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THE George-Anne

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Statesboro, Georgia
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VOLUME 38

STATESBORO, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1964

NUMBER 5



DR. JACK N. AVERITT, chairman of the division of social science and director of the Social Science Institute being held this session, is shown lecturing to the 60 participants in the Institute on "Conflicting Ideologies: Constitutional Democracy and Totalitarianism."

This week Dr. William Ebenstein, authority on totalitarianism, has been the visiting professor addressing the Institute this week.

Authority On Totalitarianism Slated For Public Address

Dr. William Ebenstein, professor of political science at the University of California and guest lecturer to the Social Science Institute, will deliver a public address Saturday at 8 p.m. in McCroan Auditorium.

Lauded by Dr. Jack N. Averitt, chairman of the social science division and director of the Institute, as "the foremost authority in the United States on totalitarianism," Dr. Ebenstein has been lecturing since Monday to the 60 participants in the program.

Specializing in the field of comparative political systems, Dr. Ebenstein is the author of 15 books. Two of the more popular volumes are *Today's Isms* and *Two Ways of Life*.

He will deliver an open address to the public in McCroan Auditorium beginning at 8 p.m. Saturday.

The Institute is dealing with "Conflicting Ideologies: Constitutional Democracy and Totalitarianism."

Some 60 are enrolled in the Institute. This number includes social science teachers, curriculum directors and administrators.

Dr. Richard L. Walker, J. F. Burns Professor of international relations at the University of South Carolina and director of

the Institute of International Studies there, delivered the Institute's opening address on Sunday.

Dr. William Kintner, Deputy Director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, will address the Institute beginning on Monday.

Education Students Fly To Class

Approximately 33 students and two faculty members boarded a Fairchild C-12-3 "Provider" aircraft this morning and were flown by the United States Air Force Reserve to Atlanta for a two-day tour connected with the Aero Space Institute for Leadership Education.

Sponsored by the Education Division in cooperation with the United States Air Force, the Civil Air Patrol Program and program is designed to famil-

iarize students enrolled in educational leadership courses with the Aero Space Program.

Those participating in the seminar include students enrolled in the principalship program, in the supervising teacher course and members of the educational leadership program.

John Lindsey, assistant professor of education, is the campus liaison for the aero space activities.

1,013 Register; Enrollment Sets Session Record

A total of 1,013 graduate and undergraduate students were enrolled in the second summer session at Georgia Southern as

of Tuesday, according to the Registrar's office.

With approximately 200 registering for this session over last year's second summer session, a new all-time high was set with the semi-final tabulation.

On the undergraduate level, a total of 610 are enrolled. This includes 231 men and 379 women.

Graduate students number 313, with 174 men and 139 women counted.

Ninety are classified as special students.

A total of 445 men and 568 women are enrolled.

Approximately 50 courses and a social science institute are being offered. Classes are held from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. The session began on Monday and will end with graduation on August 20.

Mariani Awarded Scholarship For Study In Safety

Dr. Thomas Mariani, assistant professor of health and physical education, has been awarded a scholarship to attend a two week college professor's safety seminar at Michigan State University.

One of 30 selected for the program, Dr. Mariani will receive free room, board, and tuition.

Emphasizing the latest techniques of teaching driver education, the seminar will feature some of the newer methods of driving. This will include both research and teaching purposes, as well as a multiple car plan of teaching driver's education.

Beginning August 17, Dr. Mariani will receive room, board and tuition under the scholarship grant.

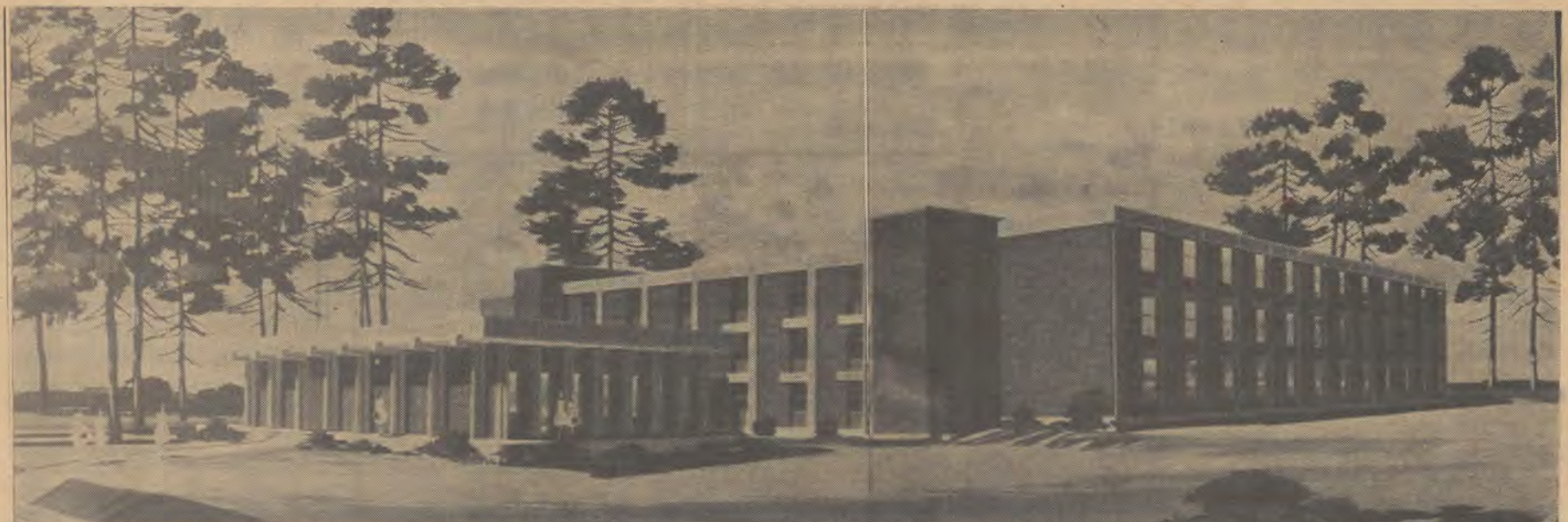
Graduate Exam Dates Set For Business School

The Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business, required for entrance by over 100 graduate business schools or divisions throughout the country, will be offered at the Georgia Southern College testing center on November 7, 1964, February 6, April 3, and July 10 in 1965, according to Ralph K. Tyson, director.

The admission test is not designed to test specific knowledge in specialized academic subjects. Normal undergraduate training provides sufficient general knowledge to answer the test questions. Sample questions as well as information regarding registration for and administration of the test are given in a Bulletin of Information.



DR. MARIANI



BIDS FOR THIS three-story women's dormitory are presently being advertised. The building was designed by the architect firm of Thomas-Driscoll-Hutton of Savannah. The facility will house approximately 300 women students and will be located on Georgia Avenue. The new residence hall will be built in the form

of a square with a court in the center and will be completely air-conditioned. Architectural firms are expected to submit plans within a short time for a men's dormitory, a women's dormitory, a dining hall-student center, a fine arts building and an addition to the Hanner building.

The George-Anne

Published by Students of Georgia Southern College

TOMMY HOLTON, Editor
HOYT CANADY Business Manager
JACKIE BULLINGTON News Editor

Regional Campus

By WINFRED L. GODWIN
Director, Southern Regional Education Board

Summertime brings a switch for many Southern teachers who become students in summer refresher courses at the region's colleges and universities.

Through the National Defense Education Act and the National Science Foundation thousands of teachers from elementary, secondary and college classrooms are learning what's new in their teaching field.

Science teachers participate to the greatest extent, but teachers of modern languages and school counselors are also included in the larger programs.

Approximately 20,000 high school teachers of science and math are involved in a massive NSF training program held at 281 colleges and universities during the summer months. Some 88 Southern institutions are included.

For six and eight weeks, these classrooms instructors work closely with university scientists as well as other high school teachers to solve their mutual classroom problems.

Approximately 50 teachers attend each institute to specialize in a specific scientific field or in general science. Twenty-two institutes will concentrate on nuclear and atomic science.

NSF Institute

About 300 elementary school teachers of science and math across the South will attend NSF institutes keyed to their particular teaching needs. Nine Southern institutions will host these sessions.

Five Southern institutions are offering advanced science seminars to college faculty members and doctoral students with National Science Foundation support. The seminars vary in subject content from the nature of hurricanes (Florida State University) to computer science (University of Houston).

The University of Miami, University of Oklahoma and Virginia Polytechnic Institute are also participating in this program.

High school teachers of modern foreign languages will increase their proficiency in languages and learn new audio-visual methods of teaching their subject at federally supported institutes on 16 Southern campuses.

Counseling

The growing field of school guidance and counseling will also be improved through training institutes operated under the National Defense Education Act. Twelve of these will be held at Southern universities this summer, covering about 350 of the region's high school personnel.

Faculty members from liberal arts colleges will benefit from new Ford Foundation grants for further study in international affairs. The University of Virginia will work with the University Center in Virginia to offer one of these seminars, on Asian studies.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"ONE OF OUR FINEST FRESHMAN COUNSELORS - SEEMS TO RADIATE CONFIDENCE & TRUST WITH THESE YOUNGSTERS AWAY FROM HOME."

Tommy HOLTON

Student dropouts in high schools and colleges are proving to be one of the nation's biggest problems. Although it's definitely not the best way, there's much to be considered if a student is going to waste his time and money in school.

Colleges and universities are filled with students who wander senselessly here and there, always puzzled about what they should do. When they came to college they probably had a desire to know, but no insight into learning. They want results, but their unstableness makes concentration even more difficult.

The freshman year may be conquered with fair grades, but, halfway through the second term, the poor concentration catches up with the lagging student. Too many are unable to discipline their minds, too lazy to control the insatiable desires of youth, and unconscious of the future.

Christopher S. George, in the spring edition of "Moderator" magazine, found college no road to wisdom. As a college dropout he found a unique path to knowledge at a Lamaist monastery near Howell, New Jersey.



HOLTON

George writes, "I have abandoned college three times and taken it up again twice. Now I am studying to be a Buddhist monk. My second year from college was essentially no different from the first; I scurried relentlessly everywhere. Because I raced here and there, obeying one urge after another, my undisciplined mind became more unruly. When I returned to college I found it difficult to concentrate on my studies. As a result I failed and was asked to leave."

He mentioned in the article "that to let the desires of youth run rampant without control is to abandon the hope for either spiritual or worldly knowledge."

In conclusion, George said that it was his own fault that he did not finish college. He was unable to discipline his mind and was swallowed up into the gelling joys of a dream world. He said that even though he was living as a monk, he considered it a great disadvantage not to have finished college. He closed by saying that there were many people whom he could not help because he had failed to finish his college education.

Although it wouldn't do for all college dropouts to become monks, Christopher S. George makes a fine point when he said "knowledge, either worldly or spiritual, was not merely stumbled upon, or expected to evolve all by itself, but was to be achieved with great effort and concentration."

I'm sure almost every college student has had, at one time or another, the feeling that he would much rather quit school and get a job.

Similarly, many college students fail to realize that in his day in time one, two, three and sometimes four years of college isn't sufficient enough to land a good job.

This proves two things: colleges are getting harder to gain admission to; and then, after a student enters the institution, he must display all of his armour and abilities to maintain his status and student position.

Extremism ... ?

By GARY ROBERTS

If the 1964 Republican National Convention accomplished nothing else, it pointed up the fact that extremism is an issue on the American political scene, despite disavowals by the hierarchy of the Republican party.

The riots in New York by Negroes, the all-too-frequent church burnings in Mississippi, and the recent activities of elements from both the far left and the far right have made this fact inescapably clear.

The dangers of the extreme left need no amplification. They have been strongly articulated by knowledgeable men. The threat of the ultra-right has not been so widely known, despite intermittent writings by several noteworthy individuals.

Since this latter element, so often dismissed as the "lunatic fringe," came so clearly into the limelight at the Republican convention, it seems well to view the John Birch Society and other organizations of its ilk under the microscope of history.

The idiocy of reaction is not new to the arena of American politics. The "Know Nothing" party of pre-Civil War days was fairly successful in its exploitation of anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic, and anti-foreign prejudice. Later the Ku Klux Klan became an extreme example of the tactics of the ultra-right.

With the coming of the Twentieth Century the reactionaries turned their attention to ferreting out alleged Communist hordes which threatened America's very existence. In the post-World War I "red scare" this movement achieved widespread support.

In 1950 Senator Joseph R. Mc

Carthy revealed that America was on the verge of collapse before the onslaught of Communist subversion. There followed the "witch hunts" of the McCarthy era when hundreds were made suspect, none exonerated (though they were obviously innocent), and only one Communist found to show for four years of intimidation and threatenings. And interestingly enough, the lone Communist discovered by the McCarthy hearings was convicted not of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States, but of perjury.

There are those who would return us to the days of McCarthy. The absurdity of the "witch hunt" is illustrated by the record of those investigations with their lone Communist. History has taught us that the price is too high, and that the scares are just that - reactions of frightened people with little basis for their fears.

In all phases of the far right's history, from "Know Nothingism" to "John Birchism," the trappings have been the same: Semi-secret societies which loudly proclaim the virtues of "Americanism," "the American Way of Life," and "constitutional conservatism," while praising the sanctity of "God, country and motherhood." They have used the abstract concept patriotism to foster their own warped sense of patriotism.

The John Birch Society, the best known of these groups, tells us in their "Bluebook" that they will "cut through the red tape and parliamentary briar patches and road blocks

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'Always Win On The Last Ballot'

"Convention" ...by Fletcher Knebel and Charles W. Bailey II. Harper and Row Publishers, \$4.95.

The setting is Chicago; the month is July; the year is obviously 1972; the occasion is the Thirtieth Republican National Convention.

The Republicans have planned their political circus in much the same manner that history has recorded GOP circuses for the past three conventions; namely, going through the formality of nominating a candidate who has the nomination in his hip pocket before the convention.

Such was the case of Dwight Eisenhower in 1956, Richard Nixon in 1960, and Barry Goldwater in 1964. However, a novel about a convention going through formalities only would make dull reading, and the authors of "Seven Days In May" have given us anything but that.

Charles Bedford Manchester is the leading candidate. He is Secretary of the Treasury, has sufficient delegate strength and has the outgoing GOP President's unofficial backing. He also has physical appeal, intelligence, leadership ability; and before the convention begins, his nomination seems almost certain.

Infallible

But Manchester is infallible. At a press conference two days prior to the opening of the convention, he airs his views on the missile question with straightforwardness and candor, but with political naivety. He announces he will cancel the new Daphne missile contract, among others, unless he could 'be shown that we need more nuclear warheads, or delivery systems, than we now possess.'

The idea is good, but the speech backfires. As Obie O'Connell, Manchester's manager, observes, "The time to have popped off like that would have been Thursday—right after the last ballot."

When Manchester's speech reaches the public, via the news media, the pressure is on; but Manchester, instead of trying to compromise his statement, becomes more outspoken in favor of it.

The Challenger Appears

And as he becomes more outspoken, he loses more delegates to his opponent, hefty California Governor Bryan Roberts, who earlier was a mere Scranton in a Goldwater sea.

Roberts begins to reap the benefits of Manchester's political fiasco. He immediately renders a statement that the missile issue is not something for a convention to decide, and Manchester supporters switch to him in droves.

The California Governor is given the role of a jovial, likeable person who has neither the political finesse nor the leader-

ship ability of Manchester; but the missile question of 1972 appears to be as hot as the civil rights issue of 1964, and though Roberts has not come out in favor of the missile buildup, he has not spoken against it. "White House Fever" sets in, and Roberts' delegate strength soars.

Bribery to Blackmail

But Roberts also has a weakness. He does not know the men working for him, and apparently remains unaware that they would, and do, encompass anything from bribery to blackmail to secure his nomination.

This slowly becomes known to the Manchester camp, and the Treasury Secretary makes the most of it while his political prestige reaches an all-time low.

Shortly before the nominating takes place, Manchester has found his political Geritol and uses every drop of it to try to recover the nomination which only a week before seemed to be his. But again, his timing is off; and it is almost too late to regain what had been within his grasp.

Right vs. Wrong

"Convention" has all the earmarks of a modern political novel. The political forces of right and wrong seem to be equally divided between Manchester and Roberts respectively. Manchester represents what is right, or the nearest thing to it in politics, in the eyes of the authors. Roberts himself does not represent wrong, but his political proteges do; thus, the reflection is thrown off on Roberts.

This, in effect, seems to be how the general public has categorized its respective leading Presidential candidates...the right versus wrong, good versus evil, fair versus unfair, just versus unjust.

The News Media Role

Also, since the authors are both "highly respected political journalists," it seems only natural that the news media role in the novel should be given some play. However, it is overdone in this work, and the reader may quickly discover that the news media role in the convention, instead of the convention itself, is what the novel is based upon.

Indeed, one feels that the events taking place must be the result of public opinion which is promoted by the news media role in the story. The aftermath of the convention is given through several wire service reports which leave the reader little imagination from which to draw his own conclusions about what happens after the nomination has been decided.

The novel does not have the impact of "Seven Days In May." The story is only of a Party Presidential nomination, and neither Manchester nor



HINDERED TO SOME EXTENT by rains, the building progress on the new classroom structure continues. The building, valued at

three-quarters of a million dollars, will house the division of social science, languages, business and some physical education classes.

Music Faculty Addition Made

Donald W. Northrip has been appointed as assistant professor in the Division of Music at Georgia Southern College by Dr. Zach S. Henderson, president.

Northrip received his M. M. degree from the University of Oklahoma and is a member of several outstanding music organizations.

Teacher-Scholar

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school teachers aren't prepared enough, so they let their students have class discussion."

In freshman and sophomore classes, Dr. William R. DeMougeot of the speech and drama faculty does "most of the talking." He said he does not encourage class discussions on these levels "because I think I have all I can do to give them what they need to know. In most cases, I would consider a freshman's opinion worthless. On underclass levels, it is my function—not their's."

Roberts take an extreme position of a James Mattoon Scott, but the political tension of the times certainly makes the novel worth reading. —Hoyt Canady.

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Teacher-Scholar; What Makes One?

(ACP)---A good teacher could conduct classes in a lonely, isolated wilderness where movies, recordings and even libraries are nonexistent, says Dr. Ralph D. Eberly of the English faculty of North Texas State University, Denton, Texas.

THE CAMPUS CHAT asked Dr. Eberly, along with eight other outstanding professors, a question that probably has plagued educators for centuries: "Just what makes a good teacher?"

"I think a good teacher would see his subject not isolated but as a part of the whole universe of life," Dr. Eberly said. He added that he depends "tremendously" on class discussion. "If I can't get a class to talk," he said, "I feel I haven't done as well as I should have."

Dr. Dwane Kingery of the education department said: "I think a teacher should be able to elicit respect from his students." Also, the teacher must get to know the people he is trying to teach. "However," he emphasized, "if you try to bring

a student into your personal life, you are both headed for trouble."

Each of the nine professors has a mellow, confident voice. All speak calmly. They don't stammer. Their gestures, the examples they cite and their tones of voice are pleasing and interesting. Dr. E. G. Ballard of the English faculty feels these qualities are important in being a good teacher. "As far as a teacher's own equipment is concerned, liveliness of voice and manner is essential," he said.

Dr. Ballard added that a good teacher has a certain amount of acting ability. "Some teachers forget they are performing before an audience," he said. "A teacher shouldn't forget this or he'll make his students doze."

A teacher should go into a classroom overprepared, Dr. Ballard felt. "I would be ashamed to go into a class without more than I could present in 50 minutes," he explained. "I'm afraid some high

continued on page 3



THIS IS A picture of the bulletin board outside the offices of the Education Division. More than 225 teaching positions in Georgia

are listed. The greater majority are in the areas of elementary education, industrial arts, and math and science.

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Extremism

continued from page 2

of confused purpose with direct authority at every turn (p. 161). They would bypass the paths of moderation that have been an important part of our system of government.

Robert Welch, their founder, tells us that the Society "is to be a monolithic body." He writes further: "A republican form of government or of organization has many attractions and advantages, under certain favorable conditions. But under less happy circumstances it lends itself too readily to infiltration, distortion and disruption. And democracy, of course, in government or organization, as the Greeks and Romans both found out . . . is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery, and a preennial fraud."

This is what the Birchers call "Americanism." This is the lie they would force upon Americans in their vain hunt for Communists. The preachers of hate and fear have dismissed first Roosevelt, later Eisenhower, and more recently Kennedy as Communists or Communist dupes.

They wish us to "Impeach Earl Warren" and perpetrate such ridiculous committees as "A Committee to Investigate Communist Influences at Vassar College." Their supporters pass out venomous literature to graduating seniors from high schools, as was recently done in Savannah. Their hysteria is reminiscent of General Ripper in Dr. Strangelove.

Although they shout about rights that have vanished, about usurpation of Constitutional power, they reflect their own ignorance of the system they purport to defend. They subvert the liberties they most loudly praise. They distort history and reveal their own ignorance of the nature of world problems.

In short the super-patriots can only scream hate and fear, preach destruction and doom, and advocate defiance of the laws. They are quick to brand all who disagree as "Communists." And, fret not, if they had their way, they would silence all their opposition just as swiftly as the Communists they say are about to sweep into America.

Their brand of "Americanism" is not American at all. It is fascistic, just as surely as Nazism was fascistic. It is a brand of patriotism which allows people to be clubbed and beaten in the name of liberty and freedom. They do not know the meaning of the words.

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