

## Little Rock May Effect Our Race In Outer Space

The situation in Little Rock and any similar ones that might arise involve more than a contest over civil rights or between national and state authorities. Its effects on our educational system could be disastrous in the present world condition.

The reason for this is that Virginia has adopted, and other Southern states are considering, a plan by which public schools could be closed if integration is forced. Any school board which would set up a plan for desegregation would be denied state funds.

The first unfortunate consequence which would arise would be the halting of public education. What would be the alternative? Would all of the children be given the same scholastic opportunities? Would children in certain classes suffer because additional economic burden of a private school system? We would run the risk of lowering our educational standard.

What of the time lost if the schools underwent this change? It is hardly probable that any learning would occur.

Another effect of Little Rock is seen in the area of federal aid to schools. Though schools are overcrowded and though many states are financially unable to meet the needs of growing schools, the use of federal troops to enforce the court order will undoubtedly strengthen Southern legislator's fears that federal aid would provide an entrance for national interference in the integration problem.

All of this is especially important because of Russia's recent scientific achievements. It is said that the United States is not behind Russia scientifically; however, Russia has launched two satellites while we have not launched one.

This puts Russia foremost in the eyes of other nations. It also means that the Soviets are thus far, leading in explorations of outer space.

There is talk of co-operation in spacial activities. However, previous examples of Kremlin co-operation make this assumption ridiculous.

At this time, we cannot afford to have any setbacks in our educational system. Scientists, leaders, and teachers for the future must be trained efficiently and as rapidly as possible.

Faubus' action in Little Rock created a chain of events whose consequences might jeopardize our future.

Integration is a problem that must be solved by cautious and rational thinking. Both national and state should move slowly and should be willing to sacrifice for the preservation of our intellectual and for the future position of our country.

—M. J.

## Other Editors Think About Little Rock

Integration, a page one subject across America these days, gets lots of space in the college press.

Dave Palmetter expresses one view in the Syracuse Daily Orange:

"Sacrifices are going to have to be made. What of the intelligent Negro who is denied the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent his capabilities?"

"Gov. Orval Faubus' stupid action is no answer. Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee last year hit the nail on the head.

"Clement used the National Guard to maintain the peace and enforce the law. Troops were available to see that integration went off smoothly, not to prevent it . . ."

Editors of the Denison, Denison University, Granville, Ohio, noted another angle to the Little Rock story, an issue they call "the whole sphere of states' rights vs. federal rights."

They think, "It would seem perhaps this challenge to Washington, this affront, is, after all, a good thing. We citizens may be getting carried away on the gigantic pendulum of federal interference.

"Perhaps the Faubus incident is a chance at least for all of us to consider the 'proper' emphasis of the two spheres—and perhaps a reconsideration of the predominant role of all government activity in our daily lives."

## Beyond the Square

The mammoth celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution focused attention on Moscow this week. The purge of Marshal Zhukov for building a "personality cult" and blocking the work of the Communist Party in the Soviet Armed Forces has raised two big questions:

1. Is Khrushchev attempting a second one man dictatorship in Russia?
2. What are the implications for the West already under pressure from Russia's satellite-diplomacy?

We leave the answers to these questions with those who have access to a crystal ball or those with x-ray vision capable of penetrating the iron curtain.

Marshal Rodion Malinovsky has replaced Marshal George Zhukov as Soviet Defense Minister. Malinovsky was one of Russia's most decorated Marshals after World War II.

Since Tito has recognized the East German regime three weeks ago the U. S. has had to become more realistic with their policies towards Tito and his Communist government. Announcements have been made that the State Department will re-appraise aid given to Yugoslavia.

Ambassador to Yugoslavia, James W. Riddleberger, has cut short his stay in the U. S. He had a conference with the President Tuesday and has now departed for Europe. Mr. Riddleberger is one of the top German economists in the American diplomatic world. He has been in the Foreign Service Department over 30 years, and has made his home in Yugoslavia for the last five years. Exactly what the State Department decides to do toward continuing further aid to Tito will be decided after Ambassador Riddleberger has made a personal appraisal of the situation.

The State Department and Congress would like to rationalize that Tito is still our pal, and that our financial aid has not been in vain. So don't be surprised if the Ambassador makes the remarkable discovery that there are still deep internal division that must prevent any long term accommodation between Marshal Tito and the Kremlin. Therefore, Tito is still our friend and deserves some more handouts. Although, the 1.2 billion dollars handouts might be more on the economic than military side this time. At present Tito is recovering from lumbago which has hindered him from going to Russia for their Revolutionary celebration. It is wondered whether the Ambassador is taking medicine or political pressure to help Tito with his illness.

Individualist France now has a government. The French National Assembly has approved financial expert Felix Gaillard as its twenty-fourth Premier. Gaillard is the youngest Premier in the history of the Republic of France.

France will now have a government to deal with the NATO summit conference, the Algerian rebellion, rocketing living costs, and a stubborn foreign trade deficit.

All eyes will be on France as she tries to solve her problems by democratic methods.

The U. N.'s debate of the Turkey-Syrian crisis ended this week as the Syrians refused several offers of mediation and quietly withdrew their complaint without a vote. Neutral observers believe the war-scare was generated to promote domestic unity in Syria behind the pro-Soviet regime and to put pressure on Turkey and the U. S., her most important ally.

Adnan Menderes was re-elected last week as Premier of Turkey. He first came to power in 1950 and has had to face inflation at home and trouble from Syria and Russia abroad. He has been friendly to the West and the U. S. through it all. (U. S. has pumped millions into Turkey).

Against the background of Sputniks whirling through space, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister MacMillan met last week in Washington. It is hoped that out of this conference will come the beginning of more close cooperation between nations of the free world. The President promised to ask Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act so the U. S. could share nuclear secrets with Great Britain and other friendly countries. Dulles recognized in this conference a chance to unite the free world, and the talk centered around this idea.

Last week Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced his resignation. He has been succeeded by the Deputy Attorney General William Pierce Rogers, 44, who will be the youngest Cabinet member. This is the third major change in the Cabinet in three months. The others are Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson replacing George Humphrey and Defense Secretary Neil McElroy replacing Charles Wilson.

Daniel Bovet has been awarded the 1957 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine. He was born in Switzerland, but is now a naturalized Italian. Bovet has never been listed in "Who's Who" and is relatively unknown. His discoveries are the basis for a great many medical products and yet he hasn't taken out a patent in his name or made any money for them.

Russia has launched Sputnik II. The baby moon is larger than Sputnik I and has greater importance, say the Russians, because of the special rocket fuel.

It seems though that if DOG is used in this experiment they ought to at least give him some importance. The fact that a living animal is now traveling in outer space shows how science is moving ahead. Soon greater traveling adventures will be available for us humans, too.

If we Americans seem to be stretching our necks toward the skies lately, it is only with the thought of red lights and space ships. Throughout the United States people are seeing and experiencing strange scientific feats I only wish I could be one of the lucky few!

Jo Marie Smith  
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## The Salemite



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## Why We Study The Liberal Arts

What is the value of a liberal arts course? In order to answer this, it is necessary to clarify or qualify what is meant by the question.

Does a liberal arts course include "education?" This is in itself a highly debatable area of education. Many modern educators say that subject matter—often, the humanities—is neglected by forcing education theory courses. Should this be the case, it is impossible to consider such a course liberal arts.

However, many wonder just what can be done with a liberal arts course. And very often, people are correct in their assumption that the holder of a liberal arts degree might not profit monetarily from his education. On the other hand, such a person is prepared to learn the procedure of many types of work. With this in mind, the belief that a student of liberal arts profits monetarily is true.

In fact, many business organizations now prefer to employ holders of liberal arts degrees in preference to students of business administration. Such companies operate under the theory that liberal arts help a person in adjusting to varied situations. This training is not intensified in one area; therefore, liberal arts give a fairly wide knowledge. This idea of favoring liberal arts does seem to be a new trend in the business world today.

For a woman, liberal arts is of untold value. Certainly, one of the most widely realized values is its worth within the home. It is of very definite use in the raising of children. A person, so educated, has the advantage of being able to further her child educationally.

Culturally, a liberal arts degree should prepare a person with the ability to learn, understand, and appreciate. It should enable a person to know about a variety of the arts. This course would especially be profitable to a woman culturally. She would be prepared to be a member or lead a group fostering the arts. Here liberal arts give a basic knowledge.

Socially, a person should benefit from liberal arts. Such a course normally would provide a breadth in range of subject matter. Would this not be a benefit in the normal conversations of society? Would this not be of especial value for a young woman entertaining her husband's boss or even her parents?

Liberal arts should bring pleasure to the bearer of such a degree. It would be personally satisfying to comprehend—partially, at least—what is read, seen, and heard. Liberal arts strive for this. Liberal arts strive to broaden and deepen men within themselves and within their purposes in this life.

Continued education seems to be a chief measure in firmly and securely solving man's problems whether an atomic question or a baby formula crisis. Liberal arts should effect in a person a widely integrated basis for knowledge—thus, understanding. Should a student desire specialization, would it not be more beneficial to first obtain a liberal arts course? A person afforded the width of the humanities would probably benefit in his specialization. Such a knowledge could certainly yield an imagination as well as an understanding. Especially in the scientific field, imagination could be of untold benefit. There could be many magnificent discoveries and inventions people today leave unturned because of a lack in this area.

There seems to be a cycle which informally is that a person is incited to obtain more and more knowledge continually by knowledge. This theory can be assumed to apply to a broad knowledge—not just to a specific field. Here seems to be the chief purpose and value of liberal arts.

Students of the humanities can become well prepared to continue formal education. With a broad, basic knowledge, it seems only logical that a student would proceed with more assurance in specialization. His understanding would not be as apt to lie within one area.

It can be said with certainty that liberal arts are valuable in every area. From such a study, people can benefit monetarily or by achieving a certain social prestige. People can gain by learning to obtain an understanding of the problems of the world. And people are furthered in obtaining a sort of personal satisfaction.

—Anne Fordham