



The Salemite

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Summer Adds To Tension On Radical Fronts In U. S.

By Dottie Girling

"The United States of America is opposed to discrimination and persecution on grounds of race and religion anywhere in the world, including our own nation. We are working to right the wrongs of our own country.

"I know that some of you have experienced discrimination in this country. But I ask you to believe me when I tell you that this is not the wish of most Americans—that we share your regret and resentment—and that we intend to end such practices for all time to come, not for our visitors, but for all our own citizens as well."

Thus went President Kennedy's speech at the United Nations on September 20. Do "most Americans" support the stand he made, or was he wrong, too assuming? The summer of 1963 has been full of racial tension, from Tuscaloosa to Boston. The March on Washington culminated months of anxiety over the consequences of so massive a demonstration. Tempers have flared. But people, both white and Negro, are interested and concerned. This awareness is a beginning.

The bombing in Birmingham has evoked reactions, among the most significant of which was the statement of Birmingham lawyer Charles Morgan, Jr.: "Every last one of us is condemned for that crime and the bombing before it and the ones last month, last year, a decade ago. We all did it . . . The 'who' is every little individual who talks about the 'niggers' and spreads the seeds of hate to his neighbor and his son." Frightening is the thought of Governor Wallace's determined stand for segregation at all costs and his admission of aspirations for the Presidency. But the Raleigh News and Observer, as quoted in The New York Times, carried this message: "Every action he (Governor Wallace) has taken since he became Governor has been designed to encourage blind resistance to change, to loose the furies of racial prejudices and hatred."

Alabama is not alone in her problem, however. Voters in Cambridge, Maryland, have yet to go to the polls to vote on the question of segregated restaurant service. U. S. News & World Report tells us of feeling that, in Harlem, "the Negro middle class contributes very little in money, organization, or involvement, to the solution of Negro social problems." Boston, that stable old city of the North, was rocked this summer by accusations of de facto segregation in its school system. The civil rights legislation promised in President Kennedy's campaign of 1960 has been slow in coming and, finally, is sharing attention with the important test-ban-treaty vote. It is felt that civil rights will again be a major plank in the platforms of both parties in 1964.

This fall the Negroes of Farmville, Virginia, are back at school for the first time in four years. But Farmville is still the only town in the United States to reject public education in favor of private, segregated education. Wellesley College in Massachusetts is welcoming nine Negroes from southern colleges as part of a new "Junior Year in the North" program. The discouraging point is that such a program should need to be established in the first place.

The problems of desegregation and integration are complex; both southern and northern prejudices continue, with each man believing his interpretation of the basic rights of man to be true and inviolable. It is the place of young people, students particularly, to be aware of developments in the issue, and to be especially aware of their own inadequacies and prejudices, that "the sins of our fathers may not be visited upon their children."

SOURCES: "Beyond the Melting Pot," U. S. News & World Report, Sept. 30, 1963, p. 100.

The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 23, 1963, p. 3.

The New York Times, Sept. 23, 1963.

Salemites Enjoy Europe, School

By Linda Lyon

With summer vacation becoming a memory of the past, the new shades of fall focus on the Square. Once again the campus is filled with shouts of hellos, new arrivals, cluttered rooms, familiar faces, and memories of last year's graduated seniors.

Although fall has come, European travelers Elizabeth Sykes, Jackie Lamond, Alice Reid, Mary Anne Wilson and Daphne Dukate find it hard to believe that they are home again.

Among the Salemites who remained in the States at UNC summer school were Elaine Tayloe, Barbara White, Aurelia Robertson, Joan King, Doris Cooper, Jean Anne Werner, Mary Dameron, Frances Mock, Jeannie Fields, Robbin Causey, Mary Cannon, Claudia Kelley, Cammy Crowell, Beth Moore, Mary Graves, and many others. Journeying to far-off University of Hawaii summer school was Knox Bramlette, junior transfer from Ole Miss, while senior Marty Richmond preferred mountain climbing at the University of Colorado.

Judy Markley and Dale Walker went to Mexico City for two months this summer while Carolyn

Edgerton and Pat Munt went to Ireland. On the other hand, Salemites Susie Matern, Jan Dulin, Margaret Bordeaux, and Betty Morrison preferred the outdoor life of camp counselors.

Summer jobs held by Salemites around the Square go from Ann McKinnon who was an elevator operator at Montreat to freshman Gail Carter who worked as a sales clerk in a London, England, department store for \$10 a week, 9 hours each day. Freshman Tonya Freshour worked as a model for a Washington, D. C., department store.

Salemites Mary Lawrence Pond, Anne Romig, and Sarah Rupprecht worked for diamonds. Best wishes, girls! Congratulations also go to Cacky Hubbard, Carol Colbert, and Becky Matthews, who are sporting

new frat pins. Babs Bodine went to U. Va. summer school, Nan Berry to the University of South Carolina, and Margie Edwards spent her summer taking make-up exams after leaving Salem three weeks early last spring due to illness.

Once again with fall in the air, Salemites traveled to football weekends at neighboring UNC, Duke, and Davidson. Susanne Boone, Pat Thompson, Robbin Causey, Zelle Holderness, Beverly Butler, Sharyn Dettwiler, Peggy Gaines, and Mary Ella Haller were among those who saw Carolina defeat Virginia, 11-7.

Judy Cubberly headed to Duke to see the Blue Devils defeat USC, while Betty Benton and Daphne Dukate made quick trips to David-

College A Stepping Stone Between Different Worlds

We are now in the unreal world of college. It is a world in which our laundry is miraculously returned to us clean each week, our meals are somehow prepared and served to us without any effort on our part, our waste baskets are emptied each day. It is a world where people care about our triumphs and our failures, where parents and faculty are concerned over our welfare, where if we fall there is still someone to pick us up.

Behind us is a world in which we were the responsibility of adults; ahead of us is a world where we are the responsible persons. Right now, we have the opportunity to grow, to learn, to prepare.

The four years offer us a chance to move ahead swiftly in our work or to stop and wait until we are ready to go again. These college years present many questions but they also give us time to find the answers. College is a time to shout, to contemplate, to be angry, to be quiet, to listen, to ask, to answer, to be yourself.

College is more than the gaining of knowledge. It is the testing of one's capabilities and independence without full responsibility. It is the stretching of one's ideas, the broadening of one's concepts, the final forming of one's character.

College is perhaps the only period in which one can perceive one's own growth—from week to week—from one year to the next. The girl who enters college may feel sure of her goals, her ideals, her beliefs. In a college atmosphere, these ideals are questioned, challenged, and even destroyed. But what has crumbled is replaced by new ideas—sound beliefs—based on a mature and reflective judgment.

The college graduate still may not know where she is going—or even why—but she has had four years in which to discover, at least, who she is. If she remembers that this unreal world is the transition between the real world of dependence and independence, the student will gain immeasurably from her college experience.

NOTICES

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Over-all permission slips must be turned in to the Dean of Students' Office by October 5. Students may check that office to find out if slips have been returned.

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The retaining wall of the new Fine Arts Building has been completed, and service lines are now being installed. Organs have been ordered, and within the next thirty to sixty days, contracts are expected to be awarded.

U S Civil Service Offers 1964 Exam To College Students

Applications are now being accepted for the 1964 Federal Service Entrance Examination, the U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced. This examination, open to college seniors and graduates regardless of major study, as well as to persons who have had equivalent experience, offers the opportunity to begin a career in the Federal Service in one of sixty occupational fields. These positions are located in various Federal agencies both in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States. Depending on the qualifications of the candidates, starting salaries for persons appointed from this examination will be \$4,690 and \$5,795 a year.

A written test, which may be taken in Winston-Salem, is required except for those candidates who have attained a sufficiently high score in the Graduate Record Examination Aptitude Test. Applicants who file by October 17, 1963, will be scheduled for the first written test on November 16, 1963. Five additional tests have been scheduled. The closing date is April 14, 1964.

Management Internships with starting salaries of \$5,795 and \$7,030 a year will also be filled from this examination. An additional written test is required. Applicants for these positions must file by January 16, 1964.

Details concerning the requirements, further information about the positions to be filled, and instructions on how to apply are given in Civil Service Announcement No. 311. The announcement may be obtained from many post offices throughout the country, college placement offices, Civil Service Regional Offices, or the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., 20415.

