

# The Daily Tar Heel

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## Syracuse's Loss, UNC's Gain

Dean Thomas Carroll's decision to leave his post as Dean of the College of Business Administration next September should come as quite a blow to the student body.

It was Dean Carroll who took over the position four years ago at the age of 31 and transformed the College from one of the weakest to one of the strongest in the country. And Bus Ad is still growing, thanks to the dynamic leadership of the lanky dean.

Carroll perfectly typifies the progressive spirit of the young administrators found in a university which is moving forward.

His decision to leave hurts. A University can feel flattered to think that other schools notice the high calibre of its faculty and administration. But that does not ease the wound caused when one of its most capable administrators makes up his mind to leave for other pastures.

Wishing Dean Carroll the best luck in his new post as Dean of the School of Commerce at the University of North Carolina next September, we hope that Syracuse can find a man with administrative talents to carry on the steady progress that Dean Carroll brought to Syracuse U.

## Same Trouble at Carolina

(Reprinted from the University Daily Kansan)  
"The shortest distance between two points is a straight line." This theory was advanced years ago by some anonymous mathematician, but K. U. students, all logical minded, are still demonstrating the proof to the dismay of Buildings and Grounds.

Several years ago, Building and Grounds decided that, to conserve the grassy sward of the University campus, they would pave any and all paths the students wore during their treks between classes.

Suiting action to words, they proceeded to lay asphalt and some concrete sidewalks wherever a hint of a path appeared. Satisfied, they sat back with the feeling of a job well done. But, what was the result? Failure, complete failure.

A tree between Bailey chemistry lab and Frank Strong hall presented a problem. The sidewalk had to be built on one side or the other. After careful consideration, it was laid on the left side. So where did the students walk? On the right side, of course.

They thought two sidewalks leading to the journalism building were plenty. The journalists fooled them, in their customary manner. Two additional paths now lead in a general northwesterly direction.

With extreme caution, the department laid a walk from Frank Strong to the Stadium, where it connects with an east-west walk. Nothing daunted, the students gaily trampled off toward Potter lake, eventually arriving in the general vicinity of Oread hall.

Other illegitimate paths, each serving at least five or six steps, scar the face of the campus. Spring brings added beauty to the campus, making it one of which every student should be proud. If cow paths which meander around like the course of spavined Jersey mar the lawn, the effect on visitors, as well as students, is far from desirable.

## Michigan's Drinking Problems

UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS have long been concerned about students and their consumption of liquor. In the effort to curb excessive drinking these officials have relied on police methods entirely.

This method is bound to raise student objection. Psychologically speaking, no one likes the feeling of having a small, anonymous man with tremendous power, enough to cause a student to be expelled, watching his every move. Also, the manifestations of this power—the ever-present "campus cop's" headlight, visits, questions, smack of a regulatory power beyond that which as common citizens, students have been lead to believe are in effect elsewhere.

Thus the University earns enmity from the student body, but fails to correct what is dangerous in student drinking. The ever-present control offers a stimulus to see if "you can be the guy who beats the rap."

As a great educational institution, it would seem that the University could offer a more constructive program to combat the 'evils of drink.' Certainly, these evils have been expounded by enough competent authorities to be within the grasp of the University staff. Such material, for example, desires a place in the Health Lecture series delivered to all incoming freshmen.

If regulation of drinking in residences is necessary, as the University officials believe, and as experience has proved, the responsibility of dealing with infractions of the rules should be left to the student-elected body, the student Legislature. In the past, an offer was made to the fraternity house presidents to assume the responsibility for drinking in their own houses. The presidents were justified in refusing, since their authority only extends to a small segment of the campus as a whole. All-campus problems should be handled by all-campus groups.

Enforcing regulations, the University should attempt to make its discipline educational.

## Pick OF Pics Battle-ground

By Anies Daye

Here is the way it was. Here is how the guy next door, your husband, fiancé, your own brother, son or you yourself saw the war from an infantry foxhole. "Battle-ground" is an absorbing picture that will be of interest to every guy or gal who served, or did not serve, in World War II.

The story, written by Robert Pirosh, combat infantryman at Bastogne with the 35th Division, tells of an outfit in the famous 101st Airborne Division during its defense of Bastogne, Belgium. "Battle-ground" succeeds in presenting a wide variety of combat GI types while keeping each one a credible individual. There is Holley (Van Johnson), wise-cracking 'wolf', dodging snipers' bullets, but worried only about six stolen eggs; Jarvess (John Hodiak), former small-town newspaper columnist who now looks back cynically on the idealism that led him to enlist; Rodriguez (Ricardo Montalban), Mexican-American, who has seen snow before only from his doorstep way off atop California mountains; Pop (George Murphy), 35-year-old father of five, now sweating out final headquarters' approval of discharge papers to send him home; and Layton (Marshall Thompson), green replacement ignored by the close-knit unit until he proves himself.

"Battle-ground" tells of the fear; the courage; the constant gripping; the dull, hard manual labor; the wild rumors; the baffled ignorance of the overall picture, of just what in Hell headquarters thinks it's doing; the deep companionship; the loneliness; the stereotyped wisecracks; the inspired witticisms; the colorful obscenities—here, of course in dialect in half-phrases, but unmistakably; the modest self-deprecation; the bitterness; the good humor—in brief, life in the service.

In simple words of one syllable, William A. Wellman, director and Dore Scharly, producer, tell a story that grips its audience relentlessly, carrying them into the war.

Here is the war without any flag-waving. The camera focuses not on the war itself, not even on one battle, but with heroic simplicity on the second squad, third platoon, I Company of the 101st Airborne Infantry. The camera's vision is confined to what these men saw, heard, felt, and did through the cold, dark, fog-ridden misery of the defense of Bastogne, vital point in the Battle of the Bulge.

The main battle, and the soldier's own part in it, is only a vague thing, for your attention is on each man, the next man on the line, the machine gun behind the next tree. You'll see death, but death as the soldier saw it; impersonally, except when it was his companion in a foxhole. The business at hand is the only business of the film—the cold anger of combat, terrible in its concentration, literal in its transition to the screen.

Even the key of the picture, General McAuliffe's one word reply, "Nuts!", to the German demand that the surrounded garrison surrender is related second hand, and is important to the men of the second squad, third platoon, only because it is the only time they hear the news before the papers back home get it.

Of all the pictures to come out of Hollywood about World War II, this one leaps to the top of the list. The performances by all concerned are such as to make you forget that the men you are watching are actors, and the photography and production incidentals blend similarly into the background. Through its characters, "Battle-ground" touches on a full, realistic range of Army experience—of experience common to all branches of the service.

**ANOTHER MANSION WRECKED**  
CHICAGO—(AP)—The tide of time is washing away an old Chicago landmark.

The Potter Palmer mansion on Lake Shore Drive, once the citadel of the city's society, will be torn down soon. The 22-story apartment buildings will be erected on the site.

## Whence All Bør He Had Fled!



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## Carolina Seen Texas Segregation

By Bill Kellam

Not since Carl Snavely's stout-hearted men, so rudely erased Texas' invincible Longhorns from the national sporting picture on that sunny September, 1948, afternoon in Kenan Stadium has the UT student body been so upset.

The reason: the attempt of W. Astor Kirk, 28-year-old Negro professor of government at Tillotson College, Texas, to gain admittance to the University of Texas.

The Southern press, or that of this general area, has ignored the case almost completely. The information in this article comes from the UT student newspaper, The Daily Texan, a fine publication edited by Dick Elam, an apparently open-minded, liberal person of some ideals.

The student response, via the letters to the editor column, appropriately entitled "The Firing Line" in the Texan, has been largely pro-Kirk. The anti-Kirk letters, with the noteworthy originality of thought so characteristic of segregationists, have recommended that Editor Elam and Mr. Kirk go North where they can "fulfill their mutual desire to go to school together."

The segregationists think of their own state rights, but seem to forget those of the Negroes—the citizens of Texas whose educational facilities in no way equal those available at the University of Texas or any of the other large white schools.

On February 7 Kirk withdrew from UT because he wasn't allowed to attend even segregated classes, as is done by Negroes at the University of Oklahoma. The next morning Elam unhesitatingly declared himself in the lead editorial of the Texan to be completely opposed to segregation in higher education. The more important sections of the edit, which was entitled "Tolerance, Dignity, And Law Did Mix," declared:

"The segregation laws of Texas were in conflict with the human dignity of Mr. Kirk. There is no doubt that in this conflict Mr. Kirk thought he was on the moral side. Many others in Texas think he was, too.

"In Texas, Mr. Kirk can find little legislative encouragement for his desires to correct the

existing situation. Only on the national level is there any evident attempt being made to relax the laws of segregation under which he suffers.

"These 'moral' national laws and judicial interpretations of the laws are opposed by proponents of segregation who declare:

"You can't legislate morality."

"In the field of morals, however, it is possible to legislate. Segregationists have already legislated immorality—from which Mr. Kirk withdrew, in truth to himself and in defense of his human dignity."

Kirk's plight moved Student Assemblymen Selig Carr to introduce a bill on February 9 calling for a student referendum on the admission of Negroes to the University. The bill also proposed that the compulsory student blanket tax (shades of the UNC block fee) and the loyalty oath be put to a student vote.

However, the Vice-president of the UT student body, sidetracked the question by asking for a ruling on its legality from the Attorney General. The A-G was forced to ask for a week in which to deliberate, so the bill was effectively pigeonholed—in the interests of constitutionality, rather than humanity and moral right.

This emphasis on trivia by responsible members of the student government caused author Carr to withdraw the bill at the Assembly's meeting to "keep from embarrassing the University and others who might be embarrassed by it."

However, Carr announced to the Assembly that he'll be back with a new bill on February 23 and a petition from the student body which would make it mandatory for the Assembly to call a referendum. So the latest issues of The Daily Texan are being eagerly awaited up here.

The communist element is apparently an inactive minority at UT. This is fortunate for those sincerely interested in the admittance of Negroes to the graduate school. Thus they won't be hamstrung by the kiss of death of support by the sincerely (hah!) altruistic the Reds et company.

## CPU Roundtable Meaning Of Treason

By Robert Lee Marks

The arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs in England, on charges of treason, has brought forcibly to the Western democracies, in a mixture of shock and confusion, an added emphasis to the moral and intellectual conflicts prevalent in the world today. Dr. Fuchs is a German born, naturalized British citizen. His family was persecuted by the Nazis because of his father's socialist and pacifistic views. In the 1930's he left Germany and came to England where, in 1942, he became a citizen. In the struggle in his mind as to what was right, Fuchs joined the Communist party, but he did not attend any of its meetings or openly advocate any of its views. Because of his brilliance in the field of nuclear physics, he did atomic work in this country as well as in England, finally becoming a member of the British atomic research plant at Harwell. He was at Harwell when he was arrested for giving secret information to Russian agents and charged with treason.

During the past several years, the pattern of events seen in Klaus Fuchs has revealed itself several times. In 1946, a spy ring involving several prominent scientists was broken in Canada. Britain has tried and convicted one of its scientists, Dr. Allan Nunn May, on charges of giving secret information to Russian agents. In this country, the Judith Coplon case and the Whitaker Chambers-Alger Hiss affair have brought the American people into a more personal awareness of these events and their seriousness.

The men and women who have been involved in these cases and charged with treason have all been people of a professional nature and character. They were intellectual and talented. They were apparently sincerely devoted to their work and to the country of their birth or of their adoption. They were regarded with the highest esteem by their colleagues and friends. The arrest of these people for treason revealed a deeper insight into their character. Within the brilliance of their minds they had been debating the question of right and wrong, perhaps seeing themselves caught in an irresistible current and then trying to control the current, for the good of themselves as well as for their friends. Whatever their reasons, when the people like Dr. Klaus Fuchs were charged with treason, their friends were stunned. The people had come face to face with a question which, to answer, involves a fundamental discussion of right and wrong and the problem of our time: What is the meaning of treason?

Webster's Dictionary de-

finies treason as "the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance." The Constitution of this country defines treason as an act consisting "only in levying war against them (the United States), or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort to them."

These definitions immediately raise several questions concerning the meaning of treason. What constitutes "overt acts to overthrow the government?" Does a person owe allegiance first to his government, or to what he thinks is right, even if it means opposing his government and country? Does the country have a right to try a person for treason if the person was only doing what he thought was right? Who is to decide what acts shall be "giving aid and comfort to them (the enemy)?" These are only a few of

the questions we might ask in attempting to determine the meaning of treason.

The CPU will discuss "The Meaning of Treason" tonight at eight o'clock, in the Grail Room at Graham Memorial.

### SNAKE IN THE BED

SINGAPORE—(AP)—A python sought to lie down with a municipal commissioner the other night and died for his effrontery. Pat Johnson explained he normally goes to bed without putting on the light, but "this time it was lucky I did, or I would have had a nasty bedfellow." He killed the snake with a stick and brought the python to his office the next morning to prove it.

Field mice will do considerable damage to young trees in the winter, particularly when the snow is thick. They chew the tender bark of the trees when no other food is available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
12				13				14			
15				16				17			
18				19			20				
21	22			23							
24				25			26	27	28	29	
30				31			32		33		
34				35			36		37		
38				39			40				
41	42	43					44				
45							46		47	48	49
50							51		52		
53							54		55		

**HORIZONTAL**

- one time
- nobleman
- mere taste
- dock
- Algonkian Indian
- river in Brazil
- feminine name
- withholds
- Isaac's son
- groups of three
- hazardous
- besides
- bearded
- streetcar (Eng.)
- came together
- facing glacier direction
- Australian ostrich
- requisites
- brings into bondage
- piece of baked clay
- goddess of peace
- Italian sausage
- Mohammedan cleric
- curdles, as milk
- harass
- Scandinavian division
- river in Russia
- set of nested boxes
- Scottish explorer
- serf
- solar disk
- unclose (poet.)
- nothing
- rapidity
4. rubs out
5. unbleached
6. exist
7. uneasy
8. sly glances
9. Hindu deity
10. frosted
11. go by
12. tumult
13. branch of study
14. moist
15. space
16. expiate
17. studios
18. apparition
19. verily
20. ponder
21. slender
22. pierce with pointed weapon
23. Asiatic peninsula
24. permeate
25. cicatrix
26. feminine name
27. tardy
28. island (poet.)
29. sped
30. wrath
31. unit of weight

**ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE**

M	O	D	E	L	S	A	M	O	V	A	R
A	R	E	T	E	O	V	E	R	A	T	E
C	A	P	E	S	D	E	S	E	R	T	S
A	T	A	S	T	A	R	S	R	A	T	
B	I	R	D	E	S	S	T	O	R	S	
R	O	T	A	T	E	E	R	R			
E	N	S	U	R	E	H	O	A	R	D	
M	A	T	S	E	R	E	T	E	L	A	
A	G	O	O	L	I	V	E	L	A		
C	A	N	A	P	E	S	E	L	I	T	E
O	P	E	R	A	T	E	L	I	N	E	
N	E	S	T	L	E	S	E	E	D	S	

Average time of solution: 26 minutes.  
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**DREW PEARSON ON The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND**

WASHINGTON.— President Truman has definitely decided to send a new ambassador back to the Vatican replacing retired Myron Taylor, former chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

He informed a visiting group of Congressmen of this decision last week, indicating also that it had been a difficult decision to make.

For some time the White House has been under strong not to send an ambassador to the Vatican, pressure which increased after Cardinal Spellman's attack against Mrs. Roosevelt and Congressman Barden of North Carolina. More recently it reached a high point when American Protestants who had been operating an orphanage in Castle Gondolfo, site of the Pope's summer palace, were stoned; and when a spokesman for the Italian government refused to apologize for the incident.

At the time, Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the powerful foreign relations committee, expressed the hope to the White House that a new ambassador to the Vatican not be appointed.

President Truman told Congressional callers that he has been studying the entire matter of diplomatic recognition very carefully.

William Hassett, one of the White House staff and himself a devout Catholic, was asked to survey the situation. The State Department also made a survey. It was found that about 30 countries maintained diplomatic envoys at the Vatican, though the United States had been the largest non-catholic country. The State Department also felt that diplomatic information received at the Vatican was more voluminous and more accurate than that obtainable in most capitals. This was especially important during the war.

Some State Department officials also favor sending a new ambassador to the Vatican because it would take the heat off the criticism of Secretary Dean Acheson following his support of Algier Hiss. Catholic opposition to Acheson has been especially vigorous recently.

It was President Roosevelt who decided to send Myron Taylor as his personal ambassador to the Vatican in the early days of the New Deal. Prior to that the United States had not officially recognized the Vatican since 1867, the last envoy having been Rufus King, who served from 1861-1867. He left when Congress cut off his funds.

FDR appointed Taylor as his personal envoy in order to avoid confirmation by the Senate, and this would also be done by President Truman in picking Taylor's successor. Mr. Truman indicated to his Congressional callers that the man to fill this post had not been picked as yet.

"There are a few wrinkles to be ironed out with the State Department," he said, "but I'm trying to get a good man to replace Ambassador Taylor."

Matt McGuire, the tough little U. S. Judge in the District of Columbia, handed down a little-noticed decision which is going to help to make Labor democracy.