

The Daily Tar Heel

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The Duke Chronicle

The Negro Question

The race problem in this country has ever been one of complexity. Especially is this true in the area in which Duke University is located. Thus, the poll which the Student Religious Council conducted last week on student attitudes toward the admission of Negroes to Duke served the purposes of being pertinent, enlightening and thought provoking.

While the results of the survey are somewhat surprising, they are results in which the student body can well take pride. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that of the "Southerners" questioned, 56% answered in favor of the admission of qualified Negroes now. This is indeed an encouraging trend. It emphasizes what thinking men in the South have been contending for many years; simply, that everyone in Dixie does not hate the Negro after all.

However, as interesting as polls are, they rarely bring about immediate changes. And in this case it would be best if the poll does not prove for awhile the impetus for a change in the admission policy of Duke.

In the first place, the validity of polls has always been suspect. Many people often record what they are not willing to practice. Furthermore, while the Duke campus is located in the South, it cannot be said that the cosmopolitan Duke student body is representative of typical Southern feelings.

A university is bound by certain ties to the community around it. It cannot afford to operate in spite of the area in which it exists. And the fact is that the territory surrounding Duke is not prepared generally to see Southern universities willingly become non-segregated.

If Negroes were to attend Duke next year, it must be realized that they would not be treated as the normal student when dealing with the world outside the Gothic gates. They would not be allowed to sit in the movies with their fellow white students, for one thing. Nor could they sit with the white students on the buses or eat with them in the downtown restaurants. Beyond the sometimes comforting confines of the campus, discrimination would be an ever present factor, no matter what the University community attitude might be.

In the South the Negro is the member of a not too popular minority, to say the least. He knows this because it is impressed upon him so often. Enrolling at Duke will not change his status either in his own mind or the minds of many white students.

All this leads to the conclusion that while the students here may well be ready for the admission of the Negro, the community in which we live, and to a certain extent, the Negro himself, are not ready for Duke to open her doors to colored students. He cannot be admitted until the present Southern restrictions have had time to disappear appreciably.

We want Negroes at Duke; we think it an inevitable step in the natural progress of society that they should be enrolled here and at similar Southern institutions. But most desperately of all, we want any new University policy which concerns the admission of Negroes to be a clear-cut success. In our opinion, the chances of immediate success are too slim to justify the admission of Negroes next year or for several years to come. Time should be given an opportunity to solve, as it has before, a problem of such major reform.

CREDO

Todd

By the time most of the students at a university have attained the age of 18, or by the time they enter a university, their minds are made up either one way or another on most of the subjects they have encountered.

It is the exception rather than the rule who changes materially after he enters college. He may not have decided on the form that his decisions will take, such as political party, church affiliation, career, etc., but the form is really of minor importance.

If the foregoing paragraph is accepted as true, then it follows that the most important educating influences in the lives of most people come before college. Formally, grade and high school. These are the people who shape the minds of the bulk of the population of the nation, inasmuch as teachers shape opinion.

And unfortunately, they are perhaps the least prepared of all teachers to do so. They are underpaid to the extent that it is more profitable to drive a brewery truck, and overworked to the point that they often have to teach four classes a day with forty students in each class, and correct papers for that many people. Their training consists of a degree from the school of education, not in the subject they teach. They may conceivably continue their education beyond the training they get in acquiring an A.B. but they need not.

Consider the above facts, and decide for yourself. Would you go into high school teaching when you could find a better job so easily? Would you sacrifice better pay and less work for service to humanity?

That's what it would take for the superior person to decide to teach high school, when he has so many possibilities placed before him. He must take a series of courses in the school of education (in this state, at least) which I have never heard called anything but dull.

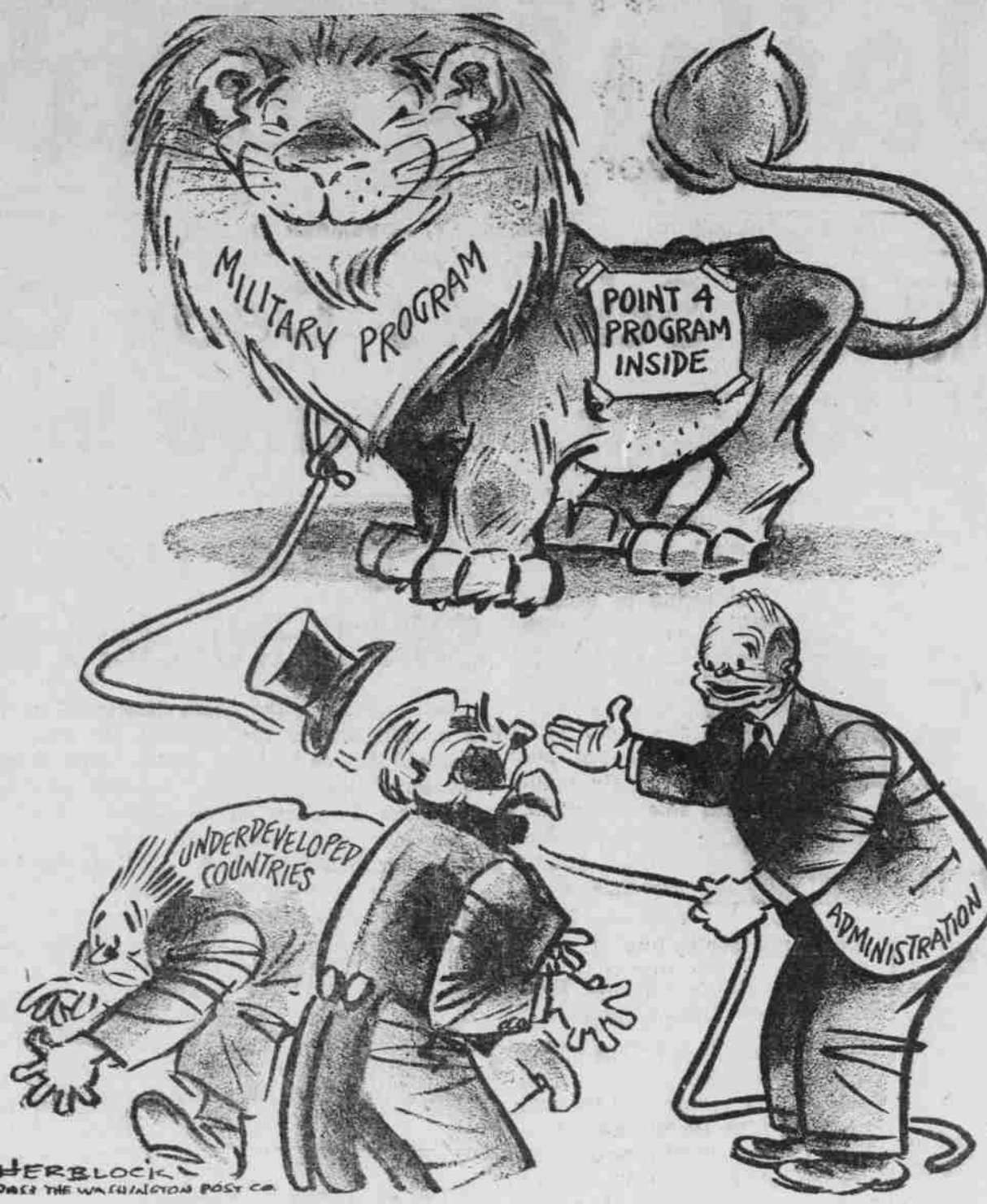
He must look forward to a career which has little or no praise. He must meet and deal with parents. He must satisfy the principal of his school, the superintendent of the area, and whatever regulations are made by the state for grade and high school teachers. His personal life is subject to scrutiny that few persons in other professions would tolerate. He is expected to be above reproach by people who are not above reproach. Any person, especially one of superior intellect, must certainly chafe at this rigorous routine.

Finally, he is expected to teach just like every one else in content and form. Conformity is the great ruler in elementary education. He must teach not what he thinks, but what the Board of education thinks. This is disastrous not only in the teaching profession, but to those who submit to that education as well. Surely our nation, the richest nation in the world in terms of potential resources, deserves better than this. Certainly, the generations to come will labor under a handicap if nothing is done about it.

Were I so tall to reach the pole Or grasp the ocean, with my span, I must be measured by my soul; The mind's the standard of the man.

—Watts.

'The Lamb Is Still There. It's Just Been Integrated.'



Washington Merry-Go-Round

Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Today, being Armistice Day when we pause all too briefly in our modern mad rush to remember our heroic dead, let's take a brief look at that all-important though sometimes forgotten goal of peace.

In that connection, U. S. Ambassador Chip Bohlen, considered one of the most astute observers in Russia, has been sending some highly significant reports to Washington. If true, they are more important than what's doing on the farm front, the business front, or the political front here at home.

It is Bohlen's view that Premier Malenkov has not yet stabilized his position inside Russia, that he's worried over unrest among the Russian people, and that another purge is in the works, possibly against the No. 2 man in the onetime Russian triumvirate, foreign Minister and Vice-Premier Molotov.

Malenkov is reported worried over Marshal Beria's rabid supporters. Some of whom are still lurking in Russia. He is also easing up the Kremlin's foot on the neck of the farmers and letting the people have more consumer goods — all a sign of weakness.

As a result, Bohlen has recommended an extremely important policy change by the Eisenhower Administration. He advises that this is the time to press our advantage with Russia.

Central Intelligence reports concur with Bohlen that the Kremlin today is preoccupied with unrest inside its own borders, with holding the satellite countries in line, and in raising the living standards of the Russian people. Furthermore it's highly doubtful Russia would start anything until her stockpile of atom bombs is larger.

All this is why Ambassador Bohlen believes that now is the time to press Moscow for political advantage. Later it will be too late.

All this highlights one of the greatest failures of the Eisenhower Administration — failure to formulate a constructive, aggressive policy to pit Russia on the defensive and if possible end the Cold War.

Never has a recent president had such opportunities. First opportunity was Stalin's death — bringing the long-awaited moment when Allied diplomats said communism might be shaken to its foundation. That it was shaken was indicated by

the second opportunity — the purging of secret police chief Beria — another great piece of Eisenhower luck.

Yet not one important move has been made to take advantage of that luck.

Eisenhower was elected during a campaign in which over and over again he promised to push propaganda behind the Iron Curtain, to take the offensive in the Cold War, to press the drive for peace. John Foster Dulles, making the same pledge, spelled it out in great detail, told how the Eisenhower Administration would encourage "quiet revolution" behind the Iron Curtain.

But when the big opportunities came in Russia they were fumbled. Exiled leaders from the satellite countries urged the president to call for free elections in Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia. Under the Yalta Pact we could demand free elections. But no demand was made.

The one move made by the White House in this direction was highly successful — food to east Germans. But the next move fizzled, thanks to White House inertia and carelessness.

The State Department conceived the idea of sending old clothes to east Germans as a direct gift from the American people. To spark this drive, Chancellor Adenauer was asked to send a letter to President Eisenhower reminding the American people that German winters are cold and asking if Americans could undertake to collect old clothes.

Adenauer dutifully sent the letter. It was received by the State Department and relayed to Eisenhower, then relaxing in Denver. There the letter also relaxed. It collected dust in Denver for three weeks, lost in the shuffle. When discovered, it was so late that State Department officials were ashamed to tell the German Chancellor about the delay.

Finally, after a feeble White House announcement, the clothes drive for east Germans was allowed to die.

Various proposals to take advantage of unrest behind the Iron Curtain have been discussed at lower levels. But when they get to top levels, nothing happens. The chill hand of inaction grasps them. They never see the light of day.

The men around Eisenhower are sold on the strategy of penetrating the Iron Curtain. They really meant it when they wrote speeches for Eisenhower's campaign a year ago. But they have been unable to secure action at the top.

Sports Editor Sees Red

Editor: So you would like for UNC to "withdraw from the big-dollar arena" of athletics. How absurd. First of all, you must realize that your "Tar Heels" are not a first rate team of any importance. Even your alumni in this section of State admit to that.

But, permit me to say, it's old "foggies" like you who doesn't realize the importance of athletics to any well-rounded school, that is to blame. You are probably the "mama's boy" type of person who doesn't have enough energy to do two consecutive push-ups without "blowing like an old bull who has been frolicking around with a young heifer."

Why in the world don't you support George Barclay? He's a good coach and could put out some good teams with the right help and support. If you and your type of friends would trim the "pink lace" from your underwear and get the real UNC school spirit, you could do a good for the University.

Your editorial hurts the University. Surely the communists haven't infiltrated into The Daily Tar Heel, or have they?

I am quite ashamed of you.
Kirk Kirkley
Sports Editor
Hamlet News—Messenger

Barrow In The Corner

Editor: This seems to be my day in opposition. Mr. Pebley Barrow has had the opportunity to present his attack on Lord Russell; I hope that I may take up the task of coming to his defense.

Since by the writer's admission Russell has done no harm, it seems to me that one should not go shooting for him with an elephant gun, since hunting gnats that way is deemed unsporting. Mr. Barrow says that there were no atheists in foxholes, and damned few agnostics. I should add that there were very few rational thinkers in foxholes, at least on the basis of my somewhat limited, but genuine, foxhole experiences. Religion may be, in times of stress, a very comforting pillar to lean on, but as so many ex-communists would have us believe, so is a faith in any doctrine which is unalterable, and promises that life and death have meaning.

To be serviceable it is not necessary that the doctrine be true; in our time many of the most comforting assurances have proven false. (I recollect "Peace in our time," "Balanced budget," "Two chickens in every pot," etc.)

Lord Russell's argument is not in effect against religion per se, but against Religion with a capital, organized against heresy, refusing the right to debate its tenets, and on occasion, persecuting those who have doubts. Since he has a widely inquiring mind, and has trained himself to think more or less in non-emotional symbols, he has been led to the view that all assurances quoted in the name of divine inspiration may in reality be either false or meaningless.

Many others less articulate than he have done the same. The ability to suspend judgment has proven a boon to mankind; on many occasions, when not faced with a life-or-death issue, it usually leads to a more correct answer, in terms of how to manipulate nature so that one can achieve one's end.

Since it is his soul (if one exists) which is endangered by his thinking, it is his privilege to suspend judgment as long as he chooses. If he can make others aware of the element of uncertainty in religion (which element is not taught in the Sunday School, and in few schools of religion) he may receive help in arriving at his solution. I say let him proceed on his quest.

By following his published precepts one would be rather closer to the Ethical Path of Christianity, than by ousting a preacher, who is heterodox, or refusing a man accused of deviation a chance to present his views. These ills have occurred among us recently; I suggest that followers of the Christian Love ideal of Lord Russell would not have been guilty of such behavior.

Martin Roeder

About Several Things

Editor: There can be no doubt about it; the Tar Heel is a good thing. Every morning (if it arrives on time) it contains enough infuriating matter to set the blood boiling for a whole day. This is just fine except on Sunday when one must write a letter to work off the steam instead of taking it out on the professors.

To begin with, the proof reading is miserable. No one expects a garbage wrapper to be faultless, but mistakes are frequently of sufficient magnitude that the meaning of a whole paragraph is lost, perhaps an entire article. Such errors as the misplaced caption under the top center picture on page four of the Sunday edition are unexcusable — even under the pretense of humor. Beyond this technical incompetence you should be credited with an otherwise adequate coverage of the most important campus news with some helpful patches of national and international events.

Your editorial policy is generally admirable if not always perceptive. For example, you do right in condemning the administration's policy in their allocation of campus store profits to athletic aid. But if you are concerned for the academic standards of the college and an equitable distribution of these funds, why do you not question the basic issue of the source of these profits. Especially the dining hall and the bookstore should be operated at cost. Lower prices on food and books would perhaps be the best possible encouragement to prospective students as well as those who are finding it financially difficult to stay here.

Recently the matter of creeping Christianity has become an issue. It more or less started with Mr. Pace's letter. Surely no one would question the freedom of Mr. Pace to hold so selfrighteously his narrow minded, bigoted views. But it hasn't ended there; some have felt it necessary to cheer him on and others, quite understandably, to jeer him on.

Now we are confronted with Mr. Pebley Barrow's efforts to refute the most eminent philosopher of the century right in the center of your editorial page and Miss Lilly Wilson advocating that this sort of stuff be ditched out to us every day. Don't get me wrong, religion is probably a fine thing for those who need it, but it doesn't belong in this form in a newspaper. If it is not restricted to such reasonable items as that on the front page, your paper will take on that greasy, smug Readers Digest tone. It is not the Tar Heel's function to serve Plabium to the student body.

Another matter I would question is the policy of publishing every letter received, as you seem to do. Some are clearly written in heat and haste and do not merit the space they are given. (Please do not feel compelled to publish this one either.)

Mr. Jim Poole is this morning's example of thoughtlessness. If he had paused a moment to consider the matter he would have realized that your editorial policy concerning the athletic scholarships was not "sour grapes." He had only to wipe the sweat out of his eyes to see that your objection was to the whole organization of intercollegiate athletics on the ground that they were not sufficiently subordinated to academic concerns and were a source of moral corruption as well. As for guts, Mr. Poole, you are here to develop your brain and not your stomach.

It's more of the big time, big muscle athletes had taken some of those harebrained (not "hairbrained") philosophy courses on ethics, they might have had the moral fortitude — the "guts" to you — to turn down the bribes which inevitably accompany big time, commercialized athletics.

Name Withheld By Request



Others Say

The march of the human mind is slow.

—Burke.

Human thought is the process by which human ends are ultimately answered.

—Webster.

It is the mind that maketh good or ill. That maketh wretch or happy, rich or poor.

—Spenser.