

The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-eighth year of editorial freedom, unhampered 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. Richard Overstreet, Chairman.

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Another Nuremburg?

The refusal of Israel's Attorney General Gideon Hauser to grant safe conduct to four former Nazis who were called by the defense to testify on behalf of Adolph Eichmann is tinged with the same kind of thinking that surrounded the Nuremburg trials after WW II.

The threat that any of the four who set foot on Israeli soil would be arrested and tried as war criminals could damn Eichmann before all testimony is heard.

That Eichmann is guilty of hideous crimes against the Jewish people is almost beyond doubt. But so long as the faintest shadow of

doubt remains, Attorney General Hauser's decision is in conflict with the principle of true justice.

This latest action on the part of the Israeli Attorney General raises once again the question of whether or whether the court is motivated by an admirable desire for justice, or by a base desire for revenge.

The world needs a little reminder that the Nazi regime was motivated by horrible aims, and that Eichmann is one of history's vilest criminals.

Another Nuremburg is not needed to keep this fact before us.

An Appeal To Honest Democrats

Charles R. Jonas is the man that the people of the tenth district have chosen as their representative to Congress for five consecutive elections.

He has proven himself an able and respected legislator, and has held his own even against young Dave Clark, himself a man that cannot be demeaned. He has represented his constituency so well that he has managed to pull votes from normally Democratic-voting citizens, even against such ardent opposition as represented by Clark.

It is unfortunate that Charley Jonas is not a Democrat—the party could use such a man. But he is not a Democrat, and a Democratic bloc in the General Assembly has seen fit to damn him for this oversight.

Apparently operating under the theory that Basil Whitener of Gaston could win an election against Jonas, a group of sour-grape Democrats have designed a bill whereby heavily Democratic Gaston would be traded into the tenth district at the exclusion of Meck-

lenburg, which has heavily favored Jonas in past voting.

Getting Mecklenburg, with its Republican vote from Charlotte, out of the tenth district tallying, could open the way for a Democratic victory with Whitener carrying the banner.

We personally are doubtful that Whitener could defeat Jonas even with the added advantage of a gerrymander.

But whether he could or not is of less importance than the real issue, which is whether the General Assembly will pass such an odorous bill. We have confidence that there are far more honest Democrats than dishonest, and feel fairly sure that the bill will be defeated.

If it isn't, then a lot of fair-minded Democrats are going to be sorely disappointed to find that honest representation has been undermined by a contemptible piece of legislation.

We hope that we don't have to subscribe to the adage that a politician is an ass upon which everyone has set except a man.

Try A Tranquilizer

No doubt it is exasperating to answer the phone all day long and quote bus schedules to inquiring students, but we wonder if this is sufficient excuse for the brusque, insulting vomit of words that invariably jumps from the telephone when someone calls the local bus

station to find out the departure time of one of their be-chromed cattle cars.

And is it sufficient excuse for hanging up on a caller right in the middle of a sentence, as has happened to some students?

We suggest a tranquilizer.

Educational Act Proves Its Merits

The benefits of the National Defense Education Act, which the President has asked Congress to extend and expand, are evident at the grassroots level in Western North Carolina.

Because of this legislation local high schools have received advanced equipment for teaching science and foreign languages. They have had federal funds to establish guidance and testing programs.

Western North Carolina College students have gained invaluable help from the long-term loans authorized by this act. Many boys and girls in this area would not now be in college without this help.

The basic aims of the act — to strengthen the teaching of mathematics, science and foreign languages; to lift the quality of college training; to discover students' special capabilities through guidance and testing; and to give aid to financially needy college students — are all of major importance.

That the effects of this act are felt in such concrete terms in this area is good indication of its value. It should be extended and strengthened by Congress.

—Asheville Citizen

The situation had deteriorated so far that Kennedy felt he would have to settle for a coalition government giving pro-Communists some representation.

THE ANTI-CASTRO invasion of Cuba presented a delicate problem in which Kennedy had to make clear the United States was not intervening but supporting the aims of the invaders.

His blunt reaffirmation of U.S. intention to block Soviet intervention was an effort to show the problem as a Communist threat to the hemisphere.

On more quiet fronts, the administration pursued programs aimed at strengthening relations with new African nations, increasing Latin American aid and stimulating more Western aid to underdeveloped areas.

National Defense

CHARLES CORDRY

The Defense Department, in the words of Kennedy's March 28 budget message, is embarked on a "fresh, clear course for our security in a time of rising dangers and persistent hope." Many ob-

"It's All Right To Seat Them. They're Not Americans"



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Kennedy's First 100 Days

Foreign Policy

STEWART HENSLEY

Kennedy has been trying to get guidelines for long-range policy while hampered by the need to deal immediately with a series of crises. There has been intensive review and reassessment of all policies punctuated by specific actions forced by the swift pace of developments.

The President won British and German approval of his program for strengthening NATO. U.S. allies generally like his calm and non-belligerent, but firm, approach to dealing with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

But a bigger test comes when he meets Charles de Gaulle next month to try to persuade the French president to abandon his present policy of non-cooperation with NATO and the United Nations. And he will be meeting with a De Gaulle beset by grave new problems of his own.

servers call the fresh course only an elaboration and acceleration of Eisenhower defense policies.

In the missile field, the new defense team found that there was no meaningful missile gap—that is, a Russian numerical superiority which would tempt the Reds to attack. They concluded, as did their predecessors, that there was no gap in U.S. ability to deter global war.

The new program, as revealed so far, is based on two principles: —There must be a retaliatory force so well protected that it can ride out an attack on this country and then devastate Russia.

—THE NATION's conventional forces must be strengthened. This is intended to reduce the number of situations in which nuclear weapons might have to be used.

The administration appears also bent on developing guerrilla warfare forces in this country and helping other countries to do the same to combat subversion and Communist guerrilla activities.

The first new moves were to increase retaliatory forces and to make them less vulnerable. The Pentagon proposed 29 Polaris missile submarines, 10 more than the Eisenhower administration had scheduled.

It planned increases in Minuteman missiles for basing in underground sites. It stepped up research on the bomber-carried Skybolt missile. And it planned to keep half the Strategic Air Command's bombers on 15-minute alert for take-off instead of the present one-third.

ON THE CONVENTIONAL arms and limited war issues, jet transports were ordered for the Air Force to haul Army forces to trouble spots quickly. Funds were asked for modernizing Navy ships and for a modest increase in procurement of conventional weapons.

While the administration asked Congress to appropriate more than \$2 billion above the Eisenhower budget, only \$650 million would be spent in fiscal 1962. The defense spending total is now

projected at \$43.8 billion in fiscal 1962, the biggest in history, except in World War II.

Agriculture

BERNARD BRENNER

The Agriculture Department has pumped hundreds of millions of dollars into the farm economy in three months.

But this is intended to be just the beginning of a broader assault on the problems of mounting farm surpluses and declining farm income. The administration has sent Congress its prescription for a long-range change in the farm economy. This is a new system for developing programs to adjust farm production to the market.

The administration bill would authorize the secretary of agriculture, working with farmer committees, to develop new control and price support programs on a crop-by-crop basis. The plans would go to Congress for

review. Those which did not involve controls could go into effect unless vetoed by either House within 60 days.

Control plans could go into effect only if they won further approval by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum.

BEFORE SENDING that plan to Congress, the administration won passage of an emergency bill to raise 1961 price supports for corn and other feed grains. The bill was designed to cut feed surpluses by requiring farmers who want supports to cut acreage in return for land-retirement payments.

The boosts in feed grain supports were coupled with administrative action to increase farm income by raising supports for other major products including milk, cotton, rice, peanuts, soybeans, flax, and dry beans.

To give farmers springtime cash, the administration tapped reserves to increase federal farm credit funds, and eased credit regulations.

The Daily Tar Heel Forum

Ain't Life Grand? Yeah, Rockin'

To The Editor:

The Pine Room is probably one of the few places at the University of North Carolina which is more depressing than the men's room in the library.

It is incongruous and abhorrent that the music heard in the Pine Room (and in the Rendezvous Room) is predominantly rock and roll. There is enough of this trash on radio and in beer joints around town without its having to be sponsored by the University of North Carolina.

The University of North Carolina brings us Byron Janis. That's a laugh. I sympathize with Mr. Allen's criticism of the audience, but Mr. Allen is confused. That inappropriate clapping he heard wasn't applause at all—that was rocking, man.

The flag of the United States of America was being lowered the other afternoon. Did anyone stop and come to attention? Another big joke.

The situation exists where the University does not care about the student body, and the student body does not care about anything except having fun. And the saddest element of the situation is that Carolina does not own the concession.

Life's grand. Ain't life grand? Let's go to the beach this week-end and get in a fight, and get drunk, and throw cans,

and get some girls, and get them drunk, and have fun. It's funny, but a mined beach looks like any other beach until some poor slob steps on a mine. He didn't know it was there.

Yeah, life's grand. Ain't life grand?

BEN MARKS

with all thine heart Not somewhere else, but where thou art."

OTELIA CONNOR

Perhaps The Editor Holding Wrong Job

April 23, 1961

I am writing this letter to assure the students of the University of North Carolina that they are a part of a unique college newspaper. Where else can a newspaper editorialize in favor of a "good" honor system and yet not abide by it?

I am referring to the editorial of Friday, April 23, in which Mr. King excuses the efforts of the administration to coerce students into allowing the city police and University officials the right to search their homes in quest of University property.

I, IN ALL MY innocence, took the notice that "letters to the Daily Tar Heel Forum are always welcome contributions, as an integral part of academic freedom," to be a complete statement. Now I realize that it is to be understood that the Dean of Student Affairs' office will be contacted whenever the letter involves a controversial subject concerning the administration of this school.

The apparent purpose of this contact is to receive council on

the most effective means of squelching the impact of the letter in question before it is printed. Perhaps my former letter concerning the fact that the right of individuals against search and seizure was being ignored did not seem as important to Mr. King as his freedom from administration pressures. However, if this is the case, Mr. King is holding down the wrong job.

I HAVE ENDEAVORED to write this letter in such a way that Mr. King will not be forced to take up the valuable time of the Dean of Student Affairs. As it stands, there are those of us not fortunate enough to be on the faculty or editors of "newspapers" who feel that, due to the three-day wait for appointments, this office is not as effective as it could be in areas other than the Daily Tar Heel.

JAMES R. L. POWERS

Mr. Powers:

Your assumption that we contacted the administration is totally incorrect. This newspaper has never found it necessary to get administrative okay before going to press. We call the turn as we see it, and will continue to do so as long as we are given that privilege. If Dean Henderson sees fit to contact us on any matter, his counsel is welcome, as is anyone's—however ridiculous it may be. Even yours.

The Editor

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