

A Decision Needed

If there was anything that was evident from the Chancellor's Cabinet meeting on Monday, that some serious thinking needs to be done now about the purpose and function of the University before the pressures of time and population preclude a decision.

The decision is a basic one of what type of a school is the University is going to be. It is a decision of philosophic purpose within which all future planning must conform. It is a decision yet to be made.

The decision will be made by a group in which the Chancellor is the lowest authority, for the decision is one to be made by the Board of Higher Education, the trustees, and the Consolidated University officers. However, the view of the local administration will certainly be taken into consideration.

The problem goes deeper that the question of whether the University is going to sacrifice quality for quantity or whether there will or will not be a liberal arts college at the University. It is a problem of what the University is offering to its students and to the state. It is a question of the function of the other institutions in the state.

Indeed it is a question of whether the University will be a place devoted to learning for the sake of learning or learning for doing. It is a question of whether the University will be, if the editor might borrow a phrase from a member of the administration, a community of persons committed to the pursuit of truth, or whether this University will be committed to giving education in specialties so that student will be equipped for vocations of sorts.

This is at the heart of the issue of growth, and it is the central problem in the many problems to be discussed here during the next few days. It is an issue that must be resolved before it is too late to resolve it or before the University becomes so large that the second alternative is the only possibility.

The University is moving into the era of the eight story dorm, an era, if continued, which promises increasing fragmentation of the University community, and the question before the powers-that-be is whether this is desirable. During the next few days the editor will try to answer that question, but for the present suffice it to say that the former alternative, the alternative of a community of persons committed to the pursuit of truth, is the only valid commitment that this University with its traditions and with its historical position can make.

Appropriation Needed

Much as the editor has opposed class officers in the past, it appears that this year's class officers have come up with an idea that deserves attention, note, and commendation.

This idea is the sophomore class' proposition that a scholarship fund be set up for distinguished students who have demonstrated academic ability and extra-curricular participation. The University is woefully lacking in scholarship funds, and this type of a scholarship is especially important. The Student Legislature ought to contribute tomorrow night the funds to kick the plan off. It is a worthy undertaking, and if all classes did something of this sort, they might be worthwhile having.

Give Blood

It has been reported that only 40 students have been typed to give blood to the hospital. The hospital currently needs blood urgently in order that operations may be performed on children patients there — operations which may well save their lives.

The hospital is open all day Tuesday and Thursday (including today) for blood donations. If you are over 21 years of age, do not hesitate to give, and if you are between the ages of 18 and 21, try to obtain your parent's permission. Your donation now may save a life.

The Daily Tar Heel

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UNC Students To Show Chinese Soviet Congress

March Wind

I suppose it is time to be a Sinner Subversive again. This happy thought occurred to me just last Sunday afternoon while I was watching a documentary film on television, "The Face of Red China."



Our own Walter Cronkite showed the advantages of freedom, American style, by asking silly questions.

Since American citizens are forbidden to travel to Red China, the superb footage was shot by a German cameraman, and the running commentary was provided by an English reporter.

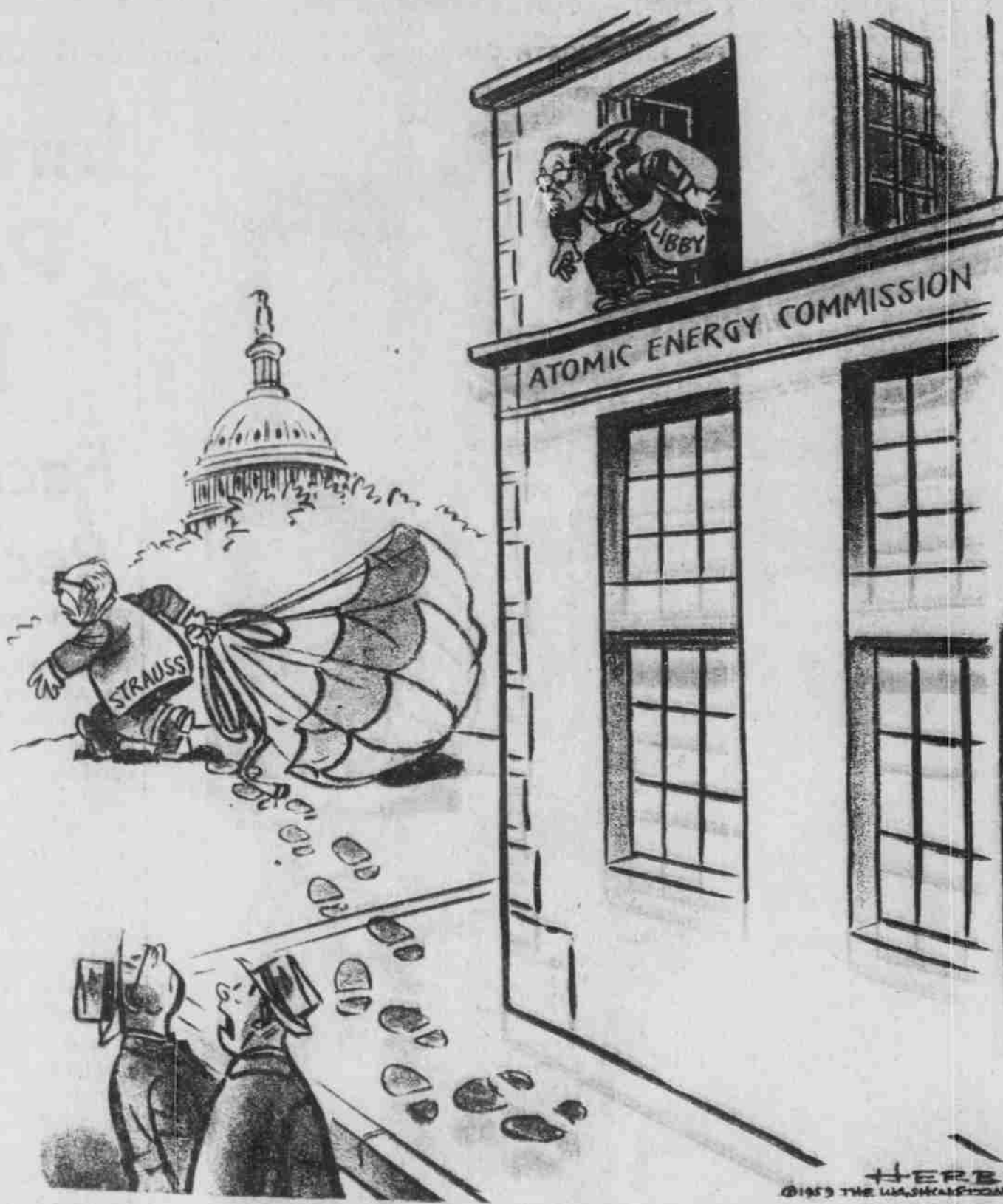
What the Chinese Communists are doing really has to be seen to be believed. In every area—industry, agriculture, education, public health, etc.—they are making advances which are simply staggering. Ten years ago, China did not manufacture an aspirin tablet; today, they make antibiotics. Ten years ago, China did not manufacture a single tractor. Last year, they made 20,000 of the damned things, and this year they will make 100,000. Six hundred million people have come out of the Dark Ages into the 20th century, and no one can predict what this will mean for your future and mine.

I could go on endlessly repeating these statistics, but it would be superfluous. You get the point. This transformation of China is very possibly the most significant in all of recorded history. But what about the cost? Nothing comes for nothing, as the old saying goes.

It was precisely on this point that the TV presentation struck a jarring (and typical) note. With the camera panning a huge steel complex, the narrator solemnly intoned: "Of course, the economic advance is paralleled by a decline in human rights." For a minute there, I thought it was Curtis Gans up on his soap box advocating FREEDOM, but not even Gans could be guilty of such asininity.

The idea that the old China—the China where men died in the streets of starvation, the China where women were sold into concubinage (attention Court Edwards), the China where war lords lopped off peasant heads, the China where great floods and famines and plagues periodically took millions of lives, the China

"There Seems To Be Some Kind Of Fallout"



where opium was the biggest "industry" — the idea that this old China was some sort of citadel of "human rights" is simply incredible.

It is my guess that this prize specimen of idiocy was not perpetrated on the viewing audience just for propaganda reasons. I would guess that American policy makers are prisoners of their own myth. They really believe that the average Chinese citizen feels intensely his "loss" of "freedom," and is therefore ready to revolt when the proper opportunity comes. The technical phrase for this phenomenon (I just throw this in to impress you) is: "an ideological separation from the existential reality." And if you're among the many who've been wondering what hell is wrong with Dulles, that's it.

The idea that the Chinese citizen is being "regimented" (Of course he's being "regimented," and just what do you think is hap-

pening to you?) and "brain-washed" (Of course he's being "brain-washed," and just what do you think is the function of American television? Have you had your Buffers today?) so that he will put forth the enormous effort needed for the transformation is a neat inversion of the "existential reality." The transformation into a modern society comes first; it is literally a life-or-death necessity. But the essential prerequisite for this transformation is a high degree of social cohesion, i.e. "regimentation," and the essential prerequisite for social cohesion is rational justification, i.e. "brain-washing."

This country of ours used to respect hard work. The Puritan ethic (which, incidentally, used a lot of "regimentation" and "brain-washing") made a fetish out of hard work. But now we are soft. Only a few American crackpots

If enough UNC students will indicate to The Tarheel an interest in challenging the Chinese peasantry on its own terms, I am sure that Editor Gans can be depended upon to set the necessary wheels in motion.

How about it?

In spite of all appearances to the contrary, I am convinced that UNC students are just as smart and tough as Chinese peasants.

Let's hear from YOU, you regimented, brain-washed "volunteer" work hard. And so, when we see an industrious people hard at work, we naturally assume that they are busy only to avoid the rigors of a totalitarian concentration camp.

This is not to say that the Chinese Communists do not have concentration camps. They do. It is to say that the average Chinese citizen is working very hard indeed these days because he sees the possibility that death (perhaps HIS death) by flood, famine or plague can be relegated to his barbaric past. When that little

problem is taken care of, then, and only then, will Mr. John Doe of China turn his thoughts to habeas corpus and other such esoteric subjects. First things first. The earliest American settlers worried about food and Indians. Democracy, as we know it, grew slowly.

Now, for the most exciting part of the column, March Wind has another POSITIVE SUGGESTION! WHEE!

The symbol of the new China, of the great transformation, is the home-made blast furnace. There are perhaps 100,000 of these crude structures all over China, shooting little sparks into the night sky, grinding out the iron ingots for processing in the Manchurian steel mills. It is estimated that within ten years these furnaces, in every peasant village and in every city park, will bring Communist China past Great Britain in steel production.

Western experts are inclined to sneer at this phase of the great Chinese effort. They say it is very childish, uneconomical, and the ingots are of poor quality. Perhaps the experts are right; perhaps they are wrong. (Experts are often wrong.) Why don't we find out?

Since we can't go to Red China without risking an American prison (The U. S. does not have concentration camps—except for special cases like the Japanese-Americans in World War II), LET'S BUILD A BLAST FURNACE HERE AT UNC.

Would that not be kicks? We may have to fight those damned Chinese peasants some day. Let's find out for ourselves, in the only way we can, just how much guts they've got.

Now I wouldn't know a blast furnace if I were in bed with one. And I suspect this is true of most UNC students who might be interested in the project. Therefore, a modicum of leadership and supervision by somebody who has been in bed with a blast furnace is essential. Also essential is a modicum of money for the coal, iron ore, bricks, etc. needed to keep the damned thing going for say a week or two. Finally, volunteer manpower will be needed to actually operate the furnace (these volunteers may require a little "regimentation" and "brain-washing").

As for the blast furnace site—I suggest a central location, e.g. in front of South Building. The fire insurance rates ought to be pretty good there, everybody at UNC will have a good view of the operation, and it will warm Chancellor Aycock's heart to see UNC students actually sweating.

our liberal tradition. They are dragging our University to the same low level of student independence, integrity, and self-government as the institutions from which they came. If unchecked, they will be the death of the free system which makes this a great University and a leader in the South.

The time has come for the citizens of this campus to show their disgust with this type of leadership. The time has come to replace these so-called "leaders" with real leaders, independent thinkers who are not afraid of freedom, people with faith in our liberal tradition. The women of this campus must elect leaders who will strive to guarantee to them the same measure of freedom and independence enjoyed by the men of this University for so many years. It is time for the disgusted women on this campus to speak out against the bright-eyed children-followers. It is time for the disgusted ones join the Student Party or the University Party and make sure that such people are not nominated for offices this Spring. The time to act is now.

Finally, no decision was taken either on the fate of the "anti-party group." Clearly, Molotov, Kaganovich and their associates have not been prepared to make the unconditional political surrender required of them; and the fact that they were not "called to account before the Congress," as one delegate demanded, suggests that Khrushchev was not eager to let them make a statement of their own drafting before this semi-public forum. Their expulsion for "factional struggle against the party's policy" will now probably be decided behind the closed doors of a Central Committee meeting; but the fact that most members of the party presidium no longer described the group as "criminal" suggests that at least the idea of following expulsion by a Stalin-style trial has been dropped for the time being. Yet a number of speakers indicated that Malenkov at least, whom Khrushchev clearly hates and fears most, may still be tried not for his political opposition to Khrushchev, but for his former "violations of Socialist legality," i.e. his participation in Stalin's crimes. The case would not be difficult to make; but it might well prove difficult to stop with Malenkov.

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Individual Freedom On The Carolina Campus

Don Dotson

The time has come when the students of this University must rise up and oppose the disease which has begun to manifest itself on our campus. The time has come to beat down those people who are attempting to turn this University into a finishing school. It is time to make it clear that we are dedicated, not to the dictates of a Residence Council, not to the pressures of the fashion peddlers, not to the manifest philosophy of the dean of women and her bright-eyed children-followers, but to our great motto of "LIGHT AND LIBERTY."

Surely there is no single cause for this decay which is taking place. Indeed there are many reasons. One, however, is certain. For the most part, the male student comes to this campus with a fairly plastic mind. Here he is suddenly released from many of the restrictions of home. His period of adjustment to the freedom which he finds here may be very chaotic. It may take more than one semester or one year. Indeed, this freedom is disastrous for some. With time and patience, however, our system pays off. It pays off in the form of developing and individual who is self-disciplined and self-reliant. He learns one of the most important lessons, that of individual thinking and resourcefulness. He finds out before it is too late that there will not always be someone to order his time, make his decisions, and plan his life for him. He has a chance to develop these things on which all other things depend, these things, without which all others are worth absolutely nothing to himself or anybody else.

Such is not the case with the woman on the campus. She does

Truth In Reflection

"THE DOGMAS OF THE QUIET PAST ARE INADEQUATE TO THE STORMY PRESENT. * * * WE MUST THINK ANEW, AND ACT ANEW. WE MUST DISENTHRALL OURSELVES."

"I SHALL DO NOTHING IN MALICE. WHAT I DEAL WITH IS TOO VAST FOR MALICIOUS DEALING."

Abraham Lincoln
 Born: 12 February 1809

not come to our uniquely-free-for-the-South institution with such a plastic mind. For the most part, she is a junior who has spent her first two years at W. C., St. Mary's, and Whoknowswhere. Her exposure to our freedom must be a shock. She is sure that something is wrong. We have failed to make enough rules. We do not have enough courts, councils, commissions, boards, committees, rules, regulations, codes and big sisters to tell us what to do. To her mind, this place really is in bad shape and she is the heaven-sent to save us.

Perhaps I should say at this point that this is not true of all the new juniors. Indeed, by this point, they have divided into two general groups. The first group is composed of those who, two years ago, may have come to college expecting to begin a real transition into the responsibilities of adulthood and found, instead, that they were not yet on their own, but that they were to spend a few

more years being treated like children. To them, student government, freedom, and independence became a farce. With this attitude they come to Carolina. This group must expect the same thing here. (If things keep on at the present rate they will, indeed, find the same thing here.) They have probably given up, because we don't hear much from them.

The ones we do hear from are in the second group. These are the bright-eyed children-followers mentioned previously. (A good many nurse-leaders may be found in this group too. Authenticated reports indicate that this results from a combination of causes including the physical separation of the school of nursing from the rest of the campus, the extended careers of high-school-leaders with high school ideas, and the attitude of the dean and administration of the school of nursing.) At any rate, these are the ones who were too immature to become disgusted. What they see is a good chance to

organize a game of "follow the leader" and they are going to make damn sure they are the leaders. They thrive on the apathy of the disgusted ones as they run out and have their cute mugs plastered on posters and pinned on every available inch of wall space on the campus. And once elected, how they do lead! They are the leaders, the queens, the judges, and the juries. They are the defenders and advocates. They are the inquisitors and executioners. They are the scourge of freedom and the liberal traditions of the University of North Carolina. It is these people whom we have to thank for the summary court martial type of trial conducted in the secret councils. They are the ones who have imposed the harassments of fines and petty rules on their fellow coeds. They are the definers of ladies. They are seeking to mold the rest of the campus in their own image. They have thrown away our freedoms at every turn. They would destroy

The New Republic

The 21st Congress of the Soviet Communist Party was not an epoch-making event like its predecessor three years ago, at which Khrushchev made his historic "secret speech." It has, however, confirmed both the personal domination of Khrushchev and the board outlines of the post-Stalinist policies pursued by him. The swelling chorus of adulation for the creative leader who initiated all the great political, economic and educational reform of recent years and defeated the knavish tricks of the "anti-party group" single-handedly has finally ended what was left of the fiction of "collective leadership." But there has been no tendency to return to mass terrorism, to the use of the secret police as an instrument of everyday rule, or to the replacement of economic incentives by brutal compulsion; on the contrary, state force is to be increasingly disguised as the pressure of "social organizations," all, of course, directed by the party.

In foreign affairs, the diplomacy of coexistence will continue, along with threats and crises at well-chosen moments; the West is again urged to "end the Cold War" and to "let the people decide" about the outcome of peaceful competition, but the peoples of Eastern Europe will be given no such opportunity, while moral support for Communist and "anti-imperialist" movements will go on. At the same time, Khrushchev has made it even clearer than before that he no longer believes in a serious risk of world war by Western attack; finally, the effort to woo the non-Communist neutrals in Asia and Africa will continue undiminished.

Within the Communist world, the serious ideological challenge presented by Mao Tse-tung last fall, when the Chinese communes were presented as a revolutionary shortcut to the higher stage of egalitarian Communism, has been quickly brought under control. There is much to be said for the view that this was primarily because of that challenge that the present extraordinary Congress was called at all (within a few days of the Chinese announcement); it was certainly the reason why the new Soviet seven-year plan, the official theme of the Congress, was presented as "the first stage of the all-round building of Communism." Soviet ideological journals have been full of learned arguments as to why the higher stage of Communism can only be reached on the basis of productive abundance due to the very highest technical level — arguments which the Chinese Communists finally had to accept by mid-December, in the light of their own difficulties as well as of Soviet pressure. Khrushchev made the point again before the Congress to the applause of Chou En-lai; but he has also explicitly conceded that the Chinese communes, now that the challenging claim of a shortcut to Communism is abandoned, are the kind of peculiar institutions to which each loyal Communist country is entitled. He has thus once again confined the claim of Soviet authority to leadership in foreign policy and ideology, while leaving some scope for practical variety within the limits of the "common laws of Socialist development"—a statement which Mr. Gomulka has been quick to welcome.

But the unsettled issues are hardly less vital. In mapping out the road to Communism, Mr. Khrushchev not only dazzled his hearers with rows of more or less realistic production figures and rather unrealistic promises of a drastic reduction of working hours; he also indicated that the time has come when the collective farmers — recently the main beneficiaries of his reform — will have to pay by greater subordination to new forms of state direction. State control over their investments it to be strengthened in a variety of ways, including mixed statekolhoz enterprises; after the reduction of the private plots of the collective farmers, an effort is to be made also to reduce the private herds, which still comprise a good half of the rising livestock population of the Soviet Union; and Khrushchev's old pet project of the resettlement of the villagers in "agro-towns" (the now calls them "new settlements of an urban type") is to be revived. This program is significant proof of the party's desire, after its recent economic successes, to start anew twisting the country's life in accordance with ideological designs; but so far no timetable is attached to it, and this is the kind of program which may be ineffective if no serious pressure is used, and may damage production if it is.

Finally, no decision was taken either on the fate of the "anti-party group." Clearly, Molotov, Kaganovich and their associates have not been prepared to make the unconditional political surrender required of them; and the fact that they were not "called to account before the Congress," as one delegate demanded, suggests that Khrushchev was not eager to let them make a statement of their own drafting before this semi-public forum. Their expulsion for "factional struggle against the party's policy" will now probably be decided behind the closed doors of a Central Committee meeting; but the fact that most members of the party presidium no longer described the group as "criminal" suggests that at least the idea of following expulsion by a Stalin-style trial has been dropped for the time being. Yet a number of speakers indicated that Malenkov at least, whom Khrushchev clearly hates and fears most, may still be tried not for his political opposition to Khrushchev, but for his former "violations of Socialist legality," i.e. his participation in Stalin's crimes. The case would not be difficult to make; but it might well prove difficult to stop with Malenkov.

Only a short time since they went up, and who's heard much recent squawking about parking meters?

List for county and town taxes, pay the fourth installment on the federal income tax estimate, buy State and town automobile tags—who says any citizen's remote from the government?

"One picture is worth ten thousand words"—and in many a book of instructions with a Congress is in session—or secession.

More is required to be a liberal than calling a conservative a reactionary.

The Awful Truth

A theatrical producer is a man who thinks that Shakespeare might have a hit, it he would only prop up that sagging second act, cut out some of the poetry, and put in a few more visual gags.

—From Sidney J. Harris, *Majesty Of One*.