

## The Chamber's Collar

The United States Chamber of Commerce resolution against teachers who "are addicted to Communist doctrines" calls up the old, worn picture of the bulls in the china shop. The Chamber, since it feels called to toy with this very touchy problem needs to remember certain already-belabored facts about addition to Communist doctrines. Addition to "doctrines" is decidedly more complex than addition to opium-eating in the de Quincey manner.

A teacher who may abhor, for the sake of argument, the Soviet movement as an entity may be "addicted," on the other hand, to certain "Communist doctrines." We know a history professor who is an economic determinist. We know an economist who believes Marx made a valid diagnosis when he saw society as subject to continuing class warfare. Neither of the two gentlemen gives endorsement to the Communist movement.

The stigmatization of possibly valid economic and sociological doctrines, merely because they happen to be held coincidentally by Soviet theorists, is one of the gravest heresies of our academic time—and a heresy which could easily destroy objectivity in scholarship.

Communists who distort history and economics to serve their own interpretation are no more guilty than those who distort to serve a so-called capitalistic interpretation.

"A university," Dr. Robert M. Hutchins told a U. S. House of Representatives committee in 1952:

is a kind of continuing Socratic conversation on the highest level for the very best people you can think of, you can bring together, about the most important questions, and the thing that you must do to the uttermost possible limits is to guarantee those men the freedom to think and to express themselves.

Now, the limits on this freedom cannot be merely prejudice, because although our prejudices might be perfectly satisfactory, the prejudices of our successors, or of those who are in a position to bring pressure to bear on the institution, might be subversive in the real sense, subverting the . . . doctrine of free thought and free speech.

The Chamber of Commerce needs to look at itself in a mirror. Music, art, scholarship, that continuing Socratic dialog have, at times, been collared by the prejudice of "Communist doctrines."

The Chamber of Commerce now proposes, in effect, that we harness objectivity with "American doctrines." Is that what they meant to do?

## On To Goettingen!

High congratulations to Dave Mundy, our stout old adversary and reactor, on his being chosen first exchange student to Goettingen.

Goettingen exchange scholarships are among the high privileges this, or any, university has to offer its students. We can say that from our own angle, and in praise of the men who worked up the Goettingen idea and moved into a pioneering role in the student exchange program.

There is much, we are sure, to be said from the Goettingen angle. The revival of German nationalism, spurred by newly-won West German independence and her pending part in the western alliance, is a force to be handled with soft gloves. The American programs and ideas which have gained favor (perhaps forced) among the Rhinelanders will now be in the open market for close scrutiny.

We need diplomats, student and otherwise, to keep those ideas purchasable in the eyes of the new Germans. We hope Dave will do his part.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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## Carolina Front

### The Ugly Head Of Crime—3: Laundrymark

J. A. C. Dunn

THE CAROLINA THEATER was graced last weekend with a long yellow trailer which sat in the parking space of the Texaco station next to it and gave the whole area a rather sinister atmosphere. There were blue



letters on the side of the trailer which gave the idea that within the vehicle there could be found an interesting display (free) of modern methods of scientific crime detection.

"We edged furtively up to the entrance and slipped unobtrusively through the door.

"Donations," said a voice, and there was a woman behind a microphone with a collection of change spread on the counter in front of her. "Pay whatever you can." We paid whatever we could, which happened to be our breakfast money, and went on into the trailer.

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THE FIRST ITEM on exhibition was a large and confusing collection of little bottles and brushes and rubber rollers which, according to the label, had something to do with the chemical end of crime detection. We did not understand them, since the woman behind the microphone, who was, we suppose, there for the purpose of explaining the invidious details of the display, was more concerned with getting donations than with explaining. We moved on.

Next there was a shadow box with a pair of mens' shorts and a handkerchief tacked up inside it. "A corpse was identified," the card said, "by invisible laundry marks which were not detected until subjected to ultra violet light. Hold this cord down and the ultra-violet light will turn on." We held the cord down, the ultra-violet light turned on, but we couldn't see any laundry marks. Maybe we wouldn't make a good detective.

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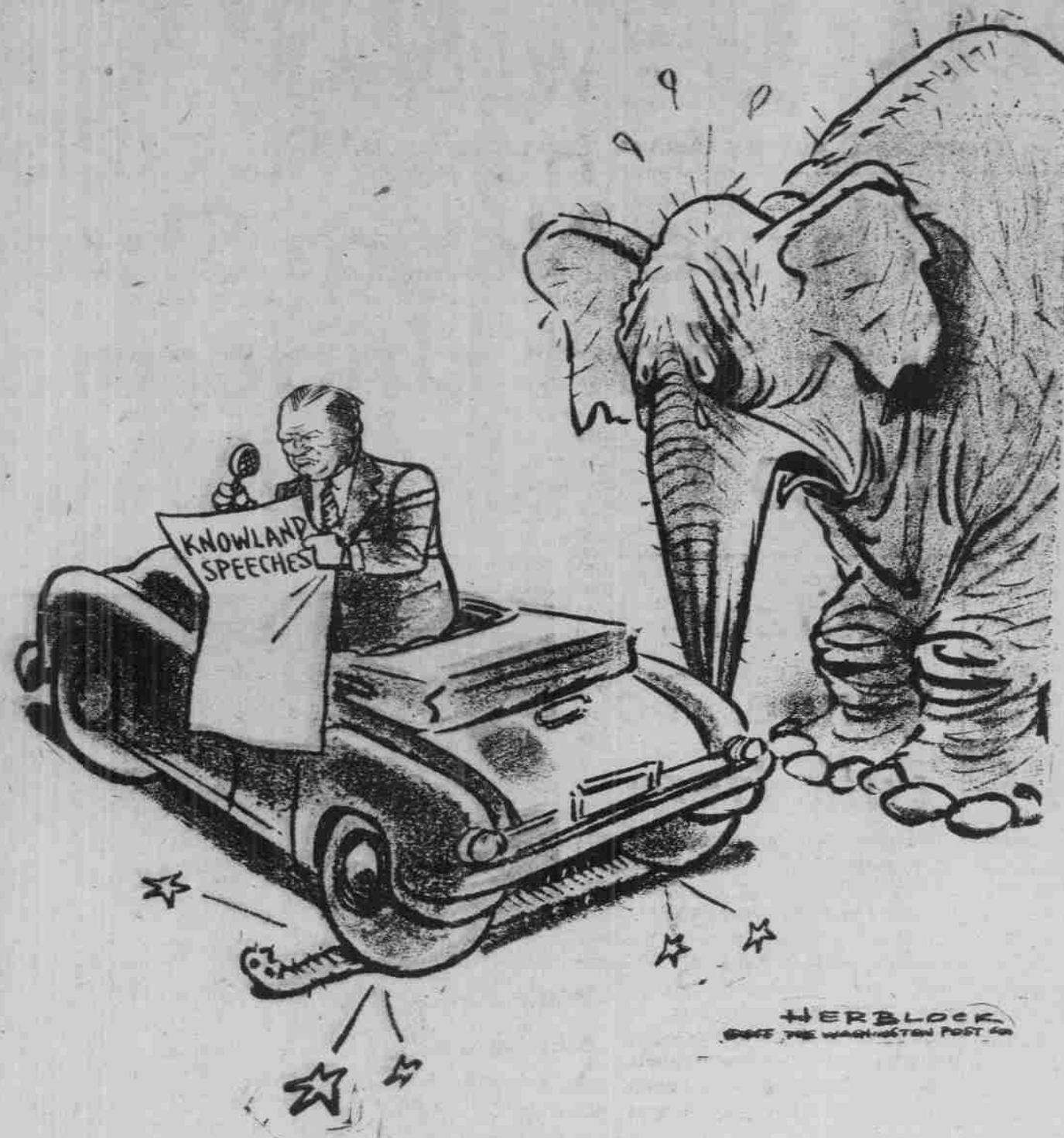
AFTER THE shorts and the handkerchief there was a replica of Florida's electric chair, a simple but sturdy wooden chair, with wrist and ankle straps and an electrode wire, which, as the sign said, was wired to the victim's head. We were invited (by the sign) to press the button and see how much electricity was shot through those unfortunates whom Florida wished to eliminate. We pressed the button, and the electro-something-or-other flew off from between two little brass prongs. Beside the chair was a sort of radio arrangement for receiving last minute reprieves, with a second-clock revolving insidiously in its face. To complete the effect, there was a photograph of a Floridian in the throes of electrocution. We passed on.

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THE FINGERPRINTING display was quite interesting. "Put your hand in the right hand side of the box," said the sign, "and see what kind of fingerprint patterns you have under the magnifier. Then turn your hand over and look at your dirty fingerprints." We put our hand in. The first, second and fourth fingers had a "lateral pocket" pattern, while the third finger had a common "whorl" pattern. Our fingerprints were clean, thank-you.

We examined the tear gas guns, and equipment for detecting latent fingerprints, and other, constabular impedimenta, and then slinked out past the calling for donations, determined to check our shorts for invisible laundry marks and to see whether we couldn't get the whorl on our third finger eradicated or changed to a medial pocket pattern, or something. We don't think we were followed as we walked down the street, but we couldn't swear to it.

## 'I'm Asking You In A Nice Way'



## GOOD OR BAD?

### All's Quiet On Capitol Hill

Doris Fleson

WASHINGTON—"Now you know what it was like around here when Coolidge was President," Capitol veterans are explaining to Roosevelt-vintage friends as a dull legislative session enters the home stretch.

They describe a situation that was not expected when Democrats regained control of Congress last January. But somehow, the issues on which Democrats counted failed to achieve popular appeal. There have been no spectacular investigations; even that tried-and-true spectacle, the stock market, escaped unscathed from a probe of its operations.

A change of pace in the next two months seems unlikely. Routine matters like appropriations will predominate. A few controversies are coming up including a minimum wage bill and an effort to free natural gas producers from Federal regulation. But the Bricker amendment has had it, and the President's highway bill will be abandoned in favor of the old and tested methods, and the bill to re-establish rigid farm price supports which passed the House will get no serious notice in the Senate.

## JUST DANDY

All this suits the White House just dandy. President Eisenhower is a small government, states' rights man. Also, unlike his immediate predecessors he puts no burrs under the saddle of the Congressional leadership, Democrats though they are.

Nor does he engage in the kind of battles for his own proposals to which Washington has become accustomed. His committees on various problems—transportation, fuels, intergovernmental relations—continue to churn out reports which are dutifully dispatched to the Hill. The rest is silence.

## —Reader's Retort—

### Head Cheerleader Collison Charged Of Being Poor Victor

Editors:

Our Hero.

In dedication to the newly-elected head cheerleader in whom we, as students, put our confidence to show sportsmanship, truth, and respect for the good of our school and not the prestige of one individual. Before launching out to represent Carolina, I would suggest that he display suitable actions to his fellow associates.

Onions to Collie Collison who cut Pepper Tice from his squad because of "personal reasons" . . . It is quite obvious that the students wanted Pepper to cheer since there was only a margin of a hundred votes. But Collie, which is more important pleasing the students or yourself???

Also, our hero considers himself such an expert, experienced, capable judge that he couldn't listen to Jim Fountain's help. Consequently, Jim didn't return and a few cheerleaders sat together discussing and reaching their mutual decision. The hero's decision didn't correspond, as he felt he had sound reasons of a sexy figure without considering ability.

Webster defines sportsmanship as "honest, rivalry, one who in sports is fair and generous—a good loser, but graceful winner."

Name Withheld By Request

## Not Enough Poor Teachers

Ralph McGill

"You want good teachers? Don't you know there are not enough poor teachers to go around?"

Dr. Mark O. Schienerer, superintendent of Cleveland's (Ohio) schools was speaking at the national conference on the national manpower crisis.

His bitter mood rode on his words.

"Industry comes along with its moneybags and hires its teachers out from under us . . . that's like killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. . . ."

The educators were gathered to discuss the growing shortages, already serious, in science, engineering, teaching, medicine, nursing and other professions.

A general conclusion was:

"Industry is now getting the cream of the teaching crop, leaving the skim milk for the schools and the colleges. Many of the teachers now are incompetent, they do not inspire their pupils, nor do they have any particular love for teaching."

Industry, of course, must continue to take trained men . . . It is neither practical nor desirable to reduce salaries in industry to the shrinking amounts paid teachers.

There is just one answer. give much more generously, and annually, to education. The day of large endowment gifts from men of great wealth is about done. Tax and inheritance laws steadily reduce such contributions.

## BITTERNESS

It will be folly if we fail to note that many scientists today are bitter and resentful. They are harassed by the McCarthy-type mind in the government. The recent death of Einstein, that kindly man whose greatest contribution was to the beauty of the gentleness in man, illustrates their irritation.

Had it not been for the generosity of friends, he would have died poor. As it was his estate was small.

Yet, it was his genius which brought about the greatest scientific revolution of our age. Out of his formulae came industries which will continue to make millions for owners. Einstein's only profits were from teaching.

## NEED

About a year ago Enrico Fermi, the Italian scientist who fled Mussolini's Fascist Italy and settled in the United States, died of cancer. He was 53. It was he who conducted, at the University of Chicago, the first experiment which proved uranium fissionable. He was one of the great pioneers in a field in which several thousands of persons have already become wealthy.

Had it not been for a belated gift of \$25,000 from the Atomic Energy Commission just before his death, his family would have been in financial distress.

Yet there are new millionaires today because of Fermi's discoveries.

Geiger, who invented the Geiger counter which has made many prospectors and mining companies financially secure, got but little.

The story could go on and on . . . for scientists the death of Fermi, and now Einstein, point up what seems an injustice.

Another cause of irritation is that while a physicist of ability pays full taxes on a salary of \$7,000 or so a year, oil men are allowed a "depletion" deduction of 2½ per cent in taxes, and citrus growers are treated almost as well. Industries also are protected by tariffs. Farmers are assisted by guaranteed prices.

But, for the creative mind behind all this—and for the scientists, the artists and teachers there is no "depletion" deduction. (Salk and his vaccine are a present example.)

In addition to all this many in the government view scientists as dubious security risks merely because they are scientist. It is a serious problem. Life and opportunity are not on an equitable basis. It is not at all surprising there are shortages in teaching, in science and in the scientific professions. —The Atlanta Constitution

## Matter Of Fact

Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON—The change of atmosphere in Washington in the last few weeks is astonishing. Hardly a month ago there was more war talk than at any time since the Korean War. Now the talk is all of peace, with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles both on record with optimistic remarks about the prospects. Why the change?

Partly, perhaps, it is wishful thinking induced by handsome spring weather. Partly, certainly, it is because of the carefully hedged Chinese Communist offer to negotiate on the Formosa crisis. Even more, it is because of the apparent willingness of the Soviets to withdraw their troops from Austria—the first post-war withdrawal of Soviet troops from Soviet-occupied territory. But in addition, there has also been a steadily growing belief in the Eisenhower administration that the Soviet regime may genuinely wish a period of relaxation of war tension.

There have been seemingly reliable reports that the Soviets restrained their Chinese Communist allies at the height of the Formosa crisis. But the belief that the Soviets may want a breathing spell, which is of course still very tentative, is also based on the following factors:

First, there is no doubt that Soviet agriculture is faced with a most serious crisis. Careful analysis suggests that the Russian urban population is growing at a rate of 4½ per cent a year, while food production is increasing at hardly more than half that rate. This analysis is largely confirmed by Communist party boss Khrushchev himself, and by other party leaders, who have made no bones about the seriousness of the crisis.

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Population growing at double the rate of food production is a formula for eventual famine, as any child can see. The Khrushchev plan for averting this disaster envisages heavily mechanized agriculture in the arid, virgin lands of the Soviet Far East. So far, this solution has proved a costly failure. But the attempt is continuing, and it places an extremely heavy strain on the Soviet economy for tractors, transport of all kinds, and other hard goods.

Second, there is also a heavy, growing and directly competitive strain on the Soviet economy, arising from the demand for military hard goods.

The satellite ground forces are still equipped with Soviet war surplus and captured German arms, now rapidly becoming obsolete. With the Kremlin establishing a "unified command" in the satellites, to counter NATO, there is a real need to re-equip the satellite armies. At the same time there is also increasing pressure to re-equip the Red Army itself.

The tactical doctrine of the Red Army, which calls for enormous concentrations of foot soldiers and material to achieve a break-through, has been made obsolete by the tactical atomic bomb. The Red Army leaders are aware that this is so, and they are beginning to demand the great amounts of transport, communications equipment and so on required to provide dispersion and mobility as protection against atomic attack.

To add what may be the last straw, promised Soviet delivery of military hard goods to the Chinese Communists has fallen far behind schedule, and, according to intelligence reports considered reliable, the Chinese are angrily pressing for the promised arms. For political reasons, it is immensely important to the Soviets to make good their promises to the Chinese.

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Thus a picture emerges of the already over-strained Soviet economy being subjected to enormous demands from two different directions, agricultural and military. Now add to the picture the further evidence of the steadily growing political influence of the Red Army. Marshal Zhukov's initiative in writing to his "old comrade in arms," President Eisenhower, is only the latest of many small signs that the army is becoming a decisive influence, as it never was under Stalin.

One such sign, for example, was a recent promotion list for Red Army generals. Always in the past, there was a careful balance between the political, or party generals, and the professional soldiers. This time, according to a careful analysis by U. S. Army G-2, every single man promoted was a soldier with a good war record—and some had decidedly doubtful party records. Such signs clearly suggest that the Red Army is very much more independent of the Communist party, and thus very much more powerful, than ever before.

It seems to be a law of nature that professional soldiers—at least ground soldiers—are cautious about political adventures and over-extended commitments (President Eisenhower and Gen. Ridgway seem to be obeying this law here in the United States). It may be that the Red Army leaders, faced with an over-strained economy at home and risky commitments abroad, really are eager for a period of relaxation and retrenchment, perhaps even for the kind of "you stay in your back yard and I'll stay in my back yard" arrangement that soldiers like.

That at least, is the theory. It may be dead wrong. There are those who believe instead that the Soviets and the Chinese Communists are now making a brilliant double play, the object being to chloroform the Western alliance in Europe, and then kill it outright in Asia. But at least the theory outlined above is worth testing, and this the Eisenhower administration is now preparing to do.