

# The Undebated Case Against McCarthy

In opening debate on the McCarthy censure resolution yesterday, Senator Arthur V. Watkins accused Joseph McCarthy of failing to uphold his oath of office.

Senator Watkins, as chairman of the committee that has recommended reprimand for McCarthy ought to know. He and his committee members reviewed more than 40 instances of misconduct by McCarthy. They picked two—contempt of a Senate subcommittee and abuse of an Army general—to bring before the Senate. Those are the charges on which McCarthy will be censured or cleared.

But the Watkins committee made it clear that one reason for not presenting other charges was the time factor, and, while not recommending censure on the other charges, the committee did not want to be understood as approving the action involved.

And no wonder. The list of charges not even included in the public hearings is a remarkable record of demagoguery. In the next weeks, you will hear much of the charges being debated. Look now at some of the charges of which this man already stands convicted in the eyes of his fair-minded countrymen:

1. While a member of a committee having jurisdiction over a government-financed corporation, McCarthy received \$10,000 as a gift.
  2. Without proof or other justification, he has made an unwarranted attack on Gen. George C. Marshall.
  3. He has permitted and ratified over a period of several months the abuse of senatorial privilege of his chief counsel, Roy Cohn.
  4. McCarthy has conducted his committee in such a slovenly way that cases of mistaken identity (Annie Lee Moss, Lawrence Parish) have made the Senate look ridiculous.
  5. He has attempted economic coercion against the press and radio.
  6. He has used distortion and innuendo to attack the reputations of such citizens as former President Truman, Attorney General Brownell, John J. McCloy and Phillip Jessup.
  7. He has intruded upon the prerogative of the executive branch.
  8. He has questioned adverse witnesses in public session in such a manner as to defame loyal and valuable public servants, whom he has rarely provided an opportunity to answer his charges.
  9. He has infringed upon the jurisdiction of other Senate committees.
  10. He has held executive sessions in an apparent attempt to prevent the press from getting an accurate account of the testimony of witnesses, and then released his own versions of that testimony, often at variance with subsequently revealed transcripts.
  11. He has denied members of Congress access to the files of the committee, an illegal act.
  12. He has permitted changing of committee reports and records in such a way as to substantially change or delete vital meanings.
- That, in case you've been away these last few years, adds up to McCarthyism.

# Hearts & Flowers

Every year, student leaders from Carolina and Duke break bread together as a sign of their high friendship and warmth, and then go out and holler for their respective football teams to commit a gory massacre. Still, the supper is a nice idea and is exceptionally well scheduled this year. Although Roy Holsten swears it's a coincidence, there must be some significance in the fact that the peace-pipe smoking session will occur today—November 11—which is Armistice Day, even among sworn enemies.

# The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina, where it is published daily except Monday, examination and vacation periods and summer terms. Entered as second class matter at the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rates: mailed, \$4 per year, \$2.50 a semester; delivered, \$6 a year, \$3.50 a semester.

- Editor: CHARLES KURALT
- Managing Editor: FRED POWLEDGE
- Associate Editors: LOUIS KRAAR, ED YODER
- Business Manager: TOM SHORES
- Sports Editor: FRED BABSON
- News Editor: Jerry Reece
- Society Editor: Eleanor Saunders
- Advertising Manager: Dick Sirkin
- Night Editor for this Issue: Eddie Crutchfield

# Carolina Front 'Last Chance' For Coed Gets Real Sympathy

Louis Kraar

THE GIRL walked into Danziger's with her boy friend and a huge package wrapped in tinfoil.



The usual Sunday night crowd filled most of the tables, but the girl and her escort found one empty in the back.

"We'll just have some coffee," the girl told a waitress. And then she began to unwrap her tinfoil package. Mr. Danziger eyed the package and the couple. The girl finally called Mr. D. over to the table.

"I hope you won't mind my bringing this in here, but I just had to show him. It might be my last chance," she said smiling.

"For such a noble thing, I cannot be mad," said Mr. D. as he saw what was in the tinfoil package—a lemon pie.

CLOCK IN the Current Affairs Room of the Library (of all places) is an hour fast.

A FORMER TEXAS coed who quit school to fight bulls (real ones) has written a book about her work in Mexican bull rings that many an aficionado will enjoy.

Patricia McCormick, the lady bullfighter, tells in her book, called "The Lady Bullfighter," about her college days at Western Texas College in El Paso. She says she picked the school because it was across the river from Juarez, a bullfighting center.

Loreadors Pat used to cut classes to fight bulls in the Juarez plaza. Her dormitory house-mother covered up for her, (an interesting innovation.)

At twenty-four, Pat is a gal totally dedicated to her profession. She swears she hasn't had a date in four years. Her parents, who are in the oil business, at first objected to her fighting bulls, but Pat talked them into it.

Miss McCormick found the bull throwing her a couple months ago, and she was gored. But fortunately for true aficionados, Pat recovered quickly and is already training for her next tangle with a bull.

After her fling in the ring is over, Miss McCormick says she wants to retire, marry, and raise a family—which should prove as interesting as bullfighting for such an energetic young lady.

EVEN CHAPEL HILL has its ad men, as the inside of a matchbook cover proved the other day. Describing the Hill as "the heartbeat of the old North state," the ad continued in glowing terms:

"More than a place, Chapel Hill is a spirit—a spirit of liberality having its core in the University; its roots in town. Born of toil and strife, it has a pride and mellowness, as Thomas Wolfe once said, beats every other town all hollow. It is a product of the new South, an eager, vibrant far-sighted South."

AND THEN there was the coed in the Dairy Bar yesterday reading a handout pamphlet called: "How To Throw and Receive Forward Passes."

# The Attack On The Intellectual Why Are We Mad At Teacher?

Henry Steele Commager In The Reporter

The historian of the future who chronicles this decade will be puzzled by the depth, strength and prevalence of our anti-intellectualism. This emotion finds expression in the general distrust of universities, particularly of those centuries-old universities that have been our pride... and in the exaction of loyalty oaths from teachers; in the stereotype of the professor as long-haired and absent-minded... in the widespread zeal for censorship and for book banning if not book burning; in the vague aura of guilt that surrounds association with academic, intellectual, literary and reform societies; and—most alarming of all—in the widespread suspicion that intellectuals are peculiarly susceptible to subversion.

This is a puzzling situation in a society which has long made a religion of education, which boasts the highest college and university population in the world, and which has depended and continues to depend on intellectual leadership for its social progress, its political soundness and its very security.

There is, to be sure, nothing new about the notion that the intellectual is a disturber of the peace, or about the resentment that such disturbance excites. Socrates paid with his life for "corrupting" the minds of the young by forcing them to challenge accepted ideas and to consider new ones, and from his day to the present philosophers and scientists who have disturbed the peace have been exposed to misunderstanding or contempt—or worse—for their willfulness. When we consider the present wave of anti-intellectualism, then it is well to keep a sense of perspective and of proportion. The intellectual today may be the victim of fear or derision, but he is not the victim of the rack and the fagot. He may not enjoy the prestige he commanded when he was an orthodox member of a church which had a monopoly on all matters of mind and spirit or of an aristocratic class which enjoyed special privileges, but such prestige as he does enjoy he has earned on his own merits.

# An American Phenomenon

Yet realization that anti-intellectualism is very old, or that the position of the intellectual in

the past was artificially bolstered, is of little relevance. After all, our interest in this matter is not inspired by sympathy for the intellectual, but by concern for society. It is essential to abate anti-intellectualism because it is hard on all of us...

Irrationalism is one thing, emotional anti-intellectualism another. As exemplified in the antics of a McCarthy, a Jenner, a Tenney or a Broyles, it is peculiarly an American phenomenon. Nowhere in the West has it made such progress as in our own country...

The fact is that the intellectual class enjoys no privileged place in American society chiefly because it has no place at all. It is proper to speak of an intellectual class in Holland or France or Sweden, but not in the United States. Just as we have, strictly speaking, no clerical class, no military class, no official class. So we have no intellectual class. The intellectuals are not only part of society at large, they are merged in and lost in the society. They have no special status and can claim special distinction.

This is particularly true of professors, perhaps the chief objects of hostility from the anti-intellectuals. Many an American professor looks longingly at the exalted position enjoyed by his colleagues in Sweden, for example, where the title "Professor" is so honorable that it is conferred on illustrious scholars by Act of Parliament. But the term "Professor" is an honored one in Sweden and something less than that in America because the Swedes have not debased the coinage and the Americans have. The six professors of history in Sweden—that is the total number—are in fact men of great distinction; it would be an exaggeration to claim such uniform excellence for the five or six thousands American professors of history. Second, and more important, American professors partake, for better or for worse, of the character of the institutions they serve, and these institutions have never been things apart (as in many Old-World countries) but a part of and a function of society. We expect our colleges and universities to serve us, to reflect us, to conform to us; we require them to do a hundred things only indirectly related to the search for knowledge; we cherish them for achievements other than intellectual.

"The University in America," Walter Meizer has recently written, "is not a community of scholars, but an enormous agglomerate service station, where one can be born, go to kindergarten, lower school and high school, meet the girl-friend, and get married, where one can get religious solace or psychiatric help; where one learns to turn out a newspaper, to do book-keeping, to cook. No wonder the universities have been hiring generals to run this domain..."

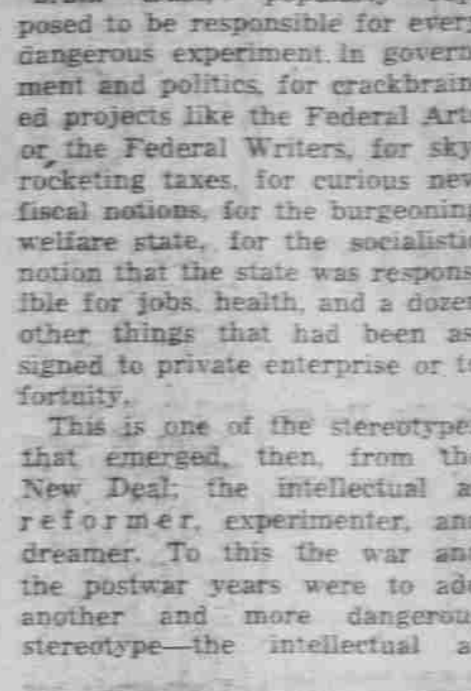
# The Professor In Our History

Here, then, is a fundamental factor in anti-intellectualism: the leveling force of legal democracy, its hostility to distinction, and its pressure for conformity. A second is less fundamental but more ominous. It is that intellectuals have been given a large part of the responsibility—blame may be an apter word—for leading the nation along the hard paths of reform and internationalism. In a sense the intellectuals have been the conscience of American society. Again and again in the last sixty or seventy years, they have been in the forefront of reform movements, pointing out the mal-practices of the trusts or the railroads, pleading the cause of the farmer and of labor, championing the underdog, calling—and this was perhaps their worst fault—for governmental intervention and for the welfare state. They played a prominent part in the Populist revolt, and a number of them lost their jobs as a result—President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown, Thorsten Veblen and Edward Alsworth Ross at Stanford, and others. They were active again in the period of the New Freedom, whose tone was set by Professor Woodrow Wilson.

They were guilty not only of forcing democratic reforms on a reluctant business community but of championing intervention and internationalism. Professor Wilson was himself a leading internationalist. The intellectuals and the professors became identified in the public mind with international do-goodism. But it was during the third great era of reform under Franklin D. Roosevelt, that the intellectuals really got themselves in bad odor. Roosevelt himself was no intellectual in the commonly used sense of the term, but it is notorious that when he raised the banner of the New Deal it was the professors who rallied around

# THE PROFESSOR

... he is the chief object of hostility



THE PROFESSOR ... he is the chief object of hostility

subversive. Much of this suspicion of the intellectual, and of this resentment against the causes he espoused and the standards he maintained, came to a head with the trials of Alger Hiss. Since those memorable trials all intellectuals have been fair game. They are guilty until proved innocent, though just what they are guilty of is never quite clear.

# A Heavy Price

Thus the intellectuals, who had been so largely responsible for prodding the American people into adapting their government and their economy to the necessities of a new day, and for making clear the inescapable necessity of assuming international responsibilities and obligations, paid a heavy price for their triumph. They made clear the course that the United States had to follow, and they contributed greatly to the education of public opinion and the provision of administrative leadership. But in the process they earned for themselves a good deal of resentment and dislike.

The intellectuals and academicians are themselves responsible for some of this anti-intellectualism. After all, we have had something like universal public education for a long time, and no other society can boast as many college graduates as our own. If the most educated generation of one of the most educated nations plunges into anti-intellectualism, something must be seriously wrong with either the principle or the practice of education. Since it is almost inconceivable to confess anything wrong with the principle, the responsibility comes back to the practice—that is, to the schools and the colleges, to the intellectuals themselves. They have failed to make clear the role of the intellectual in American life, to instill an appreciation of the necessity for intellectual independence. They have failed to enlist the great mass of their countrymen in the common cultural and intellectual enterprise necessary for the Republic's progress and security.

Only last month, speaking in Los Angeles, the President, as quoted in the New York Herald Tribune, defined the intellectual as "a man who takes more words than he needs to say more than he knows." The attack on the intellectual proceeds.

# The Day Of The Egghead Revolt

Ed Yoder

Folks never bothered to remember what happened in The Great Revolution.

Utopia for the Eggheads had been reached. No one cared what others said or thought. No one had to worry about demagogues. For society was open and there was nothing to be demagogic about. It was in violation of the unwritten and unwritten Utopian laws to be curious about what historians thought and write. After so many years, then, you could ask the historians. And they would scratch their heads and say:

"Revolution? You know, I just don't remember."

Of course, you can still read the great revolutionary philosophers—Alan Barth, Henry Steele Commager, Elmer Davis, Gerald Johnson, Arthur Schlesinger. From their writings, you could piece together how it might have happened. Then there were fragments of the great speeches that had been made on Revolution Eve.

This was the situation until the Senate Manuscript was discovered. The Senate Manuscript had been rotting in a pumpkin in a Wisconsin corn field. Some important passages had been obliterated by mildew; but, working carefully, a group of researchers managed to piece together this account:

The Revolutionary idea for Eggheads dated back thousands of years, actually. But more realistic historians have decided that ferment came most intense just after the failure of The Great Senate Censure. McCarthy, a minor demagogue, but one whose methods and reputation had made him the post-Revolutionary bete noir, had to go before his fellow Senators to answer censure charges.

By means of a filibuster he and several of his henchmen delayed the proceedings until Thanksgiving season came. On Thanksgiving Day, the Senators, in despair at not being able to pass the censure motion, adjourned and went home. Unrest spread fast among the Eggheads. Before many days had passed, the Eggheads had fused into the critical mass for Revolution. They were late joined by The College Students, The Editorial Writers, and The Scientists—many of whom were already ex-officio Eggheads.

The Senate Manuscript doesn't make clear just where the unrest was most fervid, but scientific research has pinpointed Cambridge, Massachusetts as the most likely place. Further research has determined that Princeton, N. J., in the North, and Chapel Hill, N. C., in the South were also active breeding grounds for the revolution.

The manifesto of the Revolution is not quoted entirely in the Senate Manuscript (part of it burned in the Great Chicago Tribune Fire.). We do have a fragment of the manifesto. It was written by the Great Egghead, Nospevets, who had received his revolutionary indoctrination at Princeton. Most famous quotation from the manifesto is intact. It said:

"Eggheads of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your yolks."

(To Be Continued)

# Tell Humanity The Truth

From The Christian Science Monitor

Every day that passes now brings increasing awareness to American officials that what the atomic scientists said nearly 10 years ago—that war is obsolete—is astonishingly true.

We are speaking here of large-scale wars between nations possessing nuclear weapons. The fact was clear to some of the atomic scientists as soon as the first bomb was tested in July, 1945, in New Mexico. These men knew then what they were playing with, and that the test was "a mere droplet to what would come. In 1945 men such as Messrs. Oppenheimer and Teller believed that an incredibly more destructive bomb, was probably attainable."

In the United States it is becoming recognized that in such a war there will be no victor.

So the true revolutionary force of nuclear weapons is again becoming recognized. This awareness remains dim up to now, but it is here and it is proclaimed, by President Eisenhower and by other leaders such as Mr. Attlee in Britain in his famous dictum that the world has the choice of "co-existence or co-death." Many believe it is as literal as that. And one reason for this related recognition is the re-discovery of the problem of radiation in connection with the H-bomb.

Experts in nuclear weapons, examining the results of the Eniwetok H-bomb test last March, when the Japanese fishermen were showered with radioactive dust 72 miles from the source of the blast, are attempting to re-awaken people to the gravity of radiation.

This comes specifically in articles in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists pointing out that the American people do not realize the implications of what happened to the fishermen of the Lucky Dragon, or the threat of enormous radiation that could result from hydrogen-bomb attacks upon the United States. They do not realize because, these articles imply, their government has not yet been sufficiently candid.

There are indications, however, that American officials, military, civil defense, and State Department, do recognize that the hydrogen bomb has so geometrically increased the danger to civilization—both in blast effect and even more in radiation—that they now see great wars have become obsolete. This recognition comes from the information obtained in the various types of weapons tests, which the Soviets also conduct periodically.

The information Americans obtain from such tests the Soviets likewise obtain. So it seems prudent to conclude that they, too, may come to regard great wars as obsolete.

# 'Now, Don't Be Afraid To Speak Frankly'



HERBLOCK