

Salemite Sponsors Contest

Something new has been added . . . this time it's a Sweetheart Contest to be sponsored by the SALEMITE February 26 and 27. On these two days the Club Dining Room, or more appropriately, the "Sweetheart Gallery", will be full of pictures of the sweethearts of Salem girls and each girl may vote as many times as she wishes for "Salem's Pin-Up Boy," the "Best-looking," the "Cutest," and the "Man I'd Like to Marry." Those pictures receiving the most votes will be published in the Salemite and a copy of the paper will be sent to each of the lucky winners.

Each Salem student is eligible to enter as many pictures as she wishes with no entry fee attached. Snapshots will not be accepted, however and girls are requested to remove, all pictures from their frames. To enter a picture, write your name and the boy's name on the back of the picture and turn it in to Jane Mulhollem, Coit Redfearn, or Martha Boatwright before ten-thirty P. M. February 25.

Admission to the "Sweetheart Gallery" will be one dime and each vote costs only a penny. Proceeds of this contest will go into a war bond later to be converted into the indoor swimming pool fund. Don't wait . . . enter your Sweetheart's picture now. Who knows . . . you too may have a Van Johnson!

Alaska Is A Big Subject

"My subject is Alaska, and it is a big subject." Mrs. Fred Schwalbe, Moravian missionary, acquainted her audience with many aspects of the broad subject of Alaska during the assembly hour Thursday.

Mrs. Schwalbe, who has been here on a brief furlough, will soon return to Alaska where she has made her home for the past 35 years. She first went to Southwestern Alaska to teach. There she met her husband and her daughters were born. Gertrude and Catherine are both alumnae of Salem academy and college.

To point out the "bigness" of her subject, Mrs. Schwalbe told of the vastness of Alaska and of the varied climate and industries. The north is given over to snow and ice, but southeastern Alaska, where the tourists visit, is a scene of natural grandeur.

Transportation has been a handicap to Alaska. Aviation has, however brought the world to its doors. Mrs. Schwalbe remembers the excitement of seeing the first plane. Now she lives near two air bases.

The speaker told something of the life of the Eskimo. To earn their living, those on the east coast hunt seals. Others are occupied by trapping in the winter, and catching and drying salmon in the summer. Homes of the up-river people are wooden, but those who live down river make their huts of mud. Mrs. Schwalbe gave the recipe for Eskimo "ice-cream" . . . a mixture of seal-

(Continued on page 3)

Red Cross Has New Job

Reconditioning of Holland cloth is the new project of the Red Cross Room. After the cloth is reconditioned, it may be made into special bed pads and fracture frame pillows, which are needed now in the Base hospitals.

Holland cloth is the cotton lining of old tires cemented inside the tubes. The tire companies are now doing salvage work in ripping the Holland cloth out of tire tubes. The Red Cross has the cement laundered out. It is returned from the laundries to the Red Cross Room in a great tangled mass of cotton strips. This must be conditioned by untangling, smoothing, and rolling the strips so they may be sent to ironers. The cloth is then used to make important supplies for hospitals.

The Red Cross Room which is located on the lower floor of Alice Clewell Dormitory will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. The new work will begin on Monday, February 11, at 2 o'clock. No special dress is required for the work. Every bit of work counts because casualties are mounting and more supplies are needed.



TWO OF THE PRINCIPALS in the operetta, "The Gypsy Baron," (Johann Strauss), to be presented here on February 14, by the New York Opera Company, are those shown above. At the left is Brenda Lewis in the soprano role of Saffi, and at the right is Richard Tyrol, tenor who sings the part of Barinkay.

Ray Josephs Predicts An Argentinian Munich

The aggressive fascism which* threatens to put us into another war must end now; yet the United States is helping the military government of Argentina to become stronger. This was the startling conclusion of the lecture last night of Ray Josephs, who struck a hard blow to one's complacency concerning South America.

Forcefully Mr. Josephs described how the prosperity of Argentina has enabled her drugstores to become headquarters for Nazi spys, and her factories to become lookouts for Berlin's agents. He gave examples of bicycle factories making tanks, toothpaste factories making ammunition, and the Bayer aspirin factory (run directly from Berlin) "making headaches" for the future. The United States can take away Argentina's economic support and put an end to this, Mr. Josephs declared. The Argentine underground is urging the United States to take action; they realize that another "Munich is shapening up" and that it must be stopped now. However, in 1944 Mr. Josephs disclosed, the United States bought four times the supply of 1943.

The military government, established by the revolution of June 4, 1943, is run by officers, many of whom were given free training in Germany. Legislatures have been dis-

(Continued on Page Three)

American Movies Influence Argentina

"American movies have a great influence on the styles, sports, and morals of the South American people," remarked Ray Josephs at an informal tea given by the International Relations Club Thursday afternoon in the basement of Biting. Mr. Josephs also said that Sinatra, Betty Davis, and Clark Gable were idols of the Latins, but Andy Hardy was the most popular star among the college boys and girls.

Mr. Josephs was very interested in the War activities of Salem. He was delighted to discover that we have a Red Cross room and a weekly sale of War stamps. As a whole, he does not think the American public is sufficiently war conscious. Mr. Josephs also stated that the people of the U. S. are not as familiar with the happenings of other countries as are the people of South America. He told us that the children learned English before they even went to kindergarten.

During the informal discussion Russian tea was served and when one of the girls asked Mr. Josephs to have another cup he remarked, "I surely will, but is that what it is? In Argentina tea is not this good!"

Gypsy Baron, Operetta, Comes Here

Under the sponsorship of the Civic Music Association, the New York City Opera Company will present an operetta, "The Gypsy Baron," at Reynolds Auditorium on Wednesday evening, February 14.

George Meade has prepared a new version of the Strauss operetta consisting of a prologue and three acts. The performance here will feature lavish costumes and sets and a company of 70 with the principals, Brenda Lewis in the soprano role of Saffi, and Richard Tyrol, tenor, who sings Barinkay. The operetta will be sung in English and is supported by a chorus and a corps de ballet.

"The Gypsy Baron" is the fourth event in the association series for the season. The next concert will present Joseph Szigeti, violinist, on March 9.

Duke Glee Club Gives Concert

The Duke University Men's Glee Club, under the direction of Dr. J. Foster Barnes, will be featured in concert, assisted by the Salem College Choral Ensemble, at eight o'clock Saturday night, February 10, in Memorial Hall.

The program as a whole offers a wide variety of selections, appealing to varied tastes. The first group, which is made up of sacred numbers entirely, includes a Dutch folk choral and two selections from the classic school of sacred literature.

In the second group, the two clubs will unite in one number with Dr. Charles G. Vardell at the organ. This group also contains two unaccompanied selections by the Salem Choral Ensemble.

The third and fourth groups contain semi-classical and popular numbers from varied sources. Of especial mention are "Johnny the One", by the modern American composer, John Sacco, and "Italian Street Song", by Victor Herbert, which will feature Myrtle Preyer Barnes as guest soloist.

All proceeds from the concert will go to the Red Cross. Tickets are fifty cents and may be obtained from a member of the Choral Ensemble. Salemites are urged to attend the concert, not only because of the excellent program, but to aid the work of the Red Cross.

Noted War Correspondent Tells "The Gospel According To St. John"

by Hazel Watts

The lights of Reynolds' Auditorium dimmed, a silent, expectant hush fell over the audience. It was February 2. Mr. Sanford Martin, editor-in-chief of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel introduced Robert St. John, the eminent NBC correspondent. St. John is a man noted for "humanizing" the war, and for telling the story of the "little people" affected by the war. The "little people" are those who perform or say heroic things and receive no credit. They have stood up under the gruelling awfulness of war—the bombing, the strafing, the hard hand of the conqueror. They have stood the test with blood, sweat, and tears.

When St. John reached the mi-

crophone, he apologized for his informality. His voice was warm and vibrant as he assured his hearers that he could amuse them if he chose to do so. He then hastened on to say that he was going to talk on the "World at War," and that was not humorous.

Leaning against the stand, St. John began taking his audience with him by giving snapshots of the war gleaned from his four years overseas during this war. First was Belgrade—the Nazi invasion, one in every fifteen killed of the population—the desertion of King Peter with all the gold and the crown jewels. St. John could not refrain from sarcasm and bitterness as he told of the Yugoslavs' condition.

From Yugoslavia and Tito's demo-

cratic army, the audience was transported to Canterbury, England. When Canterbury was bombed, the whole town was devastated. St. John emphatically pointed out that while air forces attempted to bomb military targets, only poor people lived around oil refineries, ammunition dumps, and war factories. Those poor people are the ones who are killed.

To the English, war means more than just bombing. It means five long years of blackout, shortages, and death ever at the door. The American people have no conception of war. The British government even tells its subjects how many inches of water one may have in one's tub for a bath. The "doodle

bugs" fall, and the accounts bore the American reader. The "doodle bug" likewise bores Britain, but no one complains. Everyone works twelve hours a day. And at night the "doodle bugs" come. St. John told these pertinent facts dramatically.

The next snapshot was a litter plane carrying twenty wounded privates back to the United States. After talking with one hopelessly wounded boy, St. John came to the conclusion that if all civilians were required to look at a disabled veteran once monthly for the next fifteen years that there would never be another war.

Winston Churchill's handling of the Greek Civil War was the cause

of St. John's bitter attack. He felt strongly that the Greek people were entitled to an election if they wanted one. The American people are too gullible, and the national memory is only twenty-four hours long. Churchill, who a few months before hailed the Greeks as heroes, suddenly called them "ruffians, hoodlums, and Trotskites". Here the correspondent paused and said, "And this is the gospel according to St. John."

Assuring the audience that he was not pessimistic about the war, St. John closed with a poem about faith in man's progress. A long question and answer period followed in which St. John touched on all the major countries and the major problems of the world today.