

## As J. A. C. Bows Out— Quarterly Dresses Out

Our newest Associate Editor, J. A. C. Dunn, has lately been like a new poppa with two baby carriages to roll. Between his "Carolina Front" which you read to the immediate right every day and his Carolina Quarterly he has paced many a worried footstep up and down the second floor corridor of G. M.

Now one of his jobs—the Quarterly editorship—has come to its climax and he can roll that carriage into other hands.

We think he's done an extraordinary job of rolling the Quarterly carriage this year. Raggedy-Ann (financial-wise) of campus publications, the Quarterly has nonetheless come of readable and serviceable age under his tenure as chief.

The spring Quarterly dresses out on campus newsstands today, priced at 45 cents and embracing between its cover some fine reading matter.

It would be a proper tribute to ex-Editor Dunn, as he parks the 54-55 carriage and quits the anxious strolls to the other end of the hall, for students to swell the magazine's treasury with sale money. Buy one; the benefit will be yours.

## 'My Old Kentucky Home' In Georgia

Southern nationalism died quietly one afternoon 60 years ago in Appomattox, Virginia, according to historians and bitter experience. But the ghost of this region's lost cause flared forth in Georgia this week at a Board of Education meeting.

Georgia educators banned three textbooks for not being in accord with the "Southern way of life." In this day of an urban and industrial South, it's not altogether just what the "Southern way of life" is. But a look at the reasons given for banning the three books clearly shows what it is not.

A sociology book, "Our Changing Social Order," was charged with teaching that white people are unfair to Negroes in elections, in school facilities, and in recreation facilities. The book tries to "condition" white children into the idea that color doesn't matter, charged the educators.

"America, Land of Freedom," a history book, was shoved off the school lists because one Board of Education member said it didn't give the South sufficient credit in the Revolutionary War.

And a song book, "Together We Sing," was branded objectionable because the wording of Stephen Foster's songs, "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Old Folks at Home" said "brothers," instead of "darlings."

The banning of these three books is absurd and contrary to the concepts of democratic government, which allow for dissent and disagreement—even in education.

Perhaps even more regrettable is the fact that the Georgia educators don't realize just what constitutes the "Southern way of life" today. This is the region of atomic plants, booming cities, and economic opportunity—not plantations, the Ku Klux Klan, and white supremacy.

The sociology book that teaches youths that color doesn't matter is to be commended. Color doesn't matter, and it's time Southern minds were conditioned to it. Rewriting history to glorify the South's part in the Revolutionary War won't alter facts. And censoring folk songs—Southern songs, at that—is downright funny.

Next thing we expect to hear from Georgia is that Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln" was banned because it portrays the South as losing the Civil War.

## Reid, Red, Red Rope & Acres Of Buffaloes

The Buffalo students didn't come out for the Lord Mayor's speech and he had to talk to a bare 100 or so. Drastic measures are in order, and we picked up a suggestion from our Greek history professor recently.

Athenians, it seems, were as dilatory about assembly meetings as Carolina students about Carolina Forum speeches. So, on assembly days, herders stretched a red-dyed rope across the Forum and drove the citizens before it into the meeting place. Everyone went, for red dye on your clothing meant you could be fined.

There we have it, then: A prospective fine, red dye, and a stout rope with Tom Lambeth at one end and Attorney General Reid at the other would do the trick. The solution is simple; we lay it before the Legislature for their approval.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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## Carolina Front

### 'I Do Solemnly Swear Not To Serve To...'

J. A. C. Dunn

NEWS ITEM: MADISON, Wis., April 28 — Assemblyman Eugene Toepel introduced a bill in the Wisconsin Legislature to require tavern keepers to sign a loyalty oath. Toepel said that in



most "cloak and dagger" stories, subversive elements gathered in taverns. "We can see it now, truly we can. It is a dark rainy night, the wind blowing, the wet streets beginning to freeze. On a narrow winding back street (one way) the door of Erdmann's Liquor Niche opens to admit four men, a wet cat and a quart and a half of rain. The four men go to a corner booth, remove their goshes (but not their turned-up collars), sit down and order a bottle of Old Outcast. The waiter brings it to them, they pour out a shot apiece, glance quickly and furtively over their collective shoulders, raise their shot glasses a sly two inches off the table, clink them gently and mumble "To the proletariat; may they eventually be down-trodden!" They chug the shots, check their turned up collars, refill the shots, lean closer together, and begin discussing the fundamentals of the Japanese-American relationship. The re-examination was overdue, in view of the President's official classification of Japan as "the bastion of American defense in the Pacific."

Under the new policy line laid down by the N.S.C., the more glaring follies of our dealings with the Japanese since the signature of the peace treaty are apparently to be corrected. Yet our highest policy makers still began their work by writing down, as assumption number one, that the Japanese-American alliance could in effect be taken for granted for an indefinite term of years. The American representatives here, who are in daily contact with the hard, on-the-spot facts, protested sharply that taking Japan for granted was profoundly unwise.

Even so, the complacency and lack of political realism in present day Washington is such that the National Security Council's first assumption has only been diluted rather than corrected. It cannot have been corrected for a very simple reason. America's "island chain" strategy in the Pacific is still square-ly based on the Japanese alliance. And this implied taking Japan for granted, even though the National Security Council may state the position somewhat more cautiously.

On any realistic assessment, therefore, the whole American defense system in the Pacific must now be regarded as in peril. Our strategy is threatened, not directly in Japan proper, or even in the Formosa Strait, but indirectly in Southeast Asia. Unless the Communist advance in Southeast Asia can somehow be halted, we are probably due to wake up one day to the unpleasant discovery that Tokyo depends on Saigon.

This danger was clearly recognized by the National Security Council itself in the early stages of the Dienbienphu crisis last year. For a while, it was the official doctrine that a Viet Minh victory in Indo-China could not be permitted because such a victory would open the gates of South Asia to the Communists, and because the loss of South Asia would in turn involve Japan and India.

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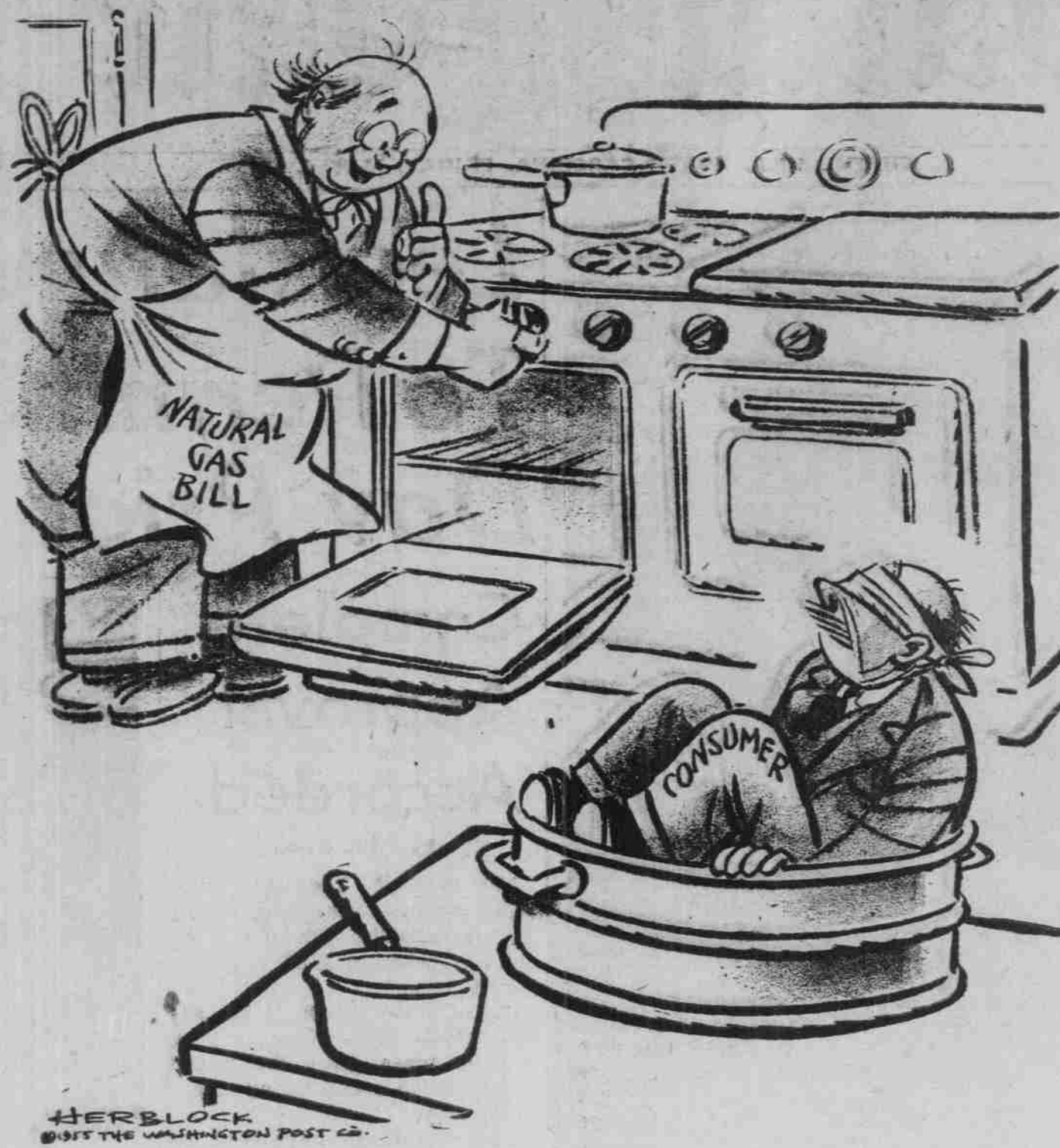
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## 'Don't Peek—It's Sort Of A Surprise'



MATTER OF FACT:

## Follies In Japan On The Mend

Joseph Alsop

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Under the new policy line laid down by the N.S.C., the more glaring follies of our dealings with the Japanese since the signature of the peace treaty are apparently to be corrected. Yet our highest policy makers still began their work by writing down, as assumption number one, that the Japanese-American alliance could in effect be taken for granted for an indefinite term of years. The American representatives here, who are in daily contact with the hard, on-the-spot facts, protested sharply that taking Japan for granted was profoundly unwise.

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domino chain theory is still correct, even although it is now officially frowned upon in Washington.

The main reason is only too obvious. Japan must trade to live. Every Japanese businessman, without exception, regards Southeast Asia as Japan's most promising future trading area. Japan must almost import huge annual tonnages of rice to live. And two Southeast Asian countries, Thailand and Burma, are currently supplying Japan with just under 600,000 tons of rice a year, or rather more than half of Japan's whole annual rice import.

In these circumstances, what happens in Southeast Asia has life and death significance for the Japanese people. As yet, to be sure, the ugly process of decay that presently centers in Saigon has hardly been noticed by the great majority of Japanese.

People here have been lulled, like people in America, by the bold promises of SEATO. Then too, the Japanese are intensely preoccupied with their own internal problems, and since the war they have had poor means of learning about the outside world. And above all, the Japanese conviction that America is a sure winner in any world struggle has not yet been really shaken.

But this conviction, born of Japan's own defeat by America, will surely not survive a shattering series of free world defeats in the area of Asia that is most important to Japan. In Japanese eyes, America and the other Western nations will look like hopeless losers, not sure winners, if the Communist advance in Southeast Asia continues unchecked. And to the tremendous economic impact of the extension of Communist control into Japan's most vital trading area and rice source.

If Japan is exposed to this double seismic shock, the already strong ferment of anti-Americanism here can be expected to become uncontrollable. Being passionately independent (which is the reason they are now anti-American) the Japanese are not likely to make a complete reversal of alliances. There is no visible likelihood that they will actually join the Communist bloc.

But if Southeast Asia is lost to communism, there is the greatest possible likelihood that the Japanese will abandon the American alliance and move in to a strictly neutral position. And that in itself will mean the utter collapse of the current official American defense plan in the Pacific, plus some other unpleasant things too.

If Japan chooses neutralism, American forces will obviously

have to be withdrawn from these islands unless President Eisenhower wishes to try to hold our bases here by naked force. Thus the island chain will be decisively broken.

In short the central fact that the Washington policy makers now ought to be facing, is the fact that Asia is a seamless web. If the web is too badly torn anywhere, it will unravel everywhere. And it is tearing now.

Compare your editorial of April 26 in which you attack the "eavesdropping" methods of the FBI and say of the Matusow incident, "A failure of that proportion should suffice to put us on the alert about the reliability of paid witnesses."

Perhaps, still following the Communist line, you will scoff at the testimony of Budenz. Your editorial indicates that you are suspicious of former Communists — and of the American people — but not, apparently, of the Communist Party.

John W. McDonald (The American Mercury, in our estimation, has fallen lower into the depths than old Satan ever dared fall since the days when even so respectable a journalist as Gerald W. Johnson wrote for it and H. L. Mencken edited it with acid-dipped pen. We set about as much store by an American Mercury opinion — especially one set forth by notorious wandering minstrel Louis Budenz — as we do by walking snakes. Our trust in Harvey Matusow remains nil; and for all we know he may indeed remain a puppet of the Communist Party. But our view of paid witnesses is still tinged with distrust and suspicion and we suggest, for what we consider more reliable reading on the subject, Richard H. Rovere's "The Kept Witnesses" in the May Harper's. Mr. Rovere shows, with specific references and quotations, that the memories of many government informers function in direct proportion to their pay and the needs of governmental prosecuting attorneys. — Editors.)

There were two couples . . . and like most couples, these two were each composed of a boy and a girl. But there was a difference: both of the male members of the two couples were Carolina gentlemen, and the fairer halves were (if you will pardon the expression) Duke coeds. Now this arrangement wasn't at all as bad as it seems, because at times the Dukesters were real nice (like Carolina coeds) and most of the time the relations were good, except, of course, during the Carolina-Duke football game and the like. Well, as the story goes, these two couples enjoyed themselves for a while, but then something happened, and . . .

There was one couple . . . and like most couples who go together for a long time, they were very, very happy and looked forward to many, many years together, even if they did occasionally disagree on issues like which is the best school in the state. Well, as is expected, time did pass. Relations between the two — a Carolina Gentleman and a Duke coed — improved, but then the unexpected happened, and . . .

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MOTHER'S DAY: Sunday is Mom's Day, and in many parts mothers will receive (on Saturday or Monday) little bundles of surprises and happiness from their offspring at the University. And, they will tear into these letters and read something like:

"Dear Mom . . . This is just a little note tonight to wish a very happy Mother's Day to the world's best mother. I would like to be with you on YOUR day but, as you know, there is a lot of studying to do on the weekends at Carolina (and then this is a German weekend)."

"But, dear Mother, I will be thinking about you, as I have been, doing so much lately. In fact, I was thinking about you as I walked down town the other day (wishing that you would send me some money to get my car fixed) when I passed this window that had the most beautiful handkerchief in it. I wanted to buy it and send it to you, but you know that all of my spare money is going into more books for study (and then this is a German weekend)."

"Even though I have nothing expensive to give to you on your day, still I send all my love to the best mother ever. And Mother dear, if you have a few extra bucks, I sure could use them (German weekend, you know)."

THEY SAY ITS TRUE: Two boys and a girl were eating supper in Lenoir Hall. It had been a quite supper until one of the boys turned to the girl and questioned: "Do you love Sam's shirt?" Needless to say, Sam strangled on a sip of coffee, and the girl's mouth dropped open so wide, that her chin almost hit the potatoes.

After the girl had finally recovered from the shock of the question, she asked one of her own, namely: "What on earth are you talking about?"

"Well when Sam came in after dating you the other night he had lipstick all over the front of his shirt, and I just wanted to know if you loved his shirt," the puzzled member of the crowd answered.

The girl shot a quick glance at Sam, who was busy looking at the nice ceiling. She hummed and hawed a few seconds, and then, as if she had just thought of the answer, she replied: "Oh the lipstick on his shirt. Ha. Well you see we went dancing the other night, and I always put my head on my date's shoulder when I dance, thus lipstick on his shirt."

She smiled and started to eat again, the third person seemed a little doubtful over the answer he had received, but Sam just smiled and said "that's right."

FOLLOW UP: Several nights later the puzzled one was even more puzzled when Sam walked in with lipstick on the back of his shirt.

FUZZY PUP: Once upon a one time . . . There were two couples . . . and like most couples, these two were each composed of a boy and a girl. But there was a difference: both of the male members of the two couples were Carolina gentlemen, and the fairer halves were (if you will pardon the expression) Duke coeds. Now this arrangement wasn't at all as bad as it seems, because at times the Dukesters were real nice (like Carolina coeds) and most of the time the relations were good, except, of course, during the Carolina-Duke football game and the like. Well, as the story goes, these two couples enjoyed themselves for a while, but then something happened, and . . .

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