



The GOSHEN COLLEGE Record



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Feeling Of The South . . .

Five GC Students Participate In March On Montgomery

by Ron Mininger

Deciding whether or not I should go to Alabama was the problem that confronted me before March 24. Three days later deciding whether or not I should have gone was no problem at all. The experiences gained by meeting people, getting a little of the feeling of the South and participating in the march were well worth the lectures missed and the wearied bones.

The five of us, Dick Brunk, Deloss Schertz, Sam Steiner, Marv Eash, and myself, left for Montgomery early Wednesday morning. We arrived there in the afternoon with time for Dick and I to locate a campground at the city of St. Jude, a Catholic Hospital School, while Marv, Sam, and Deloss went into town.

The city of St. Jude was surrounded by National Guardsmen. The first thing that impressed us when we got on the grounds was the people. The young and old, healthy and weak, black and white were gathered to walk side by side. We saw a hunchbacked old man and a big young Negro working together building the platform on which such entertainers as Sammy Davis Jr., Dick Gregory, Peter, Paul, and Mary, Nopsy Russell, Floyd Patterson, Tony Perkins, James Baldwin, Odetta and Leonard Bernstein would perform.

Nearby free food was being handed out by a beautiful, well-dressed young girl. Men were walking around with notebooks and pens, jotting down their own impressions. The majority of people, haggard and worn from the 50 mile march from Selma or from the long trip south to Montgomery were laying on blankets, sleeping, playing guitars, or just looking around.

Here, in the home of the Confederacy, a group that was to become 25,000 was beginning to gather. Clergy in clerical garb and tennis shoes were to march with beatniks and college students.

Thursday morning the march was to begin at 9:30. The 300 marchers who had made the complete trip from Selma were wearing their orange jackets

and waiting, ready to go, at the front of the line. Among them was a one-legged man from Michigan and a blind man with his guide. We approached the man on crutches and asked about the trip. He informed us that he had not planned to join the march at all but was in Selma and needed a way to Montgomery.

Rain started falling as the line was forming and we stopped our picture-taking and interviewing in favor of staying dry. We found refuge under the umbrella of a huge, smiling man who gathered us under his protection and even gave up his own dry spot so Deloss would not get his hair wet. Ten minutes later when the rain had stopped we again began to mingle among the people.

At 11 the march finally got under way. We fell in line, six abreast with the men on the outside. The march began in the Negro section of Montgomery and went down a street lined by friends, waving and shouting. Many of the people in the march seemed to have a Messianic complex as they waved to the onlookers and cried "freedom!"

We then entered a white residential district and finally walked the streets of downtown Montgomery to the capital steps. As we entered the white district and left the pre-school Negro children who had been standing on the sidewalks yelling "freedom," the whole tempo of the march changed. If songs were sung at the beginning of the march, they were songs with a beat, songs with assurance and vitality, songs with lyrics such as:

"Oh, Wallace, the klansmen can't kill us all.

Oh, Wallace, segregation's bound to fall."

Here everyone was singing but the songs were different. "We Shall Overcome" and "Oh, Freedom" replaced the ones sung earlier just as the shouts of "freedom" were replaced by cries of "nigger-lovers" and other jeers.

We kept marching and arrived

at the capitol steps in time to hear Peter, Paul and Mary conclude "If I Had a Hammer."

The long speeches began and the people, weary and bored, sat waiting for their leader. Finally, after over an hour, Martin Luther King got up to speak. His speech was excellent and inspiring but the climax had been reached earlier that day when thousands of people began a march; a march that denounced hate and called for love among men.

GC Re-evaluated After 24 Years Of Accreditation

Professors writing extensive reports, a team of examiners scouting around the campus students being interviewed at random. . . this was Goshen College, reviewed for the first time after twenty-four years of accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The North Central accreditation, a foundation which has formed the basis for certifications from the American Association of University Women, the National Commission for Accreditation of Teacher Education, the National League of Nursing and the American Theological Association, has been a great benefit to Goshen since 1941.

The review visit was made by Conrad Hillberry, an associate professor of English at Kalamazoo College and Orin Loftus, a biology professor from St. Olaf College in North Field, Minnesota, on April 5 and 6.

During the visit the examiners re-evaluated various aspects of the campus life. Students and faculty members were interviewed at random. The administrative officers were responsible for written reports of the strengths and weaknesses in their particular office.

Prior to the review visit, the college completed seven survey schedules on the competence of the institution in the following respects: the financial resources available, the definition of the educational task, the institutional organization, the curriculum in relation to the institutional goals, the faculty's qualifications, the student life and the achievement level promoted by the college.

A report and recommendation by Professors Loftus and Hillberry drafted from both sources of information, the schedule surveys and visit to campus, will be sent to the North Central Commission of Colleges and Universities.

A decision will be made by the commission this summer pertaining to the renewal or withdrawal of the college's accreditation.



Karl Smith and Becky Plank test out the latest national fad, skateboarding, with a board borrowed from neighborhood pros, age ten.

Rigg Discusses Artists And Art Of 1960's

by NANCY EASH

"Picasso tried to reveal the 'universal casserole,' and it's in this tradition that the pop artists are working today," commented Margaret Rigg, art editor of Motive magazine.

Miss Rigg, the Division I Chapel Lecturer, spoke Friday, March 26 and expanded on her theme, "Responsibility of Art," in an interview later.

Naming Robert Rauschenburg, Jasper Johns, Claes Oldenburg and sculptress Marisol, among others, Miss Rigg explained that these artists are using the familiar objects of our everyday existence as subject matter. "In dealing with the immediate human situation, these artists identify and affirm our life."

"And this," she said suddenly, "is what the church most needs to recover. It needs to pin down in ordinary terms such vague, mystical concepts as 'resurrection' and 'grace.' We need to rediscover religious subjects out of our own experience.

She further illustrated the affirmative nature of the art of the '60's by comparing dramatist Tennessee Williams, with his symbolism, tragic figures and "weeping over the past," to Edward Albee. "Albee's drama," she said, "doesn't take itself so seriously. Like Greek drama it is closer to the people."

Speaking more specifically on her lecture, Miss Rigg further defined the role and attitudes many artists are adopting toward what she had called the

"revolution of the last five years."

"You will often see artists—painters, that is—at marches but their attitude seldom shows up in their work." But she added that there are some notable exceptions. She cited Andrew Wyeth, with his Negro portraits, as an example, mentioning also Kenneth Patchen, Jacob Moritz and Ben Shahn.

"The function of these artists in this movement is not to propagandize but to carry deeper the roots of humanization and break down stereotypes." She remarked that the attitude of the whole movement has been notably "undogmatic." "It's every artist speaking out of his own concern." She pointed to President Johnson's speech on the voting bill as another example of this attitude. "The second half of that speech was Lyndon Johnson speaking for himself," she said.

"We need to hear from people like Leroi Jones, too," Miss Rigg asserted. She was referring to a young Negro poet-dramatist whose brutal realism arouses controversy. "Every facet of feeling must be raised."

"We need all kinds of art," Miss Rigg concluded. "However the most valid art is that which is inexhaustible. Matisse had an unfinished Cezanne for forty years . . . And when he finally donated it to a museum he said, 'I still see something new every time I look at it.' This is good art."



Ron Mininger and Dick Brunk rest during their stay at Selma.

Goshen College

editorial page

The **Record**

friday, april 9, 1965

He Was One Of Us

He was a rather ordinary boy, the third of four children in an average close-knit Mennonite family. There was nothing spectacular about his growing up, just the common every day events that are special only to those closely involved.

Eventually he came to Goshen College and merged into the stream of class routine, papers, tests and extra-curricular activities. He was a typical student, average and yet distinct. He liked to sing and fly airplanes and smiled more readily than most. He was pleasant; he was "a good guy;" but he wasn't spectacular in what he did or said.

After graduating from college he decided that his Christian commitment compelled him to engage in an active service witness. So he entered PAX like many young men have and will. He was earnest and dedicated and wrote letters to his friends here at home telling them of the needs in Indonesia. But he wasn't eloquent; he didn't write searing reports of injustice, poverty and ignorance. He didn't overdramatize his commitment; he served quietly and faithfully in an ordi-

nary day-to-day living witness.

Yes, Leon was one of us. An ordinary, unspectacular Christian who was concerned with living his commitment in his honest and unspectacular daily living. Like us he was no great saint; he was human with human failings. His fame was limited to his family, his college friends, his community and church and the people he served in Indonesia. He hadn't really made any name for himself in our church or society.

He was one of us and he still is, but now in a special sense. He died quietly and almost as unspectacularly as he had lived. He faced his death with the same committed unspectacular faith that he had lived by. Death held no fear for him. He only regretted that his every-day routine could not have given more service to others.

Leon was one of us. His life held many events familiar to us all. And his quiet witness and faith, even when dying, has given us the Easter story again in terms that we as ordinary college students can understand best. Perhaps this was Leon's greatest service of all.

A Congratulatory Note

The 1964-65 Goshen College Film Series has set an admirable precedent. A combination of high quality films, well scheduled showings and advance publicity insured enthusiastic student attendance and response.

Although the series began awkwardly with the censoring of the first film, it progressed to a high climax with Bergman's *The Seventh Seal*. This final movie was a commendable finale for a season of well selected films.

The cultural and social commissions of GCCG are to be congratulated for the success of their venture in introducing Goshen students to the best in the screen arts. We hope that the film series in future years will maintain the same high standards of quality that this year's did.

Review . . .**Play Is Well Produced Although Script Weak**

by FRANK L. HARTZLER

"Birth by Drowning," presented two weeks ago by the speech department, would have been a better production if the script had been better.

The play was one of the best produced and best directed here in the last three years. The technical aspects were admirably handled and the acting was commendable. The script, however, was rather flat.

Written by Canadian Norman Nicholson, the play was based on the Biblical story of Naaman being cured of leprosy. The remedy, washing himself in the "beck" was prescribed by Elisha, a doctor becoming increasingly deaf. He in turn received instructions for prescriptions from three fells (mountains) whose messages can be heard as the wind blows over their peaks and into the Dale of Dothan.

The play consisted of two principal narratives. One was of Naaman and his "bordermen" threatening to invade the sacred dale, and of Elisha's foiling theme. The second part was Naaman's leprosy and his cure.

But there was a lack of continuity between these sections. The play therefore was not unified. This was reflected in the lack of tension and lack of a climax. For example, Naaman's cure seemed somewhat melodramatic. Partly this was because the actors were too hurried, but mostly because the scene called for an intensified sympathy for Naaman by the audience. This intensified emo-

tion did not fit into the play; it seemed contrived.

The most engaging scene was not Naaman's cure but rather the one of Elisha leading the blindfolded "bordermen" out of the dale. The leprosy and cure were anti-climatic.

Jim Mininger, as Elisha, turned in a fine performance. Maria Maniaci was also first-rate. No one on the cast faltered, although some of the messages of the fells were difficult to hear clearly.

The set, designed by Weldon Pries, was impressive. The lighting seemed to have been handled well.

This year "Birth by Drowning" was neither as long nor as complex as most all-school plays presented at Goshen previously but it was undoubtedly carried off well. Student director June Alliman and director Dr. Roy Umble are to be commended.

Senate To Convene

Student Government President Kirk Alliman announced that the first session of the 1965-66 Senate is scheduled for April 21, the first Wednesday after spring vacation.

The agenda for this meeting includes election of officers, decision of the procedure for selecting the Judicial Board Members, the presentation of Parliamentary Procedure by Senator Albrecht and decision regarding the Senate meeting hour.

Class Senators are: sophomore, Leo Kreider, junior, Gwen Breneman; and senior, John E. Yoder.

Need For Art: Feed Emotions, Develop Intuition

by PROF. MARY L. BENDER

At a regular discussion meeting of the faculty on March 25, Margaret Rigg conveyed her concept of the place of art in the development of personality. Having just left Selma, she spoke of the emotional starvation evident among the antagonistic whites and of the need for art to feed our emotions and to develop intuition. Without the capacity to respond well to life, we cannot be real people, she said. That means getting beyond the primary, the materialistic, to that which is at the heart of things. It means seeing the meanings behind the facts and the surface events, and seeing them in relationship to our own inner depths. To know the difference between Rembrandt and Miss Rheingold is to know the difference between that which is at the profound core of existence and that which is superficial.

Miss Rigg divided art into four aspects. The first, discipline, is perhaps the most obvious. The second is a bit revolutionary for the mid-twentieth century. It is service. Although contemporary art has lost its roots in society, great art has always been concerned with society, and the great artist has always felt needed by it. Art must return to that vital relationship with human life by which it can be richly fed. In the third place, art can be celebration, affirming that which sustains the universe: that is, religious reality. Finally, art has a salvage function: to tend to the quality of experience in a given age. One of the writer's tasks, for instance is to attend to the quality of language, which is both a reflection of its times and a creator of them. A good example of reflection and creation is sloganism. What makes it possible for a society like Hitler's Germany to develop a slogan such as THE FINAL SOLUTION (referring to the extermination of the Jews)?

Artists are to lead us to that which is human, away from the almost exclusive preoccupation with efficiency and with abstract thought which threatens us in 1965. We must respond to their insights. Margaret Rigg's quiet, articulate depth, lends force to her words.

Film Raises Questions Of Life Beyond Death

by JANE HOSTETLER

Ingmar Bergman's film *The Seventh Seal*, deals with man's search to find God and more immediately, with the question of life beyond death. Antonius Black, the knight, returned to his homeland from the Crusades, is a man struggling with doubts about God.

When Death himself appears to claim Black, the knight invites him to play chess in a desperate attempt to gain time to try to find the answers to his questions. He seeks assurance of the reality of God in a chapel and there encounters only the crucified and agonizing Christ.

When he turns to the priest for guidance and comfort, he finds himself face to face with Death. Later, he questions a young girl accused of traffic with the devil and condemned to be burned as a witch. Through her, he hopes to make contact with the devil and question him about God. This, too, proves useless.

His devoted squire maintains throughout that God does not exist and that death is indeed, the final end. The squire's identity is never revealed. He gives voice to the doubts of the knight. He is aware of the struggle in his master's mind. Whereas the knight's concerns are primarily in the spiritual realm, the squire's interests are in things carnal. He is, nevertheless, a brave man and a good squire.

Bergman shows a land ravaged by the Black Plague but there is abroad in the country an even greater sickness. This

is the terrible preoccupation of the people with death. Some, like those who wander about lashing themselves, have become so concerned with death and dying that they have lost touch with living. Many have "purged themselves with fire and died." Everywhere there is a strange fascination with suffering and death.

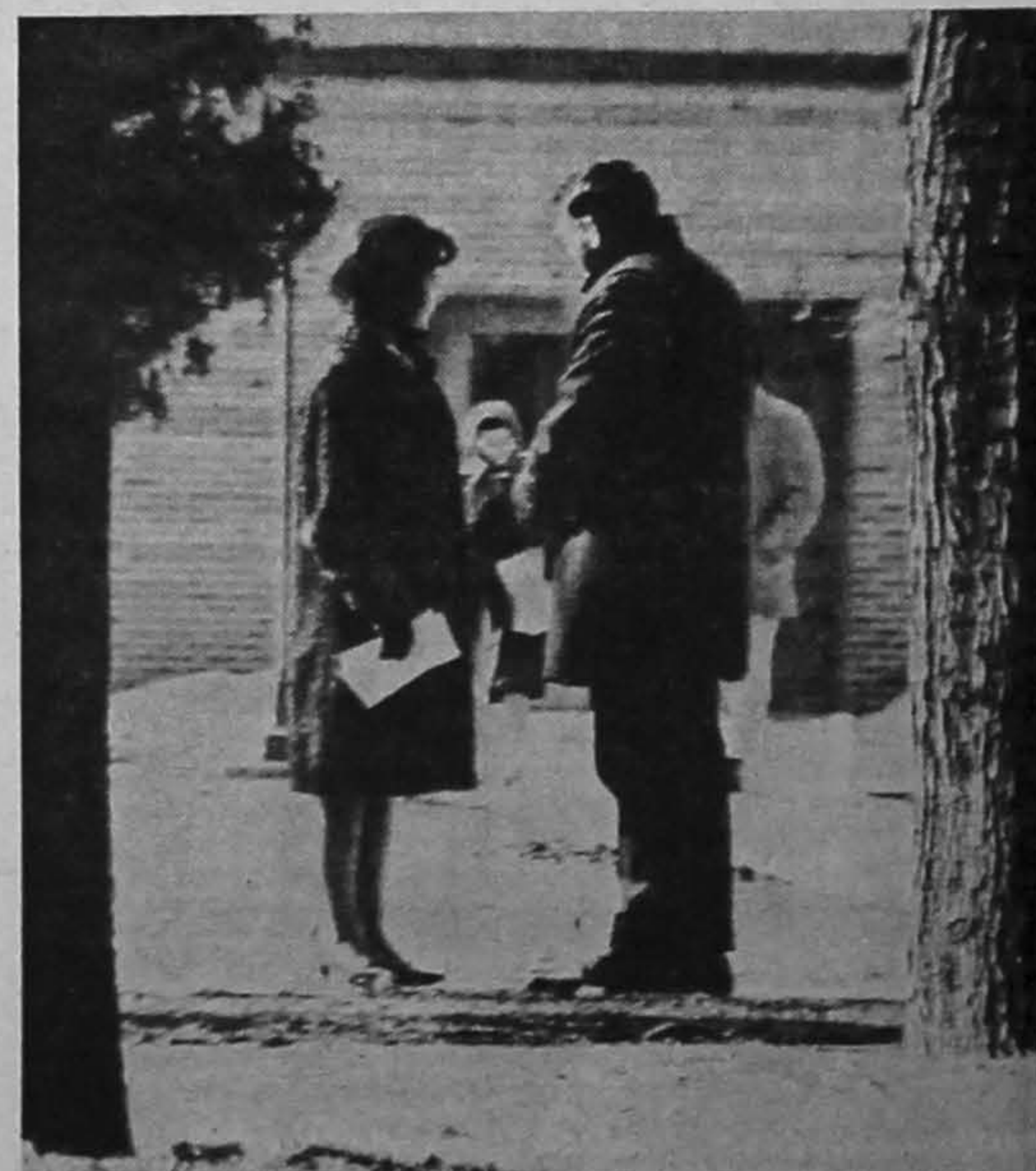
In sharp contrast to this attitude is that of the troop of players, Scat, Joseph and Mary. Theirs is the joyful attitude of people who take pleasure in living each day. Bergman seems to feel that life can and should be joyful as is evidenced in the tranquil scene where the knight and his squire and Joseph, Mary and their young son Michael, share wild strawberries and a dish of milk.

Throughout the picture runs the influence of Nordic mythology, solemn and somber, for death is inevitable and even the gods will someday be defeated. Courage, especially courage to die, is all. And courage the knight has; courage to continue seeking when there are no answers, courage to die without giving up hope that God will hear his prayers.

So the knight, symbol of courage and chivalry, the bravest and most noble of warriors, the embodiment of both the strength and weaknesses of man, goes with Death. Bergman does not tell his viewers whether the knight goes to victory or defeat. He does not know the answers but he poses the questions most eloquently.

In essence

by NANCY EASH

*Spring Fest: May 7.*

Letters To The Editor . . .

Rebellious Need More Challenge Than Code Of Love Would Offer

Dear Editor:

In examining last week's contribution concerning campus morals, I find myself in a quandary as to precisely what position the author holds.

An underlying theme throughout seems to be a plea for a revision of laws. The nature and extent of these unhealthy "don't laws" is neither elucidated nor diagnosed. Repeatedly the charge that "don't laws" are impeding the advent of a general "Christian love morality" appears.

We are given the general hues of narrowmindedness, non-individualism and Mennonite piety but, true to the general over-simplified tone of the article, no evidence is produced to validate the above labels. I entertain serious doubts that the adoption of a "code of love" would of necessity "challenge the rebellious to come face to face with God."

The archaic question "Am I first a ruled Mennonite or first

an individual, free-thinking, openminded Christian?" might well be tabled to ask the more honest and realistic question "Am I a convinced Christian or a questioning unbeliever?"

The merit of a unanimous Christian student body on a college campus can be called into question. This was the implied terminal goal in the Christian love policy offered as a penance for the deplorable "non Mennonite" morals as cited in the above-mentioned article.

We might do well to restrain our ambitious reform long enough to investigate alternate avenues of individualism and broadmindedness which were naively equated with the New Testament ethic of love.

I unabashedly subscribe to your plea for broadmindedness and individualism. "Evangelical" fervor may successfully recruit a significant majority to its doctrines but would profit by noting the danger of narrow-

mindedness conformity within its own regenerate ranks. The college experience must entail the colorful clash of ideas and ideals if it hopes to escape the apathetic doldrums currently bemoaned by the masses.

Respectfully yours,
John Bender

Religious, Political Elements Evident In Selma March

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on a real journalistic breakthrough. I like your "condensed news" which makes possible the longer, thoughtful feature articles. I would like to respond to a thought in the Henry Thoreau column.

The writer said that the Civil Rights Movement in Selma was only a political and not a religious movement. From my own experience in Selma March 19, 20 and 21, I would simply say that it was a movement with many elements; religious, political, economic, journalistic, philosophic and, unfortunately, medical due to the swinging clubs.

Selma was swirling intense human life which could be approached and analyzed from many angles. But as a Mennonite minister of the Gospel, I must say there was a distinctly Christian element very much alive and successfully fighting for survival amidst the other forces that richly deserve our criticism.

But this is not to jump to the unwarranted conclusion that the churches in Selma which cooperate with King or Mennonite congregations are no longer Christian because their Christian elements must compete with non-Christian elements like cabbages in my garden compete with weeds and rabbits.

For me, the high point of Christian truth in Selma came in the words of C. T. Vivian, associate of Dr. King: "Let us not be self-righteous. Let us look to the future when the people to whom we are the church today (in the sense of moral judgment) may be the church to us in the future."

Respectfully,
Victor Stoltzfus

"Thoreau" Cited For Bigotry By Truth-Seeking "Thoreau"

Dear Editor:

My life and my pen were dedicated to the search for truth. Now my name is being used in the defense of bigotry. This letter is directed to Mr. Tom Harley with the hope that he uses my name more responsibly or not at all.

Mr. Harley, you maintain that Dr. Martin Luther King considered non-violence impractical at one time. Have we grown so intolerant that we deny a person the right to discover truth? Martin Luther King was enlightened through the life and writings of Mahatma Gandhi.

But where did Gandhi learn? I point out to you that Mahatma Gandhi discovered one of my own essays, "Civil Disobedience," a half century after its composition and freely acknowledged his indebtedness to this source.

Much of my life and efforts were expended in the effort to rid this nation of the evil of slavery. I may not have been a Christian but both the transcendentalist and the Christian claim to draw their purpose from a higher order. Both claim

a higher justice, unattainable, but which their every effort will attempt to approximate.

Surely, Mr. Harley, you will agree with me that denying the equality and liberty of persons is injustice. But how does the Christian respond to injustice, political or otherwise? Surely not by ignoring it. Human rights is no Christian value but neither is eating or health, yet Christ commands us to clothe and to feed those in need.

During my lifetime I was always critical of religion and the church but not because it confused justice and Christianity. In my time, the church was a matter at rationalizing itself out of the responsibility to speak against everything from slavery to war.

If what your column indicates is the truth—that Christianity is finally discovering a relationship between the vertical and the horizontal, expressing itself in the behavior of the individual—then, had I lived a century later, I might have become a Christian.

Henry David Thoreau
(medium of Art de Fehr)

Let's Split The C's

Dear Editor:

May I join the continuing discussion on GC grading policies?

Mr. Miller referred to the policy outlined in the *Faculty Handbook*. In brief, the student is evaluated in terms of his potential for graduate work in the department. The A's and B's go to those whose work recommends them for graduate study. Satisfactory course work, with no recommendation for graduate study, deserves a C.

I find this a reasonable guide in theory but rather frustrating in practice. The big problem is that in most courses over 50% of the students get lumped in the C category. There is a considerable range of performance from the unsatisfactory D to the graduate recommendation implied by B but we have only

one category in between. Many of us teachers are thus tempted to give a good many more B's than we should, in order to break up that great undifferentiated mass!

I suggest that we find a way to split the C. Perhaps C+ and C- could be taken seriously and carried on transcripts, or the alphabet might be extended.

I do not believe we do justice to either the student or the institution by the current practice of soft B's (and some A's also are probably too easy) but there is a need to recognize and reward appropriately the important gradations that do exist within the wide bracket now labeled simply by the C. Let's split the C!

Sincerely,
J. R. Burkholder

GC Laws Necessary

Dear Editor:

In Mr. Brunk's article of Mar. 26, the main point supposedly was Goshen College law.

However, I got the feeling that underlying the whole article was a strong anti-Mennonite attitude. There can be no other reason for taking swipes at GC constituents in an article on "Campus Morals."

I feel sorry for anyone who remains a Mennonite or a GC student for any reason other than choice or free will. If the GC "image" cramps a person's style there are other colleges to attend. But I doubt if the educational institution exists which operates under a policy of "love, not laws."

The problem can hardly be GC laws but GC students who live not unto Christ but unto themselves! The Apostle Paul says the person guided by the Spirit has no problem with law—ditto GC students.

Arden Godshall

For The Record

Spring Break: Classes will be dismissed at 12:30 today for the spring break. They will commence at 12:30 p.m., Tues., April 20, 1965.

Leon Yoder: A graduate of the Class of '63 and a former pax man in Indonesia, died on Mon., April 5. Services were held at the Shore Mennonite Church, Wed., April 7.

Voice Recital: A senior voice recital will be presented by Harold Hess on April 24, at 8 p.m., in Assembly Hall. Accompanied by Grace Marie Souder on the piano and a string quartet, he will perform works by Buxtehude, Handel, Brahms, Dello Joia and Duke.

Senior Recital: Dan Lind presented a viola recital on Mon., April 5. Accompanied by Faye Mosemann, he performed works by Bach, Hindemith and Brahms.

Concert Performances: Dr. James Miller will appear at concerts being performed at Calvin College and Bluffton College during spring vacation.

SCA Play: Jean Paul Sartre's play, "No Exit," was read last Saturday and Sunday evenings. Sponsored by the SCA, the cast consisted of Fred Lamp, Carol Lehman and Pam Hershberger.

WHGA Elections: Newly elected officers of the 1965-66 WHGA are: president, Janet Nase; vice president, Jean Wallace; secretary, Diane Alderfer; and treasurer, Phyllis Smucker.

AM Station: WGCS is currently forming an experimental unlicensed AM radio station which will broadcast popular music to the campus.

Court Construction: Windbreakers will be constructed on the south and west sides of the tennis courts during spring break.

Alumni Dinner: Seniors will be honored at a dinner presented by the Alumni Association at the Winona Lake Hotel, Winona Lake, Fri., April 23.

SNA: The District SNA held its last meeting of the year on April 5, at the Holy Cross School of Nursing in South Bend. A representative from Alcoholics Anonymous spoke and the newly elected officers were installed.

Seminaries Chorus Tour: The Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminaries Chorus directed by Orlando Schmidt began its spring tour, April 1.

Travel - Seminar: Rita Kandel, a sophomore English major, has been accepted for the second Mexico-Central American Studies Travel Seminar sponsored by the Council of Mennonite Colleges.

Neudorf Recital: Helmut Neudorf, a senior baritone was accompanied by Helen Delp, at the piano, in his April 8 voice recital. Neudorf, from Paraguay, sang an assorted selection including works by Mozart, Brahms and Ireland.

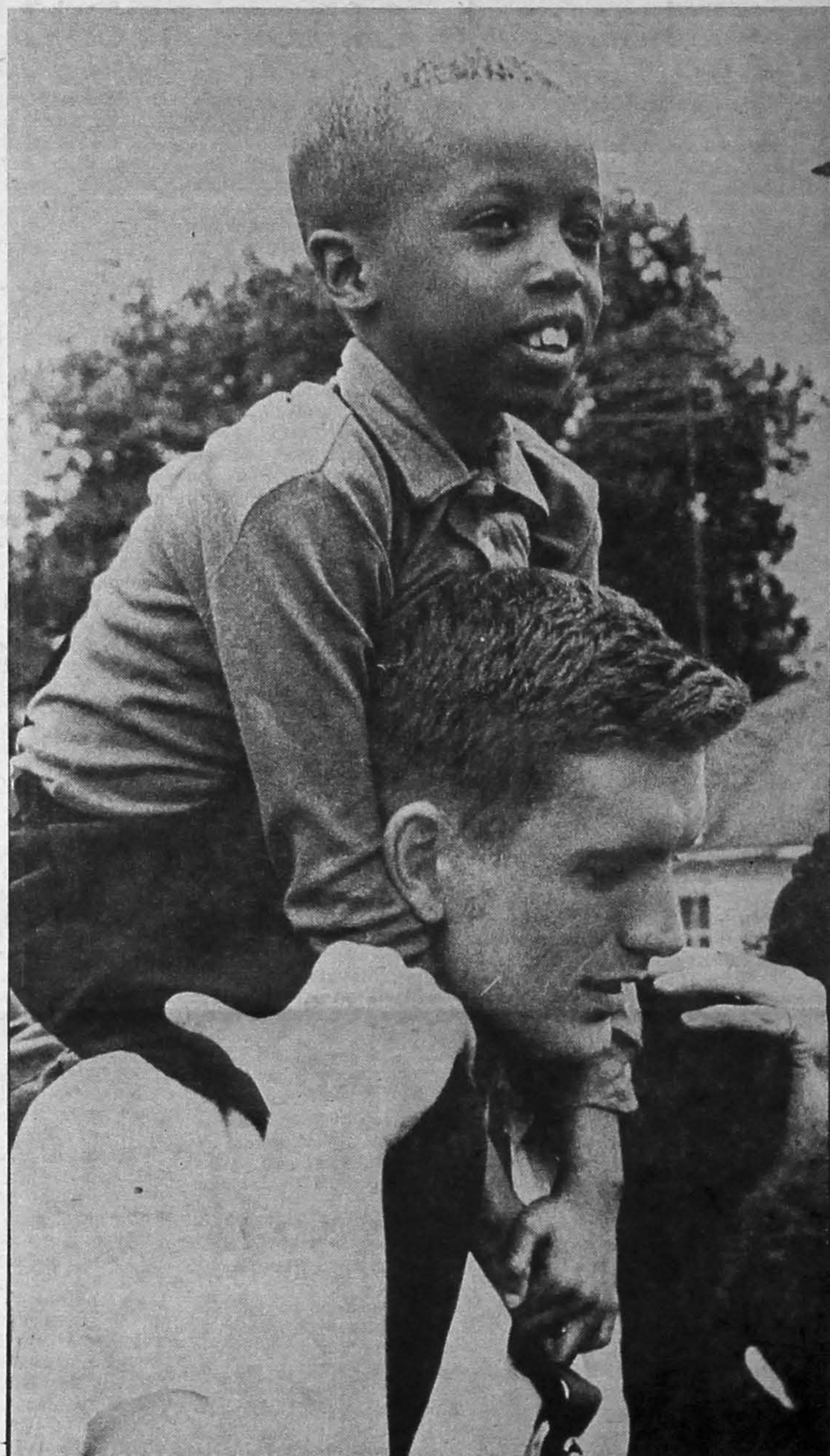
Vacation Library Hours: Check out time for books will be 11 to 12 a.m. during vacation. The library will be closed both Saturday and Sunday and open on a restricted basis the other days.

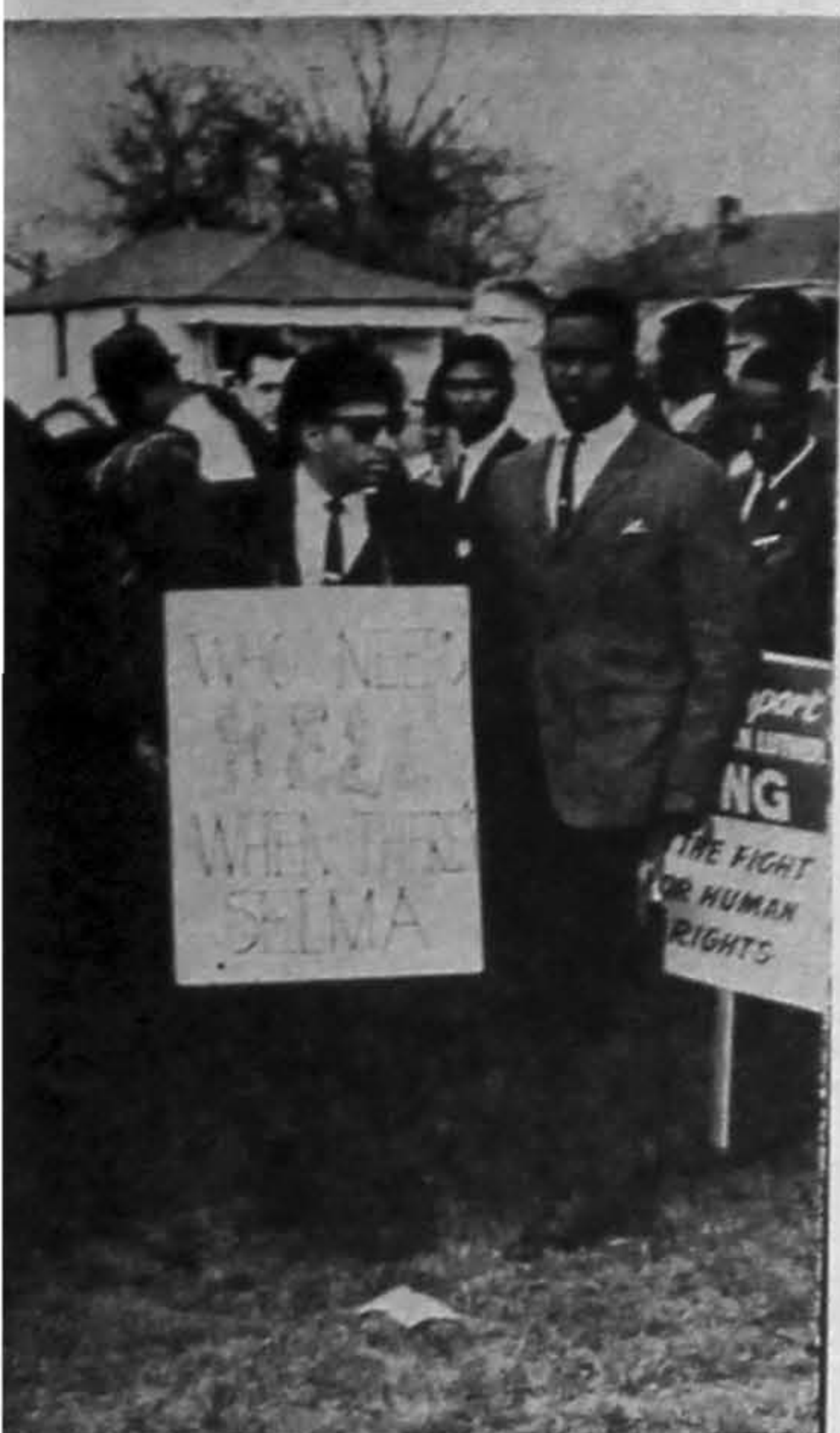
Summer School Bulletin: Dean Kreider has released the 1965 Summer School Bulletin. Thirty-nine courses are being offered in the four-three weeks sessions from June 8 to August 27.

Sophomore Counseling: Appointments are being scheduled for immediately after vacation, April 20 to 24, by faculty advisors to help sophomores choose their majors.

Peace Oratorical: Deadline for Freshman men desiring to participate in the annual Peace Oratorical Speech Contest is tomorrow, April 10. Contact Professor Umble or Albrecht. This event is scheduled for 7 p.m. April 22.

A Cappella Tour: The fifty-six member college choir will travel and perform in the following states and provinces over spring break. Michigan, Ontario, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

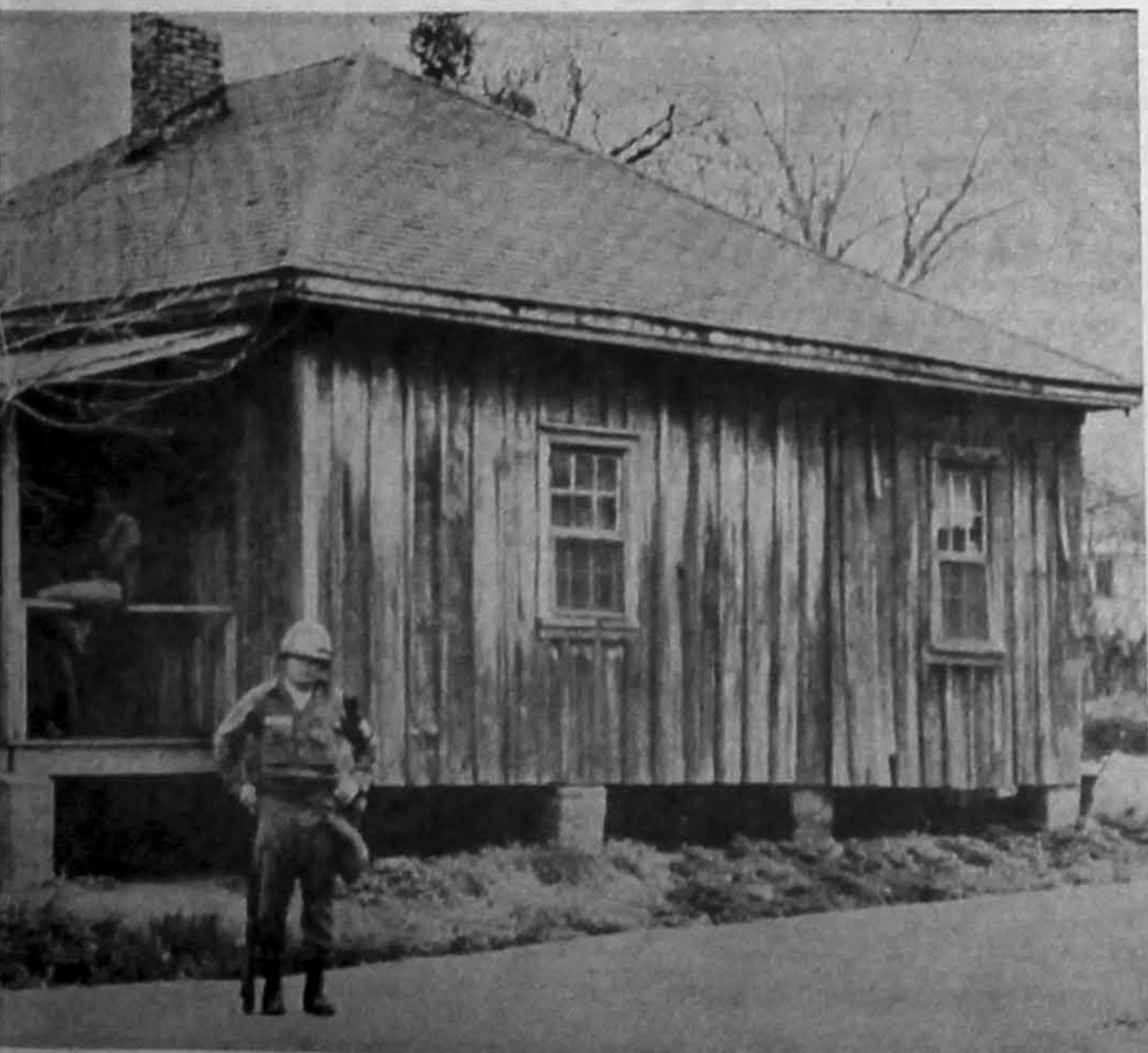




montgomery,

alabama

march 25



photos by marv eash

States Rights, Federal Rights Issue In Proposed Voting Bill

by JOHN GERBER

Ever since the establishment of the government and the Constitution of the United States, there has been intense debate concerning states rights versus federal rights. Once again this issue has produced a volley of statements in the current debate regarding the new voting rights bill.

At this time, the proposed bill is in the respective judiciary committees of both houses of the United States Congress. Since the opponents know very well that the nation and Congress as a whole are quite favorable towards such a bill, the only alternative for them is to establish some intense opposition by means of amendments and a possible filibuster (which is considered unlikely to occur).

The authors of this bipartisan bill are deriving their powers and authority from the second part of the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which states "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The chief function is obvious—to completely eliminate voter registration discrimination by seeking to abolish literacy tests where they have been used as a discriminating device. However, the literacy tests will be abolished only if less than 50 per cent of the people eligible to vote by age were either registered or voted in that particular state or county in the last presidential election.

The supposition being, if a said state or county does demand a literacy test and does not meet these requirements, it will come under federal jurisdiction. The Attorney General of the U.S. and the Civil Service Commission will be given the power to enforce the law.

This law is clearly and pointedly directed at the following states: Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and 34 counties in North Carolina.

The ironical consequence is that it will exclude some states which require no literacy test, such as Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

These states have definitely demonstrated irregularities in their registration of voters and have had less than 50 per cent of their voting age citizens registered or voting at the polls. In fact, according to Tom Wicker writing in *The New York Times* (March 29, 1965) "... 25 per cent of the unregistered Negroes of the South live in those states."

In the case of Alaska and several isolated counties in several states where 50 per cent of the voting age citizens were not registered or did not vote in the last federal election, this new bill would strictly apply because these particular areas required a literacy test.

There is a provision in the bill, nevertheless, which would allow these states to demonstrate proof that they did not discriminate in voter registration. This action could be taken in the particular county or state by appealing to a U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia and displaying concrete evidence that they have not been guilty of discrimination in the past ten years.

The bill says, once a voter does become registered he must

vote at least once in a three-year period after the time of his registration or his name will be crossed from the list and he must repeat the registration process.

This part of the bill definitely seems contrary to the spirit of freedom which we in the U.S. have enjoyed. Certainly we must guarantee for each other the right to vote but we should most assuredly be free to choose whether or not we will exercise this privilege.

In Congressional hearings before the House Judiciary Subcommittee, Attorney General Katzenbach was asked if a solution to part of the complex problem could not be achieved by seeing that the literacy tests are impartially administered by Federal officials.

In his reply he stated that where the literacy tests were used to discriminate, they must be canceled completely. Certainly some means could be employed so that a particular state or county could keep its literacy tests, but alter them so that they would be applied in the same manner to all voter applicants. Katzenbach has admitted that the bill would not be completely foolproof, but main-

tains that existing legislation would take care of the problems which it does not cover.

According to Alexander M. Bickel in an article written in the April 3, 1965 issue of the *New Republic*, most of the new bill could have been taken care of by the Civil Rights Act of 1960. "That act provided for the appointment of referees, as it called them, where a pattern of discrimination had been proved and empowered them to register Negroes under qualifications no more stringent than had been applied to whites in the past." Under this 1960 law the plaintiff needed to display evidence that he had tried and failed to register.

Would not this statute of 1960, which few people have really tried to use, be worthy of re-examination? A new law does not always solve the problem and in fact sometimes increases the complexity of a situation by subsequently establishing problems of its own.

The Civil Rights Act of 1960 could certainly be implemented to abolish the discrimination which the bill of 1965 seeks to abolish without being encumbered by the present bill's obvious limitations.

Peace Emphasis . . .

Representatives Attend Washington Conference

At 5:30 a.m. on March 25, five students and professor C. Norman Kraus arranged their slippers, pillows, books, coats, clipboards, snacks, maps, and themselves in a S.C.A. car for a journey to Washington D.C. "Hm-m-m," announced Kraus as they drove past the White House, "exactly twelve hours from my house to his." Justification for the trip was a 3 day conference attended by Mennonite colleges and seminaries belonging to the Intercollegiate Peace Fellowship.

Thursday evening, Dr. Lewis I. Maddocks, Washington Secretary for the Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ, opened the conference with a lecture concerning the government in relation to freedom and welfare.

Friday morning after an 8 a.m. lecture by Dr. Vernon L. Ferwerda, a motorcade of taxicabs delivered the delegates to various government agencies. Some saw the astronauts and Vice-President Humphrey, others sat spell-bound by the Civil Rights Commission and took notes for 2½ hours straight, and still others tried to tangle with the efficient guards at the Pentagon.

Senator George McGovern, from South Dakota, one of the Friday afternoon lecturers, said he sees no military situation in Vietnam. He feels the basic solution necessary in Vietnam is not military but some condition that enables economic progress. McGovern says it would be no appeasement for a country recognized as first in world power to recognize the Vietnam situation and withdraw their troops. As a Christian in politics he feels that even the techniques of finance in the United Nations should be secondary to any move which would allow the possibility for

world conditions to improve.

Fresh from the house floor came Indiana's Representative John E. Brademas, (the son of a Goshen College graduate) to address the conference group in a House Committee Room. He feels that justice is the key to the relation of love and politics. Brademas said that there is no specific Christian answer in politics but Christians as such should bring a certain emphasis into politics. Rather jokingly he added "After all there are Republican and Democrat Christians." In politics one must often reach rational solutions, said Brademas. However he thinks that in South Vietnam there is no rational solution. He said, "In South Vietnam we need restraint but in Selma we need conviction."

Brademas gave the group a pass to visit the House of Representatives floor in action. Many stayed through various roll call votes until late Friday evening when bill HR 2362 . . . Support to Elementary-Secondary Education passed (253-153 with Brademas voting aye) and the house adjourned for the week.

Saturday morning Dr. Paul Peachy, Executive Secretary for the Church Peace Mission, the only lecturer of the conference learned in the Anabaptist history, spoke on "The Role of the Anabaptist in a Democratic Form of Government." He said that the resolute Anabaptist rejection of any participation in government is only legitimate if the taking of life is a particular part of the job.

Human life is dispensable in modern political processes, however, Peachy questions whether we can justly call the government a sword. The difference between the government of the Anabaptists in Switzerland of the 16th century and our government today is only one of degree. The

On Public Works . . .

GC, Harvard Debate In Relaxed Atmosphere

"I shouldn't be saying anything about my own debaters but I was proud of them," commented Al Albrecht, Goshen's debate coach, concerning last Saturday night's debate with Harvard's touring varsity team.

Goshen's Leo Kreider and Jim Miner for the affirmative and Harvard's Jose Garcia-Pedrosa and Kevin Mellyn for the negative debated the 1964-65 national debate topic—Resolved: That the federal government should establish a national program of public works for the unemployed.

Albrecht thought that had there been a decision it would have been fairly close. Although the negative pushed the affirmative hard on "inherent need," he felt that they left themselves wide open in several places and their appeal to a solution in three years was quite weak. "The affirmative is a more difficult position to defend in the very nature of the resolution," said Albrecht.

Art DeFehr, who debates the negative for Goshen said, "Both the Harvard speakers are freshmen but their experience shows in their ease at adapting and having fun. Jose was interesting, an excellent and relaxed speaker. Leo, however, is a smooth speaker and was equal to Jose. Both teams were masterful at avoiding pinpointing issues."

Kirk Alliman, who also debates the negative for Goshen noted, "Harvard was sharp at picking out details but compared to the other teams we have debated this year they seemed to be a bit shoddy with their logic."

The debaters, addressing themselves to an audience instead of judges found the exchange both exciting and friendly. The audience sensed the relaxed atmosphere and its responses provoked favorable comment from the Harvard debaters.

Those who ate dinner with the Harvard team Saturday night found them to be interesting conversationalists. Jose, a freshman, was born in Havana, Cuba, and moved to Miami, Florida, in 1960. He is planning a career in law. After reading *No Exit* in French, Jose was interested in the SCA reading Saturday night in Kratz Public Lounge.

Kevin, also a freshman, hails from New Hampshire and is majoring in English History and Literature. He had never been out of New England before and was curious about Midwestern scenery of the feminine gender.

The two members that didn't debate at Goshen were Robert Krebill, a sophomore from Iowa, who is majoring in American Government and Fred Kellogg from Augusta, Maine, who is currently helping out with Maine's Division of Economic

range of government backed by the sword in our democracy has been greatly decreased and, he added, it is a mistake to see the government in only this term. The government also functions as a regulatory and operation force.

Alice Umble became acting president of IPF when the conference adjourned Saturday p.m. Others attending were Jerry Lind, Phil and Lorna Osbourne and Barbara Millen.

Opportunity or "War on Poverty."

If the Harvard team remembers nothing else about the Goshen debate they will probably not forget NAWAPA, Jim and Leo's plan to bring seventy trillion gallons down from Alaska to our western arid regions. As Jim said with a smug smile, "They couldn't mutilate NAWAPA, because it solved the problem."

B. Comm, G. Lit Merge To Form 4-Hour Course

Next year's freshmen will take a four-hour freshman English course each semester which is, in essence, a merger of Basic Communications and General Literature. Proposed plans for the course were approved last week by both the Curriculum Committee and the faculty.

Freshmen will meet four times a week for the new class. The first period will be a large group lecture, the other three will be smaller section classes. The course will combine the emphasis on literature of the present General Literature course with the emphasis on writing skills of the present Basic Communication class.

Thus, by the end of his freshman year, the student will have completed eight hours of English. In his sophomore year he will take two required courses, Expository Writing and Public Speaking.

A program of extensive reading is also included in the course as well as a sort of cultural series consisting of drama productions, television viewing and writers' workshops.

Dr. S. A. Yoder, head of Division I, and co-ordinator for setting up the new course, commented very favorably on it. He said freshman English is a problem at most schools, in that it is a course which is revamped more than any other. He added that this new course has as yet no name, but will probably be titled "Communication and Literature."

Professor J. Daniel Hess outlined the principal reason for creating the new course. Basic Communication stressed writing but is often thin in content about which to write. General Literature, on the other hand, lacks the time for writing. The new course will include both and thus strengthen both phases.

Track Schedule

April 28	Taylor	there
May 1	Manchester	there
May 6	Concordia	here
May 11	Grace	there
May 15	Ft. Wayne Bible	
	Huntington	here
May 22	Spring Arbor	there

Fugitive Gang



It's standing room only in Kratz lounge every Tuesday evening as fifty to seventy-five fellows maintain a vigil while the "Fugitive" makes another impossible escape from the law.

Fifteen Candidates Try For Golfing Positions

At this time of year, cold, barren golf courses of winter transform into vibrant golf courses of spring featuring fresh green grass, blossoming trees and cool refreshing air. With spring fever in their blood, wishful Arnold Palmers and Tom Sneads head out for the club hoping for 250 foot drives and 20 foot puts.

Among these many golfers will be fifteen young men from Goshen College trying out for the Maple Leaf golf team. The members of the team at this point include seniors Jay James Brenneman, Stan Gerber and Merrill Hunsberger; juniors Russell Reed, Rod Hernly and Dave Millet; sophomores Lowell Gerber, Scott Rodgers and Virgil Roth; and freshmen Dennis Caprarotta, Don Graber, Tom Harmon, Cliff Hochstedler, Henry Landes and Doug Swartzendruber. There will probably be several cuts as the season progresses as only four to six men will compete in a match, since teams decide before the game how many will compete. Of the above named squad members, Brenneman is the only one returning from last year's team so this year's squad will be youthful and relatively inexperienced.

The golfers have been practicing in the gym waiting for better weather so they can move outdoors to the Maple Crest Golf course or Goshen College's own

molehole course.

Head Coach John Ingold has scheduled six matches for this spring. Instead of one set way of scoring a contest as in basketball and soccer, there are several different ways of scoring in golf, the teams deciding beforehand which to use.

One of the possible ways of scoring is called the Nassaw System in which you get one point for getting the lowest number of strokes for the first nine holes, one point for the lowest number of strokes on the second nine and one point for the lowest total strokes. The team with the most points winning.

Coach Ingold is pleased with the great interest shown in the golf team demonstrated by the good turnout of fifteen candidates. With hard practice and a confident attitude, the Goshen golfers could pull a few surprises.

Goshen College Golf Schedule:
Sat., April 16
Huntington There 1:30
Tues., April 20
Manchester There 12:30
Mon., April 26
Concordia Here 1:30
Mon., May 3
Spring Arbor
Detroit Business .. There 1:30
Sat., May 8
Huntington Here 1:30
Thurs., May 13
Spring Arbor
State Here

Juniors Sweep Intramural Play With VB Victory

With the Intramural Volleyball championship already wrapped up, the juniors need only a championship in intramural baseball to sweep all of the team championships for the year.

Last fall they took softball, football and soccer and on the courts this winter the juniors took the regular season championship in basketball, although they failed to win the post-season tourney. Their latest championship, in volleyball, was nailed down by a tough, hard-fought battle which saw the Spiders (Jr. I) prevail over the second place Aces (Soph. I) 15 to 8, 13 to 15, 15 to 4. The Spiders put together a fine team effort to win the match. The Aces were the only team that was close to the top as the rest of the league was under .500 with the winless Seminary playing the "Mets" role on the bottom. The win kept the Ivy League champs undefeated with one game remaining.

Led by Duane Kauffmann and Don Litwiller, the Bombers (Soph. II) swept through the Oak League to an undefeated championship. Below them two junior teams, the Eagles and Bears, are battling for the runnerup spot. The standings of the two leagues follow:

Ivy League	W	L
Spiders (Jr. I)	7	0
Aces (Soph. I)	6	2
Stingers (Sr. I)	3	4
Greens (Fr. I)	3	5
Seminary	0	8
Oak League	W	L
Bombers (Soph. II)	8	0
Bears (Jr. II)	3	3
Eagles (Jr. III)	3	3
Pounders (Sr. II)	2	5
Reds (Fr. II)	1	6

Mark's Remarks

by Mark Zimmerman



My ears have heard much criticism of Goshen College's athletic program and facilities in the several years I have been on the campus. I should like to stand on the defense line for the college facilities and answer some of the critical remarks by comparing our athletic facilities with those of like institutions that I have encountered during my travels.

Anyone who played on last year's soccer squad can witness to some of the conditions prevailing at other schools. At not one school Goshen played at last year was the team able to dress within walking distance of the playing field. As far as condition of the playing field is concerned most Maple Leaf booters, including myself, would agree that our field was the best we played on all season.

Another case in point is that of basketball. Anyone who has seen Taylor's small-sized court that waves like the ocean as the players move from one end to the other, or Huntington's little, dark and shadowy "Alamo" can get much appreciation from a game of whistleball in our Union Auditorium.

Some of the baseball diamonds visited by Goshen make our college's field look real nice, even after considering those Candelstick Park winds that cut across it, which San Francisco doesn't have a monopoly on. We

don't have the problem of a "crop" of trees getting in the way of the playing area as is the case on some opponents' diamonds.

Other cases could be cited but these should suffice. The fact is that it is a tribute to the administrators that these facilities are available and are being used by such a vast group of students. The amount of student participation in athletic programs, both intramural and extramural, is a healthy sign.

Ours is a generation in which criticizing comes easy. Let's not forget how to give credit when it is due. You really don't know how green the grass is in your pasture until you get on the other side of the fence.

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Baseball Season To Open Today

Northern Indiana's inclement weather has already cancelled the Goshen Maple Leafs' baseball opener against Concordia at Ft. Wayne and the Leafs are still looking for their first chance to have a full-scale outdoor workout. Coach Harold Yoder's squad will attempt to open the season this week with a single contest scheduled for today at Anderson and a doubleheader against Huntington at home on the slate for Saturday.

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Happy Birthday . . .

Novelist John Updike Replies To Fan Mail From Goshen

by PAT MISHLER

On March 18 novelist John Updike received a manila envelope postmarked Goshen, Ind. Ten days later Frank Hartzler, a junior from Clarence, N.Y., received an envelope postmarked Ipswich, Mass.

Ipswich, Mass., thirty miles north of Boston, is the home of Updike where he lives in his 17th century house. Updike was born March 18, 1932.

Frank spent last summer reading the novels and short stories of Updike after first becoming interested in his literary works by reading his short stories in the New Yorker. Quoting Frank, "Rabbit Run by Updike is one of the best contemporary American novels."

"A person will really like it or think it too much to take, too thick." Updike dwells on minute details in narration. This says something about his vision, his view of what he wants to say. He breaks down human experience into little details."

said Frank Hartzler, commenting on the style of John Updike.

First semester, after writing to Updike and asking whether he had ever written about the Mennonites, (since Updike had grown up around Reading, Pa.) Frank received a post card saying that "Beyond those few snatches you mention, I have never written about them; I really know very little about them, except that our (Mennonite) neighbors work very hard."

Updike wrote six books in the six years from 1958 to 1964, manages to have one of his short stories appear in the New Yorker about every two weeks and frequently publishes poems in The New Republic. Updike's new work which will come out in May Assorted Prose, contains autobiographical material.

Last year at the age of 32, Updike was inducted into the National Academy of Arts and Letters, one of the youngest per-

sons ever to receive such an honor.

When Updike attended Harvard he was the editor of the campus humor magazine, The Harvard Lampoon. After studying at a school of art in London, Updike worked for the New Yorker where his tremendous sense of humor once again surfaced. When he received the National Book Award for Centaur, he accepted, "on behalf of the fellow who wrote the book."

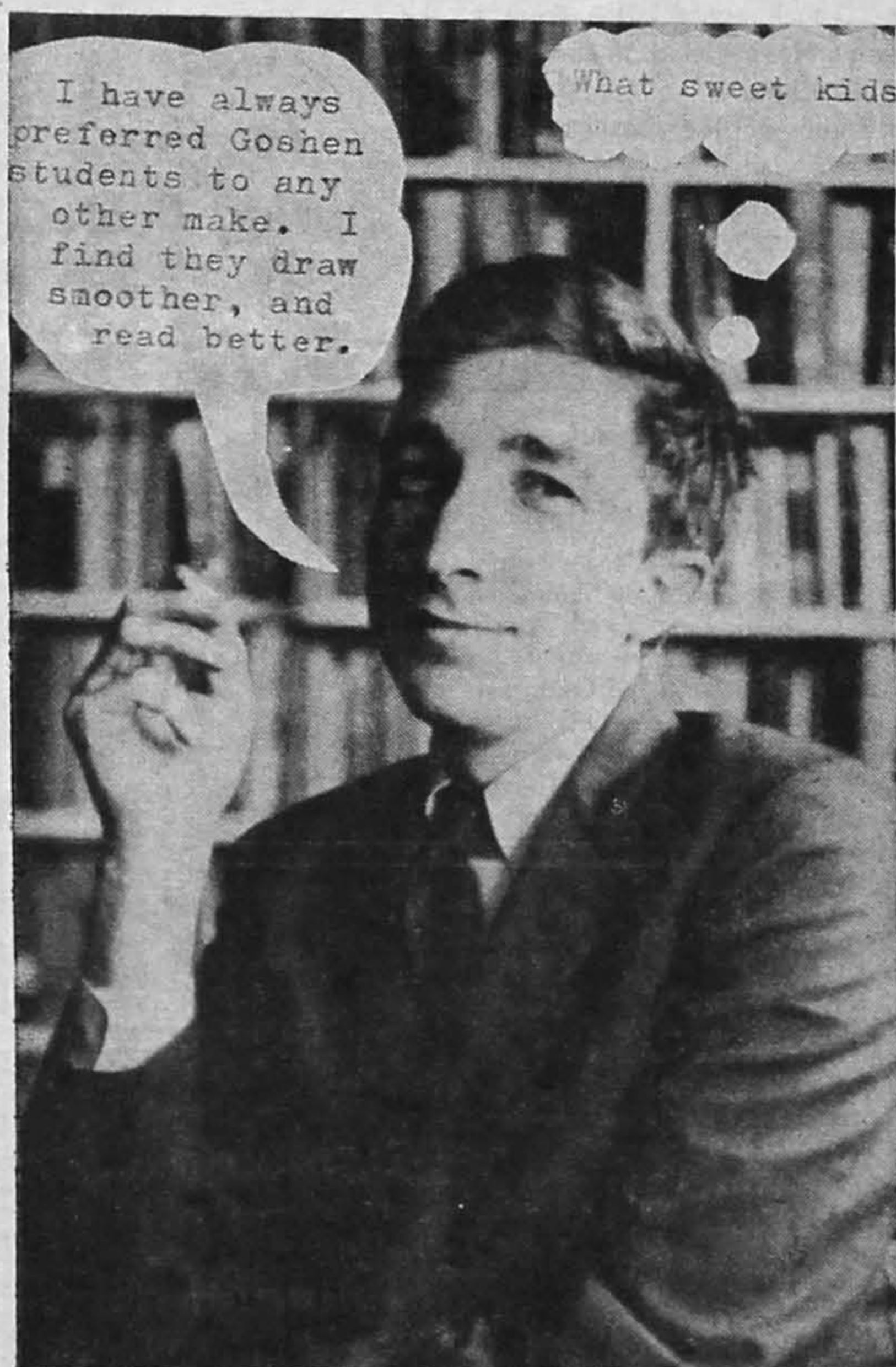
Updike left the New Yorker in 1957 and has been writing independently for the last eight years. Last October he was sent by the government to Russia where he spent a month in a cultural exchange, meeting with Russian poets and novelists and sightseeing.

As one who has read much of Updike, Frank Hartzler feels "he is one of the major novelists of this time. Not as well known as Bellow or Mailer perhaps, but every bit as significant." Frank lists Updike's works in order of importance with Rabbit Run, a novel, and Pigeon Feathers, a collection of short stories, at the top of the list. Next would be Poorhouse Fair, a novel, and Same Door, a collection of short stories.

Updike has also published a novel called Centaur, a story relating Greek mythology to Pennsylvania people, which won the National Book Award in 1964. Light and clever describes two other volumes of verse which Updike has written. Quoting Frank, "his verse gives minute but clever insight into what goes into a day."



"Thirty-three Goshen students prefer Updike to Bulova watches," was the birthday present from GC students to Updike on his 33rd birthday.



Updike's reply to Goshen students was this picture of himself including captions, signed, "Many thanks, John Updike."

Photo by Alfred A. Knopf

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