

The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-eighth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the administration or the student body.

THE DAILY TAR HEEL is the official student publication of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina. Richard Overstreet, Chairman.

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Memo To The Honor Councils: Do Something About Library Thefts!

We would like to assume that the honor system is put into practice by the student body of this University, and would even like to be able to assume that students are capable of governing the actions of other students, but, as we have noted in earlier editorials, we simply cannot find fact to substantiate our desire for this faith.

Dr. Jerrold Orne, U.N.C. head librarian, has informed us that last semester 380 Modern Civilization I & II textbooks were "taken without authorization" from the Undergraduate Library. Without intending to put words in Dr. Orne's mouth, we might suggest that a good straightforward synonym for "taken without authorization" might be "stolen."

The books have not been recovered, yet they certainly are needed this semester. Consequently, the Library will be forced to replace them, at no inconsiderable cost. Surmising that the average discount cost of those books is probably five dollars, the total bill for replacement will be somewhere around nineteen hundred dollars. That is quite a bit for the Library to spend because a number of students are dishonest.

We know that the student library committee works hard to prevent such incidents, yet we do not know of any other agency that attempts to stop them. From time to time a platitudinous proclamation comes

from the student government offices damning such behavior, but what good does this do?

Thefts are the business of the attorney general's staff and the honor councils. But what have they done? Has a determined investigation been undertaken to discover the whereabouts of these "misplaced" books and to punish the people who "misplaced" them? We have not heard of any.

It is true of course that neither the attorney general's staff nor the honor council could have prevented these thefts, but it is not true that nothing could be done about punishing the thieves. We suggest that an investigation get underway at once and not cease until enough offenders have been apprehended to make the decisive point clear: we will not tolerate such inconsiderate, dishonest, selfish actions on this campus.

The time has come for the judicial branch of student government to wake up to the fact that preventive action as well as disciplinary action must be taken. We must not expect to kill dishonesty after it has been evinced; we must nip it in the budding stages. The rights of other students must be respected by each individual, and the judicial department must see that proper direction is given to preventive programs. Now, before it is too late and there is no honor system at all.

Three Cheers For Our Side

Durham attorney Blackwell M. Brogren, cheerleader Al Roper and head cheerleader Tim McCoy are not to be commended in their action against Duke basketball star Art Heyman. They have sworn out a warrant for Heyman's arrest on a charge of assault and battery because he, so they say, hit one of them while leaving the court at halftime in last Saturday's game.

Heyman goes to trial Monday in Durham. Undoubtedly the prosecution, with lawyer Brogren running the show, will conduct a hot-

headed, partisan, somewhat ludicrous case. The odds are that they will lose; we certainly hope so, at any rate.

We have a suspicion that, if Heyman did poke one of these students, they probably deserved it. Duke students who were near the incident say that they were provoking the sophomore star, and that his action was warranted. For once, we side with Duke and Art Heyman.

Rah rah, Carolina.

Required Reading For Sports Fans

Required reading for all sports fans, particularly those with an addiction to basketball, is *The New Yorker* magazine's article, in its most recent issue, on Bob Cousy, the Boston Celtics' great backcourt star.

For the most part the calibre of sports writing, particularly in North Carolina, is remarkably low. An undue reliance on the cliché, the catchy phrase and, especially, upon innuendo and rumor for story material has made the sports writing profession one that is not admired in the trade or the nation.

There are a few, however, who transcend these limitations. Arthur Daley in the *New York Times*; professional pitcher Jim Brosnan, author of *The Long Season*; Ed Fitzgerald of *Sport* magazine; the late Grantland Rice and Ring Lardner and John Lardner—these are among the few who excel in a trade marked by hacks. With the publication of the *New Yorker* article, however, Robert Rich is justified in applying for admission to this select circle.

The profile is incisive, arresting and, most of all, valuable as a study of a complex person and a remarkable athlete. We recommend it to athletes, fans and people who just like good writing for a pleasurable, educational reading experience.

"None Of You Fellows Strong Enough To Swing It?"



Hideo Kusama

A Japanese Student Looks At His Nation

The Author of this article is presently a student of Political Science at U.N.C. and is an instructor of judo. He attended a Japanese university and was editor of his student newspaper, the AOYAMA TROJAN. The Editor.

I believe I am a conservative "Japlish" man, because I interpret the term not only as a mere combination of two languages but as a child of the United States and grandchild of England economically and politically.

A dramatic scene of American open-door policy was enacted in 1853 when Commodore Perry first visited Japan with the President's formal letter to our Emperor. His statesmanship-like diplomacy not only won the respect of the Japanese but laid the foundations of the famous "historic friendship" of a hundred years ago.

Actually, Mr. Perry is far better known in Japan than in the United States. An imposing monument in his honor was erected as a father of Japan on the shores of the beautiful bay of Yedo (later called Tokyo) in 1901.

What was wrong in our diplomacy in the process whereby isolated Japan became one of the great modern industrial nations of the world? A hundred efforts have been made in our country since the Second World War under U. S. assistance to reconstruct Japan as a more democratic nation.

General MacArthur's policy of warm protection of our Emperor Hirohito won the highest respect of the Japanese under the dangerous circumstances because during that time, the Communists were moving to destroy every existing system. His popularity did not always come from our traditional feelings toward our Emperor, but from our deep belief in American democracy and in his policy to respect the sovereignty and tradition of a nation.

What happened at the demonstration concerning the new U. S.-Japan security pact? What would it mean in the future? No simple answer can be given unless we realize that Japan is now in the second process of a big cultural change and unless we analyze the characteristics of the national culture of Japan, how different it is from that of China, and how similar it is to that of western countries.

Problems Today. A college education is getting to be as popular as a high school education used to be. On the other hand, a high school education becomes more and more a specialized one to prepare students to pass entrance examinations to colleges or universities. There is a certain gap of ideas and interests between the young generation and the old generation. What should remain in our society out of our own

cultural heritage and what should be taken from the introduced culture?

Present Japanese are not like Japanese in the past. They are not spiritually recovered yet from war experiences, and they still keep the statute of constitution established at the end of war under which the people don't have any military service obligation at all, even though economic growth is unbelievably dynamic — 16% annual growth was the highest in the world in 1959 and 1960. The Ikeda Government is predicting steady growth over the next ten years of around nine per cent annually.

About Red China. There is a business pressure group in Japan which insists on dealing more with Red China. But in general we do wonder if we could get any advantages from a pure economic outlook. Communist China has been using and

over-population and her limited natural resources and technical ability.

About Demonstration. We spent a very critical and shocking half year from the demonstration to the election last year. I regret very much that the great scenes of masses of the rioting students on television created the bad image in this country that all Japanese were the same. To tell the truth, as a Japanese student I didn't understand why the students were so excited. Regarding the student demonstration, I agree with Mr. Putnam, vice-president of Newsweek, who said in a recent interview in Tokyo, "What you want to do is good but I wonder if you are doing in right way."

Personally, I feel that the United States has not lost her prestige as a result of Mr. Eisenhower's visit to Japan because the world at large recognized that the trouble was caused by the communist influence and that it was a technical mistake of Japanese diplomacy. I feel responsible for describing what they actually felt wrong in what way communists influenced my people at that time.

First of all, Premier Kishi's idea about the new security pact was basically supported by the people, but his attitude at Diet was criticized from the viewpoint of democratic government. Secondly, the Premier's individual unpopularity was skillfully used by the leftist minority who used it to convince students, cultural, and women's groups that the new security pact would bring them back into war again. Thirdly, the propaganda was made during the delicate period right after the failure of the summit conference. Finally, a student who attended the riot was paid 500 yen (\$1.50) at a time. How many students appeared, how many times and where did such a big money come from? I regret again that the people who were at the demonstration were not always communists, some were not even socialists.

For Future Relationship: I believe that the communist line of thought is equally dangerous to Japan as it is to the United States. I believe that the friendship with Western powers, particularly with the United States, is as significant to Japan as it is to the United States for our mutual advantages. At the end of this article, I would like to have more qualified cultural and educational exchange programs so that we can get more people together and can have much more to gain by mutual friendship than we used to have. A stronger relationship between Tokyo and Washington, as well as between London and Washington would be, I believe, a significant contribution to the peace and security of the world community.



HIDEO KUSAMA

will continue to use her business negotiations with Japan as her instrument to encourage neutralism, separation of Japan from the United States, and finally to use the industrial ability of Japan for her own domestic development. We can't exist with Red China economically because we can't live with her politically.

Both Japan and China are sentimental about the old folk ways, and this is due largely to their similar cultural and geographical backgrounds, but this sentiment is not so strong as the national pride of the Japanese people and their interests in more democratic institutions of government.

We disagree with Communist China on the basic way of life while we can imagine what is going on in her country through our own experiences during the war. Her economic progress is that of pure military industrialization, which is progressing at the cost of the serious neglect of agriculture, welfare, individual freedom and human rights of her people. This period in China is much like Soviet Russia used to be in her early stage. In the case of China, this tendency might last longer than in the Soviet Russia because of China's

Bob Silliman

Parlance Is Finally Here

With a brief fanfare, and much delay, the much-heralded first issue of *Parlance* makes its appearance on campus Thursday. First conceived last Spring by a "YMCA Executive Braintrust," *Parlance* seeks an introspective look at campus life, using the media of satire, humor, and argument. The Editors of *Parlance* have labored long and diligent hours for the cause, and are much satisfied with the results.

The sponsors of the new venture in campus publications felt that the University was badly in need of a critical, responsible organ of student opinion. The magazine is to fulfill this need. Articles were welcomed from all sectors of the campus: from professors, from administrators, from students, and from the clergy. As a result, *Parlance* is representative of the spectrum of society in Chapel Hill. Most important: *Parlance* is the campus: it looks at student problems on a student level. It peers curiously at vogues and fads, digs deeper into the meaning of things, yet laughs merrily at the universally humorous. The Editors planned something for everyone.

It cannot be denied that the

Editors were faced with a most difficult problem at the outset. Magazines at Carolina have had traditionally tough sledding; particularly if they did not deal in sex or questionable humor. *Parlance* sought a higher plane—that of the responsibly humorous. There is the danger that if the magazine does not sell, it will settle into ignominious obscurity. And yet, with all of the inherent dangers, the Editors believe—and very strongly—that the quality of articles will appeal to the student. They believe that the Carolina student is interested in the concerns of the campus. They believe that the student will willingly spend twenty-five cents—the price of *Parlance*—to purchase a magazine that deals with the campus as he sees it.

The debut of *Parlance* is most significant. This first issue could mean the establishment of a traditional publication ranking with Harvard's *Lampoon*, and other leading collegiate magazines. Much work lies ahead, for *Parlance* is still in the process of building and maturation. For now, the most important factor is the individual, and his acceptance and participation in *Parlance*.

American College Campus: Communism's Best Bet?

Youths eagerly grasp the first exciting ideas afforded by a college education. Because young minds are swelled by idealism and rebellion, it is no accident that many riots and uprisings around the world are associated with students. This active liberalism has been most obvious in the infancy of the 1960's.

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover warns in his 1960 report that the American Communists are preparing a new assault on the campus, where youthful idealism abounds. Because actual Communists are few on American campuses, the Kremlin wants to do something about it.

The Reds know that Communism finds fertile ground on the campus, where the student, glorying in his new-found freedom of independent thought, begins to question the values of his elders and those responsible for a demonstrably imperfect world.

Many starry-eyed college students may see the social and humanitarian trappings of Communism to be far nobler than the underlying element of individualism which supports our democratic institution. It is upon this "starry-eyed-ness" that the Communists hope to begin new gains in the U.S.A.

The direction of the new Communist youth movement was supposed to be plotted by the American Communists at a meeting in Chicago on New Year's Eve. In the new campaign the

slogans will be different, but direction will be the same—toward the policy of international Communism.

A new publication for American campuses will be entitled *New Horizons for Youth*. Keyed to "liberal" thought, the magazine will not be outspokenly Communist, but it will have a Red taste. It will touch on such controversies as humanity versus oppression, civil rights versus racial prejudice, etc.

Calculated to excite our collegiate pulse, the fruits of the movement will be the practical goals of Communism — Negro agitation, recognition of Red China, smiles to Cuba, withdrawal from West Berlin.

Although the slogans will be the same as they have been in the past—those students sucked in will become aware that their idealistic flight through the clouds of Marxist theory will crash to our imperfect earth when put into practice.

Those swallowing the slogans will realize that the 1961 style of American Communism is really quite old—all action in the name of the people and nothing in their interest.

Besides the rediscovery by American college youth that Karl Marx's light is smeared by blood and tyranny, another light of democratic individualism may be dusted off and shine more brightly and assuredly.

M. S. B.

Chapel Hill After Dark

With Davis B. Young

One of the most fascinating ways to spend a few minutes is listening to the comments of movie-goers as they leave a theatre, in this case the local Varsity Theatre.

The flick was *Hiroshima, Mon Amour*. The comments went something like this:

"Boy I liked that flick. I mean wasn't that some movie? We ought to do that more often, don't you think dear?"

"I'll have to get somebody real smart to explain it to me. When I get back to the house, Jane is going to ask me all about it, and I'm not going to know what to say. I liked it, but I didn't understand it. Oh what am I going to say?"

"Whadya always gotta stand around and talk to everybody for, huh? You'd think ya never saw a movie before. Now either you come with me right now, or I'm going to leave you here to talk to him all night."

"Didn't you think it was beautiful the way he kissed her? Have you ever seen anything so tender and passionate dear? I thought I'd fall right out of my seat during that one scene. George, why can't you make love like that? Oh, George, do try."

"If you don't like the way I

make love Sally, you can pack your bags and get the hell out."

"Oh George, that's so beautiful. Why don't you say those things more often?"

It was wonderful to see one North Carolina Congressman with enough vision and loyalty to the Democratic Party to back Sam Rayburn in the fight over the composition of the House Rules Committee. Unfortunately, Rep. Bonner of the First District was the only member of the North Carolina delegation who last week showed a desire to live in the Twentieth Century.

By a five vote margin, Rep. Smith of the Cavalier State found the Speakah had too much vigah.

The Daily Tar Heel solicits and is happy to print any letter to the editor written by a member of the University community, as long as it is within the accepted bounds of good taste. NO LETTERS WILL BE PRINTED IF THEY ARE OVER 300 WORDS LONG OR IF THEY ARE NOT TYPEWRITTEN OR DOUBLE SPACED. We make this requirement purely for the sake of space and time.

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