

Consolidation: No Sacred Cow

For 22 years a shroud of silence has hung over the consolidation plan, and at times those who refuse to pay it full allegiance have been branded as heretics.

Take the case of Dr. Hugh T. Lefler of the University History Department. Two summers ago, speaking before a civic club in Greensboro, Dr. Lefler made the mild statement that from the historian's point of view the value of consolidation could be questioned. That was all he said; yet almost before he got the words out of his mouth he was under fire from a dozen quarters.

Now, at long last, some sense seems to be entering the picture. Arthur Johnsey's Greensboro Daily News story that the trustees may consider doing away with consolidation in favor of the new Board of Higher Education has at least removed the aura of silence. As one University administrator told us, "now, at last, we can discuss it."

No person or group, and certainly not The Daily Tar Heel, is prepared right now to say whether consolidation of the Woman's College, State, and the University at Chapel Hill has been a good thing overall. It has been part good, in that it has brought higher, more uniform salary scales for teachers at the three branches; but it has been part bad, in that many feel the Chapel Hill branch has lost facilities and prestige which State College has gained, and that the Woman's College has lost most of all.

No mere administrative machinery is sacrosanct. Consolidation, like all man-made structures, ought to be subject to constant critical examination. Certainly right now, with the Board of Higher Education about to get down to work and the presidency uncertain, consolidation must face the glare of re-evaluation.

True, the final action must be taken by the General Assembly. But the trustees are the delegated guardians of the Consolidated University; it is their job to look toward advancement; and, if parts of the machinery become rust-ridden and outmoded, to scrap them. That is why it was a strange spectacle to see the Executive Committee running like deer before buckshot away from the anti-consolidation sentiment reported to exist among the trustees.

The old black silence still has them under its spell.

Rebel In Rebellion

The University of Mississippi Mississippian, which calls itself "the rebels' weekly newspaper," has lived up to its name of late.

In that land of the Till Case, where Hodding Carter, editor of the Delta Democrat-Times of Greenville, was censured by the state legislature because he condemned the racist "white citizens councils," this spunky contemporary of ours has thrown down the gauntlet to Ole Miss's Board of Trustees, the citizens councils, and the college administration, all of whom have tried since the Supreme Court Decision of May, 1954, to pick over University of Mississippi's public speakers.

"If Reverend Kershaw is hushed," asks a Mississippian lead editorial, "where is freedom of speech?" The reference is to the Reverend Alvin Kershaw, a supporter of the NAACP, who has been asked to speak at the University's annual Religious Emphasis week. Some students and the citizens councils have begun to put pressure on the chancellor to turn the Rev. Mr. Kershaw away.

But, says The Mississippian, "the citizens councils have neglected to grasp the meaning of a University."

Students attend a University to increase their knowledge, gather information through freedom of speech and inquiry, and formulate their own opinions. How is this possible when they are coddled like children?

The Mississippian makes the right point. The elder censors are not only trying to remove a Constitution-given right. Like the Pentagon brass who lifted Annapolis and West Point out of last year's debate on the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, they would make "education" little more than the confirmation of prejudice.

The Daily Tar Heel

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Tuesday's Trend Will Make Ike Clamor Strong

Doris Fleeson

WASHINGTON—A DEMOCRATIC TREND which asserted itself shortly after the Eisenhower triumph was significantly strengthened from coast to coast Tuesday. It is now three years since Republicans have had a comparable shot in the arm.

The immediate effect will be to increase the pressure on President Eisenhower to run again. Republicans will more than ever fear that they cannot win without him. Some have already shown that they are prepared to bend the medical and practical realities to fit their political necessities.

The White House staff has done a magnificent job of keeping an Administration tinge out of such speculation. Whatever the form of intimidation or persuasion that has been practiced on the President's callers it has been remarkably successful. Perhaps the Pentagon experts charged with finding a countertechnique to brainwashing ought to look into it.

THE PRESIDENT'S AIDES, however, cannot control the conversation beyond the immediate radius of his hospital bed and there has been a lot of it. Part has been published such as House Leader Joseph Martin's bland insistence that the President will find it easier to be President than a farmer in Gettysburg and Senator Bender's sublime assurance that the President would rather rust out than wear out.

Democratic National Chairman Butler suddenly flung the door open on some of the more private speculations which are being tried out in the better bars or private suits in the big hotels.

The Chairman was discussing the election returns with reporters and they had asked him about an idea put forward by some Democrats that the Vice-President ought to be nominated ahead of the President. He said he didn't think it would happen next year and added: "I do believe that if some people are going to carry out this idea of running a sick man and letting him resign after he had won, we ought to consider changing the Constitution so that the Vice-President could succeed only until such time as a special election could be held."

Butler attributed this idea to "personal or group self-interest" among some Republicans but said he was sure President Eisenhower would not be a party to it if he were aware of it.

THIS IS NOT the first time that the pride of South Bend, Ind., has put Washington's "inside dope" in the public domain. Last spring he suggested that the President's health and Mrs. Eisenhower's inclinations might deter him from running. This was common talk in Washington but Republicans raised a great hue and cry that Butler was transgressing unforgivably against the first family.

Butler's opposite number, Chairman Hall, will doubtless be heard from again; for some reason Hall seems to find Butler peculiarly irritating. Generally politicians so placed are very chummy when not engaged in their employment as partisans but not Butler and Hall. Possibly the cause is Butler's insistence upon spilling beans including those only half-baked.

Democrats argue that the National Chairman's function is to throw the opposition off balance and Butler is doing exactly that. They suggest rather callously that any chairman is expendable, and a candidate can always get out from under him if he becomes too controversial.

IDENTIFIED
A Smithfield matron dissatisfied with the number of times one man came to see her cook, spoke to her about it. "When I engaged you, Martha," she said, "you told me you had no man friends. Now whenever I come into the kitchen I find the same man here."
"Bless you, ma'am," smiled Martha, "dat man aint no friend of mine, he's my husband."
Smithfield Herald

—In Harper's Magazine— Former Secretary Of State Acheson Indicts Republican Foreign Policy: 'Stream Of Ideas' Has Now Dried Up

Dean Acheson
In Harper's

It is always dangerous to attribute principles, behavior, or attitudes to men or institutions on the basis of supposed fundamental characteristics. In considering the attitude of our two major political groups toward foreign affairs, however, one fact seems to me pre-eminent. In both the periods just before, during, and after the two world wars, the Democrats were in a position of responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs, while the Republicans were in opposition.

The Democratic attitude was formed by a government in power, responsible for its acts, and with that intimate knowledge of the new pressures and necessities which come only from the conduct of affairs. The Republicans turned inward to the domestic political scene, where the forces which could be exploited were the reaction from the burdens and discipline of war and the reluctance to assume heavy and novel commitments far beyond our shores.

MR. TRUMAN LEADS THE WAY
The destruction of the military power of Germany and Japan removed the counterweights which had for many years balanced and restrained the expansiveness of Russia. We and our Western Allies demobilized. As a result, the task of creating a balancing power system had to begin at the very bottom.

For eight of the ten years this work was carried on under Democratic leadership and responsibility. The financial effort was immense. So were the production and military efforts. But these do not go to the heart of the real achievement. It lies, I think, in the boldness, the imaginativeness, the creativeness of the thinking, and perhaps most of all in the sustained will which those in charge maintained and communicated to the country. This stemmed straight from President Truman himself.

Leadership is accorded where trust has been first given. And trust is dependent on conduct. It is cautiously given and quickly taken back. As we inspire trust, consent will be given to policies which we advocate or support.

Take as an illustration of successful leadership in this sense the conduct of the British,

French, and United States governments in response to the blockade of Berlin. Rash action might have landed us and our friends in war. So all of us had the strongest interest in cool judgment, consultation, and action which was adequate and restrained.

CONTRAST IN LEADERSHIP

On the other hand, consider as an act of leadership the announcement by the Secretary of State in January 1954 of the pol-



Dean Acheson: Republicans 'coast on the momentum of past initiative'

icy of instant retaliation. Without consultation or warning, our allies were informed publicly that a new military policy was in effect.

Mr. Dulles said: "If an enemy could pick his time and place and method of warfare—and if our policy was to remain the traditional, one of meeting aggression by direct and local opposition—then we need to be ready to fight in the Arctic and in the Tropics; in Asia, the Near East, and in Europe; with old weapons and with new weapons."

But it was not pointed out that

this "traditional" policy of meeting aggression where it occurred had something to be said for it. To expect defense where the attack occurred gave hope, confidence, and enhanced sense of protection to nations in danger. The contrary impression would make them believe that, whatever Washington might think of its own interests, it was not giving much consideration to theirs.

The announcement produced in our friends and allies agitation, fears and loss of confidence in our leadership.

This is almost a classic illustration of the way a leader among free nations should not proceed. First it threatened, or appeared to threaten, nuclear warfare. If one of the basic goals of our policy is to avoid and prevent nuclear warfare, no subsidiary policy can be based on threats to engage in it.

Another precept disregarded is this: not to proclaim policies which do not comprehend the interests of our friends.

A third is that policies formulated must be calculated to bring success. The failure of this one was soon to be demonstrated.

Mr. Dulles said: "I have said in relation to Indochina that, if there were open Red Chinese army aggression, there, that would have grave consequences which might not be confined to Indochina."

It was a fair inference from this statement that the new policy was applicable to Indochina. Unhappily Dien Bien Phu fell and nothing was heard of the new policy. It was a failure.

One of the chief purposes of American policy is to develop the unity and strength of coalitions of free nations to balance the Sino-Soviet system.

In doing this the Democratic party has a great asset in its hospitality to intelligence. In the conduct of our foreign relations in the years following the war, ideas were welcomed and supported.

The years since 1952 in American foreign policy are not notable for the quality of the ideas generated. Policy has coasted on the momentum of past initiative. But it is one thing to speak of having "seized the initiative" and quite another to know what to do with it. The stream of ideas had dried up.

Writers Endorse Possible Action Of Trustees

Editors:

It was reported in Sunday's state papers that the Trustees of the University may consider recommending to the next Legislature that the functions of the Consolidated University President and Officers be taken over by a State Board of Higher Education, in effect consolidating all the twelve state-supported institutions of higher education. We would like to go on record as supporting the trustees in this position and commending them for a forthright and forward-looking suggestion on a key question in North Carolina's higher educational system. We hope that they will look with favor on the idea.

LOOKING AHEAD

In ten years we will be graduating twice the number of men and women from high schools in this state. North Carolina owes it to her citizens to provide facilities for them to obtain further education in a state-supported school, both established and proposed. Since we are somewhat behind in facilities for the current student generation, we are obviously going to do something more than double our facilities and staffs in the coming years. The most effective way of doing it seems to us to be to coordinate budget control and broad policy planning by placing all the state schools individually under a single Board.

At the same time, we are of the opinion that it would be well to specify a particular set of curricula to be offered, and admissions policy to accept at each branch those students for which its curricula are designed, and to stimulate in each a distinctive atmosphere. Dr. Purks has recently pointed out the impossibility of providing something for everybody at each school.

We would like to suggest three ideas which seem to us to have merit if the plan is accepted.

First, we recommend that all the state's graduate schools in the humanities and theoretical sciences be grouped at a single institution, and those in engineering and applied science at another.

Secondly, as part of an overall admissions procedure, the Board of Higher Education might give a battery of tests in the spring to all high school seniors who express a desire to attend a state-supported institution of higher education the following year. On the basis of this, it would be recommended to each that he apply for entrance to one of the several schools (in most cases) which would offer the type of curricula in which he is interested and for which he is most suited. Satisfactory completion of two years study at any one of the branches ought then to make one eligible to transfer to any of the other schools for his last two years if he desires. A requirement of this and something which does not work well now, is to make all courses taken in any one of the state schools transferable with full credit towards graduation, and full credit towards membership in honorary scholastic societies, to any other branch.

ADVISORY BOARD

Thirdly, we would like to recommend that a general Advisory Board be set up to assist the State Board and its administrators in policy planning. This would not replace the Boards of Trustees which presently serve in this capacity at each of the schools. But the Advisory Board we hope will have a somewhat different composition; we hope that it will have, in suitable proportion, some of the state's outstanding citizens, and members representing administration, faculty, and students of each of the twelve schools.

All of us, citizens, administrators, faculty members, and students are vitally interested in the state's higher educational policy. We all have points of view which ought to be considered in making this policy; we can all contribute significantly to its formation; we can all widen our understanding of the problems involved in it and increase our abilities to solve them. We all have the same aim: the best possible system of higher education for North Carolina. Let us all work together to achieve it.

Manning Munzing
Norwood Bryan
Bill Wolf
Charles Katzenstein
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Francois Villon Murderer & P

English Club Series
On Early Vernacular
Poets—II

Dan McIntyre

"En l'an de mon trentieme an
Que toutes mes hontes
Murderer, thief, and Master of the
and legends of Francois Villon's life
the greatness of his verse, which he
the title, not only of "Father of
Poetry", but also his rank as one of
of all time. Born in 1431 near Paris
of his adult life in trouble with the
1436 he was banished from Paris, and
heard of again.

His poetry consists of two
Legacy and the Testament, with
usually collected as a Codex, the
taph Ballade" rounding off the
work amounts to less than 3000 lines
smallest corpus sustaining the
first-rank poet except Sappho. But
lines are unforgettable:

In fourteen hundred and fifty
I, Francois Villon, sometime scholar.
Considering, with mind well-fixed,
The bit in my teeth, my head in the
That a man's work should not be

In this year, as I said before,
In the dead season of Noel,
When wolves chew wind outside the
And a man keeps snug inside his
With a fire against the frost, as well.
There came to me a desire to part
From that amorous jail, that elated
Where for a long time broke my head

But since I've got to leave this place
And my return can't be foretold
(For I'm no man of spotless ways
Nor, more than another, of steel forged
And human life can't be foretold,
And there's no escape from death,
And my travels will be manifold,
I leave behind me this legacy.

WHEREAS, to begin this in the name
Of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost,
And the Blessed Mother of glorious
By Whose good grace no man is lost.

ITEM, to her named heretofore
Who has so harshly chased me out—
I leave my heart in a chalice stout,
Piteous, pale, transfixed and dead,
She put my pleasures all to rout,
God give her mercy in its stead!

ITEM, to Ythier Marchand,
Master of Arts, I'm indebted greatly.
I leave him my sword, my trenchant
Or John the Cuckold — wait! here
It's held in hook for a bill to the
Sum of eight sous, drinks to that
This will authorize, if the bill's paid,
Delivery to you on my account.

ITEM, I leave to my poor Mother,
(For her to address our Virgin Queen)
Who has had for me such bitter
God knows, and sadness in between,
I have no other house or screen
To shelter my body and keep it whole,
When over me pour the hills I've seen
Nor has my mother, God rest her soul!

"O ruler of Earth, my Queen, my Lady,
Who even over hell-swamps hold your
Receive me, humble Christian! Be it
To me to join Your Chosen, if I may—
Though I was never worth much, still
My lady, those great Gifts which You
Are so much larger than my sinfulness,
No soul without their help can reach
And I don't juggle words in my
For in this Faith I want to live and die!

"And tell Your Son my life to Him to
By Him may all my sins be washed
And like the Egyptian girl may I be
Or clerk Tacophilus who, as I've
(Although the Devil had him in his
Was pardoned and absolved of guilt,
Preserve me if that way I should
Virgin Who bore, with maidenhead
The Sacrament which in the Church
For in this Faith I want to live and die!

"I'm a poor old woman and my flesh
My letters I have never learned to
And I know nought — not letters, not
I go to my parish Church with joy,
See Paradise painted, harps and lutes
And a Hell where the damned are
great dismay.

One gives me fear, the other happiness,
Give me the joy, my noble Emperor,
To whom all sinners ought to turn
Fill me with Faith, no doubts, no
For in this Faith I want to live and die!

"Virgin, the One You bore, Who
breast,
I eus, Whose reign has never an end,
Lord of All Things, put on our
L eft His high home and came, when
cry.

O ffering His dear Youth to make
Now, that He is Our Lord I have
For in this Faith I want to live and die!

Whether Helen or Paris dies,
Whoever dies, he dies in pain,
So that he loses breath in sighs,
His spleen bursts into the great
And he sweats; God know that sweat
His ills give him no privilege;
No child or kin can be constrait
At such a time to be his pledge!
(Continued Tomorrow)



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