

—“In The Name Of Freedom”—

The fate of the Stockholm Peace Petition has effectively put an end to what used to be the most popular form of political expression among students at Chapel Hill. Hundreds of students are completely unaware of many of the investigations that are being carried on at the University concerning their political activities and their loyalty. Politics has become a dirty word, just as “civil liberties” has become a suspect term.

ADMINISTRATION LIMITS SPEAKERS

(2) Since the unfortunate experience of the John Gates affair, few organizations have dared to bring controversial speakers to the campus—I know this from personal experience. The tendency now (which is due in large part to the Administration's past attitude) is toward “safe speakers”—namely, local Democratic politicians, military men in abundance, or safe conservatives like Taft or Thurmond.

Certainly I favor having these people, and more of them, but the absence of the point of view with which we are most in disagreement is dangerous and disheartening—since, if for no other reason, it deprives us of the opportunity to procure intelligent reasons for being opposed to such people.

(3) If fear of non-conformity has had such results upon the students it has been disastrous upon the faculty. When the Board of Trustees attempted to administer a loyalty oath to students and faculty members, the Administration defeated the move in a courageous statement, “If We Are To Keep the University Free.” Then the Administration quietly instituted their own political questionnaire for faculty members.

Only two individuals of the faculty—Phillips Russell of Journalism and Joseph Straley of Physics—dared to speak out in opposition during a faculty meeting, although the local Association of College Professors issued a formal protest to the administration. A similar questionnaire, beaten down by courageous individuals at more enlightened institutions such as Harvard and Chicago, literally tore the University of California to shreds. Not a public murmur from our faculty—only private grunts! The faculty has yet to recover from the intellectual set-back created by this questionnaire.

(4) The worst effect among the faculty members has been noticeable defensiveness and unwillingness to take stands. This is particularly striking when compared to the activity of the faculty of 1940 and the activities of the faculties of other institutions today. This trend is especially evident in the social science departments. Professors continually apologize for their views, state over and over that they aren't communists, are fearful of being reported by students as having expressed dangerous ideas, and never encourage, as they once did, students to engage in political activity.

More importantly, the professors themselves are reticent about engaging in political activities or taking a stand on such controversial issues, for instance, as segregation. Nell Battle Lewis and Dave Clark through their literary efforts successfully utilize the fear psychology in limiting free speech and free inquiry.

SELF APPOINTED SENSORS

(5) All the above, however, are relegated to a rather insignificant role when compared to the activities of those self-appointed censors of student opinion and guardians of the faculty minds. I refer specifically to the activities of one John Clark, his brother Dave, and others of their persuasion as found on the Board of Trustees.

I cannot recall or conceive of any other institution of higher learning which has permitted a man to sit on the Board of Trustees and at the same time to use the best methods of the Gestapo to intimidate students.

In the case of John Clark the battle over conformity finds expression in the race issue. The question here is not whether one is for or against segregation, but for the right to hold an opinion contrary to that of John Clark. In the last year this man has written letters about students to the mayors of their home towns, and to other prominent officials throughout the state in an effort to intimidate those students because of their views, which were in opposition to his own, sowing the seeds of fear and distrust, possibly of disloyalty, and causing an untold amount of mental duress to those who are the object of his attacks.

Only Tuesday morning, the Dialectic Senate received a letter from this man demanding the names and addresses of all those who had voted in favor of equal treatment for all students in recent resolutions.

These people, in all probability, face an ordeal similar to that faced last year by the President of the Student Body and the President of the YMCA, when they were concerned with a similar issue.

An even more flagrant example of the ordeal which students must undergo is found in the case of a gentleman who identified himself as a Mr. Rutledge from South Carolina. He attended a student political gathering as a guest, after which the President of the University received a letter completely

Letters to the Editor

Madam Editor:

Another symptom of the disease of “fear,” which you discussed in Tuesday's editorial, is the lack on this campus of speakers on controversial issues.

It is my understanding that in the past the various depart-

ments of the social sciences made it a practice to bring to the campus speeches on all sides of all issues. What has happened to this practice.

Apparently the “market place of ideas” theory of education has been abandoned.

Student groups share the responsibility for this void. The most notable example is the Carolina Forum whose express purpose is to bring men of ideas to the campus and yet whose best effort in the past two years has brought military men who of course say nothing.

It is a pathetic situation on a college campus when the most stimulating speaker in several years in “Bob” Taft.

Allan Milledge

distorting the facts of the meeting and naming certain students as members of a subversive group. This information has since been forwarded, in the case of at least one student, to the office of a prominent Southern senator, who is now passing along the false information in a gratuitous fashion to a number of government agencies as possible evidence of disloyalty.

As a result, this student will probably never be able to pass a security check.

These are but a few of the examples with which I happen to be personally familiar.

Many more ought to be brought to light in the pages of the Daily Tar Heel soon.

REPRESSION... FRIGHTENED POWER

Who is to blame for this situation? Certainly it would be presumptuous of us to pin the blame on any one group such as the Faculty, Administration, or Board of Trustees. And, in all fairness, it should be said that the Administration has withstood rather well, and with courage, a number of the most flagrant cases of student intimidation. Certainly it has retained its integrity better than many other institutions, but greater effort and greater courage need to be shown if we are to reverse the dangerous trend of events of the past few years.

We are today quite properly interested in frustrating Russian military and political power and in restoring peace throughout the world. However, our methods thus far used in achieving this goal indicate that we are coming uncomfortably close to the adoption and practice of many principles found in the communist lexicon.

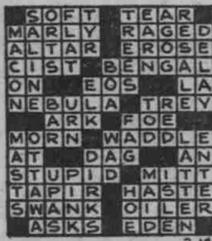
“Repression is the way of frightened power,” said a man closely connected with Chapel Hill, and “freedom is the way of enlightened faith”.

The duty of the University is clear, for if we have no faith here, then where can faith be found?

Dick Murphy

DAILY CROSSWORD

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN | 22. Merriment |
| 1. Young salmon | 1. The white bear | 23. Bird |
| 5. Composition for eight | 2. Living | 24. Abyss |
| 10. Liquid part of fat | 3. Met again | 25. South American republic |
| 12. Cut, as whiskers | 4. Tears | 26. Hard black rubber |
| 13. Lucid | 5. Esker | 27. Permit |
| 15. Egyptian god (var.) | 6. Talk | 28. Small mass |
| 16. Birds, as a class | 7. Kind of cap | 30. Ruined city (Palestine) |
| 17. Retired | 8. End of day | 32. Behold! |
| 19. North America (abbr.) | 9. Occupants | 33. Spring up |
| 20. Soak flax | 11. Nickel (sym.) | 34. Shoe ties |
| 21. Kettle | 14. Fate | 35. Consecrate |
| 22. Paddle-like process | 18. Guido's lowest note | 37. Sown (her.) |
| 23. Crowd | 19. Wages | |
| 24. Boat | | |
| 25. Secure rope on pin (naut.) | | |
| 28. Organs of flight | | |
| 29. Comply | | |
| 30. Feline | | |
| 31. River in France | | |
| 32. Youth | | |
| 33. Linen vestment (Eccl.) | | |
| 36. At home | | |
| 37. Male descendant | | |
| 38. Verbal | | |
| 39. Twining plant | | |
| 41. Counsel | | |
| 43. Articles | | |
| 45. Fertile spots in deserts | | |
| 46. A genus of mosquitoes | | |
| 47. Minus | | |



Yesterday's Answer

- 38. Egg-shaped
- 40. Man's nickname
- 42. Perform
- 44. Steamship (abbr.)

Off Campus

Let's see. The way we get it is, if you want to read more, you've got to read faster; but if you read faster there is no guarantee that you'll understand more than you did when you read slower. Clear?

Well, they're giving ten-week courses in speed-reading at the University of Louisville. We've just received word that one class increased its average reading speed 87 per cent, the best individual improvement being from a start of 216 words a minute to 760. Can't go into details here, except to say that word groups are flashed upon a screen at a rate of from 280 to 700 words a minute and your eyes are asked to grab them as they flicker by—snatch and retain. Sounds downright dizzying.

—Collier's

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