The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-ninth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the administration or the student body.

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End Of Communism?

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

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 conmovement that Stalin had.

A rather morbit joke that circulated some time ago, following some ing Albanian.

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

nor is it apt to be the last. Communist movements in other countries are split into two, three, and sometimes more, factions.

munist youth movement. The Zengakuren 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 trol over the world Communist Khrushchev and the old Stalinism is beginning to look better and better

Whether this apparent swing to-Chinese Communist refusals to ac- ward disaffection with Khrushchev cept the Khrushchev dictates at face will have any lasting effect is diffivalue, capsuled the American senti- cult for anyone to predict. However, ment by saving that optimists are one thing is hardly open to question, learning Russian, pessimists are and that is if the situation becomes learning Chinese. The new twist is too dangerous to Khrushchev and that the pessimists are now learn- his aim of complete domination of the world Communist movement, then he will take whatever steps are necessary to protect his posi-

There is also a chance that he other Communist countries under will be unable to do anything, in which case the fearful image of a The Albanian split is not the first, 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 This is especially true in the Com- world Communism already begun.

Curfew

"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 contest is more important. his mind about either the film or the committee, but at least more people know what they're disagree-

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

The Baily Tar Heel WAYNE KING

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Last night's showing of the film ing what prompted over half of the audience to walk out before the de-

bate 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

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 in. er 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?

is no slightest light on his sucessor; 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 to 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

Dag Hammarskjold is gone: there 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 crashed 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 Hammarskjod yet, who could manage the unsuitably large prob-

lems for the organization with his Hammarskiold but not now. 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 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

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 submittances knowing that making a peace or settling an internatonal 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.

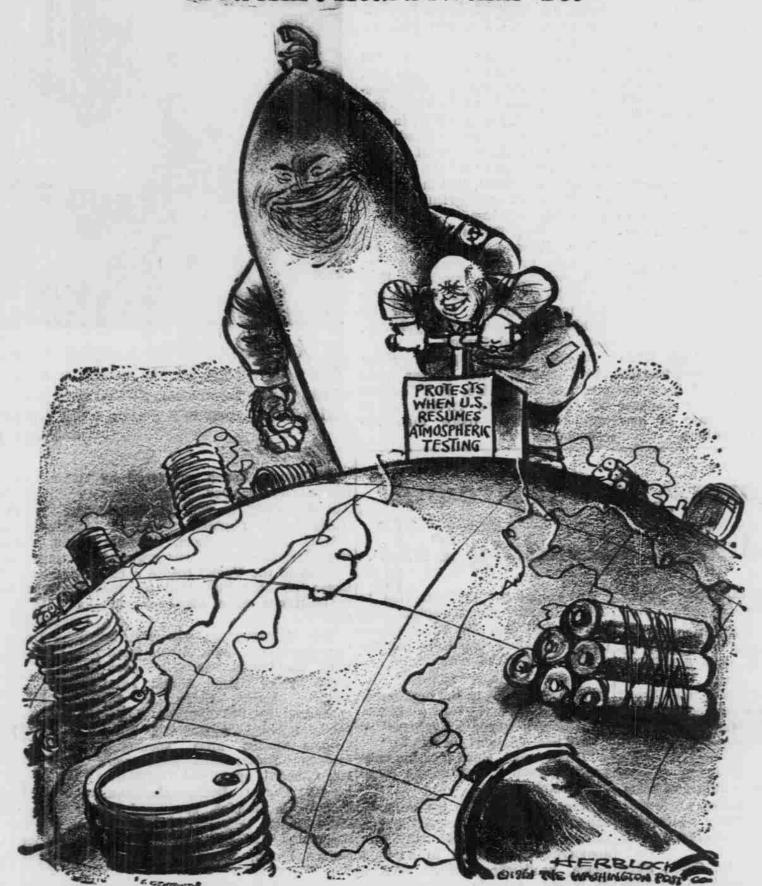
We ought not have over-confidence on the UN to fix international crisis or to make peace for us. Before we pass lazily through those problems to the UN we must do our best to make a world peace and to settle in-

ternational 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 authori-

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 Ger-

man 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-

About Letters

The Daily Tar Heel invites readers to use it for expressions of opinion on current topics regardless of viewpoint. Letters must be signed, contain a verifiable address, and be free of libelous material.

Brevity and legibility increase the chance of publication, Lengthy letters may be edited or omitted. Absolutely none will be returned.

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

The French are hopeful of a closer relationship with the Kennedy administration than exisited 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.

Reader Argues Choice Of U.S.

The October 17, 1961 edition of the Daily Tar Heel contained a pacifist diatrible by Haruo Konishi directed at American selfishness. Without going into the over expounded arguments between pacifist and patriot, I would like to comment on some of the obvious inaccuracies used in this particular

In the first place there are some points of agreement between myself and Konishi. I acknowledge that the strife between the "free" countries and the "communistic" countries threatens man's conquest of nature, his civilization, and possibly his health. Also, Americans would do well to reappraise the value of "keeping face" before the world. I too agree that President Kennedy's disarmament proposals should be accepted through the United Nations. And finally, I recognize the central problem as concerning the preservation of existing civilization.

LOGICAL REASONING, not emotional sentimentality or selfish desire, prevents me from accepting the following assumptions:

1. Freedom is simply a luxury.

2. Civilization must be preserved at the risk of freedom.

The choice is between destruction (because of our steadfastness) or preservation of the human legacy (through the sacrifice of our freedom and doctrines).

Konishi feels that our dogged insistance on freedom threatens the peace and hence threatens the world with the annihilation of civilization. On the other hand I believe freedom to be the sustaining force in any highly

What is freedom? Has not the growth of individual freedom and responsibility paralleled the growth of a particular civilization? If as Emerson said, we should judge a civilization by the individuals it produces, is not freedom the prime requisite for a highly developed civilization? My point is this, that civilizations grow because FREE men develop their individuality and in turn assist their fellow men. A civilized state is one in which men are encouraged to think and mature freely. Seen in this light freedom is more than "petty selfish desire."

THE POLITICAL growth of civilization is a struggle to be free of overords, the environmental growth of civilization is a struggle to be free of disease, disaster, and natural limitations, the spiritual growth of civilization is a struggle to be free of selfishness, and so on, Arnold Toynbee, the noted contemporary historian, has stated that the decline of democracy, personal freedom and liberty into a totalitarian state INEVITABLY MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE DECLINE OF THE CIVILIZATION. When men surrender their political and individual freedom in favor of security, as Eric Fromm says, they are choosing the easy way out. When such a surrender is made the decline in the civilization will follow as surely as Rome fell.

Konishi intimates that that we must give up our freedom in order to preserve civilization or be destroyed. But if we do give up freedom our civilization will definitely decline into a period comparable to the Dark Ages. Modern Western Civilization can only be preserved through freedom, democracy, liberty, and equality (and these elements must be kept in good balance). We must resist foreign overlords as well as patriotic extremists at home who would both deny us the right to think,

HOWEVER, IT IS inevitable that sooner or later our modern civilization will decline. We must be sure that Western civilization developes even more and doesn't begin its decline until the "germ" of freedom has been deeply planted in upcoming nations and cultures. This is the only good guarantee that the future will see much of Freedom.

Yet, IF the choice WERE between freedom with war or surrender with peace today, perhaps it would be better to choose the quicker of the two methods for destroying contemporary civilization. Better to be flushed down in a nuclear holocoust with the hope of vigorous, free survivors than to see our civilization and ALL expressions of freedom wither by surrender. And if we should so surrender and decline, do you think a disarmament pledge would be safe in the hands of a President Nero of the American People's Republic?

But the choice does NOT have to be freedom and death versus submission and peace. We must tactfully set our goals for freedom, not simply the maintenance of freedom at home, but also in the foreign lands not yet subverted. Freedom is a terrifying thing, security is more appealing-we must be strong men in the face of terror and temptation.

-FORD ROWAN

ATTITUDES by Clotfelter

Maybe The Nation Isn't Worth Saving?

Bob Somers, in a recent letter to tion of saboteurs; (4) restriction of the editor, lists some of the Pa- tax-exempt privileges to Communtriotic Legislation with which the ist-controlled groups (again, who is House Un-American Activities Com- going to prove them Communist?); mittee credits itself. The latter, and which ardently defends the Committee, brags of what are to us some strictions on . . . totalitarian propaof HUAC's most objectionable fea-

posedly is not a judiciary body):

(3) More legislation on deporta-

RECOMMENDATIONS (2) and (4) Somers named five legislative recommendations which had come from involve a judgment of "questionable" organizations, which HUAC as the House Committee. These cona legislative committee is unable to cerned (1) "deportation of alien spies and saboteurs;" (2) outlawing any make. organization, "which is shown to be

The first and third recommendations concern legislation against perunder the control of a foreign govsons who commit physical acts of ernment" (Somers forgets to say subversion. This field takes the who will "show" these groups to be foreign-controlled, since HUAC sup-Committee far beyond its House mandate, which states:

(5) "Added legislation to place re-

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 "(HUAC) is authorized to make 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 de livered into the hands of the Soviet Union-delivered by your friendly

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

-Jim Clotfelter