



The Salemite

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Successes, Failures Noted In Alliance For Progress

By Wendy McGlenn

When the Alliance for Progress formally came into existence with the signing of the charter at Punta del Este on August 17, 1961, it was considered by many to be one of Kennedy's most hopeful and forward looking programs. Under the provisions of the charter, the United States committed itself to furnish Latin American countries with development grants and loans on a long term basis at little or no interest. The Latin American countries, on their part, promised to devote an increasingly large share of their resources to economic development and to institute needed reforms.

Hopefully these aims of economic growth and social reform would help stabilize political, economic, and social conditions and also stop the inroads ahead made by communism. Now, after two years, it is becoming increasingly apparent that these goals are very far from being realized, that the U. S. is becoming engaged in a gigantic giveaway program, and generally that the Alliance is in very serious trouble.

However, some progress, which should be recognized, has been made. Chile has built 75,000 new houses, and Peru is constructing new roads to open up fertile land for farmers. In some cases food dispensing and tax reform have been undertaken. By the large, however, Alliance accomplishments have fallen far below expectations and economic growth has failed to meet the minimum goals set by the Alliance. Brazil, where many feel the ultimate success or failure of the Alliance rests, is a clear example of this failure: it has been faced with a series of crises, soaring inflation, debt and labor strife with the result that two thirds of all Alliance aid has been used for financial bailour and monetary stabilization rather than for reform and developments.

Generally, U. S. aid commitments have fallen off as Latin American countries have consistently failed to live up to their Alliance obligations. The amount of money actually paid out has fallen almost to the pre-alliance level, and much of the money that is available often lies idle because of the red tape involved and because many Latin American countries lack planning experts to draw up long term projects. To add to these difficulties, there has been little public enthusiasm and knowledge of the Alliance in Latin America. For this reason, many politicians see little reason to support it. Many, in fact, oppose the Alliance as Yankee intervention.

How to save the Alliance is a question that no one can answer. Many authorities feel that the central problem is the incompatibility between economic growth and social reform. They feel that Latin Americans with capital to invest feel that the reforms are being directed at them and react by sending their money out of the country or by political upheaval. For this reason the United States is beginning to shift its emphasis to economic development. Because of justifiable criticism that the U. S. government is simply throwing money away, there has also been increased sentiment that private capital is usually sufficient for the Latin American development needs, provided that these countries provide a suitable climate for investment.

However, the ultimate success of the Alliance may rest on the reaction to a recent proposal of the United States. This plan would set up a multilateral steering committee of representatives from both the United States and the Latin American countries with the purpose of making the program less United States and more Alliance directed. Doubtless, this proposal will meet with opposition, but at the moment it seems to be one of the few hopes for saving an alliance desperately needed for the development of Latin America and for the future security of the United States.

Sources: **Business Week**—November 9, 1963.

U. S. News and World Report—October 7, 1963.

Raleigh NSA Conference Discussed Varied Topics: Apathy, Book Co-op

Last weekend Mary Dameron and Wendy McGlenn attended the NSA Regional Conference at North Carolina State College in Raleigh. The general topic on which the conference was based was "Community Issues as They Affect Higher Education."

The conference began with a banquet and a speech by Joel Sharkey, the National Affairs Vice-President of NSA. Mr. Sharkey's topic for discussion was "Influences On Education from Outside Sources." Following Mr. Sharkey's speech, there was a panel discussion led by five students, with the principal topic for discussion being the speaker ban issue in North Carolina. Both views on the issue were presented, and they were discussed.

The second day of the conference was devoted to small discussion groups. Wendy participated in a discussion concerning "Outside Pressure on the College and University"; Mary's group discussed "How Social Pressures Prevent Education and Reform." These discussions were carried on during both the morning and the afternoon sessions.

Much discussion about apathy on the college campus took place. Many students brought faculty-student relationships into the discussion as well. The consensus was

that there should be a closer faculty-student relationship on a college campus. Most students felt that they should have more say in faculty decisions by, perhaps, putting several students on faculty committees.

Complaints about the high cost of text books resulted in a resolution establishing a book co-op commission which will seek to bring an outlet of the USNSA Book Co-op

to this region. Student physical and mental health was the subject of a resolution aimed at improving college firmary services.

After a lengthy debate on the strength of the wording, a resolution opposing the North Carolina speaker ban law was passed. The delegates rejected a resolution opposing "The Civil Rights Bill 1963."

Editor Seeks Improvements In Conducting Of Meetings

Salem students, either consciously or unconsciously, take pride in the fact that they are, to a large extent, self-governed. Many important decisions are made, and many regulations are formulated by the students themselves.

It seems that in the face of this, students should care enough to learn the right way to conduct a meeting, be it Legislative Board, a class meeting, or a small committee. The great responsibility for parliamentary procedure rests with the officer of an organization, but it is up to the individual to know when a motion is in order and when to "call for question" or "point of motion."

It is no secret that our class meetings frequently get out of hand—three motions (none of which have been seconded) discussed at one time, then the moderator decides which motion is most valid and says, "How do y'all think that sounds?"

There are several reasons, and valid reasons, for following rather stringently the rules for parliamentary procedure. First, it saves confusion. It provides a set pattern for the group to follow. It avoids unfair decisions, or decisions based on the moderator's opinion. It provides opportunity for all to speak. And, last, and most applicable to our situation, it saves time and avoids rambling from one subject to another to settle a basic issue.

There is a definite lack of respect for knowledge of parliamentary procedure on Salem's campus. Perhaps it is because no one cares, or because it is felt that so long as one knows the basic order of a meeting, the rest is not worth the effort. At any rate, definite steps should be taken to remedy the situation:

1. All presidents of organizations should be given a copy of **Robert's Rules of Order** and should take it upon themselves to learn these rules thoroughly.
2. Other officers should do likewise.
3. Each organization should elect (or appoint) a parliamentary officer, who has a knowledge of parliamentary procedure and who can keep the meetings orderly.
4. Each student should be given a mimeographed sheet with the more commonly encountered rules and should familiarize herself with these rules.

Parliamentary procedure is not really drudgery. It involves some preliminary time and thought, but the benefits of shorter meetings, less trivial discussion, and less confusion greatly outweigh the initial effort.

B. H.

Salemities See Deacons Win

By Marty Plummer

With Thanksgiving drawing nearer Salemities decided to do a variety of things, including Homecoming at Wake Forest and duck-hunting at Myrtle Beach.

Among the fortunate Salemities who were spectators at the first Wake Forest victory and the festivities that evening were Jane Crutchfield, Anne Kendrick, Tonya Freshour, Kathryn Wilson, Anna White, Gail Carter, Anne Simons, Betsy Johnson, Beth Rose, Jill Stewart, Holly Creech, Becky Scott, Lucy Mills, Sandy Smith, and many others.

Those who decided to go home "just once more" before vacation were Marianne Wilson, Betsy King, Cookie Fritz, Becca Dailey, Sheila Smith, Frances Speas, Anne Griffiths, Zelle Holderness, Catherine Davis, and Fran Hamer.

A few preferred the Duke-Navy game. Among these were Carolyn Crouch, Cammy Crowell, Ann McMaster, Sally Day, Nan Berry, Doris Cooper, Judy Markley, Jean Ann Werner, and Jan Norman.

Virginia Shavender, Florence Pollock, Margaret Young, and Betsy King all had visitors.

Thus Salemities managed to squeeze in another big weekend before vacation.

Baptists Veto Proposal For Wake Forest

The North Carolina Baptist State Convention voted down a proposal last week to change the membership of the Board of Trustees at Wake Forest College. The trustees are restricted to North Carolina Baptists.

The proposal was initiated to allow out of state people and non-Baptists to be on the board. This proposal failed to receive a two-thirds majority. Actual votes were 1,628 to 1,106.

Supporting the proposal is president of Wake Forest College, Dr. Harold W. Tribble. He and others feel that this change in the board of trustees is necessary in order to expand the college.

