



The Salemite

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Apathy Of Students Grows; Campus Activities Suffer

At the risk of being "peachy," I would like to explore the problem of apathy at Salem. I know, we are traditionally charged with being apathetic. We're tired of hearing of student apathy. It doesn't apply to us anyway; there're plenty of other people to get jobs done.

But are there? Let us look at a few examples. In choosing committees in Legislative Board, too few girls are given positions of responsibility. Why is this true? Is it because we rarely show interest in campus activities and in community or cultural affairs?

Organization heads are having a hard time finding enough girls to fill positions. And even when girls volunteer or agree to accept responsibility, they are often haphazard about fulfilling their duties. At the last minute too many girls back out for one reason or another—a quiz, a date, a TV program . . .

Salem is not unique, however, in having disinterested members. A young girl in New York was murdered because her apathetic neighbors refused to heed her calls for help. Well, you say, that's an extreme case. But is it? What if everybody at Salem just sat there, doing nothing? Soon there would be no student government, no WRA, no Salemite. Salem, like a machine, cannot run if its parts are not working effectively. If we want a May Day, a YWCA, or a dramatics club, we must be willing to do our part, to contribute a little time and thought to the organization which interests us most.

You are a member of Salem College; make it mean something to you and your classmates. Don't "Sit Down for Apathy!"
R. C.

Mississippi Initiates Action To Allow The "Democratic" Principle Of Majority Rule

The Mississippi Legislature has finally decided to initiate a series of bills which, if passed, would once again bring about harmonious relations in that state. The peaceful relations which existed between the white and black races have been destroyed by the radical actions of the violent Civil Rights groups.

Evidently the legislature thought that it was time for these groups to stop forcing the Negro to ask for something which he doesn't really want and which he would be unable to handle. For the position in life which God has willed him, the Negro neither needs nor wants an advanced education. Probably to remedy this situation, the Mississippi legislature has suggested a bill to repeal the Charter of Tougaloo University, a colored institution. It has been stated that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Undoubtedly the legislature feels that no knowledge is better than too little knowledge.

Another section of the bill stated that municipalities should have the right to restrict the movement of their citizens "where there is imminent danger to the public safety because of freedom of movement." This, no doubt, was to prevent further mob violence for which civil rights' demonstrators have inevitably been responsible.

Since businessmen whose establishments are open to the public should be permitted to serve that part of the public they choose, the legislature included a bill making it a felony, punishable by a \$5,000 fine or up to five years in prison, to threaten or coerce another person from lawfully carrying on business. In addition, they suggested a bill making it a felony punishable by \$1,000 and five years in prison to print or circulate any matter encouraging economic boycotts.

The legislature probably introduced the next section of the bill to insure the election of qualified reactionary leaders. This section makes it difficult for Republican candidates to appear on the ballot.

Obviously, the purpose of these proposals is to prevent any minority groups, in this instance the Negroes, from influencing state or national affairs. The Mississippi legislature is indeed to be commended for adhering to the democratic principle of majority rule.

A. R.

SUPPORT THE SYMPOSIUM

LEGISLATIVE BOARD

The first meeting of the Legislative Board of 1964-65 was held April 14. New NSA committees and a new assembly committee were suggested and approved. Margaret Bourdeaux was elected permanent Conference Chairman; Charlotte Carter was elected chairman of the committee in charge of Bricks, Books, and All That. Wendy McGlenn announced that the Executive Board had appointed an Honors Assembly Committee and a Calendar Committee and asked Legislative Board's approval of these two, which was granted.

Jane Grimsley, the newly elected NSA Co-ordinator, asked for student government's support in sending two delegates to the April 18-19 NSA Regional Convention. It was suggested that the delegates petition the Concessions Committee for this support.

The possibility of an increase of assembly cuts from four to five was discussed. Dottie Davis volunteered to investigate the matter.

Mangum Speaks On Art Exhibit For Symposium

by

Jane Allen

Mr. Mangum lectured Wednesday a. m., April 15, in the Day Student Center in an effort to better acquaint the Salem students with the Symposium Art Exhibit. The contributing artists are from a region of five states, most of whom now reside in North Carolina. There is nothing, however, contained in the works which identifies them with this region. The lack of regionalistic attitudes is in step with our times since that which is happening in a certain area today affects the whole United States and even the world.

There is a concern with space as a subject matter as shown in "A Game of Catch," by L. V. Huggins. The space around the figure is just as important as the figure itself. More of a structural concern with order and a textural variety are present.

(Continued on page 4)

Behind the Scenes

Opera Club Functions At Salem For Music Lovers

Opera has come to Salem at last! Every Saturday afternoon in the Student Center Salemites are invited to listen to the WAIR broadcast of the Metropolitan Opera. Under the direction of Mrs. Betty Crossley, discussions on the current opera have taken place. Mrs. Crossley has indicated that the library is adding new scores of operas to its collection. The Reading Room of the library keeps a current copy of the *Opera News* in which may be found a program for the coming week. This week the Opera Club invites you to join them in listening to Puccini's *La Tosca* at 2 P.M. Saturday, April 18.

Another organization of interest is the Student Chapter of the National Music Educator's Conference which is quite young on campus. This is an organization chiefly for music education majors or minors. The activities of this group have been limited to one meeting which featured John Iuele as speaker. The next meeting is planned for May, at which time a lecture will be given on music by a contemporary North Carolina composer. If anyone would like to take part in this organization they should contact Mrs. Crossley.

Sino-Soviet Split Shakes Unity Of Communist Goal

The Sino-Soviet split has shaken the unity of the communist movement from London to Tokyo. However this split has not arisen in the past few months or even in the past few years. The elements which comprise it have been present in relations between China and Russia for many years.

The dissonance, though carried out in ideological terms, is a conflict involving primarily an ancient power struggle, the struggle for influence over the international communist movement, and the question of tactics toward the West.

The Chinese and Russians have competed for hundreds of years for control of Manchuria, Mongolia, and other areas in Northern Asia, and this discord is still an element in their relations.

The ideological split is evidenced in the struggle to gain control of the world communist movement and subsequently to be able to impose the victorious brand of communism on its actions in regard to the West.

In order to understand the views of each camp, one must consider the origin, development, and interrelationship of each.

The USSR is a relatively elderly state. After the death of Lenin the party split into two groups, one faction headed by Trotsky and one by Stalin.

Stalin's theory was that the party should concentrate on socialism in one country and make Russia a model showcase of socialism. World revolution should be subordinated to this aim.

Trotsky, on the other hand, believed that a world-wide movement of revolution should have preceded all other aims.

Stalin emerged victorious and launched Russia on the first of the five year plans. Today Russia's industrial progress has given her more in common with the West than with Asia and Africa. She has reached a sufficiently high stage in her development of nuclear weapons to be destroyed by a world war and therefore favors a policy of peaceful co-existence. Since the Cuban missile incident, she has seemed less willing than ever to make aggressive moves.

The Chinese Communist Party was formally established in 1921, but did not seize power until 1949. Up to that time it was an underground, guerilla movement, flourishing in the North, when Mao-Tse-tung emerged its leader without benefit of Soviet aid. China today, compared with Russia, has little to preserve. She is an agrarian, have-not nation that is in its industrial infancy. It is therefore the natural leader of the masses of Asia, Africa, and Latin America at similar stages of development. She is opposed to "peaceful co-existence" in any form and adheres to Trotsky's doctrine that Communism can be achieved only through inevitable revolutions in all capitalist countries.

At first the differences between Moscow and Peking did not seem to be irreconcilable. A "Treaty of Friendship" against the United States was signed in 1950 and the Chinese honored this by fighting in the Korean War. But, as the rift widened they received fewer and fewer subsidies from Moscow and less and less technical help. They are particularly bitter over the decision not to give them nuclear weapons.

In 1950, a statement of principles adopted by Peking and Moscow jointly at a "Communist Summit Meeting" broke down over differences in interpretation. Direct talks broke down last July, and only because of superhuman efforts by leaders of both eastern and western European parties did Khrushchev avoid an open brawl.

The Chinese attacks have grown more vehement and two weeks ago Russia retaliated. Another Summit meeting has been suggested by Pravda and Ideologist Mikhail Suslov, and has received support from Khrushchev. However, whether he plans to use this as a show-down or a reconciliation is unknown and at this time an open break that would split the world Communism wide open seems eminent.

Sources:

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