

# The Daily Tar Heel

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SCOTT GOODFELLOW, EDITOR

## Responsibility In Teaching

### Easier Attendance Would Improve Teaching Methods

It is the primary responsibility of faculty members who teach to teach.

Such a statement would seem to go unsaid, but teaching is an art properly perfected. Since good teaching varies in direct ratio with good learning by the students, the problem is one which should be met by the University with constructive steps, not casual urgings.

The situation boils down to the necessity for greater incentives for faculty members to develop good, effective teaching techniques. Presently there are a number of awards for excellence in teaching, but these do not affect every professor, as would a good universal incentive.

Perhaps the best incentive for better teaching involves the university attendance policy. The present policy is to allow faculty members to select their own requirements for student attendance. Some professors allow lib- "cutting," while others have compulsory attendance. It is the

latter group which we criticize, since they have availed themselves of the opportunity to secure a secure captive audience, no matter how poor their teaching ability may be.

A change in administration policy requiring more liberal attendance rules would place teaching faculty members in the position of having to teach better, so that students would be more interested in their courses. They still would have the check whereby they could ask questions on exams concerning lectures, but a dull lecture would be dramatically untended.

Furthermore, there are many students who could use some of the present dull classes to far better advantage. The present system will continue to gyp them until an effort is made to improve teaching standards.

Carolina is well known for a fine variety of excellent professors. An improvement in the overall teaching standard, however, would be a source of even greater pride.

### Dumping All Deferments Would Be A Bad Move

Although we are not wholly unbiased about the matter, we are glad to see that President Johnson has recommended that Congress not fiddle with student deferments now.

Self-interest, however, is not the only reason why we feel that student deferments are important. There are several more poignant ones.

Basically, higher education is the institution which maintains the level of American society above that of most countries. When students are selected to go to a college or university, they are postponing the time when they will become working members of the society. When students finish college, they are just as prime draft material as they were after high school.

The argument is that students without sufficient finances to go to college are discriminated against. In fact it is due to the reason of inequity that the President is asking for a national lottery system rather than continuing the old method of individual review.

But we find that there is a more damaging inequity which exists when students are drafted out of college on a random basis. How well would a college student do if he were totally insecure in his position all the time? If this insecurity were allowed to roam college campuses, how effective would higher education become? We can see how it could easily fail, and with its failing would go

### Credit Is Due

'Tis a sad tale, but true, that the so-called minor sports at most universities receive little, if any, publicity.

Such is the case of the UNC swimming team, very successfully coached by Pat Earey.

Only recently has the university chosen to give the swimming team its own brochure, much like those printed for bigger brothers football and basketball.

But the groundwork for a team that has produced its share of All-Americans has been laid, and it is a step in the right direction.

—Dennis Sanders

## Teddy O'Toole

# McCarthy's Ghost Haunts USA

SIXTH IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES ABOUT THE NSA-CIA RELATIONSHIP.

What did a group of World War II Army Intelligence officers, a group of liberal statesmen and politicians, and a group of NSA student leaders have in common in the early 1950's?

Nothing. Was there anything that could have forced these groups with such widely divergent objectives into a secret coalition? Yes. — Senator Joseph McCarthy, and his staff of red-hunters.

After asking these questions and having them discussed, the NSB finally arrived at an answer to one of the biggest puzzles of the NSA-CIA story. We found out why the CIA, a part of the government, supported a student group that was often critical of government policy.

The CIA grew out of the old Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the group that did most of the army intelligence work during the second world war. Although the OSS had been a part of the United States Army, after the war it became a semi-autonomous bureau supposedly subordinate to the President. Its name was changed to the Central Intelligence Agency. Apparently the big-

wigs in the CIA at that time were simply the army intelligence officers who changed their desk signs from OSS to CIA.

### COLD WAR FIGHT

The main objective of these old intelligence officers working in the new CIA was gathering information for fighting the cold war. During World War II they had built-up a network for intelligence gathering in the fight against Germany, Japan and Italy, and they discovered that the network with a few modifications could be used to keep tabs on the newest threat, the world communist movement.

They quickly found that in order to gather information about the communist and left-wing groups abroad, they had to have contacts with liberal domestic groups, the only groups with whom left-wing movements in foreign countries would communicate.

A secondary objective of the old army group was in establishing relationships with the "emerging" countries of Central and Latin America, North Africa, and Middle East and in influencing those countries to come into the Western bloc. Again, they discovered that the best way of doing this was to support liberal fronts in order to gain an "in" with the

foreign developing countries, where the regular diplomatic channels of the United States government had failed to gain an "in" because of its strong cold war orientation. They also discovered that the attempts of the FBI to accomplish these same ends usually results in covert support of dictators rather than democrats. Apparently, this was one of the many causes of the CIA-FBI rivalry that continues today.

At the close of the war there were a large number of liberal statesmen, politicians, and academicians who were opposed to the strong cold war orientation of our government and who tried to do something about it. Many of these people had been Roosevelt supporters and advisors and were convinced that international understanding was the only workable alternative to the armed camp philosophy of the cold war proponents. They found their efforts to change policy, however, thwarted by strong public opinion in favor of the cold war and, perhaps more effectively, by harassment from the FBI and other red hunting agencies.

### NSA FORMED

In 1946, the National Student Association was formed by a group of student leaders who

had attended the Prague Conference of the International Union of Students, where they had been pretty effectively shouted down by communist student unions, many of whom were organized and financed from Moscow. These American students were liberal and generally tended to reject the cold war philosophy, but were determined that there should be strong representation by American students abroad in order to develop relations with foreign student groups and to present the American student point of view.

Between 1946 and the early 1950's the NSA struggled along and managed to stay in existence, but was continually in financial difficulty. Its national congresses each year passed fairly liberal resolutions with regard to international affairs, but very little national programming was developed. However, the NSA leaders, like the liberal statesmen and politicians, exposed themselves to tremendous opposition from the cold war proponents.

### MCCARTHY PURGES

In the early 1950's the McCarthy purges provide the catalyst that brought about the strange coalition of the CIA, the liberal intellectuals, and NSA.

McCarthy, working with the FBI, began to publicly attack anyone in sight who had worked with liberal groups abroad or who were generally known to oppose a strong cold war line. After several sensational treason trials, it became apparent to the liberal, intellectual statesmen and politicians that an accusation by McCarthy was as deadly as a treason conviction in light of the tremendous publicity the purge was getting. In addition, they found that if publicity didn't get them, the FBI would, by refusing to grant them security clearances to work abroad or to work in any really important positions.

Thus, in the wake of the McCarthy purge, droves of diplomats, academicians, and politi-

cians went "underground" in to the CIA in order to escape the McCarthy accusations. The old intelligence men in the CIA took them in because they were about the only people around who could be called experts on international liberal and communist movements, and because this gave them considerable leverage in using those people as intelligence agents abroad. (At that time the CIA, as well as the FBI, could grant security clearances.)

### POST-PURGE CIA

Once in the CIA, the large group of liberals then began to actively pursue the aims they had attempted before they were purged, i.e., developing relationships with the emerging nations and presenting a liberal view abroad. For the opportunity to do this, they furnished the CIA with intelligence. One of the operations of this group was to set up a means of providing funds to national and international groups that wished to work abroad for international understanding in a non-cold-war manner.

That led to the formation of Covert Activities Division Number 5 of the CIA, the division set-up expressly to provide funds and guidance to youth movements within the country who wished to work internationally. This division apparently set-up the various front foundations that served for fifteen years as conduits for CIA money to independent

Around 1952, Covert Activities Division Number 5 and the National Student Association began their relationship. NSA received money from the foundation fronts and solved its financial problems in one swoop. Then NSA, working with the agency, developed an intensive international program of its own, and accomplished the formation of the International Students Conference, the international student group polar to the Communist IUS.

Let there be no mistake about it. The old army man in the CIA got intelligence in return for their money and efforts.

## Faculty Profile

### UNC's Students Impress Teacher

By BRUCE STRAUCH

"An international language would make communication possible on a factual level, but all that is rich about language would be lost."

So believes Dr. Alfred Engstrom, UNC professor of Romance Languages. He thinks it would "kill life to have one's vocabulary arranged by a computer."

Dr. Engstrom who first came to UNC as a freshman in 1928, earned a Ph.D. in Romance Languages and was the first UNC student to read for honors in that field.

UNC has grown from a student body of 2,700 to the present 13,000 during his years here. He is particularly pleased with the increase in number of language courses, facilities for research, and department honors.

"I am always impressed with the quality of students who come to UNC. The establishment of the experimental college is evidence of their desire to obtain a good education."

"Our department has become distinguished because UNC is one of the few universities that offers a degree in Romance Languages. Our graduates are astonishingly well prepared in linguistics."

Graduates receiving a Ph.D. in Romance Languages have a reading knowledge of all Romance Languages plus experience with as many as five antiquated languages like Provincial.

"In my courses, I am not interested in teaching students to speak and write a foreign language," said Dr. Engstrom. "I am trying to teach literature."

Dr. Engstrom believes that lecturing to undergraduates in a foreign language presents a barrier to understanding the literature.

"Few undergraduates are capable enough with a second language to be able to grasp essential facts from a lecture in French."

"I only claim to command one language, and that is English."

Dr. Engstrom said that the one thing that worried him was what seems to be a constant pressure to "cut us off from the past. We tend to judge education by its immediate practical value. Thus, many see no reason to study the humanities. The study of humanities gives an individual an opportunity to move within all traditions and to see that his own is not perfect."

"It is in the humanities that we study man as a living, conscious being and deal with his inner world. We live in the inner world far more than in the technical world."



"As soon as I sign the roll, I'm going to sleep."

## Home Bred Congratulations For UNC-SSL Delegates

By CHARLIE MERCER

It is common knowledge that if a person, or a group of persons, is to be successful, they must overcome many obstacles. This year's delegation to the State Student Legislature overcame numerous obstacles and became successful enough to win four of the top honors during the four-day convention.

Carson McKnight (since Carson McKnight Freeman) was doing an excellent job as chairman of the UNC delegation when unavoidable commitments forced her to relinquish her position. Champ Mitchell, a delegate for the second year, was given the position as chairman. Although he had little time, he pulled the delegation together, and they began to work diligently. A bill had to be written and debate needed to be prepared on bills that were to be introduced by other schools participating in State Student Legislature.

Some members of the delegation helped prepare the bill proposing the establishment of a Board of Regents in North Carolina. They wrote a complete bill with extensive thought on a constructive idea. Other delegates from our school devoted time to researching the

other proposals that were to come up at the week-end convention.

A couple of weeks before SSL was to convene a number of delegated informed Champ Mitchell that they could not attend. Some gave adequate reasons; others had insufficient excuses. People were appointed to the vacant positions and the delegation continued to prepare for the SSL convention. The obstacles were overcome and the delegation went to the meeting.

During the "mock legislature" at Raleigh the UNC delegation was not necessarily the most gifted delegation nor were they amazingly superior to the other delegations present. But they did their individual parts and worked as a team. They worked harmoniously with each other and with the other participants, gaining the respect of other schools. Our delegates participated also in the debate, but did not attempt to dominate the convention.

The results of hard work were evident during the few days at Raleigh, but the actual fruits of success were not formerly recognized until Saturday, with the presentation of awards. UNC was presented with a plaque for

the best bill by a large delegation. After accepting the award for the delegation, Chairman Champ Mitchell had hardly taken his seat when he was called up to accept another award. UNC tied with East Carolina for the best delegation from a large school.

Dick Levy, a soph member of the Student Legislature, was praised as the "Most Outstanding Debater in the House (tied with Bill Deal of ECC).

The final honor came during the elections when a member of the UNC delegation was elected President of SSL for the coming year.

The UNC delegation to the 1967 State Student Legislature Convention will rate with the most outstanding ever, not only from Chapel Hill, but from any school. Champ Mitchell, the delegation chairman, deserves praise for his organization of the group; but equal praise should be given to the members of the delegation for their efficient preparation and tireless efforts.

A group of persons, not noticeably superior to any other group, was the greatest delegation because they worked together as a team to overcome the obstacles preventing their success.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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The Daily Tar Heel is the official

news publication of the University of

North Carolina and is published by

students daily except Mondays, ex-

amination periods and vacations.

Second class postage paid at the

Post Office at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Subscription rates: \$4.50 per semester;

\$8 per year. Printed by the

Chapel Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 501

W. Franklin St., Chapel Hill, N. C.