

# The Collegiate

A NEWSPAPER OF IDEAS

## President Wenger

We were saddened upon hearing of Dr. Wenger's death last Friday morning. As we said on our front page, his death marks the end of an era. For the past twenty-one years he has stood at this college's helm — now, for the time being, we're on our own.

If two words can summarize a man's life, Atlantic Christian would be the two to summarize Dr. Wenger's — for it is impossible to separate the man from the institution he served. He began his career here in 1950 as an assistant to the president and instructor in the Department of Religion and Philosophy. He began serving as president in 1956. As our chief administrator he turned a "small college with limited resources" into a viable institution of higher education. Over the past twenty years many small private colleges have fallen on hard times — our neighbor in Rocky Mount for example — but Atlantic Christian has remained financially stable; this was no small feat. This stability was complimented by progress. Some of the advancements made under Dr. Wenger were: the erecting of twelve new buildings, including four new dormitories, art, music, and nursing buildings, a new gym, a student center, a meditation center, and now, a new library; five new departments were added for a total of six new majors; the campus was beautified — Gold Street was closed off; in 1965 Dr. Wenger asked for and received permission to integrate the school racially — before the law made it mandatory to do so; there was a tripling of the enrollment and a growth in the endowment; students were placed on standing committees and a student was given a place on the Board of Trustees. In short, we would not be where we are today had it not been for his devotion.

Last year a group of students, faculty members and administrators spent the afternoon at a retreat called Eagles Nest. The purpose of the retreat was to discuss problems and questions concerning Atlantic Christian. It was here perhaps that a large group of students worked closely with Dr. Wenger for the first time. All of the students, including this reporter, were impressed with his genuine concern.

## The Results of our Survey

Last week we distributed 450 questionnaires dealing with the problem of campus alcoholism. Out of these 450, 284 were returned — that's a good number. Rather than analyze the results ourselves, we are going to present the data we obtained to you so that you may draw your own conclusions. The results were as follows:

Question No. 1 — Do you believe there is an alcoholism problem here on the campus of Atlantic Christian? This was the most evenly divided of all the questions. 140 people replied they felt there was such a problem; 139 replied they felt there was not.

Question No. 2 — Do you consume alcoholic beverages? Here the numbers were uneven — 221 replied that they did consume alcoholic beverages; 55 replied that they did not.

Question No. 3 — This question dealt with the frequency of consumption. 50 replied that they consumed alcoholic beverages daily; 45 bi-weekly; 55 weekly and 67 less than weekly. 7 people added the category hourly.

Question No. 4 — Do you have a friend you consider to be an alcoholic? 155 replied that they did have a friend they considered to be an alcoholic; 122 that they did not. The results of this question are interesting when compared to the results of the next question.

Question No. 5 — Do you consider yourself an alcoholic? Only 21 replied that they considered themselves to be an alcoholic; 256 replied that they

did not consider themselves to be alcoholics.

Question No. 6 — Do you think present drinking habits could lead you to alcoholism in later years? 77 people replied that they could become alcoholics in later years if present drinking habits were continued; 200 replied that they did not feel present drinking habits would lead to eventual alcoholism.

Question No. 7 — Do you believe the problem of campus alcoholism warrants further investigation? 166 replied that they felt the problem did warrant further investigation; 111 that it did not. These numbers were fairly close.

Question No. 8 was worded ambiguously on some questionnaires; it was left off on others — our error. We should have asked whether people felt a survey of this type could shed some light on a problem — we did not intend the survey to be a solution. 134 replied that they felt a survey of this type could work; 52 felt that it could not. We believe that it did work.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the survey were some of the comments we got on the back of the sheet. Here are a few examples ... "My solution to alcoholism is to quit drinking. Of course if anyone on the Collegiate staff drinks regular, then forget these surveys." ... "People who drink should look into themselves to evaluate their behavior while under the influence of the drug. If your behavior causes problems, maybe you should switch to another high."

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## Viewpoint

### A Treatise on the Rejection of Warfare

By DR. C. H. HAMLIN

When World War I came on I was completely unaware of its real nature and fell a victim of the war propaganda. I had all confidence then in the wisdom of President Wilson. As a student, I had used his books as texts in history and political science classes. My favorite faculty member at William and Mary was a student, under Wilson, at Princeton, and my favorite at the University of Virginia was a classmate of Wilson. Woodrow Wilson was a hero in college circles.

Dr. C. W. Kent, was not swept off by the propaganda, was most sane during this period. He once said, "Europe went over the precipice and America followed. No problem is settled right until it is settled on the basis of brotherhood."

He also stated we would never live to see and end of the tragedy. He was correct. However I never realized the folly in full until I attended the American Historical Association meeting in St. Louis in December, 1921. There I attended the discussion section on "Causes of the World War," conducted by Dr. C. J. H. Hayes of Columbia University. He gave me the major intellectual shock of my life by exposing the official false propaganda widely accepted in America, some of which, he said, he had incorporated in his book, "A Brief History of the World War." (1920)

That book I had used as a text in the summer of 1921. It was the most objective written then. I never realized before then to what length all governments go to fool the public in time of war. Professor Hayes rejected such ideas prevalent then, as a Potsdam Conference held on July 5, 1914, at which plans were made for "world conquest." This was widely incorporated in books of that period but utterly false. That and many other ideas were shown to be utterly false. After the discussion I had a private talk with Dr. Hayes.

Professor Hayes discussed the idea of "sole guilt" of Germany as incorporated in the treaty and showed its folly. My anti-war interest was born at that conference. I then saw one's opinions on such things are dependent upon assumptions, which are so often false. History is often based upon official propaganda. Then it becomes

burned into the thinking of the public. This may be called "brainwashing." All wards are made "holy crusades" depending only upon which side one is on. Professor Hayes suggested I read Alfred Nock, "The Myth of a Guilty Nation," just out.

My eyes were finally opened and that was the birth of my total rejection of war. I soon joined up with the forces opposing the war method in any form and have since been active in the same.

National sovereignty is a modern form of idolatry. God is sovereign, not nations. I reject nationalism warfare, and other forms of collective murder and I stand for the rights of individual conscience! The late Justice Charles E. Hughes said, "In the realm of conscience God alone is supreme."

To cite only a few of the many deceptions used by President Wilson:

On May 7, 1914, the passenger ship, the Lusitania, was sunk going from New York to England with 114 American passengers on board. That may be considered the turning point in American opinion against Germany. The bill of lading, not published till after the war, showed it was heavily loaded with munitions of war. Also it was registered as an auxiliary of the British navy. The public was completely deceived.

In April, 1916, when Wilson was up for re-election with the slogan, "He Kept Us Out of the War," he held a meeting known as the "Sunrise Conference" with certain leaders of his party in the Congress — Claude Kitchin of N. C., Champ Clark of Mo., and H. D. Flood of Va. to have them support a move to take the United States into the conflict. They refused.

The British stationed two top propaganda agents in America — Lord Northcliffe in Washington, D. C. and Sir Gilbert Parker in New York. All of this was kept from the American public.

After the United States, entered the conflict, Wilson established a Committee on Public Information under the direction of George Creel. This propaganda machine — a euphemism for official liar — published over 75,000,000 books and pamphlets, used 75,000 speakers and a daily newspaper with a circulation of over 100,000. The United States established

## Other Voices...

### The Symbolic Presidency

"Jimmy Carter's first week behind the presidential seal have yielded a true feast for the symbol-minded. Spreading on the symbolism thickly, he's given us symbols of openness (walking down Pennsylvania Avenue), of plebeian tastes (wearing his jeans), of forgiveness (pardoning the draft dodgers), of equal justice (unlocking the doors of the justice building), of concern (gloom in energy short Pittsburgh), and of unity in diversity (choosing a black woman, a Jew, a Pole, a German, an Italian, an Anglo and an Incompetant to sit among his chief advisors).

What the president should learn however, is that, unlike peanut butter, symbolism can't really spread; it issues from substance. Being served nevertheless a heavy, early diet of such hors d'oeuvre, Southern style, we soon may find that under all the peanut butter there's only a cracker."

....H. George Hahn

propaganda offices in every nation except Germany and her allies. This was the largest propaganda fraud in history. After the conflict, it was reported George Creel said, with the same propaganda equipment, he could throw the United States into a war with any country in 90 days.

All wars are fought with aroused emotions rather than informed intellect, with the boys doing the fighting.

The German Republic was doomed from its birth in 1919 by the treaty repudiating Wilson's idealistic war aims. Herbert Hoover wrote President Wilson on April 11, 1919, stating "If the allies cannot be brought to adopt peace on the basis of the Fourteen Points, we should retire from Europe, lock, stock and barrel and we should let the whole world our economic and moral strength, or the world will swim in a sea of misery and disaster worse than the Dark Ages."

When World War II began in September 1939, President Roosevelt was up for re-election in 1940, but according to polls, 80 percent opposed our entering the conflict. He said on October 30, 1940, a few days before the election: "I have said this before and I say it again and again and again; you boys are not going to be sent into any foreign war." This was said to win the election in 1940.

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## The Collegiate

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