

Johnson & The Facts Of Political Life

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson learned just how far Texas is from Chicago when he picked up his Sunday morning paper. And the country, we think, saw the paradoxical beginning of the 1956 presidential campaign.

The Democratic Senate leader had just told Texas reporters on Saturday that he hoped both parties would shun foreign affairs as a presidential issue and confront the world with unity on foreign affairs.

Meantime, in Chicago, leading Democratic presidential contenders led the greatest frontal attack on the Administration foreign policy in the last two or three years.

As New York Times reporter James B. Reston so congenitally put it: "The paradox of this is that the three principal Democratic candidates for the presidency (Stevenson, Harriman, and Kefauver) have been leaders in the eleven-year campaign to keep foreign policy out of partisan politics, and they continue appealing for bipartisanship."

Suppose the Democrats listened to the calm words of Senator Johnson and kept foreign policy out of the campaign. What would this mean?

As we see it, it would be just as wise (perhaps more legitimate, since neither party has a pat answer) to keep the farm problem out of the 1956 contest. After all, this is primarily a question of stored surplus and low farm prices, and that is an economic, not a political question.

And then there's the oft-heard issue of security in government. Isn't this just a question of fair administration of justice, of revising the present laws to provide for that? Thus, this might be termed a legal problem—not a political one.

We could go on in like manner about every single issue either party could drag into the battle, including the Republican (and now Democratic) boast of peace and prosperity. And it would be found that none of the issues are strictly political, that neither party has a sharply contrasting manner of dealing with the issues.

A Mighty Army On A Comfortable Roadway

The church of God, in the words of the old hymn, is "one in Faith, one in Hope, one in Charity" and "like a mighty army, marching as to war."

The Presbyterians of Durant, Mississippi, probably like to gather together and shake the rafters with those words. But beneath the very rafters they gathered the other day and unanimously asked their pastor to resign because he "denied two white men accused of advocating racial integration."

Who ever said doublethink is confined to George Orwell's 1984 superstate?

Under the rafters of the church of God the Presbyterians of Durant may lustily shout the hymnal words, under their own interpretation:

"One in Faith"—in the old white system.
"One in Hope"—that only certain races are the elect of God.
"One in Charity"—as long as you happen to agree.

"Like a mighty army, marching as to war" as long as the roadway looks comfortable.

The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina, where it is published daily except Monday and examination and vacation periods and summer terms. Entered as second class matter in the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C., under the Act of March 8, 1879. Subscription rates: mailed, \$4 per year, \$2.50 a semester; delivered, \$6 a year, \$3.50 a semester.

Editors: LOUIS KRAAR, ED YODER
Managing Editor: FRED POWLEDGE
News Editor: JACKIE GOODMAN
Business Manager: BILL BOB PEEL
Associate Editor: J. A. C. DUNN
Sports Editor: WAYNE BISHOP
Advertising Manager: Dick Sirkin
Assistant Business Manager: Carolyn Nelson
Coed Editor: Peg Humphrey
Circulation Manager: Jim Kiley
Subscription Manager: Jim Chamblee
Staff Artist: Charlie Daniel

EDITORIAL STAFF—Bill O'Sullivan, Charles Dunn, Bill Ragsdale.
OFFICE TELEPHONES—News, editorial, subscription: 9-3361. News, business: 9-3371. Night phone: 8-444 or 8-445.

BUSINESS STAFF—Fred Katzin, Stan Bershaw, Dean Moore, Charlotte Lilly, Ted Wainer, Daryl Chason, Johnny Witaker.
Night Editor For This Issue: Curtis Gans

Goettingen Letter

Dave Mundy

Once a German passes his "Abitur" at 19 or 20 he may enter, if he can afford it, one of the universities or technical "Hochschulen."

Although the tendency is now not so pronounced as earlier, students like to move on to another university after a semester or two at one. German universities are located at Berlin, Bonn, Erlangen, Frankfurt am Main, Freiburg, Goettingen, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Kiel, Kohn (Cologne), Mainz (Mayence), Marburg, Muenchen (Munich), Munster, Tuingen and Wurzburg.

Berlin and Goettingen, on the average, are the best even though Tuingen and Freiburg have more impressive theology faculties. Heidelberg, thanks to romantic considerations "made in Hollywood," has more American students. Bonn, because it is the government seat and easily pronounceable, attracts many foreigners. Most of them leave as soon as possible.

Communist Germany's universities are in Berlin, Leipzig, Rostock, Greifswald, Halle and Jena.

The comparison between a university and technical "Hochschule" is roughly the same as the comparison between UNC and State College. They are located in Aachen, Berlin (Einstein's last professorship before leaving Germany), Braunschweig, Darmstadt, Hannover, Karlsruhe, Munchen, and Stuttgart.

Thanks to the sound educational job already done, German universities have few of the problems besetting American universities. Humanities vs. natural sciences, broad general education? Quatsch! (That word means what you expect.) Students can take whatever courses they please. They may have one or two exams during their college career, but the big one is the final state or academic "Prüfung."

Universities are organized into faculties: theology, mathematics, natural science, Philosophy, Medicine, forestry, agriculture, etc. Universities in the Catholic areas of South Germany and the Rhineland have only Catholic theology faculties; Bonn has two theology faculties. Others are Protestant.

The co-ordinating body is the Senate, the members being elected from the faculties. Most members are ordinary professors. The lecturers may have one or two representatives. Berlin's Free University has several student members. The administrative and ceremonial chief of the university is the Rector whom one addresses as "Magnificence!" All the universities are state institutions. The "Culture Minister" of each of the Federal Republic's states has the final decision on whether or not a professor will be employed.

The average age for becoming a full professor, at the sum of about \$8,000 a year, is 47. In all of Germany there are only 20 professors under 39 years of age. The only way to become a professor in Germany is to marry a rich wife. One becomes famous by living for a long time and hanging on to one's professorial chair.

And a last note: the Goettingen University Library is open two hours a day, 4 or 5 days a week. It takes 24 hours to get a book from the collection of 2 or 3 million.

Freedom from Walking

One of the Four Freedoms of today's college generation, of course, is Freedom from Walking. It is unthinkable that freshmen and sophomores at Chapel Hill, for example, should be denied ownership of automobiles.

Since space is now so limited on the campus, and there is literally not room for the cars of upperclassmen, let alone the newcomers, a question of seniority arose.

Chapel Hill rose in stunning panorama, a veritable forest of skyscraper parking lots, thirty and forty stories high. Freshman Off-Campus Gothic has overwhelmed the village, created a new rage in American architecture, and provided a new source of pride for the Old Man, who comes straying in once a quarter to see what he's getting for Footing The Bill. — Greensboro News

'Now If I Were Editor Of The Daily Tar Heel. . .'



Stevenson, The Candidate

Doris Fleeson

CHICAGO—There are noticeable differences between the 1956 model Adlai Stevenson and the 1952 version.

Stevenson assumed command of a very large press conference with a brisk assurance in which there was no trace of his old hesitations regarding the great office of the Presidency. He is now a man with a settled mind on that score; he wants to be nominated and elected.

Toward that end he has put himself firmly in the hands of professional politicians. On his right sat James Finnegan, the very successful Philadelphia leader, whom Stevenson introduced with flattering references to his credentials as an expert. On his left sat Hy Raskin, a Chicago veteran who worked as Steve Mitchell's deputy when Mitchell was Democratic National Chairman.

Finnegan will be Stevenson's campaign manager, Raskin his deputy. Both men are personable and bear excellent reputations but it will be quite impossible even for GOP Chairman Leonard Hall to confuse them with an egghead. In fact, an old-time reporter was heard murmuring: "Two less elliptical heads I have never seen."

Raskin will also serve as a buffer state between two important Chicagoans who are not very friendly to each other. One is Jake Arvey, the Cook County leader, who first brought Stevenson into the Illinois political picture and helped elect him governor in 1948. Arvey is described as making a comeback in influence and importance.

The other is Raskin's former boss, Mitchell. It is

said that Mitchell bowed out of consideration for Finnegan's job because he wants Stevenson's old one, the governorship. Mitchell traveled indistigably during his chairmanship and probably knows more Democrats better in the 48 states than any other person. He also made a reputation for honest and enlightened leadership—and a hot temper.

Stevenson sought to soften the contrast between today's pros and the staff of intellectuals to whom he entrusted his affairs in 1952 by having one of the latter present to take a bow. Wilson Wyatt, who ran his Springfield office. Both Wyatt and Mitchell, he said would continue to give him their invaluable assistance.

Intellectuals will have plenty of avenues through which to reach Stevenson. He is seeking counsel on foreign policy from Dean Acheson; he keeps in very close touch with the scholarly Tom Finletter, formerly Secretary of the Air Force.

There are several reasons for Stevenson's conspicuously firmer grasp on his affairs. He himself has had an immensely active three years, traveling, writing and seeing people. In person and by mail they have registered an admiring confidence in him which has had its effect.

Also, in 1952 Stevenson did not feel strongly about General Dwight D. Eisenhower. He does feel strongly that President Eisenhower has not fulfilled the hopes held out by and for him; in fact, Stevenson is quite honestly indignant about much that has been done and much more that has not been done. This means that a rather considerable body of inhibitions which he did not mention publicly but which restrained him in 1952 no longer exist today.

Adlai's Week

Stewart Alsop

CHICAGO—This last week in Chicago has been, of course, very much Adlai Stevenson's week. He has been front and center, while his two chief rivals, Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver, to their visible annoyance, have been cast as supporting players, peering shyly out from the wings.

Yet Stevenson's week has not been a complete success all the same. Stevenson has one great central problem as a political leader. After a time, the American public develops a mental image, which is often more caricature than a faithful portrait, of any leading American politician. With a lot of help from Stevenson's enemies, and a good deal of help from Stevenson himself, the public image of Stevenson is beginning to be that of an intelligent but indecisive man, honest but uncertain.

Such a public image of Stevenson could be politically fatal. Therefore, as many of his friends and supporters are well aware, his first objective must be to smash the image, and replace it with an image of confidence and decision. Stevenson could have begun to smash the image last week. But he has failed to do so.

On the contrary, the image of uncertainty has been strengthened. To all questions about his plans for primaries, other than Minnesota, Stevenson answered that he had not made up his mind. He even replied that he had not yet decided when asked whether he would go into Minnesota to campaign.

The fact is that Stevenson is not only undecided in his own mind about his political strategy, he has also been receiving divided counsel. One group of advisers, which includes men like Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago and Barry Bingham, the able publisher who is to head the Volunteers for Stevenson, favors a bold course. Another group, whose leader appears to be the newly appointed Stevenson manager, James Finnegan, favors a policy of minimum risk.

Foreign Students Are Honored With Klatch

Foreign students were entertained at a tea given by the Coffey Klatch, a branch of the YWCA, yesterday from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.

A course of cookies and punch was served. Hostesses included members of the Coffey Klatch.

All foreign students were invited to the tea, which was held in the YWCA social room.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Students interested in contributing to a worthwhile cause during the coming Christmas season have been invited to give children's books to the Chapel Hill Baptist Church, according to Mrs. James O. Bailey. Mrs. Bailey, director of the church nursery and kindergarten, may be reached at telephone 8-0883.

Roundabout Papers

The Annals Of Emerson's Family

FAMILY TREES have always been a popular pastime, and it is not surprising that nothing is more interesting about a family than the connections between its members. I find it rather amusing to examine the tree of a family (which, of course, search, turn, and turn about in the family nary ancestors) if this old genealogy move to that



try, he wouldn't have met her, married her, this man would never and if . . . and so on, all the down who ultimately would never have old guy' hadn't packed up and moved of the country."

The CAROLINA Quarterly recently mailed a large photostat of the Francis Emerson, who hangs out and has the incomparable distinction of being the most consistent contributor of that publication—having been published. Quarterly Scarborough says that his family tree is the closest to publication he has but Mr. Emerson won't permit the family tree to be published. He wishes his family tree, Sie nobere par according to my source, in which a able amount of faith, thus do the themselves."

Anyway, Francis Emerson's photo tree ('LEFT SIDE,' as it says in the we get the conservative Emersons statement), lays bare the follies of venerable predecessors, nine of whom in photograph form, and a stern Why is it the older generations bad-tempered? In addition to being Emerson's people do the oddest thing."

TAKE, FOR example, Dr. Robert was born near Belfast, Ireland, in came to John Emerson Jr.'s Dover 1833 with his parents and twin sisters and few days to complete family tree in miniature manuscript carrying them back part of the forward, as 'skippers' got in their and worms in their flour for making Emerson was "tall, slender, of black blue eyes" and "played violin," he as the best educated man in Tuscarora. Furthermore, this amazing gentleman play violin on his back, and make p dance by feet's use all at the same his sister Betty danced with him."

MR. C. H. EMERSON is no less a "never smoked, drank, or chewed," at times of back injured in fall of wagon." Department of Rich, Full

Clarence Leroy Emerson was born in 1873 in delphia, Ohio, and "was pranksish, quite as gentle as his father—rode carpet-sweeper." Clarence climaxed pranksishness when "in later life" he waved to two unacquainted with per and had to half-run for almost a could stop them from following him.

There was also James Robert Emerson born in 1841 and "was an expert also had a trick-knife — put it on juice when wife had lady for company fainted at knife's seeming to

Quite a crew, the Emerson family are as distinctive as the ones they all seemed to play the violin, red hair and blue eyes or brown hair, many of them were doctors, many were; they all seemed to marry and had the hundredweight. Perhaps, as a gesture to the Emerson menage, I General Benjamin Anderson, who panther with a rock, and Dr. Robert more. Dr. Robert's photograph is information that he was a President "but in U.S. was a pipe-smoking

Li'l Abner



Today is all you can eat Italian ravioli day at the RATHSKELLER

POGO



By Walt Kelly

As Predicted As Before

NOW THAT the Emersons are should mention the Tar Heel Sandwich Shop in connection with this hashed brown while ago I said that the THSS was ed browns anymore. Not so. Error ed browns, but only with a meal, in order. Hashed browns can be obtained at Heel Sandwich Shop. They are good I eat them sometimes. Countless eat them. The Chapel Hill police eat them. The high school students eat them. I have seen a member Department eating them. Even Lee run the Tar Heel Sandwich Shop hashed browns. For breakfast. I feel nor Hodges were offered a swate Sandwich Shop hashed browns he

Everybody happy now?

As Predicted As Before

If the verdict of a Mississippi ting two white men of the murder Negro boy was predictable, so too of the grand jury which heard evidence had kidnaped the boy.

The all-white grand jury of 20 indicted Roy Bryant and his half-brother on kidnaping charges.

Less than a month ago, a trial declined to find them guilty of murdering the Negro boy from Chicago who died vacationing at his uncle's farm.

Thus the two defendants are free and Mississippi seems ready to fair, including the question of who murder young Till if Bryant and Mil

Is that to be Mississippi's last word? Is that what Mississippi presents justice?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch