

lynne-o-type

Out of Complexity

by lynne cerefice

"Dag Hammarskjold is dead." These are four words joined grammatically to form a simple sentence. The "denotation," or surface meaning, of this sentence can also be called "simple"—a man's life has ended.

But from the "connotation," or full meaning, of the four component parts of this sentence emerges one of the greatest "complexities" ever to confront the modern world.

And this "complexity" born in the death of one great man, Dag Hammarskjold, needs no label, for it finds an inherent namesake as the newest and most significant addition to modern man's family of "international relations."

The character to be developed by this new complexity in our international relations can only be determined as it grows from infancy to maturity. But the patterns of growth to which it will be exposed are now visible for analysis and speculation.



MISS CEREFICE now visible for analysis and speculation.

One facet of the complexity's character is already made evident in the question foremost in the minds of all men: Who will be the next secretary-general of the United Nations?

It is only too obvious that the answer to the question is not forthcoming.

But a prediction brought to the attention of this columnist yesterday by Vernon V. Aspaturian, associate professor of political science, may in time become the answer to our question.

Aspaturian has predicted that an Afro-Asian will be the most likely to be the next secretary-general's seat. His reasoning in making the prediction is that in recent years the United Nations internal structure has

shown a tendency to shift from the pro-Western camp to a more neutralist camp, represented by the Afro-Asian nations.

However, he explains that within this neutralist camp, exists a clear split between the so-called "pro-West" neutralist nations and the "pro-Communist neutralist bloc.

And it is within this divided camp, he adds, that the key to the solution of the current world dilemma lies.

For if we accept the prediction of an Afro-Asian successor, a second question becomes evident: Will he be "pro-West" neutralist or "pro-Communist?"

And for the answer to this second question it is once again necessary to turn to the basic "cold war" conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Aspaturian explains that the United States would probably sponsor as its candidate for U. N. Secretary-General, a "pro-West" Afro-Asian, such as a representative from Thailand, the Philippines or even Turkey.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, he adds, would be most apt to support as its candidate for the position a "pro-Communist" neutralist such as Mongi Slim, current president of the General Assembly and U. N. representative from Tunisia.

And now to the final question—who would be the winner?

But here, we offer no speculation, but only a hope—a hope for the maintenance of a United Nations structured in the "free-world" concept of Dag Hammarskjold.

snowed

Policy Fallacy

by joel myers

The small fire that followed the crash of Dag Hammarskjold's plane will probably be extinguished before it can spark a world conflict, but the United Nation's role as world policeman was destroyed with the his death.

The Secretary-General molded the United Nations into an international police force that prevented small-scale conflicts and skirmishes from erupting into world war.

His actions in the Congo, which prevented the Communists from taking control of that country, prompted the Russians to denounce him as a tool of the Western imperialists.

Russian Premier Khrushchev went to the United Nations last year and called for Hammarskjold's removal. Khrushchev proposed that a three-man board consisting of a Communist, a Westerner and a neutral replace the Secretary-General.

Since a unanimous vote of these three men would be required before any U.N. action could be taken, the Russians

would obtain a veto over United Nations police actions.

Khrushchev obtained some backing for this plan, but most U.N. observers felt the present set-up would survive at least until Hammarskjold's term ended in 1963.

Hammarskjold's death has produced the anticipated crisis two years ahead of time, with the result that the United States and Russia may be unable to agree on a man or system to replace the set-up that existed until yesterday.

In any event, the United Nations seems destined to assume a less important role in the military structure of the world. It will probably become a strictly political organization.

This development, a victory for the Russians, points out a fallacy in Western foreign policy.

Western policy has been based upon men instead of ideas. When the men who are the key to the favored policy die, the policy dies too.



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Students Comment On Tragic Death Of Hammarskjold

By POLLY DRANOV News Editor

The shock that reverberated around the world at the news of Dag Hammarskjold's death was voiced by students from various sections of the globe as they commented to The Daily Collegian yesterday in an informal man-on-the-campus interview.

General reaction was one of sorrow that the U.N. and the free world had lost a powerful force for peace. Dennis A. Foianini, SGA president, summed up student opinion saying, "The cause of freedom has greatly suffered with the irreparable fall of one of its greatest leaders, Dag Hammarskjold. His life was an example of sacrifice in the service of humanity and will remain as an inexhaustible source of inspiration to those who strive for a better world."

Fran Garfinkel, senior in English Literature from Newark, N.J., commented, "The world has lost one of its greatest assets for peace. It will be difficult to find a trusted and respected man to fill his post."

Voicing his comment as a native of neutral India, P.D. Rao, graduated in Mineral Preparation Engineering, said that "he (Hammarskjold) was a fine worker. He was a studious worker and did his job well."

Another student from India, Ranajit Datta, graduate in geochemistry, said "Hammarskjold was one of the men everyone trusted. He was sincere and honest. Although I feel that he did not represent the neutrals, he was fair and honest in his judgments."

Sheila Cohen, graduate in speech from Pittsburgh, called Hammarskjold's death "a crucial . . . in the life of international relations. As a human being, I feel grief and as a student, I feel a great loss for a mentor."

Farouk Fawzi, graduate in Mineral economics from the neutral United Arab Republic, predicted that the consequences of Hammarskjold's death depend upon his successor, "his death was a great loss and the effects on my country cannot be predicted."

In discussing the problem of selecting a new Secretary-General for the U.N., a graduate student from Venezuela summed up the hopes expressed by nearly every student interviewed, saying, "They better get somebody as strong-willed as Hammarskjold to replace him."

Thomas Loman, senior in Political Science from Cresskill, N.J., said "I don't see where they'll get a replacement who will command the respect that Dag Hammarskjold has earned."

Concern for the future of the (Continued on page four)

the megaphone

Frailty of Man

by meg teichholtz

I have begun this column three times in the last 30 minutes and three times I have thought it profane to express in words the tragedy which the death of one of the truly great represents.

There is, as all writers recognize, something beyond rhetoric and lyricism and style. When a writer can capture this he has fulfilled his task of communication of, and upon, the highest level—the indomitable spirit of mankind.

I cannot pretend to be able to capture this intangible. What I can do is take my conception of greatness and elaborate upon it, with the understanding that if it is appreciated, some reader will comprehend the loss our world has suffered.

The rare and truly great man may not be a world leader. His death may not have precipitated crises in remote corners

of desolation and at sophisticated governmental conferences.

He has only the one thing he lives for—the liberation of the human mind and spirit—and if that sounds trite or glib, try to forget the prostitution of our language and only gather the purest meanings and potentialities of the words.

His principles cannot be compromised—though he may use compromise to achieve them. He has the instinct to recognize each tree along his road and the foresight to know the entire forest. One without the other is not greatness.

He is physically the most energetic of all men for he knows that only he can do the job—and that he must do it. And if this means miles of walking—or flying—if it means living on snatched moments of sleep—he knows that this physical inconvenience has little meaning. He takes no notice.

What he has in spirit, in integrity, in mental ability cannot be computed or emulated. Truth is his beloved, human dignity his luxury.

He is, finally, unafraid of action, for life, and responsibility for his life in each act and thought are his sole commandments.

He is one of the few who are alive in the world today—he knows the rest are merely existing—yet he cannot cease working for his principles, so that some among them may know what living is.

And he is frail—he is a man—and he can die in a plane crash.

Reds Balk--

(Continued from page one)

tween U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Rusk declared that Hammarskjold's death "in line of duty calls for fresh dedication to the principles of the U.N. charter and to the United Nations at a time when its success is of critical importance to the entire world."

He lauded Hammarskjold as a "devoted servant of the United Nations and the cause of peace."

Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, called Hammarskjold "a soldier of peace—one of the greatest of our age," who had left his imprint "forever on the cause of peace and decency among nations."

President Kennedy stressed that Hammarskjold died "in the cause for which he lived" and said the United Nations "is a better and stronger organization—and a higher hope for mankind—because of his service to it. His name will be treasured among the peace-makers of history."

There was no immediate reaction from the Soviet side. A year ago Premier Khrushchev denounced Hammarskjold as a tool of Western imperialism in the Congo, and called for his resignation at the General Assembly. Hammarskjold declared he would not quit unless a majority in the Assembly asked him to do so.

There is no provision in the U.N. charter for anyone to succeed the secretary-general in the event of his death while in office. Hammarskjold's present five-year term, his second, was due to run out in April, 1963.

Thus the Council must recommend a successor to the General Assembly.

Diplomats expect that the Soviet Union would veto any single candidate presented.

This raises the prospect of an indefinite East-West deadlock.

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