

The Daily Tar Heel

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O God, Give Me Judgment

Merry-Go-Round Acheson Off To Europe On Important Mission

By Drew Pearson

Washington—Secretary of State Acheson is now on the most important diplomatic mission of his life. Upon its outcome depends whether Europe will begin working in earnest to build up its defense against Russia or will look for an excuse to let the North Atlantic Pact fall apart.

Yet the Secretary of State arrived in France a weary, frustrated, and almost beaten man.

Much of this was undoubtedly due to the incessant pounding he has received from Senator McCarthy. Whatever the reason, Acheson has seemed not only exhausted, but overwhelmed by the problems he faced and with no new ideas for meeting the future.

To a group of friends not long before he departed, he gave this discouraging summary of the world situation:

GERMANY—We have no real policy and live from day to day. We may expect anything short of war in the expected communist putsch on Berlin in May. However, the Russians will not catch us off guard. General Taylor has been instructed to turn back the demonstrators with fire hose, tear gas and then, if necessary, bullets.

YUGOSLAVIA—Marshal Tito is most difficult to handle. He is skittish about being identified with the west and proudly asserts he, not Stalin, is the true communist. Tito continues to stir up trouble against Italy over Trieste.

IRAN—Iran should be a pillar of anti-communism in the Near East, but poverty and corruption make it an easy target for our enemies. It is difficult to understand what has happened to the Shah in recent months. He appears to have lost control of his government, and, in the face of this situation, a dangerous condition is almost certain to develop.

INDO-CHINA—The French are being short-sighted in not handing over more authority and prestige to Emperor Bao Dai. He can never get a popular following large enough to overcome the communist, Ho Chi Minh, until he can prove that he is not a French puppet. The French ought to turn over to him the palace at Saigon as a symbol of authority.

THE PHILIPPINES—There has been a shocking deterioration in the strength of the Philippine government in the last few months. Today, the government is unable to maintain order even on the outskirts of Manila. The Huk (Hukbalahaps) are operating in the very shadow of the presidential palace. Graft and corruption are rampant. Of the two billion dollars granted the Philippines since the war, but 125 million remain. A total collapse of the entire Philippine administration is possible within the near future. The situation is so unstable that President Quirino has fled Manila and is living in Baguio.

KOREA—Not as unstable as the Philippines but still very far from political health. There is a danger that the Korean regime may not be able to weather the storm.

GREECE—We were very happy about the whole Greek situation until just recently, when King Paul decided the time was ripe for him to take over the government. Now things are going downhill.

THE UNITED NATIONS—The U.N. is not an effective instrument in waging the cold war. In addition to the obvious problems we have with Russia, we have the more recent and almost equally serious problem of the increasing division of the western powers—such as the Anglo-American split over recognition of China, the difficulty in making plans with the shaky British and French governments. As a result, the Western coalition today is very, very weak.

When a friend asked why the State Department didn't give the U.N. some ideas for saving the peace, Acheson wearily replied: "Perhaps it's because we don't have any."

The Secretary of State concluded his remarks by saying that the fact that the Marshall Plan officially ends in 1952 does not mean we can halt economic aid or retire back into isolation.

"The world," he said, "is very much with us, whether we like it or not."

Note—Secretary Acheson's diagnosis of the world coincides with that of the national defense agencies. But Acheson, perhaps because of the pounding he has taken in the Senate, seems a little wearier than they.

U.S. Steel and Congress

Since kindly Myron Taylor and the late Ed Stettinius left the U.S. Steel Corporation that organization seems to have a highly developed faculty for doing the wrong thing at the wrong time.

The other day, GOP Congressman H. R. Gross of Iowa tipped off Speaker Sam Rayburn to the fact that U.S. Steel was violating House rules by staging a lavish exhibit in the House office building.

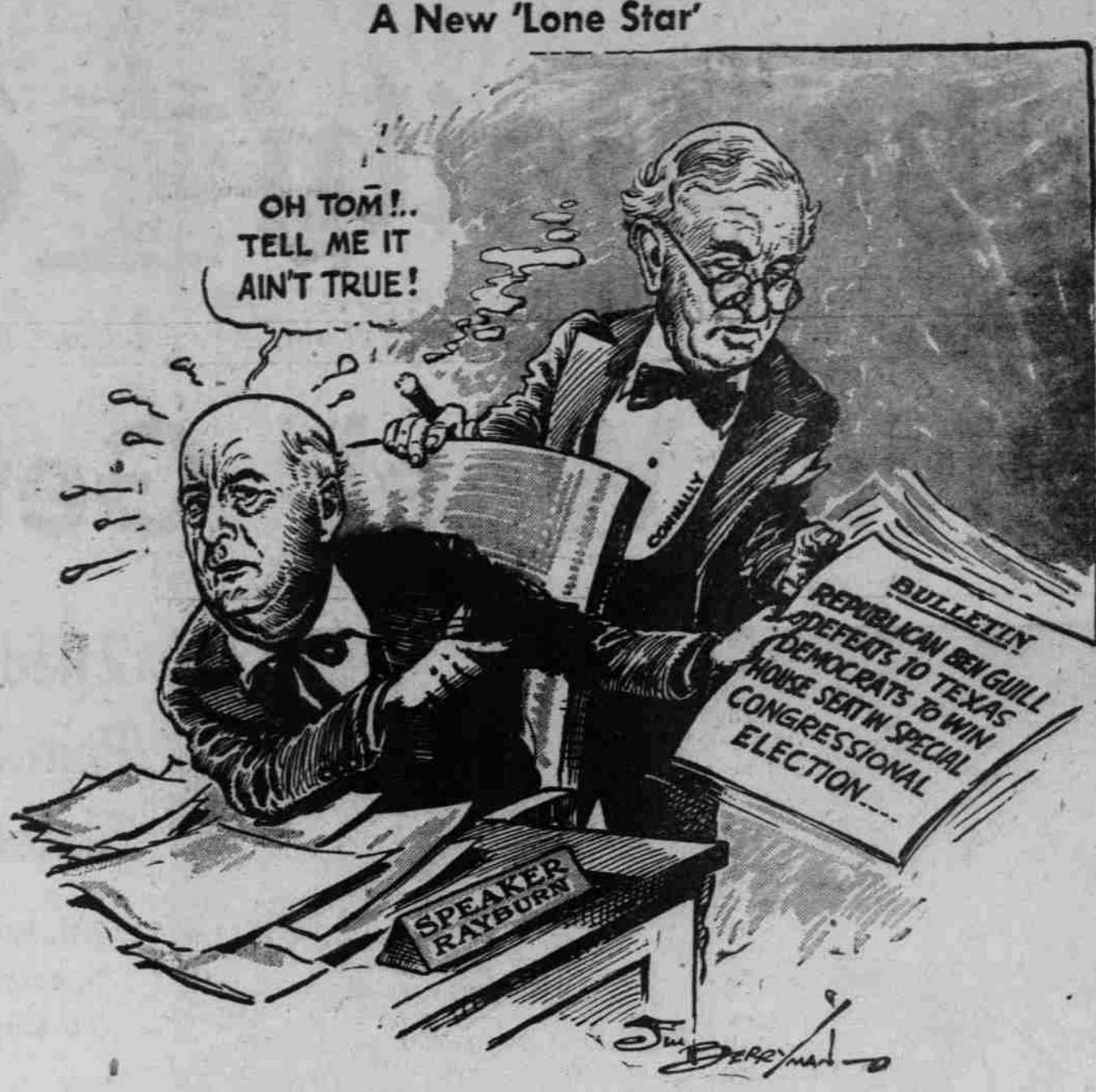
Not only is it against the rules for any non-government body to occupy space in the capitol, but U.S. Steel's charts, about the size of billboards, showed how that corporation dominated various fields of life, even including American schools, by supplying textbooks.

Instead of favorably impressing congressmen, the exhibit had the opposite effect.

Note—When Taylor and Stettinius dominated U.S. Steel, it was considered one of the more public-spirited corporations, followed a progressive labor policy.

Mailbag

J.A.T.—Fayetteville, W. Va.—The initials "J.S." on the Roosevelt dime are not those of Joseph Stalin as rumored, but of John Sinnock, who was the U.S. Mint engraver and designed the Roosevelt dime. Although the Treasury has done its best to quash the rumor about "Joe Stalin's" initials it is still about as prevalent as ever . . .



CPU Roundup

Alaska & Statehood

By Jack Tripp

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, last week completed hearings on two bills which would grant statehood to the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. When these bills reach the floor of the Senate, opposing interests will gather their forces for the final skirmishes of a battle which has long been in progress.

The course of the committee hearings serves to indicate in some measure the stiff opposition which can be expected when the bills are debated, coming primarily from two groups. Southern Democrats, forcing a weakening in their strong minority position on certain important issues, such as civil rights, are offering strong opposition, because potential Representatives and Senators from Alaska and Hawaii, as states, are likely to hold a different point of view on such matters, and because four Senators could make an important margin on many close issues.

This group is reinforced by the lobbyists in Washington representing the fisheries, canneries and other business interests who foresee higher tax rates under a state government. These two groups are using every conceivable argument to defeat the measures, contending that Hawaii should not be admitted as a state because of the Communist activity there, and that Alaska is not economically and culturally prepared to become a state. As for Communist activity in Hawaii, this would seem to be a good argument for the granting of statehood to that territory. The fulfillment of the promise made to Hawaii by the United States at the time of acquisition would encourage loyalty to its established government, and giving the people their fair share in government would defeat the strongest program of the Communists. The argument that Alaska is not ready economically and culturally seems most vague. What standard is there for determining the economic and cultural preparedness of a territory to become a state? What

such standard has ever existed? A more unique argument is seen in the objection that the new states would have representation in the Senate disproportionate to their respective populations. It is strange indeed that this is now offered as an objection to the granting of statehood when for 163 years we have governed ourselves under a constitution which provides for equal representation in the Senate for all states with no regard to population. Nebraska was admitted to the Union and given its right to seat two Senators, a representation equal to that of New York, which today in terms of population is 135 times greater.

The United States has promised statehood to its citizens in Alaska and Hawaii, thus their case rests on both moral and legal grounds. Hawaii has been for some time, and Alaska is becoming, a vital economic area; the population of both areas is

growing at an increasing rate, and the importance of both with respect to our national defense and security is recognized. By raising the political status of these territories, we will not only promote their welfare and development, but we will also greatly strengthen the security of our nation as a whole. Their admission as full partners in the Union and the challenge of managing their own affairs will be a stimulus which will contribute greatly to their growth and success. The admission of Alaska and Hawaii to the Union as the forty-ninth and fiftieth states is one of the ways in which we can demonstrate to the world our faith in democracy and in the principle of self-government.

This question will be discussed tonight by the Carolina Political Union at 8:00 in the Grail Room of Graham Memorial. Everyone is invited to attend and urged to participate in the discussion.

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HORIZONTAL

- a slip
- club
- flap
- lessen
- monkhood
- claw
- legislator
- flow against
- proper
- dim
- school of seals
- mistle of mollusk
- ensnare
- harmony
- tube upon which silk is wound
- strengthening piece on statue
- theme
- apron top
- Jerusalem thorn
- droning
- unit of gem weight
- among, poetic
- of grand-parents
- carlike part
- dull

VERTICAL

- Buddhist column
- shell-fish and bill of birds
- legendary hero
- pause
- even, poetic
- small pond
- sour
- measure of weight

Answer to Saturday's puzzle.

COL	AMEND	ROM
ALL	MANIA	IDA
BAT	ADD	NAVAL
EA	SE	AGRA
PARTS	STEALTH	
ALAS	MOORS	RA
IN	PARNS	TAR
IL	RENTE	PACT
GERATES	CARES	
AMES	PARR	
ARRAS	SOS	ICA
SEE	TEPEE	EON
HER	SLATS	DRY

5-15

Average time of solution: 27 minutes.
Distributed by King Features Syndicate

Write Away

ACADEMIC FREEDOM
What is a university? A university is an assemblage of searchers whose function it is to seek and disseminate the truth. All recorded history shows that judgments of men are never final. Truths must be continually re-examined and reformulated in an ever-changing world. The world has progressed only because people have honestly questioned accepted theories in the light of new experience.

The geometry of Euclid, accepted as absolute for over 2000 years, proved inadequate for the solution of modern problems. Galileo and Kepler dared to think dangerous thoughts and to reject the Ptolemaic hypotheses about the universe when their investigations led them into new paths. The ancients explained sickness by the doctrine of four humors out of balance; medical pioneers upset tradition to introduce new hypotheses which better stood the test of observation and experiment and led to better health and longer life.

The fight for broader educational opportunity and academic freedom is a basic part of the fight for extension of democratic rights. The purpose of education is to provide all people with the knowledge they need to develop their great potentialities and to live as thinking free men. It is the duty and responsibility of educators and of all citizens to insure that this liberating force of education is not misused and distorted. Education which forbids questioning of accepted ideas produces meek followers rather than independent and critical citizens.

Academic freedom means freedom of teachers and students to examine all theories in the light of facts with complete assurance that no particular ideas are politically required or politically forbidden. A political test for academic employment forbids by decree the reaching of certain conclusions and threatens all who question, all who doubt, with loss of their jobs. History shows that forbidding of certain ideas is only the first step towards forbidding all but one set of ideas.

The controls now being imposed on our University stem from a small group of political appointees more keenly aware of their interests in the world of affairs than of the purposes for which a university exists. The faculty have accepted these controls as a condition of their own employment. In so doing they have agreed to restrict their efforts to seek and to teach truth, in direct contradiction to their social obligations. To the detriment of the welfare of the people of this state, the Regents are now deciding questions of academic and educational policy.

No University is an island complete unto itself. Not only are all the universities threatened by the loss of freedom at one, but the entire educational system of our nation is placed in jeopardy. To make men slaves, tyrants must first enslave their schools.

We fought this danger at the University of California. Despite present defeats, we pledge to keep fighting until the University of California is again a free university. We call on all friends of freedom to join their efforts to ours, by recognizing and defeating the invasion of their own campuses, and, by defending and aiding the intended victims of the political purges at the University of California.

The Steering Committee of the Non-Senate Academic Employees University of California Berkeley, California.

The Pic Of The Pics

By Anies Daye
In order to give the box-office receipts a boost, the movie industry has tacked a slogan on all its ads that reads: "Movies Are Better Than Ever." And they want you to believe that "Cheaper by the Dozen," which is showing down at Mr. Smith's popcorn palladium, is a movie that substantiates that statement. Taken from the best-selling novel of the same title, "Cheaper by the Dozen" is good entertainment; but it just isn't all it's cracked up to be.

There hasn't been much attempt to make a smoothly connected story out of the novel's large lot of material, but rather the script just hits the high spots, bringing episode after episode in the life of the Gilbreth family, showing mama and papa and the 12 kids going about their business of getting the most of whatever comes into their lives.

No one will mistake that Clifton Webb puts some of the cast is only around to supplement him. Myrna Loy is mama, the willing assistant to papa's paternal ambitions, and balance-wheel for the brood. Jeannie Crain aptly portrays the oldest daughter, who is held back in dowdy styles by a stern father. Barbara Bates, the second daughter, and Mildred Natwick, a birth-control advocate, are among the others who add good performances.

There are many spots in the film that really stand out. One is papa's firm decision to chap- (See EDIT, page 4)