



## BUTCH

Butch is dead!

The grand old fellow of Gardner-Webb College passed away quickly December 31st, while awaiting the New Year at the home of Dean J. O. Terrell.

Butch was a rather difficult fellow to understand. You see, you couldn't say he was smart, for he had been here longer than any of the students, and, in fact, longer than most of the professors—yet, he never was graduated.

At the same time, you couldn't call him handsome, yet all the girls knew him and liked him.

Neither could you call him alert, for last year around Christmas when three thugs decided to rob the college safe, Butch slept through the whole thing in the hallway just outside the door.

However, you would have to admit that he was one of the privileged few.

During the many years that he was here, Butch never spent a penny. At the same time, he wasn't compelled to attend classes, and attended classes only at his discretion — and what's more, he didn't have to go see Dean Terrell to get his absences excused.

He had the unique privilege of dropping into Dr. Dyer's psychology class, perhaps during a pop test and not have to participate. Or, perhaps he might wander into Professor Dixon's Math or Geometry class. Later on he might drop by Professor Stacy's biology lab to see what's new with the amoeba, or fall asleep in Professor Moseley's chemistry class — which was, indeed, a rare privilege.

How did he get away with all these things? Easy. He was the college mascot. Few people can remember when Butch first came to Gardner-Webb, but Dean Terrell, with whom Butch spent much time discussing Western Civilization (which he thought was going to the dogs), reports that Butch was brought to Gardner-Webb "way back in 1946 by Coach Wayne Bradburn, who was coach here at that time.

During the time that Coach Brad — as he was known — was here, Butch made his home with him. However, when Coach left Gardner-Webb in 1951 he found that he couldn't ask his old friend with him, so he turned him over to the school.

Butch was quite grieved over being separated from the Coach, and for a long time would not eat anything. Eventually, however, he snapped out of it, and became "a regular guy."

Every couple of years, new faces would appear on the campus, but Butch stayed on. In fact, his presence here became almost legendary.

He was awfully friendly, and loved to be petted. He did, however, have a mischievous streak about him, and on several occasions gave the cheerleaders and others a "rough time" — as the Reavis twins will gladly testify.

The welcome mat was always spread out for him any-

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

John Foster Dulles presented a clear picture of the foreign and defense policy of the present administration. The old policy met local aggression on a local basis. The new policy places more reliance on community deterrent power and less dependence upon local defensive power. It is a plan not only for emergencies but for all times. Local defense important as it is must be reinforced by further deterrent and massive retaliatory power. The way to deter aggression is for the free community to be willing and able to respond vigorously at places and ways of its own choosing. The inability of military leaders to select weapons has enlarged the defense budget. They, however, have been limited by the administration by a political policy which gives the military a standard of selection.

Following a recent press conference, President Eisenhower presented his views relative to his legislative program. Certain things must be done by Congress and certain other things are necessary and are for the good of the country, and recommendations that he presents to Congress are believed to be for the good. The controversial Bricker amendment which would curtail the president's treaty-making power, has caused extensive controversy between the Administration and Congress. The reason the Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation was that under the latter each state had the authority to repudiate a treaty. In the Constitution a properly ratified treaty should take precedence over any state law including the state's constitution. Because of this a representative can represent one government and speak with that much authority. It would be an impossible task to represent forty-eight governments.

President Eisenhower sees no need for his Administration to be vitally concerned with the Bricker amendment. It takes a long time to get an amendment passed and he is confident that the Bricker amendment will not become effective within the next three years.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Last fall when India's Custodial Force of 5,000 men sailed for Korea, Prime Minister Nehru promised his followers that India would not run away from her responsibilities. They were 1) to hold the 22,500 anti-Communist and 350 pro-Communist prisoners with minimum bloodshed for 120 days, 2) to supervise explanations, prevent coercion and guarantee repatriation for those who requested it, and 3) to release all remaining prisoners of war as free civilians at the end of 120 days — at 12:01 a.m. January 23, 1954.

The first two jobs were handled in a calm conscientious manner by India's disciplined troops and civil servants. But after studying the third responsibility — the release — and decreed that his nation should run away.

Just what Nehru is up to is not clearly understood. Retention of the prisoners would negate the very principle of human rights for which many men have fought and died. He had provided magnetic leadership during his peoples' surge to independence. In the old days, he cried: "Where freedom is menaced or justice threatened . . . we cannot and shall not, be neutral." Now, enmeshed in the web of responsibility, he appears to wait for each side to take its specific stand upon cold war issues, then steers India in between.

This might be a useful, if risky, foreign policy for his own country. But having accepted a neutral's responsibility, he was presumably bound to judge it instead on the basis of political considerations of its own is a betrayal of the neutrals' classic function.

Our way of dramatizing the fact that Rab Butler was in undisputed charge for Britain at the Sidney Conference was his appointment to be a Companion of Honor by Queen Elizabeth. The Companion of Honor is a select order limited to sixty-five living members which include Churchill and Attlee. Two years ago when Butler assumed his office his success was far from assured. Britain dollars were dwindling and the colonies of the Commonwealth were earning more dollars than Britain. Butler had to combine stern advice with discreet pleadings. Last week he was able to speak for Britain with the authority of strength fitting for the leader of the Commonwealth. In the first half of 1953, Britain earned more dollars than all the rest of the sterling area combined. Rab Butler could report Britain's best year since the war.