The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-ninth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the administration or the student body.

THE DAILY TAR HEEL *is the official student publication of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina.*

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The University

The essay contest to be sponsored by the senior class — a project which will be financed from the profits of the Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs concert to be held Tuesday—has as it topic "The University and Its Meaning."

We personally could think of nothing more difficult to write about. What exactly is the meaning of four years or more of studying and living at Carolina? Is it the glut of maudlin sentiment that surrounds the Old Well, Davie Poplar, Silent Sam, or any one of the score of monuments to Carolina's love of itself? Is it the bitter-sweet realization that Carolina has much of the nobility of the South, but much, too, of its backwardness? Is it a passport to a good job, or is it a fulfilling educational experience, valuable for its own sake? Is it magnolias on a warm summer day or a silent Franklin Street during a football game?

We have no more idea, perhaps, of "the University and Its Meaning" than any student here. The topic is a hard one to pin down. Many of us spend most of our years here without ever knowing what the University is and what it means.

We hope someone will come up with the answer.

A Welcome Volume

Student government has recently completed compilation of its permanent statutes into one volume.

Primarily the work of Student Body President Bill Harriss and Vice-president Hank Patterson, with editing done by Assistant Attorney General Jack Fetner, the volume is a welcome sight to those who, in the past, have searched in vain through student government files for one bill or another.

The new codification includes all the acts of Student Legislature passed from May, 1946 until March 1962, and still in effect.

A glance through the bills in the volume is all that is needed to prove to the most sceptical that such a codification has long been needed. Some of the provisions included in certain bills are contradictory to those of others; some are completely out of date and should no longer be in effect. Had all permanent bills been collected in one volume before this time, all the contradictions and inconsistencies could have been avoided.

Thanks is due Patterson, Harriss and Fetner for their work in preparing the codification. It should be appreciated by student government officials for some time to come.

Lesson To Carolina

Colorado is a long way from North Carolina, but what is now happening in the sports world of the University of Colorado emphasizes the importance of fact that University of North Carolina academic officials have maintained a strong hand in control of inter-collegiate athletics.

Colorado officials have just fired their football coach for what the Associated Press termed "illegal recruiting practices." Some 18 to 20 members of the football squad were named in allegations made by the National Athletic Association.

It would seem reasonable to assume that there has developed on the Colorado campus a feeling that football might be a kingdom of its own. When the University hired a new football coach yesterday, some of the players had a meeting. After that meeting, one of the players said: "You've got yourself a new football coach—now get yourself a new football team. There will be no spring ball until this is straightened out. Our assistant coaches won't stay under Davis (the new coach). I don't think there are going to be many guys around."

* * *

THIS BOY has every right to comment on actions of the University. And his comment shows clearly that somewhere along the line someone had given him the wrong impressions about who should run a university.

* * *

It is important that athletics be kept inside its rightful place within the university, and that the players and all others connected with athletics realize that they will not only be supported but also will be kept in check.

Some phases of basketball got far out of hand at State and at Carolina in recent years, not once but on several occasions. That made it necessary for University of North Carolina officials to move in sharply to emphasize the fact that basketball must be controlled and that basketball must take only its rightful place in the educational program. The things the University officials did haven't rested well with some people, whose memories seem to be short.

What is happening now in Colorado is a valuable object lesson to those of us in North Carolina who have short memories about what can happen in an athletic program.

—The Raleigh Times

"Just A Few More Shots And Then We Can Go On The Wagon Again"

Letters To The Editor

Frats Defended

To the Editor:

The criticisms and bitter attacks, as displayed by Mr. Wuamett's letter of March 29, 1962, is typical of letters your newspaper prints concerning fraternities. We wonder if fraternities deserve such biased attacks. We, as prospective members of a fraternity (to you Mr. Wuamett) "pledges", would like to offer, for the first time, the other point of view. Throughout your letter you give examples of the so-called evils of fraternities. We wonder what your source of information was. Ours is one of first hand knowledge, taken from nearly a year's experience. This, we believe, is the necessary basis for the following opinions based on Mr. Wuamett's outburst.

We feel that Mr. Toppell's explanation of the unfair 80% rule was just and conclusive; however, your assumption that fraternities consist of merely "the right people" shows your judgment to be invalid and immature.

Contrary to popular belief, a fraternity is based on congeniality, not (as you call it) sharpness or material wealth. A person whom we consider sharp has and uses qualities which are beneficial to his brothers and his other friends. We admit that it costs some money to belong to a fraternity, but we wonder how many people realize the number of boys who work in order to enjoy this type of congenial and permanent friendship.

As to selectivity, Mr. Wuamett, we trust that you are also selective in choosing your life-long friends. Why not allow us this privilege? Just as a note of interest, "Jocks," Jews, and, as you call them, unsharp guys, can be found in many fraternities.

Concerning the ability of fraternities to maintain higher than campus average grades, it seems that you believe that upon donning a fraternity pin one immediately experiences a sudden increase in I.Q. How weak an assumption is this! Clearly, with two minutes rational thought, it is obvious that neither a fraternity pin nor a dormitory room number will increase a God-given gift such as intellect.

Being connected with a fraternity, Mr. Wuamett, is both extracurricular and burdensome, but not burdensome in the manner which you imply. You imply that it is burdensome to learn such material as a brother's home town, girl-friend's name, songs, and the names of the national officers of the fratenity. This is burdensome, in the sense of consumption of time, to learn; but if one is truly interested in something, he wishes to know every possible detail about that thing. This interest in the names, home towns, and fields of interests of others is the quantity which separates a fraternity, Mr. Wuamett, from a hotel.

In conclusion, we contend that fraternities are both an admirable and constructive part of this University. We answer your challenge with a challenge of our own. Come follow us through a typical day and then, Mr. Wuamett, you think before you again attack a way of life you neither have first hand knowledge of nor understand.

Phil Strubing
Matt May

Opportunities For 1962 College Grads

By ARTHUR GOLDBERG

Physical Sciences

Employment opportunities for well-trained chemistry students at all levels are very good this year. However, employers are again stressing quality placing heavy emphasis on graduates' grades and academic standing. Employment prospects are best for graduates with the master's or doctor's degree who are qualified for research positions, and for bachelor degree holders who rank high in their class.

Continued growth in employment of chemists is expected both in the next few years and over the long run. Further increases in research and development activities, in which about one-half of all chemists are engaged, will be a major factor in the expected growth of the chemical profession. The continued expansion of those industries which employ large numbers of chemists — the chemical and allied products industry in particular—will also be a factor. Rising enrollments in colleges and universities are expected to result in many openings for chemistry teachers.

Starting salaries offered new graduates with the bachelor's degree in chemistry average around $500 a month. Beginning salaries for those with the master's degree are as much as $100 a month higher than salaries offered graduates with the bachelor's degree. For new graduates with the doctorate, beginning salaries are considerably higher, but vary sharply by type of employment and according to the graduate's special and individual qualifications.

Job prospects for well qualified physics graduates are excellent. Persons with the doctorate, qualified to do basic research or advanced applied research and development, are especially sought after. Many of the opportunities for physics graduates both in research and teaching, are in relatively new areas of physics, such as solid state physics, magnetohydrodnamics, space physics, cryogenis, plasma physics, and nuclear and high energy physics. Physicists are also needed to fill teaching positions in colleges and universities.

Average starting salaries for this year's physics graduates with the bachelor's degree generally exceed $500 a month. For those with master's or doctor's degrees, beginning salaries are considerably higher.

The outlook is for continued rapid growth in the employment of physicists both through the mid-1960s and over the long run. The demand for these scientists is closely associated with research and development activities, and expenditures for these activities are expected to continue to increase in industry, Government, and colleges and universities over the next decade. Increased enrollments in college and university physics courses are also expected to create many openings for teachers of physics.

Mathematics

The employment outlook for graduates with a major in mathematics is very good at all levels of training and exellent for graduates with the Ph.D. degree. New graduates who have a knowledge of engineering and the physical sciences are in particular demand for many types of work, including operations research, logistics, quality control, scientific management, and the translation of scientific and engineering problems into mathematical terms for solution by electronic computing equipment. Persons qualified to teach mathematics at the college level are also in special demand. College graduates with a background in mathematics and statistics are increasingly sought after to work with computers in the electronic processing of business and accounting information. New mathematics graduates are also in strong demand for actuarial trainee positions in insurance companies.

The long-run outlook is for rapid growth in employment of mathematicians, primarily because of continued increases in scientific research and development activities and the rapidly spreading use of electronic computers. High-speed electronic computing machines not only make possible the solution of a steadily widening variety of complex physics and engineering research problem, but have also opened up broad new fields of application for mathematics in accounting and business management. Many new mathematics teachers will be needed in colleges and universities, both to provide for the much larger enrollments expected in the middle and late 1960s, and to meet the growing demand for advanced mathematics training in other science fields and in engineering.

Starting salaries for mathematicians with the bachelor's degree average around $500 a month this year. Salary offers for particularly well qualified beginning mathematicians with Ph.D. degrees may be as high as $800 or $900 a month.

Biological Sciences

Employment prospects for biology graduates with advanced degrees are very good—partiularly for those with doctor's degrees in biophysics, biochemistry, microbiology, physiology, and virology—to do research important to medicine. There is also need for biologists with advanced degrees in microbiology, animal, soil and plant science and entomology for research positions in the agricultural sciences. Biology graduates qualified to fill college and university teaching positions in all specialties are also needed. Among graduates with bachelor's degrees, opportunities are best for those who are near the top of their class, especially in the fields of entomology, fish and wildlife biology, and microbiology. Graduates with bachelor's degrees may also find opportunities as junior professional assistants and technicians.

Employment in the biological sciences is expected to increase substantially over the long run, primarily because of further increases in research activities in both medical and agricultural sciences. Additional biological scientists will be needed in such relatively new areas as space biology (research aimed at solving biological problems associated with the survival and proper functioning of men in space) and radiation biology (the study of the effects of high energy radiation on the human body).

Earth Sciences

Employment opportunities for geology graduates continue to be limited, although there appear to be somewhat more job openings this year than last. The demand for geologists is mainly for graduates with advanced degrees. New geologists with only the bachelor's degree even those who rank high in their class, may find it necessary to begin in semi-professional jobs or to obtain work outside the field of geology.

The long-run outlook for the geological profession is more favorable. As the world's population expands, the demand for petroleum, minerals, and water supplies will increase. To fill this increased demand, geologists with advanced training will be needed to devise new techniques for exploring deeper within the earth's crust and for searching underseas areas, to do more extensive research and analysis of geological data, and to help develop more efficient methods for finding and recovering crude oil and minerals.

Employment prospects for the few students obtaining advanced degrees in geophysics continue to be favorable. Some geophysicists are needed by Federal agencies to work on such programs as water resources and flood control and to do research concerned with radioactivity, cosmic and solar radiation, and with outer atmosphere and space. A few graduates are being hired by petroleum companies to search for new oil deposits, and by mining companies to locate new mineral deposits.

Opportunities for new graduates in meteorology are very good. In particular demand, by both Government and private industry, are meteorologists with advanced degrees to fill research positions. Qualified meteorologists are needed by the U.S. Weather Bureau to fill vacancies in weather forecasting and for research programs dealing with hurricanes and air pollution. They are also needed to sift atmospheric data collected in the Nation's space program. Airlines, weather consulting services and other private companies are also providing some openings for meteorology graduates.

Teaching

Total demand for teachers continues to exceed the supply of qualified candidates in most parts of the country. Intensity of demand, however, varies according to school level and field of specialization. More than 110,000 new kindergarten and elementary teachers will be required this year to take care of the increase in enrollments and to replace teachers leaving the classrooms. However, only about half this number will meet the certification requirements for elementary school teaching this June. Salaries for elementary school teachers (both experienced and inexperienced) average a little more than $5,300.

Opportunities for employment of secondary school teachers are increasing as enrollments rise. The demand for these teachers will approximate 100,000, but the number of new graduates entering the field with adequate qualifications will probably be considerably less than 85,000 this year. Some specialties are reported to be in particularly strong demand: Mathematics, science, home economics, art, music, physical education for girls, and some foreign languages. Some fields are overcrowded, especially the social sciences and physical education for boys. The master's degree is being required by an increasing number of city schools either for initial appointment or for advancement. Secondary school teachers receive about $5,800 a year, on the average.

The demand for specialized school personnel — including librarians, audio-visual experts, psychologists, health specialists, teachers of the gifted and the handicapped, speciall ists in remedial reading and speech, and counselors—exceeds the current supply.

Openings for college and university teachers are plentiful and will become more numerous in the years ahead. The shortage of people with the Ph.D. is severe in many subject matter fields, and colleges are competing for their services with industry, private research organizations and other types of employers. An estimated 25,000 new teachers may be needed this year to handle the increase in college enrollments and to meet the need for replacements. Graduate training, often including completion of all preliminary work for the doctorate except the dissertation, is a common requirement for beginning college teaching. Salaries of instructors average about $5,310 for nine months of full-time teaching.

Library Work

Excellent opportunities exist for well-trained librarians in all parts of the country and in all kinds of libraries—schools, colleges, public and private libraries, government agencies, educational and research associations, medical institutions, and business and industrial firms. The demand is particularly evident for librarians with special training in science and technology. Many part-time positions are available in library work. Starting salaries of library school graduates generally range from $4,400 to $5,000 annually.

Law

Graduates who rank in the top 10 per cent of their class will have excellent opportunities to join legal staffs of large firms, corporations, and government agencies, and to become law clerks to judges. As in most other independent professions, young attorneys who plan to open their own law offices must be prepared to face a period of low earnings while they build up their practices. Numerous opportunities for employment are also available to enter a variety of salaried positions requiring a knowledge of law. Annual starting salaries in the Federal Government for lawyers who have passed the Bar are either $5,355 or $6,435, depending on their qualifications. Salaries of lawyers employed in beginning positions with business firms average close to $6,400 a year.

Journalism

Journalism as well as liberal arts graduates with writing ability, will find numerous openings with newspapers and in advertising, public relations, trade and technical publishing, and other fields.

Newspaper editors are actively seeking young reporters with exceptional talent. Graduates with only average ability, however, will face keen competition for jobs, especially on large city dailies. The largest number of openings for beginning reporters are with weekly and daily newspapers located in small towns and suburban areas. Large city dailies also have openings for inexperienced people with a good educational background, and a flair for writing, to enter as reporter trainees.

Editor's Note: We will continue Secretary Goldberg's Open Letter in a future issue of the DTH.