

The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-ninth year of editorial freedom, unbampered 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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For Far Right

Super-Salesman

Dr. Fred Swartz, possibly the best known salesman for super-patriotism offers a refreshing change from the steady diet of frothy-mouthed rantings currently being spewed from the fever swamps of the far right.

Swartz, who heads the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, eschews such phrases as "impeach Earl Warren," "Lynch Eleanor Roosevelt," "Investigate the Boy Scouts," and so forth. The pitch Swartz uses in setting up and conducting his program of "anti-Communist education" is strictly cerebral—with only a touch of the journey-man preacher thrown in. "In order to fight communism," the peripatetic Australian begins his argument, "you must be informed about it."

Good. After making this hardly disputable point, the ersatz defender goes on to point out that by grasping four or five basic points about the "insidious threat," you, too, can be a crusader against the triple threat of communism, atheism and ignorance.

Also good. Then, after this oversimplified, but unassuming build-up, Friendly Fred outlines his "facts" about communism—they infiltrate, undermine, win over, and finally, enslave. Here again, the analysis is grossly oversimplified and overdrawn, but not unduly offensive. Swartz usually wraps up his act, like a true Chaucerian Pardoner by hawking his wares—in this case, books on communism.

Probable Candidates

Although the University Party Big Four slate for spring elections is virtually already chosen, just who will come up with the Student Party nominations remains a clouded question.

There is little doubt that present GMAB Chairman Inman Allen will fill the top spot on the UP slate—and has already started preliminary campaigning. Who will be the vice-presidential candidate is doubtful, but UP Chairman Bill Criswell and State Affairs committee Co-Chairman Larry McDevitt appear the most likely contenders. Bob Reardon, now treasurer of the jun-

A one-time fundamentalist preacher, Swartz has a dynamic, if somewhat ludicrous appeal. Large, owlish-looking glasses straddle his slightly hooked nose and are held to his head by distractingly large ears. His delivery is rapid, high-pitched and spiced with a heavy cockney accent. Usually dapper in an appropriately conservative suit, he is articulate and entertaining, underscoring his points with violent gestures and hell-fire-and-brimstone intonation.

Taken alone, out of the feverish atmosphere of the extreme right, Swartz is no more disturbing than any other True Believer who ascends a podium to win friends and con people. What puts Swartz in another category altogether removed from the humorous, is his actual role as a salesman for the radical Right. After Swartz softens up his listeners, they are primed for action—action which usually takes the now-standard ultra-Rightist pattern for "fighting Communism": smears, witch-hunting, slander and so forth.

And in his own entertaining, dynamic and ingratiating way, Swartz is probably more to be reckoned with than a thousand men cast from the mold of Robert Welch.

This is possibly the most frightening thing about the super-patriotic attitude. Swartz, and other demagogic super-salesmen can put it across to the frightened, the gullible and the uninformed.

ior class, is the most likely UP candidate for treasurer. The UP nomination for secretary will probably go to Judy Clark, who now serves as Clerk of Student Legislation.

The SP slate is still very much in doubt. Presidential Assistant Dwight Wheelless, a shoo-in for the nomination a few weeks ago, is now not so assured. Former legislator Buddy Broome will possibly fight for the nomination and it appears that he will run as an independent if he fails. The SP at present probably will not bet on him.

The party probably will also not be receptive to another possible contender, Honor Council member Mike Lawler. Wheelless, it appears, will receive the party blessings, but not without a fight within the party.

Legislator Scott Summers might receive the SP nod for the vice-presidential candidacy, but also has possibilities as a candidate for treasurer.

Who will be the SP secretarial candidate is anyone's guess.

Most of the SP's headaches will come from the fight for the presidential nomination. If both Broome and Lawler are defeated in their bid, either or both might announce as independents, tearing away possible dorm votes which would otherwise go to the SP. The UP's Allen already has most of the fraternity support lined up.

This means that the SP, which is betting heavily on the dorm vote, is faced with a decision of whether to cater to Broome's influence there or try to shut him out completely and run the risk of his independent candidacy. If Lawler also chooses to run independently, the chances for a SP win will be cut drastically.

Ford Rowan Explains NSA

Discussions Spawn NSA Policy

By FORD ROWAN

This third article in our series explaining the National Student Association is designed to present a picture of how the main organ of N.S.A., the Congress, operates. The purpose of the Congress is to provide an opportunity for student leaders from all over the country to meet and discuss mutual problems and programs in the workshops and subworkshops and to allow for the establishment of the policies and programs of the U.S.N.S.A., through democratic processes on the plenary floor.

The National Student Congress is held each year during the summer at a convenient member school. Each member school sends a delegation ranging from one to eight persons depending on the size of the school. These delegates are either appointed by the respective student legislature or by popular election at each member school. At the present time Carolina's student leg-

islature is considering revising its present method of legislative appointment to include direct election of four of our six delegates. The other two will be the president and vice president of the student body.

The dozen days of the Congress are divided into three fairly equal parts. The first of these parts is the pre-congress, the orientation sessions, workshops, and subworkshops. The pre-congress consists of conferences of student residents, editors, and N.S.A. coordinators. The forty-eight stimulating and informative workshop groups discuss the more important questions concerning the student's role in the modern world and provide concrete programs which can be implemented on campus. Each delegate selects two workshops and two subworkshops to attend.

The second one-third of the Congress's time is devoted to legislative committees and subcommittees. These twenty-five-man subcommit-

tees represent the first step in the legislative process; from subcommittee to committee to the floor of the Congress; proposals discussed by these subcommittees meet further discussion and revision in the committee meetings before they might finally be brought before the plenary session. There are five legislative committees (every delegate is on one), each committee having numerous subcommittees (every delegate is on one). These committees last fall were (1) The Student and the Educational Process, (2) Human Rights and Academic Freedom, (3) Student Self-Government, (4) The Campus and the Greater Community, (5) International Affairs.

The third major part of the Congress is the actual sessions of the whole Congress. The resolutions, policy declarations, and mandates passed by this plenary become the official U.S.N.S.A. policy and are

the core of N.S.A. programs for the coming year. Because of the great amount of legislation considered during the congress (over 100 pieces), the plenary is usually only able to act on about fifteen. The remainder of these may be referred to the National Executive Committee (N.E.C.) for final action after the Congress. The legislation acted on by the plenary is prioritized by the N.E.C. so that the most important issues are considered and debated by the main body of the Congress. Thus most of the legislation considered by the N.E.C. is of a less important and perfunctory nature.

The National Executive Commit-

tee acts as a steering committee and draws up a tentative agenda for the next congress. Its actions on the "leftover" resolutions referred to it are in force only for one year until the next Congress can take them up again.

The National Student Congress is the only nationwide meeting of student leaders of a non-partisan political nature which endeavors to represent student opinion. Through the valuable leadership workshops and through the legislative plenary sessions, the N.S.A. and its Congress offers a great potential for the American student.

Part II

Crowded Classes Hamper Student

Editors Note: Carolina student Henry Mayer is currently spending his junior year of study at the University of California, at Berkeley, under an Inter-State Scholarship. The following article, the second of two-parts, outlines life at that thriving coastal university, and offers interesting points of comparison and contrast with Carolina.

Not only does the crowded classroom prevent active student participation, but it also reduces the opportunity to demonstrate proficiency and understanding. Most courses have only one or two quizzes and a final, with term papers being the exception rather than the rule. Written work is examined by a grader, and the professor only sees the papers of his graduate students, unless the class is small enough for him to peruse the work of his undergraduates as well. A "small" class, however, means one with less than 40 people. This system is at best unsatisfactory, and no matter how conscientious the grader might be, he is confined to a narrow band of answers and has little room for evaluation.

What is even more restrictive is the caliber of questions asked. With few exceptions professors are content to ask expository and descriptive questions with little room for demonstrated critical thinking on the part of the student, and few opportunities for creative expression of ideas. Such standardized answers are probably easier to grade, but results in widespread mediocrity. In general, the undergraduate sitting high in the lecture hall, is made to feel insignificant and unworthy in the presence of knowledge, and many professors do not appear to be at all concerned with what their students think of the material; they only want to be sure that they amass the information he dispenses, in order to satisfy the grader. It is a savage and unrewarding system, made even more frustrating by the difficulty of procuring the books, both required and recommended, necessary for the completion of this task. Thus, Cal's system indeed presents a strong challenge to the industrious student—one which forces him to strike out for himself, do the reading he wants to do, draw heavily upon the resources of the community, and in the face of this repressive classroom situation, nevertheless be stimulated and enriched. Being a large university Cal can afford an extensive series of concerts and name lecturers. (Incidentally, tickets and programming are all handled through one agency, a system which Carolina would do well to adopt.) Even more important, Berkeley abounds in art movies, galleries, lecture halls and other delights, and to cap it all off, San Francisco is only thirty-five minutes away. "The City" has three legitimate theaters, the nationally-known Actors Workshop, a professional opera company and resident symphony, a continuous procession of artists of the first rank and all the other advantages of cosmopolitan city life. With these goodies at the student's command, it is not surprising to find a vibrant intellectual attitude dominating the campus. All activities are sell-outs; if one arrives five minutes early for a lecture he is twenty minutes too late.

A large portion of the student body commutes from the neighboring

areas, and most students in residence also spend their entire day on campus since housing is spread throughout the city. Thus there are noon lectures, concerts and political rallies left and right, and it is common practice for students to bring bag and box lunches to these gatherings, thus satisfying intellectual and physical hunger pangs at the same time.

Size also indicates diversity, the student body is by and large a tolerant one. Beards and motorcycle boots are seen mixed among the madras and weejuns, and no one seems to care very much one way or the other. Fraternities and sororities comprise only a small portion of the student body, but are in general control of the campus political machinery. This state of affairs isn't particularly bothersome to the non-affiliated majority, since the administration takes a dim view of student government and the term "sandbox government" is reasonably appropriate. The student union (a palatial, four-story, six million dollar job) offers a wide variety of games and goodies, but is not the center of activity, since Cal (as outlined above) is a city campus and does not need a central dispensary of culture, as GM tries to be at Carolina.

Athletics, too, have their place at "Cal," and although de-emphasis has resulted in winless seasons, attendance is spirited. Here again, athletics are not central; if you are interested, you go, otherwise you don't. There is a strong "rah rah" spirited group, but the campus is just too large and too difficult to respond.

These considerations aside, Cal isn't entirely different from UNC. People here worry about the budget from the legislature, are trying to decide the merits of the honor system (no, there isn't one now, and there probably won't be, although after having lived under both, I think the Carolina system is preferable), go to the flicks, worry about grades, and goof off—but here they don't do it in the library.

Reflections

Five signs seen along a Chinese roadside:

- Forsake this race
- For outer space
- Try conversion
- To introversion
- Dharma saves

About Letters

The Daily Tar Heel invites readers to use it for expressions of opinion on current topics regardless of viewpoint. Letters must be signed, contain a verifiable address, and be free of libelous material. Brevity and legibility increase the chance of publication. Lengthy letters may be edited or omitted. Absolutely none will be returned.

"Trade-In's Worth About 15 Bucks ... As Junk ..."



ATTITUDES by Clotfelter

Pledges Buy Into Slavery

UNC's 24 social fraternities will pledge another group of men next week—men who will have to live under the University's Administration and faculty-imposed restrictions.

Restrictions on social activity, relationships within the fraternity, and the academic status of individual members are some of the aspects of fraternity life which the administration and faculty feel called upon to regulate.

Fraternities, on the whole, have accepted these regulations without open opposition, probably fearing Administration action in additional fields, such as deferred rush. (It was an encouraging sign that the Interfraternity Council, not the Administration or the faculty, adopted the deferred rush plan.)

80 PER CENT

The "80 per cent" rule is probably the most controversial restriction on fraternity freedom.

It requires that 80 per cent of all active members of each fraternity make a "C" average during each semester. If the fraternity fails to meet the requirement for one semester, it is placed on probation. If it fails for two semesters, it is deprived of its pledging privileges.

The Faculty Committee on Fraternities and Sororities instituted the scholarship regulations in 1960. It also required that all pledges had to have a "C" average and have passed 12 academic hours per semester to be initiated into a fraternity. Failure to make a "C" aver-

age for two semesters means a pledge must go inactive until he makes his average.

(The Interfraternity Council also requires that any active member who drops below a "C" average for two consecutive semesters, must be deactivated from the house until he makes his average again.)

The faculty-ordered "80 per cent" rule cannot be modified or eliminated by either the Administration or the fraternities. It rules supreme and unchallengeable.

The rule is capable of financially ruining a fraternity by taking away its source or revenue—new pledges—or even driving a fraternity off campus, bankrupt. The four fraternities which were deprived of rushing privileges this fall apparently made it through somehow, but all suffered financially.

COED VISITING

The dean of women, the dean of student affairs, and representatives of the IFC meet every year to negotiate a visiting agreement covering UNC coeds and "imports."

This year's agreement sets hours in which women can be in fraternity houses; instructs the IFC and individual fraternities to force compliance with the Campus Code and the University drinking rule; calls for a chaperone to be present at all social functions; and forbids coeds to go in houses which have less than ten resident members.

Before coeds are allowed officially to enter a fraternity house the IFC

must agree to these restrictions.

AUTHORITY FOR IFC

The coed visiting and "80 per cent" rules constitute restrictions which should be made—if they are to be made at all—by the Interfraternity Council. If the IFC fails to impose the restrictions, then its decision should stand and there should be no academic rules or coed visiting regulations.

Fraternity men are not special cases who require more attention than the average student. Just because they are participants in a social group they do not need increased protection from the evils of not-studying, women, and liquor.

No other group is required to meet a certain academic average. No other off-campus residents are subject to the whims of the dean of women's office, concerning women's hours, visiting hours, chaperones, drinking, etc. Other students living in apartments and private houses are allowed complete freedom in these areas.

Individual members of fraternities deserve the same freedom allowed to other male off-campus residents: the right to be left alone to regulate their own lives outside the classroom.

Future pledges will have to live under these restrictions, along with the older fraternity members, as long as the Administration and faculty insist upon forcing its own standards on the Greeks.

— JIM CLOTFELTER

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