PAGE TWO

Woman's College Situation: All's Not Love And Kisses

CLASS OF 1932: Dr. Edward K. Graham, who resigned in May as chancellor of Woman's College of UNC at Greensboro after serving there since 1950, has been appointed dean of the Liberal Arts College of Boston University. He and Mrs. Graham and their three children-Susan, Julia and Edward K.-enter upon their new post on Sept. 1.- The Alumni Review.

ni Review of this month closes was not totally responsible for the book on another North Carolina educator who has gone to at fault, too, search for greener pastures.

It wasn't a case of Chancellor Graham's not getting paid enough. although that would have been a good reason.

It was a case of his being removed, ever so politely, from the head office of our sister institution in Greensboro.

The rumblings at Greensboro came last year after a report was filed with the Board of Trustees from its Visiting Committee. The report said:

With respect to the administrative problems existing at the Woman's College, and particularly to the difference between some of the faculty members and the administration, this committee has requested the acting president of the University (William Friday) to make a detailed investigation and report concerning the problems which he finds existing at Woman's College, together with a recommended plan of action for the solution of such problems . ."

The committee met, investigated and turned out its report. Once all the excess language has been burned off the report, it says:

much evidence of the chancellor's out the faculty factions that helped efforts to upgrade the Woman's College, both academically and structurally. The vigor with which he executed these efforts. it is thought, has been responsible for some of the opposition which has developed." 2. There are "differences which exist between the faculty and the administration and between faculty groups." These differences were "impai... the internal organization and effective operation of the rollege. Chancellor Graham resigned as nicely as a man under fire can resign. A "change in administration is clearly necesary as the first step toward achieving the degree of campus unity and confidence which is essential for the college to move ahead." he told the trustees in his resignation letter. The trustees told him they were sorry he was leaving, voted to accept his resignation and started looking for a new chancellor, all in one day.

So, in two sentences. The Alum- trustees' report Chancellor Graham those differences. The faculty was

> As for the first problem, the University will probably bide its time until WC feathers are smoothed down. It probably will bring in a chancellor from the other side of the country, one whose views are not too widely known.

But a larger problem won't be solved. That is the problem that comes when the State gets rid of a fine, intelligent, native North Carolina educator. Dr. Graham belongs to Boston University, now. He won't be educating North Carolininas any more.

As for the second problem that has resulted from the Greensboro purge, the resolution of the "differences:

From the tone of the report, the Woman's College faculty needs straightening out. Accepting Dr. Graham's resignation helped placate the faculty. It was easier to get rid of Chancellor Graham than it would have been to fire half the faculty. But the faculty differences still exist under the surface at the school where the pretty young ladies go.

So, while the rest of the state wonders what really happened at Greensboro, the Consolidated Un-1. "The committee received iversity would do well to straighten

>111-31/16> Fraternity Rush, Looking Ahead **To Hectic Time**

all three. We call it Formal Rush. of their rooms to begin participaceremony to the god of Chaos.

and environs. Tightly clutched in his little

most important of which is the Bita Pi. His Dad was an EBP. That's the one for him. He has read rushing rules care-

now, arms swinging, head high, stride full of confidence, his rep tie streaming proudly in the breeze. At the corner he pivots sharply, and there, looming large and magnificent ahead of him in the distance, is the HOUSE, its bronze letters gleaming in the

TIME OF DECISION

In the middle of the street his step falters. Should he go directly to the EBP house? Or should he

(This is the second of Yoder's thres-part essay on the meaning of learning.)

That meant that if a man was ti be a lawyer and enter the InDante: like the freshman who but perhaps read his absorbing will leave Chapel Hill as a graduate more under the poetic in-

histories. Only there will Shakespeare and Mozart and Michelan. fluence of a Satevepost Richard gelo and Tacitus cease to be ab-Armour than of Shakespeare; straction and skeletons; barely more under the influence scien- conceived, barely seen. Abstractifically of the science page of tions can be made whole; bones Time Magazine than of hard can gain flesh.

AMERICAN AID HELPS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1956

India's Five Year **Plan For Progress**

Neal Stanford In The Christian Science Moniter

India's first five-year plan that ended this spring turned out better than New Delhi had hoped. Its second five-year plan, now under way, should also outrun its blueprints, if the recent unprecedented United States \$360 million food loan just consummated is any indication. Which suggests that India is ultraconservative in anticipating the progress it can make over a five-year period.

When India charted its first five-year plan, back in 1950, it had anticipated large balance of payments deficits in operating the program. It got them -but not to the degree anticpated. It had expected to drop \$609 million from its sterling balances; instead it used up only \$317 million in foreign assets in carrying out the plan.

Likewise India had expected a certain amount of foreign help-but not to the extent received. It had counted on some \$328 million in external assistance: instead it received some \$408 million. On both counts then India did better than it had hoped.

Its program cost less, and its friends helped more than expected - something unusual if not unique in international affairs.

The United States was the greatest contributor of foreign aid to India during this period. It contributed a total of \$298 million in grants and loans-not to mention a \$190 million wheat loan that had been consummated just prior to the five-year plan.

Next largegst contributor was the Colombo Organization, representing British Commonwealth countries. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom together contributed some \$100 million.

The United States-India program actually got under way with the general agreement of January, 1952.

Such projects as community development, tube wells, river-valley developments, fertilizers and steel for agricultural purposes were stressed.

And up to 1953-54 these were the main activities in which United States aid was channeled. But with the 1953-54 program there came a widening scopeand the activities selected for United States aid were more in the field of transport and industrial development.

Under the 1954 program some 200,000 tons of United States steel were imported for use by In-

Understanding The Great Writings Ed Yoder

On Learning—Part 2

DANiel

Barry Winston

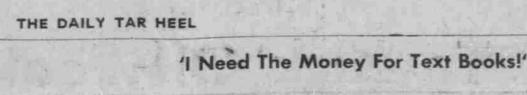
Rome had its gladiators. The Borgias had their Iron Maidens. Spain had its Inquisiton. We have It is Sunday, the thirtigth of September, shortly after two in the afternoon, and over a thousand Freshmen are venturing forth from the comparitive safety tion in a week-long sacrificial

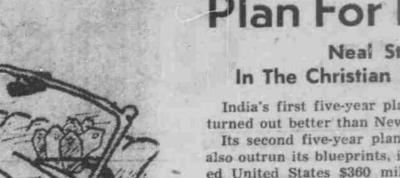
Freddy Schmink, Graduate of East Petuch High School, emerges from Old North dormitory and starts hopefully down the street in the direction indicated by the arrows on his map of the campus

hand are a half a dozen bids, the one bearing the heading: Eata

fully. Very carefully. In fact, he has them memorized. He has no intentions whatsoever of violating them.

Freddy starts down the street





As a result of the Greensboro rumblings and subsequent resignation of Chancellor Graham, the Consolidated University now has two big problems:

1. Who will be the new chancellor?

2. How will the "differences" that existed at Greensboro be resolved? From the looks of the varive reps.

bring on Dr. Graham's dismissal. consider ways of keeping its best educators in this state.

Button-Down Collars Are Also Stylish

we thought.

The Yackety Yack advises students to wear "conservative rep ties" when they get pictures taken for the class sections of next spring's yearbook.

There was a time when a student could have his yearbook picture taken in practically anything -checkerboard tie. Mister B collar or vertically-striped jacket. But the word is "conservative

Our suggestion to students on

You Got 'Em: Now Keep 'Em

If you're a freshman or a trans- President Bob Young and Director fer student living in a men's dorm itory, you won't notice the difference. But if you've been here before and had to walk downstairs to make a telephone call, you'll appreciate the new telephones on all floors."

It took just a few minutes' consultation between student body

The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina, where it is published daily except Sunday, 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, 1870. Subscription rates: mailed, \$4 per year, \$2.50 a semester; delivered, \$6 a year, \$3.50 a semester. Editor FRED POWLEDGE Managing Editor CHARLIE JOHNSON News Editor RAY LINKER **Business** Manager BILL BOB PEEL

And the University might also

Times are getting worse than

This is going too far.

rep ties."

The trend toward conformity has reached the Yack, a book which usually tries each year to be less like the one the year before.

getting their annual pictures taken: Forget the Yack's instructions. Wear what you like. A checkerboard tic would look nice in the midst of all those pages of conser-

of Operations J. S. Bennett, Then, the University started installing telephones on every floor of most men's dormitories.

Their action has eliminated one of the University's most vicious pests: the third-floor student who answers your call for someone living on the second floor, and who is too lazy to walk two flights of steps.

Now most men students can transmit and receive telephone calls with a minimum of efforts.

Young and Bennett also were wise to advise students that mistreated telephones will be removed "immediately." In the past several dormitory telephones have been beaten, thrown, ripped and torn with regularity every Saturday night. The men students have griped about not having telephones. Now they have them, thanks to Young and Bennett. Whether the telephones say is up to the students.

first dispose of the other five, saving the dessert for last, as it were? Frought by indecision, he is nearly impaled by the hood ornament on a new Olds looking for a place to park.

In terror, he leaps for the sidewalk, looses his footing on a beer can, and tumbles headlong through a hedge to find himself sprawled on the front lawn of one of the other five. His decision is made for him.

Climbing gracefully to his feet, he saunters causually up the front steps and through the door and is greeted by the beaming face and iron grip of the doorman. In the space of three minutes his hand is shaken forty more times, he loses his name tag, consumes a gallon and a half of rather insipid punch and is given four pep talks on the glories of Mu Mu Mu social fraternity.

The story is much the same at the remaining four houses. Finally, wearily, he turns his steps toward THE house.

GETTING ACQUAINTED For the next four days, all is

confusion. He is introduced to, and expected to recognize on sight, sixty-some brothers of EBP. He manages, always smiling, to remain his own natural self in this most natural situation. Uppermost in his mind at all times is the advice in the handbook: Get To Know The Men;

You'll Be Living With Them For The Next Four Years. And of course, he follows the advice. He gets to know the men by chatting with them about Saturday's game, his last trip to W.C., the great flick he saw yesterday, and the rising price of Old Horseshoe. His conviction is concrete now. This is the place for him.

THE BIG NIGHT

And then, Thursday night, one of the older boys takes him aside and begins, "I want you to know that we all feel terrible about this, but you see, there was this one guy who didn't think that And it won't be until next year

sometime that he finds out that the real reason was that his father didn't go to Carolina. He went to Dook.

Li'l Abner

wants Lost and mutations.

ner Temple his education must fit him for such a "publick" office. But if he was to be educated to suit Milton, he would not stop with the study of law alone, but would delve besides into the educational amenities. Those amenities, though perhaps not vital for making his living in society, would be absolutely vital for making his life as a person, in private, as an individual human being, meaningful.

The educated man might not need to identify Dante or a piece of baroque chamber music to be successful at law - expect incidentally in so far as knowing about great poets and great works of music might temper his style of speech, his tone, his angle on the problems of justice, or might hone the edges of his logic and power to argue.

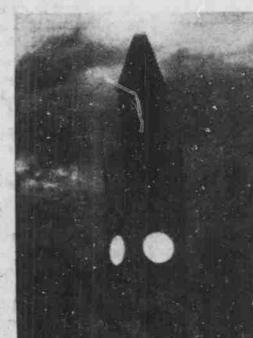
If you want to get down to money cases, today's vogue, the education for private life was not. essential to getting food and raiment. Justice, skill, magnanimity, private office-these passed above and beyond economic.

It is perhaps here that today's college freshman, faced with all the educational salesmen, like mc, faced with their wares-from nuclear physics to Dante's Divine Comedy-departs John Milton's way. He will, he says, equip himself to be a successful business man or lawyer or doctor; but as for the "private" life, he would rather study personnel problems or management than Paradise

Since this is the age .f Mr. Spectorsky's Exurbanite who commutes by train to work, wears gray flannel, owns an Olds, a Buick and a Cadillac and a ranch-style home in Westchester or Fairfield; since the image of what is termed "succeasful education" gets back to the towns of the South and of North Carolina, the college freshman is looking first of all at what will provide a bigger pay check. For that, as a product of the massed goals of his parent: and friends, he won't apologize. So, like the freshman who says

hours spent with physics problems; more under the influence, musically, of Presley than of Bach-he will leave without once having awakened to the dimensions of real education. In effect, he will shrug his shoulders and squander his most precious opportunity. For Chapel Hill, a ade upon decade educating these you have nothing to lose." who really wanted to be edu-

cated



CHAPEL HILL ...a giant.

I am not talking about getting the most out of General Collegeas important as that i.s. General College is the place where you may, if you listen, hear Dante's name dropped once to a dozen times-but perhaps not at all. In the rare instance, you, as freshmen, may have some instructor who will tell you more than the bare.t handful of biographical facts about the Italian gentleman, or maybe even induce you to read a few lines of his work. But it is only when you move into the College of Arts and Sciences, where not only Dante but his co-stars in the firmament of civilization are dealt with every day, that you will begin to see what John Milton, in the mid-17th Century, was talking about. It is only there that you may not only find out who

When a political wit like Adlai Stevenson says: "Eggheads of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your yolks," he knows, from a familiarity with the Communist Manifesto, that a cleveh joke is involved-unlike a certain newspaper reporter who, hearing Stevenson, missed giant among liberal arts institu- the point entirely and quoted him tions in America, has spent dec- as having said: "Eggheads unite;

Voters' Choice (Carolina Times)

The Negro voter must choose between "tweedledum and tweedledee" at the polls this November, editorializes the current issue of The Crisis, journal of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People. Commenting on the civil rights planks of the two major parties, the editorial says:

"Both parties ignored the fact that 1956 is not 1952. We now live in perilous times in race relations, especially in the Deep South. We have the U.S. Supreme Court decision on segregation in public education, and rulings on discrimination in public recreation and travel.

"We have Montgomery, Alabama, and the implications of the bus boycott. We have had nullification resolutions and a Congressional manifesto insulting the highest tribunal in the land and advocating virtual rebellion. We have had U.S. senators travelling up and down the land urging the people not to obey the Supreme Court. And we have had campaigns of villification and terror and violence visited upon sections of our population which merely asked that the law of the land be obeyed."

The Crisis, the editorial explains, "had expected more forthright civil rights planks than the ones adopted by either party" because both "are anxious to win the balance-of-power Negro vote this fall."

"We had not expected much of the Democrats because of their pro-segregation southern wing, but we had expected a little better of the Republicans."

dian railways, by steel-processing industries such as shipbuilding, manufacture of hospital equipment, oil drums and containers, pipes and tubes and industral machinery, and for requirements of rivervalley development.



Then under the 1955 program some 138,000 tons of billets, sheets, plates, etc., were provided for further aid to railways, to alleviate critical steel shortages, for the -tube - well program and other rural development projects. Some 100 locomotives and approximately 8,000 freight cars were included in this aid

total.

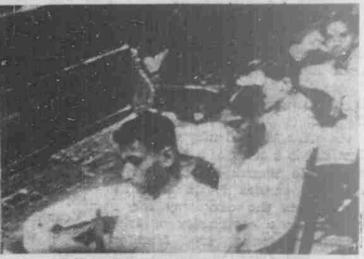
. ... money helps

During the five years, United States aid has increased every year but one. For 1951-52 some \$50 million was authorized; the next year it was reduced to \$39 million; but in 1953-54 it jumped to \$62 million; and for the last two years it was first \$73 million and then \$74 million. Of the total for the period-\$298 million-some \$150 million still remains to be delivered because of the recognized delay in delivery-or what is called the "pipeline."

In the field of agriculture the most important contribution by the United States was fertilizer. Imports of ammonium sulphate from the United States were primarily responsible for increasing agricultural production in India.

Ground water irrigation was next most important agricultural activity carried out by the United States program. Some 5,000 tube wells were constructed-a tube well irrigating on the average 400 acres. The program also undertook to help solve India's grain storage problem.

As a demonstration project two 10,000-ton-capacity silos with elevators, and features for aeration, drying, disinfection, bulk handling, etc., were built.



STUDENTS IN BOMBAY LIBRARY ... training minds to handle money

Next to agriculture India's greatest shortage is in steel. Under the United States aid program some 700,000 tons of steel have been allocated to India over this five-year period-150,000 tons for production of agricultural implements, 100,000 tons for the railways.



"so what?" to ignorance about

Herodotus was, where he lived,

India is running a deficit of 245,000 tons of steel for its railways annually-but aid and expanded steel production is expected to meet this crisis. River valley projects rank next to agricultural and steel in America's aid to India program. The United States has helped build such projects as the Rihand Dam, the Hirakud Dam, Kakrapara, Mahi, Ghataprabho, Chambal, and several other similar projects.