

In Our Opinion...

Joseph Kraft

Excuse Me--Could I Use Your Bathing Facilities?

Do you take showers?
Do you take showers in your residence hall?
Do you take showers on the floor on which you live in your residence hall? Not if you live on the first floor in lower quad.
We were shocked recently Lewis, Stacy, Aycock and Graham Residence Halls have no first-floor showers.

These residence halls, we learned, were constructed with bathing facilities for first-floor residents located in the basements. Some years ago the students there requested that the basement shower rooms be turned into game rooms with vending machines and trunk storage space.

When this was done, the second floor showers in these residence halls were enlarged to make room for the downstairs bathers.

This seems to us a rather sad situation. After hearing all the debate over the 1966 Civil Rights Bill which would have made adequate housing a reality for a large portion of our population now living in sub-standard dwellings, we look out our own back door and find nearly 200 men hiking up a set of stairs every morning to share their neighbors' bath water.

This should be corrected immediately. It would involve the sacrifice of one bedroom on each of the floors and a few dollars. The rooms should be no problem. We heard the housing office announce with pride just last week that for the first time in a good many years, there is no housing shortage, no waiting list for rooms this fall.

In fact, there are vacancies on campus now.
As for the money, a University which deals with a budget of millions should be able to provide adequate bathing facilities.

Almost as appalling as the situation itself is the fact that it has existed for 35 years seemingly unnoticed. No one in Student Government knew about it; no one on the Campus Orientation Committee knew about it; Dean of Student Affairs C. O. Cathey told the DTH he had only recently learned that these floors had no showers.

This points up the great need for student representation on advisory committees which oversee such affairs. And in this case, it points up the need for an advisory committee.

Although one might think internal residence hall maintenance would come under the jurisdiction of the Building and Grounds Committee, this is not the case.

Prof. Sterling Stoudemire, chairman of this committee told us all internal maintenance recommendations are made by the Buildings Department and the dean of student affairs. Dean Cathey told us this was the responsibility of the business office, primarily John S. Bennett.

Bennett passed the buck no farther. This is his job, but the situation has existed for 35 years and no one has said anything to him about it needing change, he said.

Of course no one has said anything about it. No one has known about it except the students living in lower quad. Whom would they tell? Until student representation is effected on committees in all such vital areas, needs of the students will continue to go unheard and unmet.

The administration has been most cooperative with the students in accepting representatives to such bodies as the Traffic and Safety Committee, Scholarship Committee, Campus Stores Committee and the Chancellor's Committee on Teaching and Curriculum.

We would like to see this courtesy extended into the area of student housing.

Superficially the assassination of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd of South Africa looks to be a random act, senseless in genesis and without general significance. In fact, the killing has a deep inner logic. It underlines, as does, by no coincidence, the meeting of commonwealth countries in London, the desperate choices now shaping up in the matter of African race relations. And it is against that background that the United States should be thinking about the African role, so much avoided in the last few years, which it must begin to play again. Crudely stated, the race problem in Africa is the problem of relations between a majority of poor and backward blacks and a minority of dynamic whites. Two different approaches to the problem present themselves.

First, there is the approach of the territories, south of the Zambezi River - Portuguese Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Here the whites have fortified their economic advantages by authoritarian regimes that have as their chief purpose the exclusion of the black majority from even a gradual approach to political power. Secondly, there is the approach of the East African countries—Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya. These countries are examples of multi-racial communities in action. The whites have retained their economic advan-

tages while political power has passed slowly, and in democratic fashion, to black regimes. As between these two patterns, there is, if only on practical grounds, no real choice. The maintenance of white supremacy generates manifest inhumanities, patterns of rigid constraint, accretion of power to irresponsible police types, and tension among racial groups. Not surprisingly, regimes based on racial supremacy however tough they may appear from the outside, have no organic strength. They are so stiff and tense that they can be toppled by a single crazy act. And the lesson of the Verwoerd assassination is the vulnerability of regimes based

on racial principles. The killing traces on the wall handwriting that says: "sooner or later. . . ." Outsiders, in these circumstances, can only seek to promote a smooth transition from racial to multi-racial communities. To that end, the chief outsider, Britain, has through the commonwealth sought to act as a bridge between the countries south of the Zambezi and the East Africans. The United States, by moving to foster better economic conditions in both areas, has backed up Britain.

But it is now apparent that this even-handed policy has failed. The commonwealth is splitting apart because it has done nothing to arrest the effort of the whites of Southern Rhodesia to establish their political supremacy in perpetuity. As to prosperity fed by American investment, it has yielded in the Union of South Africa not an easing of tension but a tightening of racial restrictions. The appropriate reaction to this failure is to move toward a policy that openly discriminates in favor of the multi-racial communities in East Africa. As a first step in that direction, this country should

begin to disengage south of the Zambezi. Private investment there should now be discouraged. If only to get the message across even more strongly, no opportunity should be lost to vote against the regimes of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese Africa at the United Nations. More important, the United States should now move actively — much more actively than it has to date—to give economic support to the multi-racial regimes in Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya. This assistance should concentrate on projects that promote regional cohesion—notably transportation. And, of course, it should be worked out jointly with other interested nations, notably Britain and Canada. The Central African fact, in sum, is that extending the hand of friendship to the white regimes does not improve racial conditions. Concentrating on the multi-racial communities, making them work, offers the only hope for progress. Even then, it is not clear that progress can come fast enough to avoid a terrible racial massacre.

'It's easier than walking upstairs, already!'



David Rothman Salacious Novel Creates Unrest

After reviewing Richard Meade's novel, "Summer Always Ends," I received hundreds of telephone calls from fellow UNC students, each of whom asked the same question: "Where can I buy the book?" Unsuccessfully, I tried to convince the callers that I did not know — that a journalism professor had lent me the book after suggesting with a mischievous smile that I review it for the DTH. The callers were just as eager to answer questions as they were to ask them. For instance, nearly everybody thought he could identify persons on which the book (which has a Chapel Hill setting) was based. Here, then, are some conjectures about Jordan, who was "beautiful and untamed" and "had her own ideas about what she wanted — and drank to forget them":
— "The author must have been describing my English teacher."
— "I think Jordan's one of the serving women in Lenoir Hall."
— "I've seen her working in the Dean of Women's office."

Declared one coed: "Fifty sex fiends — I mean Carolina Gentlemen — have asked me for dates since your book review appeared. Please tell the author, though, that I don't drink." Richard Meade also wrote about Jud — "the handsome, verile B.M.O.C. who always got too much of everything"; so, naturally, I received calls from the fraternity district and from all the members of the UNC football team. In fact, by my latest count, at least 10,000 UNC students have contacted me concerning this character. All claim to be Jud. You'd think that most people featured in a sex-ridden paperback would be offended, but not in this case. Honest! The only unfriendly calls I got were from red-headed coeds who violently denounced me for speculating that the redhead on the cover isn't Jud's true love.

In Letters Bob Orr's Article

Editor, The Daily Tar Heel: I couldn't agree with Bob Orr more about the spirit here at U.N.C.; it is lousy! In his article on Thursday, however, he made a reference to only a minority group, the fraternities, who do not cheer. So spirit for football games, etc., can hardly be blamed on the fraternities, even though they are probably the worst offenders. There must be spirit somewhere in a school this large; we just need something to set it off. Possibly if Chancellor Sitterson, Dean Long and the rest of the faculty would support the athletic teams publicly, this would be enough of a spark to get us rolling. Something drastic is needed.
Clint Frank
Delta Kappa Epsilon

Editor, The Daily Tar Heel: The article written by Bob Orr in last Thursday's DTH was in extremely poor taste. He says that fraternities here have no school spirit and that they could care less about the success of the football team, their parties being more important. Nothing could be further from the truth. There are a number of men on the football team and the cheerleaders squad from fraternities. One must also consider the fraternities' participation in the Beat Duke Parade.
How can Orr justify his contentions?
Henry Hobson III

Words Of Warning Revisited

Despite what some people would have us believe, the use of stimulant drugs is no new problem at UNC. Nor is it a problem of which our administration has not been aware.

Thumbing through a 1962 bound edition of *The Daily Tar Heel* yesterday, we noticed a story headed, "Hedgpep Warns Against Student Use of 'Pep Pills.'"

Dean of Men William G. Long was quoted in this story as saying, "Pep pills are a serious problem which is complicated by the ignorance most people have of the harmful effects brought about by these drugs." He went on to recommend that the best way to combat this menace is for students to be aware of the situation and to keep away from any product sold under a prescription which had not been meant for him.

With the recent suspension of eight UNC students for the use of stimulant drugs, the administration expressed its intentions of providing, in cooperation with the Department of Pathology, informative material concerning the possible harmful effects of such drugs.

So history repeats itself. This same intention was expressed this very date four years ago. But for some reason, in the past two or three years, no one has gotten the word.

We hope the informative cam-

paign is more extensive this time. Dex will probably never cease to be available — neither should the word of warning.

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Troubles In N. Y.

From the Amhurst Student By STEVE RICHMAN

With the end of the four major party conventions, New York voters are faced with the monumental task of deciding which of the four candidates for governor they dislike least. It's proving a tough choice. Governor Rockefeller has gained a number of enemies during his eight years in office. His wife Happy has made rural upstate voters unhappy, and as her current pregnancy and the campaign grow older she will disatisfy them even more.

The governor himself has raised taxes to support new state programs after promising in his 1962 campaign against Bob Morgenthau that increased taxes were out of the question. The result of these and many more liabilities is that the old Rocky handshake, backslap and grin no longer wow state voters who tend to protect their wallets with their hands while keeping their eyes glued to the candidate's wife. Rockefeller's performance in recent state popularity polls has been horrendous, showing him to appeal favorably to a mere quarter of New York's voters. Thus New York Democrats have been confronted with a grand opportunity to win their second gubernatorial term in twenty-five years. As with their Morgenthau campaign in 1962, they seem to be doing their best to lose.

First, they staged a lackluster pre-convention campaign in which Senator Bobby Kennedy seemed likely to play kingmaker. However, New York City Council President Frank O'Connor seized a decisive lead, mainly because of the inept performances of his three major opponents, Eugene Nickerson, Howard Samuels, and Franklin D.

Roosevelt, Jr. and King Bobby was left crownless in Washington.

The only fire of the pre-convention campaign came when Roosevelt charged that O'Connor's impending nomination had been the result of a deal with Brooklyn boss Stanley Steingut and Bronx boss Charlie Buckley.

The deal, so FDR Jr. said, involved O'Connor taking second place on the Abe Beame mayoralty ticket against John Lindsay in 1965 in exchange for Buckley-Steingut backing for Governor in 1966.

The Roosevelt charges probably have an element of truth to them, but such deals have been part and parcel of state and national politics for years. John F. Kennedy owed much thanks to Charlie Buckley for gaining him New York's votes at the Democratic convention of 1960.

FDR Sr. never ostracized bosses, even ones from the Bronx, during his Presidential tenure, and FDR Jr. didn't hesitate to deal with a big bad boss when he served as legal advisor to Dominican dictator Trujillo during the nineteen fifties. Nevertheless, the moral crusade against the bosses continues. After succeeding in convincing only a handful of convention delegates that he was the man for the job, FDR Jr. withdrew from the Democratic race and accepted the Liberal Party designation for Governor.

The two make strange but comic bedfellows. For a reform, clean-government candidate, FDR Jr. has an unusual background. In addition to his sterling services for Generalissimo Trujillo, he compiled one of the House of Representatives' worst absentee records during terms of the late forties and fifties. Still the Liberal Party has

managed to swallow Roosevelt, and his name will provide them with a large number of votes by appealing to liberal memories if not liberal realities.

Democrat O'Connor is a likeable candidate, if not an impressive one. He was a competent, unimpressive Queens District Attorney for several terms, and this is listed as his main political qualification.

The fourth candidate, upstate Conservative professor Paul Adams can be dismissed with a few details. He has a distinctive mustache, but is politically unknown. His platform calls for the cutback of almost all the progressive programs which progressive governors have instituted in the past forty years, and he will gain hundreds of thousands of votes from fellow rightwing travelers.

Thus, New Yorkers will be watching this year's campaign with candidate deficiencies more in mind than candidate attributes. So far the deficiencies have continued to prevail. Rockefeller, a good governor and a champion of the moderate Republican philosophy, has de-emphasized his achievements and stressed the Roosevelt-inspired "bossism" issue which previously helped Rocky gain the governorship in 1958 and 1962.

The issue seems worn-out in this election. O'Connor gave an anemic convention acceptance speech and has yet to say or do anything of note. Roosevelt continues to advertise the fact that he is a Roosevelt and Adams continues to advertise nothing. In spite of its candidates' liabilities, the campaign looms as an interesting one. At least it may prove that O'Connor can take on a Rockefeller, a Roosevelt and an Adams at the same time and beat all three.

Today's Thought

Truth is our greatest virtue—preserve it.—Mark Twain