

The Daily Tar Heel

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Undergraduate Curriculum

The recommendations voiced in the recently released report on the University's undergraduate curriculum by the preliminary Committee on Education represent one of the most worthwhile, formative contributions ever made to this school by its student government.

This progressive, imaginative, constructively-critical 15-page paper will initiate, we sincerely hope, a number of far-reaching academic reforms which should do much to restore this University to leading position among American institutions of higher education.

The report consists of the committee's conception of the purposes and philosophy of a college education; an evaluation of the present local situation; definite detailed criticisms of the current curriculum; and specifically recommended corrections of the objectionable features.

The report correctly states that the purpose of a college education is to produce a "whole man." To produce this man the ideal education should achieve two goals: it should make the graduate a master of his chosen field; and it should acquaint him well enough with the great principles and thought of our culture to enable him to understand the complexities of our present society. Then he will be prepared to approach and attack these problems to his best advantage.

Need for Intimacy In Class

The General College is guilty of the greatest deviation from these basic principles. It was established as the primary agency to introduce the student to the necessary diverse, broadening fields of learning. The Committee's main criticisms are directed at this vital segment of the curriculum whose realization has fallen short of its original conception.

The General College is now quite weak in that its requirements too often burden the student who is undecided as to his major with useless required courses which will give him no credit toward a degree; courses in basic subjects like social studies, the natural sciences, and English are allotted too little time to benefit the student, too often they have become little more than survey courses which emphasize factual knowledge rather than an interpretive and selective approach to the subject; exams call for mastery of facts rather than an interpretation of the material studied; required foreign languages are of little practical value to the majority of the students and crowd out subjects of more importance; and a second year of physical education is a complete waste of time because it forces the student to participate in sports in which he has little interest and it takes up time which could be used to better advantage in some intellectual activity.

The increased size of the student body without an appreciable increase in the quantity of the faculty, has also created serious deficiencies. Classes are much too large for active participation and discussion by all the students. Instructors are not chosen or promoted on the basis of their teaching ability. Student evaluation should play a greater role in the selection and maintenance of the faculty.

Too Much Detail Can Hurt

There should be greater intimacy in faculty-student relations. There should be more general college advisors so that the counseling can be done on a personal basis, including consultation on academic and non-academic matters. Student-faculty discussions should be furthered by the introduction of tutoring courses. Freshmen dorms should be established and paid dorm counsellors (upperclassmen) should be appointed to advise the freshmen in whatever problems in which they need guidance.

The report proposes a new required freshman-sophomore curriculum which emphasizes the humanities and the practical values of education. Freshmen would take a total of three courses in math or science, three in social studies, one in composition, two in the humanities, and three in phys ed. Sophomores would take two courses in the sciences, two in social studies' electives, one in the humanities, two humanities' electives, and two free electives. Students would be exempt from taking general courses in their major.

Courses May Need Revision

The report advises that courses be revised to emphasize new objectives. Social studies "should explore the problems raised by the social nature of man's existence. They should induce the student to grapple with conditions of man's existence as a whole, drawing from the materials of all social studies." The courses should not degenerate into a factual study of a specific field. Class discussions would be the backbone of the courses. Thought, rather than excessive research, should be the keynote.

This editorial has summarized only briefly most of the high spots of this important report. Much work remains to be done by the new committee. However, the present report represents a fine step toward providing this University with an inspiring, progressive, useful undergraduate curriculum. Committee Chairman Charles Seller, Jr., and his 11 members deserve the highest praise and deepest thanks of the student body for their excellent document.—BK

This 'n That Politics

By Bill Buchan

As was expected, the University Party marched in and walked off with most of the honors in the election Tuesday. No one should be surprised because when legislators insist on moving the election date around and give the candidates only two days to campaign, they are not going to get many voters. The UP is in the unique position of being able to get their voters to the polls and it is inevitable that they will march off with the rewards when the other parties don't have time to get into their dormitories and get the vote interested and out.

For two years now, they've talked and ranted and raved about the constitution ruling that the fall election has to be the first week in December and all we do is talk because nothing has been done yet. The solution—and that is using the word loosely—this fall got by the rules, but it certainly doesn't help anything or improve the prospects of not going through the same rigamarow next November.

Two of the young men who went back into the legislature are good candidates for the office of president next spring. One represents the Student Party and the other is the fair-haired boy of the UP. As if you didn't know, they are John Sanders and Herb Mitchell. Mitchell is speaker pro-tem of the legislature and an excellent debator but his work with the debate team (where he wins and wins and wins) has kept him out of the public view this fall. On the other hand, Sanders is the attorney general, chairman of the Carolina Forum, a member of the YDC executive council and goshknows how many other offices. He is very much around and takes an active part in everything he belongs to. He is making a lot of friends around Graham Memorial and elsewhere who will back him if he "decides to run." A great many folks are talking about him... especially those few who are left in the CP. Maybe they'll finally get wise and merge into the SP.

Worth Fulk, of Victory Village, reports that his parakeet, named Nibby, is much worse than my Shorby. Among other things, he seems to delight in smearing Fulk's themes when he completes them with no smudges, no mistakes, no smears. Nibby nose-dives and leaves a few spots all the time chanting, "Nibby is a b-a-a-a-d boy."

Nibby went home Thanksgiving with the Fults and got Worth in a bit of troubles with his mother-in-law. He flew to her shoe laces, looked up and wolf-whistled. Then, Worth reports, he added "You old buzzard." "One thing I can say about my wife's relatives," Fulk says, "I like her mother-in-law better than I do mine."

Take Them Off, We Know You



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Taking The Lead

The United States And Peace

By Jo Taylor

There isn't much gainsaying the fact that the world today wants peace above all else. Any retrospective contemplation of the past war and any rational prediction of the effects of another war give one the right to quiver in one's boots at the very mention of the word. And quiver we do as we feel the death angel of communist infiltration and aggression and Soviet non-cooperation passing daily over our house. We quiver some more as we see our country girding its loins for a fight with an opponent who plays by the rules of no holds barred.

Yet it is also an unassailable fact that the United States is today the only potent protagonist that the world has for peace. Her methods may be bungling at times and wide of the mark at others, but it remains that her purpose is for the defense of life, liberty and happiness, those principles which sponsored her debut into the society of nations.

She is carrying the flag of leadership, and most of Europe's nations are gratefully willing to surrender to her the charge and guidance of their welfare. In every country civil strife or economic problems keep statesmen's eyes turned inward and their thoughts too occupied to allow the whole-hearted consideration of the troubles of the world as a whole. These troubles are now resting on the shoulders of the United States, and we are glad to state, they are shoulders strong enough to carry them.

With this in mind it is clear that the United States is the logical one to make a forceful move in establishing the best system of maintaining the peace that it is possible to devise. A system is already in effect which has the fondest hopes of its constituents for success. At the time of its inception it was the best conceivable answer to the setting up of a workable world legislative machine to keep the peace. Outside of the disconcerting, obstructive effect of the use of the veto by the Soviet Union and its satellites, it must be admitted that members of the United Nations have been acting in the best of faith with the greatest possible effort to solve the regional and universal problems. But in spite of the sincerity of their effort it is still true that they have been ineffective. The Palestine Commission came to no real solution of the Palestine problem and saw its leader killed while executing his job as mediator. His murder went unpunished. The UN simply did not have the power to take any punitive measures.

UNSCOB, the UN Special Committee on the Balkans, posted in Greece for the observance of the guerrilla warfare and the border situation between Greece, Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia, has found no solution to Balkan difficulties. They may have observed border transgressions, but what can the UN do about them besides offer reprimands and admonitions? Unless some

enforcement can be made of United Nation rulings they can have no significance.

It is evident that the United Nations is another step forward in the direction of keeping peace by concerted action of all the powers concerned. It is also evident that the UN falls short of maintaining a just and lasting peace and will continue to fall short until it is given some power of enforcement and some rights to punish effectively transgressions against the UN itself. Until this is done the UN will remain simply an organ of information, investigation and discussion, powerless to discipline or curtail the belligerent or unfair practices of its member nations.

We feel that the United States as the strongest force and leader is the one to introduce into the UN those measures which will bring about the required strengthening of the organization. There is in Congress now a resolution which was introduced into the House with the backing of the 91 Congressmen calling for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering the United States to take the lead in bringing about the revision of the charter of the United Nations to insure more effective peace-keeping methods. It is up to the rest of the nation to give these congressmen the backing they need to see it passed and put into effect before it becomes too late and we are in the very middle of the much-talked-of third world war.

DREW PEARSON ON The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

WASHINGTON—Very quiet this week, a Negro was made vice-chairman of the party which once went to war over the issue of slavery.

The Negro is Congressman William Dawson of Chicago, and the man whose place he is taking as Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is Boss Frank Hague of Jersey City.

The change was engineered by Democratic National Chairman William Boyle and has an interesting background.

The vice-chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee long was held by Mayor Ed Kelly of Chicago. Kelly, an active Roosevelt man, made the position important. After his retirement as mayor, the Vice-Chairmanship went to Boss Hague of New Jersey, who last month suffered a crushing defeat.

At that time Hague announced that he was ready to resign as Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and Bill Boyle expressed the hope privately that he would.

"I'd grab his resignation in a minute," Boyle told friends.

This week Boyle acted. William Dawson, long a Democratic member of Congress from Chicago, last January was the first Negro Congressman to become Chairman of a Congressional Committee. As head of the House Expenditures Committee he has got along well with broad-minded Representatives Hardy of Virginia, Lanham of Georgia and Bonner of North Carolina. So Chairman Boyle elevated him to the vice-chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

Even more interesting is the political background behind Dawson's appointment.

The Chicago District which sends him to Congress used to be Republican. And during the Herbert Hoover landslide in 1928, it sent Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican, to Congress—the first Negro elected to that body in many years. Result was a hue and cry from Washington society, including many Republicans, that Congressman De Priest, should not be invited to the regular White House Reception which the President gives to all members of Congress.

President Hoover did not take a forthright stand on the matter, and although De Priest was finally invited, the debate hurt the GOP's standing with the big-city Negro populations. Various other factors were involved, of course, such as FDR's relief program, and Truman's Civil Rights program, but ever since then, the Republicans have lost the Negro vote.

Today, two Negroes are members of Congress—Dawson from Chicago and Adam Clayton

Powell of Harlem, N. Y. Dawson is always invited to congressional receptions, but Powell, whose wife Truman dislikes, is not.

A guard of 115 men stand watch over the rare Austrian art collection on display at the National Art Gallery during the daytime. Twenty more, plus a squadron of military police, stand watch on Saturdays and Sundays. "We tell them to remain as unobtrusive as possible, but to keep their eyes open," says the Gallery's administrator, Col. Harry McBride.

President Truman was so taken by the collection during a private viewing that he remained for an hour and a half, admiring the quaint old antiques, carved ivories, suits of armor, and the Cellini salt cellar. However, the President was most impressed by the paintings, particularly one of Rembrandt's self-portraits.

There has been a lot of backstage Cabinet debate over the U.N. food and agriculture organization's plan to feed the world's needy areas from U. S. farm surpluses. Though President Truman has given his official blessing, his Secretary of State and Secretary of Agriculture are definitely against it.

They are not opposed to the principle of feeding the hungry, but to the cost and machinery involved. What the FAO advocates is an international clearinghouse where surplus commodities could be gathered, then distributed to impoverished nations. Secretary Acheson's opposition to this idea has been well known, but it was thought Secretary Brannan was opposed to him. However, he is not. Their joint opposition is based on the act that a world food clearinghouse would cost an estimated five billion dollars, to be divided among nations according to their national income, which would mean Uncle Sam would foot about half the bill. In other words, it would cost Uncle Sam about 500 million dollars the first year to give away only 360 million dollars worth of surpluses.

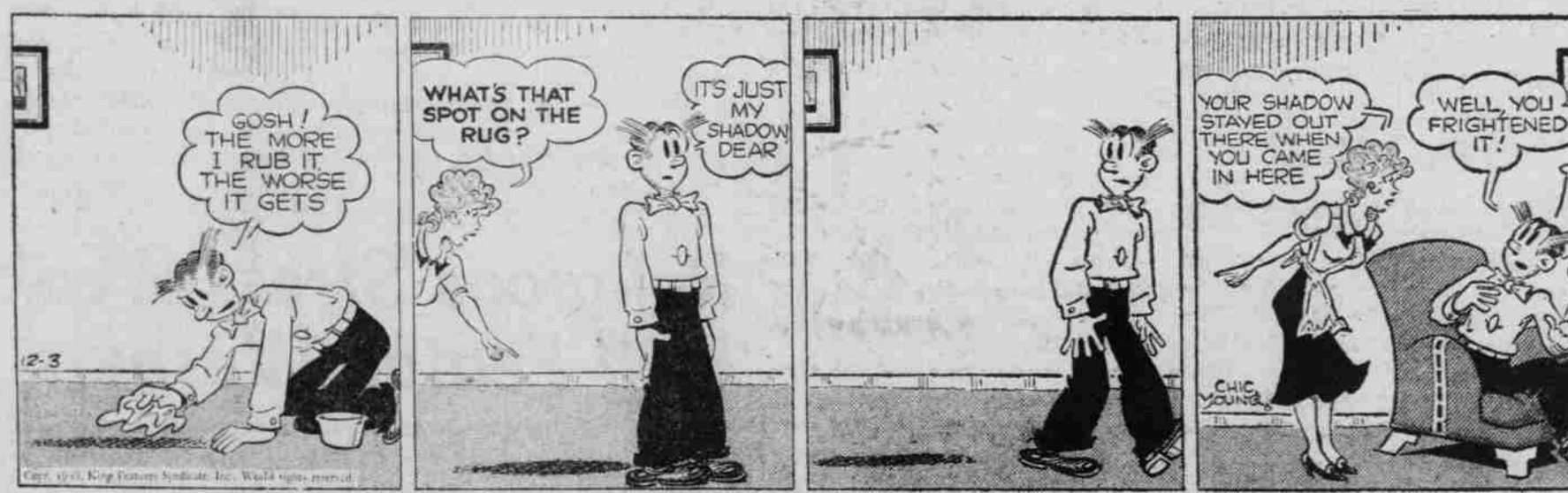
Therefore Acheson and Brannan argue that it would be cheaper just to give away the surpluses. They are sure Congress will think so too.

Brannan and Acheson had a joint session at the White House the other day at which they gave the President the following facts:

The Department of Agriculture now has in its bins 236 million pounds of dried skimmed milk, 80 million pounds of butter and 64 million pounds of dried eggs, worth a total of about 360 million dollars. But Europeans will not eat the dried milk and eggs. The wheat on hand, which they will eat.

Blondie

By Chic Young



Everybody Reads the Comics—Buy This Space—Call F-3371

By Milton Caniff



Steve Canyon

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS	31 Article
1 Public vehicle	32 Greatest
2 Merchandise	33 Dove
3 Remunerate	34 Ocean
4 Likely	35 Fruit
5 Over	36 Not any
6 King of the West	37 Stumble
7 Utter confusion	38 Borrowing animal
8 Special abilities	39 Male child
9 Sphere	40 Horse
10 Baccalaureate degree	41 Note of the sea
11 Device for stirring the air	42 Take from
12 Move rapidly	43 Punctuation mark
13 French author	44 American
14 Engraver	45 More naïve
15 Like	46 Epoch
16 Indian price	47 Opening
	48 Fine
	49 Great

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

DOWN	4 Existed
1 Clusters	5 Jewish month
2 Cover a chair	6 Revolve
3 Unpleasantly	7 Feminine name
	8 Personal condition
	9 Featherlike
	10 Insect
	11 Shorten river
	12 Attention
	13 Under surface
	14 Was defeated
	15 Peace in absence of speech sounds
	16 Complement of a mortise
	17 In the direction of
	18 Location
	19 Platform
	20 About the head of the mainmast
	21 Leave
	22 Dapple
	23 Shorten opera
	24 Of the sun
	25 Yawn
	26 Thus
	27 Canine
	28 Greek letter
	29 Mitten container
	30 Shout
	31 Short
	32 Type measure

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