

# The Daily Tar Heel

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## One More Breath

(We consider the development — particularly the recent demonstrations — of atomic weapons the paramount world question today. Of availing facts there is a plenitude and of counsel there is much, but nowhere have we seen a cogent summary of the atomic problem as in this letter from Lewis Mumford to The New York Times, which we are reprinting today as an editorial expression. Mr. Mumford is a town-planning authority and social critic; his books include "Values for Survival" and "The Condition of Man."—Editor.)

The power of the hydrogen bomb has, it is plain, given pause even to the leaders of our Government. Their very hesitation to give away the facts in itself gives away the facts. Under what mandate, then, do they continue to hold as secret the results we may expect from the use of weapons of extermination — not merely on our own cities and people but on all living organisms; not merely on our present lives but on the lives of countless generations to come?

Are our leaders afraid that when the truth is known our devotion to the perfection of scientific weapons of total destruction and extermination will turn out to be a profoundly irrational one: repulsive to morality, dangerous to national security, inimical to life?

Do they suspect that the American people are still sane enough to halt the blind automatism that continues, in the face of Soviet Russia's equal scientific powers, to produce these fatal weapons?

Do they fear that their fellowcountrymen may well doubt the usefulness of instruments which, under the guise of deterring an aggressor or insuring a cheap victory, might incidentally destroy the whole fabric of civilization and threaten the very existence of the human race?

Our secret weapons of extermination have been produced under conditions that have favored irresponsible censorship and short-sighted political and military judgments. Under the protection of secrecy a succession of fatal errors has been made, primarily as the result (since 1942) of our accepting total extermination as a method of warfare. These errors have been compounded by our counting upon such dehumanized methods to preserve peace and security.

In turn, our very need for secrecy in an abortive effort to monopolize technical and scientific knowledge, has produced pathological symptoms in the whole body politic: fear, suspicion, non-cooperation, hostility to critical judgment, above all delusions of power based on fantasies of unlimited extermination, as the only possible answer to the political threat of Soviet Russia. But demoralized men cannot be counted upon to control such automatic instruments of demoralization.

At a fatal moment our self-induced fears may produce the incalculable and irretrievable holocaust our own weapons have given us reason to dread. Only courage and intelligence of the highest order, backed by open discussion, will give us the strength to turn back from the suicidal path we have blindly followed since 1942.

Are there not enough Americans still possessed of their sanity to call a stop to these irrational decisions, which are automatically bringing us close to a total catastrophe?

There are many alternative courses to the policy to which we have committed ourselves, practically without debate. The worst of all these alternatives, submission to Communist totalitarianism, would still be far wiser than the final destruction of civilization.

As for the best of these alternatives, a policy of working firmly toward justice and cooperation, and free intercourse with all other peoples, in the faith that love begets love as surely as hatred begets hatred — would, in all probability, be the one instrument capable of piercing the strong armor of our present enemies.

Once the facts of our policy of total extermination are publicly canvassed, and the final outcome, mass suicide, is faced, I believe that the American people are still sane enough to come to a wiser decision than our Government has yet made. They will realize that retaliation is not protection; that total extermination of both sides is not victory; that a constant state of morbid fear, suspicion and hatred is not security; that, in short, what seems like unlimited power has become impotence.

In the name of sanity let our Government now pause and seek the counsel of sane men: men who have not participated in the errors we have made and are not committed, out of pride, to defending them. Let us cease all further experiments with even more horrifying weapons of destruction, lest our own self-induced fears further upset our mental balance.

Let us all, as responsible citizens, not be cowed subjects of an all-wise state, weigh the alternatives and canvass new lines of approach to the problems of power and peace.

Let us deal with our own massive sins and errors as a step toward establishing firm relations of confidence with the rest of mankind. And let us, first of all, have the courage to speak up on behalf of humanity, on behalf of civilization, on behalf of life itself against the methodology of barbarism to which we are now committed.

If as a nation we have become mad it is time for the world to take note of that madness. If we are still humane and sane, then it is time for the powerful voice of sanity to be heard once more in our land.

## An Era Comes To Chapel Hill

— John Taylor —

Last September marked the beginning of what may well be a new era in motion pictures—the New York release of "The Robe," the first movie made in CinemaScope. Today, the era comes to Chapel Hill with the presentation of "The Robe" on the Carolina's new CinemaScope screen.

The importance of this new process in film making should not be underestimated. Coming as it does on the tail of 3-D, it is likely to be thought of by many as just another gimmick, quite an apt category in which to place the audience-torturing earlier device employed by Hollywood to give a boost to its sagging box office, but hardly an appropriate classification for the new wide-screen process.

And what separates CinemaScope from the gimmick class? It is the premise on which it is founded; that is, the wide-screen is used to make even better and more effective, movies that would have been of high calibre on the conventional-size screen. Gimmicks, of which 3-D is a good example, are used, on the other hand, not to improve movies, but to draw the willing, gadget-happy public into the bad ones, through the exploitation of "something new."

The death of "the new dimension in film-making" came with the filming action of two "big" pictures, "Miss Sadie Thompson" and "Kiss Me, Kate" in both "flat" and the new technique, and the practical realization at the box office, that not only was the public tired of seeing souped-up mediocrities, but actually preferred to see the decent movies without having something thrown in their faces.

Obviously CinemaScope with its wide screen (the one at the Carolina is 40 feet wide and 19 feet high) is not suited for intimate dramas, like "Streetcar Named Desire," or unpretentious little comedies, such as "The Moon Is Blue," because the size of the screen itself would tend to throw the subject matter of these films out of all proportion to what they were intended to be and to make a spectacle out of what should be relatively simple in scale. "How to Marry a Millionaire" suffers to a certain extent from this very problem, although the idea of 760 square feet of Marilyn Monroe is, to say the least, enticing. But for extravaganzas and action films that require tremendous sweep of scope, the new process has no peer.

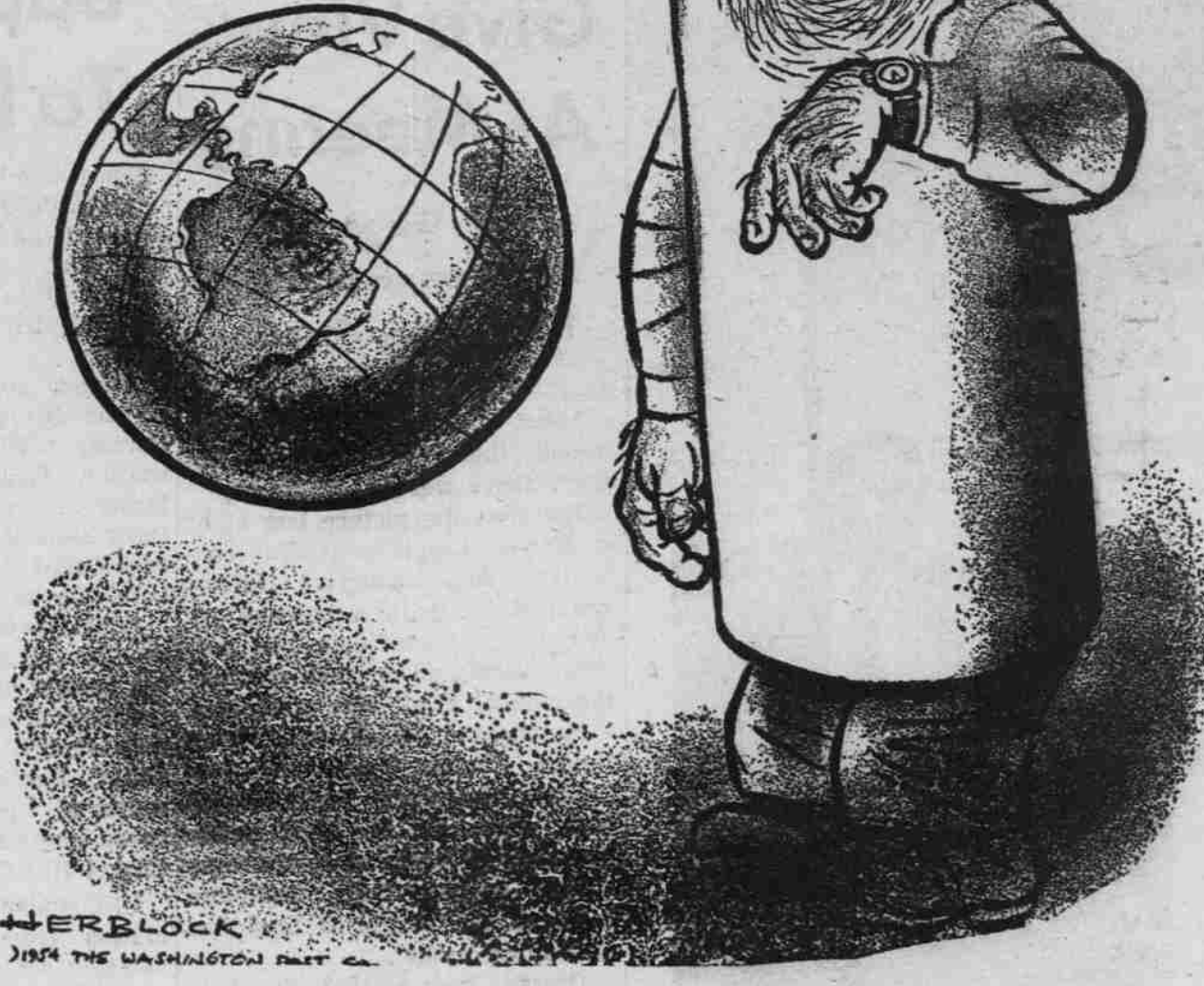
Let us now concentrate on "The Robe." The adaptation of the famous Lloyd Douglas novel of Christianity and martyrdom was an excellent choice for the first CinemaScope production. It has spectacle and power, two top qualifications for a wide-screen film. It also has a strong plot and a universal message, both of which have been missing from most of the other movies filmed in the new process, but greatly to the effect of this film. For although the film adaptation utilizes thousands of extras and millions of dollars worth of scenery, the element of spectacle never gets completely out of hand, and the simple dignity and compassion of the novel remain in many scenes.

Briefly, the familiar story tells of Marcellus, a Roman tribune, his conversion from a life of wine, women, and song to Christianity through the miraculous power of the robe of Christ, worn by the Savior at the Crucifixion, and his martyrdom, along with his beloved Diana.

The Crucifixion, the hurricane, and the pomp of the emperor Caligula's court are all forcefully portrayed on the wide-screen, with its companion feature, stereophonic sound, while the impact of the original tale is honestly and simply projected by a large cast of fine actors, including Richard Burton, Jean Simmons, Michael Rennie, Victor Mature, Jay Robinson, and Ernest Thesiger.

On a conventional screen "The Robe" would have been a fine film; in CinemaScope it is one of the best of the year.

The whole difference between construction and creation is exactly this: That a thing constructed can only be loved after it is constructed; but a thing created is loved before it exists. —Gilbert K. Chesterton.



## Nazis & Communists Form Pact

Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — U.S. agents have dug up irrefutable evidence that the 1939 Nazi-Communist pact has been renewed, in effect, and that the Reds are again collaborating with unrepentant Nazis in a world-wide, underground network.

The evidence is also conclusive that the network has used none other than Sen. Joe McCarthy as a propaganda mouthpiece. For example, McCarthy charged the U.S. Army with torturing German war criminals who had been sentenced for the murder of American prisoners. This happened to be the Communist line in Germany, and McCarthy's sensational charges were circulated by the Reds to stir up anti-American feeling among the German people.

Senate investigators traced the charges to Dr. Rudolph Aschenauer, an ex-Nazi working with the Communists, who helped write McCarthy's speeches and mailed them to him from Frankfurt, Germany.

Aschenauer had three known agents in this country—Frederick Weiss, H. Keith Thompson, and Ulick Varange—who also represented the Socialist Reich Party. This was such a flagrant, pro-Nazi party that it was finally outlawed by the West German government. Yet, in spite of its Nazi trimmings, the SRP was known to be drawing money and support from the Communists. Its vice chairman, Dr. Fritz Dorls, visited Soviet headquarters in Karlshorst, East Germany.

Of the three pro-Nazi agents in this country, the best known is Weiss, who masterminded the National Renaissance Party, a group of fanatical anti-Semites with headquarters in Yorkville, N. Y. Weiss is one of McCarthy's most ardent admirers, yet at the same

time is collaborating with the Communists. He spouts the Communist line on foreign policy, particularly against the European Defense Community, and his fanatical band is known to be infiltrated with Reds.

The FBI is most interested, however, in Varange, a mystery man who also goes by the names Francis Yockey and Frank Healy. He is known to be the author of a book on Fascist strategy, urging anti-American but not anti-Soviet activity. As for Thompson, he started out as a left-winger, switched over to the Nazis, and now claims to have broken with them.

Purpose behind the new Nazi-Communist partnership is to weaken democracy—an objective of both the extreme left and right. Though the neo-Nazis and Communists openly denounce each other, they secretly work together to tear down the democratic fabric. This is done by the old, familiar method of spreading hate, fear, suspicion, and disension.

A devastating, documented story on the world-wide link between Communism and Nazism appears in The Reporter magazine, which went on the stands today. For example, the Reporter describes the Communist backing of the neo-Nazi leader Dr. Werner Naumann, who was nominated by Hitler to be Josef Goebbels' heir as propaganda minister.

Naumann rallied the pro-Nazi splinter parties behind him in an attempt to resurrect the Nazi movement. He praised Senator McCarthy and denounced President Eisenhower. Finally he was arrested by the British on charges of plotting to overthrow the West German government. The plot was inspired, according to closed-door testimony, by a Communist agent.

Reporter magazine charges that the "explicit aim of the Naumann group was to establish a totalitarian West German government oriented toward the Soviet Un-

ion." Naumann used a Dusseldorf export-import firm, the H. S. Lucht Company, as a front for a world-wide political network which kept in touch with Nazi exiles in Spain and Argentina, as well as pro-Nazis in other countries. For example, Col. Otto Skorzeny, the rescuer of Mussolini, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's former financial wizard, are connected with the company in Spain.

Two members of the Nazi-Communist underground in Spain also took in Senator McCarthy's two Junior G-Men, Roy Cohn and David Schine, during their comic-opera, spy-hunting junket throughout Europe last year.

One was Wolfgang Lohde, who filled the two youthful gumshoes with stories of Communist infiltration of Radio Free Europe. It later turned out that he had signed an anti-American manifesto circulated by a German Communist-front organization.

The other informant was Hermann Aumer, who was authorized by Cohn and Schine to spy on the U.S.-licensed German press for McCarthy. Once ardently pro-Nazi, Aumer was fired by the U.S. Army in 1946 because of suspected Communist affiliations. Afterward, he proved the suspicions had been well-founded by joining the board of directors of the East-West Working Group for East-West Trade, a known Red front.

These two informants tried to sabotage U.S. propaganda behind the Iron Curtain by convincing McCarthy's gumshoes that Communists had infiltrated the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe.

NOTE—Senator McCarthy has consistently voted the Communist line against the Marshall Plan, Point Four, and military aid to free nations. He has also played into Communist hands by undermining Army morale, undercutting the foreign service, and sabotaging the Voice of America.

## In Defense Of The Senator

William K. Scarborough

With the gracious consent of the editor I shall undertake in a series of articles to present the other side of the McCarthy issue which is such an important topic in American politics today. I must emphasize at the outset that the opinions expressed in this column certainly do not represent those of the editor of this paper and do not necessarily represent those of any organization of which I am a member. They are my own and I shall take full responsibility for them.

For the information of Mr. John B. Harvey, I am a member of the male sex. Mr. Harvey's letter which appeared in this paper on March 17 undertook in an obscure and amateurish fashion to attack me for the implication that I had attacked the members of a certain profession. The inference drawn by Mr. Harvey was entirely unwarranted. For the sake of his profession I hope the other members of said profession have more perception

and understanding than Mr. Harvey appears to have.

Let us first understand what Mr. McCarthy is trying to accomplish. His sole objective has been and is to remove Communists and Communist sympathizers from positions of influence in our government. He is not trying to convict anyone. It is not yet a crime to be a Communist in this country and those who say that McCarthy has not convicted anyone are simply ignoring the fact that the Communist Party has not been outlawed in this country.

The value of Mr. McCarthy's campaign has been to bring to the attention of the American people the danger of the Communist menace from within and to bring pressure upon lax officials in the Executive Department to remove known Communists and "fellow travelers."

In my next column I shall discuss Senator McCarthy's military record.

## YOU Said It

Some Ground Rules

Editor:

As students who are primarily interested in seeing that UNC gets good student government, not UP or SP governments, we should like to offer several criteria that might be used in selecting the various officials.

First of all, we think that the students should elect officials that have made an ethical presentation of their qualifications and experience. No one should serve our student body who has not demonstrated forthrightness and integrity in meeting the students.

Secondly, we feel that candidates or parties that make extravagant campaign promises should be viewed with care, because obviously there have been exaggerations offered. On the other hand, there is nothing wrong with well thoughtout programs that would benefit the students. Care should also be the byword when the well worn-out promises are brought from their suitcases.

Thirdly, we submit that student elections are not popularity contests. One should have a pleasing personality to be elected; that does not mean, however, that the "smilingest" face is in the possession of the most competent candidate for each post.

Fourthly, those who seek the endorsement of the student body should be instilled with a real spirit of service. The honor of holding office is also the privilege of serving the best interests of over 5,000 students — men and women that easily tire of unfulfilled promises and worn-out phrases.

With this, we sincerely hope that the 1954 campaign shall be fair in every respect; that in itself will make it long-remembered.

C. T. Andrews  
George Miller

## Thanks From The Blood Bank

Editor:

I believe that the following letter will be of interest to the campus, as it shows part of the success of the recent Interfraternity Council blood drive for the Blood Bank at UNC Memorial Hospital.

The blood was donated by the fraternity men on this campus, to be given free of charge to needy cases.

Henry H. Isaacson  
President, IFC

President

Interfraternity Council  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, N. C.  
Attn: All members of the Interfraternity Council.

Dear Sir:

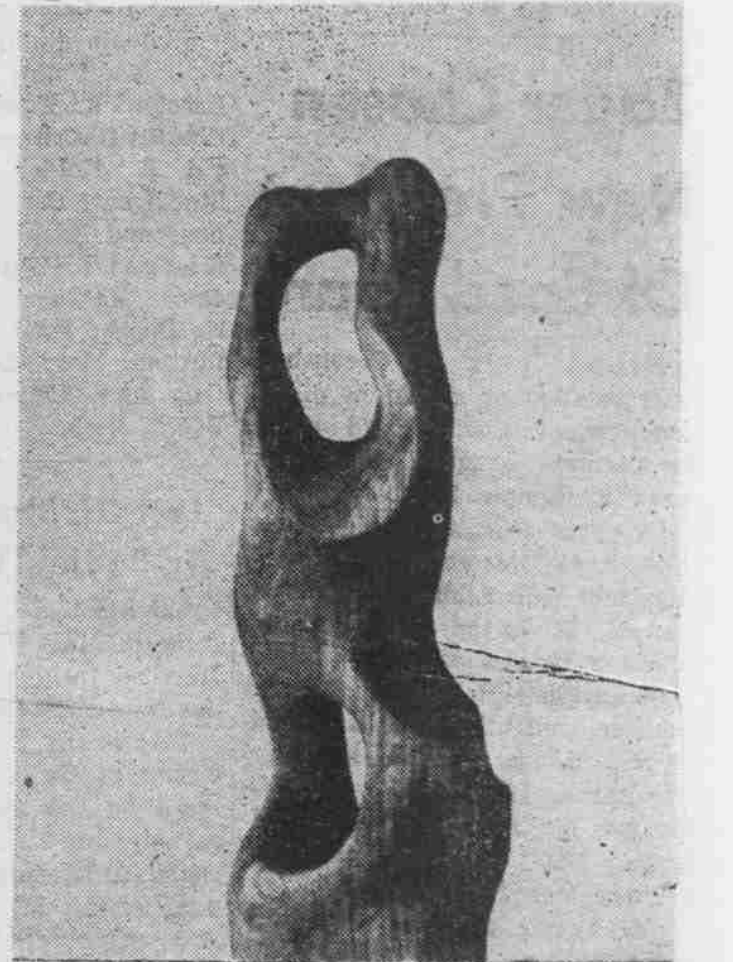
The Blood Bank of Memorial Hospital wants to thank all of you that donated blood to the bank in December.

The blood you contributed was given to a young man 23 years old, who broke his neck while diving into a shallow pool last July. Although he is paralyzed from the neck down and has been through many surgical and emotional upsets he has a remarkably good approach to his situation. These surgical procedures have required a great deal of blood and his family has been unable to pay for or replace his blood needs.

We are greatly indebted to you for these donations, and we will call upon you again, as time permits for further contributions.

Yours truly,

Blood Bank  
Constance Brooks  
Grace Peele  
Jane Bass



(The following article by Jack Wagstaff concerns his work reproduced above. Mr. Wagstaff is a member of the sculpture class of Robert Howard of the Art Department.—Editor.)

To live cooperatively as well-adjusted human beings in this society and to contribute to it creatively is most important.

It is impossible to live cooperatively and understand the needs of our neighbors without self-identification. One identifies himself with his own work as I have done with my wood carving. Through creative work, we grow up in a spirit which will contribute to the understanding of needs of our neighbors.

As we create in the spirit of incorporating the self with the problems of others, we learn to use our imagination in such a way that it is as easy for us to visualize the needs of others as if they were our own. We can gain an appreciation and insight of art and culture by identifying ourselves with art media and by experiencing them in their living quality.

By Jack Wagstaff