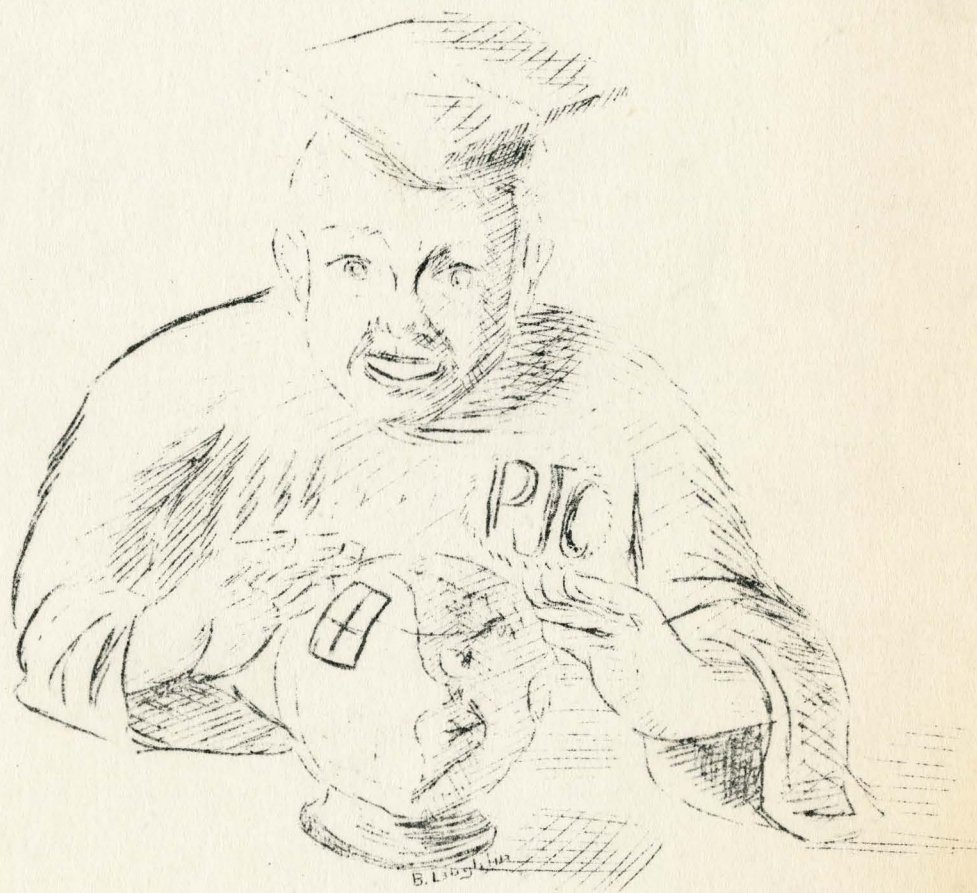


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David DeRepentigny

On November 12, 1956, the voting American public will re-elect the presidential incumbent, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

A statement such as this is not an opinion; it is a fact. A fact for one most obvious reason: the unprecedented popularity of President Eisenhower. However, there are other not-so-obvious reasons which would serve to re-elect the President, regardless of his popularity. These reasons can be boiled down and simply stated as, the Democrats have been sleeping for four years.

They have done nothing to strengthen the party, nothing to promote an outstanding leader who would be backed by the party as a whole. On the contrary, the Democrats are attempting to win an election with the same two men they lost with in 1952. Namely, St Stevenson and Kefauver. The split in power between these two men, as evidenced from the results of recent primaries, will lead to the nomination of an even weaker sister such as Governor Harriman of New York.

Where can a situation such as this lead, but to defeat? Defeat at the hands of President Eisenhower, a man who can sit back and watch the Democratic candidates tear each other apart. And that is exactly what they are doing; tearing each other apart, causing unrest and confusion within the party. They can't agree on a platform, they can't agree on the failings of the Eisenhower administration, they can't agree on crucial election year issues. The Democratic candidates have split the party in several camps of thought and divided the voters against each other. It is a well-known political fact that a party divided is a party defeated.

A closer look at the Democratic candidates will give further realization of certain defeat.

Adlai Stevenson, the Fair-haired boy with the Oxford accent who was the pride and joy of the Democrats in 1952 and who was soundly defeated by Eisenhower, is back for more. In 1952 he enjoyed the backing of a majority of the Democratic Party and still lost. This year his position within the party is considerably weaker because of his defeat in 1952. It is more than doubtful that he can even win the nomination this year, let alone the election. Stevenson's chances are further weakened by the fact that he isn't married. Indeed, there is a divorce skeleton in his family closet, which is more than distasteful to the women voters.

Estes Kefauver, the baby-kissing Senator from Tennessee and Stevenson's most active opponent for the nomination again this year, is in the same boat that he was in 1952. He's a nice guy but obviously not of presidential caliber. Although he has more support than he had in 1952, the increase stems from the fact that former Stevenson supporters are looking for a different candidate this year and Kefauver happens to be the handiest.

When Stevenson and Kefauver finish each other off politically and the Democratic Convention is drawing near, a preannounced savior will be in the person of Averill Harriman, the multi-millionaire Governor of New York. This poor little rich boy, whose puppet strings are controlled by the infamous Carmine DeSapio, political boss of Tammany Hall, has a very good chance of getting the nomination. After it becomes clear that Stevenson or Kefauver cannot control a majority of the delegates at the convention, Harriman, the underworld candidate, will be hailed as the conquering hero.

Could one of these three men possibly defeat President Eisenhower? Could you vote for one of them and really be sincere about your choice? The votes that the Democratic nominee does receive will come from die-hard Democrats who wouldn't break the party line even if Huey Long were running for President.

The Democrats would do well to cut down on their campaigning and save their money for 1960. Maybe by then, they can find and promote a man who can win a presidential election.



They Went That Way!

THE KID OR THE MAN

Frank Torrey

Ted Williams will always remember the year 1956 because it will be his last year as an active player and because he is no longer baseball's number one attraction. He is losing his grip on the American League fans to Mickey Mantle of the New York Yankees and he has lost the hall of fame race to Stan "The Man" Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals. After taking into consideration all exploits and actions of Williams and Musial, I have concluded that Musial's name will enter the hall of fame first.

Probably most baseball fans will say right off hand that Williams has outhit Musial in almost all respects. I'll agree with that, alright, but what about the other sides of baseball? Just being able to hit doesn't make anyone an outstanding ball player.

Just recently "The Kid" blasted the draft boards and other officials after Johnny Podres, World Series hero of 1955, was drafted. What right has Williams got to blast these officials out? He has on different occasions directed obscene gestures at the stands during ball games and once after striking out he threw his bat into the screen behind home plate. I don't know how he got the nickname of the kid but it may have resulted from actions like these.

Musial once said to Harry Wismer, " Sometimes there are little aches and pains that come from playing a great deal. Businessmen have headaches and ballplayers get sore muscles. No one expects anyone to play with a broken leg but a mild pain is something that goes with the game. If

it's a serious injury, you'll know it. If it's minor then forget it as best you can.

Stan Musial was not entirely appreciated until after the 1947 season. Afflicted by appendicitis, Musial, nonetheless batted .312. At the end of the season, sports writers and fans began to talk about his bad year. Musial remains one of the few batters in baseball history ever to be accused of having a bad season after hitting .312.

Williams is currently sitting on the bench of the Red Sox because of a sore instep muscle and hasn't played for about five weeks. In the games I have seen him pinch-hit he has made the trip to first base in fine fashion. Certainly Ted could be helping the Bosox if he really wanted to. How many broken fingers did Lou Gehrig have when he finally retired? A little bit of sarcasm but Gehrig was a true hall of famer.

Most sports writers dislike Williams because of his many public statements concerning the writers. There is no record of actions similar to these against Musial, matter of fact, Stan has said many times that he would not be where he is if it wasn't for the sports writers.

To me, Williams will never be on the same par as Musial, because Ted is an individual and Stan is a team man.

The Auto and The Stylist

Robert N. Davis

The recently held Motorama shows in New York, Chicago, Boston, and Detroit revealed to the public for the first time the newest creations of the automobile industry----- such names as "Impala", "Goldern Rocket", "Centurion", "El Dorado Brougham" may lead one to picture the gleaming advanced models shown. But it is hard to picture the effort, time, energy, and thought which has led to the creation of each single car displayed.

Behind each model has been the dreams and ideas of men seldom heard of by the buying public; men who have people in mind as they work over the plans and sketches prepared far in advance of a showing. These men, known as Stylists or Industrial Designers, have as their aim to produce THE car for which people have longed possessed a yearning for. It was through the combined efforts of skilled, trained experts that your car looks as it does and not as the old "horseless carriage", (example: the 1904 Oldsmobile Runabout, subject of the famous song, 'In My Merry Oldsmobile'). It is a far cry from the Runabout to Oldsmobile's futuristic Goldern Rocket, from the high-box look to the streamline-low look.

It was through the work of the Stylists since their beginning twenty-five years ago that this changed style has come about. They saw the possibility of adding beauty to the utility of the automobile; beauty which the public demanded and increased the sales of autos. Their first af-

forts replaced the mud-guard with the fender; covered the radiator with the grill; added side windows; the list continues until today they have combined beauty, safety, and comfort with such features as wrap-around windshields and step-down interiors.

People of today accept new ideas. Therefore the Stylists have been able to let their imaginations run free and results have been, to say the least, progressive. The results have been progressive because the Stylist, as an individual is a highly trained, forward thinking person. He is an expert at adapting technical advances, new techniques of metal working, and the thinking of the people onto the drawing-board and, together with others of his craft, design and develop a vehicle which will be acceptable to the people. He is also a man who lives with the future, for the plans he has before him today may be seen by others around 1958 or perhaps 1959. But that is the distant future; what of the near future?

This fall the actual production models will bring to a close the controversy over whether there will be radical changes made or whether the changes will be slight. According to Howard Staley (Car Life magazine) there is going to be a different and entirely new car, with both inside and out radically changed, from all companies. However John Booth (Motor Trend magazine) and John Bond (Road & Track magazine) believe there will be little to separate the '56 models from the '57, except in the new safety features included as stock in all lines. Who is right/ time, and the Stylist, together will tell.

WINE, WOMEN, AND EDUCATION

John Jiatris

The spring of 1956, a far from normal spring, is a symbol of many other changes which have also occurred. One of the most talked about and perhaps the most controversial change is the modification or perhaps the abolishing of wild college parties and social activities.

What has happened to the famous "raccoon coats and pocket-flasks" which once dominated the bleachers at football games? This year the modest group of so-called campus leaders will appear in trench coats with a sixpack of coke or a thermos of hot milk under their arm. Before long, the students will be sitting home watching "Betty Crocker's Home Hour" while the athletes clash with their opponents on a lonely field of blood, unsupported by the students and their dates.

What have students done with the famed campus taxi which would accommodate ten happy couples while coughing on four cylinders? Should "T-birds" and "Corvets" replace a car that could be overloaded, kicked, scratched, dented, but still make its appearance at every gathering? No! Who is this generation of stuff-shirt, gray-flanneled snobs to over-ride a tradition that was set forth by their ancestors, as a standard of superior individuals.

Social life is as much a part of college as history, math, or any other course. Through college, students are mixed with different personalities, different ages, and different family backgrounds.

What has happened to the college weekend party and

dance? There used to be a time when the police force was strengthened just on the prospect of a campus party weekend. The recent trend is for the boys to get together without the activated ingredient of alcohol, and spend a nice cozy evening watching television. There once was a time when watching television was strictly for those who didn't know any better, but now more and more the students are leaving the fun and frolic of social life untouched through the best years of their lives.

This change of the college students is heavily frowned upon by the graduates who returned to their alma mater to be met by fuzzy-faced kids watching TV and drinking tea. The old "college grad" wants to relive his youthful days as a student, not to be reminded of the way ordinary people live. He wants for just one weekend to revive the memories of his youth when he too was young and could lose himself in the wild excursions of a college weekend.

Are the students going to let themselves be drawn away from the status of individuals who are educated not only on the great educational subjects, but also on the greatest subject which has ever been known, "How To Live The Longest Life In The Shortest Time"? If the students succumb to the few who are trying to do away with campus life, then all is lost. Without the social part of college, there is no way to produce individuals who can operate a country that has as many different personalities and social classes as a free nation like ours.

Robert Morrill

Do you like to travel? Of course you do. Travel is the ambition of everyone. Undoubtedly you want to travel to a place where the scenery is superb. You may want to travel to a place which has in its history many significant and important events. Where do you go to find such a place? I suggest Mr. Seward's Icebox-- Alaska itself. Don't laugh! Few people realize Alaska is the most valuable possession of the United States.

Certainly this chunk of frozen turf tucked off by itself in the northwestern corner of North America has had its share of historical significance, and no one can deny its rugged mountains, clear lakes and streams. Alaska is much like a magnet drawing thousands of tourists within its boundaries each year.

If I had to select the best means of transportation, I would choose the automobile. Why? The auto enables you to stop where you want to and when you want to. For fourteen years there has been a road stretching from the United States to Fairbanks, Alaska. This highway is the famous Alaska highway, formerly called the Alcan highway.

When this road was first constructed, it was a rough, lonely road without benefit of much-needed garages. In 1956, the Alaska highway is a modern road with filling stations, stores, and motels dotting the roadside. Now it is virtually impossible to run out of gas. There need be no fear of a breakdown for garages are spaced very evenly along the highway. For the weary traveler, there is a modern motel although the tent pitched among the trees close to a stream is much less expensive. Often three or four fellows will chip in for an auto, share all ensuing ex-

penses, and in the process construct for themselves an unforgettable trip. Some have been known to purchase an old hearse and fix it over so as to make the road end into sleeping quarters. A contraption such as this can cut expenses to a minimum.

A trip to Alaska will be remembered always. Tourists remember with awe the splendor of the scenery which is, in all truth, unmatched. A great spectacle is Mt. McKinley National Park, for here rests the highest mountain in North America, soaring to a peak of over 20,000 feet. Crystal-clear lakes, swift streams, rugged coastlines, and dense forests offer the sportsman an excellent challenge.

Today Alaska is also of great national and world-wide importance because of its proximity to Russia. Its westernmost point on Bering Strait is approximately 60 miles from Siberia in Asia. If it had not been for Mr. Seward's foresight, Russia would have a stronghold on our continent today.

Alaska is not only important because of its magnificent scenery and strategic location but also because of its vast wealth of natural resources. Gold alone has yielded 50 times the cost of Alaska. The modern prospector is scouring Alaskan landscape for uranium, hoping to make a strike and become rich overnight.

Alaska is indeed one of the United States' most valuable possessions. A journey to this northern climate will greatly broaden the perspective of any individual. To travel to this rich land is an education in itself. To recoin an old phrase, "Go to Alaska, young man, go to Alaska."

by

Patrick O'Toole

Nationalism, that indefinable feeling of men toward their country, has been the instigator of many troubles down through the history of the world. It shaped the boundaries of the countries of Europe, brought our own nation into existence, and today this spirit operating in the Near East has won freedom for, and given rise to two new powers in international affairs.

Jordan and Egypt, these two new powers, together with Saudi Arabia form the nucleus of the Arab States. Throwing off the yoke of imperialism they have come to the fore at a very crucial period. The forces of communism are looking for new lands in which to spread their doctrine. The proponents of freedom are seeking to stop this "red plague" by building up good will and giving economic aid to all countries who show a willingness to resist.

As anyone who knows his geography can tell you, these Arab countries are in a very hot climate and the one thing that they have in common besides their ancestry, is deserts. To grow and prosper a nation requires sufficient food. Food requires fertile land. Deserts require water to become fertile and this in turn requires money. So the Arab States, with Nasser of Egypt as their spokesman, tell the Allies that in return for aid they'll close the door on communism in their backyards. But why go half way? Why not drain these rich Allies for plenty more? We'll burn both ends of the candle.

Tell Russia we'd like some help from her. The Allies will see it and we'll get twice as much aid from them.

This in essence is the policy being worked out in the Near East. The Arabs hold a heavy hand of cards. Their trump is oil deposits - second to none on the face of the earth. Both sides are hungry for this liquid gold and ironically enough the most backward countries in the world are the ones that possess the greatest supply of it.

However, as the Arabs go busily on their way a thorn in their side slows them up. The newly sprung state of Israel, a product of the same nationalistic spirit that brought the Arab States into being, is only a little over two years old but she controls one of the strongest and best equipped armies in the Near East. The Zionist movement, the bringing together of Jewish refugees from all corners of the world, is increasing her population by the thousands every year. The Arabs see that if this growth continues, Israel, being a comparatively small country, may seek new lands for her people. This threat is certainly remote if entirely non-existent. Premier Ben-Gurion has repeatedly asserted that Israel wants only peace and internal growth and that his country will fight only if provoked.

U.S. policy in the Near East up until the past few months has certainly been anything but clear. The new Kremlin look of peaceful co-existence required a complete revamping of our foreign program. The Czechoslovakian-Egyptian arms deal posed two new questions: 1) if war breaks out where will we stand? 2) would we sell arms to Israel?

The first of these questions was emphatically answered a few weeks ago when President Eisenhower sharply defined our position. If war breaks out in the troubled area - we will fight - against the aggressor. Meanwhile, working through the U. N. in the person of Dag Hammarskjold, we will do all in our power to bring about a peaceful solution to the present crisis.

The second question still hangs in the air. A favorable balance of power is certainly desired but not at the cost of an arms race. The promise that we will protect the defenders may be enough to calm the troubled nerves of Israel.

As one looks about him in this country he becomes keenly aware that this tense situation certainly does not hold a prominent place of interest in the minds of most Americans, a fact which belies reason. To be sure the little incidents made the headlines but by and large the general public does not comprehend the ominous forebodings. Before father time closes the door on 1956 peace or war will have inevitably developed. It would be well for the reader to bear in mind the consequences of this second alternative and the direct effects such a move will have on his life. Confined to the Near East the effects would be great enough. But let him further remember Nationalism was the spark that kindled the fire of World War I. World War III stands quiescent waiting for just such a spark. Will this be it?

by R. Gorham Marsh

In the past decade we have seen great advances made in the fields of medicine, science, entertainment, economics, government and so on down the line. We can see the influences and forces which have shaped these advances and we can predict with some degree of certainty what the future will hold. But, what of literature? Where do we go from here? An answer is not easy to formulate. We must first reconstruct the past to see the present place of literature, then the forces which will determine the scope and promise of literature in the future will become clear. Only when the dynamics of the future have been examined will the direction of the future be predictable.

We need go back no more than a decade in tracing the influence of literature of the past on that of the future. For it was during this period spanning the years between the end of the Second World War and the present that the tempo of our everyday life was quickened and the full force of the television medium was felt in the magazine stands, the book stores, and the public libraries. The unobservant might well ask, "How has this affected literature?". The answer is quite simple - all forms of written matter are being geared to an uncultured world of haste. Novels, for example, have become shorter - Margaret Mitchell's Gone With The Wind, published in 1937 had 1037 pages, while Ernest Hemingway's equally popular The Old Man And The Sea in 1953 had but 148 pages. People are in a hurry and novels are being shortened at the expense of material content to fit their habits. Magazines have likewise shown the influence of our speeded-up life. Such digested news commentaries as Time and Newsweek have come into unparalleled prominence in the weekly magazine field. No longer does the reader have to scan a two-page article to find the news; the article has been condensed to one column and the lead paragraph reveals all. No

longer does the reader find background and careful analysis of the news, 16
as people are too rushed to read it. News magazines are not the only ones
to feel the impact of the change from an unhurried to an unthinking cul-
ture - woman's magazines have become departmentalized, men's magazines
have shifted their emphasis, literary magazines have changed to a more
spacious format. Fashion and fiction; culture and comedy; all have felt
the force of a rapidly accelerating society and have adapted to it to
find their place in the sun.

This alarming trend toward shortness and abbreviation can end in only
one place - an end of thinking. The seat of American learning and think-
ing, the college, is combatting this trend and rather successfully. The
average college student, man or woman, is reading and not reading short
novels and condensed articles, but full-length fiction and articles which
stimulate the intellect. In the annals of literature, the college and
young college graduates have been the greatest single influence on lit-
erature. The proof that college-educated people everywhere are reading
lies in the popularity of the complete libraries offered by many publish-
ers. College students have been exposed to "the best that is known and
thought in the world" and, in so doing, have developed an appreciation of
the finest in world literature. Publishers of Everyman's Library, E. P.
Dutton, have issued a collection of one thousand books enabling the stu-
dent or graduate to read and build a library at prices they can well af-
ford - two dollars and under. The Modern Library, again priced under two
dollars, offers another example of books directed at the college student -
books that require careful reading and analysis of ideas by such authors
as Plato, Thomas Hardy, and John Steinbeck. Dutton alone has sold over
forty-two million copies of these popularly priced volumes; the majority
to college students and graduates. Not only are book publishers awaken-
ing to the influence of college students, but so are the publishers of
periodicals. The Atlantic Monthly, for example, is helping the colleges

combat the poverty of intellect with a special college edition for use in classrooms and out. A thought-provoking magazine such as this, directed at college students, tends to support the idea that he, the college student, is reading, thinking, and influencing the editorial policy of the whole publishing world.

This is 1956, the transition year when literature will again show the promise it has held in store over the years of brevity and haste. We can look, thanks to the college influence, for more magazines which will present news and views in an uncondensed yet unembellished form, allowing the reader to structure his own opinions and garner his own ideas. In the future, we will no longer find the short almost incomplete novel, but rather the novel which will examine the surface, pry into the psychological and seek the external forces of human behavior that makes a novel fiction and reading a new and thrilling experience. The college influence is not easy to isolate, but it will make its presence felt not only in these areas, but also in the area of sophisticated humor. Playboy, already a campus and bachelor favorite, has paved the way for the removal of taboos on sex and sin in a sophisticated if not cultured manner - goals that college men have previously been denied because of the intolerant often 'blue-nosed' populace. Finally the collegiate influence is being felt. Classics will undoubtedly regain their prominence as once more cultured men start to read the authors introduced to them in college by alert faculties and publishers. U.S. News and Dante; Steinbeck and Playboy - campus favorites shaped by the sheer force of thinking men in colleges and universities throughout the country. The college man wants to think primarily and read for pleasure secondarily without any taboos or encumbrances; perhaps he is rushing in where angels fear to tread, but the publishers and book sellers realize his position in the community of life and are catering to his desires.

NIX

Bruce Laughlin

The most important man in the 1956 political scene in the present and future is undoubtedly Richard M. Nixon. He is the target for Democrats, jealous Republicans, and Communists. He is the target of the Democrats because they falsely believe he is the weakest link in the Eisenhower chain that will undoubtedly lead straight to the White House in the fall elections. The jealous Republicans peck at him because they do not like to see an ambitious young man overtake them on the political ladder. He is the target of the Communists (probably to a greater extent than we realize) because of his relentless attacks on the Communist Party and their activities. He proved that he practiced what he preached by slapping perjury charges on Alger Hiss, while a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He also was co-author of the Mundt-Nixon Bill on Communist control, parts, of which later were incorporated in the McCarron Internal Security Act.

Vice-President Nixon is a natural target for these birds of prey because he is an individual, a person who has goals and ideas, a person who is young and dynamic. He is not afraid to be a someone in the political world of nobodies, no things, and jellyfish. He is honest, dynamic, and persistent in his ideals and practices. He knows his plans and goals and is not afraid to test them by exposing them to the public to judge.

He should be of at least vague interest to us because he is young, recent college graduate and veteran, h struggling in the old man's world of politics. His success or failure may depend to a great extent on his age.

The humorous tone of the whole situation is that Nixon lays all his cards on the table and the poor vultures can not outsmart him. They will not in the future, too.

My advice to the Democrats, jealous Republicans, and Communists is let's make the "56" election a dull one and stop pecking at Richard Nixon, you will lose in the end, anyway.

William L. Gagnon, Jr.

One of the most famous statements heard on radio or television today is "Music was furnished through the courtesy of the American Federation of Musicians, James C. Petrillo, President." What would happen if tomorrow or the next day we were to turn on our radios or television sets and not hear any strains of music, or there were no bands to play for concerts or dances, and your favorite vocalist could not perform because of the unavailability of a pianist or band. Music would come to a standstill throughout the United States and Canada through the courtesy of James C. Petrillo, the "Little Caesar" of the musicians union. All this and more could happen if the American Federation of Musicians should go on strike in this year 1956 or any other year. Let us look into this a little deeper to see how it is possible.

Music affects all at all ages. Some will dance to it, some will listen to it, and others will participate in it. If you are one who enjoys the dancing part, how would a strike by this union effect your life? Would you realize it? There would be only one answer - yes because you could no longer dance. Now let us find out why. In the first place you could not hire a union band. Your second choice would be to play records but this too is outruled as the men recording are members of the Federation and would not be allowed to be heard either live or by reproduction by records or tape recordings. Your third choice would be to hire a non-union band. This can be done for private parties but not for public dances as the Federation has signed contracts with the majority of public dance halls to hire only union musicians.

Choice number four is to hire a foreign band. However, this expense would be so great that the people sponsoring the dance would run the risk of losing money. All public would come to a standstill because of this strike.

Now how will a strike effect the listeners? There would be no more music in the parks, no more concerts, and no more music on radio, television, or in the movies. The only alternative would be records by foreign bands and these are not too popular with the critical American public.

What will a strike mean to the participant in music? For the students of all ages there would be no more lessons and no more school band or orchestra, as their director would be a member of the Federation. To some it will mean losing extra money from their paying avocation and more important to others losing money from their vocation.

Yes all this and more can happen if "Little Caesar" instructs his puppets to stop performing. A strike by this union happened once and can happen again. In the year 1956 a great merger between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations took place. Will this merger effect the American Federation of Musicians in any way? The Federation is a strong union led by a strong man. The policies of the Federation should not be effected in any way. Petrillo will continue his dictating, musicians will play, and the individual will continue to dance and listen to music not realizing its importance in his life.

Warren T. Burnell

I'm a killer, that is, I stand accused of being one, though in reality all I do is attend college. I'm one of some seventy million drivers in the United States, but I'm also under the age of twenty five. I do not like the designation bestowed upon me, that of killer, nor do I agree with my accusers. In my defense I contend my complainants ignore true translation of statistics, overlook the lack of modern ~~un~~ safety laws within the states, and disregard the fact, that until this year the national government has neglected to provide increased funds for highway construction and improvement to parallel modern day highway needs.

I allege that my accusers, who show statistics proving fifty percent of all accidents involve drivers under twenty five, ignore the age of the other fifty percent; thus giving a distorted picture of statistics. What do I mean the other fifty percent?

One day last week I started out for school. I drove my '54 Ford out of the driveway and headed up Pine Street, but I had no sooner shifted into second then I had to hit my brakes to avoid a collision with Ida Inattentive-no young chicken by a long shot-whose car came surging out of her driveway. Later as I pulled up to the intersection in Knightville, a blur of green-grey headed Pete Pass em Anywhere-cut in front of me and ran squarely into Don Drunkat Thewheel-who's fifty if he is a day-coming up the one way street.

I offer the narration as evidence that, although those under twenty five may be involved in fifty percent of all automobile accidents, the other fifty percent involved are drivers over the age of twenty five.

23

In making the accusation of killer, I maintain those who denounce me overlook the laxity which prevails in safety laws. The individual states have not adopted uniform speed laws. They do not provide rigid enough drivers' tests. The states have made only vain attempts to prosecute the drinking driver.

Until this year the national government has taken few steps to meet growing highway needs. "Senate Panel O.K.s Vast Highway Bill", this headline appeared in the newspapers in the early months of 1956. From a 36.8 billion dollar total, the Senate bill calls for 900 million dollars to be spent over a five year period, with the states matching federal aid in a 50-50 policy. The rest of the program is designed to spend 27.5 billion dollars over the next thirteen years for an expanded system of interstate highways linking most major cities.

Previous to this action there was no plan to increase aid. My prosecutors purposely skip over highway conditions in regard to accidents and fatalities because any mention would undermine their imputation.

In summation may I say that the chances are excellent that highways will have funds for improvement. There is much talk and even some action by the states concerning modernized safety laws, thereby allowing only the qualified to drive. These actions will produce a decrease in traffic fatalities. These actions will not involve a corresponding decrease in drivers under twenty five. All this much to the disappointment of my accusers. I'm sure, for their slur will be disproved. I'm not a killer, as I said before, all I do is go to college.

J. Kevin Hughes

Late in the 1700's, Thomas Robert Malthus, a young English clergyman published his famous, "Essay on the Principle of Population"(1st Ed. 1789). In this essay Malthus postulated that there is "a universal tendency for population - unless checked by food supply - to grow at a geometric progression." Malthus also stated that food production tends not to maintain similar rate of progression, but one more of an arithmetic nature. To express this in a less technical manner for those of us who are not avid students of the numbers, geometric progression would be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1,024, etc. while arithmetic progression would be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. Thus, with the population increasing in such leaps and bounds and food production dragging its feet, comparatively speaking, not only would the world soon be incapable of housing the population, it would also be incapable of feeding it.

Although, this Malthusian doctrine greatly influenced the thinking throughout the world for a century, and does, even today, continue to have relevance, it is interesting to note some of the current national legislation here in our own United States which is aimed at decreasing food production despite the fact that our population is on the increase.

As I am sure most of you know, the legislation to which I am referring is the Farm Bill, which has been passed by both the House and the Senate and is currently awaiting the President's signature. A very prominent component of this bill is the soil bank program which is being set up to bring about a reduction of surpluses by withdrawing cropland from production.

Naturally, no farmer is going to reduce his moneymaking potential by letting his land lie idle merely to reduce surpluses which have developed over the last few years.

If he is to reduce his production, he is either going to have to be paid more for what he does produce or be paid for what he does not produce. In the case of this soil bank, he will be paid for what he does not produce.

Roughly, this is the way the bill is set up. In addition to the so-called basics, (corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, tobacco, and feed grains) all other crops are eligible for soil bank benefits at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. All told, the bill would authorize nearly six billion dollars in soil bank payments, one and a quarter billion per year for the four-year life of the bill, plus five hundred million to support perishable commodities and two hundred million to aid in disposing of surplus products.

Let us take the corn farmers in commercial growing areas in order that we may see how this farm bill will work and where the soil bank fits into the picture. As it stands now, the corn-farmers are guaranteed price supports of \$1.25 per bushel, providing they put a percentage of their land in the soil bank. Although, the bill has yet to receive the President's approval, there is little doubt but what it will. Of course, by the time it does this year's crop will be well on its way to maturity. Therefore, in order for a farmer to participate in the soil bank this year, he will have to plow his crops under.

Naturally, I do not begrudge the farmer a decent living, yet, it does seem strange to me that he has to make his living by not

producing foods that are so sorely needed by the millions of starving people in the various corners of the world, today.

Apparently, Malthus' theory is still being borne out, for the population does tend to increase --- unless checked by food supply --- or in other words by food shortage and, although, the soil bank does call for some of our nation's LAND TO LIE idle, the tremendous technological advancement occurring over the past years compensates for it and, consequently, here in the United States, our food production keeps pace with our ever-growing population.

Thus, we find ourselves in a comparatively comfortable position in regards to food supply, yet despite this fact, I do not feel that we should allow ourselves to become so unfeeling or so unconscious of the plight of the many starving people in the world. Is it not possible for us to utilize our productive ability to the utmost and in some way either sell, give, or trade our surpluses to needy and less fortunate sections of the world? Perhaps in the process we might cement relations with currently less fortunate nations, relations which someday may pay untold dividends when we find ourselves in need of friends.

Should we, in our land and hour of plenty, forget those in a land and hour less plentiful? Can we do this and still expect others to aid us should we encounter an hour of need? I don't think so!

As the dog said while walking through the tobacco patch,
 "Does your cigarette taste different lately?"

KEITH HILTON

Cyprus, the strategically located British island of the Mediterranean, will be the scene of World War III during 1956. Cyprus is located 40-odd miles off the western coast of Syria just South of Turkey and is the last British colony in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. Cyprus would provide the harbors and air strips for British and American forces in the event of war with the Communist forces. Although Cyprus is rather small, the third largest island of the Mediterranean, it measures 140 miles from tip to tip and ranges from 10 to 60 miles in width. At the present Cyprus is plagued with riots and authorized hangings. Britain and Greece are the two countries on center stage with Turkey coming in from the East wing. The United States has backed Britain's play and the Communists have tried to incite war at every little village. Thus we have the world forces played against each other.

By the terms of an agreement between Turkey and Great Britain during the Russo-Turkish War (1877-78), Cyprus was placed under the administrative control of Great Britain, although normally it remained a Turkish possession. Great Britain annexed the island in November 1914, when Turkey entered World War I on the side of the Central Powers. Meanwhile Cyprian Greeks had developed a powerful movement to have Cyprus removed from British control and united with Greece. In August, 1954, the Greek Government requested the UN to hold a plebiscite in Cyprus on the issue of union with Greece.

When Greece introduced this proposal to the UN, it placed the US in an extremely precarious position. The proposal was supported by the Reds and severely opposed by the Turks and British; the US sided with Great Britain. Result, the American and British Embassies in Athens were attacked by Greek rioters.

Again in August, 1955, when the delegates of Great Britain, Greece, and Turkey met to discuss the issue, unusual circumstances occurred.

that re-newed the riots, and to this day chaos still prevails.

Each country wanted Cyprus under its jurisdiction. With the talks still stalled, rioting broke out in Turkey. A strong anti-Greek and pro-Communist group staged riots in Istanbul, Izmir, and Ankara. At the time of these riots I was stationed at the NATO Headquarters and witnessed the brutal attacks upon the innocent Greek families. Greek homes were destroyed, business establishments looted, churches leveled, and a Greek Priest scalped. In general, the relationship between Greece and Turkey was severed.

Greek officials immediately withdrew from the conferences and British forces on Cyprus were re-enforced. Greek rebel forces continued the riots and the countries became ~~separated~~ still further. Greece threatened withdrawal from NATO and the relationship with America was strained because of the US pro-British feeling.

Rioting was subdued for a short while and then continued in Nicosia, the capital city of the island. British forces arrested scores of rioters and exiled a Greek Bishop. In the past few months over 90 deaths have occurred on the island including 29 British soldiers and 12 Cypriot policeman.

On May 9, 1956 the first two Cypriot rebels were hanged in Nicosia's central prison, despite appeals for reprieves addressed to London from Cyprus and Greece. Riots still continue and there is mass mourning for the two martyrs, Karavlis and Demetriou, throughout Greece and Cyprus.

The rioting will never stop, not until the island's Greek population is all dead or happily united with Greece. Four-fifths of the half-million residents of Cyprus are of Greek origin and approximately 18% are Turkish Moselm. The Communists want war on Cyprus and hostilities will continue if the British don't withdraw, leaving the island to King Paul I and the deserving Greek subjects.