

The Daily Tar Heel

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The MacArthur Case:

on the Carolina FRONT by Chuck Hauser

Since I wrote a very brief summary of the MacArthur situation last week, I have received comments — pro and con, agreeing and disagreeing with me — from all sides.

One of them you'll find in the column today. Another one I'd like to reprint for you here.

"I disagree with you on the MacArthur deal. First, he was loyal to his country on what he thought was a vital issue, and saw no other way to bring the issue before the country with the same degree of force.

"Next he was loyal to his troops, who get shot at without the chance to shoot back where it hurts most. He was disloyal to his boss, but in the light of the other two loyalties there is room for belief that he was justified. I'd rather trust his judgement than Acheson, who prefers not to turn his back on a traitor, and who still employs suspects in high places, and I cannot agree that the present Secretary of Defense is a civilian.

"Basically, however, your belief that a soldier should obey orders to his liking or not, is correct."

I think the MacArthur controversy is fundamentally an argument over whether we want to start World War III now, and whether we want to start it in the Far East.

No one will know exactly what the General believes until he testifies before Congress — and especially under the detailed questioning of a Senatorial committee.

Until that time, we have only MacArthur's words to go on, and his statement, in the letter to Republican Joe Martin: "Meet Chinese force with maximum counter-force."

That statement, taken on face value, means throw everything we've got into the war in the East — let Chiang Kai Shek invade the mainland of China (which he can't do without our water craft and other aid) bomb Manchuria and Red China with our planes, and push the Korean front north of North Korea rather than just north of the 38th Parallel.

If we do that, it will mean our armed strength will be drained off to the East — and Europe will be left wide open for an easy Russian push when the Politburo decides the time is right to strike.

I can't buy that philosophy. Some MacArthur supporters say the General does not want full scale war in the East — but they are contradicting MacArthur's words.

An all-out war in the Far East would certainly seriously weaken and possibly destroy the Communists on that side of the world. But at the same time it would seriously weaken the United States, and not weaken the Russians at all.

No one has said that MacArthur is not a good general. No one has said that he has not had the best interests of his country at heart in everything he has done.

But MacArthur's knowledge of the bias for the East has led him to misjudge Russian power in the West, and as a result he has disobeyed his orders and thrown the country into a very embarrassing position.

Editor's Mailbox

Defends MacArthur

Editor: To Chuck Hauser: In your column of April 13 you stated that "anyone who supports MacArthur in the affair is in a totally indefensible position." You have written much with which I disagree, but the above statement is the most ridiculous I have read or heard.

You say that MacArthur is a spoiled child who feels himself too big a hero to be fired. That in itself is indefensible, for it is strictly a matter of opinion. I think the General gave his views on the Far Eastern situation because of his feeling of great responsibility to the American people, and because it hurt him to see American blood spilled to no avail.

MacArthur first offered to confer with the Chinese Communist leaders about a possible peaceful arbitration. When he was rebuked for advocating a peaceful settlement, he offered what he felt was the best forceful method of ending the conflict by advocating the use of Chinese Nationalist troops.

I have not had the good fortune to have met the "group of Communists" who "figured out" Mr. Farber's ideology. However, I am prepared to get together with them at any time "in perfect harmony and chant, 'bayonets, babies, blood bath, gasoline jelly, Nagasaki, buzz bomb and Stalin wants peace!'"

In the meantime I wish to ask Mr. Farber a question: Will he sign a petition for a five-power pact of peace? So that we shall get a straight answer, let me make it clear that we already know that Mr. Farber has a wonderful sense of humor.

I wish to express my appreciation to the coeds who effected me to the speakership of the Coed Senate, and to thank the many who campaigned on my behalf.

I want to thank my opponent for the way in which the entire campaign was conducted; I have never taken part in a cleaner one.

I am interested in any suggestions that the coeds have to make concerning the Senate, and I will always welcome your criticisms. Thank you again for your confidence; I shall try my best to prove myself worthy of it.

I would like to thank the following people for helping us to make the Southern Collegiate Pep Conference the terrific success that it was:

The Monogram Club and Lenoir Hall who provided meals, the fraternities, sororities and dormitories who housed these people for us, the Theta Chi Ukelele Quartet, Sound and Fury, and the Planetarium who provided entertainment, the Interdormitory Council who allowed these people to attend their dance, Ogburn Furniture Company who assisted us with transportation, and all others who gave their time and effort.

I feel that the 100 delegates from some 27 schools returned home with a high respect and regard for Carolina and our way of life here.

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The Soap Box

by Bob Selig

In these days of violence and terror and death, it is good to remember one thing. There have been men who lived and died peacefully. Not all peoples or nations have gone to war to get what they wanted. I'd like to tell you a story about it.

The lowest class in India is that group of men and women called the "untouchables." For many centuries the "untouchables" were considered so foul and filthy that they were not even allowed to walk on the public highways. They were the lowest of the low and not much above the level of goats and pigs.

Centuries passed, and rulers came and went, and things remained unchanged. Finally, one year, a man named Mohandas K. Gandhi went to see the new royal governor.

"Let the 'untouchables' walk on the highway," he said. "They are human beings, and that is the first step toward treating them as such."

The governor said no. He was sorry, but things had been this way for a thousand or so years, and it was not his business to change them.

"Very well," said Gandhi. "Yes," said the governor, "very well," and considered the incident closed.

The man named Gandhi went to the houses of the "untouchables" and spoke to them.

"Go walk on the highway," he said. "It is your right."

"They will arrest us," they protested. "Then let them arrest you."

The next day a small group of "untouchables" went and walked on the highway for the first time. A policeman came and hit one with his club, but the man offered no resistance and neither did his friends, so they were arrested without further violence. Gandhi went and told more "untouchables" to walk on the highway. He gathered together thousands of members of India's lowest class and led them in an orderly group to the roadside. This time there were squadrons of police who were waiting with machine guns.

Integrity Questioned

An attorney in Raleigh by the name of Herman Taylor has openly challenged the integrity of the president and the Board of Trustees of this University. Taylor, who is chief counsel for a Negro medical student who has filed suit to enter the UNC Med School, says, in effect, that he does not trust the word of the Board in its motion to admit Negro graduate and professional students to the University where separate and equal facilities are not provided for them elsewhere in the state and by the state.

If Taylor had attended the Trustee meeting where the decision to admit Negroes was discussed and had heard Gordon Gray, Maj. L. P. McLendon, and other University personnel speak on the matter, there would be no doubt in his mind that the decision of the Board was sincere and that Gray would carry out that decision sincerely.

What the motives are behind the decision to carry on with the case we don't know: As of now, the Negro student is going to court to ask entrance into a school the doors of which have been opened to all qualified persons, regardless of color.

But with the election behind us, and a full year of work ahead of us, it's time to think over a few things:

1. Political differences between factions, parties and individuals should be forgotten until the next election (when they will turn up again, regardless of what we might say).

2. Winners should accept and encourage the help of their losing opponents in the job ahead, and naturally the good losers will offer that help sincerely.

3. We should all work together to do the best overall job possible in student government, publications, and campus life through the difficult year which lies ahead.

That term, "difficult year which lies ahead," is always exhumed about this time of the year when the aged political cliches are laid to rest for the time being.

The elected officers of student government and publications have full-time jobs ahead of them. They should recognize the fact that if they let their jobs mean no more than a little glory and prestige, they have deceived the students who voted for them and they are hurting the student body and the University. —C.H.

More Than Prestige

The results of another spring general election are recorded on today's front page and thus pass into student government history. It wasn't a bad election, the parties and candidates kept it reasonably clean in contrast to last year, and it seemed to arouse more interest on campus than usual.

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NONPLUS

by Harry Snook

Harry Truman is a little man — in statue, mind, and voice. Through the tragedy of American politics he gained the Presidency, which he has utilized to such personal benefit as he has seen fit.

Now he has "fired" General Douglas MacArthur. There can be little question that he had the legal right to do this. It is only by the most ironic twist that a man such as Truman can have the authority to dismiss such a man as MacArthur.

The exercise of this authority has created four different but inter-related situations.

There is the clash of personalities between Truman and MacArthur. There is the question of immediate gain or loss in military and diplomatic fields.

In the clash of personalities, Truman took advantage of his position, as he has done so many times, and tried to eliminate the General by relieving him of his command and attempting to discredit his views.

We cannot have gained diplomatic vantage through Truman's action. Russia and the Communist satellites have new reason to believe that the U. S. and thus the U. N. will hesitate to meet the threat of further aggression.

All of this was occasioned by Truman as an extension of the foreign policy developed by him and his cohorts with prompting by the British.

MacArthur, able military strategist and astute thinker that he is, could never agree with Truman's policy of making Europe an arsenal for the protection of the British while the Far East was being given to the Reds.

In the meantime, 50,000 Americans have been killed or wounded in the Korean war — and no end is in sight.

MacArthur was virtually ordered to expend American lives for a military impasse that could have been a victory.

The General wanted to bomb Red reserve and regrouping areas, supply depots and communication lines to the Red front. He wanted to start the Nationalists into China, preventing more Red Chinese troops from moving to Korea and even drawing some away.

MacArthur wanted to win the war. Truman said no, that these moves might precipitate a world-wide conflict. This is hard to understand. Russia is certainly not waiting for an excuse.

No one has said that MacArthur is not a good general. No one has said that he has not had the best interests of his country at heart in everything he has done.

But MacArthur's knowledge of the bias for the East has led him to misjudge Russian power in the West, and as a result he has disobeyed his orders and thrown the country into a very embarrassing position.

The real loser in the dispute will be no more than Truman or MacArthur — it will be, and is, the United States.

Sense of Humor

Editor: In Tuesday's Daily Tar Heel there was a column by Barry Farber, entitled "Not Guilty." In this column Mr. Farber states that he is "not a student of politics" and cannot identify what he calls "Communist ideology."

I have not had the good fortune to have met the "group of Communists" who "figured out" Mr. Farber's ideology. However, I am prepared to get together with them at any time "in perfect harmony and chant, 'bayonets, babies, blood bath, gasoline jelly, Nagasaki, buzz bomb and Stalin wants peace!'"

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Speaker Makes A Statement

Editor: To the coeds: I wish to express my appreciation to the coeds who effected me to the speakership of the Coed Senate, and to thank the many who campaigned on my behalf.

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I am interested in any suggestions that the coeds have to make concerning the Senate, and I will always welcome your criticisms. Thank you again for your confidence; I shall try my best to prove myself worthy of it.

Story Of The Grail

(This is the second of three articles on the Grail, compiled by Mike McDaniel for The Daily Tar Heel.—Ed.)

Disunity and misunderstanding between fraternity and non-fraternity men, who wide gap between poor and rich students affecting social life, poor relations between Jewish and non-Jewish students, and a need for a general enrichment of campus life were problems at Carolina when the veterans of World War I returned to the campus in 1920. In that year, a group of students saw the need of a service order to help solve these problems in human relations; and, on October 3, 1920, the first meeting of "The Order of The Grail" was held.

In a sense, the Grail is an official University organization entrusted with the definite and appropriate function of promoting campus morale and goodwill. The organization has played an important role in Student Government over the years, has provided scholarships for needy students, conducted inexpensive, informal dances, and in all its financial operations has put back into the campus all funds received for its services.

The founders of the Grail include such names as W. S. Bernard, Frank Porter Graham, Francis Bradshaw, Horace Williams, Leo Gregory (the first Delegate), and Donnell VanNoppen. A few of the outstanding Grail members over the years have been Dr. Walter Berryhill, Jake Wade, Mayor Ed Lanier, J. Marjory Saunders, Dr. Ed Hedgpeth, Judge E. E. Rives, Kay Kysler, Walter Spearman, R. Mayne Albright, James L. Cobb, Andy Bershak, and many others.

Crossword Puzzle grid with clues and a solution key for yesterday's puzzle.

PRICES CUT advertisement for Fowler's Food Store listing various food items and prices.