Pards Dragged Through Dirt in Letter -- Mailed by 'Leigh U. Squad'

by TOM OLIVER

Pard correspondent Walt Deuschel received a letter Wednesday from the "Leigh University squad" supporting Lafayette over Lehigh. When the Lafayette squad was victorious in the 97th game of the series, the Lehigh squad was defeated by a score of 28-6 in 1959 and last season saw the Leopards with their tisual* strong line. Their guards are especially

Offensive Surprises?

by BILL JEREMIAH

Arch rivals will clash tomorrow in the 76th game of a series that started in 1834. When the Loudenscopes teams go into Tynes Shoes in Bethlehem to take on the strong

Lafayette Leopards, record-was, since 1937. The Engineers should enter the game as heavy favorites.

Lehigh, presently ranked second and first in Eastern College Athletic, can be out for an impressive win over the Leopards to show the nation that they have what it takes. A fan that whoever comes will be a surprise, and Williams upset your American Cup, the post-season tournament in which the nation's top teams are matched, this weekend, September 27th. The teams will be matched in the second round in four years. They have had the best defense in the land.

Coach Jim McConlogue may pull some offensive surprises out of his annual array as he has done in past years. He has been re-

stressing defensive practices in an effort to contain the hard running backfield of the Engineers. Injuries will not be a factor.

The Lafayette backfield will face the Leopards with their usual strong running game. Leopards guards are especially strong with Mike Senchak, team leader, and Bob Hergut, team leader. Both have been three-year men on the BIAA small
college All-East team. The Leopards have played the BIAA small college All-East team. The Leopards have played the BIAA small
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Field will seek to build up enthusiasm for tomorrow's game.

Bonfire, Rally Tonight; Deans Issue Statements On Disciplinary Action

The donas both Lafayette and Lehigh have issued statements on disciplinary action that can be taken for trouble resulting from the traditional rivalry.

The annual pre-Lehigh pep rally tonight on March Field will seek to build up enthusiasm for tomorrow's game.

The freshmen completed their bonfire this afternoon.

It will be set afire at 7 p.m. when the rally begins. The bonfire was not built on Thursday.

23 Students Watch 'Hill' For Forays

The Lafayette and Lehigh campuses were on the alert this week for student forays into the territory.

Lafayette's alert consisted of 23 students appointed by Brinon E. Johnson, campus police chief. They were maintaining a three-day vigil at numerous check points around the campus and stopping "suspicious" persons and cars, says Steve Nickel, head of the student force.

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Notes and Comment
    
    About 1400 men and women, 60% of the student body—was on hand to strike at the Lafayette Hunter College.
    
    They struck for the right to invite any—Communists, Goldwaterites, 'righty rads', and 'lefty vire'—to speak to student groups on the New Campus. The college's administration said such speakers would be barred from the campus.
    
    The college has denied speaking privileges to Benjamin J. Davis, national secretary of the Communist party, and Malcolm X, a leader of the Black Muslims.
    
    The National Review, a conserv­ative magazine, was told last June it could no longer rent the Hunter Student Union for its meetings.
    
    The students braved a 35 degree wind gust, which lasted two hours, and that which have necessitated this late publication date, yet a compromise to revive.
    
    A preface will have been set that the administrations can point to when being asked for future events.
    
    We have always been to privat­ely support a cause downtown— no press breakdown which he is capable of handling in a present form.
    
    For the sake of maintaining the path for future events we should present an opposition to the administration. Why, then, should we not today make a promise?
    
    It seems to be strangely stated that as a performer, Seeger is generally acknowledged to have a hand in this on campus.
    
    He has made more records, given more (continued on page eight)

Excusable?

Earlier this semester Barry Buriaio, editor-in-chief of the 1961 Melange, announced the belated publication and distributions of the yearbook would take place "About November 17." This week, Buriaio said the yearbook should be "published within the next month," some seven months after it should have been.

Granted, there have been unforeseen developments which have held up the publication of the book, yet, if a definite responsibility lies upon the editorial staff of the '61 Melange for the delay which at this point is inexcusable.

Buriaio points to a change in printing process as a prime cause for the delay. When Buriaio assumed the editorship in the spring of 1960 he hailed his intended publication date as late as possible, some five months from the actual sight.

In the center of the library you see the main circulation desk. Look, in the card catalogue for the number of the book you want, write the number on a slip, and hand it to the efficient young lady at the desk. She will refer you to the young lady who gives you the slip and obliging page you take who finds it in the stacks, coughs up a limp book, library encyclopedias, and here for an hour or two, then, most likely returned, he returns your slip to the efficient and obliging young lady at the desk, who tells you one of three things; a) "Your book is at the binder." b) "Your book is on reserve." h) "You want another book?"

Having missed that, the circulation desk hasn't the least attention of getting over with, but let us go into the periodical room. Here we spend hours sitting through as many magazines as we can find. From the' eighteenth century, many obscure and deceptively — but Dick goldenly and well, we cannot wait Matt of Playp.
Rhoades to Speak in Jones Lecture

The third annual Jones Faculty Lecture Series, established to provide opportunity to benefit from the knowledge and professional expertise that exists on the Lafayette faculty, will begin December 5. The series is also open to students and faculty members.

Speakers for the 1961-62 series are Dr. Billy E. Bhanot, associate professor of mathematics; Dr. William W. Wall, professor and head of the English dept.; Dr. Zbigniew D. Jastrzebski, associate professor of mathematics; and Dr. George D. Heath, acting professor of history.

Four From Student Council Attend NSA Conferences

Kenton Cailley, Michael MaLeoud, Maggie Sifrit, and Samuel Thomas are representing Lafayette in conferences this week.

Baker Brito went to Racine, Wisconsin, Thursday night to represent Lafayette at the All-Midwest Conference. The conference is being administered by the National Student Association.

The purpose of this conference is to analyze and evaluate the present status of the educational system of the United States, especially the higher education. The conference will consist of a series of lectures, discussion groups, and panel meetings.

Tropic of Cancer

The controversial book Tropic of Cancer, banned in Northampton County, was on sale in the Lafayette bookstore this summer and during the first week of classes.

The Diocletian Authority of Northampton County recently banned the book from sale in the county. Even though the college bookstore is engaged by the college, it, too, is legally bound by the order, said John Keremore, manager of the bookstore.

Keremore's reaction to the D.A.'s ruling was "to see how this will play it's self out in this area."

The language found in Tropic of Cancer does exist and cannot be removed by removing the book from the bookstore and from the college stores, he said. "There still will be an element who will enjoy this type of book, he added." Keremore said that very few Lafayette students would have it in their "permanent book shelf."

The exception of this book by the student body was negligible, said Keremore. Two hardbacks bought out of the 10 ordered were sold, both to faculty members. He added the reception to Lady Chatterley's Lover was much greater.

From some of the student's comments he heard, Keremore reported that the "students thought it was a big joke" and laughed at it.

After the first week of school this fall, Keremore said he sent the book back to the publisher.

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NOW is the time to let your parents know what you want for Christmas! And we'll help convince them you should have a Remington MONARCH portable to take the work out of your school work... and make homework fun! All you do is fill out and mail the coupon below. Then wait and see the thrill you'll find! Wondering why a REMINGTON MONARCH portable can help you get better grades. (Incidentally, the MONARCH portable comes complete with carrying case plus a terrific self-teaching touch-typing course that's a pushover to master) ask to see the rugged, compact, low priced MONARCH portable at your college store or your Remington dealer!

BARRY BURLAOGH, Last Year's Melange Due With One Month

Editor Burlaga claims the yearbook should be published within the month. The staff was a printer's error and they are representing Lafayette at conferences this weekend.

The yearbook was scheduled to come out in May, but has been delayed due to printing and other problems. The staff encountered many difficulties in finding a printer and a change in printing processes. The first set of proofs came back by the last letter press method, but the 1961 edition was printed on a new automatic method.

Technical problems which hindered the staff was a printer's error and a change in printing processes. The mistakes were made because of all the pictures involved Burlaga said. The U.S. Post Office also hindered matters when a complete section of the book was lost in the mail the editor said. The staff had to completely remake the last segment.

Gift Boosts Fund

President Bagley announced a donation at a luncheon Saturday to raise $5,000 for the National Student Association scholarship fund. The fund has been increased to total within $163,000 of the $2 million goal.

The money will be used to finance scholarships for the National Student Association at colleges across the country.

President Bagley announced the campaign will be held this fall in St. Louis, Chicago, Austin, Denver, and St. Louis.

The $5,000 will be contributed to the campaign since it beared the name of Agnes Hedges, a member of the class of 1948.

How to get yourself a superb new MONARCH* portable typewriter by Remington for CHRISTMAS!

There are also financial difficulties, which mean reworking of the book.

A native of Lima, Ohio, he graduated with an A.B. degree from Butler University, where he was a graduate teaching assistant.

Alumni of the University are the ancient remains of a coral reef that is 110 million years old, is the subject of research by Montgomery, and a landscape guide to the Upper Pecos," prepared by Montgomery and Prof. F. E. Bartosek of the University of Oklahoma. The paper attempts to describe many montane bog mosses. Montgomery says the "Trail Guide" is of great importance.

The main report on the Sangre de Cristo range will be published next year.

Montgomery has done research on Pennsylvania minerals, including a survey of uranium minerals in the Eastern area. None of the papers on those subjects have been published.

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A structural geologist, Stevens considers the "Trail Guide" to be of great importance. Among the products of his research has been a geological map showing the area's geological features on a geological map of the region emates many montane bog mosses. Montgomery says the "Trail Guide" is of great importance.

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Scholarship Established by Laubach's

William Laubach and Son of Easton is establishing the William Laubach Scholarship Fund. It is the first annual fund that the 28-year-old bank has ever set up to support the public library.

Alfred Laubach, manager of Lafayette's West End branch, said the money will be used to support Lafayette's regular scholarship program.

Flaxes

"In the future, we hope to receive a substantial, these boys would be a natural part of the college," said Schwartz.

While he has had several inquiries about the fund, no further donations have been made.


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Russian Refugee

Siemiencow Analyzes Stalin Purge

George Siemiencow, instructor in chemistry, a World War II refuge from Poland, has reported an article in The Lafayette about the current preeminent anti-communist purge in Russia.

"One must remember that what the Russians are saying about Stalin in the 1930's is the 'purge' of the late 1930's from Russia about 21 million people. He has just reported in the Liquidation Processes. Meanwhile, Siemiencow pointed out that this purge did not include only the members of the political party or the military. People of all classes were included in the liquidation processes.

"There was a job in Kiev between 14 and 21 at the age of 14, Siemiencow reminded. There was a knock at the door and the bus had gone out to bed and out of the door. He returned to his wife for several weeks at 14 and 21 and blantly stated that the agent of the party, and concerning the agent, the honor was on the front.

Siemiencow said Khrushchev is as clear as a bell. He was a master of his craft. His hands are not bloody, but he is a master of the craft. He is nothing, Siemiencow said.

While the purges were occurring in the late 1930's, the people of the western world were trying to find a reason. They had very little idea of the great extent of the purges, Siemiencow said. It is believed that purges were occurring because Stalin wanted to eliminate any possible centers of opposition to his iron-fisted rule. Any possible centers of opposition were eliminated, he added.

Khrushev's Dangers

In denouncing Stalin and his followers, Siemiencow said the current purge is concentrating on a purge of the Khruschev leadership. First, the charge being made against Stalin is that he was behind the creation of the "gagging" of information. There had been many, many false stories and finally Khrushchev. The order will now go from Germany to Khrushchev.

There is a possible misconception concerning Stalin in the United States, Siemiencow said. President Eisenhower has publicly stated that he was the father of the Russian people. He emphasized that in reality he was very suspicious of the people of the western world, but he was wary that they could do about Stalin.

As to the reason for the purge, Siemiencow believes there could be several reasons for the removal of Stalin. One reason for fear is that Khrushchev is afraid of the Stalinists because the ChineseCommunists are a communities of communists in their theory. The most important aspect to the belief that there are groups preserving Khrushchev within Russia. Groups which would preserve the Communists' hierarchy and they would seek a little more freedom in the future. It is felt that they might just preserve themselves from the purges from Russia and the removal of Stalin from the scene within Russia, Siemiencow suggested.

The third approach is rather pessimistic. It could be that the government is trying to right themselves with the people. Khrushchev is trying to stamp out all that smacks of Stalin and Khrushchev is concentrating on a case of war with the west, he opined.

Movement Serious

The movement within the iron curtain in its seriousness has been out, Siemiencow added. The entire recent Soviet program has devolved to this problem. People who were almost as before are now very careful and other sound in Khrushchev, Stalin and other members have been removed. The entire city of Stalingrad has been removed, Volgograd, and similar actions have been taken in Germany, he said.

None except Khrushchev is out of the picture. The deposition Stalinists, Siemiencow believes. There is an idea that as long as they will be liquidated. However, this will not occur for some time, he said.

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Sae us are available for the Fr., Nov. 17th presentation of "The King and I" at the Easton High Auditorium — 8:15

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- Advance welcoming dinner dance to start Friday night.
- College Day at the Beach in the morning, then golf tournament at Indian Chase Country Club.
- College Day at the Beach in the morning, then golf tournament at Indian Chase Country Club.
- Round Robin Tennis Tournament.
- College Week Golf Competition.
- College Talent Revue.
- All-day cruise to historic St. George. Luncheon, Calypso music, Gorabey Dancers.
- Round Robin Tennis Tournament.
- Barbecue Luncheon.
- College Week Golf Competition.

Friday, November 17, 1961

TONY'S
Where's Tony?

(See Supplement)
COMPUTERS CAN NOW TRADE DATA COAST TO COAST OVER TELEPHONE LINES

IBM has developed systems of computer-to-computer communication, which foresee the greatest advances in data processing since the introduction of the stored-program computer. These Tele-Processing systems group data-processing, putting their power at the disposal of businessmen and scientists located miles away. Now it is possible to transmit data between business locations at a cost as low as 50,000 characters per second via broad-band communications channels. Any number of computing systems can be connected in this way, each exchanging information and feeding it to a data processing center. As a result, although they may be separated by a continent, computers can bring their capacities to bear on a single massive problem or project.

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SULLIVAN VILLAGE: THE END OF AN ERA

By FRED CURRIN

Following World War II the colonists of America were overrunning the war veterans. Lafayette was no exception to the rule.

In order to house the veterans and their wives, the college built two villages on campus grounds. One was located at the present site of the new IBEK house, and the other was the site where Sullivan Lane now sits.

These small homes were anything but handsome. They were three room affairs, connected in long lines. In the winter it was next to impossible to get into the village as the area resembled something close to a rice pudding. However, paved streets soon ended this nuisance.

In each village there were faculty representatives to act as prost, Dr. Herman Handsaker of the economics dept. and his wife were faculty provosts for the Sul­livan Lane village. Mrs. Hand­aker had Sullivan Village running as a small entity in its own. The students had their own newspaper, and the wives were brought together by the Kettle Club.

There had been an idea for elect­sing a mayor for each village, but the idea was dropped by the stu­dents. It seems they did not want the college threatened to rule the area drastically.

A student who drove an illicit love affair between a faculty res­ident and one of the student wives. It seems that they became a little jealous, and the professor was named correspondent in a divorce court. Naturally, to preserve La­fayette's "police line", the pro­fessor was dismissed by the ad­ministration.

As the years progressed, the five students to live in the villages graduated from the college. In the "Kettle newspaper" there appeared an album column until this issue. However, the wealth of teachers has increased and the area seemed to be flat and less so picturesque in the late 1950's. The last of the villages, Sullivan Lane, was destroyed by the college. The college had returned to its normal number of students, and there was no need for the housing. It took the college several years, however, in straightening out the name of La­fayette caused by the great influx of students.
Rivals Question Eligibility Of Natl. Champs: Lafayette

This is the record of three articles by Jon McConlogue on Lafayette sports stuff on the history of Lafayette football.

Early in Lafayette history the question of eligibility rules was discussed and acted upon. These other schools she played because er forced upon Lafayette by the question of eligibility rule" was discussed and acted upon. These rules were not as all inclusive as they are today and were ruled

TIE FOR 1M HONORS

Delt, Fiji Harriers Tie For 1M Honors

Delta Tau Delta and Phi Gamma Delta tied for first honors in Wednesday afternoon's intramur­

Meem's ironically was with Lehigh. Third place was taken by Phi Delta Theta with 81 points. Late­

What's new is that in this instance, two of the Lafayette men. (continued from page four)

This win was a big morale booster, commented Coach Jim Fisher Field. "It really gets the satisfaction with the play of the

By default.

Lucky Strike presents:

Winter's Explains Emergency Scheduling of Waynesburg

Athletic Director Arthur Winter has announced the 1962 Lafayette football schedule. The schedule includes two

Engineers Feature Hard Running Attack

(continued from page one) - and pass defense running with a pass attack that has completed 41 passes on 50 attempts. DeNoia has

Scheduling of Waynesburg

Meem's ironically was with Lehigh. Third place was taken by Phi Delta Theta with 81 points. Later­

Winters explains the scheduling conflict with Tufts University at the different way the MAC sched­

Winner: Westminster by 23 points.

"Boy, is this place packed!

"Homecoming Weekend"

"Winner: Westminster by 23 points."

"Get on the float committee, you said... nothing to it, you said... a breeze, you said..."

WHAT DOES AN OLD GRAD LIKE BEST ABOUT HOMECOMING? Next to shaking hands, he likes reminiscing. About fraternity parties, girls, sorority parties, girls, football games, girls—and, of course, about how great cigarettes used to taste. Fortunately for you, Luckies still do taste great. (So great that college students smoke more of them than any other regular cigarette.) Which shows that the important things in college life stay the same. Parties. Girls. Luckies.

change to luckies and get some taste for a change!

product of The American Tobacco Company - "Home is where smoking is allowed!"
Lehigh Beware
by TED GROSSMAN

This may sound like a prejudiced bit of rationalizing ever, but I hotly think Lafayette College is going to give Lehigh University's football team the scare of their lives Saturday at Taylor Stadium.

Lehigh's team, although one of its best in recent years, has been an avowed lucky this season. Harvard completely outplayed them but lost when the Engineers recovered a Bison fumble at the end of the field. They nipped Colgate only because of a 94 yard run with an intercepted lateral, just when the Raiders seemed on the verge of pushing over a Leopards' mistake.

The Leopards, meanwhile, are not the same squad that was shut out by Delaware, Bucknell, and Gettysburg. It is a squad that may finally begin to believe in itself. The eleven that downed Tulsa seemed to know what it was doing. They run their plays perfectly when they hit. They have finally found a quarterback who runs a team the way it should be run. John Franco and Ray Moyer have come into their own, giving the Leopards a potent offense.

The Maroon offense finally in gear, he could conceivably have been darn lucky this season. Harvard completely outplayed them, but I justly think Lafayette College is going to give Lehigh a good run for its money. This may sound like the most prejudiced bit of rationalizing ever, but I hotly think Lafayette College is going to give Lehigh a good run for its money.

Rivals Question
(continued from page four)

John Franco and Ray Moyer have come into their own, giving the Leopards a potent offense, when there was virtually none at all a few weeks ago. And remember one thing, this team is greatly improved. They should be at their best Saturday. Thirdly, a man named Walt Dobeshal, who seems on his way in the pros after a banner season last year, goal-wise, has been practically inactive this season. The Maroon offense finally in gear, he could conceivably have been darn lucky this season.
LEHIGH BEWARE

(continued from page 7)

But Lehigh has its successful season. The Leopards don't. Le-
high has pleasant memories of last year's game. The Leopards
don't. True, Lehigh will be up for the game, but only because
they are so used to the tradition behind the games. They can't
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The Lafayette
Founded 1870
The Oldest College Newspaper
In Pennsylvania

Current Affairs Supplement

The Voices of

William Corbett
Thomas F. Goldsmith
Michael A. Gomez
Meg Greenfield
Elbert Hendricks
Robert E. Jones
Donald P. Keith
Robert S. Marcus
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Arthur Paini
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James R. Vitelli
William W. Watt
Barry S. Wellman
Charles P. Werner
Paul Younger
The Supplement
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Editorial

World War III

We may die very soon. We may become the first generation in history to grasp and rot before reaching our prime. It is totally possible that we have inherited — and must pay for — the bloody remains of every war ever fought. Our dreams may never be given a chance. Our children may never know us. Unwittingly, we may push a shiny plastic button that will bring to the world an unknown atrocity, sacking all civilization, demolishing the mind, leaving only a few radioactive remains for some unknown race to gaze upon in sickened awe.

The world feared World War I because it recognized the hideous destruction and deaths it would bring. World War II again stirred the anguish of pain and mass murder. But never has mankind faced so hideous a threat. Mankind has split the atom, and built the power to destroy itself. The irony of the situation sinks deeper than the mind can drag.

We have a chance. We don't know how, but someday soon we may find a means to stop the animal-like warring that began with man's birth in some unknown atrocity, sacking all civilization, demolishing the mind, leaving only a few radioactive remains for some unknown race to gaze upon in sickened awe.

One of the most important realities of our era is the fact that people have begun to think in terms of 'one world'. 'One world' was once a cause fought for by a few, but has now become one of the given realities in our situation. Belgians would have liked to let go of the Congo in their own way as a final expression of that stage of their history, but without their choice it has become a worldwide drama, in which every nation large or small has had a part. Christians would like to have their dialogue with the secular world of the West take place on the stage they are accustomed to, but like it or not, Buddhism, Hinduism and other faiths have become real spiritual alternatives to men everywhere in the world. Like it or not, then, it is an obvious reality, that since the Second World War we operate on the stage of universal history as members of one world.

This dawn of 'one world' consciousness of which I speak is today forcing a reassessment of many of our values and perspectives. I want here to concern myself only with the question of the readjustment of America's role in this one world. Up to this point it would seem that we as a nation have taken a very ambivalent attitude toward our role in this 'one world'. We have, at times, shown an eagerness to be deeply involved and even to play the leading role in the movements of this one world and have at other times longed to be rid of it all or at least to be involved with the world only for a short time on a kind of emergency basis. We have come to the place where we must ask if there are any sound bases in the light of which we could determine what the nature of our involvement in this world could and should be. I would like to suggest just three of a much larger number.

First, I think the United States must realize that following the Second World War history left her with the role of moral leader of the world. There are those of course who would hold that: to speak of moral leader in the realm of international relations is meaningless, for relations between states are always determined by power struggles. Such realism is most helpful and yet when taken alone it obscures the fact that it is the United States of the Boston Tea Party and not the United States of sputtering missiles that has inspired the struggle of the downtrodden peoples of Asia and Africa for independence and a life free from despair.

There were times when we fulfilled this role history had thrust upon us so as in the execution of the Marshall Plan and support of Indonesian independence, but by and large, I'm afraid we have been embarrassed by it and have ignored as many issues as possible (Latin America) until the cold war has forced them upon us. We have, thus rewritten our role and have become the military leader of the West rather than the moral leader of the world.

What is Moral Leadership?

What does it mean to be the moral leader of the world? I think, first of all, it means that we cannot turn our head away from any issue. If there is danger from military attack, we may need a military posture which makes attack unlikely. If there is enslavement by one people or one man over many, it may be necessary that we express concern in one form or another. If there is want, disease and misery, we may have to give and call upon others to give. But whatever the situation, we have no right to look the other way or to act as if we are merely an uninvolved lawyer.

(continued on page eighteen)
Was Ribicoff Right?

by Paul A. Pretzschner
Professor of Government and Law

A Right To Gripe

Perhaps the ex-governor had a right to gripe. After all, colleges and universities have been fattening themselves on Federal funds for years. Following some rather grim months of K Rations and cold coffee during World War II, supplemented by an A.S.T.P. or an Air Force Training unit here and there, institutions rode piggy-back on the gravy train under the "G.I. Bill of Rights." Then came the era of the Federal contracts, the National Science Institutes, the college housing programs, the student loan deals. No major university worth its salt failed to appoint a vice-chancellor in charge of research. (His job was not to see that research was done. Or that it was worthwhile, or published. Or that it added to the sum total of anything other than the University budget. His job was to get the MONEY.)

The "Affluent Professors"

The era arrived when Robert Bandemer could write about the "Affluent Professors" without tongue in cheek, when English professors occasionally went abroad on government-sponsored research, and when even philosophers might aspire to a wooden desk.

What, inquired "Honest Abe", had the college presidents done for EDUCATION during this age of bonanza? Not for their own schools, their own particular interests, but for EDUCATION? Well, they wouldn't have bothered drafting a judicious answer. He told them. He suggested they hadn't offered so much as to lift a little pinky except to try to pin the poesy for Congressional failure on Cardinal Spellman and his freckled friends.

In retrospect, the Governor's statement may seem terribly far-fetched — like politics, man. Yet he put his finger on a sore spot of American education. It is extremely pluralist in its establishment.

How is education organized in America? Hardly into what one might call a system. At the public elementary level, control is vested in thousands upon thousands of independent school boards with an infinite variety in the scope of state control. At the public secondary level, a fantastic array of devices for cooperation and consolidation of local school districts can be found. Some of the school boards are shot through with partisanship; others are not touched by party factionalism. Parachuting the public school system are the parochial and private systems.

When the level of higher education is reached, organizational system disappears from view. Just as anyone may call himself a professor, any institution may call itself a college, whether it teaches barbering or Old Norse Umlauts.

Within the institutions, controversy rages over everything from organizational theory to specific requirements. For example, some professors think they ought to be running the show, even sitting on the Board of Trustees. Others insist a professor has no business doing anywhere except classes. As for curriculum, last year's faculty revision of the freshman-sophomore program sometimes looked more like a wrangle over the tariff bill than a serious attempt at educational improvement.

The Effects of Pluralism

There are so many small foci of interest, so many areas of localism, so many petty jealousies, so many fragments of professional interest, so many bits of institutional loyalty that one wonders, along with Secretary Ribicoff, who speaks for Education? The virtues of pluralism — independence of mind, freedom for experimentation — are present in abundance in American education. But so is pluralism's potential for destruction, a tendency toward anarchy and chaos.

One has the feeling, therefore, that professional educators who develop a capacity for thinking through the needs of education in America from womb to tomb are a sorely needed ingredient in this society. The problem is not to staff Secretary Ribicoff's agency in Washington with such personnel, but to assure that such men and women are interlocked in all systems, at all levels, throughout all areas. What the country may need is not a good nickel cigar, but a larger ration of W. W. Watts.

The pluralist system of education has adequately stood the test of time. Centralizing all educational administration in the name of education would be a matter of throwing the baby out with the bath water. But as one must remind every citizen who has rights that he also has responsibilities, pluralist educators also have duties to education per se, which duties must be performed if the structure is to remain.
A Garland For Mnemosyne

by W. W. WATT
Professor of English

Last Spring, when W. H. Auden reached the end of his term as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, he wrote an article for the London Observer in which he sketched out, with irony, the ideal curriculum for a "Bardic College" to train poets. He would include "thousands of lines of poetry in English and one other language to be learned by heart." (He was, of course, writing in a country where native undergraduates do not treat English as a second language.)

Auden's larger point is that such a Bardic College, or even a Helicon Academy, cannot exist in what we presume to call our civilization. Agreed. It would not be harmful, however, to emphasize the American comprehensive high school to train poets, even, if the teachers could catch them young. There are three reasons for this: (1) it would be far easier to train the native boy or girl for a first-hand acquaintance with the text, the most important fact about the poem. Whatever benefit a student acquires thereby, he does not get at second hand from teacher or textbook. In these days of notorious dependence on others, when the divorce between the experience and knowledge is almost absolute, it is tremendously important that a student should come as near as possible to experiencing a work of art at first hand, not merely by hearsay from the expert's program notes.

(2) A word-for-word acquaintance with a series of texts should develop a respect for language in approaching the printed word and a corresponding impatience with slipshod paraphrases. I would insist on a punctiliously automatic reproduction of the original, partly out of respect for the poet's labor, and partly because I believe that the early formation of such a habit will prove useful in college, or in pursuing scholarly research, or typing legal hairs, or drafting diplomatic documents, or reporting for a newspaper, or running an office, or reading proof, or filling out prescriptions, or lifting the boss's leaden prose from the shorthand pad to the embossed stationery.

(3) Saying a number of poems aloud to the class, or even, on occasion, before the entire assembly.

Memorization's Merits

I am not defending educational euphemisms in general. I don't believe, for example, in calling an examination a written review. But I think we have done too much to inhibit the memory with semantic and social barriers. There is a happy medium somewhere between merely reciting a memorized poem mechanically and exulting the experience into a display of elocutionary fireworks. Why can't we take a favorite word out of Robert Frost's vocabulary? At the Kennedy inauguration, he didn't mutter, apologetically and mentally unable to support themselves; the deadbeats, chiselers and the lazy minority do not.

"Memories to inhabit the heart, but . . ."

Newburgh's 'Get-Tough Policy'
Old Hat to Phillipsburg Mayor

by ARTHUR W. PAIN
Mayor, Phillipsburg, N. J.

The recently instituted get-tough policy of the Newburgh, N. Y., relief program is an old story in Phillipsburg, N. J. In 1936, a short time after I became Mayor, we started the get-tough relief program in our community.

The policies of our Local Board of Assistance are:

1. All Welfare clients are to fill out new applications to bring records up to date.
2. All applicants shall be notified of the proper agencies.
3. More thorough investigations are to be made by the investigator.
4. Classify and refer all applicants to the proper agencies.
5. The Welfare Director shall only grant assistance in case of a family budget deficit, additional assistance must have Board approval.
6. All able-bodied men shall work on municipal projects to compensate for assistance received.
7. Refusal of a client to take a job, regardless of the type of employment, and
8. Welfare clients owning automobiles shall voluntarily surrender the license tags to the Welfare Director.
9. No cash payments will be given clients for shelter, food, clothing and medical expenses, only vouchers.
10. No purchase of tobacco, alcoholic beverages or luxuries shall be allowed.
11. No payments on mortgages, loans or automobiles shall be made by the Assistance Board.

This new policy had much to do with cutting the Welfare costs from $59,527.60 in 1938 to $30,685.83 in 1940.

State controls unfortunately make it difficult for relief agencies to deal effectively with widespread abuses that mark the administration of relief. There is a great need for an adequate program to train and find jobs for able-bodied men on relief.

The unfortunate people who are physically and mentally unable to support themselves deserve the support of those who can take care of themselves; the deadbeats, chiselers and the lazy minority do not.
Conservatism: The New Avant-Garde

by W. THOMAS OLIVER '63

Conservatism among college students apparently has become the avant-garde of opinion. There is much that would lead us to believe that the principle of the new ideological alignment is the critical shortage of educated U.S. manpower away from student apathy. Liberalism has more important problems—the extrapolation toward conservatism, we are faced with a possible cause of the student swing. Conservatism might represent the last chance for success in any career, for victory over the U.N. is the only possible goal toward which we must strive.

Student conservatism might lead to increased support for Senator Goldwater in the upcoming presidential election. This would be an unusual occurrence, in this writer's opinion, because a liberal president—someone who has no qualms about free interpretation of the Constitution when shifting and treacherous world tensions make it vital for the country that it be interpreted freely—should now be in office.

UN's Approach to World Peace No Longer Significant

by ROBERT E. JONES '63

The observance of United Nations Day 1961 has brought to the fore the same hopeful words that I have heard for as long as I can remember, and until now they have been just words. I ask you, the time for questions has come. Can the U.N. secure a lasting peace even if it is supported by the United States to the extent of surrendering its sovereignty, and can the U.N. become a World Government to ensure this peace through the enforcement of worldwide policies of the United States and the United Nations one and the same? My answer to all of these questions is a regretful "no".

In 16 years the United Nations has accomplished almost nothing of significance, and nor can I see that the world would be very different if the U.N. had never existed. To this the supporters of the U.N. customarily reply that the past failures of the U.N. should not cause us to despair of its future, that the U.N. is the only hope for the future of mankind. Here it is necessary to distinguish between hope and faith. I may hope that tomorrow will never come, but I have no faith that this will be so. Too many tenancies have rendered foolish such a faith. Similarly, I may hope that the U.N. will solve the problems of the world, but I cannot believe it. Marshall's reign of impotent censures (Hungary, Tibet, Biafra) and sad failures (Palestine, Berlin, the Congo) has been just the opposite of that expected. At the heart of the issue lies their cause.

The U.N. does not succeed and cannot succeed because it is totally unrealistic, and any system whereby some nations either our strength or our determination, that reliance on the U.N. detracts from this imperialism, and to the extent that reliance on the U.N. detracts from our strength or our determination, we must ignore it, or dissociate ourselves from it.

The policies of the U.N. are not those of the United States, nor can they be, and it is impossible to predict what the U.N. will do. The U.N. might even pay the costs of an unsuccessful expedition to the Congo which has sought to remove the only stable, one-party government there. This government, if indeed it ever had existed, a new wave of hope has descended upon the political world. The U.N. has been the uncommitted nations who make up a majority of that body. Any system whereby each nation has one vote, regardless of its size or importance, is totally unrealistic, and any system whereby some nations either our strength or our determination, that reliance on the U.N. detracts from this imperialism, and to the extent that reliance on the U.N. detracts from our strength or our determination, we must ignore it, or dissociate ourselves from it.

(continued on page Eighteen)
He Thundered in the Index

Kennedy's First Year: Past and Present

by THOMAS F. GOLDSMITH '62

Just 12 short months ago, the American public was intensely conscious of a dramatic presidential campaign. Now, it is difficult to believe that such a campaign existed. Its political elections, the political arena is void of the color, splendor and anxiety that had prevailed. President Kennedy began this campaign from the day he announced his candidacy and made it clear that he was a man of progress, a man who would provide for great economic growth. There was a foreign policy determined to preserve democracy and which would take the offensive against Communism — a policy composed of ideological, economic, political, and, if necessary, military means. It was this policy which characterized the Eisenhower administration; an administration that the Democrats had labeled negative and incompetent. In short, Kennedy was identified as the spiritual leader of progress. It was with this appeal that he was elected to the presidency.

The chaotic situation was among his first problems. With the Communists violating the territorial rights of this nation and in view of the United States' commitment to guarantee the independence of the Latin American people, President Kennedy was obliged to take some action. The new president arranged to inform the American people of his stand in the post-war crisis through the medium of television. With dramatic and flamboyant oratory he warned the world of the power that might be used in this area and of the events which had been more crucial than the events of the Eisenhower administration. The plan included the use of offshore military to support the landings but this plan was withdrawn also. In short, the Invasion proceeded on a far more limited scale than had been planned. Neither the administration failed to utilize the means that were available for a successful invasion. As long as there was to be an involvement by U.S. forces, the invasion should have been conducted on a more advanced scale. The result in this case provided for another minus in the new administration's handling of foreign policy.

For an administration that had been so critical of disorganization in the Eisenhower administration on such affairs as these (U-2 incident), it would seem reasonable that a lack of coordination would not be the cause of the problems in foreign affairs when this new administration took over.

Today we are faced with another crisis, this time on the European continent. The Berlin situation cannot be evaluated yet, as the results are unknown, but some comment on it might indicate the approach the President is taking. Recent border incidents and the reaction of the United States to them have indicated that the President is taking a firm stand. Yet while these incidents illustrate that the allies will not yield on their rights in Berlin, there are attempts being made which will bring the Communist and Western powers to the negotiating table. As has been indicated by the President that there will be no yielding of allied rights in Berlin, it seems strange that negotiation talks are being presented in foreign areas when this new administration took over.

Within a few short weeks, however, attention shifted completely from the Far East to the Caribbean area. The United States was preparing its first act of aggression since the latter part of the 19th century. For months, Cuban refugees were training with U.S. armed forces in an attempt to overthrow the pro-Communist government. When the attack by American forces was to be on a limited basis, it was nevertheless to be handled with the utmost prudence. After the failure of the invasion, Senate and intelligence investigation brought out many facts about Cuba and revised the view to the invasion. The President's advisors (Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles and Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson) had been responsible for completely "watering down" the original plan that the Eisenhower administration had developed for the invasion. Coinciding the invasion, it was thought that a general revolt would develop in Cuba itself by discontented factions. The plan called for the dispersion of pro-Communist elements by planes within 24 hours of the invasion in order to alert the saboteurs that the invasion was on; however, the administration withdrew the plan to send three planes over Cuba and report in Cuba failed. Whether or not the government's stand on this question has been indicated by the President that there are no other means to prevent the area from regressing to a depressed state once again. The bill should have been withdrawn, encouraging the residents of depressed areas to leave these areas for other areas where employment was more plentiful than to encourage them to stay. This bill lacks the means to provide for a basis which will lead to further economic growth.

It was commented that should a minimum wage bill be enacted there would be a general trend for wage increases throughout the entire economy. This result is beginning to develop and with increased wages, many industries have found necessary to raise the prices of their products. Inflationary, indeed, the inflationary accelerated the Lomax exchange office hours. Secretary of Commerce Robert Marshal was interested in the cost-push inflation. These recent developments are part of a program that President Kennedy declared would save the taxpayer about $2 billion. There was the ap- pointment of 60 Democrats as against three Republicans to federal judgeships; a complete reversal of a stand he took during the campaign when he held that the paramount consideration in the appointment of a judge would not be his political party, but his qualifications for the office. Then there has been a series of developments: yet a point that received particular attention during the campaign. In short, President Kennedy's record seems quite unimpressive.

I have dealt with the Kennedy administration harshly but with deliberate intent. In a time of settlement of firmness and harshness that the problems, however, should be appealed to the American voter when analyzing the record of President Eisenhower. The Kennedys have served as a guide to future presidential candidates who so eagerly and confidently evaluate the conduct of former governments.
A New Look At MRA
Absolute Love and All That
by BARRY S. WELLMAN '63

Three conservatively-dressed young men wandered into The Lafayette's office a month ago to announce they were from Moral Re-Armament here to save Easton, Lafayette and the world.

Before one rushes right out to get "saved", it is perhaps helpful to know just what MRA stands for, what it believes, what it says it does and what it actually does.

MRA appears to be much like a religious revival meeting, although it claims to be an "ideology" and not a "religion" (perhaps so as not to incur the fiery wrath of the churches.)

Its two basic techniques are "direct guidance from God" and "sharing."

God's guidance is gained through "two-way radio chats with God," as MRA's late leader, Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman quaintly put it. MRA members are supposed to carry little notebooks around with them so as to jot down God's messages for the day.

"Sharing" got MRA (or the Oxford Group as it was then called) into a lot of trouble awhile back. One "shares" by getting up before an audience and confessing his recent sins in order to cleanse his soul.

Buchman held a "sharing" meeting at Princeton during the 1920s. Princeton being a typical men's college, an estimated 85% of the confessions had to deal with amorous engagements. Many termed the experience of listening to these stories more erotic than the experience itself. With great scandal, Buchman and his cohorts were banished from Princeton's fair precincts.

This was the way Woolcott Gibbs described the scene.

Buchman graduated from Muhlenberg College around the turn of the century and is a Pennsburg and Allentown boy. After working with young men at the Penn State YMCA, he was inspired to found his Oxford Group movement in 1921. He soon became "soul-surgeon to the aristocracy", an aim MRA has never relinquished since.

(continued on page fourteen)
On The Immigration Front—

PAGE EIGHT

agreed to by a Senate-House conference, be satisfied until there is a real liberalization—a catchall immigration bill that had just been

effectively willing to make the sacrifice of taking on this mission. The bill would attract much attention, it was probably about the only issue that had financial implications. President Eisenhower signed the act, which President Eisenhower signed the bill.

I will get what bread I can”—Congressional bargains.

The platforms of both political parties invariably find themselves settling, more or less unhappily, for half a loaf or even less. The opposition still has not approached its full height. For example, the opposition was introduced by individual congressmen for relief in hardship cases have to go through the subcommittee. Furthermore, the subcommittee functions as a watchdog over the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

From the first major bill modifying the act in 1952 could not be roused only briefly at quadrennial political conventions or when the Immigration and Nationality Act was more or less the responsibility at the time, Walter objected to any conferees at all—and no further action was taken on the bill. Walter has never shown any reluctance to use the great powers of political leverage that are available to him as chairman of the subcommittee. For example, private bills introduced by individual congressmen for relief in hardship cases have to go through the subcommittee. Furthermore, the subcommittee functions as a watchdog over the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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applicants in the affected categories, would have been granted five thousand places.

Another of Walter's Trojan-horse propositions, HR 192, permitted a relaxation of restrictions that had prevented certain tubercular aliens from joining their families in this country; but many of those who were initially pleased by Walter's making permanent a provision which had been in force temporarily overlooked the fact that other provisions of HR 192 reversed several Supreme Court decisions affecting the rights of naturalized citizens.

How The Orphans Were Ransomed

Setting the Court straight has become something of a habit with Walter. The controversial Judicial Review bill that has just been enacted, for example, constitutes a setting aside of a Court decision concerning the alien's right of appeal from a deportation order. Discussions in the House about the bill,据了解, "that the law expired," he wrote, "that the law had expired." The Senate committee and send another orphan bill through both houses in this session of Congress. 

In view of the statements in your letter to me, Please, Mr. Pastore, we want the bill...I have heard from Father Donovan (American Committee on Italian Immigration) and Monsignor Swanson (National Catholic Welfare Conference). . . . As one Senate aid put it, "Walter simply held the children for ransom."

The Quilt Gets Crazier

Complaints about the methods by which Walter achieves his triumphs don't bother him at all. "It's just too bad," he says with unrepentant cheer. Walter's contempt for his opponents is based on his view that if they really wanted to have their way they should spend less time delivering orations and more on coming to grips with the facts. Some extent he is certainly right. While those who favor a more generous and consistent immigration policy are considering the plight of Barry Goldwater's grandfather or crying "foul!" White is both legislating and controlling the administration of U.S. immigration policy. His piecemeal addition of certain measures to the law has not only managed to take the steam out of any concerted drive for a meaningful revision of the law but has further obscured the inadequacies of the law itself.

For example, to those who are distressed over shortcomings of a total annual immigration quota of 156,000, much of which is wasted under present law, Walter points out that with non-quota immigration from the Western Hemisphere and various new categories tacked on through special legislation, an average of 250,000 immigrants in fact are admitted to this country every year. Since that is around the figure most of the act's critics—including Herbert Lehman and Dwight Eisenhower—have posed themselves, he wonders what all the fuss is about.

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persons who committed such petty crimes as theft of a leaf of bread during the fami-
line days of 1846 in Germany . . . or for
keeping company with a criminal while on an outing.” Accordingly, he urged the law be amended so that petty offenders could be granted visas if they were otherwise eligible for entry and had only committed one such offense.

While any statute that deals with the intrac­
ties of immigration must certainly allow for a large amount of discretion, about which all responsible commentators agree, the McCarran-Walter Act has produced such a waltz of amend­
ments, clarifications, and emergency circum­
cumstances that for all practical purposes could qualifi­
cally be accomplished under the reviewable pro-
visions of the law; more and more depends on the discretion of the Attorney General and for the good will of Congressman Walter.

Walter’s Walter

Since resettling refugees, bringing in work­ere with needed skills, and reunifying separated families have all been made ex­
tremely difficult by rigid quotas and restric­
tions, such problems have generally been resolved by special legislation when they have reached a critical stage. Because the Immigration and Naturalization Service wishes to admit as refugees far fewer than the annual quota for Hungary, a special forgiveness was granted them—not, to be sure, in 1957, but in the recent session was the bill to re­
establish a priority system that would “elim­
ninate entirely” consideration of such “eco­
nomic refugees.” The Attorney General re­
commended that the Service have the option of parole by one national group, Yugo­
slav, the overwhelming majority of whom appear to have the last grueling claim to economic needs, so in fact, seeking economic opportunities . . . Walter recommended that the Service es­
tablish a priority system that would “elim­
nate entirely” consideration of such “eco­
nomic refugees.” The Attorney General re­
plied that the Service had already reached the same conclusion “prior to the receipt of your letter” and “had established the precise priority system desired by your subcommittee . . .”

The Case of the Yugoslavs

Although the Kennedy administration is said to be considering a revision of the McCarran-Walter Act, a possible prom­
ouncement to Congress next year, there are few signs that the President intends to take on the battle a real revision would entail. The only immigration measure for which the administration actively lobbied in the recent session was the bill to re­
strict an alien’s right to appeal a deporta­tion order, despite the fact that the Demo­
cratic platform had called for that right to appeal to be “extended.” Mr. Kennedy, who in 1965 called the McCarran-Walter Act “the most blatant piece of discrimina­
tion in the nation’s history” and suggested that the whole thing be scrapped, has re­
duced, in a recent speech, to make this reunion of families possible within the general framework of the existing law . . . Among the variety of opposing views is that of the Congressional committee which seems most likely to have authority to make this reunion of families possible without permitting an “influx of Ori­
entals.” And there is a chance that the ad­
ministration will sponsor one of those views. But even that chance would seem to be a fairly slim one in a Republican Congress. Shortly after the New York Times announced that “Thomas M. Cooley of Philadelphia had been given the final chance to live in the United States to become a citizen, a Parolees would come in at the discretion of the Attorney General and may also be asked to leave if he discretion. One of the new features of the McCar­ren-Walter Act was a provision that pre­
sumably simplified status-adjustment prob­lems permitting a visitor to the United States to become a citizen merely by hav­ing to return to his own country. But it was so hedged with precautions that from the beginning it did not have much practical effect, and many potential im­
migrants continued to immigrate by trav­
eling to Canada or their native countries and then re-entering the United States. The law has twice been amended in this particular respect, with the result that the Attorney General now has almost unlimited discretion to admit or reject such would-be immigrants who are aknowledged to be ignitants who are acceptable under law. Even with this discretionary power, however, some fifty-five thousand Cuban refu­
ges, for example, who have been refused entry and had only committed one such offense.

The Case of the Yugoslavs

Since most of the proliferating rules, amend­ments, and special dispensation that had been patched onto the McCarran-Walter Act are designed to alleviate dis­
itances, it is not surprizing that they have been welcome rather than criticized by those who wish to liberal­
ize immigration policy. What has not always been granted them, but by Walter taken from the immigration law for Yugoslavia, is the right to adjust status, a right which would be lost if they were known to the Immigration Service as aliens who are technically deportable but who are simply being ignored and al­
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lowed to stay.
from memory should accustom the student
to the sound of language and meter and
eventually to other more subtle literary
values.
Unlike the paesivist whose experience is
confined to listening to others read, this
student should carry in his head a collec­
tion of sound recordings which are avail­
able on demand for comparison with others.
Without meaningless mechanical drill in
scansion, which tends to degenerate into
a purely visual process, he should be able
to hear (perhaps one should say dig) the
basic beat and melody, if any, of whatev­
er poem he reads. Accustomed to remem­
bering good poetry over the years, the stu­
dent has a built-in bureau of standards
(Mtthew Arnold's touchstones) by which
to judge aspects of literature that are not
strictly audial. Even if he never achieves
a high level of what used to be called
taste, he should at least be protected from
confusing "Canst thou not minister to a
mind diseased" with "Can't you wait upon
the lunatic?" And though Arnold's classic
paraphrase purports to be the answer of a
late Victorian schoolboy who was more
interested in the diameter of the moon than
in the poetic portrayal of lunacy, it must
be remembered that the colleges are full
of undergraduates— not all potential space
specialists—who can write a three-hour ex­
amination in a course in poetry without
once quoting a line accurately from mem­
ory.
(4) A person is more likely to enjoy a
poem he has learned by heart than one that
remains in his memory as a shapeless blur
or an absolute zero. There is no better an­
swer to the absurd argument that familiar­
ity with poetry inevitably breeds contempt.
Incidentally, one reason why students
have trouble with poetry (and other liter­
ature) is that they don't remember any
classical mythology. Mnemosyne was not
only the Greek Goddess of Memory; she
was also, by Zeus, the Mother of the Muses.
That is a fact worth remembering, even
if it has to be memorized.

“A Garland (continued from page four)
The Nation's Press: Monopolies and Coverage

DONALD P. KEITH
Editorial Page Editor, The Newark Enquirer

Much has been written and considerably more has been said in recent years, as the critical powers of our national society have grown, about the political predictions of the daily newspapers, and of the significance of those predictions in the face of "monop­lies" of the press.

Indeed there is no question of the diminu­tion of the number of competitive newspa­pers. The closest control of the mass media is centering in the hands of a relatively few individuals. The chains, such as those represented by the Samuel New­house organization, are growing in physical dimension. There are less than 100 major American communities today where two or more newspapers are serving the public, and these are papers preparing and even­tually publishing under the same owner­ship. The two major wire services — As­sociated Press and United Press Interna­tional, one (AP) a cooperative joint­ly owned by member newspapers — compr­ise the chief sources of national and interna­tional news available to multimillions of daily newspaper readers.

The Phenomenon

The most perplexing problem arising from this circumstance, of course, is the implication that a "one-party" press, and there's no dispute over the fact that own­ership of newspapers largely is in the hands of a political, conservative press, largely brainwashes the public. Perhaps most publishers and editors wish that this could be the case, but poli­tical trends clearly belie suggestions that the daily press exercises any substantial degree of control through influence over mass public political attitudes. The people indeed have shown their conservatism on the question of taxation, but they have displayed a most generous degree of lib­erality toward the governmental services which can only evolve from taxation. And the conservative press, despite its preach­ings of advertisers and the shrewd man­ner of managing advertisements, merely is but one element — the judgment had their official historians, or we'd be without television and radio, with which newspapers must share the local and na­tionwide advertising revenue that is reserved for producers and merchandisers for daily media.

The newspapers are not as poor as they were, nor as qualitatively terrible as they were, when many as a score of poverty-stricken sheets were struggling for acceptance in one city. Communities of less than 30,000 population once had as many as ten newspa­pers, daily and weekly, vying for public favor, and not doing it very well — the editors and publishers spent more time cassing each other in print, whacking out their personal prejudices in the news col­umns, and taking pot-shots at each other in pistol duets instead of digging out and printing news.

"Abominable"

I always get a little nauseated when I hear or read about how "great" the newspapers were in the old days — a favorite comparison made by some of the critics of the economic tendencies today.

I'm willing to agree these were colorful yarns in journalism. But even when measured against the values of the times in which they existed these newspapers were pretty abominable affairs. Try, for in­stance, to go back into some of the news­papers of Civil War days and separate fact from editor's fancies and prejudices. Thank God the Confederacy and the Union had their official historians, or we'd be without, or only poorly served by, journalistic shoe stores to vie for the readers' attention and the advertisers' favors.

Of course most newspapers today are comfortably wealthy; the survivors can't be anything else; because they virtually own the nation's most important graphic media for the space which keeps the national economy afloat.

They are not as wealthy as they would be without television and radio, with which newspapers must share the local and na­tionwide advertising revenue that is reserved for producers and merchandisers for daily media.

They are not as poor as they were, nor as qualitatively terrible as they were, when many as a score of poverty-stricken sheets were struggling for acceptance in one city.

The fact is that the newspaper industry today essentially is the kind of newspaper industry that economic and social condi­tions and the moral values of our complex society have forced it to be. Our news­papers are better or worse as the interests of newspaper people want, and which newspaper people have desired to survive — they have had to be.

Some are better than others despite monopolies they hold on their communities, which is to say that they are better than they have to be to keep their market if the economic consideration is to be used as the yardstick of judgment.

(continued on page eighteen)
New Climate Needed

Progress and Poverty—Peruvian Discontent

by MICHAEL A. GOMEZ
Instructor in Economics

In 1952 Cornell University leased an Andean hacienda, Vicos, from a so-called "public beneficence society" in Peru. The purpose of the undertaking was experimentation in applied anthropology. The Indigenous Institute of Peru, a semi-autonomous governmental body, agreed to collaborate in the project.

The history of Vicos hacienda is the history of latifundismo. Its population of some 400 families of Quechua-speaking Indians has traditionally been part of a package-deal in the leasing of the hacienda by the beneficence society to private interests. Both Cornell and the Indigenous Institute leased the hacienda to experiment with the process of socioeconomic integration of an isolated indigenous community into the national fabric.

Vicos is a small community with a health dispensary and a physician. It has a full-time teacher. The community now has a new school and a medical facility. The patron had won the confidence of the Indians and was in complete control. The cost of the lease of the hacienda outright. This might have been done, but while a substantial bank account has been accumulated, the physical and economic improvements have now been capitalized into the sale (and lease) price of the hacienda. The Vicosinos are farther away than ever from their independence objective. Cornell, for its part, must eventually phase out its activities at Vicos. And the Vicos' owner now threatens to sell or lease the hacienda, via public auction, to a new patron (at a substantial windfall profit, of course). The Vicosinos, in turn, have this to say for a return to the old patron system: "If another patron comes, we will kill him."

What may be concluded? Is the project a success? In a certain limited sense, it is. Desired change has been effected, and the Indians are now in the position to assume responsibility. But in the total context, the project has tended to failure. Whatever "revolution" results from the experience probably will be squelched. Thus the project serves as a catalytic force without creating the conditions conducive to such a force. Isolated experiments in change which ignore or neglect external impact effects offer little chance of success. This is not to say that a climate for change must be provided, or the change may not merely wither on the vine; it may perish in violent frustration and thereby become discredited as insane.
The Wall of Division

There were other days, yes, and then they were not good. There were other men who strayed—I have watched them.

Walk slumped-shouldered, Scowling, Listless.

I have seen their women Wrap their faces in brittle masks When the hearts beneath were crying.

I have seen a lost people—Aged by the laughing, brazen lady of Red—A people rushing to get to town before stores close, to get in the hay before it rains, and wood before the winter snow; Once rushing to make the full minute of life last, But now in bewilderment they wander Divided from liberty, friends, and faith.

By a crude stone wall in a city of division.

—John M. Ragsdale

Absolute Love

(continued from page seven)

MRA subscribes to the "great leader" theory of history, operating under the premise that if you convert the leader you will convert his followers. Adolf Hitler and Chiang Kai-Shek are just two of the leaders whom MRA has praised.

"I think heaven for a man like Adolf Hitler. But what it would mean to the world if Hitler surrendered to the control of God. Of Mussolini. Or any dictator. Through such a man God could control a nation overnight," was the way Buchman put it in the late 1930s.

While condemning anti-semitism, Buchman failed to see the inherent evil of dictatorships and the incongruity of God's will being imposed by authoritarian dictatorial means. During World War II, he successfully sought a draft exemption for MRAers claiming it was essential for "national morale."

MRA's finances have always been a little vague. It owns a sumptuous resort headquarters on Mackinac Island (plus a good part of the island itself), a 300-room former Swiss palace plus maintaining numerous sectional headquarters throughout the world. Its members are always jetting from one continent to another, and although claiming no salaries, they certainly look comfortable enough on their expense accounts.

"The sacrificial giving of thousands of members," however, is the closest MRA has ever come to identifying the extent of its financial sources.

MRA's ideology sounds noble and seems to attract a large number of the more affluent members of our society. It preaches living by four "absolutes—love, honesty, unselfishness and purity. By observing these precepts one will be "changed," and when the whole world is changed, there will be universal peace and happiness.

Perhaps these ideas seem to appeal largely to higher society because they are so vague. It's all very noble to preach love and charity, especially when it doesn't call for one to do anything more than utter some pious pronouncements. And perhaps, it cleanses the social guilt-feelings of a large part of upper-class America.

MRA's techniques raise doubts as to the validity of its motives. Its favorite is to obtain personal testimonials from well-known figures. But these are usually given in the spirit: 'I'm for MRA, whatever that is.' A public figure may sometimes come out in favor of moral re-arming which MRA senses as a testimonial for their organization.

The movement leaves itself open to attack through its linkage of anti-Communism with religion. It decries Communism as materialistic, but has nothing to say about capitalism's materialistic aspects. It frequently intervenes in strikes to settle them. Through such maneuvers, it is open to the charge that it is a "big-business oriented" revival group.

MRA's ideas have much validity. It would be wonderful to have a world of "changed" men and many MRAers seem to have a heightened inner spiritual quality. Yet perhaps it goes overboard by viewing all the world's economic and political woes as spiritual in nature, to be magically solved by changing men.

Its pro-business orientation opens MRA to the charge that it is not interested in social justice for all men, although, commendably, it does cut across racial lines.

MRA's most serious defect, seems to be its vagueness. Its basic ideology is so nebulous it can be interpreted as practically anything. Although high-sounding, what does it really mean in concrete terms? Is Moral Re-Armament anything more than a movement to attract wealthy citizens and relieve them of their guilt feelings of wealth by giving them the vague notion that they are doing "something" to help the world?
Bonfire, Rally Tonight; Deans Issue Statements On Disciplinary Action

The dean's of both Lafayette and Lehigh have issued statements remonstrating that disciplinary action can be taken for trouble resulting from the traditional rivalry.

The annual pre-Lehigh pep rally tonight on March Field will seek to build up enthusiasm for tomorrow's game.

The freshmen completed their bonfire this afternoon. It will be set afire at 7 p.m. when the rally begins. The bonfire was not built on Thursday and guarded overnight as in past years.

Purdue coach Jimmy Canfield and captain Walter Dolesh and Peter Leber will speak briefly to the gathered students. Dr. Aram Psasin will give his traditional speech at the height of the rally.

Council Resolution

Student Council, sponsor of the '56 pep rally, last night passed a resolution approving Dean Charles O. Clew's statement on disciplinary action.

Clew's statement said "incidents or irresponsible behavior cannot be cut off from college life. Loyalty to the football team must be demonstrated by attendance and vocal support at the game."

Colc's statement was not made to malign them but to show the selection's importance. Colc's statement was not made to malign them but to show the selection's importance. Colc's statement was not made to malign them but to show the selection's importance. Colc's statement was not made to malign them but to show the selection's importance.

The Lafayette and Lehigh campuses were on the alert this week for student forests in the territory.

Lafayette's alert consisted of 23 students appointed by Brant P. Schanen, campus police chief. They are maintaining a three-day vigil at the home of the state. In addition, six walk-ons, the rally organization, have retired to the guard to prevent the bonfire from spreading. The Lafayette and Lehigh campus were on the alert this week for student forests in the territory.

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**Notes and Comment**

**Robert E. R. Hunter**

**Letters to**

**The Lafayette**

**The Lafayette**

Friday, November 17, 1961

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Friday, November 17, 1961

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**Spirit vs. Reason**

Tomorrow's clash on the gridiron of Packard Field marks the 97th chapter in the nation's longest football rivalry. It has been, we believe, the nation's greatest rivalry.

But there seems to be a new note in the traditional Lafayette-Lehigh series — the clash of "spirit" and an extreme form of "reason." In 1953, the rivalry was given its darkest bleak by 600 students fighting it out on Packard Field, and at the Bethlehem stadium then, will be a test of more than athletic ability. It will, in fact, provide an opportunity for the students of both colleges to put the rivalry's "spirit" back into its traditional form. There is no more important objective in the then in use. There is no more important objective in the...
Lecture Series, established to pro­
yette faculty, will begin Decem­
ber 5. The series is also open to
knowledge that exists on the Lafa­
William W. Watt, professor and
associate professor of history.

Anatomy of a Revolution." The final lecture
will consist of a series of lectures.

Four From Student Council Attend NSA Conferences

Kent Galley, Michael McLeod,
Morgan Siferd, and Samuel Thomas
are representing Lafayette in con­
fereces this weekend.

The conference is to be held on the campus of Pennsylvania-

Virginia Full Regional Conference of National Student

Societies of Pennsylvania and West Virginia students on

subjects now being discussed

between faculties and student gov­
ernments will be covered.

Lecture Series

The controversial book Tropis of

Cancer, banned in Northampton

County, will be in the Lafayette

library this summer and during the first week of classes.

The Richter Institute of North­

umberland County recently banned

the book from sale in the county.

Laffayette librarians are the only ones who have been able to

get a copy of the book, so those who want a copy should go to

the college bookstore and purchase it there.

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The series is also open to

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Morgan Siferd, and Samuel Thomas
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fereces this weekend.

The conference is to be held on the campus of Pennsylvania-

Virginia Full Regional Conference of National Student

Societies of Pennsylvania and West Virginia students on

subjects now being discussed

between faculties and student gov­
erments will be covered.

Lecture Series

The controversial book Tropis of

Cancer, banned in Northampton

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Siemiencow Analyzes Stalin Purge

George Siemiencow, instructor in chemistry, a World War II refugee from Russia, told a meeting of the Lafayette staff Wednesday that there is no significant purging of party members of the Communist party. He also told of purges in the Russian Refugee camp.

Subsequent to purges in the Russian Refugee camp, Siemiencow believes that Stalin’s regime is not powerful enough to support itself. It has been necessary for Stalin to manipulate the Communist party to obtain whatever hold he has on Russia.

Siemiencow also believes that there are groups pressuring Stalin for the removal of Stalinists because the Communist Party is essentially a community of communists who are communists. There is the belief that there are groups pressuring Stalin. These groups would be in the Communist Party hierarchy, and they would seek to have a little liberty in their own ends. It is felt that they might be using purges from the party to remove Stalinists from within Russia.

The third approach is rather pessimistic. It could be that the government is trying to rid themselves of the communists. It is held that Stalin himself is being used in attempts to force some Stalinist out of Russia.

Summary

The government is trying to rid itself of the communists. Stalinist is being used in attempts to force some Stalinist out of Russia.
W

Women," Nehru affirmed. He said key speakers of the meeting. for the United Nations. Nehru and end in New York. meeting of the Collegiate Council must be complete disarmament, should be able to give an adequate standard of living to every person country becomes every powerful it becomes. William Lowe, John Ragsdale and Charles Werner attended the Prime Minister Nehru of India Nehru Speak in N. Y. "Wars begin in the minds of characters per second via broad-band communications data processing—putting their power at the disposal of the stored-program computer. These Tele-Proce..." The members of the past discussions were held on "The Role Ditarmament of businessmen and scientists located miles away. IBM computers can bring their capacities to bear on a single massive problem or operation. There can be an exciting future for the graduate..." THE LAFAYETTE Sullivan Village: The End of an Era by FRED CURRIE Following World War II the col¬ lisions of America were overwhelming their veteran. Sullivan Village was no exception to the rule. In order to house the veterans and their wives, the college built two villages on college ground. One was located at the present site of the new RKE house, and the other near the village. These small homes were anything but handsome. They were three room affairs, connected in long lines. In the winter it was next to impossible to get into the villages as the area resembled something close to a rice paddie. However, paved streets soon ended this nuisance. In each village there were facili¬ ty representatives to act as proc¬ dents. It seems they did not want this nuisance. A riot and a pep rally had .stirred the college. It threatened to raise the rent, the students tried to econo...
Big Victory Over Tufts Boosts Team's Morale Vs. Lehigh-McConlogue

"This win was a moral bonfire," commented Coach Jim McConlogue on Lafayette's thumping victory over Tufts last Saturday at Fisher Field. "It really gets legs up for Lehigh."

The Pars' 27-17 triumph, before an IF audience, was the second straight time the Maroon overpowered the Jumbos, McConlogue-outs, admitting "Lehigh's offensive output in the first half is probably our best this season."

The offense was good for the first 10 minutes, McConlogue said, "and then we went into a "Purdue" part of the game," he added.

In the face of the vast number that the Leopards had accumulated in seven previous seasons, McConlogue said, "the road is still the blast. He really wanted to be pawning confidence."

One man on the offensive line was the power back that the Maroon ran on. McConlogue expressed great satisfaction with the display of all the players, and the next time to sing out John Cudo for especially the impressive offensive play. Cudo was in on 14 tackles and was a general thorn in the Jumbos side all afternoon.

Dave Adams breaks Tufts line, and the offensive output in the first half is probably our best this season."

The offense was good for the first 10 minutes, McConlogue said, "and then we went into a "Purdue" part of the game," he added.

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Winters Explains Emergency Scheduling of Waynesburg

Athletic Director Arthur Winters has announced the 1962 Lafayette football schedule. The schedule includes four MAC opponents as well as Penn. The only change for the coming year is the addition of Waynesburg College in place of the Tufts University game.

Winters said the athletic office "made a very conscious effort to fill the November 10th date with a team in our own class. We contacted more than 25 schools that we wouldn't lie to play, and finally settled with Waynesburg.

Winters said the schools contacted included prominent New England colleges such as the Andover and Williams, colleges in New York such as Rochester, and going all the way to Virginia and set to Olin Wesleyan.

Winters explained the scheduling conflict with Tufts University at the different way the MAC schedules their games and the manner the northern colleges schedule. And the system works out well every 7 years a conflict is inevitable. Tufts will be appearing again on the Lafayette schedule in 1963.

The coaches were consulted as to whether or not they would like to have the date open, but the stuff felt it was wise to keep the team busy every Saturday.

As the schedule for next year's games would have worked out following the yearly pattern, the Tufts game would have come at the 17th of November, which is the date set for the Lehigh game. Not wanting to drag the engagement.

(continued on page eight)

WHAT DOES AN OLD GRAD LIKE BEST ABOUT HOMECOMING? Next to shaking hands, girls—and, of course, about how great cigarettes used tohands, he likes reminiscing. About fraternity parties, girls, sorority parties, girls, etc. He contacted more than 25 schools that we wouldn't lie to play, and finally settled with Waynesburg.

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(continued on page eight)

Rivals Question Eligibility Of Natl. Champs: Lafayette

"This is the record of three years, Dan, for the tradition of Lafayette sports spirit on the history of Lafayette football," early in Lafayette history the question of eligibility rules was discussed and acted upon. These rules were not all inclusive as they today and were state regulated. They were, however, rather than faced openly by Lafayette by the other schools she played because of her great football prowess. Many of the schools Lafayette played in foreign cities are called "summer schools" and about 700 people a season attended Lafayette's games.

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Lehigh Beware

by TED GROSSMAN

This may sound like pure delusional bit of rationalizing ever, but I heartily think Lafayette College is going to give Lehigh University's football team the scare of its life this Saturday at Taylor Stadium.

Lehigh's team, although one of its best in recent years, has been very lucky this season. Harvard completely outplayed them but lost when the Engineers recovered a lost center in the end zone. They nipped Colgate only because of a 94 yard run with an interception lateral, just when the Raiders seemed on the verge of pushing over a key touchdown down. Bucknell came within a fingertip hold of being the Brown and White, as an end zone bound aerial in the final minute which would have meant a Lion victory just missed.

The Leopards, meanwhile, are not the same squad that was shut out by Delaware, Bucknell, and Gettysburg. The Raiders seemed on the verge of pushing over a key touchdown with 94 yards to go with a拦截 lateral, just when the Lafayette offense finally in gear, he conceivably missing ever, but I justly think Lafayette College is going to give Lehigh University's football team the scare of its life this Saturday at Taylor Stadium.

Rivals Question

By STEVE COMBS

Twelve Lafayette natives have to bow out in a blaze of glory to take the field against Lehigh University this Saturday at the Examination

In this group are Jim Collins, Bob Cremin and John Hoffman. Jay Geiger, quarter Pete Lehr and Mike Heaney. All six have started in their first game ever. Staff writer Michael Davis, backfield John Centerline and Walt Behnke, backfield Joe Fett who led Lafayette in France and Guido Young. On this year's squad, one of the most important will be the Lafayette's punter better defensive flanker on the team.

Before being called, added chairman will please select a first and second All-MIC team consisting of a center, two guards, two ends, a quarterback and two backs. The two backs may have played any backfield position during the season.

Chairmen are not permitted to pick players from their own team. Chairmen should try to select only players that are never running, have played against or have any play. Players selected for the first team by the athletic chairman will receive two points in the balloting and those picked for the second team will receive one. In the case of a tie both players will receive recognition.

For the Last Time

Pigskin Prognostications

by MAX ROTHMAN

The last big Saturday of the 1961 campaign is November 18, but nothing much can happen as Hammond already. Upside, twisting on the field football, some—this year has seen all the MAC. There is more development which remains to take place, and that will occur at Taylor Stadium, tomorrow afternoon, below.

The contest will be a key event this year, is a rugged defensive stand out. It will be a hard-fought affair for the Lafayette defense.

The other two backs may have played any backfield position during the season.

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LETTER TO EDITOR

(continued from page two)

consists, and generally performed
more easily than anyone else in the
folk-singing field. He, more than any
other singer, is responsible for the tremendous
interest in the folk-singing field in America. It is recog-
nized unanimously as the outstanding folk
performer in America and has given
numerous tours in foreign coun-
tries. Indeed, this factor is
what has led to Europe. This is
true in
impossible to deny the tremendous artistic values.

How about his politics? He was
questioned by the HUAC in plead-
ing the First Amendment in 1947. Hundreds of other
people have been brought before such commis-
sions. At one time he was
never convicted of affiliation with
communism. Those who know Seeger it appears highly doubtful
that he ever was a communist. To
say he is a pro-American is absurd for he is pro-American,
more for creating interest in the
folk traditions of our country
of all phases. What he is is a pacifist. Therefore, the
controversy of whether Seeger is a communist or not is not really the issue. More
than this, the issue is the old one of the
House un-American Activities Committee and its
un-American
activities. I charge that it is
this issue that the administration is
juggling by refusing to allow Seeg-
er to appear.

I believe that the administration
should lift its ban on Seeger to
show the student body their good
intentions of creating an atmos-
phere of intellectual freedom. Per-
fice they should eliminate the bi-
ased efforts to make the student think
about such things. This would libertate Seeger's hands—grant him
students—because he is artistically good. I should like
therefore to see the principles of intellectual freedom
in the school. It is only on this basis that we can tell Seeger to
sing here in order to prevent Lehigh's destroying of innocent men.

Steve Tilden

WASHINGTON POST

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THE LAFAYETTE

WINTER BEAR

(continued from page seven)

in this ball game, the credentials be-
now come closer into balance on
turned to the fact that the Big Three had a
But remember, Walt. Seeg-
er's most powerful tool is his
in his ability to give the Leopards what
should be done. Give them the most glorious
scene to Lehigh's history.

PROGNOSTICATIONS

(continued from page eight)

from the schedule the Athletic Director
will be left with no other
choice than dropping Tufts for Tufts for

RIVALS QUESTION

(continued from page seven)

when the Lafayette faculty Ath-
letic Committee adopted a set of
eligibility rules which are an att
tempts to prevent such a situation
lier. All Lafayette had been on the
outlines and had won a "national
championship."
Current Affairs Supplement

The Voices of

William Corbett
Thomas F. Goldsmith
Michael A. Gomez
Meg Greenfeld
Elbert Hendricks
Robert E. Jones
Donald P. Keith
Robert S. Marcus
W. Thomas Oliver
Arthur Paini
Paul A. Pfretzschner
John M. Ragsdale
Al Riutort
James R. Vitelli
William W. Watt
Barry S. Wellman
Charles P. Werner
Paul Younger
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Business Manager Richard Plot
National Editor Max Rothman
International Editor Robert Simpson
Copy Editor W. Thomas Oliver
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Editorial

World War III

We may die very soon. We may become the first generation in history to grasp and rot before reaching our prime. It is totally possible that we have inherited — and must pay for — the bloody remains of every war ever fought. Our dreams may never be given a chance. Our children may never know us. Unwittingly, we may push a shiny plastic button that will bring to the world an unknown atrocity, sucking all civilization, demolishing the mind, leaving only a few radioactive remains for some unknown race to gape upon in sickened awe.

The world feared World War I because it recognized the hideous destruction and deaths it would bring. World War II again stirred the anguish of pain and mass murder. But never has mankind faced so hideous a threat. Mankind has split the atom, and built the power to destroy itself. The irony of the situation sinks deeper than the mind can drag.

We have a chance. We don't know how, but someday soon we may find the answer must come from us. The Supplement is dedicated to this search.

One World' Consciousness

America's Role as the Moral Leader

by PAUL YOUNGER
Instructor in Religion

One of the most important realities of our era is the fact that people have begun to think in terms of 'one world'. 'One world' was once a cause fought for by a few, but has now become one of the given realities in our situation. Belgium would have liked to let go of the Congo in their own way as a final expression of that stage of their history, but without their choice it has become a worldwide drama, in which every nation large or small has had a part. Christians would like to have their dialogue with the secular world of the West take place on the stage they are accustomed to, but like it or not, Buddhist, Hinduism and other faiths have become real spiritual alternatives to men everywhere in the world. Like it or not, then, it is an obvious reality, that since the Second World War we operate on the stage of universal history as members of one world.

This dawn of 'one world' consciousness of which I speak is today forcing a reassessment of many of our values and perspectives. I want here to concern myself only with the question of the readjustment of America's role in this one world. Up to this point it would seem that we as a nation have taken a very ambivalent attitude toward our role in this 'one world'. We have, at times, shown an engrossment to be deeply involved and even to play the leading role in the movements of this one world and have at other times longed to be rid of it all or at least to be involved with the world only for a short time on a kind of emergency basis. We have come to the place where we must ask if there are any sound bases in the light of which we could determine what the nature of our involvement in this world could and should be. I would like to suggest just three of a much larger number.

First, I think the United States must realize that following the Second World War history left her with the role of moral leader of the world. There are those of course who would hold that: to speak of moral leader in the realm of international relations is meaningless, for relations between states are always determined by power struggles. Such realism is most helpful and yet when taken alone it obscures the fact that it is the United States of the United Nations who can act as the lead party and not the United States of the Boston Tea Party and not the United States of sputtering missiles that has inspired the struggle of the downtrodden peoples of Asia and Africa for independence and a life free from despair.

There were times when we fulfilled this role history had thrust upon us so as in the execution of the Marshall Plan and support of Indonesian independence, but by and large, I'm afraid we have been embarrassed by it and have ignored as many issues as possible (Latin America) until the cold war has forced them upon us. We have, thus rewritten our role and have become the military leader of the West rather than the moral leader of the world.

What Is Moral Leadership?

What does it mean to be the moral leader of the world? I think, first of all, it means that we cannot turn our head away from any issue. If there is danger from military attack, we may need a military posture which makes attack unlikely. If there is entanglement by one people or one man over many, it may be necessary that we express our concern in one form or another. If there is want, disease and misery, we may have to give and call upon others to give. But whatever the situation, we have to right to look the other way or to act as if we are merely an unhired lawyer.

(continued on page eighteen)
Was Ribicoff Right?

Pluralism: Cracks in the College Wall

by PAUL A. PFRETZSCHNER
Professor of Government and Law

A few weeks ago, the college presidents' union, meeting dutifully in Washington, D.C., found itself derisively denounced by no less a figure than America's Number One Federal Educator, Abraham Ribicoff, "Honest Abe," one-time governor of Connecticut, had come to Washington down a rather fog-bound campaign trail ("The trouble with Dick Nixon is that he is not in the Judaeo-Christian tradition.") to assume command of the ramshackle named Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

From this lofty perch, he coldly caused America's largest collection of educational entrepreneurs and told them that they didn't really believe in education. They didn't care about education. All they cared about was their own special interests, their own particular need. They proved this when they failed to rush to the aid of his education bill.

The response of this year's union president was hardly flattering to the ears of Brother Ribicoff, but at least the man had the good grace not to deny the charge. After all, even Jimmy Hoffa wouldn't try to bluff his way into the AFL-CIO by pretending that he cared as much for the rights of steelworkers as for the needs of truck drivers. And anyone in the education business—oops, I mean anyone serving America's educational institutions—knows that it can be a dog-eat-dog existence.

A Right To Gripe

Perhaps the ex-governor had a right to gripe. After all, colleges and universities have been fattening themselves on Federal funds for years. Following some rather grim months of K Rations and cold coffee during World War II, supplemented by an A.S.T.P. or an Air Force Training unit here and there, the institutions rode piggyback on public secondary level, a fantastic array of Federal contracts, the National Science Institutes, the college housing programs, the student loan deals. No major university worth its salt failed to appoint a vice-chancellor in charge of research. (His job was not to see that research was done. Or that it was worthwhile, or published. Or that it added to the sum total of anything other than the University budget. His job was to get the MONEY.)

The "Affluent Professors"

The era arrived when Robert Bendor could write about the "Affluent Professors" without tongue in cheek, when English professors occasionally went abroad on government-sponsored research, and when even philosophers might aspire to a wooden desk.

What, inquired "Honest Abe", had the college presidents done for EDUCATION during this age of bonanza; not for their own schools, their own particular interests, but for EDUCATION? Well, they hadn't bothered drafting a judicious answer. He told them. He suggested they hadn't offered so much as to lift a little pinky except to try to pin the posy for Congressional failure on Cardinal Spellman and his freckled friends.

In retrospect, the Governor's statement may seem terribly far-fetched—like politics, ma'am. Yet he put his finger on a sore spot of American education. It is extremely pluralist in its establishment. How is education organized in America? Hardly into what one might call a system. At the public secondary level, control is vested in thousands upon thousands of independent school boards with an infinite variety in the scope of state control. At the public secondary level, a fantastic array of devices for cooperation and consolidation of local school districts can be found. Some of the school boards are shot through with partisanship; others are not touched by party factionalism. Paralleling the public school system are the parochial and private systems.

When the level of higher education is reached, organizational system disappears from view. Just as anyone may call himself a professor, any institution may call itself a college, whether it teaches barbering or Old Norse Umlauts.

Within the institutions, controversy rages over everything from organizational theory to prayer requirements. At Lafayette, for example, some professors think they ought to be running the show, even sitting on the Board of Trustees. Others insist a professor has no business doing anywhere except to classes. As for curriculum, last year's faculty revision of the freshman-sophomore program sometimes looked more like a wrangle over the tariff bill than a serious attempt at educational improvement.

The Effects of Pluralism

There are so many small foci of interest, so many areas of localism, so many petty jealousies, so many fragments of professional interest, so many bits of institutional loyalty that one wonders, along with Secretary Ribicoff, who speaks for Education? The virtues of pluralism—indeed freedom for experimentation—are present in abundance in American education. But so is pluralism's potential for destruction, a tendency toward anarchy and chaos.

One has the feeling, therefore, that professional educators who develop a capacity for thinking through the needs of education in America from womb to tomb are a sorely needed ingredient in this society. The problem is not to staff Secretary Ribicoff's agency in Washington with such personnel, but to assure that such men and women are interspersed in all systems, at all levels, throughout all areas. What the country may need is not a good nickel cigar, but a larger ration of W. W. Watts. The pluralist system of education has adequately stood the test of time. Centralizing all educational administration in the name of education would be a matter of throwing the baby out with the bathwater. But as one must remind every citizen who has rights that he also has responsibilities, pluralist educators also have duties to education per se, which duties must be performed if the structure is to remain.

What Hath Man Wrought?

"A trans-Atlantic message."

Where's Tony?

Who's Tony?

See page 14
A Poet-Teacher Proposes

A Garland For Mnemosyne

by W. W. WATT
Professor of English

Last Spring, when W. H. Auden reached the end of his term as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, he wrote an article for the London Observer in which he sketched and read out irony, the ideal curriculum for a "Bardic College" to train poets. He would include "thousands of lines of poetry in English and American, numbers.

Auden's larger point is that such a Bardic College, or even a Helicon Academy, cannot exist in what we presume to call our civilization. Agreed. It would not be the busyness of the American comprehensive high school to train poets, even, if the teachers could catch them young. There are three reasons for this: (1) it would come to the modern principals; (2) it takes too much time and energy to train prose-writers; and (3) poets lie best in very small numbers.

But it is unquestionably the English teacher's privilege to encourage students to sympathize with poets and, as far as possible, to understand them. If a poet-in-training should—and I'm sure Auden is quite serious about this much—"learn by heart" thousands of lines of poetry, it is reasonable to expect any reader-in-training to "learn by heart" a few hundred lines. I have put the old-fashioned phrase in quotes because I think it might be worth reclaiming from the lexical limbo. Outside the classroom we allow memories to inhabit the heart, but we confine memorising to the head. To "memorise"—not "learn" or "get," and therefore "have by heart"—is to do "memory work," commit to memory. After the schoolboy has survived this labor, with its unpleasant penal consequences, he must meet the superintendent's requests of reciting the poem before the class, or even, on occasion, before the entire assembly.

Memorization's Merits

I am not defending educational upheavals in general. I don't believe, for example, in calling an examination a written review. But I think we have done too much to inhibit the memory with semantic and social barriers. There is a happy medium somewhere between merely muddling a memorized poem mechanically and exercising the experience into a display of electiveory firewoks. Why can't we take a favorite word out of Robert Frost's vocabulary? At the Kennedy inauguration, when he found himself too much in the sun to read the manuscript, he said, "This was to be a prose into a poem I can say without seeing it." He didn't mutter, apocryphally standing in front of the class as if they were reading the printed word and a corresponding impatience with slipshod paraphrase.

Whatever benefit a student acquires thereby, he does not get it at second hand from teacher or textbook. In these days of notorious dependence on others, when the divorce between experience and knowledge is almost absolute, it is tremendously important that a student should come as near as possible to experiencing a work of art at first hand, not merely by hearsay from the expert's program notes.

The obvious solution is to require students to remember and say even more poets until they take the experience for granted, until it becomes as natural to them as singing the corny lyrics of a hit record. I am not saying, however, that I shall have to try reciting this poem aloud. (continued on page eleven)

Newburgh's 'Get-Tough Policy'

Old Hat to Phillipsburg Mayor

by ARTHUR W. PAINI
Mayor, Phillipsburg, N. J.

The recently instituted get-tough policy of the Newburgh, N. Y. relief program is an old story in Phillipsburg, N. J. In 1956, a short time after I became Mayor, we started the get-tough relief program in our community.

The policies of our Local Board of Assistance are:

1. All Welfare clients are to fill out new applications to bring records up to date.
2. All applicants shall be notified of the proper agencies.
3. More thorough investigations are to be made by the investigators.
4. Classify and refer all applicants to the proper agencies.
5. The Welfare Director shall only grant assistance in case of a family budget deficit, additional assistance must have Board approval.
6. All able-bodied men shall work on municipal projects to compensate for assistance received.
7. Refusal of a client to take a job, regardless of the type of employment, and the termination of a job voluntarily by a client will make him ineligible for assistance.
8. Welfare clients owning automobiles shall voluntarily surrender the license tags to the Welfare Director.
9. No cash payments will be given clients for shelter, food, clothing and medical expenses, only vouchers will be issued.
10. No purchase of tobacco, alcoholic beverages or luxuries shall be allowed.

There is a great need for an adequate program to train and find jobs for able-bodied men on welfare.

The unfortunate people who are physically and mentally unable to support themselves deserve the support of those who can take care of themselves; the deadbeats, chisellers, and the lazy minority do not.
Conservatism: The New Avant-Garde

by W. THOMAS OLIVER '63

Conservatism among college students appears to have become the avant-garde of opinion. There is much that would lead us to believe that the university, with its liberalVanities and its liberal Zeitgeist, is the one place where the American college student has found sympathy for conservatism in general. There is a little evidence of the critical shortage of educated U.S. manpower. They enter college with a definite knowledge that political problems may contain something from liberalism indicates at least a trend to expect an insurgent nature from them. Those who deal with students have come to understand that these students have become more hidebound in thought and outlook compared with their predecessors. Present students have been told ad nauseam that a college education is necessary for success in any career, for victory over their rivals. The Goldwater Image may have captured the imagination of many such seniors. Barry Goldwater's true-to-God-and-country, individualist, founded in 1953 to combat the regime in Ciudad Trujillo indicate at least a non-apathetic political awareness, which is a definite goal toward which we must strive.

Student conservatism might lead to increased support for Senator Goldwater in the upcoming presidential election. This would be an unexpected occurrence, in this writer's opinion, because a liberal president—one who has no qualms about free interpretation of the Constitution when shifting and treacherous world tensions make it vital for the country that it be interpreted freely—should now be in office.

Peace No Longer Significant

by ROBERT E. JONES '63

The observance of United Nations Day 1961 has brought forth the same hopeful words that I have heard for as long as I can remember, and until now they have been formulized, but the time for such questions has come. Can the U.N. secure a lasting peace even if it is supported by the United States to the extent of surrendering its sovereignty, and can the U.N. become a World Government to ensure this peace through the enforcement of international policies of the United States and the United Nations one and the same? My answer to all of these questions is a regretful "no".

In 16 years the United Nations has accomplished almost nothing of significance, nor can I see that the world would be any different if the U.N. had never existed. To this the supporters of the U.N. customarily reply that the past failures of the U.N. should not cause us to despair of its future, that the U.N. is the only hope for the future of mankind. Here it is necessary to distinguish between hope and faith. I may hope that tomorrow will never come, but I have no faith that this will be so. Too many tenacities have rendered foolish such a faith. Similarly, I may hope that the U.N. will solve the problems of the world, but I cannot believe it. Marshalling opinion such a belief stands a long history of impotent censures (Hungary, Tibet, Biafran, and sad failures (Palestine, Berlin, Cuba, Indonesia, and only two years of World War II). At the heart of the issue lies their cause.

The U.N. does not succeed and cannot succeed because of the disparity inherent in its structure. The U.N. was based upon a principal of cooperation among victorious wartime allies and became unrealistic and impossible to fit the cooperative internationalism of the Congo. By forcing every one of the uncommitted nations to choose either either our strength or our determination, we must ignore or dissociate ourselves from the world of international politics. And the policies of the U.N. are not those of the United States, nor can they be, and it is impossible to see how the U.N. will ever pay the costs of an unsuccessful expedition to the Congo which has sought to remove the only stable, orderly, and anti-Communist government in the Congo. By forcing every one of the uncommitted nations to choose either to abate or to approve or condemn the rise of the Cominform, and thus extending international collaboration. (continued on page Eighteen)
He Thundered in the Index

Kennedy's First Year: Past and Present

by THOMAS F. GOLDSMITH '62

Just 12 short months ago, the American public was intensely conscious of a dramatic presidential campaign. Now, as it is dying away, a contrast between presidential elections, the political arena is void of the color, splendor and anxiety that had pervaded the contest from the campaign buttons to Quemoy and Matsu has reached a state of oblivion.

But let's recall once again these days and place them in retrospect. Let's review the Kennedy record and see how it compares to the pre-administration appeals.

President Kennedy ran on a platform that was to create a new area of American greatness, characterized by positive and aggressive leadership. There were domestic programs which would extend individual liberties, promote general welfare, and which would provide for great economic growth. There was a foreign policy determined to preserve democracy and which would take the offensive against Communism—a policy composed of ideological, economic, political, and, if necessary, military means to resist this conspiracy. His programs were to be an alternative to candidate Nixon's, whose platform was, for the most part, an endemization of the record of the Eisenhower administration; an administration that the Democrats had labeled negative and compliant. In short, Kennedy would be identified as the spiritual leader of the New Frontier. It was with this appeal that he was elected to the presidency.

The Lusitania situation was among his first problems. With the Communists violating the territorial rights of this nation and in view of the United States' commitment to guarantee the independence of the Lusitania people, President Kennedy was obliged to take some action. The new president arranged to inform the American people of this administration's stand on the crisis through the medium of television. With dramatic and flamboyant oratory he warned the world of the powers that be that further aggression in this area would mean the envelopment of the SEATO powers in a military retaliation. Communist aggression against the SEATO forces did not act and as a result the President's bluff had been called. The Kennedy speech warning the Communists appeared quite similar to the type of political offensive that characterized Dulles' so-called policy of Brinkmanship.

Yet one apparent difference is brought to mind. Dulles' bluff had never been called; Kennedy's first attempt failed. The Communists had to test the new president. Would he be as difficult to deal with the Eisenhower foreign policy or would he withdraw or yield when the situation became more intense?

The Communists got their answer and began to develop a new offensive centered around the results of the Lusitania crisis. It was apparent to them that additional aggression and the elimination of new trouble spots might also lead to Western appeasement or concession. Their offensive was tested and the result was favorable. Kennedy should not have made these statements concerning Laos if he did not intend to follow them through.

Within a few short weeks, however, attention shifted completely from the Far East to the Caribbean area. The United States was preparing its first act of aggression since the latter part of the 19th century. For months, Cuban refugees were training with U.S. armed forces in an attempt to overthrow the pro-Communist regime in Cuba. The results of the attack by American forces was to be on a limited basis; it was nevertheless an attempt by the United States to handle this problem without the utmost prudence. After the failure of the invasion, Senate and intelligence investigation brought out many facts that were necessary to the understanding of this invasion. The president's advisors (Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles and Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai E. Stevenson) had been responsible for completely "watering down" the original plan that the Eisenhower administration had developed for the invasion.

Coinciding the invasion, it was thought that a general revolt would develop in Cuba itself by discontented factions. The plan called for the dispersion of propaganda leaflets by planes within 24 hours of the invasion in order to alert the saboteurs that the invasion was on; however, the administration withdrew the plan to send these planes over Cuba and the revolt in Cuba failed. Whether or not the administration had been more careful the saboteurs would be cognizant of the exact timing of the invasion, one cannot tell. The plan included the off shore artillery to support the landings but this plan was withdrawn also. In short the invasion proceeded on a far more limited basis than had been planned. Yet an administration failed to utilize the means that were available for a successful invasion. As long as there was to be an involvement by U.S. forces, the invasion should have been conducted on a more advanced scale. The result in this case provided for another minus in the new administration's handling of foreign policy.

For an administration that had been so critical of disorganization in the Eisenhower administration on such affairs as these (U-2 incident), it would seem reasonable that a lack of coordination would not be the cause of a crisis in foreign affairs when this new administration took over.

Today we are faced with another crisis, this time on the European continent. The Berlin situation cannot be evaluated yet, as the results are unknown, but some comment on it might indicate the approach the President is taking. Recent border incidents and the reaction of the United States to them have indicated that the President is taking a firm stand. Yet while these incidents illustrate that the allies will not yield or concede their rights in Berlin, there are attempts being made which will bring the Communist and Western forces to an understanding. As has been indicated by the President that there will be no yielding of allied rights in Berlin, it seems strange that negotiation talks are being held in Geneva. When this new administration took over.

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The results of the administration's foreign policy indicate that the administration has not realized the goals and ideals set forth in the campaign. It would seem that the administration is victim of a lack of coordination of departmental policies, American ideals and the retaliatory means, both militarily and political, that are necessary to combat the Communist offensive.

The domestic programs of President Kennedy seem to lack the impressiveness of the campaign oratory also. On many issues that he covered in the campaign there has been little or no action. Yet, regardless of the consent of congress there is a lack of impact. Many of the President's concerns are taken on a relatively small scale.

But grave concerns over social injustices and inadequacies that continue to prevail, are not adequate solutions to the conflict. The bill only serves to artificially support the economy in these areas. Artificial support does not stimulate the economy; this trend stagnates it at a particular level, thus the government has committed itself to a mere subsidy and has not prepared to create an economic re-adjustment. The bill only serves to artificially support the economy in these areas. Artificial support does not stimulate the economy; this trend stagnates it at a particular level, thus the government has committed itself to a mere subsidy and has not prepared to create an economic re-adjustment. The bill only serves to artificially support the economy in these areas.
A New Look At MRA
Absolute Love and All That
by BARRY S. WEILMAN '63

Three conservatively-dressed young men wandered into The Lafayette's office a month ago to announce they were from Moral Re-Armament here to save Easton, Lafayette and the world.

Before one rushes right out to get "saved", it is perhaps helpful to know just what MRA stands for, what it believes, what it says it does and what it actually does.

MRA appears to be much like a religious revival meeting, although it claims to be an "ideology" and not a "religion" (perhaps so as not to incur the fiery wrath of the churches.)

Its two basic techniques are "direct guidance from God" and "sharing."

God's guidance is gained through "two-way radio chats with God," as MRA's late leader, Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman quaintly put it. MRA members are supposed to carry little notebooks around with them so as to jot down God's messages for the day.

"Sharing" got MRA (or the Oxford Group as it was then called) into a lot of trouble awhile back. One "shares" by getting up before an audience and confessing his recent sins in order to cleanse his soul.

Buchman held a "sharing" meeting at Princeton during the 1920s. Princeton being a typical men's college, an estimated 85% of the confessions had to deal with amorous engagements. Many termed the experience of listening to these stories more erotic than the experience itself. With great scandal, Buchman and his cohorts were banished from Princeton's fair precincts.

O is for the Oxford Group
A merry, morbid little troop
Who'll proudly tell you all their vices
And how they felt, and which was worst.

WORLD IMPRESSION—Prime Minister U Nu of Burma and the late Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman of Allentown, founder of the Moral Re-Armament movement, enjoy a joke in Burma. MRA has quoted U Nu as calling Buchman "this great man of our generation."

(continued on page fourteen)
on the immigration front—

FRANCIS E. WALTER and Power Politics

by MEG GREENFIELD

WASHINGTON—On September 15, when the Senate was about to vote on a catchball immigration bill that had just been agreed to by a Senate-House conference, Senator John Pastore (D., R.I.) declared ruefully that although he would "never be satisfied until there is a real liberalization of the immigration laws," he was "perfectly willing to make the sacrifice of tacking half a loaf." Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) recorded anger as well as sorrow, refusing to vote for the bill at all.

The debate over the bill failed to attract much attention, it was probably the same political reality that the Senate was dealing with this year when the last significant immigration bill (the McCarran-Walter Act) became law in 1952. From the first major bill modifying the act in 1924, the swift passage of a "catchall immigration bill" that had just been agreed to by a Senate-House conference, Senator John Pastore (D., R.I.) declared ruefully that although he would "never be satisfied until there is a real liberalization of the immigration laws," he was "perfectly willing to make the sacrifice of tacking half a loaf." Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) recorded anger as well as sorrow, refusing to vote for the bill at all.

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applicants in the affected categories, would have been granted five thousand places.

Another of Walter's Trojan-horse propositions, HR 192, permitted a relaxation of restrictions that had prevented certain tubercular aliens from joining their families in this country; but many of those who were initially pleased by Walter's making permanent a provision which had been in force temporarily overlooked the fact that other provisions of HR 192 reversed several Supreme Court decisions affecting the rights of naturalized citizens.

How The Orphans Were Ransomed

Setting the Court straight has become something of a habit with Walter. The controversial Judicial Review bill that has just been enacted, for example, constitutes a setting aside of a Court decision concerning the alien's right of appeal from a deportation order reviewed.

The way Walter got the Judicial Review bill through both houses in this session offers a glimpse of his skill as a legislator. Once again he was able to offer the tantalizing with the unpalatable in precisely that proportion and make unsavory for his frustrated opponents to vote against the bill, deplore it as they might. Early in this session Walter introduced two bills that were both referred back to his committee. One was the Judicial Review bill, which could be counted on to meet heavy opposition in the Senate. The other, which incorporated the Judicial Review bill, also contained several modifications of the law, such as making permanent the four-year-old provisions relating to the bill he brought into the country for adoption despite quota restrictions. Only the Judicial Review bill was reported out of Walter's committee, however, and on July 10 was passed by the House and sent over to the Senate to take its anticipated drubbing.

The following day Walter entered in the Congressional Record a letter he had written to the Attorney General along with a copy given Deputy Attorney General Byron White. Although Walter himself had already introduced orphan legislation he now informed the Attorney General that he had thought better of it. "You are of course aware," he wrote, "that the law expires on June 30, 1961..." our conclusion was not to recommend to the House at this time legislation which could continue the above-cited law." White replied that his department strongly endorsed the bill, but in view of the statements in your letter... it appears unlikely that this or similar legislation in the alien orphan field will be passed in this session..." Congressmen and agency officials who have made it their business to interpret Walter's every public statement immediately understood the nature of the proposition. Recognizing that the Judicial Review bill seemed to be the price of any other immigration legislation this year, Senator Keating nonetheless led a daring attempt to hold up that bill in the Senate to take its anticipated drubbing.

As one Senate aid put it, "Walter simply held the children for ransom."

The Quilt Gets Crazier

Complain about the methods by which Walter achieves his triumphs don't bother him at all. "It's just too bad," he says with unrepentant cheer. Walter's contempt for his opponents is based on his view that if they really wanted to have their way they should spend less time delivering orations and more on coming to grips with the facts of immigration. To some extent he is certainly right. While those who favor a more generous and consistent immigration policy are considering the plight of Darryl Goldwater's grandfather or crying "foul," White and Walter are both legislating and controlling the administration of U.S. immigration policy. His piecemeal addition of certain measures to the law has not only managed to take the steam out of any concerted drive to make permanent a provision which had been in force temporarily overlooked the fact that with non-quota immigration from the Western Hemisphere and various exemptions included, the administration of the law itself.

For example, to those who are distressed over shortcomings of a total annual immigration quota of 154,000, much of which is wasted under present law, Walter points out that with non-quota immigration from the Western Hemisphere and various exemptions included, an average of 250,000 immigrants in fact are admitted to this country every year. Since that is around the figure most of the act's critics—including Herbert Lehman and Dwight Eisenhower—have proposed themselves, he wonders what all the fuss is about. While the rhetoric of congressmen who have criticized the act and have given the impression that they were advocating a policy of unlimited immigration, most of their proposals, based on a total annual quota of about $500,000. But within the total quotas, they argue, places should be distributed equitably among countries on the basis of facilitating family reunions, bringing in those whose skills we need, and dealing with refugee emergencies that continue to arise. As is, the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act limiting immigration on the basis of the national origin of the American population in 1920 have not proved workable according to anyone's standards. More aliens have had to be admitted, and the problem we face has less to do with how many come in—on which there is general agreement—than with who come and under which category. And this is precisely where Walter's control has rarely been challenged.

The stated purpose of the present act, in Senator McCarran's words, was to codify at long last "literally hundreds of enactments which have been supplemented and implemented by thousands of rules, regulations, proclamations, Executive orders, and operations instructions." It would "get rid of this crazy quilt of immigration laws," as Walter put it. Things have not worked out that way in practice, however. Advocates of the bill had assured their colleagues, for instance, that the McCarran-Walter Act would "virtually eliminate the filing of private immigration bills and their consideration on the floor of the House." Private legislation actually increased under the act, from 3,700 introductions in the Eighty-second Congress to 4,800 in the Eighty-third. Similarly, although Walter had characterized as "silly" the "charge that a man could be excluded... for violations tried over when the act itself..." the bill had been passed he himself was complaining that "Case after case has been brought before us under private legislation, in which visas are being denied to..."
persons who committed such petty crimes as theft of a loaf of bread during the famine of 1846 in Germany. . . on his first outing." Accordingly, he urged the law be amended so that petty offenders could be granted visas if they were otherwise eligible for entry and had only committed one such offense.

While any statute that deals with the intricacies of immigration must certainly allow for a large amount of flexibility, the amendments to the Act have produced such a welter of amendments, clarifications, and emergency circu­lars that less and less is actually accomplished under the reviewable provisions of the law; more and more depends on the discretion of the Attorney General and for the good will of Congressman Walter.

Walter's Letter

Since resettling refugees, bringing in workers with needed skills, and reunifying separated families have all been made easier by the right to quota restrictions, these problems have generally been resolved by special legislation when they have reached a critical stage. Because refugees are dying on the waiting lists and we wish to admit as many refugees as possible, we cannot let our guard down. According to the New York Times, as many as 5,000 refugees were refused visas this year alone, while 100,000 are still waiting.

The law has twice been amended in this particular respect, with the result that the Attorney General now has almost unlimited discretion to admit or reject such workers who are im­igrants who are acceptable under law. Even with this discretionary power, however, some fifty-five thousand Cuban refugees and Vietnamese dependents who normally would be admitted under parole or parole will be obliged for technical reasons to leave the country and return to their homes in order to travel. The Attorney General will have some special legislation passed. There are also some six or seven thousand "com­passionate" or "filing cabinet" cases, as many as 2,500 of which may be admitted if they are kept very few. I am sure that there are aliens who are technically deportable but who are simply being ignored and al­lowed to stay.

The Case of the Yugoslavs

Since most of the proliferating rules, amendments, and special dispensations that have been patched onto the McCarran-Walter Act are designed to alleviate discretion, it is not surprising that they have been welcome rather than criticized by those who wish to liberalize immigration policy. What has not been done, as is argued by Walter, is that by Walter's opponents is that the patch­work changes have resulted in a rapid growth of power for those who administer immigration; his own experience has been patched onto the McCarran-Walter Act as a possible recom­mendation to Congress next year. Although there are few signs that the President intends to take on the battle a real revision would entail,

The Executive branch must of course always be scrupulous about taking into consideration the interests of those for whom it comes to the delicate matter of interpreting the provisions of a given law, but as far as immigration is concerned it seems pretty clear that the administration means by the phrase "refugee means the intent of Francis E. Walter.

Where The Pressure Comes From

Although the Kennedy administration is considering a revision of the McCarran-Walter Act, it is clear that the administration is far from satisfied with the law as it is now read. The Kennedy administration has not been able to persuade Congress to enact such a revision, and the Executive branch is certain to retire as the nation's history and suggested that the whole thing be scrapped, has re­ceived the most important immediate ob­jectives of immigration policy," he wrote to a group of Italians this spring, "is the ever-pending bills there are several that...
A Garland
(continued from page four)
from memory should accustom the student
to the sound of language and meter and
eventually to other more subtle literary
values.
Unlike the paesivist whose experience is
confined to listening to others read, this
student should carry in his head a collec­
tion of sound recordings which are avail­
able on demand for comparison with others.
Without meaningless mechanical drill in
scansion, which tends to degenerate into
a purely visual process, he should be able
to hear (perhaps one should say dig) the
basic beat and melody, if any, of whatev­
er poem he reads. Accustomed to remem­
bering good poetry over the years, the stu­
dent has a built-in bureau of standards
(Matthew Arnold’s touchstones) by which
to judge aspects of literature that are not
strictly audial. Even if he never achieves
a high level of what was called taste, he should at least be protected from
confusing “Canst thou not minister to a
mind diseased” with “Can’t you wait upon
the lunatic?” And though Arnold’s classic
paraphrase purports to be the work of a
late Victorian schoolboy who was more
interested in the diameter of the moon than
in the poetic portrayal of lunacy, it must
be remembered that the colleges are full
of undergraduates—not all potential space
specialists—who can write a three-hour ex­
amination in a course in poetry without
once quoting a line accurately from mem­
ory.
(4) A person is more likely to enjoy a
poem he has learned by heart than one that
remains in his memory as a shapeless blur
or an absolute zero. There is no better an­
swer to the absurd argument that familiar­
sity with poetry inevitably breeds contempt.
Incidentally, one reason why students
have trouble with poetry (and other liter­
ature) is that they don’t remember any
classical mythology. Mnemosyne was not
only the Greek Goddess of Memory; she
was also, by Zeus, the Mother of the Muses.
That is a fact worth remembering, even
if it has to be memorized.

Room in the Tomb—For Whom?

“Maybe old buddy Nikita will follow me . . .”

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MEMORIAL PARKWAY
PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.
Much has been written and considerably more has been said in recent years, as the critical powers of our national society have grown, about the political predictions of the daily newspapers, and of the significance of those predictions in the face of "monopoly" of the press. Indeed there is no question of the diminution of the number of competitive newspapers. The most control of the mass media is centered in the hands of a relatively few individuals. The chains, such as those represented by the Samuel Newhouse organization, are growing in physical dimensions. There are less than 100 major American communities today where two or more newspapers are serving the public, and some of these are serving evening newspapers under the same ownership. The two major wire services—Associated Press and United Press International, one (AP) a cooperative jointy owned by member newspapers—constitute the chief sources of national and international news available to multimillions of daily newspaper readers.

The Phenomenon

The most recent phenomenon evolving from this circumstance, of course, is the implication that a "one-party" press, and there’s no dispute over the fact that ownership of newspapers is largely conservative, politically brainwashes the public. Perhaps most publishers and editors wish that this could be the case, but political trends clearly belie suggestions that the conservative press, despite its preachments, is the most influential they bear on the American society, what a potent force they are in politics—and of the public tendency to spend a lot of money replating lead pages it was forced to throw away in pistol duets instead of digging out and printing news.

Wish that this could be the case, but policymakers among the governmental services, who are the beneficiaries of the governmental services, are most of the time diametrically opposite to their political efforts to exercise a commanding influence toward frank self-analysis by thoughtful and responsible journalists in the United States. Another example is that of the newspaper War Commision, an able and respected editor, telling of his unhappiness experience with newspaper management changes from local to ab, national, the landing of the most important commentary on today’s trends toward diminution of newspaper competition. And no newspaperman, whether he is involved in setting type, selling advertising, or laboring with accounts of axe-murders and Christina Jorgensen-type metamorphoses, can safely ignore or fail to understand these trends.

Liebling examines them in detail in his new book. But even pastor Liebling, despite his air of certitude, an attitude of absolutism that isn't disguised well by his flippancy, doesn’t really agree with himself who’s killing off the chickens in his journalism.

On one hand, in analyzing the steady disintegration of New York’s multiple newspaper situation, Liebling predicts that there will be a one-ownership newspaper city by the late 1970s—he says the survival of New York City newspapers is contingent upon specialized salesmanship and sale of ladies underwear and other frothy-pink or sexy-black satin unmentionables.

Newspapers rise or fall, he says, upon the judgment of merchants who use advertising on which media or medium best will market ladies' underwear, and I suppose he really means any marketable product or type.
New Climate Needed

Progress and Poverty—Peruvian Discontent

by MICHAEL A. GOMEZ
Instructor in Economics

In 1952 Cornell University leased an Andean hacienda, Vicos, from a so-called "public beneficence society" in Peru. The purpose of the undertaking was experimental in applied anthropology. The Indigenous Institute of Peru, a semi-autonomous governmental body, agreed to collaborate in the project.

The history of Vicos hacienda is a history of latifundismo. Its population of some 400 families of Quechua-speaking Indians has traditionally been part of a package-deal in the leasing of the hacienda by the beneficence society to private interests. Both Cornell and the Indigenous Institute leased the hacienda to experiment with the process of socioeconomic integration of an isolated indigenous community into the national fabric.

Vicosino socioeconomic conditions were seriously depressed. The Indians had virtually no power, a situation made even worse by the disintegration of the traditional kinship system. The patron (leaseholder) was in complete control. The cost of the lease was quite low, reflecting the low rate of return realized from the essentially labor-intensive operation. In brief, the patron had one objective: to maximize his return on the investment in the land and the people was viewed as pointless if not anti-theoretical.

When Cornell assumed the Vicos lease, the university and the Indigenous Institute sent anthropologists to direct the project. The researchers planned to induce change from within the community, first by changing the image of the patron and then by developing a decision-making organism independent of the patron. Economic and technological change was to be provided through the U.S. Point Four program in the form of supervised agricultural credit. By 1958—an after several discouraging setbacks—the turning point came. The new patron had won the confidence of the Indians. A community-directed decision-making organism was established. The community has since built a new school and hired a full-time teacher. The community now has a health dispensary and a physician. It has received both technical and economic assistance in agricultural production. That assistance, administered by Peruvians, has yielded earnings and the likes of which Vicos has never seen before. Most important of all, the Vicosinos have "felt" the change and have felt its progress.

Success Questioned
Suredly, then, the project is a success. Or is it?
The very success of the project has created two very serious problems, neither of which was anticipated. First, it was assumed that the economic successes would eventually enable the Vicosinos to buy the hacienda outright. This might have been done, but while a substantial bank account has been accumulated, the physical and economic improvements have now been capitalized into the sale (and lease) price of the hacienda.

The Vicosinos are farther away than ever from their independence objective. Cornell, for its part, must eventually phase out its activities at Vicos. And the Vicos' owner—who threatens to sell or lease the hacienda, via public auction, to a new patron (at a substantial windfall profit, of course)—wants to return to the old patron system: "If another patron comes, we will kill him."

The second problem may be even more serious than the first. Briefly, Indians on neighboring haciendas have observed the changes at Vicos, and want a measure of such benefit for themselves. Of course, their patrones disagree. Riots, beatings, and deaths have resulted from "disciplinary" enforced by the prefect in behalf of the patron. Throughout the region, there is rumor of an impending "revolution," led by none other than the "griego comunista" at Vicos! The government of Peru professes to be caught in the middle and, with elections to be held in 1962, wants no part of the problem.

What may be concluded? Is the project a success? In a certain limited sense, it is. Desired change has been effected, and the Indians are now in the position to assume responsibility. But in the total context, the project has tended to failure. Whatever "revolution" results from the experience probably will be squelched. The very project serves as a catalytic force without creating the conditions conducive to such a force. Isolated experiments in change which ignore or neglect external impact effects offer little chances of success. This is but to say that a climate for change must be provided, or the change may not merely wither on the vine; it may perish in violent frustration and thereafter become discredited as insane.
The Wall of Division

There were other days, yes, and they were not good. There were other men who stayed—I have watched them. Walk slumped-shouldered, listless. I have seen their women, their children. When the hearts beneath were crying, I have seen a lost people—aged by the laughing, brazen lady of Red. A people rushing to get to town before stores close, to get in the hay before it rains, and wood before the winter snow. Once rushing to make the full minute of life last, but now in bewilderment they wander divided from liberty, friends, and faith. By a crude stone wall in a city of division.

—John M. Ragsdale

Absolute Love (continued from page seven)

MRA subscribes to the "great leader" theory of history, operating under the premise that if you convert the leader, you will convert his followers. Adolf Hitler and Chiang Kai-Shek are just two of the leaders whom MRA has praised. "I think heaven for a man like Adolf Hitler. But what it would mean to the leaders whom MRA has praised, "the sacrificial giving of thousands of members," however, is the closest MRA has ever come to identifying the extent of its financial sources.

MRA's finance have always been a little vague. It owns a sumptuous resort headquarters on Mackinac Island (plus a good part of the island itself), a 300-room former Swiss palace plus maintaining numerous sectional headquarters throughout the world. Its members are always jetting from one continent to another, and although claiming no salaries, they certainly look comfortable enough on their expense accounts.

MRA's ideology sounds noble and seems to attract a large number of the more affluent members of our society. It preaches as living by four "absolutes—love, honesty, unselfishness and purity. By observing these precepts one will be "changed," and when the whole world is changed, there will be universal peace and happiness.

Perhaps these ideas seem to appeal largely to higher society because they are so vague. It's all very noble to preach love and charity, especially when it doesn't call for you to do anything more than utter some pious pronouncements. And perhaps, it cleanses the social guilt-feelings of a large part of upper-class America.

MRA's techniques raise doubts as to the validity of its motives. Its favorite is to obtain personal testimonials from well-known figures. But these are usually given in the spirit: "I'm for MRA, whatever that is!" A public figure may sometimes come out in favor of moral re-armsment which MRA sees as a testimonial for their organization.

The movement leaves itself open to attack through its linkage of anti-Communism with religion. It declares Communism as materialistic, but has nothing to say about capitalism's materialistic aspects. It frequently intervenes in strikes to settle them. Through such maneuvers, it is open to the charge that it is a "big-business oriented" revival group.

MRA's ideas have much validity—it would be wonderful to have a world of "changed" men and many MRAers seem to have a heightened inner spiritual quality. Yet perhaps it goes overboard by viewing all the world's economic and political woes as spiritual in nature, to be magically solved by changing men.

Its pro-business orientation opens MRA to the charge that it is not interested in social justice for all men, although, commendably, it does cut across racial lines.

Perhaps these ideas seem to appeal largely to higher society because they are so vague. It's all very noble to preach love and charity, especially when it doesn't call for you to do anything more than utter some pious pronouncements. And perhaps, it cleanses the social guilt-feelings of a large part of upper-class America.

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We are free and no one
Shall ever subdue us. Our rights
Shall endure.

Meanwhile
We are going to smoke another pack of cigarettes,
Laugh at the dirty story, down the fourth martini,
Swallow the round red pills, and race the auto
Down the red highway.

And the red herring possesses us.

—JOHN M. RAGSDALE

Connally Law Necessary to Insure Safety

by FRANK B. OBER
Past President of the
Maryland State Bar Association

When the United States in 1946 accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court, it excluded among other matters "disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of the United States, as determined by the United States." The boldface words, known as the Connally Amendment, were adopted after extended Senate floor debate. The purpose of this amendment was to "safeguard the vital interests of the United States."

In the 1960's the danger to national security has been aggravated by the cold war. On December 14, 1960 the United Nations' General Assembly voted 89-0 that all non-self governing territories be given immediate independence. The threats implicit in that Russian inspired African-Asian resolution are (according to the daily press) now also directed against our

(continued on page seventeen)
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How nice. How satisfying. “The clash!” What a reassuring sop to our insensitive sensibilities. The phrase stimulates our imaginations as if this is what we are being stimulated. Being stimulated is “in.” If you can’t get stimulated by the spectacle of ideas being clashed together, then you are not trying very hard, I suppose. So the time has come to attend the arena and witness the “clash.”

It is often times a symposium means music and drinking to the accompaniment of the clash. A colloquy (who restored the um?) was a conversation, a high-powered mixture, very formal, first this, then that, real exchange. But panels and discussants are new, not out of old times. So be warned. Things have changed. No mustards (may be other sours) this year.

Panelists? Any do-it-yourself man can make a guess. One who has to do with panels. You slide them back and forth in the same groove. Let’s call them Prentiss, Proctor, Dickinson. That’s real new, Mr. Fist. I haven’t a made my dictionary yet, and I haven’t the $49.75 for the latest unabridged Webster. Somewhere the participants. Okay: we participate and discuss. To discuss means to talk in an amiable fashion. Not argue. Not dispute. See, no “disputants,” just “discussants.”

Not dispute. We are not sufficiently institutionalized yet. That’s to institutionalize the one who discusses, makes him one of the crowd, see? Anything but may be dismissive, you see? So: one of the crowd, who discusses and is a small way. Small talk. Read any books lately? Eh, Moby Dick? Well, there’s this...

Certainly I’m not against ideas clashing. I go around with my ear cocked for the faintest ticking of idea crashing against idea. I have spent years in that effort and have done so every breezy brochure hint the approaching sound of symbols, the marching band of Academe. Maybe I am slightly-colloquial chauvinist and feel that the talk of language which concealed “unresolved ambiguities.”

I’m not sure how it all got started, this notion that ideas will clash in some kind of staging area, with a special guarantee if we call it a colloquium, a symposium, a colloquium. But in our time we have given to each of these a “place of authority, if not sanctity,” the term “colloquium”, we have elevated to a hierarchy of certification from brass to gold. Mr. W. W. Rostow, whose phrase I have just quoted, speaks of what goes on in these staging areas as “decision by bureaucratic consensus.”

This is just a clue. My suspicion is that holy writ has tempted others to extend the same false analogy to the teaching and learning process. Whatever else the “clash of ideas” may be, it is not a democratic process. Nor is the experience of teaching or the experience of learning. We are not after consensus or agreement when we are one and all engaged, nor when we set out to teach or to learn. Change is usually what we want. When there is genuine clash, genuine teaching, genuine learning, that is possible. Resistance is implicit in all three. It doesn’t have to be artificially provided for if the ideas from the various ends are really presented; the teacher does not have to teach his students to resist him, for they are already heavily endowed with resistances; we can’t escape the idea that learning, we naturally do. Far from being democratic, the clash of ideas, teaching, and learning requires an authority at least to set the stage. To encourage or increase resistance is to stifle and nullify the sins of each.

Do spiritualists really help break through the walls we all build around our own prejudices? Obviously, sometimes they have, sometimes they do. An idea is a...
America's Role
(continued from page two)

Secondly, to be moral leader means we have to search for a moral basis upon which we can make the choices which will be ours in this role. We can't just support order and Western Christian civilization as the Europeans once could. Nor can we pretend to be for revolution and the underdog when in actuality we are a wealthy powerful nation and some races in our own country are treated as less than equal. But we can give up the immoral loyalty to cronies no matter what they believe and seek a moral basis for action. In our Christian, European, revolutionary heritage.

Thirdly to be the moral leader of the world means to actively assert a moral force on the world scene. The artistic soul may ask us not to interfere and to allow the primitive culture and misery to go on, or to allow the Central American dictator to add his bit of variety to the world. But that is not our alternative—for we live in a world of revolutionary change and supranational religious alternatives will determine the direction of the people we leave in an amoral vacuum.

The second long term concern that must be a serious one. Americans are going to have to find a meaningful role in this newly realized 'one world' that is to be due to learn to listen to the rest of the world no matter how 'strange' it may sound. The moral leadership of the world is our present day-to-day responsibility.

If we are to learn to listen in any deep way it must first of all be a national characteristic noticeably practised by our governmental leaders. There were times when nations needed emergency aid such as after the Second World War and we were more or less able to decide how it should be given. But we are now entering into a long term involvement in complex world problems and there are going to be many Congos and a number of Cubas before we are through. We are going to have to learn to listen if we are to make sensitive adjustment in the complex political, economic and cultural situations that arise. This has been hoped for and started in a big way, but the present national cabinet has just returned from Japan where it was listening.

But if this listening is to be more than a perfunctory gimmick it must reach the level where our whole educational process is listening to the whole world. Probably no country in the world has been as slow as we have in making this adjustment in curriculum to make our object of reflection the whole world or all of mankind. We must be ashamed of the schools or the college which doesn't give its men and women a perspective of universal history in place of the old European-American one, for it will soon make us incapable of operating meaningfully in the world scene which is now ours.

And finally, we must be aware of the issue in a deeper involvement in other parts of the world. I dare say that no major country of the world has as few serious long term students involved in the universality of the non-western world as the United States. Germans want to know about Turkey, Japan, about India, Indonesians about Japan, etc. It is we who suffer if we don't learn to battle the barriers of the oceans and share in the world which is so conscious of itself today.

World Peace
(continued from page five)

In the light of these serious considerations, we must cease to take the U.N. seriously—we are much more seriously than Khrushchev has been willing to take it. Where there is a basis of cooperator, as with the International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, non-political aspects of the U.N. deserve our support to the extent that they are effective. Support for a futile political organization that hastens the furtherance of our own policies is foolhardy.

What then do I propose in (to place)? I propose that the United States and its allies reawaken to their responsibility to themselves and to the free world, and that we encourage to act on our own behalf and in our own name. I further propose that we resolve that any international settlement is dependent upon the eradication of the Communist menace and that our minds and our resources be mobilized to that end.

The Nation's Press
(continued from page twelve)

Some newspapers are good and some are bad just as some manufacturing concerns are good and some are bad, some fish markets are good and some are bad, and just as some college professors—who love to deplorate and view with alarm the basality, sensationalism and irresponsibility of newspapers—are good teachers and some are bad teachers.

There are few newspapers, as far as I am concerned, that are good enough.

Whether they will, in this era of increasing domination of economic markets and personal dependencies, which places them in a solid profit position, be willing to spend the money that is necessary, and give capable journalists the latitude that is necessary to improve the news report, the basis, sensationalism and irresponsibility of newspapers—good teachers and some are bad teachers.

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   - Too many

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
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<tr>
<td>Too few</td>
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A Living Issue

Should the Electoral College be Reformed?

by ROBERT S. MARCUS '62

Has the time come for the United States to do something about one of its most "liberal," "democratic," and "unfederated" institutions—the electoral college? This question is usually posed to the American public every fourth year in the days that follow a presidential election and yet there hasn't been any major change in the functioning of the electoral college since the ratification of the Twelfth Amendment in 1804.

The most recent attempts to modify the electoral system have either been pigeonholed or openly defeated in Congress. In 1950, the Lodge-Gossett amendment called for proportional representation in the electoral vote passed the Senate by more than the necessary two-thirds margin (64 to 27) only to be sabotaged in the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives. A hybrid plan incorporating the proportional representation feature of the Lodge-Gossett proposal and also an optional district system plan from a previous Mundt-Coudert proposal failed to receive the needed two-thirds Senate approval. Senator John F. Kennedy can be credited with the rekindling of the amendment's supporters from it and having it sent back to committee.

Three Reforms

Three major alternatives have been suggested by those who urge reform. Direct popular election of the president appears to have little chance of success as it would tend to eliminate the states' power in presidential elections. It would also be opposed by the less populated areas and states whose present positions would be further weakened. It is questionable whether popular election of the president can be considered much more democratic than the present system because of its accentuation of the importance of large concentrations of the population and further lessening the importance of the sparsely-populated areas.

A district system, similar to the one now used in Congressional elections, would only strengthen the already gerrymandered rural power and would not correct one abuse disapproved of in the present system. It could still produce a "minority" president, one who has a majority of the electoral votes but not of the popular vote. The proportional representation theory has been attacked by the same groups that oppose the districting plan. This impetus must come directly from the people and must be aimed at their legislative representatives. However, sufficient stimuli do not appear to exist today within the system at their power to dominate both the federal and state legislatures. Two wrongs have never made a right but these two imbalances appear to be an accepted principle of American politics. Thus we see how deeply entrenched the present electoral system is in the perpetual conflict between the various contenders in the nation's power politics.

From The People

Although many people are unhappy with the present state of affairs, they appear willing to accept it and to strive to form a new majority under the old structure rather than to revise the system. It can be reasoned from past performances that it will not be President Kennedy who will lead the needed task force to rationally study the pros and cons of proposed major changes and to formulate new proposals; this impetus must come directly from the people and must be aimed at their legislative representatives. However, sufficient stimuli do not appear to exist today within the system.

The population, and the best that can be hoped for is a change that does not fundamentally alter any principle of the electoral system as we now understand it, but that can eliminate some of its abuses.

But Not In Name

Electors should be required by law to vote for the candidate to whom they are pledged. Presently only two states have such laws. This would prevent threatened and actual splintering as has been done by Southern Democrats and other localized groups in past elections and would alleviate the possibility that the election of the president would be decided in the House of Representatives, a potentially deplorable situation. Another comparable solution is to abolish the electoral college in name but not in principle. Thus, immediately after the popular election results are complete the electoral vote could be taken, as is currently done by election analysts, and the needless formality of the process as it now exists and much of the danger of splintering would be eliminated.

These two proposals are different means to achieve basically the same goal. The first method is more probable to meet with success but a true appraisal of the situation shows that neither change is likely to be enacted. It is quite possible that little will be heard or done about the electoral system until the next presidential campaign.

"Thanks, Mr. Frobish—but I still think I'd rather have CHESTERFIELDS!"

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Neutralism: a Non-Existent Third Force?

by CHARLES P. WERNER ‘52

Twenty-five self-designated neutral nations met early in September in Belgrade to discuss the “international situation” and certain pertinent political and economic issues.

The dual objective was to strengthen “world peace and security”; innocuous enough tactics in the present frame and context of international associations. Naturally, any neutral, especially underdeveloped states gathered at the invitation of Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia as a Conference of Unaligned Nations to serve as what he termed “the conscience of the world.”

This was actually the first real union of the professed non-committed nations. They ran a heterogeneous gamut from Cuba to Ethiopia, from Cyprus to Mali and were united in their common desire to avoid entanglement in the cold war. In addition all were colored with various shades of anticolonialism, and each nobly confirmed its aim of national economic development.

Thus, the Western powers anxiously anticipated the outcome of this conference. When the Soviet Union announced its resumption of nuclear testing on the eve of its annual conference, some actually feared there could be a separate, non-aligned bloc.

The neutrals view the Soviet and Western blocs as two nuclear powers; they do not consider that Soviet foreign policy is directed towards “peaceful coexistence” of all states, and is coupled with repeated threats to allies of the Western world, the neutral position toward both blocs becomes clearer.

Neutralism

These newly-independent states, products of imperialism, regard colonialism as the worst of all possible anarchisms. And, colonialism with its hated policy of racial discrimination is naturally associated with Western imperialism including the United States. Thus, while alliances with the West might eventually reduce these countries to mere satellites, alliance with the West would be considered as unfathomable. In support of this, the former colonial overlords would simply be considered a new form of colonial status.

Colonialism was the obstacle to independence and now, as Tito has termed it, the path leading to a solution of all evils. The neutrals dismissed the Russian insult, as some would have it, the struggle between “good and evil”. The contemporary concept of national self-interest is not based on some abstract moral standards. As neutrals, the underdeveloped states through technical and economic aid. They are able to use the support of both sides for their own benefit; if aligned, these states could become more pawns in the international designs of one bloc.

Although opportunism may not conform to Western standards, national self-interest is the only consistent course for neutrals in foreign affairs. These countries maintain their belief and practice of neutralism serves their national interests as well as world peace, for they feel that they often act as a restraining force upon the two nuclear blocs.

The unaligned nations identify the shift in the balance of world power from the West somehow with their rise. Some of them picture their union as a third force as well as a third course in international politics. However, non-involvement is the only real bond between these states. Each is well aware of its own foreign policy. It is not going to transform a neutralism into a far more ominous third bloc. Some are moderate, some revolutionaries, some reactionary. Unanimity at Belgrade was achieved only in several areas, notably non-involvement. At the Conference, each country acted independently on each issue, following its own national dictates.

The neutrals are not a new, ominous third force. Their seeds and actions are too diversified to consider them so. The non-committed steer a middle course of action in international relations, and though they may perhaps serve as a cushion or mediary in the two-power struggle, they also observe their very existence as neutrals to this precarious bloc polarization. Neutralists are not a third force; they are certainly not a third force.

CONNALLY LAW

(continued from page 17)

National Interests Sought

Of prime importance in accepting aid is an evaluation of the political and economic impact of the grant and, most neutral nations receive assistance concurrently from both blocs. Therefore, we must consider this practice international blackmail. Although it is conceded that it is a temptation for noncommitted nations to threaten alignment and play both cards against the middle, it is evident that these small nation states that foreign relations are a matter of national self-interest and are not based on some abstract moral standards. As neutrals, the underdeveloped states of both blocs through technical and economic aid are able to use the support of both sides for their own benefit; if aligned, these states could become more pawns in the international designs of one bloc.

In the United Nations, neutralism is an evasion of international responsibility in, as some would have it, the struggle between “good and evil”. The contemporary concept of national self-interest is not based on some abstract moral standards. As neutrals, the underdeveloped states serve as a restraining force upon the two nuclear blocs.

Although opportunism may not conform to Western standards, national self-interest is the only consistent course for neutrals in foreign affairs. These countries maintain their belief and practice of neutralism serves their national interests as well as world peace, for they feel that they often act as a restraining force upon the two nuclear blocs.

The unaligned nations identify the shift in the balance of world power from the West somehow with their rise. Some of them picture their union as a third force as well as a third course in international politics. However, non-involvement is the only real bond between these states. Each is well aware of its own foreign policy. It is not going to transform a neutralism into a far more ominous third bloc. Some are moderate, some revolutionaries, some reactionary. Unanimity at Belgrade was achieved only in several areas, notably non-involvement. At the Conference, each country acted independently on each issue, following its own national dictates.

The neutrals are not a new, ominous third force. Their seeds and actions are too diversified to consider them so. The non-committed steer a middle course of action in international relations, and though they may perhaps serve as a cushion or mediary in the two-power struggle, they also observe their very existence as neutrals to this precarious bloc polarization. Neutralism serves their national interests and is a matter of national self-interest and are not based on some abstract moral standards. As neutrals, the underdeveloped states of both blocs through technical and economic aid are able to use the support of both sides for their own benefit; if aligned, these states could become more pawns in the international designs of one bloc.

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