



# The Salemite

## Easter Weekend Gets Off To Early Start On And Off Salem College Campus

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By Susan Leigh

Easter weekend started on Thursday at Salem. It was perhaps, different from most weekends because it is spring and this was Easter. After going home for a quick visit, a number of Salemites headed for Pawley's Island. Parma Lane, Marcia Weersing, Susie Marter, and Marsha Forrester joined many other college students at the beach.

By Friday night the "emptying-out" process was nearly completed when the last bus headed for home. Sue Cook, Lisa Rankin, Diane Morton, and quite a few more girls left for Greensboro and the Greater Greensboro Open.

The fifty Salemites who remained on campus anticipated the visitors on campus and the Moravian Sunrise Service. They wondered whether or not Mr. Snavely would be open for business on Sunday.

They found on Sunday that the Book Store was closed. They wondered if the Barn would stay open all Saturday night. They found out that it was open.

Janet Wales and Aline Dearing entertained their little sisters, who spent the weekend here, by dyeing Easter eggs in Babcock Dorm on Saturday night. Susie Rablen had a male visitor from Maryville College. By 12:30 a.m. all the eggs were dyed and the callers had gone, so everyone got ready for a few hours of sleep. They were awakened, however, at 1:30 a.m. by the strains of music from the Moravian Band which marched through Winston-Salem until 4:00 a.m.

This was the hour that Anne Heath, who was in a giggling mood, had the seven girls in South aroused to prepare for breakfast. Salemites and their visitors saw a few sleepy professors, Dr. William

White, Dr. Inzer Byers, Miss Barbara Battle, and Dr. Mary Hill, at breakfast. By 6:30 a.m. the service was over and everyone was going back to bed for a few more hours of sleep.

Sunday afternoon was much like any other Sunday afternoon—everyone was returning to campus. Babs Bodine, Betty Bullard, Ethel Perry, and many others were coming back from a weekend with the family. Daphne Dukate was the only Salemite that got pinned. Marty Richmond came back with stories about a merry-go-round in New York City.

Another weekend at Salem had ended, another Sunrise Service had passed. Next week brings another weekend, and next year the Moravians will hold another Sunrise Service. Perhaps, the weekend next year will be much the same.

### Shall We Try A Symposium?

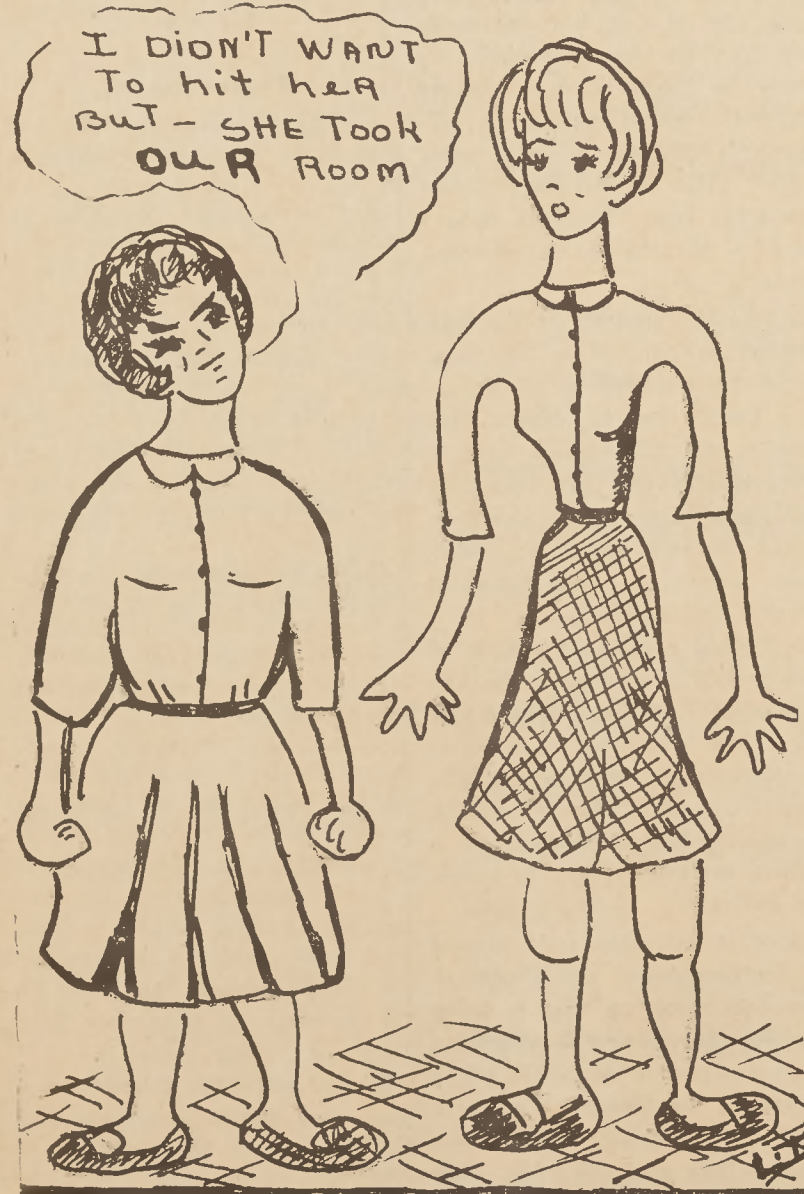
Can it happen on our campus? Is it possible for Salem students to plan and execute a symposium for students in colleges and universities located all over the Southeast? Legislative Board is now discussing just such an undertaking. The board is thinking in terms of a weekend conference which would include several speakers, exhibits, and entertainment. If such a symposium were given, money would have to be raised by the students, although the money for a fine arts festival to be held this year is still available.

Before the Board goes any further in discussing plans for a project of such huge dimensions, the Salem students should think carefully about several questions. Are we willing to devote a whole year of planning and working to one project? Are we interested in supporting this project with our time and attendance? How would Salem as a college benefit from the conference? How would the students benefit?

Several colleges have instituted a yearly symposium; among them are Princeton and Yale. Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Virginia, has just begun such a program this year. These schools draw students from all over the United States. Princeton usually has thirty speakers; Randolph-Macon started this year with fifteen. Their student bodies actively participate each year to make these symposiums successful.

It seems that, with student support, a small symposium of this type would be a worthwhile venture for Salem. At least, it would be different. The lecture series does not draw large crowds and the fine arts festival fizzled. Let's try a symposium as a new and exciting way to utilize the money given to us as a means of going beyond the square.

A. R.



## Paxton Davis Lectures At Salem On Situation Of Literary World

By Marsha Ray

From his lecturn before the "surly, whey-faced male adolescents" of his journalism classes at Washington and Lee, from his desk as Book Review Editor of the *Roanoke Times*, and from his personal "two-hours-a-day-regardless" writing on novels and poetry, Paxton Davis came to Salem on April 16 to discuss the trends of the publishing industry, to lament American reading habits, and to provoke into discipline and action through critical compliment and attack the young writers on the Salem campus. As a successful combatant in the literary world of which he said that "the business of writing today is a deadly matter of survival," Mr. Davis had published various poems and stories and a novel, *Two Soldiers* (1956, Simon and Schuster) with another novel, *New Market*, to be published in June, 1963 by Little-Brown Co. He is at present under contract by Morrow for another novel, *Fever*, which is yet to be completed.

In his assembly expose of the "Realism of American Letters at the Moment," Mr. Davis determined to "think positively" at first and listed four good signs in the literary scenes: (1) that the yearly increase in sales and profits of American publishing houses indicates the flourishing nature of the publishing industry; (2) that the avid market for paperback publication indicates a "hungry public for good books at a cheap price," (3) that the publication of at least five or six poetry books each year by the large publishing houses reveals a recent revival of interest in poetry; and (4) that the emergence in the last five years of a considerable group of American novelists has overthrown the past novel-slump in American literature.

Despite his conscientious attempt to view optimistically the American literary and publishing trends, Mr. Davis said that the "bad signs outweigh the good points." Having stated previously as a good sign the increase in sales and profits, Davis views this apparent health of the publishing industry as misleading: "as the feverish blush of a very sick man . . . not the glow of good health." The present increases in book sales are not at all proportional to the population increases; furthermore, much of the book sale is not for real books, but rather for "non-books" such as the popular "coloring-book" type.

A further lamentable trend in publishing that Mr. Davis stated is the recent merger of many houses. "The diversity of interests, ideas, and integrity due to the past multiplicity of publishing houses" is giving way to the growth of a

monopolistic situation centering on decline in literary publishing and commercialization. This is detrimental, for "concentration and size are the enemies of quality and originality," and commercialization involves an almost self-imposed censorship. Because of these economic trends, there is a "steady increase in commercial publishing." Davis' third diagnosis of present literary ills centered on what he called the continuing decline of serious fiction and the polarization

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## US Questions Need Of Press Censorship

By Barbara Gottschalk

The Cold War between the United States and the Communist countries has threatened many phases of our American society. Today one of the biggest threats of the Cold War is that of censorship of the news. Perhaps the most crucial decisions Americans will have to make will be: Should we have censorship of the news? In making such a decision it is necessary to decide if we really need censorship and if it would be worth the price we might have to pay for it.

Before the Cold War period the Constitution covered most problems of news censorship. Article I of the Bill of Rights guarantees us that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." During war time though, we have decided on a policy of prohibiting the publication of any information which will injure the United States or give aid and comfort to our enemies. In such wars as World War I and II "aid and comfort" would include information on troop movement, weapon and food supplies, etc. It is relatively easy to decide what to publish in wars such as these, but cold wars are not fought with weapons and military tactics.

Words often in the form of propaganda are the chief weapons of a cold war. The amount of "aid and comfort" that propaganda gives to the enemy is a much more difficult thing to decide than troop movements. The situation caused by the nature of cold war itself makes the question of press censorship a difficult one to answer.

Censorship of Progress

Should we allow any censorship of news at all? Most people agree that we should not help the Communist any more by publishing all the details on our latest rockets and atomic weapons, but should censorship keep secret such information as U-2 reconnaissance flights and the presence of Soviet rockets in Cuba? Both of these news stories could be placed in the "aid and comfort" and "harmful to the country" categories, but the high officials of both the United States and Russia seemed to know about these things before they were ever published for the public of the United States. Is it fair to the American public to hear about missiles in Cuba from photographs in London newspapers? Is it fair to withhold news until a formal announcement is made in the interest of speaking, as Mr. Arthur Sylvester said, "in one voice to our adversary?"

Censorship keeps many things other than military maneuvers secret. One of the basic purposes of our press is serving as a monitor of government; the press helps to keep officials and agencies more efficient and honest. Does censorship of the press eventually entail the loss of more of our freedom as citizens? Is it possible to have censorship of press and continue a democratic form of government? Does anyone have the right to decide the danger of something as abstract as words? Is censorship of any real value in winning the Cold War?

Should we have censorship of the press? This is a question that every American, including you and I, should answer now. There seems to be little hope for ending the Cold War anytime soon, so the answer we decide upon should be one we can live with for a long time.