

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Harry Bryan, Editor  
Monday, May 10, 1971

## Deconsolidation would hurt UNC

When Gov. Robert Scott announced the appointment of the Warren Commission on Higher Education, he said he wanted the commission to find a way to eliminate the "political infighting" among the state's 16 universities.

A majority of the commission members are now on record as favoring de-consolidation of the University of North Carolina and creation of a "super-board" to oversee all 16 state-supported institutions of higher education.

Will this move really take the politics out of higher education in North Carolina?

Hardly. Look at California, a state which has a system similar to the one proposed by the Warren Commission.

Members of the committee admitted several months ago that they were considering a system similar to the one in California. Now they have proposed such a system for North Carolina.

While educators may praise the California system for the fine academic institutions it has developed, many others in that state are criticizing the system's Board of Regents for being little more than political puppets of Gov. Ronald Reagan and the state legislature.

Instructors in the California system must always have an eye toward the state house before delivering lectures.

Administrators must act the way

they think the Governor wants them to act, not in the way which would be best for their campus.

Students find themselves unable to publish uncensored campus newspapers and yearbooks and intimidated by masses of state police when they gather to show their opposition to the war, the national administration or policies of the Board of Regents.

In short, while many people who attend California Universities leave them with excellent educations, they have been educated to do only what the Regents and the Governor will let them do.

The California system stifles debate on the campuses. The Governor used the campuses to show the right-wing voters in this state that he's against God-less communists and for motherhood, apple pie, and flag and Ronald Regan.

California's university system is controlled by politicians and is run with political ambitions playing major roles in the decision making.

Education becomes a subordinate consideration.

Under the consolidated university system in use in North Carolina since the 1930s, education has been the major consideration in all decision making. Granted, politics have played a role, but they always were kept subordinate to the primary purpose—providing the best education possible for the least expense to the students.

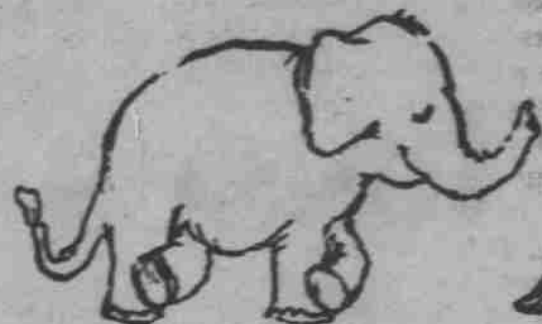
But it now appears that the politics have won out.

The system which people such as Dr. Frank Porter Graham, O. Max Gardner, Gordon Gray and William Friday have worked so hard to perfect has been dealt a death-blow by the Warren Commission.

The commission's proposals will encounter some sharp opposition on the floor of the General Assembly, and supporters of the University undoubtedly will fight hard against the proposals.

But the General Assembly has a history of opposition to the University of North Carolina. They resent Chapel Hill, and many legislators will be more than willing to see higher education in this state crippled by the politically-orientated "super-board" system.

The proposal will help some—like Leo Jenkins of East Carolina—who have already made educational activities a political stepping-stone, but it can do little to help the University of North Carolina continue to be the outstanding state university in the South.



by Lana Starnes  
and  
Dr. Takey Crist

(During this past year we have tried to provide you with frank and honest answers to your questions on human sexuality. We have tried to be as open as possible without moralizing. We hope you have learned something and will continue to send us your comments and questions.)

Almost every person in our society has been a victim of misinformation and superstition in all areas of human sexuality. There still exist many fallacies, fallacies that can only breed unhappiness unless the facts are disseminated. Here are but just a few.

Alcohol is a sexual stimulant. False. Alcohol acts as a depressant on the neurological system and can depress sexual functioning as much as it will blur speech and motor coordination.

Alcohol affects men and women alike

but the alcohol-induced sexual failure in the man is more pronounced. Taken in large quantities, alcohol blocks the neural pathways that govern erection, causing temporary impotence that cannot be overcome, even with a very strong sexual desire.

A woman under the influence is capable of intercourse but her chances of achieving an orgasm are greatly diminished because of the alcohol's deadening effect on all nerve centers.

Alcohol taken in moderate amounts, however, may reduce fears and guilt feelings that would otherwise interfere with sexual performance and sexual enjoyment. It can also dull sensitivity a bit, so as to allow intercourse to last longer.

A large penis is important to a woman's sexual gratification, and the man with a large penis is more sexually potent. False. The size of the penis has practically nothing at all to do with a man's ability to satisfy a woman sexually.

Exceptions to this are: When there is the psychological influence of a woman's thinking that penile size does make a difference; when sexual pleasure is reduced because the penis is too large and causes the woman pain; or when the penis is so pathologically small that penetration and pelvic contact cannot be maintained.

The vaginal walls have few nerve endings, so that the depth of penetration is of no significance. Therefore, the size of the penis is in no way related to the sexual gratification experienced by the woman.

A hallmark of complete sexual compatibility is synchronized orgasm. False. The vaginal spasm of the female will frequently speed the male to orgasm, thus giving the impression that synchronization has occurred. It is enough that both partners are achieving orgasm, and synchronization is most likely a function of mutual practice.

Marijuana is an aphrodisiac. False. If

the definition of aphrodisiac is considered to be a substance which when taken will regularly excite sexual desire, then marijuana is not one.

However, marijuana is one of the many psychoactive drugs in which the set and setting are important. If a person is set for sexual excitement and if the setting is conducive to sexual fantasy, chances are likely that sexual feelings will be heightened by marijuana.

Marijuana causes distortion of sensations—sound, taste, vision. Sexual sensations can also be distorted and heightened. Commonly, marijuana reduces anxiety and inhibitions while producing a sense of well-being. Also many people report that under the influence of marijuana there is a concentration on one set of sensations—one of which can well be sexual.

Intercourse is dangerous during the menstrual period. False. Menstruation is as natural a bodily function as breathing and the circulation of blood. Since it is in no way a sickness, there is no medical or physiological reason why a menstruating woman should curtail or eliminate any of her normal activities.

There is no basis for limiting sexual activity at this time. In some women, there may be scant lubrication during the menses, but this can be compensated for with a lubricant such as KY jelly. There are even advantages to having intercourse at this time for some women. Intercourse culminating in orgasm for the women may relieve the discomfort of menstrual cramps and the possibility of pregnancy is virtually eliminated at this time.

(Source: Sexual Behavior, April, 1971. For further detailed treatment of sexual myths and fallacies read "Sexual Myths and Fallacies" by Dr. James Leslie McCary, professor of psychology, University of Houston, Texas.)

### Letter T.A. story erroneous, readers say

To the Editor:

The DTH story of May 1 concerning a lack of T.A. posts for graduate students in the Chemistry Department contained what we believe to be several erroneous statements, and reflected a misunderstanding of the purpose of the meeting between faculty and graduate students in the Department held April 26.

The meeting did not sufficiently clear up "the whole matter." After the meeting it remained unclear whether the 45 graduate students expected this fall (about 15 more than in recent entering classes) were the result of a deviation from the normal fraction of students who choose to accept T.A.'s offered them by the Department, or the result of prior planning for a large class by the Graduate Studies Committee. The result of this large entering class is, in either case, the shortage of T.A. positions reported in your paper. The budget of \$140,000 for T.A. support for next year (and the resultant number of T.A. posts) is essentially unchanged from this year.

The statistics provided by Dr. H.H. Dearman, Director of Graduate Studies, at the start of the meeting seemed to suggest that the large entering class was the result of a "statistical freak," but subsequent comments suggested that certain faculty members were not displeased with the larger entering class, and that, in fact, it met projected figures set in 1965.

The reason behind the large entering class is a sore point for the 27 graduate students who received letters setting dates for the termination of their T.A. support, letters which sent them out into a job market where professional positions for Ph.D. chemists are in short supply. Also disturbing to many were the criteria used to determine those who will receive T.A.'s, the fact that several graduate students are left without support for the second summer session of this year, and the facts that faculty members in general were not notified about the letter sent to the 27 students and that they were not consulted when the size of the entering class was decided upon.

We are sure that discussions concerning the T.A. situation will continue among faculty and graduate students for some time to come.

J. Cheryl Baker  
Robert F. Drake  
John M. Flowers, III  
Graduate Student Members,  
Chemistry Department  
Grievance Committee

The Daily Tar Heel accepts letters to the editor, provided they are typed on a 60-space line and limited to a maximum of 300 words. All letters must be signed and the address and phone number of the writer must be included.

The paper reserves the right to edit all letters for libelous statements and good taste.

Address letters to Associate Editor, The Daily Tar Heel, in care of the Student Union.

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DAILY TAR HEEL 5-7-71 Shasta

Gerry Cohen

## Registration drive needed

Chapel Hill liberals have been screaming ever since the 1971 North Carolina General Assembly enacted a reapportionment plan moving Orange County into the Second District of L.H. Fountain. No longer will we be represented by Nick Galifianakis, but by a conservative, rural Democrat. The cries need not be so loud.

From an examination of the 1970 Census data, just released, it seems possible to elect a liberal, black democrat to Congress from the Second District. The new district, composed of Orange County and 11 rural, mainly Democratic districts to the north and east of here, is 39.8 per cent black. Of the voting age population, on May 2, 1972 (date of the Democratic primary for Congress) 13.8 per cent will be 18, 19, 20, or 21 years of age. Several thousand Chapel Hill liberals must also be added to the total.

There will be 306,000 potential voters in this district, a majority of whom are either young, black, or liberal. A quarter of the 18-21 age group are UNC-Chapel Hill students, and several thousand more are older UNC students. Not all young are liberal, of course.

In the Democratic primary, the figures potentially look even better. Even though this district is overwhelmingly Democratic, the young, the black, and the liberals have an even greater tendency to be Democrats, increasing their power in the primary.

The problem? None of the young are registered, and not many of the black. Pressures against black registration in the district outside Chapel Hill are high. More importantly, students are not allowed to register in Chapel Hill.

Since the apportionment of congressional and N.C. General Assembly seats is based on U.S. Government census data listing students where they attend school, a refusal to let students vote there will result in a violation of the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote doctrine. The entire reapportionment might be overturned, especially for the General Assembly.

Students, who live here at least nine months a year, and a majority of whom live in apartments or houses, should be considered residents of Chapel Hill. Cries that they will vote immense bond issues

confuse the question, as well as being spurious. No one asks a new professor if he will remain here. Students should have the same right as any other person in this country to declare their place of residency, as long as they have met the 30 day residency required by the North Carolina constitution. If they register elsewhere, they are denied absentee ballots in all primaries and municipal elections.

To elect a liberal, black Congressman in this district means that students must register to vote in Chapel Hill and Carboro and a massive registration drive must be conducted in the other counties of the district to get blacks on the voting books.

Your rights: If you try to register to vote in Chapel Hill or Orange County, and are turned down, you have until noon the next day to appeal to the full County Board of Elections. Ask the registrar. Already, Jerry Dean, a Davidson student, has been rejected at steps one and two and is prepared to take his case higher. The results of his case may effect a great many elections. In Chapel Hill, several cases have reached the County board.

A voter registration drive can begin this October 2, after in-state students have completed 30 days of residency. Out of state students should not register in their home state, but rather wait until fall and register here.

Out of state freshmen entering in August, and graduate students entering in the fall are ineligible for the May 1972 primary, since there is a one-year residency rule for out of state voting. This too, has been challenged, in an Orange County case pending in federal court. The third of next year's senior class at Chapel Hill High eligible to vote in May, 1972 must also be registered.

While students will swing a lot of weight in the Congressional voting, it will be possible to elect a student to the N.C. General Assembly. Our Assembly district, with two seats, is Orange and Chatham Counties. There are 62,000 potential voters in the district, and 12,000 student votes in the Democratic primary could conceivably (and probably) be a majority. If students voted for other students, or if there was a joint Chapel Hill area liberal and student slate, there seems to be little doubt the two would win the primary. This would give students a real voice in Raleigh. Candidates for the N.C. House must be 21.

A joint UNC, Duke, North Carolina Central candidate could conceivably win a state Senate seat, although the candidate must be 25. The Senate District is Orange, Durham, and Person counties, with 152,000 potential voters.

# The Daily Tar Heel

79 Years of Editorial Freedom

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Howie Carr

## Student chooses 2nd alternative

Remember the last time you had to ask for an extension on a paper?

You wait for the professor as a front-row student is saying "How's little Jimmy doing with the mumps and would you mind looking over the first draft of this paper which is due in almost a month and you know how time flies," and you're wondering if the teacher noticed that you came in late but hell, that's only because you'd forgotten where the classroom was during your three-week sabbatical from the course.

Well, that kind of stuff is almost over now that the summer is closing in—and where is the strike now that we really need it?

The beginning of summer usually brings a lot of bad news about graduation, but if you plan your exams just right you can sleep right through every distortion and lie the normal half asleep person must endure.

One story every newspaper in the country will carry about May 28 will read something like "High Administration Official (Mitchell, Hope, Agnew, Graham or Laird) Addresses College Commencement." What the headline

won't tell you is that the college involved was the Oral Roberts Close Cover Before Striking Extension University.

Another standard end-of-school year feature will be done by some Harvardish lout (Arthur Schlesinger Jr. comes to mind right away) who'll take the trouble to interview three students in his graduate level seminar theory course (all from different parts of Westchester County and all graduates of different Ivy League schools in order to insure a good cross-section of American youth). After doing this he will proceed to define "The Campus Mood—1971" for some magazine like "New Republic" or "Saturday Review."

But things like that are just a minor nuisance compared to the personal annoyances involved in surviving summer.

In order to provide the UNC student with a brief outline of what may (or may not) happen to him during the summer of '71, a computer has been rented—the very same computer that supplied Bob Hope with the monologue that brought down the house at the Oscar ceremonies a few weeks back.

The computer's summer scenario:

May 26—Student returns home, without job for summer, to be told by parents that "things are really tight around here," that "things aren't getting any better." Student also informed by parents that "Nixon's doing a helluva job."

May 27—Student applies for job as dishwasher at local restaurant. "Come back with a dress and I'll hire you as a waitress," quips quick-witted restaurant manager.

May 28—Student reads both Stag and True magazine while waiting in barbershop for haircut.

May 29—Student gets job with construction company. Is assigned to truck with bumper sticker reading "Get Your Heart in Dixie or Get Your Ass Out." Student ponders both alternatives.

June 17—Student continues to date junior college girl despite suspicion that either substandard pre- or post-natal care has damaged mental facilities of same. "Love is never having to say you're sorry," ventures junior college girl, confirming prognosis of brain damage. "Love is never having to say you're