

# The Salemite



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### Gramley Relates Problems, Progress Of "Uneasy" '66

By Mary Day Mordecai

"The year 1966, like most other ears, was a mixed-up, uncertain, nd uneasy year," summarized Predent Dale Gramley as he began s retrospect of the past year in sembly Wednesday, January 4. Like most years, too, Dr. Gramy said, 1966 brought few concluons to old world problems and ren brought new ones into view. he Vietnam war, racial tensions, eological debates, space competion, and inflation continued to puze society. The year was not, howver, without the discoveries that he Republican party is not dead, at President Johnson cannot ally walk on the water," and that ecretary McNamara and his Whiz ids can make major errors in govnment mathematics.

In the field of education, St. bhn's University brought a faculty rike to the front pages. East arolina, Western Carolina, and ppalachian State Colleges cried at for university status. Sports we less punching between the Naonal and American Football Leaues and more from Cassius Clay. "But the year is not without its

#### eniors Present Their Creations

The Fine Arts Center has been rightened by the senior art exbits of Judy Smithson and Shelley aws. Since both girls will gradue from Salem at the end of this emester, their exhibit, a project or most art majors, went up Janary 12. There are approximately pieces on display; sculpture, aintings, ceramics, and drawings. Shelley Law explains that much her abstract works are inspired y nature. There are twenty such aintings on this order which are terpretive landscapes or rock ormations. Other paintings done tempera are geometric abstracts. still group of musical instruents is cleverly fractured into recingular sections.

One of Shelley's most interesting



udy Smithson and Shelley Laws ook over their exhibits.

anvases was done as an exam roblem her sophomore year. It is social comment entitled The Reurring Nightmare. A target, a wastika, and a building in ruins all efer to the futility of war. Shelley lso has several sculpture pieces on

Judy Smithson is showing twelve olymer canvases, graphics, drawngs, and sculpture. Nearly all of er work is concerned with human eings and their activities. Among hese is an interesting portrait in lack and white of her husband

Done with mildly abstract simlicity, Judy depicts an embrace or hildren playing marbles in a sublued fashion. Among her sculpture s a head which was done for her culpture class this year.

blessings," he said. Perhaps, as one columnist reported, "it was a better year than we had a right to expect . . . President DeGaulle . . did not demand that we give back the Statue of Liberty; medical science did not discover that shaving may be a contributing factor in coronary thrombosis; and even in London young men did not start wearing skirts in public," Dr. Gramley said. In general, as Russell Baker of the New York Times said, "1966 had restraint and style though it may have lacked imagination and

From this overall view, Dr. Gramley proceeded to ennumerate the year's happenings month by month. He carried political events from the death of India's Prime Minister to President Johnson's announcement of cutbacks in federal spending. Activities around Salem Square were given equal consideration. Dr. Gramley described the daily and major occurences in the lives of Salem students from the opening of a new semester in 1966 to the end of an old semester in 1967. Giving an amusing insight into college life, he vividly described the difficulties in returning to school after a snowy Christmas, the room drawing crisis, and the pool-playing rage.

In conclusion Dr. Gramley predicted that 1967 will be another year of uncertainty. He expressed doubt that anyone will, by the twentyfirst century, even remember what happened in the past year. "But," he said, "if you will recall that once, long, long ago, you were a student at Salem College and that your experiences here somehow contributed something of positive value to your life, then, I suppose, you might conclude that 1966 was a faintly though hazily worthwhile year."

# Four Salem Students Have Exciting Yuletide Holiday In South America

Four Salemites, Kristin Jorgenson, Boodie Crow, Mary Harris, and Nancy Craig, spent an exciting vacation in South America and came back to Salem with beautiful sun tans to prove that December means summer down there.

Kristin Jorgenson spent three weeks in Argentina with Ellen Seisdedos and her family. Ellen and Kristin became good friends when Ellen lived with Kristin in the United States in 1965 as a high school senior.

Kristin's first night was spent in Buenos Aires after she flew some six thousand miles from Miami on December 10. The next day, Kristin and her Argentine family traveled six hundred miles to the Seisdedos' home town of Mendoza. This large city (four million) at the foot of the Andes is the wine capital of the province.

Nancy Craig's home is about sixty miles north of Sao Paul in Brazil. She took Boodie Crow and Mary Harris home with her, and they marveled at the beauty of Rio and the terrain nearby. Down from Sao Paulo the mountains grow out of the ocean. The houses are close together with walls around the small yards, and often the windows are barred rather than screened.

Kristin spent her Christmas Eve and Day in the Argentine Miami, Mar del Plata, lolling on the beach, celebrating Christmas in a very different way. Christmas in Argentina is different because of the uncommercial attitude of the holiday. Presents are exchanged within the family but large-scale gift-giving is a rarity. On Epiphany the children put shoes out, and the Wise Men give them gifts if they have been



Five Salem travelers Nancy Craig, Boodie Crow, Kristin Jorgenson, Barbara Housman, and Mary Harris talk over their adventures in South and Central America during Christmas vacation.

good. Christmas Eve is not such a family affair there as it is in American homes. Parties are the order of the evening, and as is typical of parties there, they do not begin until 10:30 p.m. with no one expected to come until at least eleven.

Traffic in Argentina is quite hectic with no traffic lights and no lanes. Cars go everywhere, anytime, blowing their horns at intersections, dodging cars and pedes-Boodie Crow, retrians alike. marked that the traffic in Rio is undisciplined except for scattering of stop lights and signs throughout the city.

Kristin emphasized the friendliness of the Argentines while Boodie commented on the unfriendly attitude of the Brazilians. Boys everywhere spoke to Kristin and marveled at her blond hair and size. They called her "the blonde giant" occasionally, and just "the blonde" quite often, as this was a perfect way to distinguish her from the short, dark-haired South Americans. Ellen's father, a doctor, is four feet, eleven inches, and Ellen's mother is a tall five feet.

Fashions there are much like ours, but France also influences their design. Leather goods are inexpensive (as is steak!) because of the large number of cattle raised in the area. Jeans from the United States came in many colors with prices often as high as twenty

Food there was different. Chicken is a rarity, whereas steak is quite common food in Argentina, but the Brazilian travelers remarked that they saw live chickens in open markets. Kristin liked the food, mentioning a turnover-like pastry with ground meat and onions called empanads. Nancy's guests seemed to welcome American dishes at the Craig's house after they visited an open-air market on the street nearby. Boodie said that one could smell it from quite a distance and

(Continued on Page 3)

# Peck Does Research In Honduras As Guest Of Salemite's Family

By Ginny Coffield

John Gregory Peck of Salem's sociology department was given permission to go to Honduras over Christmas vacation to do research in anthropology for his doctorate. He had a special grant from the University of North Carolina, supplemented by additional sums from Salem College for a field work survey of the coastal Meskito Sudians. Mr. Peck was a guest of the family of Barbara Housman. Her father is a Moravian missionary in the village of Kackira.

Mr. Housman is the administrator of the area who is in charge of all the churches. Barbara's mother, a registered nurse, runs a clinic for the people of the village. Mr. Peck obtained an idea of what the ecclesiastical side of life was like from Mr. Housman and also from observation, while Mrs. Housman gave him a view of the medical side. Barbara, too, was helpful because she has lived there for twelve years, and has become well acquainted with the people and their customs.

Leaving school on December 13, Mr. Peck, Barbara, and her two sisters finally arrived in Kaukira after traveling on three different airlines and in a dugout canoe. Kaukira is on the eastern coast of Honduras on the Caribbean Sea. The village, itself, is six miles long and two houses wide, fronting on a lagoon. It is a fifteen minute walk to the ocean.

Mr. Peck was primarily concer-

was "particularly interested in the the effect of technological changes on the mental health of the popu
(Continued on page 4) on the mental health of the population." He spent his days becoming familiar with the people, taking slides, and recording tapes of the Indians themselves, and their environment.

The people were very eager to help Mr. Peck in his research, although there was a language barrier. One man who spoke English volunteered to act as his guide. Both the Spanish and Meskito languages are spoken there, and the majority of the people are able to speak them both fluently.

In Kaukira, Mr. Peck found the population explosion to be a serious problem. In previous years, out of the average of ten births per family, seven of the children would die. Now, since malaria has been wiped out and more medical facilities are available, most of the children live. Out of a population of one thousand, one-third of the children are under six years of age.

The people are mainly self-suffi-They raise their own food on their plantations around the lagoon. Families usually live on the plantations from January until June, the rainy season. Then, part of the family usually moves back to the village until time for the harvest. While on the plantations, trips to the village for supplies are frequent for such items as sugar,

ned with learning about the people flour, salt, and perhaps meat, if and their family life. He said he they can buy it. Meat and fish are not part of the Indians' regular diet. native cureors, called sukya, and Their main substance is cassaba, a

#### Bryan, Gessell To Speak On New Moralty Dispute

"How To Be Moral Without Really Trying???" Is this what the term "New Morality" means? What does the New Morality entail? Is it good? These and many other questions concerning New Morality, particularly in the areas of sex and war, will be discussed during Religious Emphasis Week which will be held beginning February 7, 1967.

Two authorities on the subject have been invited to come and give their views. Dr. McLeod Bryan, from the Wake Forest Religion Department, who is in favor of the New Morality, and John Gessell of the University of the South, who opposes it, will be the speakers.

Tuesday night at 6:30 the speakers will each give their views for and against the topic. Following the lecture an informal tea will be held in the foyer of the Fine Arts Center. On Wednesday at 11 a.m. Dr. Bryan and Mr. Gessell will hold discussion groups in the Day Students Center. At this time students who are interested in a particular view will be given an opportunity to talk personally with Mr. Gessell and Dr. Bryan. At 4 pm. an informal tea will be held in the Students Center. The culmination of the week's activities will be a short chapel program given by Jerry Surratt, Acting Chaplain, at 5:30 on Thursday.

The speakers for Religious Emphasis Week come to Salem with impressive backgrounds. Both men did their graduate work at Yale Divinity School; both men have done research for large foundations, and have been the authors of numerous articles and several books. At present Dr. Bryan is Professor of Christian Social Ethics at Wake Forest. He has been active in the National Conference of Christians and Jews and The World Council of Churches.

Mr. Gessell is presently Associate Professor of Pastoral Theology and Assistant to the Dean of the School

(Continued on page 4)