

The Daily Tar Heel

WEATHER
Still hot. Expected high, 90; low, 58. See other weather story, column one.

EQUAL
The editor examines two states of mind. The result—equality. See page 2.

VOL. LVII No. 18 Complete Wire Service CHAPEL HILL, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1954 Offices in Graham Memorial FOUR PAGES TODAY

It's Going To Stay Hot

It's not going to cool off for the rest of this week, according to the weather bureau. There may be a cool wave over the weekend, but it's rather doubtful, say those who know. This fall's high temperature is due to a "high" of the coast which is pumping tropical air in the Eastern states. A cool front has been spotted but it is too far off to be pin-pointed. The last cool weather in Chapel Hill was on Sept. 25 and there has been no relief from the unseasonable heat since. The weather bureau also said that we had broken no records for the month of October since there was a high reading of 97 in 1951. The University geology department recorded a high of 96 at 2 p.m. yesterday with a humidity reading of 40 per cent on campus.



THREE PHI KAPPA SORORITY members find an enjoyable way to cool off in the current hot spell sweeping the Southeast. Getting sprayed by Jane Edwards are Eleanor Saunders (center) and Pris Fleming. R. B. Henley Photo

Y Slates Barbecue, Concert, Pep Rally

Real, old-fashioned barbecue, real Dixieland jazz and a real Fountain-inspired pep rally are planned for Friday evening. The YWCA, sponsor of the event, announced yesterday that the supper will last from 5 to 7 p.m. Occasion for the barbecue is international and national celebration of the YWCA's 100th anniversary. Tickets are now on sale in the Y lobby for \$1. The YWCA here is trying to raise \$1,000 next April, according to the Y, a national convention will be held in New York, and the organization hopes that every region in the U. S. will have made a substantial contribution to the national fund. There is a need to raise funds, campus and community-wide, the organization said, to extend programs to other countries and student and community life. Money raised from events such as the one here Friday will be used to provide more staffs in various regions, "to work for freedom and justice for all, to give more young people opportunity to participate in attacking the problems of today's world and to further mutual understanding throughout the world."

Need Freedom Of The Mind, Says Daniels

Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, editor of The News and Observer, last night told the Dialectic Senate and their guests that "free speaking of men's minds has been the greatest tradition of this much-loved university—and the one basis of the hope of the state which it serves." Daniels spoke at the inauguration ceremonies of the historic debating society where Joel Fleishman of Fayetteville was installed as president. Also installed were Lynn Chandler, Morrisville senior, president pro tempore; David E. Reid, Asheville junior, critic; Virginia Agnew, Hendersonville senior, clerk; Clyde Smith, Raleigh junior, treasurer; Larry McEroy, Marshall junior, sergeant at arms and Jim Turner, Winston-Salem junior, chaplain. (See DANIELS, page 4)

Officials Do Not Know If Ruling Will Apply At UNC

Famed Author Will Speak Tonight



ALDOUS HUXLEY "The Non-Verbal Humanities"

Huxley Will Talk On Humanities Tonight At 8 In Hill Auditorium

Aldous Huxley, well-known English novelist and essayist, will speak at Hill Hall tonight at 8 p.m. Huxley, recognized as one of the most educated of modern day British authors, will speak on "The Non-Verbal Humanities." Huxley's first novel, "Chrome Yellow," was published in 1916. Since then he has written such well known books as "Brave and New World," "Point Counterpoint," "Time Must Have A Stop," "After Many A Summer Dies the Swan," and "Ape and Essence." "We are very, very fortunate," said Jim Wallace, director of Graham Memorial, "to be able to present such an outstanding event to the students of Carolina and the people of Chapel Hill."

Open Hearings

The Ways and Means Committee of the student Legislature will meet in open session this afternoon to hear opinions from "all interested students" on a recently-introduced bill to adopt a policy of leniency for Honor Council first offenders.

Court Ruled That Oklahoma Negro Had Equal Rights

By DICK CREED
"We conclude that the conditions under which this appellant is required to receive his education deprives him of his personal and present right to equal protection of the laws."

Meyner Slated For Speech Friday Night

Robert B. Meyner, newly elected Democratic Governor of New Jersey, will be the first speaker sponsored by the Carolina Forum this fall Friday. Governor Meyner will speak at 8:30 p. m. in Hill Hall, according to Joel Fleishman, Fayetteville forum chairman. Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, will introduce the speaker. Governor Meyner will be met by Forum representatives at the Raleigh-Durham airport in the afternoon and will be taken on a tour of the campus. A private dinner in his honor will precede his address and a reception in the Main Lounge of Graham Memorial will be held afterwards.

UP To Scan Gas Prices

By CHARLES JOHNSON
The University Party decided to back Max Crohn's bill in the Student Legislature for a commission to investigate the high gas prices in Chapel Hill at its meeting held last night. Bev Webb gave a legislature report, in which he discussed the bills brought before the legislature at its last meeting. Max Crohn asked for suggestions for bills to be brought before the legislature in the future. He also discussed the bill brought up last week, which concerned the possibility of maid service in the dorms. Reuben Leonard, party chairman, stressed the importance of party and individual participation in the campaign for the November elections. He also announced that nominations will begin on October 19. Mike Weinman, publicity chairman, gave a publicity committee report, and discussed the forthcoming publicity of the party. Charles Ackerman was elected to replace Don Miller, who resigned from the legislature from Town Men's III. Bill Ragsdale stressed the importance of getting the party's policy across to the students. He also gave suggestions as to how this should be done. New members were asked to introduce themselves, and a get acquainted session was held after the meeting. Refreshments were also served after the meeting. There will be no meeting next Tuesday due to fraternity rushing, the party decided.

Jones Will Speak Tonight And Thursday

An error in yesterday's paper put the date of a lecture by Dr. Claiborne Jones at last night, rather than tonight and Thursday. Dr. Jones will talk in the Library Assembly Room at 8 p.m. both tonight and tomorrow on "Things Visible and Things Unseen." He will discuss the question, "Where and why do conflicts exist between religion and science?" Dr. Jones, associate professor of the zoology department, is a native of Petersburg, Va., and received his A. B. at Hampton-Sydney College and his M. A. and Ph. D. from the University of Va. In his lectures, Jones will cover the questions: To what extent is there independence and interdependence of science and religion? What are the common and peculiar characteristics of each? What is scientism? The lectures are being sponsored by the Inter-Faith Council. A discussion period will follow each lecture during which refreshments will be served.

Get Rid Of A Hated Symbol Of Second-Class Citizenship'

Dr. Guy Johnson Has Studied Segregation For 30 Years

(Editor's Note: In the light of the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public schools, and yesterday's findings that two University of North Carolina students, both Negroes, are living in segregated dormitory rooms, The Daily Tar Heel has tried to probe the segregation question on the Carolina campus. Here staff writer Ruth Dalton has written the first in a series of two articles dealing with segregation and UNC. The second article, which will appear tomorrow, will tell what University folks think of the decision. The Daily Tar Heel realizes that no one's writings, especially on such a delicate subject as segregation, will be perfectly objective. If any readers happen to disagree with Miss Dalton's findings, and can offer substantial reason for their disagreement, The Daily Tar Heel will be glad to give the reader the proper amount of space.)

By RUTH DALTON
Since the Supreme Court's decision last spring which means the end of segregation in the public schools, much comment has arisen and there will definitely be more to come as the various states take individual action. Dr. Guy B. Johnson, professor of sociology and anthropology here at the University, has spent some 30 years in research and study on the segregation problem. One of the outcomes of this work is a study of the conditions and results in the Southern universities which have enrolled Negro students in the past eight years. The article, entitled "Racial Integration in Public Higher Education in the South," was printed in "The Journal of Negro Education" this past summer. From the article, one learns: In 1935 a court decision in the case of Donald Murray against the University of Maryland resulted in the admission of Murray to the University's School of Law at Baltimore. The admission of a Negro to the Graduate School of the University of West Virginia in 1940 went almost unnoticed, and there was no sig-

nificant change in the situation for nearly a decade. The upshot of legal skirmishes was that by the end of the academic year 1952-53 there were Negro students enrolled in at least 22 public higher institutions in the 17 "separate-school" states. These included all of the state universities in the South except five (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina), plus a number of land-grant colleges, specialized schools and junior colleges. The enrollment of Negroes was small in proportion to the total number of students attending these institutions, but the fact that their admission to nearly all of these schools was achieved in the space of five years, 1948-49 to 1952-53, constituted something of a social and an educational revolution in the South. There are two important limitations on the admission of Negro students. First, the Southern states which have admitted Negroes to hitherto white institutions have adopted an official policy which they follow rather rigidly; namely, that Negroes are eligible for admission only if the degree courses which they seek are not offered at one of the state's public institutions for Negroes. This means that most of the institutions accept Negroes only for graduate, professional or other specialized training. Were there any unusual circumstances or incidents in connection with the arrival of the first Negro students on the various campuses? The answer is "No" in almost every instance. In view of the fact that quite a few white political leaders had predicted bloodshed, student riots and the wholesale withdrawal of white women from the schools if the courts ruled that Negroes had to be admitted, there was a real risk of unpleasant incidents. Actually, however, there was relatively little excitement when the first Negroes arrived. Administrative attitudes and policies were found to vary a good deal—all the way from a positive stand in favor of the complete integration of Negro students voiced by a president in one of the border states, to a somewhat grudging concession of the right of Negro students to be admitted, an attitude which was rather common in the more typically Southern states. The transition from complete segregation to some degree of integration of Negroes into the publicly-supported institutions of higher

learning in the South has already been accomplished in all except five of the Southern states, and most of the change has occurred in the brief period, 1948-53. Despite numerous predictions of violence, this transition has been accomplished without a single serious incident of interracial friction. In campus relations between white and Negro students, new patterns of interaction have been quickly learned. Going to class together, eating in the same dining halls, living in the same dormitories, taking part in all sorts of campus affairs together—all these have been accepted and taken in stride as a part of the business of going to school. The bugaboo of "social equality" has apparently not disturbed very many students in a serious way. To say that all is love and harmony on the co-racial campuses would be to go beyond the truth. There are anxieties and frictions as an inevitable accompaniment of the new adjustments which have to be made, and the Negro students have some special problems of discrimination, academic competition, and morale; but the fact remains that the process of integration is well on the way. The prognosis is good. The Supreme Court decision . . . has wide implications for the whole structure of racial segregation. Presumably it opens the way for any citizen of a state to apply for admission to any public higher institution for which he is academically qualified. While there will probably be no mass movement of Negro students to the mixed institutions, there might well be a relatively heavy increase in Negro enrollment this year or next year, particularly at the undergraduate level. In the meantime, it is good to know that the pioneering phase of desegregation in higher education in the South is already over and that the patterns of integration which have been formed augur well for the continuation of constructive integration. More of Dr. Johnson's study and some of his personal opinions are shown in parts of his presidential address delivered at the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in Atlanta on March 26, 1954, entitled "A Sociologist Looks at Racial Desegregation in the South." Despite numerous predictions of violence, this transition to racial co-education in Southern universities has been accomplished without

a single serious incident of friction. There were some rather wild rumors in a few schools at first, but they were soon dispelled. There was also an effort by the administration in several schools to define the privileges of the first Negro students in terms of the state laws and the old social norms; that is, the Negro students were segregated and restricted in various ways. However, this effort was soon abandoned; first, because white students themselves condemned it as unfair, second, because the Supreme Court made a ruling against such treatment. Today there is very little official discrimination against the Negro students. In fact, one can say that there had already emerged a norm in which administration takes pride, namely, that there is equality of campus citizenship. The fluid initial stage in the transition will be of special importance, and I want to state . . . propositions with regard to it. It will be a period of tension, of evasive actions and experiments. What I am saying here is that the natural reaction of the majority of white people will be to try to define the new situation in terms of existing norms. At the same time there will be efforts by the liberal or equalitarian minority in the white group to accept the new situation and to modify the social norms to fit, but these will remain minority efforts. The initial period is likely to see an increase in race rumors, an increase of aggression against Negroes, and occasional violence. Every sensible person would like to believe that the transition can be made without violence. I believe that for the most part it will, but considering the reality of the extreme emotional involvement of certain white groups in the symbols of white dominance, and considering the thousand and one ways in which incidents and rumors, provocations and fears might be combined, it would be a miracle indeed if there were no violence of any sort. The consequences of the abandonment of compulsory segregation may be less than many people feared they would be, but they may also be short of what many people hoped they would be. I suggest that the greatest positive consequence may be that the South will be rid of a hated symbol of second-class citizenship.