

## An Announcement

Defense Secretary Neil McElroy announced yesterday that the United States was safe from surprise attack. This is a mighty pronouncement, but in the light of present day reality it means very little.

It is estimated that it takes approximately twenty minutes for an intercontinental ballistic missile to negotiate the distance between Russia and the United States. It is possible that after fifteen minutes of flight, the rocket might be detected and preparations for enemy attack will be underway. Yet, this isn't quite enough time to protect the United States from destruction and a large percentage of the population from slaughter. Sure, we knew it was coming, but so what!

There are some statements that are significant and are historically worthwhile, and then there are those like the Secretary of Defense's.

## Pioneer IV

The launching of Pioneer IV is a momentous achievement and U.S. scientists are to be congratulated for their work.

There ought to be a sobering note injected into this week of happy achievement, and this note is that the Russians accomplished the same feat about a month before.

Apparently the missile lag gap is closing, but it is equally obvious that it has not closed yet.

## Why

The reason for the above image shattering is simple. The people of the United States have a tendency to be smug and complacent and have a desire to rest on their laurels.

Yet, in this age there is no safety or security without work, and intelligent thought, and people who have propensity for leisure usually are not able to muster either.

It may be well true that the United States has developed a successful anti-missile-missile, and it may be well true that any massive preparation for war could be detected, but it is not true that the United States is safe.

It may be well true that the United States has a rocket orbiting around the sun, but it is not true that the United States is ahead in the missile race.

In a rapidly moving world there is no time for complacency. And for those who might think that the United States is in wonderful shape, one might point again to the fact that the Gaither report has not been released. When it is, the public might have some indication that the U.S. is in good shape.

## A Suggestion

One student suggested the editor write an editorial in favor of reducing the tuition of foreign students to the state levels on the basis that these students are a great addition to the community and are worth the money in their contribution.

Complying with this request, the editor is advised. The campus climate is indeed better if the area represented is diverse and if an interchange of ideas from other parts of the world is available.

## On A Letter

Frank McGuire's letter to the Education Foundation is currently a subject of controversy. Every indication points to the fact that McGuire and Chancellor Aycock are right in their estimation of the situation, and if so, their stand is courageous.

It is unfortunate that Coach McGuire said Friday that the letter should not have been made public. McGuire is right that too much has been made of this already, but it is a person has the courage to send a statement of his feelings to 600 people, he has somewhat of an obligation to back it up publicly without crying about the lack of fact of the press. A letter of this sort is public information.

## The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publication Board of the University of North Carolina, where it is published daily except Monday and examination 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: \$4.50 per semester, \$8.50 per year.

The Daily Tar Heel is printed by the News Inc., Carrboro, N. C.

Editor	CURTIS GANS
Managing Editor	CHUCK FLINNER STAN FISHER
Business Manager	WALKER BLANTON
Advertising Manager	FRED KATZIN
News Editor	ANNE FRYE
Sports Editor	RUSTY HAMMOND
Associate Editor	ANTHONY WOLFF
Asst. Adv. Manager	LEE ARBOGAST
Asst. News Editor	ED RINER
Assistant Sports Editor	ELLIOTT COOPER
Circulation Manager	BOB WALKER
Subscription Manager	EVERY THOMAS
Chief Photographers	BILL BRINKHOUS PETER NESS
Night Editor	NANCY COMBES

# The World News In Review

## Josie Morris

As May 27 comes closer and closer the newspapers are carrying more and more of "what are we going to do?" articles involving top government officials. This week is no exception.

The cold war continues. Last week President Eisenhower said he will not budge an inch; Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev said he will not budge an inch. Although the tension still mounts, perhaps a ray of hope can be seen.

The Russian premier, Khrushchev, reversed himself and conditionally agreed to a foreign ministers' conference on the Berlin crisis in notes that warned the German issue could cause war "a hundred times more serious" than all past conflicts.

Khrushchev withdrew his rejection of the western plan for a foreign ministers' meeting after pleas from visiting Prime Minister Harold MacMillan of Great Britain. Observers took it as a victory for the British statesman who was officially reported "cheerful" after six glum days of icy negotiations.

The Soviet notes handed to the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany urged a summit conference as having "the greatest chance" of success.

But could the Russians pull a surprise attack on the United States? Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy says this is almost impossible.

McElroy, speaking at a news conference Thursday, said that the preparations and military movements required for an attack with conventional arms probably would be observable and known.

And, he said, it is believed a surprise attack with missiles in the foreseeable future is almost impossible.

McElroy also stated this week that the United States' military forces are ready to back up President Eisenhower's avowed determination to stand fast on American rights in Berlin.

"We think we have a definite offensive superiority over the Russians at this time," McElroy said discussing the situation with the House Space Committee.

News of a cold war and news of a hot war. This is what the North Carolina newspaper reader got this week.

The Harriet-Henderson Cotton

## The Good Earth



Mills continue to strike.

Violence broke out once again as an ugly-tempered crowd of some 200 persons formed a gantlet outside the struck South Henderson textile mill Tuesday. The crowd became a howling mob when a worker brandished a pistol.

The mob stoned several cars and broke a window from a State Highway Patrol car.

The crisis occurred at the end of the work shift. This was the beginning of the third week of limited operations of the mills, struck for 16 weeks.

The crowd let the first three cars of workers emerge from the plant through jeers. They met the

fourth with a volley of rocks and sticks.

On signal, a dozen highway patrol cars glided swiftly to the plant gates, seven from one direction, five from another.

The crowd, shouting defiance, fanned out. About 20 patrolmen and officers formed a line, facing the crowd.

About 200 yards away, a worker's car stopped. Someone shouted, "He pulled a gun." The mob rushed the car, but the worker ran away.

One officer said he thought he heard a shot and the din, but he couldn't be sure. No one was hurt. Several car windows were broken

and three policemen were hit by rocks bouncing off the cars. The most serious injury was a bruised arm suffered by one policeman.

Turning to things a bit higher than strikes, we see that the United States has added another planet to outer space. America's Pioneer IV lunar probe has passed the moon and is moving into a permanent orbit around the sun, scientists said Wednesday.

Dr. Hower J. Stewart, chief of planning for national Aeronautic and space Administration, said the tiny man-made planet set off from Cape Canaveral, Florida

would have a lifetime "comparable to the life of our universe."

In Raleigh more down-to-earth events were taking place. Constitutional changes to improve North Carolina's system of justice were proposed in identical bills offered in the House and Senate Thursday.

Democratic party Chairman Paul Butler, speaking in New Jersey, discounted Adlai Stevenson's candidacy for the 1960 presidential race.

He pointed out that he thought John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts was the frontrunner at the present time, but that Jersey's Governor Robert Meyner, Sen. Stuart Symington, and Hubert Humphrey were among potential candidates.

Rioting broke out in Bolivia, as demonstrators protested a TIME magazine article by stoning the U. S. embassy in La Paz, forcing members of the embassy to evacuate the city.

More violence broke out in a different area of the world as bloodshed mounted in South Africa.

A state of emergency was declared and African nationalist leader Dr. Hastings Banda was arrested.

Following the declaration and the arrest, rioting broke out and 23 Africans were reported dead Wednesday in Northern Rhodesia, as rioters were ruthlessly suppressed.

A bill to make Hawaii the 50th state was reported unanimously favorable by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the Senate. The chances for passage of the bill appeared good.

England's Prime Minister Harold MacMillan announced his intention of visiting the United States and President Eisenhower March 20.

The visit in all probability would be concerned with mutual problems relating to the Berlin crisis.

A U. S.-Pakistani anti-aggression treaty touched off a furor in India, when Indian communist representatives brought up the question of whether the treaty was aimed at India.

Pakistani spokesmen replied that the treaty was aimed at all aggressors whether it be the communists, the Indians, or the forces of Kashmir.

United States' spokesmen pointed out that the treaty applied only to communist aggression.

## IFC Report

### Tucker Yates

The 1958-59 Executive branch of the Interfraternity Council came into office last year at a crucial time for fraternities on the University of North Carolina campus. A few short weeks before, a misrepresentation of facts concerning a fraternity party became such "hot" information that it was carried by an Associated Press wire literally around the world. Imaginations ran wild as the story was magnified and exaggerated to a ridiculous extent; however, when the true facts were revealed to the newspaper, in most cases they were not even printed. In others, they were buried somewhere in the second or third sections. Thus, the IFC, during the past year, has had to work under this cloud of thwarted public opinion. I personally feel that it has done so admirably. I want to mention that The Daily Tar Heel, under the editorship of Doug Eisele, defended Carolina's fraternities by printing the true story.

In an effort to improve fraternities on this campus, the IFC did several things during the past year. Many long hours were spent discussing the entire situation with members of the administration, faculty and presidents of the fraternities. Feeling that loud, Sunday afternoon parties were in poor taste, the IFC took the initiative to correct this element which affected not only its own members, but the public as well. Such parties were abolished and violators of such are tried by the IFC Court.

Under the constitution and by-laws of the IFC, hazing is explicitly defined and as such is prohibited. Up until last spring the judiciary body was hampered by a system of graduated penalties. In order for the Court to deal adequately and with more discretion in this important offense, the by-laws were revised by erasing the penalties and suggesting a minimum fine of \$100. In addition to this, various things have been done to curb what hazing still exists. Only a concentrated effort on the part of the fraternities, through the IFC, can this be completely done; great aheadway has already been made.

Last fall, a committee was set up under the Vice-President of the IFC to coordinate the social chairman of the various fraternities. This was done in order to create smoother and more satisfactory transactions between the social chairman and the Student Affairs Office in approving social functions.

Realizing the gambling had reached preposterous proportions at this university, the IFC took a stand with the Interdormitory Council and the Student Council in backing the state and university policy prohibiting this. The satisfactory results on our campus are evident.

The IFC succeeded in passing an important motion this year which is finally acceptable to all concerned. Although it required a great deal of time and energy, this is something which was greatly needed; I feel that the right design has been reached. Due to the fact that placing a "stop" on university diplomas for failure to pay fraternity bills will not stand up in court, the following bill was passed:

(1) All fraternities which utilize the services of the Student Activities Fund submit to Mr. Dedmond on May 15 of each year a list of all fraternity members owing in excess of \$50 to the fraternity. (It is assumed that all possible efforts have been made by the fraternity treasurer to collect these accounts.) The list will be made out in triplicate on a standardized form to be drawn up by the Auditor of the Student Activities Fund. The fraternity treasurer will keep one copy of this form.

(2) The Student Activities Fund Auditor, upon receipt of the two remaining copies, will forward to the office of the Assistant Dean of Student Affairs one copy of this form.

(3) A standardized form letter will be sent immediately to the parents of all students reported to this office requesting that some arrangements be made to pay the bills.

(4) Unless some word is received from the parents by June 1, a notation will be placed in the student's permanent file in the Central Office of Records.

(5) When the bill is ultimately paid, Mr. Dedmond will automatically be cognizant of it and will notify the Office of the Assistant Dean of Student Affairs, which can in turn remove the notation from the student's permanent file.

This is merely a service to the fraternities that may be used or not. Ed Moore is to be highly commended for his work on this.

Last spring, when the Campus Chest was unable to reach its desired amount, the IFC contributed a check for \$100, pushing the drive to \$2005 and thus bettering its goal by \$500. In conjunction with the Pan-Hellenic Council, a charity concert featuring Ralph Marterie and his orchestra was held. The proceeds, netting \$500, went to the Negro Recreation Center here in Chapel Hill. It was decided to discontinue this concert after last year due to the lack of general student support and interest. Even though the fraternities and sororities had agreed to an assessment of tickets, it was felt that contributing to charity in this manner wasn't in the right spirit. At the present time, the IFC, together with the Pan-Hellenic Council, is sponsoring a blood drive among the fraternity and sorority members to make it possible for the hospital to perform heart operations on children.

It was decided last fall to allow the Journalism fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, to publish the IFC handbook for the coming rush season. By doing this, Sigma Delta Chi will have a worthwhile project, and certainly the IFC will benefit by having what promises to be a better handbook.

Through the kind efforts of Mr. Howard Henry, the IFC has recently acquired office space in the basement of Smith dormitory. This is something which has long been needed.

(To Be Continued)

## The First Duty Of A University Professor

Editor:

I am deeply disturbed by the underlying assumptions of the Advisory Budget Commission's recommendations concerning the University at Chapel Hill. I refer to two ideas made explicit in the recommendations: (1) the faculty at Chapel Hill has a "low work load" and therefore can take care of the anticipated increase in enrollment without additional academic personnel; and (2) "the State has a right to expect that the first duty of the teacher is to teach." (See Vol. I, p. xii).

It is the latter assumption that is basic; the former derives from it. No one acquainted with what goes on in Chapel Hill would think that our work load is light. He would know of the long hours (often midnight hours) spent in keeping up with the extensive and rapidly increasing quantity of new literature in one's field; in continually trying out and experimenting with new pedagogical devices; in doing research and writing articles, monographs and books at the growing edge of knowledge; in serious, critical, searching discussion of problems in one's area with one's colleagues; in keeping in contact with others of one's profession and their as yet unpublished work and findings; in keeping up with educational developments in one's area in other institutions; in working with graduate and undergraduate students informally; in directing their research and writing; in counselling them about their academic, vocational and personal problems; in serving on committees and boards concerned with the life and policies of the University and the problems of the faculty and students; in serving the community, state and nation in various ways in which only the specialist can; in teaching classes and grading papers; and in many other things—all of which go into the making of a university and contributes to and enriches the education of her students and the life of the state

and nation now and for years to come.

The idea that the faculty has a low work load can only derive from those who think of the university professor solely as a teacher and of his work in terms of the number of hours he spends in the classroom per week. So it is the assumption that it is the primary duty of the university professor to teach that needs to be exposed.

The high school teacher can spend twenty hours per week in classroom teaching because the subject matter he is teaching is fairly cut-and-dried. He can rely upon textbooks to a considerable extent. His primary duty is to teach. Unfortunately it is often the case that college teaching is simply an extension of high school teaching. It can hardly be otherwise when the college professor is required to teach fifteen hours per week. I know, for I have done it. The students and the society are the ones who pay the greatest price for this kind of false economy. Their professors cannot be completely wrapped up in their subject-matter with an inquiring

spirit, actively probing for new advances. How then can their students be challenged and inspired by the intellectual enterprise? More often than not the "canned" material they are given is twenty to thirty years behind the times, because their professors simply cannot keep up with the new advances in their fields. The best undergraduate colleges in this country require their professors to teach in the classroom only nine hours per week. But the case with a university is far more serious. The university is educating professional researchers, university and college professors, and professional people of all types as well as providing a college education for undergraduates. If the professors are required to teach twelve hours in the classroom and to work with large numbers of undergraduate students, they will have time and energy to do little, if anything, in the way of pioneering at the frontiers of their fields; they will not be able to keep fully abreast with what others are doing; their graduate students will suffer and even begin their careers with an already obsolete education; in turn when they become college teach-

ers their students' education will suffer from a compounded deficiency; and from these undereducated people will come high school teachers who will pass on their deficits to a still later generation; and so the society pays at many levels and at many times for this false assumption and the false economy based on it.

A university is primarily a community of scholars engaged in advancing the scope of the human mind and refining its thought and sensibility in all areas of human concern and in training a new generation of scholars to join them and to continue their work. It is proper that an undergraduate college should be part of a university; for in such a community the undergraduate is not merely taught from the storehouse of "canned" knowledge, but he becomes acquainted with and perhaps excited and inspired by his contacts with creative, searching minds working at the frontiers of learning.

It is absurd to think that we can have an educational system all the way from the elementary school to the university staffed with people whose primary duty is to teach and to demand from

them all a full work load of classroom teaching. It is like expecting all the people involved in the food industry to be retail grocers. How long would the food industry function without farmers and food-processors? But the farmer does not have a light work load simply because he spends very little time in retailing his products.

It is as absurd to expect a university faculty to train others to advance human knowledge without themselves being actively engaged in pioneering work as it is to expect professors of medical schools to train physicians without themselves being actively engaged in medical work.

We have a great university at Chapel Hill. It is the best investment this state has ever made. It is largely underwritten by the faculty itself in terms of low salaries and long hours of work. This is unfair. It deserves to be strengthened and better supported. The underlying thinking of the Advisory Budget Commission, if it should prevail, would destroy it as a true university and the state and nation would suffer for generations to come.

E. M. ADAMS

