



# The Salemite

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## Football Games, Pins, Rings Fill Rainy Weekend For Salem Girls

By Linda Lyon

Turning leaves, Sunday mountain trips, cool weather, and rainy football games added to the pleasures of Salemites over the past weekend. Among the drenched spectators at the Wake Forest versus VPI game were Ellen Heflin, Anne Kendrick, Margaret Edwards, Cacky Hubbard, Robbin Causey, Lynn McClement, Betty Benton, Judy Davis, Holly Creech, Knox Bramlette, Al Bruton, Valerie Denning, Frances Mock, Jane Crutchfield, Cathy Odom, Becky Russell, Lisa White, and Georgia Shaw.

Off to the Davidson versus Citadel game were Jackie Lamond, Peggy Kilgore, Pat Wilson, Harriet Haywood, Margaret Bourdeaux, Zelle Holderness, and Tavy Seawell. Annapolis held special attraction for Carolyn Crouch, Sandy Smith; and Betty Gardner who returned with quite a souvenir from the weekend. Congratulations, Betty! Juniors Dade Wall, Babs Bodine, and Jane Allen went to the University of Virginia for the weekend, while Salemites Lynn Collins, Marion Webb, Susanne Boone, Mary Lawrence Pond, and Susanne Forbes attended weddings of friends.

Did you know . . . that home visits over last weekend were the highspots for Jerry Crews, G. G. Sapp, Cammy Crowell, Mae Murchison, Cecie Boren, Mary Beth Coker, and Peggy Booker? . . . that Fay Jackson likes chocolate syrup on creamed potatoes? . . . that Roberta Frost, a brunette, was wearing a blond wig last weekend? . . . that Suzanne Worthington's date gave her a potted plant? . . . that Aurelia Robertson is now engaged? Best wishes, Aurelia! . . . that Beth Sullivan and Mary Graves are amateur mountain climbers? . . . that there are only 58 more days until Thanksgiving vacation?

## State Threatens Freedom Of Speech And Thought

"Academic Freedom" is a nebulous term, but for students and faculty alike the phrase has emotional significance which they will defend against all opposition—in particular, state opposition. The speaker ban enacted by the North Carolina Legislature has caused much uproar in all institutions devoted to the pursuit of knowledge. After all, how will knowledge grow unless there is the freedom to pursue it?

The act passed by the General Assembly relates only to those colleges and universities supported by state funds. However, any action on the part of the state to suppress freedom of speech should be the concern of all colleges. Even though Salem is not directly affected by this act, it should be appalled by the indirect threat to academic freedom which includes the right to hear.

As **The Charlotte Observer** in its June 27 issue pointed out; "They (General Assembly) acted in haste to put a quarantine on freedom of expression, in direct contradiction to a provision of the First Amendment to the Constitution . . ." This restriction on the freedom of expression is, in our opinion, of primary importance.

Another important reason for opposition to the speaker ban was expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted by the North Carolina Board of Higher Education dated July 19, 1963. The resolution states that the colleges' trustees, in order to enforce the act, must, ". . . question or investigate every speaker invited to their campuses to ascertain whether he is a Communist, has advocated the overthrow of the Constitution, or has ever pleaded the fifth amendment . . ." As a consequence, fewer distinguished speakers will come to our State."

As an example of the harmful effect the act will have in obtaining qualified speakers is the refusal of Dr. J. B. Haldane to answer questions about his background before speaking to the University of North Carolina. This distinguished British biologist was to speak on the world of living organisms. He was questioned in accordance with the speaker ban act because of his connection from 1940 to 1949 with the "Daily Worker," a Communist paper. Between 1940 to 1949 relations were much more chummy with Russia than they are today; however, this fact is to be overlooked.

A third opposition to the act is the problem of "burying the issue." How can a Democratic government be proven more effective unless it may be compared to other forms of government? The Sunday, September 29 issue of **The Daily Tar Heel** printed a letter to the editor by student Stu Eizenstat. In his letter, Mr. Eizenstat stated, ". . . we should not fear to hear the views expressed by those of another political persuasion. Democracy can not defeat Communism by running away from it, but by facing it squarely and proving that the strength of democratic ideas is greater than that of Communist ideas."

It is our opinion, then, that the bill is harmful for three reasons. First, it threatens freedom of speech; secondly, it places North Carolina colleges in the embarrassing position of having to demand of their speakers a pledge of loyalty to the United States government; and thirdly, it assumes that by ignoring the growing threat of Communism, Democracy will reign supreme.

How can the bill be eliminated? There are three choices: the General Assembly could appeal or amend the bill, or a test case could come up questioning its constitutionality. As students of a private college who wish to see academic freedom maintained throughout the state, let us unite as a body to oppose a bill which intends to regulate what a student may or may not hear.

## McGlinn Goes To NSA Meet

By Wendy McGlinn

From August 18 to 29, the sixteenth National Student Congress of the United States National Student Association met at Indiana University at Bloomington. This was the annual meeting of delegates from all member colleges at which the programs, policies, and officers of NSA for the coming year were decided upon. The first few days of the Congress were devoted to seminars in order to acquaint delegates with the subjects on which they later drafted legislation in their committees and subcommittees. The topics of the seminars included civil rights, African student affairs, academic freedom, and international student cooperation.

### Resolutions Passed

Using the material presented at these seminars as a basis, the committees and subcommittees wrote, passed, and gave priority to the resolutions which were presented at the plenary sessions. Many of these resolutions involved controversial stands, such as support for the omnibus Civil Rights Bill and the Nuclear Test Ban, and implied support for the students who visited Cuba in violation of the State Department's orders. After long hours of debate and amendment, these and many other resolutions were passed, and they became the policy of NSA for 1963-64.

This legislative process, which is the mainspring of NSA, was an important activity of the Congress, but by no means the only one. Delegates had opportunities to participate in the regional caucuses which considered the problems of the schools in each region, and in the conservative, liberal, and small college caucuses where congress strategy was planned. There were many speakers, including James Meredith, Sargent Shriver, and the Governor of Indiana. There were representatives present from organizations such as the Communist party, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, and the Young Americans of Freedom. Most important, the congress provided an opportunity to meet students from all over the world, and represented a wide range of ethnic groups, religious beliefs, and political views. From these students came new and sometimes radical ideas on many subjects including academic freedom, "in loco parentis," honor systems, and the role of the student in society.

(Continued on Page 4)

## US Supports Viet Nam Despite Diem's Attitude

By Barbara Gottschalk

Today the United States is spending \$1.5 million in Viet Nam. There are 16,000 United States soldiers in the country as military advisors. Why are we spending the money and sending the men to this small southeast Asian country?

In 1954 French colonialism was ended in Viet Nam, and the country was divided into Communist North Viet Nam and non-Communist South Viet Nam. South Viet Nam is such an important front against the spread of Communism in southeast Asia that the United States gave Viet Nam all the aid it needed to get started as a free country. At the time the U. S. thought Diem looked like a good leader for the country; he was neither pro-French nor pro-Communist, so the U. S. pledged him full support. Many U. S. officials thought highly of Diem; Lyndon Johnson went so far as to call Diem the "Churchill of Asia." Diem never has lived up to the expectation of the United States; we have asked him to reform his government but he has always refused. So far the United States has taken no action against Diem's government, for we thought it was more important to win the war against the Communists first and to worry about Diem later. Diem has almost solidified his position by doing away with his opposition; around 30,000 political prisoners are now thought to be in "re-education" camps. Diem and his family have become virtual dictators. Viet Nam and the Nhus are now caught up in two wars; an external war against the Communists and an internal war against the Buddhists.

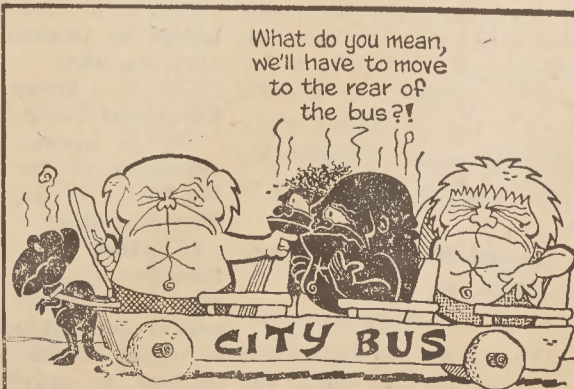
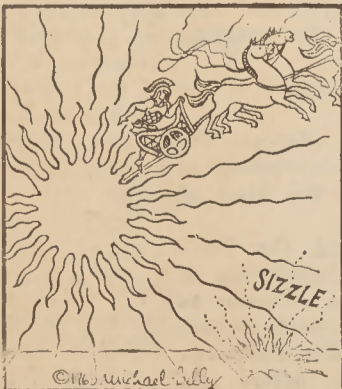
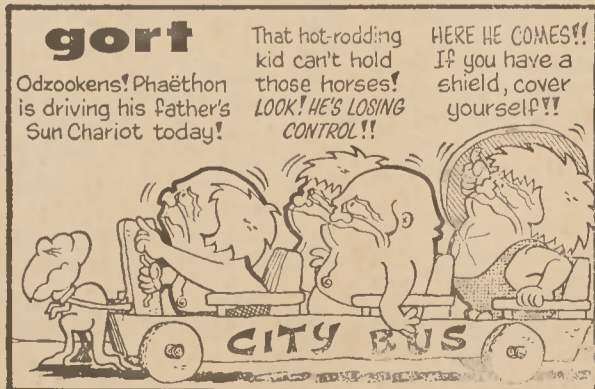
### U. S.-Viet Nam Disagree On Military Tactics

The Vietnamese could not hold out for long without the United States' aid in the war against the North Vietnamese Communists. The South Vietnamese welcome U. S. money, but the advice of the U. S. is resented. One of the greatest problems the U. S. officers run into is the difference of thinking of the East and the West—the Vietnamese view security in terms of territory gained, while the United States views security in terms of people saved. Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, who is chief military advisor, view the war as an artillery war, when it is a guerilla war that has to be fought with rifles. Diem especially likes air attacks on the Communist bands, but during these air attacks many of the South Vietnamese people are killed. The Vietnamese are losing three American weapons to every two Communist weapons gained; many of the Communist weapons are old U. S. weapons captured in the Korean war.

Despite the hopelessness of the South Vietnamese at the time. Mme. Nhu, sister-in-law of Diem, repeatedly insults U. S. soldiers by calling them "soldiers of fortune." Brother Ngo says, "I don't think they (U. S.) can advise us on subversive warfare. Americans are very advanced on matters like space, but for small problems on the earth I'm afraid they don't know as much as we do." Last week President Kennedy sent Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and General Maxwell Taylor to Viet Nam to report on events there. Will this report cause any changes in the position of the United States?

The war inside of Viet Nam has calmed down for the moment, but during the summer the world was shocked by the martyrdom of the Buddhist priests. These acts of protest were against government persecution that has been going on for a long time. Diem's brother, Archbishop Thuc, is head of the Catholic Church and dictator to the Catholics in South Viet Nam. Catholics have always been given the top offices in the government; Diem says that they are more trustworthy. The Buddhists let their resentment simmer until late last spring. At that time the Archbishop influenced the passing of a law forbidding the flying of Buddhist banners, and crowds of Buddhist and student demonstrators were jailed. Diem has accused the Buddhists of being Communist and of arming their temples against his soldiers. On June 11 the first Buddhist priest burned himself. Influenced by pro-Buddhist sentiment in this country, our government threatened to withdraw aid if Buddhist persecution continues. At this time Mme Nhu remarked that, "All the Buddhists have done for this country is to barbecue a monk." Diem relaxed his assault on the Buddhists, but Mme. Nhu's statement is unbelievably flippant for a government spokesman of a Buddhist country.

The United States is really on the fence in Viet Nam. Can we continue to support Diem and the Nhus? Can we afford not to support the South Vietnamese in their fight against the Communists? These are questions that Washington has to answer in the very near future. "The Edge of Chaos," **Saturday Evening Post**, September 28. "South Viet Nam" and "A Look at the Woodwork," **Time**, Sept. 27. "The Strange War the U. S. Is Not Winning," **U. S. News and World Report**, September 30.



## ATTENTION

Dr. Dale Gramley will soon be off his double restriction! He has been holding court on the second floor of his home since school began, but it is reported that he is now walking around campus. In another week he will be back in his office.

While Dr. Gramley has been at home, he has taken care of all correspondence and met with members of his administrative staff.