

## India And Pakistan

Dr. Frank P. Graham's report to the United Nation's Security Council on Kashmir in relation to the conflict between the governments of India and Pakistan revealed some shocking things.

From the report it is clear that India is not the righteous nation that it claims to be.

Dr. Graham experienced great reluctance on the part of the Indian nation to comply in any manner with proposals offered by him on the part of the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan.

Pakistan, on the other hand, was more than happy to expedite some of the recommendations for easing the conflict between the two countries.

They were ready to withdraw their troops from the Kashmir area at the same moment that India would withdraw and means for withdrawal were available.

The Pakistan government at the same time was willing to have United Nations troops stationed within their borders, something that no nation has been willing to do in the past.

India refused to comply with any recommendation by the UN, on the grounds that it felt Pakistan was the aggressor.

The states of the world at this time had better take cognizance of the Indian government's refusal to ease the tension in Asia, before it looks again to them as a "neutral, peace-loving" nation.

The states of the world should at this time join together in urging the Indian government to comply with the recommendations of the UN commission, in order to ease one of the troubled areas away from the list of troubled areas.

With the already expressed desire for co-operation on the part of Pakistan, this job can be accomplished.

## Something Wrong

There is something wrong with the set-up of the Women's Residence Council. The basic wrong is that there is a non-voting but participating member of the Dean of Women's office in that organization.

There should have been some awareness before this of the fact that this is in contradiction with the idea of student government at the University of North Carolina.

The Women's Residence Council should be free to act independently of the Dean of Women's office. It is not able to do this now, since at the present time there is always a member of the Dean of Women's office at their meetings.

The Council should be able to invite the representative when it wants her advice, but to exclude her when it wants to act independently.

It is the idea that the Council can act independently that the Council should be aware of when reconsidering the new coed regulations.

To revise and throw out the rules that have been handed to them by a previous council and by the Dean of Women's office, is an undertaking requiring great courage.

But it is obvious, that the facts warrant such a change. It will take a great deal of courage to resist the pressure of the office of the Dean of Women. It will take as much courage to resist the pressure of the School of Nursing.

It is a step that has not been taken in years. To act under the student's own initiative would be a wonderful step forward.

Perhaps the Women's Residence Council is up to the job.

## Omniworld

Sam Frazier

From all reports it appears that Batista is giving Castro a rough time of it. For a good while now the two have played a game of tag with one ahead for a while and then the other taking over. Continuously each is taking great care to assure the world that he is ahead, that he is inflicting the most damage, that it is only a matter of time until he is victor. Looking at the conflict from a distance with curious but uninformed eyes, the spectacle appears sometimes humorous and sometimes serious. To the Cuban, however, the spectacle is exceedingly grave and offers nothing but pain and death.

Aside from the visual perspective of the struggle itself, there is another perspective almost completely ignored in any consideration of the matter. This perspective goes beyond the limitations of the Cuban struggle and embraces the entire world. This perspective alluded to is the ineffectiveness of the superimposed democratic ideal to completely eliminate conflict. In the past years a slow adjustment to the democratic ideal could be tolerated. Today, the world is too compact for this flame to exist without the imminent possibility of rampage.

Applied as a law which because of its nature will have exceptions, this perspective can be focused on the great majority of other small nations which within the last 75 years have had the democratic ideal imposed upon them, and in most cases there is evidence of a harsh conflict within the country. On the other hand, the large countries, such as India, have been able to resolve their conflicts largely by debate and compromise.

Of course there are many factors to be considered in both cases, and any penetrating consideration of the idea would reveal a vast substructure.

The apparent conclusion for the realist would be to eliminate the small countries, or hold a club over their heads and demand that they "be quiet" or else. Perhaps even the realist would not want to go so far, yet there is a desperate need that such conflicts be settled as soon as possible. But the very nature of the problem is such that in present form neither the governments of the smaller countries plagued with this conflict nor the governments of the larger countries can cope with the problem. The problem remains as the looming trigger to infreno.

Oddly enough this problem looms over the world like a black angel of death has a solution in plain sight for all to see. The United States is structured with democracy, but all conflicts are resolved with relatively little physical violence. Why is this so? Democracy in a large country works with relatively little conflict because opinion and even force can be used to bound revolution within a path of evolution. The small country does not have the strength nor resources to do this. The solution is for the small countries to be bound in a union with a central government, a large and powerful democracy, and allow the small countries to administer the internal. Even this is not enough. The conflict between Russia and the United States would spread to these larger "countries". The final solution which offers the only real avenue of escape is for there to be a world union, a glorified United Nations.

## "I Hear You're Still Trying To Eliminate Fallout"



## Military Reorganization: Navy

James C. Miller

If we are judging the climate of sentiment correctly, Washington was tornade last week after it became known that President had every intention of fighting for his Defense Department reorganization plan.

It appears that the turmoil can be traced to the Navy and her allies. The President's plan is to make changes in assignment of power in the form of the Defense Department, the Defense Secretary, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for greater military unity and simplification of military complexities apparently developed as a result of separate administration of the services on the dawn of a new age.

### DILEMMA

Since the basic dilemma is the present military organization and the question of its efficiency in meeting the problems arising in the new missile and outer space age, the Navy promises to be hurt most in whatever reshuffle will take place. . . and take place it will. Therefore, the Navy doesn't want her fleets commanded by the Joint Chiefs. She wants naval autonomy preserved. After all, there is a possibility of such unity that the Navy will lose her identity. The similarity of uniforms for all the services, along with ranks and ratings would mark

the beginning of her end. This is not to say that ships are doomed in a short while thereafter to extinction. This is not so predictable, but historical identity as a separate service is.

### INVOLVEMENT

Emotional involvement where identity is strong, especially among the older commanders is not a thing passed. However, the dramatic course of events may have forced to a crisis the inadequacy of the functional setup of our military machine; understanding the Navy's problem is in order. The New has an obligation to the Old, as the Old has one to the New. The New Order will come because development is such that it is forced.

The Old should try to see this despite its sense of belonging somewhere else. And it often happens that the Old die old and bitter when they might have died young and happier (if this isn't too absurd). But if the Old is to eventually die, then the New Order can make its last days a bit happier by preparing a place for them in the New, inviting them, with all regard to their humanity, to belong and participate.

These days are not ones for denunciation. We need mutual understanding and cooperation. Perhaps soon these will not be too ideal to live by in the face of difference.

## Education: Freedom's Dilemma

Louis M. Hacker

(This is the second of a series, previously printed as one article in last week's issue of The Nation.)

The profession of learning and knowledge—within the corporation of the university and its ancillary bodies of learned societies and journals—seeks to extend knowledge, to conserve it and diffuse it, constantly bringing the processes of nature, social organization and human conduct under better control. Such are the roles and obligation of scholarship and scientific research.

It is equally necessary to train youth, and those adults who were by-passed by formal learning when

they were young, for more useful lives, giving them at the same time that they are being trained for greater productivity—the tools of analysis by which they can differentiate between right and wrong, the honest and the spurious, beauty and corruption. Citizenship requires virtue, usefulness and boldness; to free the mind of both prejudice and fear are the demands we impose upon education, at the same time that they exercise their functions of scholars and scientists. To this extent educators are teachers of morals dedicated to the perpetuation of a moral universe.

Educators are prepared for their dual functions by universities; standards of competence and performance are safeguards by these universities, the faculties within them, and the professional associations or learned societies to which educators belong. In consequence, universities, faculties and academic societies must be permitted to choose and police their own company. Choice should be based on technical qualifications for the efficient performance of assumed or assigned tasks, prior professional experience when necessary, and qualities of character that permit men to live and work together; policing means the maintenance of first-class standards of performance and of abridged integrity in devotion to scholarly and scientific truth.

The president of one of our large American universities has said:

"This is equally so of testing orthodox belief. In a discerning passage, John Stuart Mill points out that even if opinions are true, there is a constant necessity for demonstrating their validity. Ot-

herwise war guided by superstition and not intelligence.

The educator—as teacher or moralist—has learned other truths. Youth is a period of challenge and experimentation. Youth is suspicious of indoctrination. Youth wants to start out by assuming that there are alternative roads to freedom. Young men and women seek to explore, debate, question every verity, every assumption—not to reject them, necessarily, but to test their validity with a powerful new resource they have discovered, their minds.

It is the function of educators, as teachers or moralists, to let such minds range freely. For this reason, no body of doctrine or belief, or, indeed, error can be kept shut to them like a kind of Bluebeard's chamber. They must be permitted to read and ponder over, see and hear and be exposed to the writings of Marx, Freud and Keynes, the pictures, sculpture and music of Picasso, Moore and Stravinsky, at the same time that they are reading, seeing and hearing the great conservators of our tradition and taste.

By the same token, the open university means that youth has the same rights we seek for ourselves as citizens to form its own clubs, maintain its own discussion groups and platforms, run its own newspapers—without let or interference on the part of university administrators or faculties. To protect them in their later lives from investigation—for more often than not these adventure are only youthful peccadillos—university administrators have no right to ask for membership lists or demand faculty surveillance.

## Postscript

Jonathan Yardley

At about one fifteen Wednesday morning I had just begun to fall asleep when suddenly a voice from nowhere shook me into consciousness: "John! Get up! The puppies are coming!" After two months of anxious wait it was finally happening; Nicky, our little mongrel, was going to have her puppies. We had cajoled her, fondled her, sworn at her, petted her, but seemingly to no avail for days before, but she seemed to have no desire to get rid of the load which was daily making her bigger and bigger, lazier and lazier. At last she was coming through.

I tore out of bed and rushed to the room where she had been spending her time during those weeks of worry. There she was, lying in her box with a little brown puppy just on the way out. Three fascinated males were squatting around the box, carefully noting every motion of her body.

"God — what in the world is that?" was the first thing I heard. What it was was a little sac with a puppy inside. As soon as she had contracted enough so that the sac was out of her body, Nicky quickly bit the umbilical cord which ran from the puppy into her womb, bit a hole in the sac, and in twenty seconds had digested the entire thing, leaving a little puppy squirming on the blanket in the box.

The puppy was bloody, gelatinous, and quite unattractive, Nicky, perhaps wishing to improve upon his aesthetic appeal, took great pains to clean him off. After about five minutes licking he looked reasonably presentable.

This was only the first of many. From one thirty until four Nicky had puppies with astonishing regularity. She had them in twos; two of them would come out in about a minute, then she would take about half an hour to get them in shape, and suddenly we would see two more. After the first one she had no trouble having them. As a matter of fact, she was so efficient I expected to see her stand up in the middle of the room, wagging her tail, and suddenly raise the tail to discharge a puppy much as one might fire a cannon — right across the room.

We got to bed at about four that morning, extremely tired. When we awoke Nicky was lying patiently in her box, giving suck to eight little puppies. Three of them are brown, three are black, and three are spotted. She only has seven teats, and the little runt has been having a great deal of trouble feeding. We've taken to force feeding it from a little bottle, which seems to be adequate.

The puppies are fine now, and will be looking for homes pretty soon, as we cannot keep any of them. About four have been taken care of already, but if anyone would like one and could assure me that he/she would take care of it, I'd be glad to give one away. Just get in touch with me.

The birth of those puppies was one of the most moving experiences I have ever witnessed. What an amazing act of creation it is! One little black and white dog, all by herself, giving birth to, feeding, and caring for, eight little puppies.

Nicky has been such wonderful mother. She lies patiently in her box while puppies crawl over her, pull at her teats, get lost, get taken out of the box by over-enthusiastic foster parents, fight, and bark with their high pitched little voices.

As I watched Nicky give birth to her litter, and as I watch her taking such wonderful, loving care of them, I can only wonder why womankind needs so much help. Here this little dog, with no comparable rate of intelligence, does all the work herself while our mates must be oxidized, hydrogenated, sterilized, chloroformed, anesthetized, ammoniated, and pampered.

Women are wonderful, sweet, and entirely lovable. But perhaps we are too nice to them. We ought to try, for one week, making our feminine population eat its afterbirth. What a sight that would be!

## World Need: Faith & Hope



DR. FRANK GRAHAM

However wide the differences and deep the distrust, and however bad the situation in the opposite views of each other's position, no situation is completely and forever beyond the redemptive power of the development of reciprocal faith and the creative interchange of views and proposals for a peaceful settlement as alternatives to the deepening differences in an age of unprecedented peril and hope. Better than talking at long distances across the subcontinent is, on occasion, to talk directly to each other in a conference at the highest possible level. The holding of well prepared direct talks with the desire for a settlement is more than talk: it is itself an act of potentially creative faith which might lead to steps for a fair and peaceful settlement.

These unsettled and unsettling differences between two great peoples have long corroded their relations, continuously drain off their resources, and cut deeply into their hopeful programs for education, health, production, and welfare. Instead of continuing, endlessly the corrosive polemics of all blame on one side and the other, the conference might, with sound preparation and resolute will, work out present steps toward a settlement; set in motion a higher release of the productive capacities of the people; and give an effective impetus to the world's flood tide of the yearning of the people for freedom and peace amid the hazards and hopes of this age.

In this age, any situation engaged by UN-sponsored resolutions cannot be isolated from the dynamic currents of the world's concern even by the highest mountains, whose pinnacles rise in incomparable grandeur from the topmost "roof of the world." Though bright rays of light shine through the over-hanging clouds of our time, thermonuclear power casts its lengthening shadows across the earth, darkening the homes and hopes of men. Alternative to the sudden extinction of the human race and the destruction of the precious treasures of the heritage from all peoples in all ages, there rises above the authentic fears, despair, and tumult of the times, the unconquerable aspiration of the human spirit for the sublimation of thermonuclear power in the cause of peace and the equal freedom, dignity and opportunity of all people, East and West.

The light of faith and the fires of the inner spirit, which, in dark times in ages past, were lighted among Asian, African and Mediterranean people for people in all lands, have shone most nobly in our times in the heroic struggles, liberation, and universal aspirations of the people of the historic sub-continent for a freer and fairer life for all. With their two-fold heritage of faith in the Moral Sovereignty, which undergirds the nature of man and the universe, and with a reverence for life challenging the violent trends of the atomic era, those peoples, in the succession of their prophetic leadership and great example, may again give a fresh light to the humane spirit of people everywhere. The peoples of the world might in high response begin again in these shadowed years to transform with high faith and goodwill the potential forces of bitterness, hate, and destruction, step by step through the United Nations, toward the way of creative cooperation, economic, social, and cultural development, responsible disarmament, self-determination, equal justice under law, and peace for all peoples on the earth as the God-given home of the family of man. (From a UN Security Council Report)

## View, Preview

Anthony Wolff

In all the dispute about the testing of nuclear weapons, one very important fact has been completely neglected: there is no good reason for developing any further these terrible agents of destruction.

The United States and Russia possess sufficient stockpiles of these weapons to effect mutual destruction of the other: What more can any nation want?

To be sure, there may be some point to the development of anti-missile missiles, and also more effective carriers of nuclear warheads; but there is certainly no reason for further experimentation with the warhead itself.

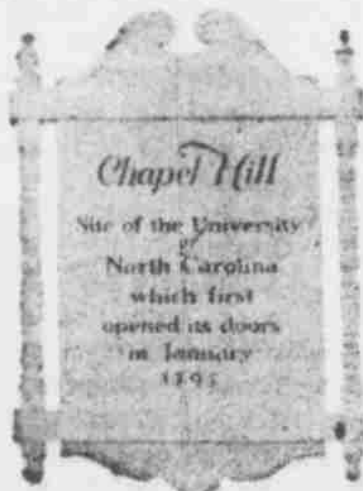
There is also much talk these days about a "clean" nuclear weapon — one which will be relatively free from nuclear fallout. Such a "clean" weapon would be a nice thing to have once a war was in progress. On the other hand, the development of a "clean" bomb would also make war a much more attractive proposition.

The current policy of the United States toward the development of nuclear weapons is that our possession of such tools of war—"dirty" at present—is the major deterrent to Soviet aggression.

Whether this premise is merely self-justification or not, it seems painfully obvious that this deterrent will be removed by the development of a "clean" bomb. If such a bomb is developed, then any nation contemplating nuclear war will be free from the guilt of violating the germ of an entire population; any nation who wants to continue testing weapons in anticipation of such a war can do so with perfect peace of mind. And the anticipation of nuclear war, the frenzied preparation for it, serves only to make it imminent.

## The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publication Board of the University of North Carolina, where it is published daily except Monday and examination and vacation periods and summer terms. Entered as second class matter in the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rates: mailed, \$4 per year, \$2.50 a semester; delivered, \$6 a year, \$3.50 a semester.



Editor CURTIS B. GANS  
 Managing Editor CHARLIE SLOAN  
 Business Manager JOHN WHITAKER  
 News Editor PAUL RULE  
 Asst. News Editor BILL KINCAID  
 Feature Editor DAVIS YOUNG  
 Sports Editor DAVE WIBLE  
 Asst. Sports Editor RUSTY HAMMOND  
 Advertising Manager FRED KATZIN  
 Subscription Manager AVERY THOMAS  
 Circulation Manager SYD SHUFORD  
 Arts Editor ANTHONY WOLFF  
 Coed Editor JOAN BROCK  
 Librarian GLENDA FLOWER  
 EDIT STAFF—Jonathan Yardley, Gail Godwin, Pete Young, Glenna Meginnis, Gary Greer, Ethan Tolman.  
 Night Editor PEBLEY BARROW

## An Epistle To Daddy

To Daddy:

I doubt that the "big nasty man" you spoke of as being very mixed up and confused is nearly as mixed up and confused as you are. I feel very sorry for you if you have, in coming to college and preparing for your future, lost some of the former pleasures of life—eating ice cream, going fishing, reading comic strips and the like. These and countless other things are things we used to enjoy and I cannot think of a single person who, no matter how mature and dignified he may be, no matter how important a post he may hold, has not continued to employ and enjoy some of these former joys of life and is a richer person for it. While you may call him childish when he is a child, when he grows up and becomes an adult, these amusements adopt this same adult quality. Just because a man relaxes and gets relief from the seriousness and complexity of adulthood doesn't make him less intelligent or less dignified.

Actually I do not feel that this column was worth commenting on because you carried it to such an extreme that it is obviously meant to be ridiculous, but I do want to make a point. The students pay for this paper, it is written for them. They have the right to ask for what they want. They have asked for more comic strips, not fewer.

You mocked us and criticized our values because we want comic strips in the paper. I would like to ask you a question—do you feel your article was worth the space it took up? Was it anything more than a reflection of your own immaturity?

JOHN MCKEE