

# The Daily Tar Heel

Opinions of The Daily Tar Heel are expressed in its editorials. All unsigned editorials are written by the editor. Letters and columns reflect only the personal views of their contributors.  
SCOTT GOODFELLOW, EDITOR

## DTH Awards Of The Week

**Lizard Of The Week**—The IBM machine that's supposed to make Drop-Add unnecessary.

**Feeble Excuse Of The Week**—To John Greenbacker, who managed to escape from his duties of DTH Associate Editor by claiming he was on the critical list in the hospital with a broken back and a fractured skull.

**Neat Trick Of The Week**—To the thieves who stole 9 tons of copper wire from a University storage plant Monday morning and hauled it off in a trailer with a one ton capacity. Last month they took twice as much.

**Nail-On-The-Head Award**—To the Associated Press writer who re-

ferred to ECC's President Leo Jenkins as "the 2-year-old president of ECC."

**Broad Knowledge Of The Week**—To the founders of educational reform who last week used their pet project to bring two girls to a class on the eighth floor of Morrison.

**Ingrate Of The Week**—To Chuck Schunior who composed his blast at the DTH editor on one of our own typewriters.

**Dilemma Of The Week Award**—To all the student activists on campus who wanted to attend the picket line festivities in Greensboro but were ordered to shave before doing so.

## A Real Opportunity

UNC students will have a chance to hear one of the most famous political personalities in the U.S. tomorrow evening.

Senator Jacob Javits of New York, a prime contender for the Republican vice-presidential nomination, will discuss the future of the Republican Party in the South in Memorial Hall at 8 p.m.

The opportunity to hear Javits is one which anyone interested in the course of Southern politics will not want to miss. Speeches such as this represent a tangible advantage of attending a university of our stature.

Javits' topic is particularly relevant following the recent election which showed strong Republican advances throughout the South. The ousting of Harold Cooley was particularly dramatic, but represents in reality a much broader outlook of the voters involved.

Credit is due to the Carolina Forum, which was beginning to receive some criticism for lack of speaker activity. The Wednesday announcement of the speaking appearances of both Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Javits was most welcome.

## A Magic Number

The formation of a group of UNC students to promote a voting age of 18 in the state is welcome, not necessarily because they represent a policy which should be written into North Carolina constitutional law, but because they will stimulate much questioning of our present policies.

The reasoning for such a recommendation is considerable. Most of those students who compose the 18-21 age bracket, their feelings and motivations.

First, it is important to understand that most people do not vote because they understand all or even most of the issues and have decided that a certain candidate represents policies they most agree with. Rather they make their choice because of social habits, their parents' party affiliation, previous knowledge of a candidate, or some other alien reason. Consequently, it cannot be forcibly claimed voting age should be determined strictly upon a basis of thoughtful decision—such decision is frequently not employed at voting time.

Second, the given age bracket represents college students, a group probably more aware of injustices and more questioning of existing institutions than any other age grouping. The mere quest for higher education indicates a natural tendency to inspect issues more fully. Furthermore, young voters would tend to elect younger candidates, helping to perpetuate the forward thinking demonstrated by much of the youth of today.

The third reason is perhaps the most well-known, but is no less important for its overuse. If an 18-year-old can wield a gun in Vietnam in his country's interests, he should be allowed to represent his own interests by voting in major elections.

Finally, many states have already determined the age of discretion by setting driving ages at 16, some have set drinking ages at 18. "Discretion" inherently indicates a control of oneself. Furthermore, two states (Georgia and Kentucky) have already permitted 18 as the voting age. The actions of these two states have somewhat clouded the previous distinction between the age at which one is not ready to vote and the age when he has

realized the true importance of an election.

It is hard to see a difference between the ages of 21 and 20 (Hawaii recognizes 20-year-olds), 20 and 19 (Alaska recognizes 19-year-olds), and 19 and 18. The reasoning for stopping at 18 is not hollow, as one could easily think, for the initial effects of higher education are drastic. One who is not a participant is still affected by those he knows who are.

Standing against changing the present voting age are two factors. First, regardless of facts against it, many people claim that persons under 21 are simply not ready to vote. This controversy unfortunately is bound to reach a "Yes they are, No they're not" impasse.

And second, there is the element of tradition. Tradition, however, unless it is backed up by reasoning, will eternally be an excuse and never a reason in its own right.

### The Daily Tar Heel

74 Years of Editorial Freedom

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## The Americans Don't Fight Fair Anymore. They're Trying To Win.



## The Dictator Dilemma

(Editor's note: This column first appeared in the Minnesota Daily.)

By DON SAUER  
There is a Latin American military dictator in the United States at the moment, although the press has been giving very little attention to the story, and certainly has not been calling the man a dictator.

Nevertheless, that is exactly what former army marshal Costa e Silva will really be when he takes office as "president" of Brazil in March. Despite the unofficial nature of Costa e Silva's visit, he has the use of an air force jet while in the United States, will stay at Blair House in Washington where other foreign heads of state stay, and will be a dinner guest of President Johnson at the White House.

The Costa e Silva visit is important because it presents the United States government with a rather normal dilemma. Should the government ignore the visit and risk the wrath of the foreign leader? Or should the United States extend the red carpet and win the disfavor of democratic politicians who are the best hope for political stability in Latin America?

Brazil has emerged, in recent years, as the Latin American state most capable of developing the modern industrial base which will ensure its citizens of a high standard of living.

As such, Brazil in the future will be an important ally of the United States. To achieve its potential, however, Brazil needs much U. S. aid, and this means working through the government of Costa e Silva. So in some ways, Washington's decision to extend the red carpet was understandable.

Unfortunately, the decision was almost certainly wrong, at least from the long range point of view.

In the first place, Brazilians regard Costa e Silva as a dictator. It is true that the army leader was elected to his position, but the election took place in a rump congress, not in the traditional democratic balloting.

Before the current regime, which is also headed by a former army marshal, would permit the congressional election it took the following steps: 1.) It revoked the political rights of most national political figures on grounds that they were corrupt or Communist. 2.) It abolished all of the traditional political parties, one for the government and one in opposition.

A second reason why the United States should not be associated with Costa e Silva is that he is quite likely to rule like a dictator.

Before taking office, Costa e Silva helped push through a constitution which gives him

the power to rule by decree and declare emergencies so his actions will not be subject to congressional review. He also arranged for a press law under which any critics of the regime can be thrown in jail and kept there, even if their criticisms prove valid.

This leads us to a third objection to Costa e Silva's government, which is that the pattern of political repression in Latin America has been predictably followed by political upheaval.

A comparison with Cuba under Batista would perhaps be valid. Batista used the army to come to power, and was forced to suppress popular government to retain power. He ruled a country with much social unrest and a strong Communist element ready to exploit it.

Everyone is familiar with the popular revolt which ousted Batista, only to be distorted by Fidel Castro into a Communist regime. It is too early to predict the same result in Brazil.

The least the U. S. government could have done, however, was to refuse to entertain Costa e Silva until it has had time to see whether he was going to be a dictator. The U.S. didn't, and if Brazil's military regime is overthrown, its successor will remember the United States as an ally of Costa e Silva.

Shades of Cuba on a more dangerous scale . . . ?

## All-American Boys Protest

Editor, the Tar Heel:

One wishes that the DTH editorial staff could just once be rather less extreme in its pursuit of moderation. Saturday's brief editorial on the students who are supporting the Cone Mill workers' rights is a clear example of how the lust to say nothing which might cross over the great Mainstream can prevent one from recog-

nizing the merits or even the facts of a special case.

Contrary to the allegations of editor Goodfellow, there will be no one in the workers' picket lines who is not cleanly-shaven and neatly dressed. The decision to bar beards from the picket lines was not based on the workers' own prejudices, but on the reasonable (and obviously correct)

assumption that the press is often less concerned with issues and facts than it is with symbols and sensationalism.

Furthermore, the students who have shown more interest and enthusiasm in the campaign have not been congenial protesters (the people who seem to make your job of commentary so simple), but local students who come from worker families or have had experience in mills, and can recognize what an absurd understatement was your suggestion that "some of the proposals by the workers have merit." I'm sure that I can speak for all the students and faculty involved in inviting you to come down from your armchair social criticism and talk with us and the workers. In the bad "real world," issues and social movements are not categorized as factually as was attempted in your editorial.

As regards Mr. Strauch's supplementary cartoon, I must be equally as critical. Through a stale, worn-out gag, Strauch was attempting to discredit the students supporting Cone workers' rights. This tactic of character assassination is not original. The effort to portray as "beatniks" those who feel that North Carolina industrial relations should enter the twentieth century is equivalent to the managers' frantic attempts to divide the workers by race-baiting and red-baiting. Just as they will not succumb, neither shall we.

Chuck Schunior  
815 Pittsboro Rd.

## Dallas Police Prove Centrally Efficient

DALLAS (UPI) — One of Lt. T.T. Lord's fondest dreams is to have founded in the United States a police academy that would have all the esprit de corps and prestige of the nation's military academies.

Lord, of the Dallas Police Department, said an American Police Academy could be a four-year college especially for policemen, with rigid educational and physical tests.

It would be the sort of thing that could give the incentive for young men to become policemen, he said.

Police need to chart a definite course to professionalism," Lord said. "Thirty-five years ago, only a high school graduation and an examination were required to become a policeman.

"Now, it is much the same, with two exceptions—the phys-

ical requirements are lowered and the educational requirements are lowered."

Lord suggests Congress should provide some of the money for the academy, but he said the federal government should not be allowed to take control of it.

"There must never be a national police force in the U.S.," he said. "That would violate a big principle of the Constitution."

He would have the academy give intensive training in criminology, law and police techniques.

Lord said the academy's training might even stimulate cities to pay policemen what their job deserves.

Now, he said, a patrolman in Dallas makes \$514 a month after four years — "and a skilled laborer makes \$10 a day more."

Peter Harris

## Things My Mother Never Taught Me

"Come out for Motherhood," I was comically urged today.

I became at once both amused and cynical, raising my eyebrows and flashing my eyes. Then I withdrew in to the thoughts of my mind and realized, as I have in the past, that Motherhood is something that I could not easily possess.

It all relates back to the questions I ask myself about other people. Basically innocent, like most people, I have long wondered about the bitterness which engulfs a young man or a frightened young coed. And I realize time after time, that the reason is fright itself.

Man, having once been hit, flinches every time thereafter when authority raises its shadowy hand. Man is taught to obey and look up to power; he is taught to follow it no matter where it might lead him.

I have often reasoned-out prejudice. I can explain it in terms of environment and that primary influence, the family. I can understand it in terms of conformity and being the thing to do for fear of ostracism. I can present myself with a hundred different reasons why people, basically innocent, are thrown into the security of putting down other human beings.

Despite this seeming rational, I find myself terribly frustrated and really quite frightened by the complete irrationality of hate and phony pride as exhibited by bigoted people.

When I see people frothing at the mouth like a dog with rabies, I wonder and am quite scared by their terrified little minds. I see them all screwed-up inside, crying out their pain and disappointment. I see them rejecting others because they, themselves, must have once been cruelly shunned.

The security of the insecure; it is a very sad sight. It strikes me so strongly that I am forced to look up and around me. I find myself lost in this confusion.

But then I remember Motherhood, and the home-made apple pie. I remember the loves that I have had, and the beauty that often surrounds me. I remember all the breaks I have had in relation to others around me and I hear the echo of the words, "You have been pretty fortunate."

My confusion is dimmed and I walk along campus amidst the rustle of leaves which are churned on the ground by my dragging feet.

Yes, I smile at first when I hear the word Motherhood. But then I grow very confused, because I see so much that Mother never explained to me.

Owen Lewis

## Met Remains Best, Classiest Museum

NEW YORK — For all the glamor attached to the new Whitney Museum and the comparatively recent Guggenheim Museum, the Museum of Modern Art remains the leading repository of modern art in the world.

The Modern completed one phase of its expansion program in 1964, increasing its exhibit space from 11,000 to 25,700 square feet. By the end of the 60s the museum will have incorporated the old Whitney as an international art study-storage center available to scholars from all over the world. By that time, the space will have been increased to 40,000 square feet.

Its collection is choice yet catholic, and it offers a variety of temporary exhibits which cover every conceivable phase of the modern art movement in all media. Mainly designed by Philip Johnson, the building is nothing much to look at, but it serves its function as well as any building I know. It has vinyl floors that are easy on tired feet. The lighting, although entirely artificial, is uniformly superb, a great contrast to the dreary Whitney.

Where Frank Lloyd Wright created in the Guggenheim a magnificent piece of sculpture, an architectural monument, Johnson designed a good art museum in the Modern.

The collections are arranged orderly sequential development, and the space is flexible and easily adapted to showing any type of exhibit at its best advantage.

At \$1.25 a head, its admission fee is easily the highest there is for an art museum. It is well worth the price, and the place is constantly crowded.

When I was there, for instance, there were so many people swarming through the exhibit of the Sachs Collection that it was difficult for me to get close enough to all those

masterful drawings and prints from Durer to the present to really see them sell.

And at the same time there were other excellent shows in progress. There was one called "Mirror Art," which dealt with artists' using other artists' art in their art — such as a Rauschenberg of four stencilled Mona Lisas, for example.

There was also a big show of the latest in Japanese painting and sculpture. It showed that pop, op and assemblage have invaded the Orient, and they just aren't doing much classical Oriental brush painting these days.

The Modern is the center of a Maelstrom of cultural activity. Films, lectures and musical events go on apace. The number of publications presented is huge. They cover all phases of the visual arts, and for the most part they are relatively inexpensive. A good example is "What Is Modern Painting," affectionally known as WIMP by the museum staff. Written by Alfred Barr, director of museum collections, it was first printed in 1943 and goes through reprinting after reprinting. At \$1.25 it is a good buy, a concise layman's guide to what's going on in the modern art movement.

The amount of money spent on the Modern must be fantastic, at with people like the Rockefellers behind it, it is easy to see that there is no problem.

Next time you are here, stop and spend a pleasant hour or two at the Modern. You can browse in leisurely fashion, sit down and relax and look at works of art in any gallery, or sit in a Bertolita chair in the cafeteria and have a snack.

Don't overdo it. For there is a feast of art here that could jade the most avaricious art appetite. Relax, enjoy and come again.