

System

It was suggested in an editorial here two days ago that the crucial issue facing the University at the present time is the issue of purpose and its relation to a growth which would preclude its deciding its own purpose.

It was pointed out in this editorial that the University would change in character if the University grew larger than 10,000, and the possibility of its student population growing larger than 10,000 is great. Indeed, it was pointed out that at present all the future planning, even to the point of the present budget request is done on the basis of growth.

A student came up to the editor and said that the editor was like someone who would like the nation return to the Jeffersonian agrarian society, but that society was moving ever forward and that the trend in society was for increasing centralization of both population and authority. In short, the student seemed somewhat convinced that the editor was not keeping up with the times.

However, this state is in a peculiar position of presently being able to determine its own educational destiny. At present the state has approximately a dozen colleges that are state supported and several more community colleges that are up and coming. Obviously with the present University consolidation, it is impossible for the University to carve its own destiny out. But if consolidation were spread to the other schools in the system including the community colleges, it would be possible for each school to have a purpose cut out for itself.

It would then be possible for the University to limit enrollment at a level where the top people in the state were coming to Carolina rather than a representative showing. The University could require a higher grade on entrance examinations than it presently does, for the present entrance examinations in one group would only restrict the bottom two percent from attending this University. The admissions standards at the present time, although 11 percent of those who applied failed to meet these standards, are quite low for high quality schools of higher education, and it is time that the state system was utilized in draining off those who cannot meet the high standards that the University should set up.

It would be possible to transfer those educational enterprises currently on this campus that are not consistent with the purpose of a University — a community of individuals committed to the pursuit of truth — to other campuses in the state.

Indeed, although the factual basis for budget requests would be slightly more difficult than telling a group of legislators that the University needs so and so many more teachers because there are so many more students. It would be a stronger case in that the University wants to develop the best state institution of higher learning anywhere in the nation. It is possible that the people of North Carolina, so long used to seeing their state rated at best at the middle of any list of ratings, excepting basketball or football ratings, might take a great deal of pride in the best state University in the nation.

However, there are decisions to be made first. The most basic decision is the one as to the purpose of the University — whether it will emphasize learning for the sake of learning or learning for the sake of a skill. The second decision must be made in Raleigh when legislators consider revisions of the Board of Higher Education and the University trustees. They can do the job right for once by eliminating the present consolidation structure and extend it to all state supported colleges.

The time for these decisions is now. In two years it may well be too late.

# The World News In Review

"Did They Say This Was A Balanced Budget Or A Juggled One?"



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**Josie Morris**  
A trip to Moscow, a budget and a strike made front page news this week.

Prime Minister Harold MacMillan of Great Britain and Nikita S. Khrushchev of Russia held talks on questions of "mutual interest" in the Soviet Premier's plush villa outside Moscow.

MacMillan's ten-day visit ended in an atmosphere of bitter cold. In a talk over rights in Berlin, the British visitor warned Khrushchev that there would be grave danger if anyone interferes with the Western Powers' rights in this area. Each leader refused to budge an inch on the issue.

It is interesting to note, however, that earlier in the week the full text of a dinner speech by MacMillan was carried in the Russian newspapers. This was the first time in years that the Soviet picture of "the aggressive West" has been contradicted so effectively in the papers reaching millions of Russians.

By Wednesday the atmosphere had become "fairly cool, calm and collected." Relations had been strained by Khrushchev's public attack on Western policies in his Kremlin speech the day before.

From the state capital came the protests of consolidated university officials concerning the recent budget cuts. The officials said Monday that recommended budget cuts will mean loss of some of the university's best teachers and a general decline into mediocrity.

The university officials spoke at a meeting of the full board of UNC trustees in the Hall of the House in Raleigh.

Trustees responded by adopting a resolution reaffirming their faith in the university administration and seeking restoration of all budget cuts.

Criticism of the budget cuts was concentrated on failure to improve faculty pay and provide better libraries and increased research and

services.  
A dispute arising at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson resulted in violence this week. The company's 1,200 workers walked out November 17 when the company refused to agree that the new contract include a provision from the old contract calling for

arbitration in the settling of disputes. The provision has been in effect for the past 14 years.

Emergency attempts to reach an agreement on a new contract failed Tuesday while workers, escorted by police, trooped in and out of the strike torn mill.  
From the world of missiles and

satellites came the news that Titan ICBM, the powerhouse of U. S. missiles, logged its second highly successful test flight in succession Wednesday from Cape Canaveral.

The bullet-shaped missile rumbled off its pad at 2:45 p.m. It blazed over the prescribed course in minutes, winding up in the

ocean some 250-300 miles from the launching site. It was the second Titan success in three weeks.

A black cloud still hangs over Cyprus this week.

Even though the Cypriots have regained their freedom from Britain, hatreds held so long between these two countries cannot be blown away in an instant.

One incident was reported the road between Nicosia and the huge detention camp "K." Soldiers stationed at the camp were said to have stoned many vehicles bringing the freed men into the capital.

But after three years of bitter exile Archbishop Makarios, bearded leader of the Greek Cypriots, may return home whenever he wishes.

In Lebanon pro-Nasser crowds battered and burned five street cars in downtown Beirut Sunday in an outburst of rioting that climaxed the city's celebration of the United Arab Republic's first anniversary.

Gangs of pro and anti-Nasser youths clashed in fist fights in the heart of the capital following the trolley attacks.

An ailing Secretary of State Dulles got fresh support early this week in the face of proposals by Sen. Stuart Symington and the American Veterans Committee that he be replaced.  
Democrats as well as Republicans generally voiced disapproval of suggestions that President Eisenhower appoint a new secretary of state because of Dulles' illness with cancer.

Symington proposed that a new secretary of state be appointed, "I don't think Dulles can run the State Department from a hospital," he stated.

Off the coast of Newfoundland came the report late Thursday that U. S. Navy men, seeking to learn what caused breaks in four transatlantic cables, boarded a Russian fishing trawler.

## Visiting Report

PART IV

The Library at Chapel Hill has renown far beyond the borders of this state, and will continue to be a proud monument to North Carolina's devotion to the education and culture of its people. The reputation of the Library directly affects the quality of the faculty which can be drawn and maintained here, and the quality of the faculty is the primary determinant of the reputation of the University. It is our belief that the people of North Carolina will want at least to maintain, if not continuously to improve upon, the valued services provided through this institution.

SUMMARY

We trust that in the body of this Report we have pointed out with clarity the more crucial needs of the University at Chapel Hill. Relishing those needs here would seem to serve no useful purpose; however, it is hoped that their omission here will in no manner be construed as minimizing their urgency.

Problems facing this Board of Trustees are not in the quality of the Administration, nor in its lack of vision, purpose, or industry, but rather in its lack of funds. Needs at Chapel Hill parallel to a large degree those at N. C. State and The Woman's College, other state-supported institutions of higher learning, and the public schools of North Carolina. Our interdependence with and upon them was recognized by President Friday in his inaugural address, when he described our relationship as that of "inseparable partners."

The University at Chapel Hill, mother component of our great threefold University, and long recognized as the cornerstone of the state's educational system, must be kept strong. By the prodigious efforts of a devoted administration and faculty it remains so; however, "the night is far spent, the day is at hand" when its imperative needs must be met. We conceive it to be the duty of this Committee to point out these needs, and to recommend their fulfillment in the very strongest of terms. Likewise, we conceive it to be the duty of the Board of Trustees to use its individual and collective energy and influence toward such a goal.

By the renewed efforts of administration, faculty, students, alumni, friends, and trustees it may well be that New Hope, the original name of Chapel Hill, is prophetic of better things to come.

Respectfully submitted,

- MRS. ED M. ANDERSON  
West Jefferson
- VICTOR S. BRYANT  
Durham
- MRS. MEBANE BURGWIN  
Jackson
- FLOYD CROUSE  
Sparta
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Louisburg
- J. W. YORK  
Raleigh
- WILLIAM P. SAUNDERS,  
Chairman, Raleigh

"Boy, We've Really Got 'Em Worried This Time"



## The Future Of The University Faculty

**J. Carlyle Sitterson**

The single most important factor in determining the distinction of a university is the quality of its faculty. No college or university can be outstanding without a faculty of high quality. Many factors influence a faculty member's choice of institution — academic reputation of the institution, research facilities, library, leave policies, retirement benefits and salaries. All are important but in a period of continuing price inflation and rising faculty salaries throughout the country, adequate salaries are crucial. The University of North Carolina enjoys an enviable reputation in the university world that makes teachers want to come to Chapel Hill and when they come, they generally want to stay. But what is the University's present salary position?

In the spring of 1958, median salaries (the half-way point between the bottom and the top) for our faculty in academic affairs (including all privately endowed chairs) in the various rank were:  
Professor—8,900, Associate Professor—6,960, Assistant Professor—5,670, Instructor—4,800. How does this compare with other institutions? A survey of salaries at 23 state universities (including 8 southern state universities) was made in 1958. Fifteen of the 23 had higher median salaries for professors (the top median being 11,400); fifteen had higher median salaries for assistant professors; eleven had higher median salaries for instructors.

Clearly, our competitive position is worse at the upper rank.

Note, this survey makes no effort to select the institutions with the highest salary scales. But lest we forget — Princeton minimum salaries effective February, 1959—\$8,000 for associates; \$11,000 for professors; Oregon State Board of Higher Education salary scale (July, 1958), minimum \$6,700 for associates, \$8,500 for professors; University of Virginia minimum (since 1957), \$7,000 for associates, \$8,800 for professors; Wellesley, minimum for professors \$9,000; Williams, minimum for professors \$9,000; Yale, minimum for associate professors \$9,000; for professors \$11,000. University of North Carolina minimum salaries are \$6,500 for associate professors and \$7,500 for professors.

How is the University faring in attracting and retaining high-calibre faculty members? In the past

year, the University has made a number of offers to faculty members at colleges and universities in all areas of the country. With the exception of persons in the instructor and assistant professor ranks except endowed chairs, we have for the most part failed to attract the persons to the University. Almost without exception, our offers are matched and in some cases more than matched by the professor's present institution. Our recent and current efforts indicate that our competitive position is getting worse.

What is happening to our present staff?

1. A Professor left Chapel Hill in 1958 after thirty years with us to accept appointment at a Pacific Coast university at \$4,000 more in salary. (He was at our top salary.)
2. A Professor left Chapel Hill in 1958 to accept appointment at a Middle Western state university at \$3,500 more in salary.
3. An Associate Professor was offered a professorship at a Southern university at \$4,500 more than his present salary. We were able to retain him by a promise to promote him and raise his salary, but he would still be considerably under his offer.
4. A Professor in one of our most distinguished departments is now considering an offer from a southern university at a salary increase of more than \$4,000. It will take a substantial salary increase to hold him.

5. Another Professor is presently considering an offer at an Eastern university at \$14,000, more than \$5,000 above his present salary. With a reasonable salary increase, we might hope to retain him.

6. One of our more highly paid Professors is now considering an offer from a Southern university at a salary increase of \$3,000.

7. One of our current Ph.D.'s (June, 1959) is now considering a position at a liberal arts college in the North at a salary as assistant professor in the range \$6,774-\$9,500, or possibly an associate professorship in the range \$7,800-\$10,900—in either case, a salary higher than many of the professors receive here who trained him.

There will be many more in the months ahead.

These illustrations are a "sign of the times." The University of North Carolina has many advantages in the university world. We are an outstanding University, esteemed throughout the world of learning. We have attracted a distinguished faculty. Other colleges and universities know this. If we do not get substantial sums for faculty salary increases, the greatness of this University could be destroyed in the matter of a few years. Should that happen, no one knows whether we could ever regain our present stature. We cannot let that happen.

If the University is to teach more students without lowering the quality of instruction, it must have

## The Library Compared To Duke

### 1957-1958 LIBRARY COSTS

	Book Stock	Volumes Added	Periodicals Received	Books & Binding	Total Library Expense	Per Student Cost	Ratio of Library Cost To Institutional Budget
DUKE	1,343,768	53,860	4,885	250,105	629,041	118.46	5.5 percent
UNC	935,014	40,127	6,005	220,283	683,768	97.15	4.1 percent

### 1957-1958 LIBRARY PERSONNEL

	Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Cost	Total number of employees in full-time equivalents		
				Professional	Non-Pro.	Total
DUKE	322,420	29,329	351,749	40	46.38	86.38
UNC	366,362	61,008	427,370	50	43.5	93.5

## The Daily Tar Heel

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