, that Kilgore's Lovejoy message was "preposterous". Quill Magazine carried the message almost in its entirety under the title, "Press Freedom of a Sort

Continued on Page Five

Griswold Of Yale Scorns Universities

The Center For the Study of Democratic Institutions recently published an interview with A. Whitney Griswold, President of Yale University. Entitled "The University," it expresses President Griswold's views on the role of the university in American society.

According to Griswold, the United States has seen the sense of purpose which led it to establish state universities eclipsed by the extremely rapid physical growth of the country, its population expansion, and the importation of cultural values from all over the world. The awareness that there is an indispensable relationship between education and the political needs of a self governing democracy has been dulled. Coupled with this process has been a loss of conviction in the importance of learning for its own sake. The "service station" concept of a university, which leads many schools to offer purely industrial training courses for local industries, has been the result of pressures exerted upon the universities by their financial contributors. Thus, according to Griswold, "The universities which have been freest to determine their own policies in the face of these pressures from society are those private institutions which, in addition to being private, preserve and believe in the original purpose we have been talking about." Griswold also stressed that "Education has never paid for itself anywhere in the world. In addition to its responsibility for educating its students in the formal content of its curriculum, each institution — whether public or private — has a corresponding responsibility, and a very heavy one, to educate its patrons in the purposes of the institution."

Griswold insisted that universities are not "Ivory towers." They are part of American culture, yet they have clear and uniquely set of objectives. It is up to each university to communicate its particular objectives. As to the question of who will criticize these objectives, Griswold believes that the most valid criticism usually come from the ranks of scholars, the professionals in the field.

Griswold suggested several solutions for the acute shortage of college teachers. He urged a larger allocation of national wealth to education, training programs for high school teachers who wish to teach in colleges, the recruiting of women on part and full time bases, and an increase in the compensations, both monetary and intellectual, in college-level teaching.

Robert Hutchins, former President of the University of Chicago, and now President of the Fund For the Republic — which sponsors the series of pamphlets containing the Griswold interview — summed up his feelings about the abilities of

university presidents in dealing with the problems of universities: "It will be an accident if a president is chosen who can discharge this responsibility; for neither the lay nor the professional groups involved in the selection of a president are likely to care much about finding a man who will do so. The University presidents who in the last thirty years have had the inclination, capacity, and time to take any influential part in the national discussion of the purpose of the university can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The kind of man who will be sought is the go-getting corporate type, preferably one who is accomplished in public relations. It will be an accident if such a man has any capacity to think about purpose."

Student Tours Of Europe Available To Colby Family

The United States National Student Association, a confederation of student bodies consisting of 400 colleges and universities with a total membership of over 1,000,000 students, is the largest non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-profit, student-operated organization in the world. The association, in cooperation with Colby College, has organized a politics and economics tour for the study of the current movement toward regional integration in Europe, costing the student \$1000. The program will offer the student a close look at the institutions established to further economic and political unity between the several nations of Europe. As now planned, the itinerary includes visits to London, Brussels, Luxembourg, Strasbourg, Paris, Geneva, Rome, Florence, Venice, Dubrovnik, and Vienna, the highlight being a five-day seminar in an international student camp in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. Further highlights of the tour include visits to the headquarters of each organization studied, where interviews will be arranged with leading officials, and discussions and films will supplement the orientation. A qualified faculty member will lead the tour and continuing lectures and discussions will be held in relation to the subject matter. Colby Col-

Continued on Page Six

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

In view of the fact that this is the "Flu" season, the Health Department feels that it should again make available a "Flu Clinic" for anyone not yet immunized.

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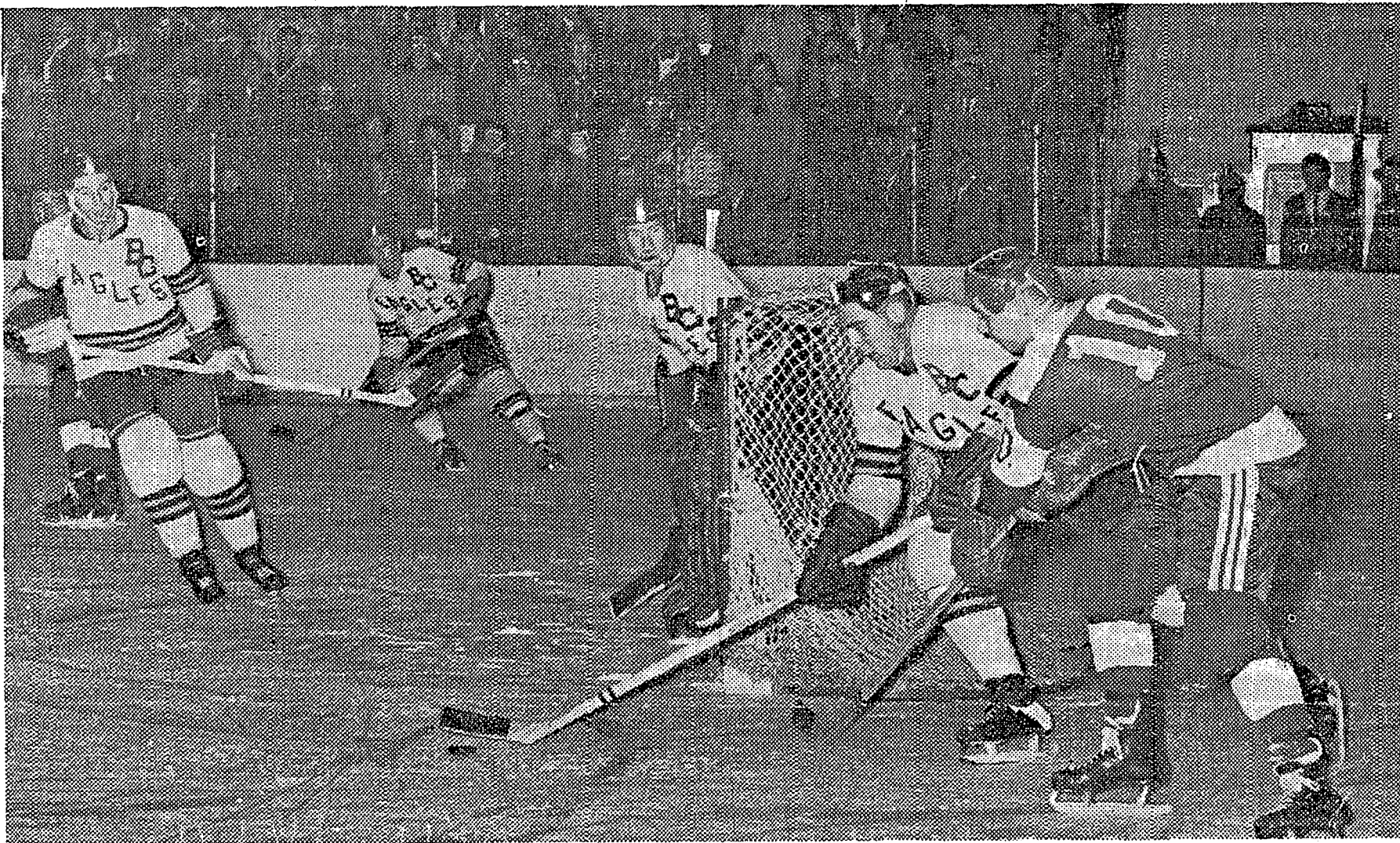
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Ryan splits the forest of Eagles

BY BRUCE LYTLE

Captain Ron Ryan fired the shot at 4:10 of the sudden-death overtime period last Saturday to feather the Eagles of Boston College conquerors of the mighty Clarkson 2-1. Before the standing roar of 2200 spectators, Mule Coach Jack Kelly was first bear-hugged by B.C. coach "Snooks" Kelley, a disappointed but gracious loser, and was then carried off on the shoulders of his victorious squad.

This victory is a tribute to coach Jack Kelley who has lifted little Colby College to one of the Eastern hockey powers. While praising the virtues of the Mule Coach, we must compliment the whole squad for their splendid team effort. Goalie Frank Stephenson was again terrific in the nets. Don Young, Murray Daley, and Bob McBride played their most effective game on defense. The first line of Ryan, Dave Sveden, and Elwyn Duchrow established themselves as one of the best in the East. The other lines of the Archers, Mike and Pete, and Jay French and of Jack Mecham, New Platner, and Jon Choate contributed greatly to the victory. Their skating and forechecking tired the Eagle defense until Colby could score.

Boston College opened the scoring at 13:50 of the first period as Eddie Sullivan, perfectly positioned in front of the Mule net, took Billy Hogan's pass and blasted a shot past Stephenson. For 42 minutes, Eagle goalie Charlie Driscoll thwarted all Mule attempts to score. Passing the 15 minute mark of the third period, with the crowd yelling, "Go, Colby, Go," Duchrow took passes from Ryan and Sveden and tied the score at 1-1 with a shot into the upper right corner of the B.C. goal. Nine minutes later, Ryan skated through the tired Eagle defense to score the winning goal in Colby's most important victory this season.

Two nights before, the high-flying Mules defeated Bowdoin, 2-0, at Brunswick. Ryan and Duchrow scored the goals in that game. These two victories maintained Colby's record of being the only undefeated team among Eastern N.C.A.A.

Colby will play host to Northeastern University this Saturday at 7 p.m. This contest should be close and exciting, as Northeastern's squad is one of the most improved in the East this season.

Colby Eats Bear Meat Again, 55 to 43

BY MORGAN MCGINLEY

Colby's unpredictable Williams-mobile sputtered and stalled for an entire half before it climbed into high gear and crushed Maine's Black Bears, 55-43, in a game played at Colby last Friday evening. Down Maine way this was not a gay night at all. Coach Brian McCall looked like a worried man at the game's outset. There were a lot of Maine fans on hand, but that was all Maine had. They didn't even have Skip Chappelle who sometimes works miracles for his team. He was lost with a sprained ankle and Brian McCall had cause to worry. No doubt the brilliant Chappelle would have been a boon to Maine, but this was Colby's night with or without Mr. Chappelle.

For both teams this was a crucial game. In accordance, it took on the flavor of a well-played, well thought-out contest. The play was deliberate and unusually free of fouls. In short, it was basketball as basketball should be played.

The first half, nip-and-tuck all the way, ended with Colby on top, 25-23. If the first half was close it was because Colby was making mistakes. On several occasions the Mules failed to cover up under the basket and Maine got easy follow-up shots. This was soon corrected with a combination zone and man-to-man defense by the Mules, however.

When the Blue and Gray came out in the second half it remained only for them to assert themselves. This they did. Two factors were significant: Bill Waldeyer's outside shooting, and the rebounding of Ken Stone and Ken Federman. Waldeyer kept the Maine defense honest, forcing them into a 3-2 zone defense; and when Waldeyer was kept from shooting on the outside, Stone and Federman sprung loose time and again for lay-ups and tip-ins. With 9:32 left in the game the Mules had a ten point advantage. Maine never threatened after that.

Continued on Page Five

MULE KICKS

"Wow!" was the only comment from Coach Jack Kelley as he appeared in a state of unbelievable shock in the dressing room immediately after last Saturday's thrilling upset over highly favored Boston College.

And to be sure, one three-letter word never meant quite so much. Wow! Colby did what the experts said they didn't have a chance of doing: the Mules knocked off the strong Eagle hockey team. But the way in which the Mules went about getting this long-to-be-remembered win is even more heartwarming.

It was a come-from-behind victory and every bit a team effort. For two periods, the Mules had kept the pressure on the Eagles, and finally their persistent efforts paid off with just about five minutes to go in the game. And while it was the first line of Ryan-Sveden-Duchrow who scored the goals, credit cannot stop here. The defense was superb, as it has been all year. And the forechecking done by the second and third lines simply wore B.C. right through the ice.

Even on that unbelievable winning goal, it was a team effort. People will long remember Ryan's miraculous dash on B.C. goalie Driscoll, while carrying a defender or two on his back. But, at the same time, people will not soon forget the beautiful passes from linemates Duchrow — who ever so craftily got the puck between those two defenders — and Sveden — who started the play.

In discussing the tremendous success of this year's team earlier this week, Coach Kelley gave much credit to his experienced defensive outfit. The starting defensive unit has as much experience as it is possible to have here at Colby. All three — Frank Stephenson, Don Young, and Murray Daley — are in their third season of varsity competition.

Colby has had an average of 2.3 goals scored on them so far this season, including four games with Canadian schools. As for the NCAA record alone, the figure drops to an amazingly low 1.17.

The head ice mentor did express some concern, however, over the lack of scoring punch beyond the first line. The second and third lines have collectively averaged less than a goal a game. It was these two lines, though, that ran B.C. right into the ice Saturday with a terrific job of forechecking. The coach is hopeful that the scoring punch will come soon; there has, at least, been steady improvement here during the course of the season.

At any rate, the Mules have worked themselves up to the point

Continued on Page Six

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Varsity Hockey —

Saturday... — ...Northeastern Univ. — Home 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday — Merrimack College — Home 7:00 p.m.

Fresh Hockey —

Saturday — Edward Little H. S. — Home 3:30 p.m.

LAST WEEK'S SCORES

Varsity Basketball—

Colby 75 — Bowdoin 68

Colby 55 — Maine 43

Fresh Basketball—

Colby 61 — Maine 57

Varsity Hockey—

Colby 2 — Bowdoin 0

Colby 2 — B.C. 1

Fresh Hockey—

Colby 5 — Bowdoin 0

Colby 3 — Waterville H. S. 2

TOTAL — Wins 7 — Defeats 0

LETTER TO EDITOR — Walter
Continued from Page Two

the field of youth work and racial agitation, as well as in other areas.

I promise you again that the Committee will go on about its work of finding constitutional, legislative means to cope with the problems Khrushchev creates for this country through his control of the Communist Party. It will also continue to carry out its function of giving the American public reliable information on the nature of these problems.

At the same time, the attacks on the Committee will continue. The Communist Party will intensify its effort to destroy it and, as in the past, it will have the assistance of some of our so-called liberal newspapers, magazines, organizations, and individuals in its efforts. These organizations and publications, like the Communists, will not hesitate to use Hitler's big-lie technique to promote their aims. They have done it many times before. Despite this, I am confident that, with the continued help and support of the American people, the Communists will fail in the aim of destroying the Committee.

If and when the Committee on Un-American Activities ever ceases to function, it will never be because the American people have been so foolish as to give up one of their most effective weapons for combating their most deadly enemy. Rather, it will be because that enemy no

longer exists on American soil.
Hon. Francis E. Walter
(D.-Pa.)
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

(Editor's note: This letter was received from the Committee For Constitutional Government, Inc., 117 Liberty Street, New York 6, New York. It has been cut from its original length of 1450 words.)

BAN THE BOMB

LETTER TO EDITOR — Tays
Continued from Page Two

spot and not be bothered by those who might disagree.

My intentions in writing this letter are to bring to the attention of the Echo staff — if it hasn't dawned on them already — the fact that a sports column is a very important part of a college newspaper. From reading Mr. Hallett's columns, I have the impression that he was formerly the editor of a high school publication. It is obvious, to the average follower of sports, that writing news or editorials entails a completely different approach than does a sports column.

Gerry Tays, '62
January 15, 1962

FULL HOUSE
Continued from Page One

Polonaise, Mr. Hachey suffered the fatiguing of the unresponsive piano.

The entire program, considering the difficult instrument, were performed very well and may be considered a great success.

**SUNDAY
AT STRIDER'S**

KILGORE URGES
Continued from Page Three

is Not Enough".

From Grand Rapids, Michigan, a phone call was received from the president of the Radio and TV News Directors Assoc. asking that the speech given at the Lovejoy Convocation be read to him over the phone. J.M.

COLBY EATS
Continued from Page Four

as Colby played possession ball.

Two nights earlier, underdog Bowdoin battled Coach Williams' outfit down to the wire before yielding, 75-68. Had the Mules not been so sharp on defense (they committed only eight fouls) the game might have had a less happy ending. From the floor the Polar Bears actually outscored the Mules, 62-52, but Colby's advantage from the charity stripe spelled the difference. Ken Stone and Dennis Kinney led the Colby scorers with 20 and 19 points, respectively.

Tomorrow the Mules travel to Hanover, New Hampshire to meet the Dartmouth Indians.

Elijah Lovejoy Honored Again

The name of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, so familiar to Colby students, has been further immortalized by Merton Dillon, associate professor of history at Texas Technological College, in a new book entitled **Elijah P. Lovejoy, Abolitionist Editor**. Quill magazine, in its review of the book, summarizes Lovejoy's life as a "steadfast abolitionist editor" and describes his place in history as a "martyr to the cause of moral suasion." The article quotes Dillon as having said "Lovejoy became a symbol of the fight for a free press — but because he lost — not because he won. Only out of the revulsion produced by his death did a conscience stricken North, moving even closer to war against the institution Lovejoy had condemned, decide that he had been right." The review states that "Dillon . . . has done a service to both history and journalism in detailing the story of one of journalism's free men."

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American Colleges Fail In Intellectual Aims

(The New York Times — Dec. 29, 1961) — American colleges are failing in their intellectual aims, the editor of a nation-wide study has concluded.

Dr. Nevitt Sanford of Stanford University, who edited a 1,084-page volume, "The American College," based his conclusion on a finding that the colleges were "corporate enterprises" that must devote much of their activities to surviving, expanding and maintaining strong competitive positions.

Their faculties, he said, have brought about few innovations in the last thirty years and have often blocked progress. He charged that their claims had been extravagant but their achievements limited.

Two sociologists, David Reisman and Christopher Jencks, contributors to the volume, described students' college experience as an initiation rite and the college as the "watchdog" of the upper-middle class. As a result, the sociologists said, "colleges tend to copy one another in order to be sure of keeping their programs acceptable as certificates of respectability."

Dr. Sanford conceded that the colleges were doing well in pre-professional preparation. But he charged them with failure in their efforts with "the great mass of the uncommitted, the vocationally oriented, the anti-intellectual — those who are on the road to becoming 'alumni.'"

He called it a "remarkable fact" that a society that placed little value on intellectual life regarded

educational purpose of the institution. . . . Although the public has been told that "the college experience will liberate mind," Dr. Sanford, describing the life of college alumni in average American towns, indicated that the minds of these alumni had neither been liberated nor put to effective use.

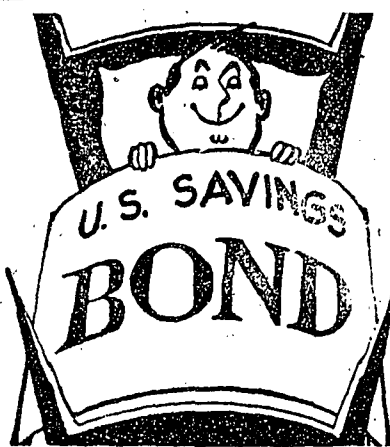
The book sets as its major purpose "to help put the resources of the newer social sciences into the service of liberal education." . . . Dr. Sanford . . . is Professor of Psychology and Education and director of the Institute for the Study of Human Problems at Stanford University.

"If the general public has little interest in improving the colleges, it must be said that many of the colleges themselves seem to have but little more," Dr. Sanford says. Institutions are under pressure "to prevent their standards from going too high, too rapidly," and they can silence unhappy constituents relatively easily if they "stick together" and "discourage public discussion of their inner workings," according to Dr. Sanford. He saw the possibility of improvement only as a consequence of change in the general values of society.

In large part, he ascribed the tendency of colleges to follow rather than to lead social change to the fact that "when there is a movement towards reform in a college it is the collective faculty who usually seem to be dragging their feet." . . . Faculty members, he said, are often devoted to the advancement of their specialties rather than the

USNSA
Continued from Page Three
lege has lent its assistance to the project by advising on the selection of a tour leader and by helping to plan and coordinate the educational content of the program.

THANK YOU BOX
Nancy Reynolds — Typing
Jean Martin — reporting
Rod Gould — sports



Frosh Top Waterville 3 - 2; Sixth Straight

by ROD GOULD

Colby's Baby Mules won their sixth straight Monday afternoon by beating a spirited Waterville High squad 3-2. Previously, Larry Sawler had notched his third shutout of the campaign against Bowdoin as the Mules humiliated the Polar Bears, 5-0.

The Waterville game was highlighted by fine goal-tending on both sides and a fight late in the second period, which saw the Mules' Rolly Morneau banished for the remainder of the contest.

Bruce Davey scored first for Colby at the 1:20 mark of the first period. Six minutes later Loisell of the Panthers tied the game on a deflection shot on which Sawler had no chance. Bill Oates, who played an excellent game, scored the second Colby goal late in the period. Loisell tied it up in the second period, but Oates drove home his second of the afternoon late in the third period to win the game for the Mules.

The first line of Al Pletsch, Oates, and Davey, has played remarkably well all year. Morneau and Yeager have been solid in their defensive play. The second line, Dave Kelley, Chuck McDowell, and Harvey Hyler, has added depth to the team, while Jon Welch and Rob Doyle make up a good second defense. Sawler's goal-tending has bordered on the brilliant. It looks like a pret-

ty good season for Coach Simpson's Baby Mules.

The team's next game is against powerful Edward Little High School, January 20.

BATES WINTER CARNIVAL FEATURES OSCAR BRAND

On Saturday, January 27, at Winter Carnival, Bates College will host Oscar Brand, humorist and folk-singer. He will present many of the songs and witticisms that have earned him a national reputation for good modern entertainment. The concert will be held in the Alumni Gymnasium at Bates from 3 to 5 p.m.

A semi-formal dance with music by the Barbary Coast Orchestra will be held in the evening. On Sunday afternoon, Jack Washington will make a return engagement to Bates College with a concert of folk-music.

Tickets for the entire weekend may be obtained for \$5.75 from: Pixie Norlander, Box 488, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. Individual events will be separately priced for those who do not wish tickets for the entire weekend.

MULE KICKS

Continued from Page Four
where the are the only undefeated team in the East, in NCAA competition with a 5-0-1 mark. By working as a team unit, the hockey team has done what the experts said they couldn't do. To the hockey team and to Coach Kelley, the Echo sends its congratulations.

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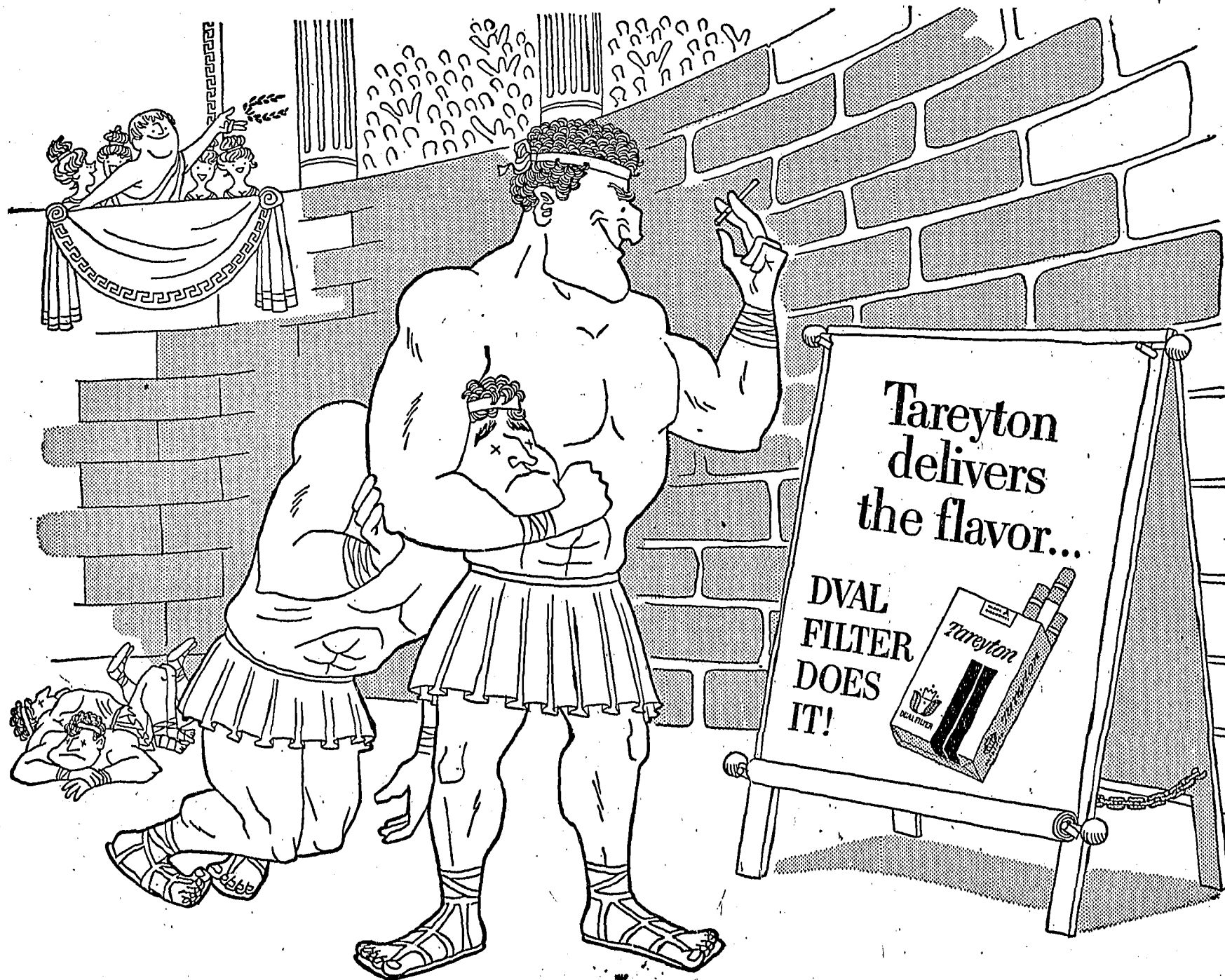
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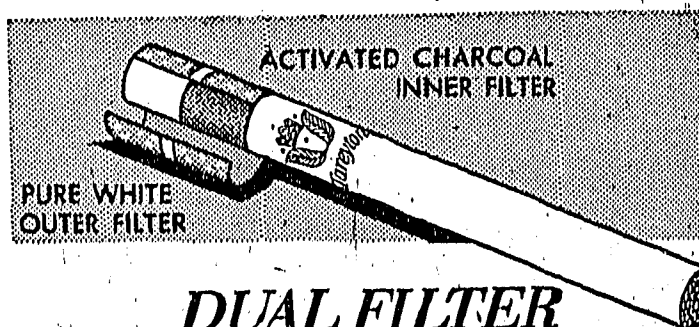
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