

# Best Wishes Extended To Salem's New Alumnae

... the last meeting to attend ... the last assembly ... the last bridge game ... the last issue of the Salemite ... the new Sights and Insights ... the last test and term paper ... the last book store bill ... the last trip to the laundry.

Boxes, trunks and suitcases in the hall; plane, bus and train tickets and car keys in pocketbooks ... the last walk through the square to the Dairy Barn ... the school year is ending.

Freshmen saying "I've made it!"; sophomores—"I'm halfway through!"; Juniors, trying on caps and gowns, feeling big and little at the same time, and seniors ...

Seniors ... singing songs at lunch ... taking comps ... receiving Salem bracelets at the Gramleys' ... going to a new junior-senior at Tanglewood ... relinquishing their caps and gowns at hat burning ... wearing bermudas on Reading Day ... taking a few exams ... And Graduating ...

To the Class of 1961 we extend our congratulations and best wishes.

# Dr. Bates Discusses Problems In Africa

By Janet Yarborough

One of the major characteristics of the 20th century is the increasing rapidity of change. We in the U. S. have been "pragmatic" enough to adjust our way of life to the innumerable changes taking place. But we had a flexible and stable governmental structure; we have had a heterogeneous population but also one unified in its common goals of democracy; and we began coping with the problems resulting from mechanization in the late 19th century. Now we are a fully developed major world power.

But what about the underdeveloped countries that are aware that they are "have-not" nations? In her talks in the Day Student Center and in Assembly, Dr. Margaret Bates, the Rondthaler lecturer, led us to realize the expectations, the problems, the ideas of one of the most potential of the underdeveloped areas—Africa.

Africa, a continent 4 times larger than the U. S., is one of great contrasts—from "the most sophisticated to the most primitive". It is a "nation" with 1800 separate tribal loyalties but many having an increasing nationalistic aspiration for an "African way of life" with antagonism toward colonial domination.

Dr. Bates also pointed out the great problems in Africa: the problems of illiteracy, of urban areas where there is a landless proletariat, of protecting the game areas and of keeping the wild game from destroying farms, of the conflicting religions, of no one common language, and many more. There are also political problems: problems of fragmentation due to 1800 different tribes; problem of one dominate political party; financial problems; of education; and the fundatmental problems of race relations—of the blacks' resentment toward the whites.

However these are immediate problems. African politics began only 7 years ago. Dr. Bates emphasized the new vistas that lay in Africa—the possibilities of a new cultural field and an unexplored history.

At the end of her talk, Dr. Bates gave three reasons why Africa is important to the U. S.: first, there are 27 African states in the United Nations, enough to keep a bill from being passed; secondly, we are indirectly associated with Africa because of our Negro population; third, the Africans see the necessity of building "one world" and aid to them is "people's aid"—aid for human welfare for they want to stay out of the cold war; they are interested in themselves.

The Africans are aware of American ideals. Dr. Bates emphasized the fact that every racial conflict is magnified in Africa. They want to know why we act like this. As a nation that revolted against colonial power, why do we support other colonial powers? Certainly this points out how interrelated our domestic affairs and our foreign affairs are. In many respects the U. S. may be as puzzling to the Africans as Africa is to us.

Dr. Bates stressed the importance of understanding and getting to know the African people. In our ever smaller world, mutual understanding and aid seem to be no longer a matter of choice but a necessity.

# Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

It is only right that those who worked so diligently in their already over-filled hours to contribute to May Day, to make a costume, cut out a circle, or paint a pedal, should be recognized by the student body.

Many people have expressed to me their enjoyment of the pageant, highly commending the performance. I can certainly not take the credit; for without the unending cooperation of these girls, we could not have made even a beginning.

For giving their time and commended efforts for bringing the pageant into a successful unity, I would especially like to thank my committee and Dr. Welch, our sponsor; and also those who have had no recognition, Marguerite Harris for narrating, Dwight Pickard for writing the script, Ann

Harris for helping with music and props, Jo Ann Wade for painting, Agnes Smith and Betsy Davis for helping with props, and Katie Kochtitsky, Ann Kearfott, Irene Noell, Janet Yarborough, Sybrilla Caudle, Sally Philpott, Lynn Ligon, Joan Thrower, Irene Rose, Betty Gail Morisey, Anita Hatcher, Marie Hatcher, Robin Rhodes, Frances Stuart, Edith Geitner, Bunny Salsbury, Marty Paisley, and Eleanor Quick for costumes. I can surely not leave out the girls who danced or Mr. Yarborough and his most willing crew.

I want to extend my appreciation to all who took part—no matter how small, and reiterate that it was a job well done. They deserve these small thanks and many more.

We can all thank someone else—the sun did shine!

Sincerely,  
Harriet Tomlinson  
Chairman of May Day, 1961

# Role Of Nuclear Age Discussed

Since the eventful days of Sputnik I, reams have been written concerning the place of education in our nuclear-space age. Many and diverse opinions have been aired, all to the good. However, it remains for John W. Gardner in his recent book, **Excellence: Can We Be Equal and Excellent Too?** to sum up these ideas and add some pertinent ones of his own.

No one in the U. S. today is better fitted for this job than the author, who is President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and an acknowledged leader in the field of education. He was also a member of the President's Commission on National Goals and author of the chapter on "Goals for Education" in its published report.

With his background of knowledge and experience, Mr. Gardner brings some clear and cogent thinking upon the place and value of education in our society. He provides answers to such questions as, should all children receive an equal education or should performance alone be the criterion for advancement. The subtitle of the work, **Can We Be Equal and Excellent Too?** is explained by his definition of the word equal to mean equal opportunity and not sameness. The author takes the position that each child has the constitutional right to the best education our society affords so that he may attain the highest level of which he is capable. He also feels that education in general and higher education in particular should be a rigorous experience and a challenge to the student in terms of his highest potential. The plan of our schools to promote inferior students and at the same time to have some students denied equal opportunities is criticized as misplaced democracy.

The central theme of this book can be stated as the author's belief that democracy in America faces a coming ordeal undreamed of by its founders. In reaping the advantages of our democracy, on the one hand, and modern technological improvements, on the other, we have burned our candle at both ends. In so doing, we have become physically soft and mentally lax. To maintain our freedom and present form of society, we must set our educational standards high and pursue a policy that will provide us with the caliber of leadership needed to guide our complex society, beset with social apathy within and a formidable enemy without.

This book has a timely message for students, teachers, and all citizens, as we are involved in this dilemma together. It also faces squarely to many issues whose presence we have been reluctant to admit.

# Around The Square Suggests Abolition Of Salem's Nuisances

By Louisa Freeman

Since the year is almost over, and we will be getting rid of the seniors and their daily songs about getting rid of so many things at Salem, it seems especially appropriate to take this chance to talk about some of the things Around the Square that we all can do without.

First, let me put in a plug for the IRS. It seems that if that organization would like to get rid of the students who walk on the grass and throw paper and trash all around the campus. After all, we would like Salem to look nice when the prospective students and the Old Salem tours come poking around (let's not even mention what we would like to do with them!).

The clientele of the "greasy spoon" across the street have taken it upon themselves to decide who they want to get rid of. The first sign, which stated that no **Ugly Men** were allowed, was soon replaced by a more extensive list, naming the following classes as undesirable: Exhibitionists, Policemen, Truant Officers, Communists, Busybodies, IRS Representatives, Cosmonauts, Peeps of the Third Order (whatever they are), and, of course, Ugly Men. But the signs apparently did no good, for the same people trade there that always did.

It goes without saying that the May Day Festivities were a big success, but the Decorations Committee would like to get rid of the butterflies which they borrowed from Thalhimers. The only trouble is that some of the students thought that they would make good souvenirs. Seriously, the committee would appreciate the return of these butterflies.

At the combo party last Friday night, Dean Heidbreder decided that there were some people she wanted to get rid of. It seems that two very young ladies from somewhere down the street turned up at the dance and were having the time of their lives while their parents had gone out for the evening. Dean Heidbreder was nice enough to walk them home.

Peeping Toms are another thing that ought to go. Even if they are only small children, it is kind of upsetting for a student to look up from her studying and see a smiling face staring at her through the window. And it gets worse when she looks up later and finds that the little boys have suddenly aged four or five years.

The list of things to get rid of before the end of the year could go on and on for at least fifty more pages. It could include things such as the poison ivy bed

in back of Babcock, or the odious room deodorant used in some of the dorms. One might mention the mice in Clewell or Sisters, or the big picture in the new wing of Main Hall (**And God Created Woman** is the title, if I have been informed correctly), if it has not already been taken down. We might also get rid of the writing on the fence around the square—if the Woman's Auxiliary to the Committee for Keeping Old Moravian Fences Clean would do their job. Well, it won't be long before we are rid of most of these things—for three months, anyway.

And these are the things we don't want to get rid of—rings, pins and more pins! Betty Cox, Cynthia Hyatt, Molly Scarborough, Zena Strub, Ann Miller were pinned over May Day weekend.

Abbie Suddath certainly doesn't want to get rid of her new engagement ring. And speaking of rings, all the upperclassmen are proudly sporting the new Salem rings.

Sallie Paxton doesn't want to abolish the Y auction. She bought a dinner for two at Miss Covington's. She and Bill were served fresh fruit cup, Canadian style, T-bone steak, grilled a la Covington, sweet potatoes in scalloped orange cups, ambrosia with Paxton dainties (decorated cake). The "maid" (Miss C. complete in white apron) served dinner and then went to visit a "sick friend".

These are some of the things we want to keep—for three months, anyway.

# Leg. Board Conducts House Pres. Elections

By Anne Morrison

The members of Legislative Board have decided to let you, the student body, know what goes on in our weekly meetings. We will publish a report of the meetings each week in the Salemite.

Last week members of the Legislative Board went to Bitting, Lehman, Pfohl House, South, Strong, and Sisters house meetings to conduct elections for house presidents. These representatives stressed the qualities needed for a good house president, and then nominations were made from the floor. The three top names were brought back to Legislative Board, which has the power to add names to the slate, but not to remove any of

the top three nominees. The final elections will be held in later house meetings.

Legislative Board now has three new officers: parliamentarian, Betty Cox; corresponding secretary, Gay Austin; and reporter to the news-bureau, Carroll Roberts.

It was decided that the FITS Chairman should be included in the Orientation Committee, so Frances Bailey will be among those who return early to welcome the freshmen next fall.

Next year's freshmen will be given an opportunity to vote in the fall on whether or not they will buy I.D. cards. A committee headed by Helen John is working on an improved, plastic-coated card.



# The Salemite

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