

The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-ninth year of editorial freedom, unbampered 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.

All editorials appearing in THE DAILY TAR HEEL are the personal expressions of the editor, unless otherwise credited; they are not necessarily representative of feeling on the staff.

October 25, 1961 Tel. 942-2356 Vol. LXIX, No. 31

End Of Communism?

The word "Stalinism" has been appearing with renewed regularity in the political analysts' columns of late.

With Khrushchev apparently having some difficulty keeping himself tightly in control of the world Communist movement, he appears to have done another of his peculiar political backflips. After having denounced Stalin in true Communist adherence to the policy of making sure dead people stay buried, Khrushchev is now lamenting the fact that he no longer has the control over the world Communist movement that Stalin had.

A rather morbid joke that circulated some time ago, following some Chinese Communist refusals to accept the Khrushchev dictates at face value, capsuled the American sentiment by saying that optimists are learning Russian, pessimists are learning Chinese. The new twist is that the pessimists are now learning Albanian.

The claim to humor for either statement is tenuous, but there is no refuting the underlying fact: Khrushchev has been unable to keep other Communist countries under the Russian thumb.

The Albanian split is not the first, nor is it apt to be the last. Communist movements in other countries are split into two, three, and sometimes more, factions.

This is especially true in the Com-

munist youth movement. The Zen-gakuren in Japan, for instance, is split into three incompatible factions, with the Marxist philosophical faction currently the most popular. Those who adhere to the "Moscow line" are in the minority.

Khrushchev is not unaware of what is going on in countries other than Albania, countries that appear on the surface to look to the Russian premier for leadership, but actually would rather practice their own brand of Communism. This is naturally a source of concern to Khrushchev and the old Stalinism is beginning to look better and better to him.

Whether this apparent swing toward disaffection with Khrushchev will have any lasting effect is difficult for anyone to predict. However, one thing is hardly open to question, and that is if the situation becomes too dangerous to Khrushchev and his aim of complete domination of the world Communist movement, then he will take whatever steps are necessary to protect his position.

There is also a chance that he will be unable to do anything, in which case the fearful image of a completely unified Communist will have been faded somewhat. Our hope, naturally, is that Khrushchev will be unable to draw the Iron Curtain tighter, and the end of unified world Communism already begun.

Curfew

Last night's showing of the film "Operation Abolition" in Carroll Hall drew an unusually large and interested crowd. The Harrington-Lewis debate that followed the film was exactly what everyone expected it to be, a careful, point-by-point dissection and analysis of the film and its sponsor, the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

We don't think anyone changed his mind about either the film or the committee, but at least more people know what they're disagreeing on.

Of course, both Fulton Lewis and Mike Harrington might be wonder-

ing what prompted over half of the audience to walk out before the debate was finished.

We can assure them that it had nothing to do with lack of interest. It was simply because the coeds had to meet their 11 p.m. curfew. Blanket late permission was extended for the Yack beauty contest, but not for the debate.

That's because the Yack beauty contest is more important.

A Word For It

(Associated Press Log)

"A passel of double-domes at the G. & C. Merriam Co. joint in Springfield, Mass., have been confabbing and yakking for 27 years—which is not to infer that they have not been doing plenty work—and now they have finalized Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Unabridged, a new edition of that swell and esteemed word book."

So says an editorial in the New York Times, pointing out that if you like the English prose in that first paragraph, then Webster's is just your dictionary, since all of the words used are listed there "with no suggestion they are anything but standard."

The Times suggests that the Webster editors do not throw out the printing plates of the second edition since there is likely to be a continuing demand for it.

It would also make a platform for a new start, says the Times, and however costly or arduous, a new start is needed.

Should We View UN Saving Panacea?

Dag Hammarskjöld is gone; there is no slightest light on his successor; the problem of Red China is heavily hanging; the Berlin problem is moving from worse to worst and the Congo problem seems to have reached a point to give an impression of an endless oscillation of strifes. Surrounded by those and many other difficulties the birth of the U.N. is celebrated by its member nations this week. At this time one must reflect about what is to be changed and what is to be done in the U.N. based on past experiences.

There is a great tendency among the nations, especially in America, to depend lazily on the U.N. to make

a peace and to fix major international disputes. The U.N., however, is still too young and too immature to handle such a huge problem as the leading powers of the world have to give. There is a great fear that the U.N. itself would be crushed by the weight of their gigantic disputes.

IF MAJOR nations keep passing their crucial decisions to this organization as they have done they will endanger the existence of the U.N. itself. If I use a simple way of expression we have to go easy with it because we do not have another Dag Hammarskjöld yet, who could manage the unsuitably large prob-

lems for the organization with his intellect alone.

We should not bring into the U.N. again such problem as a Suez crisis, which would not have been troubled the U.N. if the American government had not give to the allies around the Canal the unyielding facts that they had been misguided and unguided. Again, we should not bring into the U.N. such problem as a Congo crisis, which would never have been if the Western countries had realized, before the Belgian withdrawal, that it was a Western responsibility to prevent the disturbance and to make a free independent Congo. Then we had Dag

Hammarskjöld, but not now.

A GENERAL NOTION on the UN, that it is the only place in the world to settle the international disputes and to make a world peace, tends to make many nations irresponsibly bring into the UN the problems which may not have necessarily been submitted to the UN, if the countries and the people of the countries pay due effort and feel due responsibility to solve those problems before their submissions knowing that making a peace or settling an international dispute is primarily the matter of each individual nation and the people of each nation. We should make

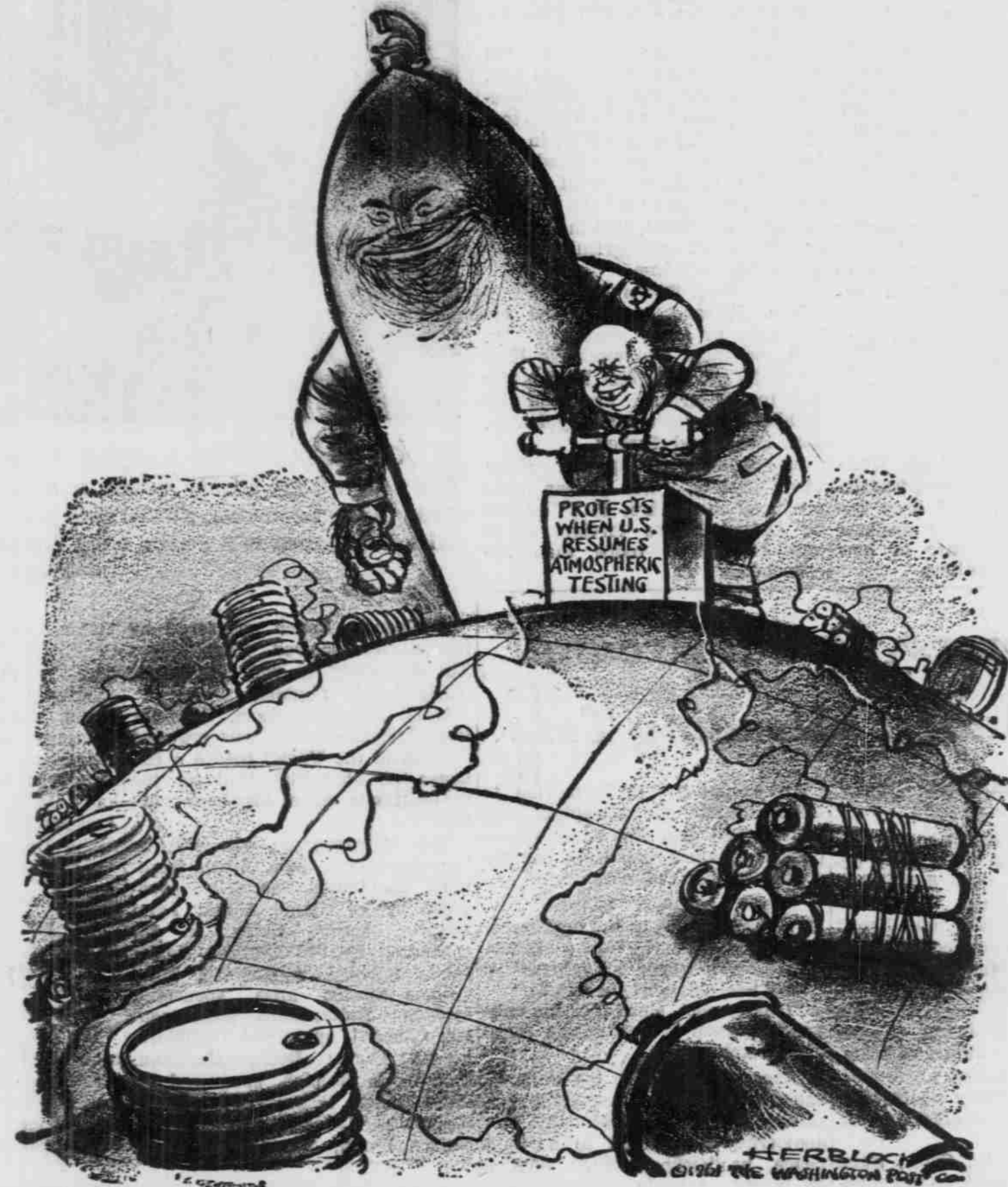
the burden of the UN as light as possible in order that the UN would not be expended by the problems.

We ought not have over-confidence on the UN to fix international crisis or to make peace for us. Before we pass lazily through those problems to the UN we must do our best to make a world peace and to settle international disputes by ourselves.

We should cherish, nourish, treasure, and raise it by piece meals of problems of suitable size if we dream a rosy dream of a firm establishment of common laws among the nations through the United Nations in the future.

—Haruo Konishi

"You Ain't Heard Nothin' Yet"



Mr. K & His Yo-Yo Diplomacy

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

PARIS — An American official here calls it "yo-yo diplomacy."

It is the combination by which Nikita Khrushchev first ships the world out to the end of a string with threats and then reels in again with sweet talk as suits his purpose.

This official believes it is time the world got off the string.

This dispatch is written at the end of the week of talks with high French and NATO officials in which they spoke frankly of problems ranging from Berlin to Laos but with the condition that any information used later would not be directly attributed to its source.

However, the views are authoritative.

The French government believes it is receiving adequate reports on Washington and United Nations discussions of the Berlin problem.

HOWEVER, IT is not entirely certain it knows President Kennedy's and Secretary of State Dean Rusk's exact thinking on Berlin or the German problem as a whole.

It opposes any move to extend talks on Berlin to the question of European security.

It opposes any concessions on Ber-

lin which might lead to a "creeping neutrality" over Western Europe. The French believe this not only would lead to eventual withdrawal of American forces in Europe but also to collapse of the whole system of West European unity built up so carefully over the last 16 years.

The French are hopeful of a closer relationship with the Kennedy administration than existed under the Eisenhower administration.

THEY BELIEVE that the Eisenhower administration, heavily sprinkled with successful business executives, frequently took too rigid a view toward world events without regard for the lessons of history.

Both French and NATO officials believe that the morale factor of the peoples involved in the present crisis is important.

They admit that United States public opinion for a strong stand against Soviet threats is far ahead of that of Europe.

But they say it is not because Khrushchev's nuclear threats have frightened the peoples of Europe. It is simply that after recurring crises, they simply don't believe them.

The main idea is to get off the Russian yo-yo, both by increased awareness among public opinion and by a steady buildup of Western strength regardless of Soviet attempts at confusion.

ATTITUDES by Clotfelter

Maybe The Nation Isn't Worth Saving?

Bob Somers, in a recent letter to the editor, lists some of the Patriotic Legislation with which the House Un-American Activities Committee credits itself. The latter, which ardently defends the Committee, brags of what are to us some of HUAC's most objectionable features.

Somers named five legislative recommendations which had come from the House Committee. These concerned (1) "deportation of alien spies and saboteurs;" (2) outlawing any organization, "which is shown to be under the control of a foreign government" (Somers forgets to say who will "show" these groups to be foreign-controlled, since HUAC supposedly is not a judiciary body);

(3) More legislation on deporta-

tion of saboteurs; (4) restriction of tax-exempt privileges to Communist-controlled groups (again, who is going to prove them Communist?); and

(5) "Added legislation to place restrictions on . . . totalitarian propaganda . . ."

RECOMMENDATIONS (2) and (4) involve a judgment of "questionable" organizations, which HUAC as a legislative committee is unable to make.

The first and third recommendations concern legislation against persons who commit physical acts of subversion. This field takes the committee far beyond its House mandate, which states:

"(HUAC) is authorized to make

from time to time investigations of the extent, character and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States . . ."

THEREFORE, recommendation (5) is legitimate under the HUAC mandate. But is it necessary and advisable?

"Added legislation to place restrictions on the distribution of totalitarian propaganda, when that distribution involves any cost to the American taxpayers," says Mr. Somers. In plain language, he means either censorship, rigorous restriction or total stoppage of Communist mailings. What Mr. Somers is trying to tell us, or trying not to tell us, is that the dirty Reds shouldn't be al-

lowed to mail their literature. Americans are too susceptible to propaganda . . . the Communists are so shrewd that they could twist the facts and confuse the average American . . . the nation would be delivered into the hands of the Soviet Union—delivered by your friendly mailman.

If the "home of the brave" is so weak and sick and gullible as to be converted to Communism by mail order catalog, maybe the nation is not worth saving . . . Or maybe Mr. Somers and his friends refuse to give the United States credit for enough sense to reject tired totalitarian philosophies, both at home and abroad.

—Jim Clotfelter

The Daily Tar Heel

WAYNE KING
Editor

MARGARET ANN RHYMES
Associate Editor

LLOYD LITTLE
Executive News Editor

BILL HOBBS
Managing Editor

GABRY BLANCHARD
Assistant Editor

JIM CLOTFELTER
Assistant to the Editor

STEVE VAUGHN—News Editor

NANCY BARR, LINDA CRAVOTTA—Feature Editors

HARRY W. LLOYD—Sports Editor

DAVID WYSONG—Subscription Manager

JIM ESKRIDGE—Circulation Manager

ED DUPRE—Asst. Sports Editor

JIM WALLACE—Photography Editor

TIM BURNETT
Business Manager

MIKE MATHERS—Advertising Manager

The Daily Tar Heel is published daily except Monday, examination periods and vacations. It is entered as second-class matter in the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C., pursuant with the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rates: \$4.50 per semester, \$8 per year.

The Daily Tar Heel is a subscriber to the United Press International and utilizes the services of the News Bureau of the University of North Carolina.

Published by the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.