

# The President Speaks Yet Mutual Aid Suffers

"Good defense is not cheap defense." President Eisenhower told the nation in a somewhat procastinated coast-to-coast television and radio broadcast Tuesday night.

The president issued his strong appeal in an effort to save his record \$71.8 billion budget which is currently undergoing congressional slashing.

It is our sincere hope that the Augusta-minded chief executive hasn't waited too late.

Assuredly the president presented strong evidence to support passage of almost 41 billion dollars earmarked for national defense.

(1) Fighter planes which cost \$300,000 seven years ago now cost one and one half million dollars.

(2) Atomic energy costs four times as much as it did in 1950.

President Eisenhower was also right in his assertion that the United States has always been miserably unprepared for its major wars and police actions such as the Korean conflict.

But we feel the frequently vacationing chief executive should have more forcefully stressed his mutual security (foreign aid) program and its tremendous importance as a deterrent to the growth of international Communism.

The Senate's special committee studying the \$4,000,000,000 program has uncovered some important facts:

(1) It cost approximately seven times as much to keep an American rifleman on the job as it does a comparable figure in allied countries.

Thus we actually save money by helping to militarily equip our reliable allies in their fight against parasitic Communism.

(2) Approximately one-tenth of the mutual security program is devoted to economic assistance.

And it is an accepted fact that the hollow words of red-tainted orators strike with more permanent force on a hollow Asiatic or European stomach.

(3) Approximately seventy per cent of the dollars labeled "foreign aid" never escape the borders of the United States.

Such dollars merely pay for American goods and services. And not only does such financial assistance convert nations so aided into markets for American industrial and agricultural surpluses, but some 600,000 jobs are attributed to these expenditures.

It is evident that foreign aid, under such terms, is as beneficial to the United States as it is to those countries aided immeasurably by it.

In resume, the president should fight most vigorously and unrelentingly for salvation of his foreign (and domestic) aid program. He should also fight for strengthening of the United States Information Agency.

The USIA is, of course, nothing more than a propaganda agency. But there is nothing so valuable in a cold war, such as is currently being waged, as the force of propaganda. Russia's ridiculous version of President Eisenhower's "Open Skies" inspection proposal emphasizes the necessity for combating communist propaganda.

And the time is assuredly ripe now—with Russia-satellite relations being what they are and internal shifts such as the de-Stalinization to point to—for effective exploitation of propagandistic tactics.

It is our not sincere hope that Ailing Eisenhower hasn't waited too late to save his mutual security and USIA proposal.

Foreign aid means assistance to Americans.

## WISE AND OTHERWISE: Campus Stores: Lay Your Prices Down, Babe!

Whit Whitfield

A perennial source of concern in Student Government is the profits of the campus stores and where they go.

The profits have been announced as about \$40,000 for last year, most of which will go towards self-help scholarships.

Some people are not satisfied with this answer, however; and these are the ones who also wonder why the prices are so high. Ours is not to question the whys and wherefores, but to blindly accept statements of the powers-that-be.

What is wrong with paying thirty-six or forty-two cents for a small notebook that you can get for about half the price elsewhere? Nothing. I submit—at least you get a big "UNC" on the cover which tells other people in your classes what school you go to. And that is nice.

Looseleaf paper, legal paper, and memo pads are all economically priced. (In the downtown stores).

The big gripe is the textbook prices however. The usual rule is to give a student about half of what he paid for the books only fourth months previously, knowing that the book will be in use the next semester. Then the price is placed at about half again what the first student was paid. After a few days the book is sold to an unsuspecting student who has paid possibly two dollars rent on the space the book took up on the shelf. The question is, who got gypped, the first or second student?

They do offer values however, for budget-minded students. For instance, water-soaked (not water-marked) looseleaf pads are on sale now for very reasonable prices. They were left out in the rain obviously, and would not sell for the original price. In point of fact they couldn't be given away, but the campus stores are selling them for half-price. It seems that someone is always ready to sacrifice for the students.

Another cause for concern is the demand for some of the profits from the vending machines in the dormitories. This is ridiculous. After all why should they share the profits with students? Why should the campus stores be concerned with the students' troubles? They have a business to operate, and a business can not show a profit by giving away money. Is this not true?

Ours is not to question why, but only accept the reports of the powers-that-be, and be thankful that we have the opportunity to buy those articles with "UNC" stamped on the front, or "Book Ex" inside the front cover.



## CONNECTICUT DAILY COURIER: The Battle Of Bermudas;

Relaxing restrictions on Bermudas will be the subject of a bill which will be brought up in the Student Senate this Wednesday night. The bill will recommend that the WSGC permit coeds to wear Bermuda shorts after 3 p.m. inside living units on weekdays. The bill is only a recommendation, however, as the final decision is with the WSGC.

It is about time that this matter came up. As the bill's sponsor has claimed, a restriction on coeds such as this is medieval and absurd. Bermuda shorts are attractive, and they are socially acceptable. They are cool, easy to wear and wash, and they are practical. Judging from the numbers of girls that wear them on the one day a week Bermudas are permitted, they are quite popular.

Arguments used against the wearing of Bermudas in the past have been that they are sloppy, look terrible on some girls and are in bad taste. To say that they look sloppy

is possibly true in some cases, but in those same cases don't those girls look sloppy in regular outfits too. There is nothing intrinsic in a pair of Bermudas that makes them look sloppy—it's the person wearing them, and that same person will make anything she is wearing look sloppy. Perhaps Bermudas look casual, but this is no justification for saying flatly that no girl may wear them any day but Saturday without a raincoat over them.

The second argument, that from an aesthetic standpoint some coeds just look terrible in Bermudas certainly may be true. But it is also true about almost any piece of clothing ever worn, from sabre-toothed tiger skins up to the present day. Some girls look terrible in sweaters but does this justify outlawing them for all girls six days a week? Some girls look terrible in modern bathing suits, but does this justify passing legislation against them? Don't most

girls have enough sense to shy away from clothes they look terrible in? If they don't, they wouldn't spend half as much time in front of mirrors, and they wouldn't spend half as much money on the latest fashion magazines as they do, in order to look their best.

The third argument—that Bermudas are in poor social taste—is ridiculous.

The only comment necessary to make about this claim is that if it is true someone had better pass the word to style-conscious magazines such as Vogue and Seventeen, and to supposedly respectable schools such as Vassar and Smith.

Undoubtedly some student senators and WSGC members will come up with some equally invalid arguments against permitting Bermudas, even in the limited sense that this bill recommends them. There have been criticisms in the past that neither of these organizations represent the students. Let's not let it happen on this issue.

## BSU Covers For Gutless Student Legislative Action

The University Baptist Student Union Executive Council has walked where the Student Legislature feared to tread.

The legislature allowed the Long Resolution—censuring application of state parks policy which denied a University student, Leroy Frasier, entrance to Umstead State Park purely because he is a Negro—to die in committee.

The BSU Executive Council, on

the other hand, has admirably passed a resolution which requests that:

... the North Carolina State Legislature act to open all state park facilities to all citizens of the state.

Copies of the resolution are being forwarded to the state General Assembly.

The Daily Tar Heel wholeheartedly endorses the BSU resolution.

It is indeed encouraging to see that one student organization doesn't feel—as the Student Legislature did—that anything but blind adherence to prejudicial state laws would be "biting the hand that feeds us."

## The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publications 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.

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## Excellence: Two Congrats

The Daily Tar Heel extends its most hearty congratulations to Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity upon its receipt of the R. B. House Award.

The Dekes have demonstrated, as their selection as the outstanding fraternity on campus attests, a laudable willingness to participate in the extra-curricular life of the University and, at the same time, outstanding scholastic prowess.

It is fitting that such excellence should be rewarded by presentation of a trophy bearing the name of one who has given so unselfishly to the University for so many years—retiring Chancellor Robert Burton House.

All fraternities should attempt to emulate the Deke's spirit of participation and excellence.

And the entire University should pay tribute to a devoted servant: Chancellor Bob House.

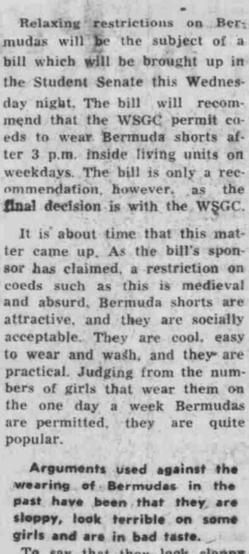
## L'il Abner



## Pogo



## By Al Capp



## By Walt Kelly



## GUEST EDITORIALS: A Prospectus Of Publications

### The Davidsonian:

Tailor made suits, interest-free loans, racing stables, plush Palm Springs homes, and lost union records are the symbols of a situation that has shocked the American people in the past few months.

We have seen Messers Beck, Brewster, and Hoffa (the real stars of the show) parade before the witness stand. While they did not say all that they might have, their testimony brought to the public view the fact that in the councils of Big Labor, too few men hold too much power.

At present, the AFL-CIO has a monopoly over the nation's labor unions. This giant labor organization can cripple the American economy on a few hour's notice. And the amazing fact is that the czars of Big Labor are protected by present federal laws.

Yes, it is legally okay for Big Labor to do exactly what the anti-trust laws say that Big Business cannot do. Moreover, the entangling hand of the federal government has brought organized labor under its protective wing.

Fortunately, the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 corrected many of the injustices of the Wagner Act of 1935 which gave rise to Big Labor. Nevertheless, a large and powerful union organization still enjoys special and paternalistic government protection.

For so long the pendulum has swung in favor of Big Labor. It appears that the reforming conscience of the American people will demand that it now swing the other way.

In 1890, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law helped to put Big Business in its proper perspective. Before much longer, there must be reform in the field of Big Labor.

First, labor unions should be put under the anti-trust laws. To our way of thinking, it is just as wrong for the unions to get together to paralyze America as it is for the manufacturers to combine to fix prices.

Next, the union high command should be decentralized by returning to the locals much of the control and power to call strikes. The power and right to strike should rest "closer to home."

Finally, all of the states should adopt "right to work" laws. The right not to join a union (or any other organization for that matter) is the prerogative of every man. The power to force man to join a union (else lose his job) is tyranny.

The Labor Movement in America has made great and noble strides in the past few decades. Some of its achievements have been slow in coming and long needed. Nevertheless, the near absolute power that Big Labor commands today is both dangerous and unnecessary.

It is up to the people through their State and federal officials to bring Big Labor into line with present day concepts of democratic ideals about economic and political liberty. It cannot be expected to reform itself any more than Big Business was able to reform itself.

### The Daily Californian:

Unless IFC and Panhellenic do something with it, the Executive committee resolution on discrimination will mean nothing.

The resolution outlines a new method of working against racial and religious discrimination in fraternities and sororities—a "watchdog" committee which would require each of the Green houses to report annually on their progress toward the elimination of discrimination.

But the resolution is no more than a request to IFC and Panhellenic to set up this committee. Nothing more. It is not an order. There is no force or law behind this resolution, just as the Shaffer resolution was only a request to the University to take action on discrimination.

In effect, the ASUC is asking fraternities and sororities to take the initiative in rooting out discrimination from their midst.

It has been said that the powerful national Panhellenic association will not permit the local organization to join in the formation of the "watchdog" committee on this campus.

The reason given, in a wire to the local Panhellenic president from a national Panhellenic officer was that, since the ASUC has no connection with the University's Panhellenic association, Panhellenic could not recognize any action taken by the Associated students.

To say the least, it would be disappointing to see IFC and Panhellenic fail to assume their responsibility.

Any legalistic objection to Panhellenic participation is easily refutable.

The national Panhellenic officer tacitly assumed that Executive committee was trying to legislate this special committee into existence when she said Panhellenic should not recognize ASUC action, because the matter was not properly in ASUC jurisdiction. We repeat, there is no attempt to legislate against our fraternities and sororities.

It was not only in the "legal" jurisdiction of the ASUC to take a stand against discrimination, it was also in its moral jurisdiction to suggest a plan of action to the agencies which must in the end deal with the problem—IFC and Panhellenic.

Let's take the problem of discrimination from the realm of the legalistic, and put it in the realm of the moralistic, where it belongs.

And when the moral question is considered, IFC and Panhellenic can do nothing else but to act on the Executive committee resolution.