

Paradox

A paradigm of our present-day soft living: the paragon of paratroopers, paramount on the military paramo-paralyzed yesterday, a mere parasang from Raleigh-Durham Airport. Why't he jump?

'Domination' Or Representation?

It doesn't surprise us that the presidents of Appalachian and East Carolina Colleges, representing their own rather obvious interests, object to the membership arrangement of the proposed North Carolina Board of Higher Education.

President B. B. Dougherty of Appalachian calls the projected group, of whose nine members six could be graduates of the Greater University, a "super-board."

Both he and Dr. J. D. Messick, president of East Carolina, have expressed fears that the Consolidated University will "dominate" the proceedings of the new board—since its representatives could conceivably be in the majority.

But we would like to ask, why shouldn't the Greater University, which must attend to the interests of three large branches and of some 13,000 students, get heavier representation than the smaller institutions? That is not "domination;" it is proportional representation.

The group which drew up the plan for the proposed Board of Higher Education, working under the chairmanship of Trustee Victor Bryant of Durham, had in mind the need to preserve the legitimate functions of state schools.

The true function of East Carolina College is not that of the University at Chapel Hill; until our eastern contemporary began to swell a few years ago, it was known as East Carolina Teacher's College.

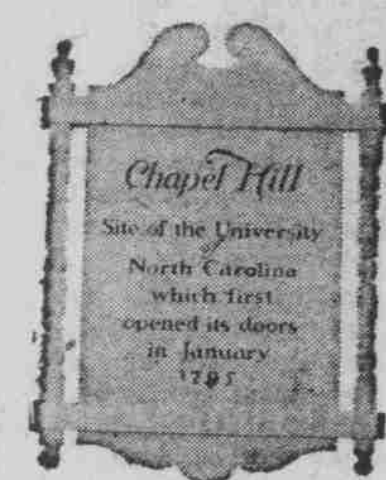
There has been talk of graduate programs at the Eastern college which would overlap programs already working in Chapel Hill and Raleigh. Clearly, that would result in a diffusion of funds and effectiveness which could seriously damage higher education in North Carolina. Thus it would be the duty of the proposed board to make sure that no costly overlapping of functions, resulting in unnecessary double expenditures, comes into being.

"What will be the relationships between the board and the existing boards of trustees?" President Gray has asked, raising another question. It is a wise question; but as long as the duties of the new board are clearly outlined before its power becomes effective, no destruction of the autonomy of the boards of trustees or of the Consolidated University office need result.

Again we stress that if the principle of proportional representation is to be obeyed in the work of the Board of Higher Education, the Consolidated University, by historic right and logic, is entitled to the giant's voice.

The Daily Tar Heel

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Carolina Front Spring Signs, A Sociologist, & A Machine

Louis Kraar

FALSE SIGNS of spring. Squirrels chasing each other up and down tree in front of Graham Memorial... student cars rolling out to a place called the "Rock Pile" for afternoon refreshments... card players under the tree by the Y Building... professors diverting from the subject material to talk about life... and khaki trousers.

"THERE'S NO clear, hard and fast rule about segregation. The main argument against it is that it is outmoded."

That's what Dr. Ira Reid, Negro sociology professor from Haverford College, told Dr. Rupert Vance's class the other morning.

Dr. Reid is head of the Sociology Department at his school in Haverford, Pa., and—like most sociologists—prefers to couch his discussions in scientific terms.

"I'm not speaking on the pros and cons of segregation... This is just a problem in group relations that has to be met," Dr. Reid explained.

He termed both segregation and integration as "social inventions." ("Neither is a natural process in group behavior... Each of them is a device for the purpose of regulating behavior.")

Dr. Reid reviewed the history of one of the "social inventions"—segregation: "Segregation was an invention, beginning in 1870, for the purpose of isolating groups. It took a long time to get set up and has existed in full effectiveness for fifty years in North Carolina.

"Segregation has not worked completely in the last fifty years. There is the idea that the bugs must be removed from this invention... The invention (segregation) is the property of the owner. And apparently, the owners (centers of power, like the Supreme Court) are ready to abandon it."

Dr. Reid only talked a few minutes, then he asked students for questions.

"What is the best way to go about integration?" one student wanted to know.

"There's no one answer to that question," opined Dr. Reid. "I would start off with the hypothesis that integration has been taking place all during our lifetimes... I think the easiest thing to integrate is an institution."

"How long do you think integration will take?" another student asked.

"It depends on how dull the people are," answered Dr. Reid, and then the class bell rang.

GRAHAM Memorial's sandwich dispenser is not another encroachment of machine on man, but just an effort to keep the student union from losing its pants on sandwich sales.

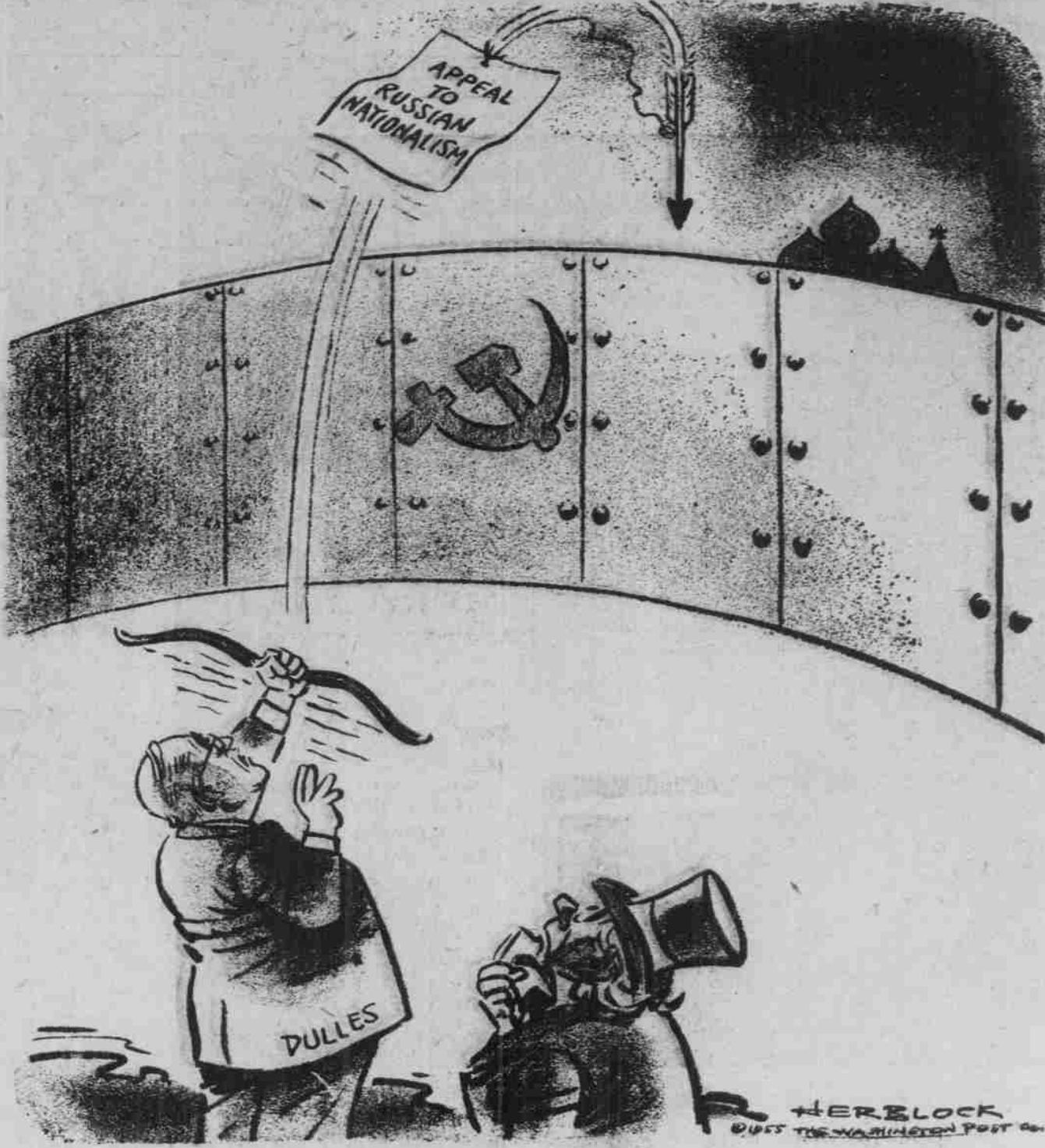
Previously, sandwiches sold for 20 and 25 cents, and were dispensed from an ice box on the "honor" system. After losing almost \$40 last month, GM decided to mechanize its sandwich selling. Sandwiches are now only 15 and 20 cents, a nickel cheaper, thanks to the advance of the machine age over students' lack of honor.

A LITTLE boy at Glenwood School here, hearing that the Chapel Hill PTA was asking the county for a vote on ABC stores, offered this commentary to a classmate:

"Did you hear about what the PTA is going to do? They're going to sell liquor."

ED McCURRY, who is a student government leader, who will probably run for student body president and who had an auto accident recently, has started eating in Lenoir Hall—a sure sign of spring and politics.

'It Fell To Earth I Knew Not Where'



'Some Graduate Mirabile Dictu'

An 'Ironing Out Of Creases'

The writer of the following letter received her education at Wellesley, Columbia and the London School of Economics and says she is thus untaught by the UNC education referred to yesterday in the letter to the editor from William G. Grimes.—Editor.)

The University of North Carolina has reason to be happy because William G. Grimes is, as he says, cautious about letting people know where he received his education. Indeed, one wonders how any human being can graduate from a University without evidencing any appreciable ironing out of creases in his brains and character.

It is well to remember what former President Taft said: "Some persons graduate summa cum laude, and others mirabile dictu."

It is not difficult to place Mr. Grimes in the proper category.

Mary Gilson

How Divisible Is The Nation?

Editor:

Four score and seven years ago our forefathers set forth upon this earth to create a nation indivisible—but after reading Mr. Grimes' letter I realize that this nation is divisible into little hate groups.

It is apparent, Mr. Grimes, that your social, moral, environmental, childhood, teen-age, and college educations have failed. They made you a frothing non-thinker.

Obviously you have not learned what constitutes a democracy. Your conception of a free nation is one which leaves no room for individual thought, no understanding of the many cultures that go toward building this nation into a strong home for the many, not a straw hut for the flates and misunderstandings of the close-minded.

Enclosed in the definition of a democracy is the right to express oneself as one sees fit. It is because of this, Mr. Grimes, that The Daily Tar Heel has printed your letter and it is also because of this that troops or citizens do not come to your door and stamp you and your ideas out.

In your hate-writing, reference is made to the nigger-loving liberals. Looking into the phrase, it can be seen that you do not believe in solving problems; instead you believe in hating them if they are in opposition to you.

The Negro problem in the South is acute, but it must be realized that Negroes are within their rights in trying to gain equal recognition as citizens of this nation so they can act and be thought of as first class citizens and not as a second class inferior race.

You probably think that your words are the right ones. The difference between your supposed truths and the truths of a conservative or a liberal is that they have tried to ferret out the truth, but you never twitched a mental muscle in that direction. The liberals and conservatives may have failed in instances to find what they sought, but the fact that they crawled the alleys of life in trying to find it is all important. This shows that both ways of thinking, acting as checks on each other, are worthwhile as they grapple with life trying to clutch what is best and true.

This University stands for both liberalism and conservatism. It is an arena for expression, an arena for thinkers to find out whether their ideas are strong or weak in view of the truth.

Reaction Piece Segregation Must Go; But Not Too Fast

David Mundy

PART I: Segregation is bad. Segregation is evil. That a race should be considered inherently inferior is foolish. That a person be denied jobs, or other social privileges because of his race is more than a blot on what we like to regard as a "democratic way of life."

It matters not how the person be denied these privileges, whether by laws or by public opinion, as that of the South which is specifically directed against his obtaining them.

In short, I can consider racial segregation nothing but a moral evil. I have had, and you will probably insert "admittedly," comparatively few contacts with members of the Negro race. Those with whom I am acquainted are teachers and students, plus one or two representatives of the "respectable Negro" class.

Just talking to them, or merely meeting them on the street causes me pain: why should they be considered "inferior?" By almost any standards of intelligence or behavior they are likely better than I. And that injustice is painful.

The Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools is of course a just one, both from a moral point of view and from a legal one. And it will eventually have to be obeyed.

PART II: What about those who feel differently about the whole matter? They come almost exclusively from areas with large Negro populations, a population which in some areas even outnumbers that of the whites.

Despite what is termed their "bigoted" point of view, they do have to be taken as something of an authority on the subject. They have the most to lose, or to give, in the ending of segregation.

Their vehement objections to desegregation, while sounding quite asinine, do have a very real basis which must be considered in any attempt at desegregation, no matter how just the attempt may be.

Their point, obscured by their complaints about "those dirty, stupid niggers," is that there are differences between the negroes and whites in many areas of the South.

The student anti-segregation petitioners appear to ignore the existence of the differences which are recognized by most Southerners, white and Negro. I can't quarrel with the intent of the petition, which expresses support of desegregation. Yet I know well that the Supreme Court ruling shouldn't be flatly applied to the South as a whole.

The initial reaction to such an application of what is legally just would be most frightful. The question is really a "weighing" of the physical violence which would result and the continuation of injustices to a large part of the population.

Presumptuous and offensive as it may seem, the second pathway gives promise of a wiser course. "The meek," says the promise, "shall inherit the earth."

Until recently I would have recommended stern measures against those who sought to evade desegregation; but then I met some of them. Despite allegations to the contrary, they aren't low-browed backwoods neanderthal specimens who hate the Negro just because he is a Negro.

They would offer violence to a fusion of the "cultures," which in reality is desegregation. And a reasonable view must recognize that such a fusion would now be undesirable.

Many Southerners have at long last realized the evil of injustices to our Negro second class. It will be impossible to abolish racial antagonisms by court decree, no matter how legal it may be. The antagonisms will be decreased only by more Southerners realizing the injustice of their social system. And such realizations cannot be reached or encouraged by the pro and semi-pro agitators of either side.

Brotherhood is more than making speeches, signing petitions, and passing laws. It is on its way; may the agitators only not retard it.

Jay B. Goldberg

Asia: The Fix We're In

Joseph Alsop

TAIPEI, Formosa. It is high time for people at home to face the full seriousness of the fix we are in out here in Asia. The leaders of world communism are now conducting an elaborate nerve war on the Formosa issue. It may be the prelude to a decisive showdown. Or it may only be intended to put the courage of the members of the Western Alliance to an acid test.

Either way, the danger to the United States is incalculably great. For the Eisenhower administration's foreign and defense policies have painted the United States into an almost inescapable corner in Asia.

HAG-RIDING PREJUDICES

For two years, Washington has paid no attention to the prejudices that hag ride the Formosa issue in Britain and Western Europe. Only last week, Secretary Dulles' important speech received the usual acknowledgements—jubilant from Sen. Knowland and doleful cries from London.

Even now, no serious effort is being made to form a united front in Asia with our allies. Thus the Communist nerve war has an excellent chance of isolating America on the issue of this controversial island.

TREASURY POLICY-MAKING This would not be so disturbing, if the Eisenhower administration had ever bothered to match its bold talk with an equally bold defense policy. From Korea onwards, there has been a good case for going it alone to halt Communist aggression in Asia. But going it alone costs a lot of money for defense; and our defense policy has been made in the Treasury Department.

The result of simultaneous efforts to please Sen. Knowland and Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey is the fix we are in.

Morse Is The GOP's 'Man To Beat' In 1956

Doris Fleeson

WASHINGTON—Even if he wins again Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon may not be swing man in the next Senate. Nonetheless, his switchover to the Democrats which enables him to control this Senate makes him the Senator Republicans most want to beat in 1956.

Morse is his own best asset in any balance sheet of his chances. The Democrats are coming up in Oregon and the election of Senator Richard Neuberger last fall seems to justify their claim that they are successfully appealing to the younger voters. But by any realistic appraisal, the state is still Republican.

Morse has won twice with slashing campaigns and he is set for another. His formal registration as a Democrat sets him free to criticize the incumbent President, which he has done in the past in spite of his former Republican label.

MORSE'S GOOD BREAK

Public power will again be an issue in Oregon since President Eisenhower is sticking by his "partnership" policy and Oregon Republicans have signified their agreement with him.

Democrats regard this as a great break for Morse since Neuberger upset the veteran Guy Gordon in a campaign largely based on what the "partnership" policy would do to the state. Morse is hard to out-talk on any subject but on power he is especially eloquent and well-informed.

Senator Neuberger and his wife, Maurine, a state legislator and the best vote-getter of them all, will campaign for Morse. They ought to be Oregon is a long way from Washington. Other Senators have found that national reputations are not always reflected in the county courthouses, especially when the party organization is in the hands of rival helpful at the grass roots which they have just combed so intensively for themselves.

Those same grass roots are probably Morse's greatest problem. He has been a Senator 12 years and politicians. Gordon, though backed by a state organization, suffered badly from his long absences from Oregon.

Morse's probable opponent, Gov. Paul Patterson, has the inevitable advantages which go with control of the state. He is also a pleasant, folksy character who gets along well with people. While Morse must be on the job here the governor can cultivate his garden. It is a circumstance that has changed Senate seats many times.

HARD-CORE POLITICS It is rare in U.S. politics for men to shift their party allegiances and still achieve power, particularly when it is rather late in the game as with Morse. How it will affect his chances is a matter of some dispute.

By and large, over the country, party allegiances are less compelling than they were. It is the opinion of most experts that the Republicans have a hard core of about 30 percent of the people, Democrats a slightly larger one, with 30 or 35 percent of the voters moving from side to side as a particular issue or candidate moves them.



AMY'S POP whether the '56 campaign'