

Maroon And Gold

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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1964

TWISTED LABELS

Writing in regard to the trend in current politics to label every American political candidate as either a "conservative" or a "liberal," a commentator in another campus newspaper, The Collegian at Atlantic Christian, points out the interesting fact that these labels are twisted almost completely from the meanings attributed to them in earlier American history. Commenting editorially, he says:

The conservative is sometimes accused of trying "to turn back the clock." This statement implies that all the political progress today comes liberals. Somehow, for the liberal, all change is considered progress and attempts to maintain limited constitutional government are considered old-fashioned and naive.

Going back into history we find the liberal as the champion of human freedom who feared and disliked the idea of government which deprived individual rights. The Boston Tea Party was the work of liberals; Patrick Henry was a liberal; and even Thomas Jefferson was considered an extreme liberal with his idea of the separation of church and state and the idea "that all men are created equal." In those days the conservative considered the power of the government to be the normal thing, and it was the liberal who felt that government should be controlled by the individual citizens. We seem to have taken many of our freedoms for granted and had now better heed the words of Thomas Paine: "What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value."

Over the last thirty-five years, Americans have voted for many changes in government which have created an enormous bureaucracy. Has America after so many years of relative freedom, lost its fears of big government? Have we been satiated with all the "benefits" and "services" to the extent that we are no longer aware of the new taxes, controls, and regulations that must necessarily be "gifts" from the federal bureaucracy.

It is very strange, indeed, that today the liberal wants more and more government, as America had before 1776, while the conservative is the William Dawes or the Paul Revere who warns of coming danger.

It seems, rather, that the liberal is the one who wishes "to turn back to clock." The liberal of today thinks more government is the answer to all problems, regardless of the over-spending or the ever-enlarging bureaucracy.

The modern conservative warns that we must appreciate our freedoms unless through apathy and bad leadership, we again fall under the strong wave of government rule in which the individual is drowned.

Throughout history, mighty nations have fallen when people looked upon the government as an institution offering something for nothing. The government cannot grow without the diminishing of the individual. As John M. Lupton has said:

"It is today's conservative who is the true progressive, for he favors limited government in order to give unlimited opportunity to every man."

Truly, there has definitely been a change in the meaning of these two words: "conservative" and "liberal," and it is vital important that we well understand this change.



a view from the oak

By MELVIN SHREVES

Although the dates for the annual Spring Elections have been known for over two weeks now, very little has been said about possible candidates for any of the four major offices in the Student Government Association.

There are quite a few good possibilities this year for presidential candidates, but we probably won't hear much from them either way until after Spring Vacation.

Those who have been approached and questioned as to whether they will be running or not have flatly said "No!" But all politicians say that at first.

The presidential timber in this reporter's opinion consists of:

Judson Bryant, a math major, who has been a senator for the past year. He is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and is chaplain of the Senate. Last week he introduced a bill to appropriate funds for lockers for Commuter Students, and for the past three or four months he has been working on the Pond project. If this project goes through, it will be a real vote getter. Bryant has also been working on the yearbook this year as fraternity editor. He is a member of Kappa Psi Nu.

Nancy Butler, one of three possible female candidates, is serving as editor of the campus literary magazine for the second year. She has worked in the background on several SGA committees, and has been a very controversial figure as a columnist for the Campus Crier. Nancy is a member of Delta Upsilon Kappa.

Frank Harris, a member of Alpha Pi Delta, is another possible candidate. He is quite familiar with the goings-on in Student Government and has a definite "in" with the administration.

Al McDonald, a history major, has one of the highest academic averages among the possible candidates. He has had quite a few courses in political science, and could easily apply some of these principles as president of the SGA. He is a member of Iota Tau Kappa, and, if he gets the right people behind him, could be a strong dark horse.

Sally McDuffie, a chemistry major and member of Beta Omicron Beta, is a third year senator. She is editor of the Phi Psi Cli this year and one of the possible female candidates with many good ideas.

Another senator, Carroll Monger, could be a strong dark horse. He is new in the Senate this year, when he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Stan Switzer. As a member of Kappa Psi Nu, he probably will not run if another brother runs.

Rass Phipps has been active in Student Government for the past three years. This year he headed the State Student Legislature delegation to Raleigh after much hard work on their mock bill. He has served on several committees, and is a member of Kappa Psi Nu.

Another history major, Dick Pruitt, may well be a candidate this year. He has worked on several committees and will get strong support from his fraternity, Alpha Pi Delta.

Lowry Sinclair, another new Senator this semester (he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Junior Class Vice-President Ron Hodgkinson), may also be a candidate. He was chairman of the Homecoming Committee this past fall and has worked on several other committees. He is one of two possible candidates from Sigma Mu Sigma.

Fred Stephenson, president of his class for the past two years, could be the strongest dark horse. He has been a conservative leader in the Senate during his terms there. He is a member of the Elon Quartet, and of Sigma Mu Sigma.

Kathy Sandefur, a former member of the Senate, is the third possible female candidate. She is very interested in inter-collegiate activities having set up the Inter-Collegiate Conference and Symposium Committee. Kathy is a member of Tau Zeta Phi.

Those are the possible candidates, but with such an open field it is quite possible that there may be other candidates. Of those listed above, some will not run for one of many reasons. Some will not run because another candidate who thinks along the same lines will have a better chance of winning. It is very unlikely that a member of a fraternal group will run against his (or her) brother (or sister). When April 17, the deadline for filing applications, rolls around there will probably be only three or four candidates to be listed on the ballot.

The qualifications for a presidential candidate as listed in the constitution are fairly simple, but the voters will be looking deeper.

In the next issue this reporter will attempt to list those qualifications which the students will be looking for in next year's president.

ANOTHER ELON STAGE SCENE OF PAST YEARS



A scene from one of the outstanding Elon Player productions of recent years is portrayed above, recalling one of the fine moments from Maxwell Anderson's "Red Seed," which was presented last March in Mooney Chapel Theatre. Those shown in the picture, left to right, are Gay Yule, of Bluffton, Ind., in the role of Rhoda Penmark, child murderer; Ken Scarborough, of Wilmington, Del., as a famous criminologist; and June Biddle, of Burlington, as Mrs. Penmark. All three are still here this year, with Ken Scarborough and June Biddle having had fine roles in this year's Player productions.

Right Down To The Present...

Of Players And Playmaking At Elon

The great traditions of the Elon stage have been continued in the most recent years of Elon Player activity, a period which brought a number of truly outstanding shows in the final years of the "Fabulous Fifties" and in the early portion of the "Stupendous Sixties."

The 1957-58 season also brought forth three fine major shows, including "The Happiest Days of Your Life," "All My Sons" and "The Crucible." The "Eppie" awards for leading roles were given to Billie Faye Barrett and Chuck Oakley, both for "All My Sons." Major supporting actors honored were Ikey Tarleton and Reynolds Van Cleve, both from "The Crucible," with minor supporting awards going to Tommie Boland from "The Crucible" and Wayne Rudisill from "The Happiest Days of Your Life." Wayne Rudisill was again honored as "most useful" Player.

No less than six full-length plays, including the first Broadway musical show in Elon Player history, were presented during the 1958-59 season. The shows were "Ladies in Retirement," "Annie Get Your Gun," "The Heiress," "Inherit the Wind," "Glass Menagerie" and "Our Town." Rosanna Gant from "The Heiress" and Joe Medlock from "Inherit the Wind" received the

FINAL CHAPTER
This is the final chapter in the history of campus dramatic activities at Elon College, and it brings the story right down to the present in telling of the Elon Player presentations of the present year. This latest period of Player activities has brought many great shows and some of the brightest individual stars ever seen on the Elon stage.

leading role awards, with major supporting role honors going to Chris Payle from "Ladies in Retirement" and Jim Gross from "Glass Menagerie." Honored for minor supporting roles were Lois Kidd from "Ladies in Retirement" and William Bayne from "Inherit the Wind." Ikey Tarleton was named "most useful" Player. The 1959-60 season showed three plays, a musical and a Player-sponsored Variety Show. The plays presented that year included Patrick Hamilton's "Angel Street," Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness," and a great showing of Shakespeare's "Othello." The musical show was "Pajama Game," which had won such acclaim on Broadway. The "Eppie" awards for leading roles that year went to Etta Britt and Tommy Elmore, both of

porting roles went to Sharon Glew and Bill Welch, each for work in "Ah, Wilderness;" and trophies for minor supporting roles were given to Millie Fletcher from "Angel Street" and Tom Kelley from "Ah, Wilderness." There were special awards for work in the "Pajama Game" musical by Jane Morgan and Don Terrell, and the Players also presented "Eppies" to Prof. and Mrs. Melvin E. Wooten, who were leaving that spring.

The beginning of the 1960-61 season was marked by the return to the Elon campus of one of the brightest Elon Player stars of past years, for Prof. E. Ray Day, who won high praise and an "Eppie" for his stage work as a student in the late 1940's, returned to the campus as director of dramatics. The Players in that 1960-61 season won praise with fine presentations of Moliere's "The Doctor in Spite of Himself" and Richard Nash's "The Rainmaker." The costuming for the Moliere show was hailed as especially beautiful. The "Eppies" that year for best leading roles went to Carol Trageser and William Troutman, each of them for fine acting in "The Doctor in Spite of Himself." The awards for best them for great acting in "Angel
(Continued on Page Four)

the fourth year

By

PAUL ROBINSON



There are several students now attending Elon who have attended other schools that operate under the principal of academic freedom. This is a concept in education worthy of consideration as it might relate to our environment. Without getting too involved, I will simply define this term by saying that it is an environment where the student is allowed to pursue his course of study at his own speed without the interference of tests, reports, and other measuring devices that are intended to continually remind the professor as to how smart or how consistent the student is. This educational tool is intended to be a means by which total individuality is expressed in each student.

It is obvious from this definition that this situation does not exist in its purest form at Elon. There are, however, several freedoms that have been granted to us that might imply that we have at least shades of or leanings toward some version of academic freedom.

We are now allowed to cut classes realizing that our class attendance is our own responsibility. One of the fraternities now has a dormitory all to itself which happens to be a house. Although they insist that it is not a fraternity house, it does allow certain privileges in living conditions.

The men students have almost no restrictions on their movements on campus and no curfew at night. As Mr. Shreves pointed out on the other side of this page a few weeks ago, Elon is amazingly liberal in regards to the restrictions that are placed on who is entitled to have cars on campus, where they can be parked and not forgetting how much it costs to park them for a year. These privileges and others, which include the honor system, are self-sufficient. Their existence depends upon the life-giving support and vitality which is furnished by an adherence to their fundamental principles by the people to whom they were originally designed to improve.

An example where this rule has been proven true by a privilege being violated and thus lost is the simple matter of walking a girl. Now all students are denied the privilege of privacy in a romantic setting after dark on campus because someone quit walking in a spot in a place that was too romantic for his own good. I shall not get involved in a discussion of what I think of mass persecution for an individual's ofense.

Abusing privileges is nothing new, either here or in the outside world. I imagine that every privilege that is presently granted at Elon is abused or at least strained every day by someone. An accumulation of violations, or perhaps one flagrant violation, will cause the whole privilege to be denied. This is why there are so many laws in our society today.

When too many people abuse a trust often enough, the rest of society finally needs to create a penalty for committing the abusive act. It is then no longer an act to be upheld voluntarily out of a sense of duty, but rather an act restricted out of a fear of the consequences.

This process will occur at Elon unless we as a body begin to respect the privileges that are granted us. I fear that there be even a dream of cutting classes; instead of the present honor system there will be a professor looking down our necks every time we take a test; unless we learn to park our cars in the legal zones, the whole question of where to park our cars will not exist for no one will be allowed to have one.

Elon is a society in and of itself, and I have been told that it is much like the one that exists outside the four walls. We as its members will have to learn to be good citizens here if we anticipate being good citizens of society at large.

Contrary to popular opinion rules are not made to be broken and privileges are not granted to be abused. Until the present rights are honored no new ones can be expected to be granted. I propose that we either support the privileges and regulation of our society or leave it.

The Yearn To Learn

Every college campus is probably characterized by a particular intensity among the students toward achieving academic excellence. For the sake of understanding we shall figure this as the average of the total individual effort. In the estimation of this writer the intensity with which this characteristic is found at Elon is not great, although it is greater now than it was in the fall of 1960 when the first observations were noted. Interesting to note is the observation that it seems to be more prevalent

(Continued on Page Four)



Syde Lines

By SY HALL

Since the nuclear test ban treaty was signed, many Americans are wondering how such a ban can be enforced. What are the detection devices, and how do they work? In a recent article by Alden P. Armagnac, the following was presented as an explanation:
Satellites to detect nuclear blasts in space are the latest of an array of devices that will police the new U. S. - British - Soviet atomic test ban treaty.

To curb the nuclear arms race and radio active fallout, these powers agree to explode no more nuclear devices in the air, sea or space. Underground tests, which do not contribute to worldwide fallout, are still permitted, because they are hard to tell from natural earthquakes at a distance. Observance of the ban on the rest can be verified by remote detecting instruments.

How our National Detection System is doing it, so far as general

principles are concerned is no secret: A nuclear blast in air sends tell-tale signals afar. Around the globe, sensitive barographs register the air waves. Seismographs detect earth tremors; radio apparatus, lightning-like static. Bearings from observing stations pinpoint the site of the big bang. Wind-borne radioactive particles clinch the evidence that it was nuclear.

Testing deep in the sea offers no concealment. A submerged hydroplane strategically located can "hear" an underwater nuclear test virtually anywhere on earth.

In the vacuum of space, a nuclear explosion will be a dark one instead of a sun-like fireball, mostly emitting x-rays, gamma rays and neutrons. But x-rays from near-space tests will make the upper atmosphere glow, a clue applied by Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in an experimental air fluorescence detection stations.

Satellites will have to detect far-space tests by picking up invisible rays directly and reporting them by radio. Ten such experimental U. S. Satellites are to be launched in pairs by the end of 1964.

Artifices might hide some small tests, experts concede. An example:

inflating a balloon of lead-impregnated plastic around a space shot before detonation in order to stop the escaping x-rays. But the great risk of being caught at it, if anything went awry, would discourage any such hanky-panky.

The U. S. Air Force, has a wing-tip filter tank that snuffs up "hot" particles at low and medium altitudes. Modified U-2's get similar samples from altitudes as high as 70,000 feet.

Balloons, too, check radio-activity in the upper air. Plastic balloons are filled with a 2000-cubic foot air sample by a blower at any predetermined altitude. A fan then transfers the sample to a smaller armored bay, which parachutes to earth for recovery.

On the ground, the United States monitoring stations sample airborne radio-activity with a device that resembles a midge vacuum cleaner. It sucks air through a porous filter, which traps the particles. Analysis of the particles tells what kind of nuclear bomb was tested and when it was tested.

The people of the free world can rest easy, because scientific eyes, ears and sniffers are guarding against clandestine nuclear blasts.