

HOLLY THE LEAF

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SALISBURY STATE COLLEGE, SALISBURY, MARYLAND

FEBRUARY 22, 1966

Faculty Panel Discusses U. S. and Vietnam

On February 9, at 8 p.m., the second meeting in the Vital Issues Series was held in the student center. It was in the form of a panel discussion among members of the history department of S.S.C., Mr. Kadlubowski, Dr. LesCallette and Dr. Page, with Dr. Wroten as moderator. Dr. Wroten introduced the topic matter as being one problem that must be looked at from two views — history and current events.

Panel Presentation

Mr. Kadlubowski's presentation was first. He spoke briefly of the Viet Nam situation as it represented pitfalls and dangers to other areas. He said too, "I am not a preacher of doom." He went on to say "the U. S. has sort of slipped into this war." JFK and LBJ, he said, "kept upping the ante". Mr. Kadlubowski indicated that the refusal of the government to state clearly and candidly the administration's position has confused the public. He suggested that the administration must find "... less exalted and more meaningful terms to describe the problem." He posed a question as to whom the U. S. commitments should rightly be made; he asked if they should be made to the Southeast Asian governments or to the peoples of those nations. As for specific war aims, Mr. Kadlubowski called them "very confusing." He said that if standing up to Red Chinese expansion is the case, then the administration should deal with it in those terms.

"I propose that our policy of military escalation is misguided," Mr. Kadlubowski said. He said the critical assentation of the Viet Nam situation came at a time when the U. S. had a potentially good relationship with the USSR. He asked a second question: "Can we afford to keep a half million men in Viet Nam, if trouble arises, for instance, in Korea, Thailand, Berlin, or Cuba?" He asked whether or not domestic problems would or should be neglected for the "hazy, confused goals" in Viet Nam. A brief statement of Mr. Kadlubowski's own opinion was that he was unfavorable to escalation of the war effort. He also objected to pulling out of Viet Nam. He felt that the U. S. probably could not obtain a negotiated peace at the present. Nor could we effectively occupy and hold a large area by military step up. He said, finally, "I propose that it is better to hold small areas securely" ... which is in line with the recent Gavin proposal.

The second presentation was given by Dr. Page. Dr. Page opened by referring to Senator Fulbright's statement that it is "time to think the unthinkable." He related the Viet Nam situation, at least the U. S. involvement in it, to the Mexican War by saying that although we can explain it, "we cannot justify it." The Mexican War was a case of a bigger power moving into an area of a smaller or weaker power with designs of possession. Dr. Page said, "We have long suffered from an absolute victory complex. It is impossible, he said, "to have absolute victory in Viet Nam; North Viet Nam has bled us white as they did the French." Dr. Page indicated that we basically have two things at stake: (1) our honor — our military honor. France lost theirs; ours we feel will not be defeated — ours must not be defeated. (2) The personal honor of LBJ; Dr. Page indicated that the present Viet Nam situation has arisen from a personal decision LBJ has made. He indicated that it was "a wrong one and he will stick to it." As for the public opinion on Viet Nam, Dr. Page said "... we are not really sure what we are fighting for." If we

are fighting to keep communism out of Viet Nam or that part of the world, Dr. Page states that no amount of military aid or fighting is going to keep communism out. It must be done, he said, through the action of those people.

"What may be right," Dr. Page said, "for us, might not be right for another country." As an example Dr. Page singled out Chili. He went on to say the government in Northeast Asia is not going to be "prototype" of the U. S. Government. The governments in this area he called "a group of archaic governments."

The final presentation was given by Dr. LesCallette. He centered his discussion around American foreign policy. Dr. LesCallette indicated that since World War II the U. S. has been searching for some kind of foreign policy. He indicated that in this search the U. S. has "walked the road of the realist and the road of the Utopian." The Utopian approach is a carryover from the 19th century belief that men are basically good, while the realist viewed man as basically evil. In dealing with the realists' view, Dr. LesCallette indicated that "man must learn to cope with his inherent evil." He indicated that the U. S. cannot expect to find a sound foreign policy in either of these two views.

Our involvement in Viet Nam, Dr. LesCallette said, "has been a result of drift," as Mr. Kadlubowski had mentioned earlier. Dr. LesCallette indicated that the U. S. had shouldered the responsibility of the English, the Dutch and the French in that part of the world. The French were backward in their dealings with the Pacific areas. Our great mistake, he said, was in failing to recognize the nationalism in the Pacific countries. We sided with France while failing to recognize the policy of Ho Chi Minh. We lost all perspective of what was happening in that part of the world. Rather than recognizing nationalism, the U. S. developed a "fear complex" of communism. The theory of McCarthyism frightened the entire state department. Under this condition the state department still suffers and the burden of decision in establishing foreign policy falls upon the president. Dr. LesCallette suggested that we must take a moderate approach to foreign policy. Foreign policy is to be determined by the president. As to the public reaction to the policy formation by Robert McNamara, Dr. LesCallette suggested that people often just popularly rebel against what is being done by the policy makers.

Dr. LesCallette offered no specific solution to U. S. involvement in Viet Nam at this point, but he did say that negotiated peace is not the solution, nor is maintaining static policy in Viet Nam. An indication as to the thought behind the military involvement was related to the outcome of the Korean War upon which Dr. LesCallette suggested that the military of the U. S. needs to prove itself on some battlefield.

Panel Debate

After the presentation of each of the three members of the history department, the moderator turned the members of the panel to debate among themselves. First, Dr. LesCallette entertained the thought that the volume of criticism for the U. S. policy in Viet Nam by the public should not be emphasized too much without offering some solution. Mr. Kadlubowski reacted to this position, saying that the public does not have the information available to the administration. He said, "My objections are against the direction in which we are heading." Dr. LesCallette came back with the thought that public opinion can

do much to influence the decision of the administration. He suggested that there is too much emphasis today upon public opinion. If the administration felt, Dr. LesCallette said, that the emphasis upon public criticism is really sincere, it could cause definite change. If too much volume is given this criticism the public might force the alternatives for the U. S. to get out of Viet Nam or to deal with Viet Nam in final measures.

Dr. Page asked the other two members to state three alternatives for the U. S. in ending the conflict in Viet Nam. Mr. Kadlubowski stated his three alternatives by feeling that we can either pull out completely — to which he objected — or to escalate the military effort — which he also did not back on a large scale. Lastly, to pull back and hold. Mr. Kadlubowski favored this view over the other two alternatives. Dr. LesCallette gave his views next. He did not consider as a logical alternative the U. S. pulling out of Viet Nam. Otherwise, he suggested that the U. S. could continue escalation as it is now proceeding or refer to the 1953 agreement and in turn refer that agreement to a Geneva conference to include Cambodia and other Northeast Asian countries. With the alternative of continuing escalation as presently proceeding, Dr. LesCallette respected the possibility of China becoming involved, but his view on escalation was not to include bombing of China. This alternative was to take the risk of going on and taking the chance of China's becoming involved. He felt we owe this much to the people of Viet Nam; that we "guarantee their security." Apropos developing the 1954 conference into a Geneva Conference pattern, Dr. LesCallette said, "I do not think we violated any of our relations to Russia." He felt that we have always duly warned them of any action we were going to take and he also suggested that Russia in time would also agree to a Geneva Conference on the basis of the 1954 agreement. Dr. LesCallette's final comments in the intra-panel debate were to the effect that the U. S. has been putting too great a concern on the military and not enough on the civilian aid program. He said that the Viet Nam regime was all right until the people felt that it would not provide a sound economic program. We should have, he said, "forced" our economic potential views upon the government much earlier and thereby government itself would have been more effective. Our recognition of late of this fact is just that — belated — and that is where the U. S. has failed.

In the third and final phase of the debate, the panel was subjected to questions and opinions from the audience. The first query was addressed to Dr. Page; he was asked if he felt that former President Eisenhower's domino theory was questionable. He answered, "no, the domino thing may well be correct ..." but he added that his own conviction was that such should not be the case. Another member of the audience opined that the upcoming presidential elections would result in a definite formulation of one sort of policy

(Continued on Page 2)

Dr. Tolles Speaks on Liberal Arts

The joy of learning? Yes! Dean Winton Tolles of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, discussed this when he was the speaker at our 12th annual Midwinter Convocation on February 15, 1966.

His topic, dealing with the role of liberal arts in the present day, included two areas which he discussed in detail.

In describing the ideals of liberal arts, Dean Tolles felt that students must experience the joy of learning. This he described as pure, unselfish, unadulterated learning for its own sake. Dean Tolles expressed his concern for the attitude of the average college student who cannot conceive of such an idea. He felt that too many students see their diploma as a means of getting a job or for gaining prestige but miss the "warm-hearted pleasure" that study can bring. These students see the utilitarian, superficial aspects of an education, never believing that this pleasure could exist.

Dean Tolles then described some of the components of the joy-of-learning concept.

First, he discussed the joy of contact with keen minds. From the silent debate of these minds comes questioning of ideas and theories. In "fair mental combat" we struggle and find support for some of our beliefs.

Next he described the joy of sympathy as a bond of understanding.

This led into the joy of contact with beauty. He felt that the understanding of great paintings, books, and science, for example, comes only to those who have mastered the history and theory of the subjects.

The joy of recognition follows. This is the encountering of that which supports, recalls, or reinforces a previous experience. Here ideas and patterns of life are repeated and clarified.

Last, and probably most rewarding, was the joy of self-satisfaction. This is experienced when we take a task bigger than ourselves and cut it down to size.

It is the glow of achievement which emerges when we have found an answer. It is a struggle won and yields "sheer joy in our moment of triumph."

Just as important as stating our goals is knowing how to attain them. Dean Tolles listed seven "roads" one must travel in order to reach his goal, the joy of learning.

First is the road of faith, the belief that the joys of learning do exist. One must believe in their existence even if he has not yet found them. Here we see faith in our colleagues and a respect for teachers who are opening vistas of the joy of learning and seeking to transfer this to their students. One can never find the joy of learning if he does not believe in it.

Next is the road of willingness. The student who views study as drudgery will surely find it so. The student who does "just enough to get by" will just get by.

The road of curiosity is the "unyielding enemy of ignorance."

The road of tolerance is total open-mindedness.

The road of discrimination brings a thoughtful sifting of all that goes on in the mind.

The road of contemplation includes quiet thoughts, consideration, and even some dreaming.

Finally, the road of abundant industry is learning on one's own initiative. This is the "second mile" to learning, past the first one required by the instructors.

In concluding, Dean Tolles described a journey where the travelers walked through a dark tunnel, often stumbling over stones. Those travelers who did not bother to pick up any of the stones were sad to find that they were precious. Those who gathered only a few of the stones were sad that they had not picked up more.

Dean Tolles' talk left many students anxious to renew their search for the joy of learning and resolving not to leave behind any precious stones found in their paths.



Dr. Tolles (left) and Dr. Devibiss prior to convocation.

Honor System Introduced at SSC

On February 7, 1966 an honor system was introduced in the residence halls at Salisbury State College. This system was initiated in an attempt to increase a sense of individual responsibility within the student community.

Honor systems have been used for years in many colleges and universities in this country. Perhaps the best known are those in effect at the University of Virginia and the Military and Naval

academies.

Under an honor system students are responsible for their own conduct as well as that of their fellow students, in accordance with accepted standards. This is the principle upon which the system is built.

The honor system may be extended to include the academic lives of SSC students in the future if it is a success in the social realm.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

RASHO-MON

Friday, February 25

7:30 p.m.

Campus School Auditorium

EDITORIAL

An honor system is an attempt to tell an individual that the responsibility for conduct in accordance with established and accepted social ethics rests upon him. Defining the system, however, does not begin to make it effective. As the definition implies, the responsibility for the success, or failure, of an honor system rests solely with the individual. This means that the individual must be willing to accept the terms upon which the system is based.

S.S.C. has recently enacted an honor system in the residence halls. The express purpose of this enactment was to treat the students of S.S.C. as adults by allowing them to make their own decisions, rather than having those decisions made for them. However, the fact that the honor system was imposed on the students in the manner of a dictum seems to deny the purpose. Possibly, this was the only manner, or at least the quickest manner, in which this could be done at the time, but it seems that the institution of the system on a voluntary basis would have been more desirable. Perhaps this system could better have been put into operation just before the coming school year, to apply to those who will be residents then. Then when a student applied for admission to a dormitory, he or she would know exactly what to expect. By introducing the system in the middle of the school year, the student is faced with the problem of choosing the lesser of two evils. He must either pack his bags and move out of the dormitory, thereby disrupting his schedule of study, or sign a pledge to follow a policy in the preparation of which he has had no voice whatsoever and which was introduced with no warning at all.

The idea of an honor system is good and it is to be hoped that in the future it will be extended to include the academic as well as the dormitory life of the students at S.S.C. For such a system to succeed, however, the desire to operate under this plan must be present among the students, and this desire will not be created by forcing a signature on a pledge. There must be free and voluntary agreement to an honor system.

Letters To The Editor

To the Editor:

Since when did it become necessary for a student to enter an administrative office groveling on his knees before an assistant registrar, pleading mercy for stupidity and begging for a schedule change? Are students placed on such a low level that they must feel that a service performed for them by the administration is a benevolent act for which they must owe eternal gratitude? If the answer to these questions is in the affirmative, then I beg humble forgiveness for forgetting my place and I ask for understanding from my superiors.

Surely a lowly student is not incapable of mistakes. The realms of cards that have to be tediously filled out by the student are enough to confuse the most able mind. Also, believe it or not, a student finds insurmountable obstacles which necessitate a schedule change even though these obstacles were not evident when he prepared a tentative schedule.

Being one of the culprits who changed his schedule, I have personally heard the woes of one who must overwork himself to satisfy the "demanding" student. May I step out of line for the final time to suggest that when one finds the amount of work that is placed on him to be unbearable, then there is an easy remedy of release from "torturing" duties. This remedy is evident event to

a humble student,
Milton B. Rutter

To the Editor:

Following a week of dialogue (between almost a hundred students and myself) similar to this—Student (on knees) Please kind sir, may I change my section three of Snack Bar 102 to section four? My name is Zawy, Martha, and only the 6:00 A.M. section was open when I pre-registered. I know there are only three people in the 2 P.M. section.

Assistant Registrar (whip in hand) I don't care if you do commute to Glen Burnie and are supporting your mother-in-law and 16 cousins by working 68 hours a week, that's the section you signed for isn't it? No change allowed!

—OR—
Student (again on knees) I've just got to have Hand-Holding 305, for ½ credit. It's a required course. I flunked the first semester and I need it to graduate since I have 127½ credits now.

Assistant Registrar (cracking whip on student's back) Get your

advisor's signature, the Dean of Instruction's signature, your dormitory supervisor's signature, the Dean of Students signature, your parents' signatures, your boyfriend's signature, the Cafeteria Manager's signature and 148 signatures from Seniors. All on this 3 x 5 card and return it to me in five minutes.

I'm proposing that next September all students who want to change courses meet one evening on the soccer field for a rally. Following a few cheers students will be allowed to swap course cards with anyone, since everyone seems to be changing the same sections anyway. Of course a few people will probably try to sell cards and there may be some minor arguments over who gets what, but the whole thing will be settled at one time, making the operation much more efficient.

I'm certain that more attention to careful course selection and checking of correct sections and times at pre-registration would avoid most of the changes that had to be made.

My sincere thanks to the students for their leg work and patience and to Dean Willis and the instructors for making the necessary changes as quickly as possible.

John Watters
Assistant Registrar

To the Editor:

Everyone knows what a cowpath is. Perhaps many of you readers have strolled along one, looking at the grass, flowers, birds and cows while picking your way along the barren beaten pathway where nothing grows and only occasionally do obstacles bar your path. Cowpaths certainly do have their place and are perfectly suited to their particular pedestrian, the cow.

Such paths, however, have no place on this campus and while they are fine for cows, sidewalks were built for people. There are several such paths, but the most well traveled is the one which replaces the sidewalk between the library and the faculty parking lot. Granted, the sidewalk is out of the way, and by cutting across the grass you can save five whole seconds. But this is an appeal to give the paths back to the cows.

There are many on this campus who will go right on using the more convenient routes, more often, probably, since this article has been written. Hopefully though,

Sweetheart Tree Theme At Ball

The Sweetheart Tree was the theme for the annual Sweetheart Ball at Salisbury State College held on February 19, 1966 from 9 to 12 p.m. in the Old Gym. Miss Stewart, Social Director, introduced the couples to the receiving line which consisted of the President of the College, Dr. Devilbiss, and Mrs. Devilbiss, and the President of the Freshman Class, Steven Fitzgerald, and Miss Cathi Adams of Cambridge, Md. Music was provided by the Omeegas, a dance band from Washington, D. C.

Committees for the dance included: Invitations, Band, and Flowers, headed by Addie Kim; Publicity by Bill Johnstone; and Decorations by Helen Collins and Sandy Benton.

SNEA News

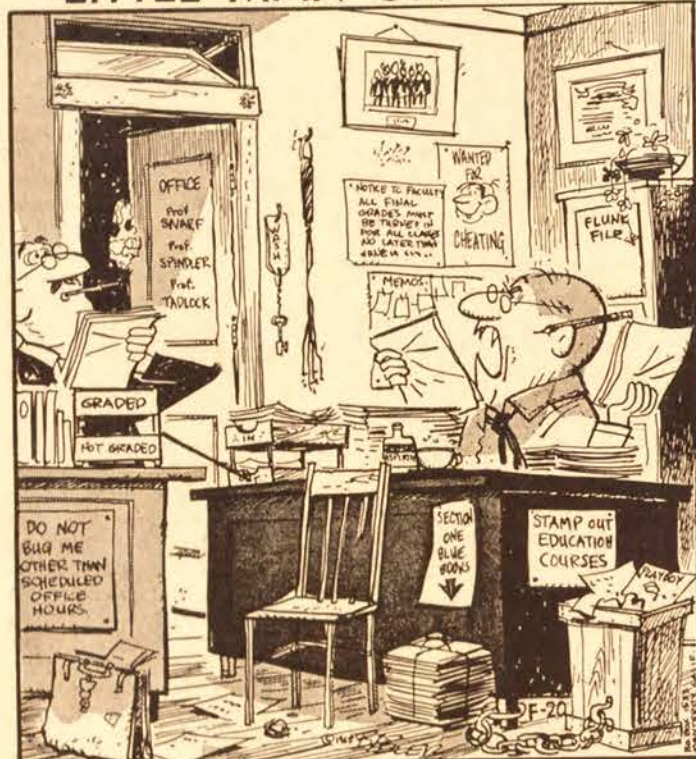
SNEA plans for the Second Semester were formulated at a business meeting on February 9, when 20 members discussed the various activities and projects to be sponsored.

The plans for the SNEA Weekend, March 4-5, have not been released from the Weekend Committee headed by Linda Hastings, but it is felt that this "Weekend" will be a success comparable to the first SNEA Weekend. On Saturday, April 16, the SNEA also plans a dance in the Dining Hall. Further information will be released concerning it at a later date.

Another new project which the SNEA will sponsor this year will involve the Future Teachers of America who will be invited to the College for a "workshop" to discuss various aspects of the FTA program on the Shore. This project, headed by SNEA President, Joe Drewier, is hoped to promote a spirit of cooperation between the Shore's FTA's and the College as well as develop more interest on the FTA local level.

Word has been received that the State Coordinator, Mr. Oscar C. Jensen, will attend the meeting on February 23 in the Faculty Lounge at 7:00 p.m. at which time he would like to meet the students of Salisbury State. The guest speaker for the evening is Mr. Raymond S. Smethurst, Jr., who will speak on "The Juvenile Offender in Maryland."

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



PANEL DISCUSSION

(Continued from Page 1) or another on Viet Nam — the panel agreed.

A third question, directed to Dr. LesCallette concerned extremist wings in the U. S. Dr. LesCallette

Literary Magazine Sets Deadline

The deadline for contributions to the college's new literary magazine has been set for March 15. All material must be received on this date or before to enable the magazine's committee to examine the poems, essays, and short stories carefully. Because only limited funds are available for this publication at this time, space will be given to those works considered the best of all those submitted. Each writer is urged to rework and proofread his material as much as possible before submitting it; if possible, the manuscript should be typewritten.

The writer may give his work to any member of the magazine's committee: Miss Calcott, Pat Creswell, Pat Riley, Rodney Adams, and Carol Klemm. The committee would also appreciate any suggestions for a permanent name for this new publication.

many students will wake up to the fact that because of the general concern for their convenience, many are doing their part to promote ugliness on our campus. Ben Sturgis

Facts and Viewpoints

By John Evans
The So-Called "New Strategy" In Viet Nam

The "New Strategy", the latest label of the Johnson administration for the war in Viet Nam, is not really a new plan at all, but a continuous build-up of the "Old Strategy" which has been, in itself, a continuous build-up of man power that will increase into the unforeseen future. Although an even bigger war is trying to be avoided, (in exchange for a longer, drawn-out slaughter), it appears likely, that, with the draft call steadily rising, neither aim will be reached. Viet Nam certainly looks like a long and harrowing experience, in spite of what the White House says.

The Johnson administration says that the "long-range project" is to have 300,000 American troops in Viet Nam before a military disaster can be averted. At the same time, they say that a bigger war would carry the risk of engaging Red China in the struggle. Take your pick, friend.

Once again, LBJ was quoted as saying "There is to be a tight rein on the bombing of North Viet Nam . . ." The last time he was quoted as saying this, it will be remembered that shortly thereafter, all bombings were ceased for a 37-day period. During this five week halt on bombing raids, North Viet Nam was able to take advantage of this kind generosity to rebuild supply routes and military installations, many of which were again laid low after the "new" decision to re-continue air strikes.

The only real change of strategy seems to be the U. S.'s more realistic view in their future dealings with the Communists. Peace talks will still be pursued, but without much hope remaining that the enemy is ready to talk. This in itself is probably "new", but hardly encouraging.

Since wars are frustrating, a pessimistic outlook is not necessarily radical. The U. S. must change some of its present policies. What exactly they should do, I surely do not know, since leading military strategists cannot agree. But the "new plan" approach does not appear to be new at all. The steady build-up of troops, the emphasis of a long, drawn-out war (which is already 12 years old!), and the policy of limited bombings on North Viet Nam ring strangely familiar.

A top Saigon official said recently: "The President has been convinced by his civilian advisors that the military cannot win, so it's time to try another way . . ." Indeed, it is.

A "Do-It-Yourself Summer"

Principality of Liechtenstein (Switzerland) — A new kind of program is being offered to U. S. college students called "Do-It-Yourself" by the International Travel Establishment of Switzerland. A summer in Europe for less than \$100 can be made possible if

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HOLLY LEAF STAFF

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SSC Visited by County Teacher Personnel

Thursday and Friday, February 10 and 11, our campus hosted the hiring agents of 21 counties and the city of Baltimore. It was the purpose of these people to look over the students at SSC as prospective teachers in their systems and to introduce their respective counties to the students.

The only two counties not represented were Allegheny and Garrett.

For the most the starting salaries of the counties are very similar. It is only in the later years that differences begin to show. At the end of 12 to 14 years the pay may be as low as \$7800 (Calvert), or as high as \$9000 (Prince George's) per year. It would only be after careful consideration of the salaries and cost of living in the various areas one might be able to determine which of the counties offers the most in buying power over the years. Also to be taken into account are which counties offer what in the way of non-salary dividends. For example, some are now offering to pay 50 per cent of the employee's Hospitalization Insurance. This is as good as money, even better in that

it is not taxed! There are many such benefits to be looked into.

Many of our recent graduates returned as propagandists for their respective counties. What better way to learn of a system than to talk to those who work under it, especially when one is on a friendly basis with those representatives.

Something new this year was the appointment system set up and directed by Dr. Mark Atkinson. The upper classmen were given appointments with those counties they were interested in. This helped spread out the load of students on county agents, something that will be more and more necessary as our school grows. It is a shame that more of the upper classmen did not take advantage of the appointments set up for them. This was made evident by the overly large stack of unretrieved appointment schedules in his office. This is a service offered by the education department of our school. It is not offered in every school; take notice juniors and underclassmen and use this service in the future.

Mr. Smethurst to Speak on Juvenile Problem

Are you interested in the facts about juvenile delinquency in Maryland?

On Wednesday, February 23 at 7:00 p.m., in the Student Lounge, Mr. Raymond S. Smethurst, Jr. will be the speaker at the Student NEA meeting on the topic, "The Juvenile Offender in Maryland."

The types and incidence of crime in different sections of the state, legal procedures (in place of a formal juvenile court system), probation, and institutions of confinement will be discussed as well as the conditions which breed

young criminals.

Mr. Smethurst is a young attorney associated with the Salisbury law firm, Adkins and Potts.

Also present at the meeting will be a guest from the professional staff of Maryland State Teachers Association, Mr. Oscar C. Jensen, coordinator of state chapters of SNEA.

If you wish to be informed on the serious problem of the growing delinquency rate among our youth and their rehabilitation, you are invited to hear this address. Dr. L. Stevens

Report of Trustees Marks Progress

In a report released today that sheds light on the developing program of public higher education the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges marked the progress and the prospects of the institutions under its jurisdiction.

Burgeoning enrollments (30% increase in the past year alone), growth of academic programs, and physical expansion are keynotes of the second annual message to the Governor and Legislature since control of the State Colleges passed from the Board of Education to the new Board of Trustees.

Stressing its commitment both to the arts and sciences and to the education of teachers, the report focuses upon the academic essentials — larger faculties, better salaries, bigger libraries. As for costs, notwithstanding the increased use of Federal and Foundation funds, and rejecting financial "yardsticks" that were appropriate when the Colleges were solely teacher education institutions, the report calls for frank acknowledgement of the financial implications of the 1963 legislation transforming the Colleges into multi-purpose institutions. The Board's task is compounded "by the fact that the Colleges did not begin from a position of excessive strength."

Implying that gaps in State policy are working to the detriment of a coordinated system of higher education in Maryland, the report cites recent departure from the previous uniform framework of faculty salaries giving the State University a competitive advantage in recruitment and retention. Among the other gaps: lack of State support for faculty fringe benefits, absence of pinpointed responsibility for meeting the need for highly specialized programs, discrepancies in fees charged to students for undergraduate instruction in public institutions, and failure to extend the State scholarship program to the State College system.

Of particular urgency, says the report, is the lag in construction of needed buildings: "Delay is

costly not only in money, as construction expenses constantly rise, but in educational opportunity, as the Colleges are obliged to reject qualified applicants due to insufficient facilities." Corrective recommendations by the Board are "under review". Some idea of the importance of the issue was revealed in the course of Legislative budget hearings on January 26, Colmer S. Coppel, Executive Director of the Board, disclosed that enrollment at Frostburg State College is suffering a three year freeze due to lack of facilities. At Towson State College, the second largest public institution, he revealed that the situation is even more critical — accommodation of 1,000 students there hangs upon provision of temporary emergency facilities. Undergraduate enrollment at Towson now totaling 3,000 will soar next year to 4,000, if the Board's supplemental budget request for \$1,000,000 is approved.

Conspicuous in the report is the evidence of research, undertaken by the Board itself or in conjunction with outside consultants, and underlying its actions and recommendations. They run the gamut from clerical-secretarial staffing patterns to graduate programs, and they mark a system on the move.

the use of such terms is not particularly my view. What the people, (the public) have said in their demonstrations and appeals has led to the use of these terms in this situation." Dr. LesCallette credited no validity to the terms and referred once again to the thought that the U. S. just "slipped into the war" in Viet Nam.

The next question was directed to the panel generally. It was asked why Congress hasn't declared war with North Viet Nam. Dr. LesCallette gave his answer first, saying "Congress has given a sort of a blanket endorsement of the U. S. military involvement since the Tonkin Bay incident . . ." He added that the U. S. need not think in terms of a formal declaration of war because what is in-

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Argentinians Are Guests Or Spanish Club

On the evening of February 8, the college dining hall was the scene of a reception given by the Spanish Club for four Argentinians, friends of the organization's sponsor, Mr. Harispe. Jorge A. Quesada and his wife Clara Quesada, Victor Marques and Juan Sampana, all graduates of the University of Buenos Aires, are touring the United States. Mr. Quesada is a businessman in Argentina and a former student of Mr. Harispe. Mr. Marques is a Captain in the Argentinian Coast Guard, and Mr. Sampana is associated with the Argentinian National Bank. The reception, arranged by Miss Stewart and the dietitian, Mr. Beck, gave students the opportunity to meet people of a different nation and to "test" their Spanish-speaking ability in conversation with these people who speak very little English. The visitors were very friendly, and making the evening more pleasant for all, taught those present to dance the tango.

The following day, the visitors attended one of the Spanish classes. Mr. Quesada proposed that the college send one student every year to Buenos Aires for two months during the summer. He very graciously offered to pay the student's room and board and his tuition for study at the University. This opportunity would provide the means for some serious student of Spanish to further his study of the language.

involved is presently only a limited engagement. Mr. Kadlubowski stated, "Congress would not advocate formal war, or formal declaration of war. That would draw Russia and Red China closer together." The discussion drifted for a while into the problems of conflict and settlement to which Dr. Page answered, "The Korean settlement gave us a way out in a similar situation — this may be the answer we need now."

Several questions were asked (not consecutively) concerning the allies of the U. S. and to what extent the U. S. could depend upon or make demands upon those allies. The members of the panel pointed out that the U. S. has no major allies in Viet Nam at present, naming Korea, Australia and New Zealand as the primary minor allies of the U. S., all of whom are actively involved in the military struggle in Viet Nam. Concerning the U. S. putting pressure upon the allies, Drs. Page and LesCallette both stated that such methods would not work. Dr. LesCallette used the Korean War as evidence of this past. Also any definite moves by the U. S. must take into consideration the commitments of its allies. Furthermore, it was pointed out by the panel that the U. S. has never gone to the aid of its allies unless personally involved. It was felt that this was the case of allied commitments in general and that the U. S. should not really expect an actively involved allied military support while the fighting is on such a limited scale.

The question of allied relations was brought up again when a member of the audience inquired about possible Russian reaction to a U. S. blockade on North Viet Nam. Mr. Kadlubowski answered, "I wouldn't worry so much about Russian reaction but rather about our allies." He used as an illustration the British concern over such a situation involving disinterested nations such as itself in a nuclear world war. In such a position, it is highly probable, Mr. Kadlubowski pointed out, that the U. S. would lose much backing from its present allies.

A question was put to the panel with the final words being, " . . . don't communists want to keep on fighting?" It referred to the possible uselessness of anything but absolute victory in Viet Nam. Dr. Page, at this point, cautioned against confusing the nationalistic aspirations of the North Vietnamese with the geographical

possibility of a United Nation's solution to the Viet Nam conflict. Mr. Kadlubowski answered, "If it were possible, it would be the ideal solution . . ." but he noted

Mrs. Carroll to Hold Recital At SSC

On the evening of March 1, Mrs. Constance Knox Carroll will present a piano recital in the Salisbury State College auditorium. The program for the evening will include seven selections: French Suite No. 5 in G by Bach; a Beethoven Sonata, "Les Adieux"; the E Major Scherzo and the Fourth Ballade in F Minor by Chopin; a Bartok Suite; a Passacaglia by Aaron Copland; and "La Campanella," the transcription of a work of Paganini by Liszt. This recital is one in a series of concerts being performed by Mrs. Carroll in various parts of the country. On February 15 she performed in Duluth, Minn., in an art series sponsored by the Matinee Musicale. She will also present a concert in Philadelphia on March 29 which is sponsored by the Matinee Musical Society. In May she will take part in a Beethoven Festival at Dunbarton College in Washington, D. C.; she will play three of the 30 Beethoven Sonatas to be presented in this Festival.

Born in Tucson, Ariz., Mrs. Carroll began studying the piano at the age of five and gave her first recital when she was nine. In 1957 she was graduated with "high distinction" from the University of Arizona, receiving the Bachelor of Music Degree. From the age of seven through the University, her teacher was Julia Rebell. In 1959 she received the Master of Music

Degree and Performer's Certificate from the Eastman School of Music. At the Eastman School her teacher was Jose Echaniz. A recipient of a Fulbright award, she studied under Wladislaw Kedra and Frank Mannheimer in Vienna and Salzburg during 1959 and 1960. From 1960 to 1963 she was a member of the music faculty of the Louisiana State University.

During her career, Mrs. Carroll has appeared as piano soloist with the Tucson Symphony, the Eastman-Rochester Philharmonic, the Baton Rouge Symphony, the Brevard Festival Orchestra, and the Baltimore Symphony. She has given concerts in Arizona, Louisiana, Mississippi, Washington, Maryland, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Chicago, Austria and Spain. She has received much recognition for her musical skill. In 1960 she was awarded the first prize for women in the Maria Canals International Competition for piano. A national finalist in the Young Artist Auditions of the National Federation of Music Clubs, Mrs. Carroll received the Harry Salter award for the outstanding semi-finalist in 1963. In 1964 she was the Young Artist winner of the Brevard Music Center Auditions. At home in Salisbury, Mrs. Carroll is the organist at the St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church.

COMING SOON . . .

Sophanes Players

PRODUCTION OF

WAITING FOR GODOT

implications generally associated with the word "communism".

A query was made about the probable effects upon U. S. military morale in the event of a complete victory, a partial victory, or defeat in Viet Nam. Mr. Kadlubowski replied to the question, admitting morale boosting effects of victory, but he indicated at the same time that this was not the crucial point, for " . . . a military victory would place us next to China." This prompted another question from the same member of the audience, "Just what is the threat of the Red Chinese to the U. S. military?" Mr. Kadlubowski replied, "I see none as of now."

He warned, however, of the inherent danger of maintaining a military front adjacent to such a clearly potential enemy.

Concerning a question about the possibility of a United Nation's solution to the Viet Nam conflict, Mr. Kadlubowski answered, "If it were possible, it would be the ideal solution . . ." but he noted

that at the present, the United Nations could not get North Viet Nam to attend a peace conference.

It was suggested from the audience that the U. S. could possibly occupy small blocks of Viet Nam and acclimatize the people to democracy. Mr. Kadlubowski answered that such a policy has already been attempted somewhat, and it has proved ineffective. He pointed out that the situation in Viet Nam does not lend itself to such tactics as some other area would (i.e. Malaysia).

The debate ended shortly after the question "Was the recent Hawaiian conference politically motivated?" Dr. Page answered this question: "Anything Lyndon Johnson does is politically motivated. There is no doubt about it, Lyndon Johnson is a political creature." "Yes," Dr. Page said, "I think it was." He mentioned, too, that the decision to emphasize the economic and social improvement of South Viet Nam is a worthy one, but one that is deplorably late.



Women's Sports

By Bettie Messick

National Indoor Tennis Tournament

Salisbury has done it again! For the third year the National Indoor Tennis Tournament was held here last week. And this town can be mighty proud of Mr. Bill Riordan and his committee and of themselves for being truly sports fans. Ten ranking international tennis players and many other players, including several new Senior men, drew capacity crowds to the Civic Center for the whole week. The foreign countries listed for the event were Spain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Mexico, Australia, South Africa, India, Brazil, Greece, Italy, Puerto Rico, and New Zealand. It has been announced that the Tournament will be held here next year because the City of Salisbury and its people have helped in every way to promote the Indoor Championships. And Bill Riordan replied in saying that he hopes Salisbury is able to keep the Tournament here for many years to come.

There were several upsets during the Tournament — the first of which was in the Senior Singles play, the match between Borotra and Klein. Jean Borotra, a 67-year-old Frenchman, showed amazing strength in playing the former German, Fritz Klein. Klein won the three set match, but the former "Bouncing Basque" did not give up the fight. The score showed it, 11-9, 4-6, and 5-7 in favor of Klein, and Borotra thrilled the crowd with many a hard volley across the net. Many a young tennis player would have tired with the long match, and to show his surprising strength, Jean Borotra leaped over the net to congratulate Fritz Klein with the victory.

Another upset in the Senior play was that of Julius Heldman, the defending champion from last year. Robert Galloway defeated Robert Freeman, 6-2 and 14-12 to win the Sr. title and then teamed up with Robert Hagey to win the Sr. Doubles Championships, 6-2, 3-6 and 6-3. Other players in the Senior's play were Frank Froehling, Jr., Chauncey Steele, Jr., George Ball, Donald Andrews and Harry Hoffman.

Among the top men players were Charles Pasarell, Manuel Santana, Arthur Ashe, Rafael Asuna, Frank Froehling, Cliff Drysdale, Jose Arilla, Gene Scott, Ron Holmberg and Ian Crookenden. Several newcomers to Salisbury, Stan Smith, Francois Jauffret, Jaidip Mukerjee and Mmitri Sturdza, had the feel of tough competition. Roger Taylor, No. 2 of England, might have been a strong contender to the title, but was beaten by the bearded Torben Ulrich, 13-11 and 7-5. But the biggest news of the week was the three upsets in the top seeded players of the Tournament. Bob Lutz, the 18-year-old Jr. champion beat Jan Erik Lundquist by a score of 7-5 and 6-4. Lundquist was last year's winner. Dennis Ralston, No. 1 in the United States, was defeated by Thomas Koch in three sets, 6-4, 3-6, and 6-3. Another favorite, Arthur Ashe, was defeated by Cliff Drysdale, 6-3 and 8-6. But the three previous winners were defeated by either Ron Holmberg or Charles Pasarell, who played in the finals on Sunday afternoon. Pasarell broke Holmberg's tough serve five times and won the National Indoors Championship in three straight sets — 12-10, 10-8 and 8-6.

The doubles match followed with Bob Lutz and Stan Smith playing against Charles Pasarell and Frank Froehling to wind up the tennis for another year. Lutz and Smith beat the older two

players and surprised the tennis world. The score was 7-9, 6-2 and 6-4.

Women's Sports

The Women's Basketball Team has started its season and its varsity players include Bev Stellges and Sandy Shockley, Seniors; Anita Webster, a Junior and three Freshmen, Diane Millman, Rachael Drew and Suzanne Chickensburger. These girls, under Miss Morrison, have won one game and have lost a game, as of Feb. 15. The rest of the squad play as Junior Varsity, and they are Danna Blair, a Junior; Anita Kahmer and Diane Mason, Sophomores; and Phyllis Hudgins, Elaine Wilson, Kathy Reis, Margaret Bush, Cindy Hammond and Linda Davis, all Freshmen.

The two teams played were Bridgewater and Frostburg. The Bridgewater team handed Salisbury their first loss, by a score of 44 to 29. Anita Webster had a high score of 12 points, with Diane Millman following with 10 but this did not top Bridgewater's scoring. Frostburg was the victim in Salisbury's second game, Salisbury winning 31 to 23. High scorers in this game were Sandy Shockley, Anita Webster and Bev Stellges, while others slowly added up the final score. The JV game was a close one. In the final seconds Frostburg won by a one-point margin, 28 to 27.

Co-ed Volleyball is still going on for recreation among the college students. Here are the final dates of the event: April 15 and 22, in the New Gym at 7:30 p.m. on both nights. Come out and exercise a little!

And for the Board members: the following are the W.A.A. Board Meeting dates for this semester: March 1, March 15, March 29, April 19, May 3 and May 17. The year ends with the annual Banquet on May 18, a big night for the Women of the College.

'Do-It-Yourself'

(Continued from Page 3)

the student follows the I T E instructions given in their pamphlet. The only catch is that you have to work during 2 - 3 months of your stay in Europe. Job opportunities are made available by ITE with no strings attached. The program also offers low cost tours direct from the Tour Wholesaler which is also completely new in travel industry saving you countless dollars.

For a complete pamphlet listing job opportunities, discount tours and application forms send \$1.00 (which is charged for overseas handling, material and an air mail reply) to: Dept. 4, International Travel Establishment, 68 Herren-gasse, Vaduz, Liechtenstein Switzerland).

We, the Students

By Joe Drew

"We, the students of Salisbury State College, desiring to develop attitudes of, and practice in, good citizenship, to improve college morale, spirit, and pride, to work with the administration in matters of mutual concern, including scholarship, to help improve the recognition of the responsibilities of the students to the college, the community, humanity, and God do hereby establish this Constitution of the . . ."

The above are the aims of the Student Government Association of our campus. They are the only high sounding phrases at the beginning of a document that has the potential of Circular File 13! That is, if we, the student body, do not help in an energetic push to correct the situation.

It certainly can't be said that we, the students, haven't practiced attitudes of good citizenship, and actively encouraged the development of college spirit and pride, not to mention the extra good morale. After all, didn't a whole 40% of us vote for the Homecoming Queen? And, of course, no one can say we aren't interested in what our SGA Board does, just because a grand total of 14 SGA members watch its proceedings so that we may have an insight into OUR plans!

Of course Salisbury State students are interested in stimulating and improving student cultural, social and moral welfare and we all really do appreciate those nice "suggestions" to attend some of these fabulous affairs, and, definitely we approve the use of OUR Student Government money to promote events of this kind.

It can never be said that the average individual student doesn't work with the "administration" since there haven't been any persistent organized acts against it for a number of years. I feel that the administration must really be complimented in its selection of fine capable teachers. It may be reasonably assumed if the student body were asked to pass judgment on their professors and courses the whole group would pass with top-notch perfection.

Now that we good children of Salisbury State have realized how well our preamble fits us, perhaps we should look at the situation objectively. The first thing to be considered is what is the relationship of the individual student to the SGA, the Faculty, and the Administration. The first point to be classified is the relation of the individual student to the SGA.

One outstanding theory of organizations is that a member gets out of it what he has put in it. This also holds to the member's responsibility of putting in time

as well as money. This, then, starts the ball in the right direction. The course that it eventually follows will be dependent on the total amount of constructive energy invested. It is possible that the economic law of diminishing returns doesn't work in this growth and development, but still it would be wonderful to arrive at the point where the returns diminish. The question now is what does the member receive from the organization? Providing that the student government has a meaningful existence and is not merely a tool of the administration and faculty, its power can substantially bring about changes which are beneficial to the entire college organization. In other words, the Student Government Association should be willing to carry responsible complaints and suggestions to the student body, and the faculty and administration; it should be the soap-box on which students give voice to their opinions, be they good or bad, and also the organization which is willing to risk its standing in the responsible defense of its members regardless of what group is the oppressor.

I feel that a majority of the faculty members at Salisbury State are in favor of "a single-cultured standard," as Brouwer says, "with students and faculty working together as members of a single community." (*1) It is imperative that students have a voice in establishing the policies which will effect their college career, but they should also be asked to participate in developing curriculum and evaluating instruction. (*2) I know of at least one of our professors who has his students evaluate him and his course, but it can be reasonably expected that if certain other faculty members tried this they would receive a strong hint to change their ways.

I am sure that it is the feeling of many students that there is a lack of communication between the students and the administration. This is a problem which should not exist nor should plans to overcome it be considered lightly. One suggestion to be considered should be the establishment of a President's Council on which possibly ten or more students could openly and informally discuss topics concerning school policy and curriculum with ten members of the administration and faculty. (*3)

Before closing this article I suggest that those students who are interested in their Student Government Association and its success read the following books (especially the first) in our library:

- Klopf: College Student Government
- Lunn: The Student's Role in College Policy-Making
- Carr: Student Participation in College Policy Determination and Administration
- Frederick: The Third Curriculum

The last thing I have to say to you, the individual member of Salisbury State's Student Government Association, is why don't you adopt the spirit of the SNEA's National Slogan which reads:

IF NOT I, WHO? IF NOT TODAY, WHEN?

(*1) Gordon Klopf College Student Government (New York: Harper & Brothers 1960), p. 43.

(*2) Ibid.

(*3) Ibid.

MARCH 15

Don't forget the faculty panel discussion of the contemporary image of man with Dr. Carroll, Dr. Hoge, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Elderdice as moderator.



Men's Sports

By Wayne Powell

The Gulls continue to lose. With that statement, one can practically sum up all S.S.C. basketball action since our last edition. As of this writing, the Gulls had dropped 15 straight following their opening night victory over Coppin State.

To recap the most recent setbacks, we first look at the Frostburg trip. On January 14th and 15th the Gulls played two games at Frostburg. In the Friday night games the Gulls dropped a heart-breaking 98-95 decision to the homesters. Playing one of their best games this year, the Gulls tied the score 83-83 at the end of the regulation 40 minutes. In the overtime period the Gulls were outscored by three points and again a good effort was wasted. Next day, the going got even rougher. The Gulls lost by a score of 88-63. Friday night scoring honors went to Darrel Landon who had 25 points and Ron Gore who tallied 22. This two-some scored again Saturday, with 18 and 19 points respectively.

On January 18, the Gulls journeyed to Washington and lost to Gallaudet. The score: Gallaudet 109, Salisbury 87. The fine offensive effort was spearheaded by Ron Gore and Bob Osinski, however, the Gulls' defense was lacking. Kevin Milligan did most of the damage with a deadly outside set shot that netted 43 points for Gallaudet.

The great blizzard of '66 forced postponement of the Gull's scheduled February 1st game with Eastern Baptist College in St. David's, Penna. The game was played on February 7th and the result was again negative. The Gulls lost 100-79. Ron Gore again led the Gulls attack with 29 points and Bob Osinski scored 18. The game also marked the Salisbury State debut of Bob Jester. Jester gave a good account of himself in his initial outing, scoring 9 points and snaring 4 rebounds.

It was hoped that the February 10th rematch with Coppin State would give the Gulls their second victory of the season. However, the hoped for victory never materialized. Playing on the home court of the Eagles the Gulls lost by a score of 76-67.

What will probably be remembered as one of the most amazing games ever played on this campus took place on Saturday, February 12th. The Gulls tallied a respectable 65 points in this outing but visiting D. C. Teacher's College put on an unbelievable shooting show, scoring 153 points.

Looking ahead, only 3 more games remain on the slate. The Gulls close out their 1965-66 season with a Thursday night game against Rutgers of South Jersey on February 17th and a Saturday afternoon game with Philadelphia College of the Bible the following Saturday.

The final road game of the 1965-66 season takes the Gulls to Glassboro (New Jersey) State College on February 14th.

By the *Holly Leaf* publication date, this action will already have taken place and all will be quiet in the sports world until the sound of "Play Ball" is heard again in early April.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"ON THE OTHER HAND IT'S GOOD TO HAVE A STUDENT LIKE WORTHAL — HE COMPLETES THE OTHER END OF MY CLASS CURVE."

WHY AREN'T YOU WRITING FOR THE HOLLY LEAF?