

### Stay At Home, Young Man

Director Joe M. Galloway of the Placement Service brings the good news of the week in his office's annual report to Dean Weaver—that 78 percent of the North Carolina residents who accepted jobs through the service this year stayed in North Carolina, compared with 72 percent last year.

The old story in Tar Heel education has been that North Carolinians accept public schooling from the state—grammar school, high school and the more than 50 percent the state pays toward University education—and then, particularly if he is a good student with outstanding prospects, goes North to become a contributing citizen of New York or New Jersey or Ohio.

North Carolinians, Mr. Galloway's figures lead us to hope, are finding the pastures as green, the industrial chimneys as high, the opportunities for professional service as attractive right in their own back yard. If that is so, we may look forward to the stepped up progress this changing attitude will bring us and the South.

### Committees & Profs

We heard last week of a professor who had to spend every afternoon for an entire week in the stifling atmosphere of "committee" meetings.

This is only one of many demands that seem more and more to distract teachers from their professional roles. But to the Daily Tar Heel it is the least excusable.

We have no quarrels with committees which are absolutely vital to the teaching job. But something's amiss when a professor must consume afternoon after afternoon, day after day, in committee meetings. His enthusiasm, preparation, and thought for classes obviously must undergo abridgment.

A situation which requires teachers to devote excessive time to planning and administration implies that the properly administrative agencies are faltering.

Saddling professors with functions that are not rightly theirs will result in considerable damage to classroom effectiveness—for both the student and teacher. It can't be tolerated.

### The University's Achievements

(From the Greensboro Daily News)

In the past several years, the University has expanded materially through its intensive building program. But that is only the framework for the main task—education and public service. President Gray points out that the consolidated University has "no less than 160 major educational units—departments, schools, divisions and colleges."

The tremendous amount of public service overlapping strictly formal education and reaching out to satisfy the vital needs of the people may be indicated by naming a few agencies engaged in such work, such as the Institute of Government, the Extension Service, the Morehead Planetarium, the research in social science which holds a mirror to a region, the Institute of Statistics, the all-University Communication Center, the symphonic dramas stemming from Chapel Hill, the Minerals Research Laboratory, the foundations for business administration, textiles and the press, and a host of other units disseminating the learning that leads to a better way of living.

North Carolinians are fortunate in the quality of their institutions of higher learning, both state supported and private, and they are right to take a keen and critical interest in them.

But the race for education is never finished, and the scandalously low standing of North Carolina in the number of college students in proportion to the population is plenary proof that we must increase the quantity of higher education very considerably without sacrificing what makes it worthwhile, excellence.

### 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 8, 1879. Subscription rates: mailed, \$4 per year, \$2.50 a semester, delivered, \$6 a year, \$3.50 a semester.

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### Frosh Sees Santa Claus In 3-D Now

THE PARENTS of a Woman's College freshman wrote and asked what their daughter would like for Christmas.

The WC student, obviously taken by the whirl of the college world, sent her folks this list: "A copy of Roberts Rules of Order, a French-English Dictionary, and a cocktail dress."

THE VOICE, introduced by the operator's crisp: "One moment for long distance," was that of an old friend.

"Have you got any reptiles down there on campus?" the friend, who is a University alumnus, asked over the phone. I told him I didn't know any personally but was sure the zoology people had some of the slimy creatures.

"Do you think you can get some good-looking coeds to model some pictures?" he asked next.

I told him that Carolina still had some attractive coeds, and that some would surely pose for him.

My friend told me he'd arrive from Fort Bragg that night and that he would tell me about his mission then, leaving me to wonder all day about the reptiles and coeds.

That night, the friend, whom I learned is in psychological warfare, explained that he needed photos of snakes and girls for leaflets the Army plans to use in a coming maneuver.

"The snake leaflet is what we call a white leaflet. It establishes credibility," he explained.

"After that we drop these with the pretty girls to lower their morale and take their minds off the maneuver."

So apparently next month, when the Army begins its maneuver, Zoology Department snakes will gain confidence and Carolina coeds will lower morale—a paradox if I ever heard one.

RENEWING THE quest for a good movie, I plunked down another 50 cents at the Carolina Theater ticket booth, bought another of those outrageously high six cent candy bars, and proceeded to view "Carmen Jones."

The technicolor tragedy that filled the wide screen this time warmed my heart. "Carmen Jones" made Bizet bounce with feeling and naturalness.

Only regret about the whole production (aside from the expensive candy bar) was that Harry Belafonte's voice wasn't suited for operatic singing, so one was dubbed in for him. His straight acting was good enough, and so was the movie.

BEING ON trial for assault isn't always fun, even when it's just a mock one. After the Phi Alpha Delta mock trial, I've decided that Y Court fights (even fake ones) just aren't the way to settle differences.

The mock fight, as you remember, was over a girl—Connie McMahon, who despite mock testimony, really isn't a "Bell Tower baby," as one witness said. Matter of fact, her testimony gave the trial one of its many humorous moments.

Miss McMahon at one point was under intense cross-examination from the lawyers for the defense. All at once, the attorney questioning her threw a loaded question.

"I object," shouted Bob Byrd, chief counsel for the prosecution.

"Objection sustained," Judge J. A. Rosseau declared.

And Miss McMahon in typical female fashion asked, "Can't I answer just a little of it?"

### 'You Sure You Don't Want To Run Away From Home?'



### Ike Ignored Advice On McCarthy

Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower got a lot of private advice as to how to handle Joe McCarthy's bitter attack, but he, himself, made up his own mind what to do.

Those who saw Eisenhower in his press conference after McCarthy's barrage never would have guessed how sore Ike was when McCarthy blistered him. "White House friends say" the President was purple with anger, though he did not say a word.

Stassen reminded Ike that Dean Acheson, when secretary of State had first ignored McCarthy's charges of communism in the State Department, figuring that the American public would not be taken in by them. But McCarthy's Hitlerian tactic of repeating the same charge over and over again eventually sank home and a few people realize today that McCarthy has not named one Communist in the State Department.

Stassen reminded Eisenhower that his administration should not make the same mistake. The President listened carefully, but decided otherwise.

The President also listened carefully when Republican Chairman Leonard Hall discussed the "McCarthy Crisis" before Ike met with newsmen last week. Hall, who has leaned toward McCarthy in times past, felt Joe should be appeased and not permitted to bolt the Administration.

But Eisenhower did not appear overly impressed with Chairman Hall's discussion. He listened, but did not even tell Len what he intended to do.

### South American Prosperity

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, returning from the International American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, told friends: "If I were only 2 years old, I would go to Brazil by the next boat, working my way if necessary, and I guarantee you by the time I was 40, I would be a millionaire."

Humphrey's brief trip to South America convinced him that Latin America is on the threshold of phenomenal industrial development. He suggests that, if American businessmen are wise, they will put more investment dollars south of the border than in other parts of the world.

The economic progress of some of these nations, Humphrey says privately, will amaze the world in the next 20 years.

### Hatemongers

The House Committee on Un-American Activities will soon

publish a sensational, but tragic, report on "Neo-Fascist and hate groups," a subject the Committee has ignored for almost 10 years. Communism, during that period, offered better headlines.

The report singles out the National Renaissance Party for possible prosecution under the Smith Act; and also, blasts the hate peddling paper "Common Sense." This is the first official suggestion for applying the anti-subversion statute to a fascist group during the Act's 15-year history.

The Committee found that "the program and propaganda of the National Renaissance Party is virtually borrowed whole-



STASSEN urged Ike to name names.

sale from the Fascist and Nazi dictators."

The little Hitler in charge is a "young fanatic," James H. Madole, of 10 W. 90th St., New York City, whose sneering boast is that what Hitler accomplished in Europe, the National Renaissance Party shall yet accomplish in America.

The Party is replete with a "uniformed Elite Guard in the Nazi style," the report goes on, though a bolt of lightning has replaced the Swastika as the party symbol.

The Committee sums up NR P's aims as "preservation of the white Aryan race by gradual deportation of the unassimilable, the denial to Jewish people of citizenship, profession and political posts and the right of intermarriage."

While avowedly anti-Communist, NRP isn't above sweet-mouthing the Red line when it serves its purpose. It praised the anti-Semitic purges in Prague two years ago and agrees with

the Communists that "the economic and political ambitions of a small coterie of Wall Street Bankers" are pushing the U. S. into war. And it has high praise for the "superbly efficient totalitarian economic systems of the Communists."

### 'Common Sense'

Second target of the Un-American Activities Committee report is the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic hate sheet, "Common Sense," which has blasted about every prominent American including President Eisenhower, whom it labels a "Marxist stooge."

"The solution customarily offered by publisher Conde McGinley Sr., to 'Save America,'" says the Committee, "is an increase in the circulation of 'Common Sense.' It is apparent that the publication represents a modern example of the racketeers who made a business out of hate propaganda during the 1930's."

The McGinleys also do a good business hawking hate books and pamphlets from their headquarters in Union, N. J. Paid subscriptions to "Common Sense" jumped from fewer than 10,000 to more than 20,000 during 1951, the year of the Korean war.

Committee winds up its indictment of these two Fascist threats with this appeal: "The Committee is convinced that there is a concurrent need for continuous investigation, exposure and, where necessary, prosecution, to the end that no activity of a pro-Fascist nature will ever be stature or influence in the United States."

(Note—The Committee had not held a hearing on the subject of Fascism since January, 1948, when it looked into Gerald L. K. Smith's operation. Smith's influence and wealth have grown considerably since then.)

### WITNESSES OF THE TIME

"Art provides a link not only with the creative human being but with the epoch in which he lived, with life remote in time and place or so immediate that we have not yet grasped it. Obviously, we can only see and understand and interpret in terms of our own time. We decode with contemporary keys. But the great works of art—be they poems or paintings—remain the best witnesses of their times. Revelations of the inner core of life which produced them, their silent testimony is itself unchanging, challenging us to uncover the truth. Thus art delights and informs; it answers urges toward pleasure and knowledge; and it enhances our own experience by allowing communications with man at his best and by linking us to the timelessness of the world."

—Aline R. Loucheim, in New York Times.

### 'A Study Of History' Is No Argument For Dr. George

Ed Yoder

My beliefs about the "scientific" validity of Dr. George's position remain unshaken by his letter of the other day to The Daily Tar Heel.

I've taken his advice and tried to consult the historical and scientific sources he mentioned, but I think they tend to bear out Mr. Huxley's theories rather than his own.

Dr. George's position, as I understand it, is that in entering desegregation in the public schools we must look toward the eventual problem of intermixing the races. That must certainly come into play. Furthermore, Dr. George, basing his statement on his reputation as a scientist and physiologist, believes that the black races are inherently inferior in ability to contribute to "cultures." By intermarriage, he feels that the Negro influence would degrade the "white" race.

The implications of Mr. Julian Huxley's article, "Eugenics and Society," are that we can't (as Dr. George seems to be doing) have a really scientific picture of the capacity of the Negro until he is given equal environmental opportunities. That, of course, would be stimulated by hoisting the Negro's educational equality as desegregation proposes to do.

In his letter, Dr. George mentioned, for example, page 4 in Arnold J. Toynbee's *A Study of History*. Apparently, Dr. George either (1) misread what Mr. Toynbee has to say there about ethnology or (2) thought that no one would take the trouble to read page 54. For page 54 makes no case for Dr. George's side.

Here is what happens on Page 54: Mr. Toynbee lists in a very general way the contributions of the various "races" to culture. He finds that "the White Races hold the lead." On the other hand he finds that "the Black races alone have not contributed positively to any civilization—as yet." This, of course, would lend support to what Dr. George says.

But I am led to wonder whether Dr. George read the rest of the page and the paragraph and a half on Page 55. Mr.

### What Would Thoreau & Jefferson Think Of Our 'Peace Of Mind'?

Warren Weaver  
In The Saturday Review

This has been a long time coming to a head. Some years ago I started to read Joshua Liebman's book "Peace of Mind." It irritated me so that I abandoned it after two or three chapters. I was so upset that the mere mention of peace of mind would stimulate my adrenals and cause me to flail about with all the logical and ethical quarterstaves at my disposal.

Then a year or two ago I heard a sermon on this same topic; and I was thus reminded that this strange doctrine is still being preached. Indeed, I am forced to believe that it is gaining ground. For within the last weeks I have been looking at Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking." That word "positive" sounded good to me. But since books of this general type usually prove to be too weak medicine for me to want a very big dose, I scanned the table of contents, and picked out Chapter 2—"A Peaceful Mind Generates Power."

I hadn't gone very far before I hit sentences like these: "The life of inner peace, being harmonious and without stress, is the easiest type of existence." (Is that what we want, Dr. Peale, the easiest type of existence?) Or: "A primary method for gaining a mind full of peace is to practice emptying the mind" (you go it by going to sea and throwing your worries, one at a time, off the ship's stern like bits of garbage.)

I couldn't quite stick this, so I dipped briefly into Chapter 14, "Relax for Easy Power." Here I found: "One of the simplest methods for reducing tension is to practice the easy-does-it attitude." There Dr. Peale and I parted company. I just don't think easy does it.

I regret the fact, which I think is wholly accidental, that both of these authors are religious leaders. I regret this because I deeply believe in religion and belong to the school which tries to practice it, even to the extent of going regularly to church. I also regret this for superficial tactical reasons, for when one criticizes a couple of popular clergymen he is certainly spitting into a high wind.

I am also aware of the fact that I am very possibly being unfair to these books by Rabbi Liebman and the Reverend Mr. Peale. I have read very little of either of them. I am sure that Mr. Liebman was and Dr. Peale is a wise and good man, and that both books were written in a genuine desire to help people. I realize that there is such a thing as a neurotic inner discontent which keeps its victim from

Toynbee does not conclude from this inductive evidence that the Negro or Black races are inferior. He says, rather, "if anything positive emerges from this classification it is that half our civilizations are based on contributions from more than one race... What the value of these subdivisions may be and whether at any time they represented historically and socially distinct peoples is another matter; the whole subject is exceedingly obscure."

That is the passage that Dr. George cites as evidence; for the life of me I can't see how it can work at all on his side.

For several days, I defended Dr. George on the grounds that his integrity as a scientist made his viewpoint worth considering. But as I thought about the matter, I began to suspect that his emotions, his political and social outlook, had perhaps mixed with his science. As evidence of emotional reaction, you have to look no further than his statement about Huxley's theories: "... they are the only opinions allowed open expression in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is not yet quite so bad in this country." He seems to feel that he must conjure up the basic hatred current in America toward anything that is "Russian" to support his so-called "scientific" position.

Other than an interest in social and educational justice for the Negro, my major interest in George's petition is this: We must make every possible effort to maintain stability in seeking the answers to grave segregational problems. When a scientist like Dr. George begins to assert as final "science" positions he can't fully support (see Page 54, *A Study of History*) he undermines the intelligent respect for authorities.

In facing up to the Supreme Court's decision we must fear emotionalists (on either side), even wearing the cloaks of science. The question calls, not for hot battles "where ignorant armies clash by night," but for informed debate in the daylight of reason. Remove moderation and undermine real authority and science on either side, "take but degree, away, untune that string, and hark! what discord follows."

having a healthy and happy wrestle with external problems. And I am quite willing to concede that these authors may have intended only to allay those internalized miseries which are irrelevant to reality, so as to free men's energies for the stirring aspects of the real world. There may be thousands upon thousands of persons who seem to profit by this sort of advice. Indeed, as I write this Dr. Peale is at the head of the best-seller list, and has been on that list for 110 weeks. All I am saying is that this kind of advice doesn't soothe me; and that, besides, I don't want to be soothed.

The concept that peace of mind is the great desideratum is clearly allied to the principle of non-activity which, as Schweitzer has recently emphasized, flows directly out of a negation of the world. This negativistic attitude, Schweitzer says, "is professed by the thinkers of India, and by the Christianity of antiquity and of the Middle Ages." The contrasting attitude of activity and of "passionate affirmation... interesting oneself in the things of this world and in the life we lead in it"—he states to be characteristic of "the Chinese thinkers, the Hebrew prophets, Zoroaster, and European thinkers of the Renaissance and modern times."

Modern times? Are we slipping back and how far? For what do you think about peace of mind. Galileo and Darwin? Are you in favor of it, Luther and Cromwell? Is this what we learned from you, Thoreau and Whitman? Is this what you had in mind for our own nation, Governor Bradford and Roger Williams, Ben Franklin and Thomas Jefferson?

Most specifically of all, peace of mind is not what I ask from religion. To pray for peace of mind appeals to me as a rather unpleasant insult to the God of the restless cell, of the blazing novae, of the swirling nebulae. The God, in short, of progress, not of stagnation.

Peace of mind is a state which I trust will not come to me as long as I am alive. It is very possible that peace of mind will in fact come after death. Depth is a state which I recognize as inevitable, a state I do not understand, a state I do not fear—but a state which I do not propose to adopt any more promptly than proves necessary.

God pity me on the day when I have lost my restlessness! God forgive me on the day when I am satisfied! God rouse me up if ever I am so dull, insensitive, lazy, complacent, phlegmatic, and apathetic as to be at peace!