

## The Decay

One University official comments that Carolina was currently resting on its laurels, and the truth of the statement is not to be doubted.

The University in past years was the center of southern culture, the outstanding university in the south, and one of the most outstanding in the nation.

It had a standard of freedom that was unequalled except in the Ivy League schools, and standards for achievement that were as high as any in the nation.

At one time, the University possessed a faculty that was respected throughout the nation, and bright students from all over the United States were desirous of coming to the University of North Carolina.

On the campus, students were alive with thought. Discussions ranged from philosophy, politics, and economics to religion, physics, and chemistry. Perhaps student government was not a fully developed, but there was an atmosphere of freedom.

The University abounded with small organizations where lively discussions were held, and in general the tenor of the campus accentuated the academic. It was a community devoted to the pursuit of truth and to the attainment of knowledge.

Surely a certain amount of hell was raised, and surely there were non-academic pursuits, but the people on the campus never forgot that they were here for an education. This was one of the best colleges in the United States.

Symbiotic of its present decay, the University Library is currently sliding down the ramp to obscurity in a helter-skelter pace that would rival the football team in the early fifties.

In admissions it can be found that the University is getting somewhat less than its share of the bright students in the state, to say nothing of the nation. Indeed, in most cases the University is getting something like the third tier of students in the state, making maintenance of higher standards all but impossible.

The faculty of the University is in such abysmal shape that students can point to only one undergraduate department as being in any sense of the word on a high level. Indeed the only quality the University does possess on any large scale is in its specialized schools. This clearly does not do the function of the highest state university justice.

The atmosphere on the campus is stagnant. People live from party to party, and struggle not for academic achievement and prowess but for social acceptance. The level of conversation at a University is frightening. It seems that the present University generation is honestly afraid to have an idea.

Freedom on this campus is also a thing of the past. The atmosphere of respect for individual ideas has been distorted. Divergence is discouraged, and divergent groups are non-existent.

The atmosphere of trust for the individual student has been replaced by some of the most materialistic attitudes. In the name of protecting the good name of the University from scandal and outrage, massive bars to individual freedom have been established for women, undergraduates, and some graduates as if a written rule would in any sense help the student to develop his own moral standards. Respect for the individual seems in large measure, to be a thing of the past, and while the "responsible" individuals are erecting their regulations in order to preserve the name of the University, the University as an academic institution, with respect for individual freedom is going down the drain.

Too long now it has been that the men with ideas have had no say in the policies of the University. Too long is the time that the University has been run as a business by business people rather than as a place of learning by academic people. Too long has the University tried to coast along on its tradition and live in the land of yesterday.

The time is the present, and the situation is critical. The University as an academic institution cannot long survive in this period of growth without enlightened leadership.

The University now stands only for a somewhat more liberal print of view to the question of race than other universities in the south. It stands for very little else.

The University is currently subject to many political pressures, none of them good. The one political pressure that is necessary but not present is the pressure to develop, to resurrect standards, to develop individuals, and to maintain a high standard of education. It is possible that without this the University has no chance to progress, but it can try to do things on the home front.

The good name of the University to North Carolina is gone. The future can only tell whether its vacation will be an extended one.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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## Moonglow

Joe John

Even the most casual observer of world events must consider certain events of recent days quite consequential. It is most obvious that the Kremlin is once again applying "cold" war pressure consistently on various fronts: diplomatic, economic, and political. This offensive is not one of minor proportions, and it would be seriously erroneous to regard it as such.

The most prominent event, and naturally the one receiving the greatest attention, is the furor over a divided Berlin and a divided Germany. Russia, in an undeniably masterful stroke, has proclaimed its disavowal of the four-power occupation of the former German capital by announcing withdrawal of its troops and consequent transfer of official functions to the Communist government of East Germany.

In addition to the quite apparent propaganda benefits, this action is designed to force the United States, Britain, and France to negotiate with an East German government which they have not—up to now—recognized. Herein lies the catch. Recognition of East Germany would all but destroy any prospect of a united Germany. This is a serious prospect to consider.

Also in evidence is the ominous specter of another Berlin blockade and subsequent agitations to pressurize the West to relinquish its positions there. Berlin lies 100 miles within East German territory and presumably may be cut off from access at will. Western governments have given indications that they will fight if efforts are made to force them to withdraw. All things considered, that would be our only possible choice.

On the economic front, Russia is promoting a most ambitious program, both in national development and in foreign aid. Communism has not seen such overwhelming planning since its inception. Khrushchev is admittedly attempting to cut into the Western lead in production, and he has predicted surpassing it by 1970. This is no idle boast. His primary ambition is the usurpation of the world markets now dealing with the West, and, following from this, he is ardently desirous of convincing wavering nations that the Communist method is the surest path to successful industrialization.

In international dealings, Russia has announced a 100-million-dollar assistance program to Argentina on more liberal terms than the West would meet, Argentina is in our own hemisphere. Other Latin American countries are being wooed with similar proposals. The agreement to construct Egypt's Aswan Dam comprises another segment of this vast project.

Diplomatically speaking, the Communists are employing every propaganda trick in their well-stocked bag to undermine any unanimity of opinion on workable disarmament. Both at Geneva and in the United Nations, they are sabotaging the weakest of hopes for bans on nuclear testing, prevention of surprise attack and even for the united control of outer space for peaceful purposes.

At the same time, massive education in Russia is proceeding at an ever-growing rate. Here in the United States, schools have not only slipped back into their old program of apathy, many have been closed because of petty bickerings.

Thus, while political and personal problems are in evidence at home, it would be quite disastrous to neglect the major problem which confronts us at this time—one which will not alleviate itself, but purports to increase even more in succeeding years. The threat most definitely exists; it will not disappear; it must be dealt with soon.

### MUST BUILD 'EM UP

Perfection of dam-heightening techniques must be a major new objective of dam designers and builders. Existing dams occupy many of the better sites; it is often more economical to increase their storage capacity and power head by heightening instead of building a new dam. On the other hand, when new ones are built, the ultimate demand from them may be years away; it will then frequently be more economical to build them in stages.—Engineering News-Record.

## "Maybe We Oughta Close Them Too"



HERB BLOCK  
 © 1958 THE WASHINGTON POST & NEWS SERVICE

## Election Results In Perspective

Max Ascoli

It always happens, and this time more spectacularly than ever: the sovereign citizen is stunned when the voice of the sovereign people is heard. The outcome of the recent elections is very much as predicted. Yet the rites of the democratic process make all of us bow our heads in wonderment when the popular will asserts itself. This is the way democracy works. Ours is very old and ingrained. We hardly know the hold its rites and ceremonial have on us.

Perhaps it is in conformity with this ritual that a number of us assume an attitude of bored detachment while the campaign is on but, like everyone else, are stirred when that supreme enigmatic entity, in whose power we partake, answers the questions put to it. The answer, invariably, is a riddle.

The task of suggesting various solutions to the riddle normally keeps a large number of people busy until the next elections. This time, the effort had better be redoubled, for there is anger in the popular will. A number of leaders have been repudiated, and though the reasons may be in part local or accidental, the nationwide trend is antagonistic to the Republican Party. Two years of Congressional primacy are thus assured, but no amount of Congressional initiative can relieve a lame-duck administration from its ultimate Constitutional responsibilities. This condition of things does not make for forceful policies either at home or abroad at a time when the very survival of the Alliance and of the nation is threatened by an exuberantly forceful enemy.

The much used and abused remedy for national emergencies—bipartisanship—has already become a habit, and whatever novelty in bipartisanship can be expected during the coming session of Congress is likely to derive from the exasperation with the Executive that prevails among a large number of Republicans as well as Democrats.

In both parties the liberal wings have been considerably reinforced, and the burden of responsibility that has fallen on leaders in and out of Congress has been increased well beyond the obligation of the offices they hold. The Executive default has brought to the fore a

number of tentative leaders and tentative ideas, all compelled to develop their potentialities in a very short time and against great odds.

This is why there is such a stirring quality in the results of the last elections. The various prospectors for the Presidency will face extremely rigorous tests. Their actions or pronouncements will be projected against the background of a presidency that cannot quite be considered as fully exercised. No sane person can contemplate with any degree of equanimity the possibility that the next elections may be won by a man inclined to make a nominal or intermittent use of his leadership.

In fact, all men who have now become holders of a sizable amount of power will have their mettle tested with unusual severity. This applies to those among the Democratic Congressional leaders, who, even if devoid of Presidential aspirations, must manage to keep their party united and at the same time free from rebellion or black-

mail by the extreme Southerners. This applies also to the heads of organized labor, whose rejoicing at the defeat of right-to-work legislation in many states should be tempered by the hardened anti-labor attitude in large sections of management—an attitude not likely to be mollified by the recent political victories of labor.

During the coming years, it will be singularly inadvisable for anybody whose authority has been directly or indirectly enhanced by the popular vote to take his position or his luck for granted. Perhaps the time has come when political credit is getting tighter and will be granted only upon presentation of tangible securities. Perhaps the American people have learned their lesson: indecisiveness and vagueness of purpose are not requirements for the highest offices.

Liberalism, to which such a disconcertingly large number of people claim allegiance, will also have to face exacting tasks in the coming years. To mention only one: the fight against inflation de-

mands institutional reforms designed to bring together the powers of government, of business of agriculture, and of labor. If ways are to be found to steady the value of the dollar, it cannot be steadied without sustained, concerted efforts, and such efforts demand planning, not superstitious reliance on chance. It is the task of liberals to see to it that planning is devised and executed by defining the specific responsibilities of independent and correlated sources of authority. In the same way, it is up to liberals to find the solution to the problem raised by Edward R. Murrow in our last issue, for there are no reasons why the continuous profit of networks, of advertising agencies, and of big business should require the debasement of public taste or of public intelligence.

On the whole, the jolt produced by these most predicted and predictable of elections has been thoroughly enjoyable. Our democracy functions. There is a stupendous amount of work for liberals to do. The years ahead will be exceedingly arduous. But they can also be fun.

THE REPORTER

### GEMS OF THOUGHT

**MAN OF INTEGRITY**  
*A man of integrity will never listen to any plea against conscience.*—Henry Home

*To give real service you must add something which cannot be bought or measured with money, and that in sincerity and integrity.*—Donald A. Adams

*Every man is valued in this world as he shows by his conduct he wishes to be valued.*—Jean de la Bruyere

*The man of integrity is one who makes it his constant rule to follow the road of duty, according as Truth and the voice of his conscience point it out to him.*—Mary Baker Eddy

*If any man seeks for greatness, let him forget greatness and ask for truth; and he will find both.*—Horace Mann

*The basis of all integrity and character is whatever faith we have in our own integrity.*—Roy L. Smith

## On Joy

Sidney Dakar

Recently I heard two gentlemen lamenting the loss of their ability to indulge in a certain pleasurable pastime which nature has reserved for younger men. However, they were bitter for different reasons. The first gentleman wanted very much to do this thing, but was physically unable. The second gentleman, although still physically able, no longer had the desire. The first man wished for the ability; the second wished for the leisure. The first deserves our sympathy; the second was fortunate without realizing it.

Often we hear people say that it has been so long since they have had this or that pleasure that they can no longer remember what it was like. These people are fortunate without realizing it. Suppose these past joys which they are trying to recall were still very vivid in their minds. Suppose that they dreamed of these past joys and woke in the middle of the night to find it only a dream and then they were unable to go back to sleep because they remembered too vividly these joys or maybe some person whom they missed. Then they would have reason to lament their fate.

Maybe we should count our blessings when we are able to forget certain past joys. Our memories can bring us anguish as well as joy. Unhappy events are sometimes very quickly forgotten, but the happy ones usually linger on for a time. This gives us pleasure in our daydreams. These lingering memories may also bring us anguish when we have to face the reality that we may never again have these joys. We may also realize that we may never be able to forget them, no matter how hard we may try. Then and only then do we have a valid reason to say that fate has been unkind to us.

## Letters

Editor:

I see, by recent articles in The Daily Tar Heel, that Chapel Hill's dry element is preparing to do battle over the issue of an A.B.C. store coming to Orange County. Persons who support this "dry" group would hardly change their minds from anything I might have to say because the force that compels them to ally themselves with prohibitionist elements lies too deeply in social and personal motives. Therefore, I direct my comments to those who have not yet taken a stand, and to those who might otherwise take no stand.

Let me first, not that there are many to whom I address myself. The Rev. R. M. Hauss, of the "dry" group, is quoted in The Daily Tar Heel as saying, "that about half of Chapel Hill's ministers could be counted on to take no stand on the issue." I assume that these fence-sitting ministers feel their congregations equally divided on the issue, or that they don't wish to publicly announce themselves on such a traditionally touchy issue. If the policies of these ministers speak for their congregations, then there are many people in this area who have yet to commit themselves.

In private conversations, I have come to find the fear that an A.B.C. store would threaten Chapel Hill's reputation as a quiet, respectable, college town. First of all, this assumes that the A.B.C. store would be definitely situated here in Chapel Hill. But allowing that it would, this argument goes on by pointing out the then easy access that fraternities and other campus social groups would have to liquor. Persons subscribing to this fear envision wild drinking in the streets, raucous parties, and a whole host of common evils associated with excessive drinking. The second point of this argument, then, is that the presence of an A.B.C. store will promote excessive drinking and its correlated evils. I suggest that a person who is bound to drink will do so to any extent he wishes whether the source of alcohol is near or far. Even under present conditions, I can't even recall a lack of liquor in Chapel Hill.

There are those who view the body as sacred, a temple of God, not to be desecrated by drink. If a man believes this, I urge him to be firm in his belief. However, I also urge him to pause and to realize that the body is desecrated only by the misuse of alcohol. It should be remembered Christ, himself, drank wine which must be assumed to have had an alcoholic content. We could follow this line of reasoning to absurdity. If the body is not to be desecrated, then we should not permit restaurants for one can certainly harm himself by overindulging in food.

When asked why they opposed an A.B.C. store I found people replying that it would be for the common good. Along with this idea went the removal of temptation. "We don't want the young of our community to have temptation so close at hand. Furthermore, those who want liquor badly enough can still get it." This is the type of reasoning along this line. Those who subscribe to this philosophy would deny everyone easy access to liquor, forgetting that all inhabitants don't share their idea of temptation. I submit that any man old enough to purchase liquor has the right to do so without hindrance. He is able to make up his own mind on the question of liquor as a vice.

I have taken but three views of the people who oppose an A.B.C. store in Orange County. There are more, but I feel these to be prominent. I suggest that the above arguments for keeping Chapel Hill "dry" are not conclusive. They are camouflage for a basic failure that the proponents of prohibition don't wish to admit. This failure is a lack of self control, and the desire for the group to maintain that control. I feel it the province of each man to exercise his own discretion. It is true that sometimes he doesn't, but the artificial controls suggested in this current issue won't either, and they will infringe on the rights of the man who does control himself. I feel Will Rogers could have spoken of Chapel Hill when he said that America would vote dry as long as it could stagger to the polls.

Alan K. Whiteleather

Editor:

I would like to compliment you for the editorial of Thursday, November 20, 1958, titled "Independents". It was a very reasonable editorial and shows good thinking on the part of the editor.

The independents on this campus were victorious in all the campus elections, with the exception of one candidate for the Women's Honor Council and she is going to be in a run-off election.

This shows that the campus is tired of being told to vote the party line and that the independent candidates will score heavily in the Spring election.

The biggest surprise on the campus was the election of the independent candidate to the Men's Honor Council. Dewey Sheffield, a transfer student, received 712 votes and showed a great potential as a vote getter.

The victories of Jim Scott, Ed Levy, and David Evans showed that there is a strong sentiment on the part of the voters for those people who will get out and work for the job and work even harder when they are elected.

Keep up the good editorials on the independents, they really deserve them.

Roy B. Goodman

## A House Divided

Gary R. Greer

Here's to the world of "ought to be", to the land of milk and honey, where swords, transformed to pruning hooks, shall thirst for lack of blood. A toast to the ages, past and gone, from whom man gleams his greatness. Hurrah for "the hope men set their hearts upon", and cheers for the last hurrah. Let's raise the glass (which shall never pass) in honor of the battle won and drink to ourselves, the victors true, since our thirst is not quite quenched.

And we will continue our merry-making through winter's cold and summer's heat; but, lest they inflict our ivory tower and should make its blood run cold, we'll shut up the doors and isolate them while "the band plays on."

So the three little pigs continued their cakewalk down the aisle of time with thus and so strictly adhered to—and daintily did their dance. Even though the wolves would puff a puff to "blow their house down", and even when the "blitzkrieg" (a sort of sophisticated huffing and puffing) struck against the "tower of the west", it stood firm.

Now it happened one day that one of the little pigs stood too near the open fire and the smoke thereof virtually engulfed the poor animal so that his skin in its entirety was colored black and when the others saw him they laughed and jeered, chasing him from the North to the South of the tower and back again, out the door and down the long road.

So it was that the chilling wind from the north came to infect that mighty tower, to crush its high walls, to end the merry cakewalk.