#### The Daily Tar Heel

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

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#### No Democrat Should Support It

### Jonas Gerrymander

It appears that the sins of the 1961 General Assemble will be visited on the head of either Congressman A. Paul Kitchin of Wadesboro and N. C. Rep. John P. Kennedy of Charlotte when one of the two is selected in May to run against Congressman Charles Jonas of the old Tenth District.

Jonas, five time winner in the Tenth, and a painful thorn in the side of State Democrats, will make the most of the General Assembly's merger of part of the old Eighth District to form the new Eighth which shuttled Jonas, they thought, out into the cold.

And well he should. Although we don't particularly care for Jonas' politics personally, the people in the old Tenth apparently didn't have too much objection to them. He won the district five times conyoung Dave Clark, who presented justify the move to bottle up Jonas. strong opposition. By shifting him

into less friendly territory through some pretty pungent re-districting, the '61 General Assembly asked for a cry of gerrymander, and it's more than a sure bet that Jonas will comply with the request.

And any damage it does will be richly deserved. The attempt to hang Jonas up in a strongly Democratic district is reprehensible and unworthy of the support of any honest voter, Democrat or Republi-

It's coincidental that just at this time the Young Republicans here are planning a debate with the Young Democrats on the topic of one-party control in N. C.

All in all, the effects of Democratic control in the state will hear up under the most stringent criticism the YRC can level. But we're sure of this: no Democrats, young, old, at UNC or anywhere in the secutively-most recently against state, can, or should, attempt to

At least not with a gerrymander.

faculty," and "these documents

would convince the most skeptical

that the faculties of our three insti-

tutions are vigorous and active in

research investigations and that

the quality of their work is consist-

ent with the high standard of a

major institution of higher learn-

### Publish Or Perish

In the 1962 report of the Visiting Committee to the Board of Trustees, which was recently released, a section headed "Faculty Performance" underscores—with a perhaps justifiable note of pride—the quality of the UNC faculty. It is interesting to note the "indices of quality" used in assessment. For instance: "the record of the faculty in contributing to the enlargement of knowledge through publication in scholarly and professional journals, the amount of financial support received from federal and private agencies for research study, the number of advanced students seeking admission to pursue graduate study, awards and honors received by faculty members and the number of invitations to positions in other institutions that come to members of the faculty."

By way of explanation, the report goes on to say that "every year the University . . . . publishes a record of the publications of its

The Baily Tar Heel

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ED DUPREE ...

Besides this, some of them are good teachers too. But if they aren't . . . well . . . they write a lot of books and do a lot of research.

#### Europe-\$300-Cheap

GM Director Howard Henry reports that applications for the GM sponsored charter plane to Europe this summer are not coming in rapidly enough.

In order to confirm the charter, over 100 applications, with deposits paid, are needed by March 1. Round trip fare for the round trip from New York to London is \$300, a figure which is \$186 below usual cost.

The flight leaves June 5 and the return trip from London to New York will be on August 1. This is not a tour. After landing in London, students are on their own and can travel wherever they desire, choosing their own accommodations.

If the charter arrangements for this flight is successful, the program will be continued.

Reservations can be made at GM information desk before March 1. A deposit of \$150 is required, with the balance due by March 31.

This is an excellent and relatively inexpensive program designed for Carolina students - which means that there are no chaperones, lackeys, old maid aunts or other tour leader types passionately interested only in cathedrals, viaducts and ruins.

With 55 days thus unencumbered, you might even get to see Eu-

# 'Racism In Reverse' Bugs Wilson

It has become a favorite pasttime of many Northerners and some Southerners to castigate the South for its alleged "racism." With a skillful and organized campaign, they have managed to direct attention to the South and keep the spotlight off themselves.

Public schools and other public places have borne the brunt of the attacks in the past. Now the racemongers have taken aim at private establishments as well.

The latest campaign is against private clubs in the Washington, D.C. area. Several high government officials - including the Presidenthave become embroiled in disputes with clubs which exclude members of certain racial or religious groups. These officials are exerting public pressure in an attempt to force these clubs to integrate.

One Representative, Herbert Zelenko (D-NY), has even introduced a bill in Congress "to prohibit the issuance of a n v occupancy permit, liquor license or other license" to any group in D. C. which practices racial or religious segregation.

These officials are unjustified in attempting to force integration in such private establishments. Theirs is an exclusive membership, and

"Man, You Look As If You're Really Under Pressure"

those race minded Harvard dons who don't like it are free to stay out. Not satisfied with the havoc that integration has brought to Washington's public schools and streets, the

mixers want to try out the "Great

Experiment" in private clubs.

It seems incomprehensible that these government officials would desire to take their Negro friends into the presence of those whom they have denounced so harshly. One would think that they would be mest reluctant to have them to associate with such people.

Integrating these clubs would, of

course, create an atmosphere of

brotherhood and equality. To make for unanimity, however, a few adjustments must be insisted upon. The President will have to give up his honorary membership in two Washington country clubs which have no Negroes. He will have to prevail upon his father to withdraw from the segregated country club at Palm Beach, where the President often plays golf.

The Kennedys must withdraw from the golf and tennis club at Hyannis Port which has no Negroes. and must refuse to utilize the segregated beach and yachting facilities used by the Presidential family at Hyannis Part.

Jackie will be obliged to relinquish membership in an exclusive

hunt club in Virginia which practices segregation. She might also dye her hair varying shades of black and white to satisfy her mixing im-

Vice President Johnson will, of course, move from segregated Texas and relinquish his membership in segregated clubs there. The New Frontier must go forward.

Finally we have the question: Will the integrationists refuse to go into private homes unless accompanied by a Negro, or unless assured that a Negro has preceded them there?

It is imperative that all of us be "equal" and "un-bigoted," (Wonder who's voting for whom this year),

MARTIN L. WILSON

# Literacy Vote Test Is JFK's Giveaway

ITEM: John Kennedy's demand that the literacy test for voters be removed is to astute political observers a clear statement of his intention to run for a second term.

The above little gem of political ribbing was submitted to the NA-TIONAL REVIEW (Feb. 13, 1962) in protest to the President's proposal to allow anyone who has completed six years of elementary school the right to vote. Individuals who have completed six years of school would be given the vote irrespective of whether or not they can read or write, let alone understand and interpret the complicated nature of government (especially in these days of fuzzy thinking in the home office.) We see in this plan two factors that deserve attention:

1)An inability of the present administration to adequately protect the right to vote of QUALIFIED Negroes in the South, forcing the administration to resort to unconstitutional means to cover up their inabilities. Also involved in this proposal is the idea that anyone who does not support this plan is, ipso

facto, anti-Negro (just as anyone who opposes Urban Affairs is anti-Negro.)

2) A bland subservience to the methodology of Democracy, the idea being that only if everyone (including those who just went to the sixth grade) has the right to vote, then will we have good government (tacit assumption: no democracy could bring forth BAD government.) This mania for democracy leads us to believe that Kennedy and other Liberals are less concerned with the kind of government democracy brings forth, than they are with the method of democracy itself. After all, democracy is only a method for formulating government, and does not necessarily mean that a government operating within the framework of democracy will necessarily do the right thing (first witness: Kennedy as the present government of the United States.)

ANOTE TO HARRY DELUNG: Now, now: let's not have any prejudice against "super" patriots.

> -N. Franklin Adkinson Samuel S. Jones, Jr.

On Non-Campus Issues

## SL Should Consider Resolutions

Thursday night in Student Legislature a series of speeches set forth a policy which may well affect Student government at Carolina for years to come. As a reporter covering that session, I feel that the Student body should know the details of the discussion.

A major portion of the debate was devoted to the question of whether or not student legislature should consider resolutions on noncampus issues.

Representative John Randall presented a valid point as he noted that over a period of years, the legislators who have also introduced most of the bills which have proved effective, have also introduced the most resolutions. "We must not," said Randall, "in effect cut off these outstanding leaders by stifling their useful creativity.

It was noted that student legislators at Carolina evolved from the Di-Phi debating society which dealt primarily with off-campus issues. Also pointed out was the fact that this congressional district has more universities and students than any in the country. "Therefore," one speaker reasoned "the opinion of the largest representative student government group in the district will demand some recognition in Washington, at least from our Congress-

One speaker mentioned that all over the world student groups are taking a definite stand on nuclear testing. One of the largest demonstrations ever to take place at the White House recently involved 4700 students marching for unilateral disarmament. It is right that Carolina should take a stand on the issue. The question then presented was just who should take the stand. One representative felt that though issues such as this should be considered on campus, it is not the proper place for student legislature to do so. Another law-maker stated the opposite view, "Since it is the one group elected to be truly representative of the student body. I feel that it is student legislature's place

to take a stand on this issue." In considering the content of the resolution itself, brief debate preceded a roll-call vote in which the resolution was passed by a narrow margin of 18-15. The opinion of a large majority of representatives seemed to be that it was proper for student legislature to cinsider resolutions though their opinion on this

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICAL RACES

phrase of the nuclear testing issue was the statement endorsing current policy that the national government "refrain from resuming nuclear testing in the atmosphere, so long as such a policy does not jeapardize the deterrent capabilities of the United States."

This reporter holds a view similar to that taken by student legislaparticular one was split. The key ture. Our national government has

for years been negotiating in the interest of world peace with foreign powers dedicated to our destruction though many of these negotiations have been doomed from the beginning due to the attitude of these adverse factions. Though it may seem futile, a government such as ours, dedicated to peace, must continue a policy of negotiation in hope that a suitable outcome may someday be

reached. Likewise, it is certainly fit, indeed it is the obligation of responsibile student government at Carolina to consider resolutions of such world-wide implications. The legislative body of this university should continue to utilize the abilities of outstanding thinkers on campus through resolutions concerning national and international issues. -BO EDWARDS

### The Quest For Peace Through Sanity

The events of this month indicate that there is an increasing awareness of the threat of nuclear war on the part of the American people. ATLANTIC MONTHLY carried a procative article entitled "The Limits of Defense," which demonstrated the need and possibility of formulating safe alternatives to war in solving international problems. The student disarmament conference at Swathmore and the White House pickets focused public attention on the necessity of disarmament. More important than any of these developments, however, is the debut of "SANITY: a magazine devoted to peace and disarmament." Judging from the first issue, I should predict that this magazine will soon become the rallying point for the entire U.S. peace movement and be an influential gadfly in pricking the American public's intellectual stupor. There is nothing like bold and original thought to dispel clouds of slogan-bred illogic and stagnant, cliched ideas, and SAN-ITY promises plenty of new approaches to the most urgent problem of our times.

In the first place, SANITY recognizes that the preservation of the peace IS a problem, and one that is not being successfully dealt with at the present time. This is a great deal further than most of our pro-

fessional politicians are even interested in going. Yet we will make no progress towards a solution so long "Americans remain content to substitute slogans . . . for critical examination of political problems, and so long as we live with lies and fear the truth," as Richard Ward states in his article, "Psychosis of the Cold War." The articles in SAN-ITY, including one by Bertrand Russell and another by Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling, are critical analyses that must be read by every concerned individual.

Witness M. A. Lebowitz's "The Political Economy of Armaments." At the outset, Lebowitz notes that we have implicitly accepted the view that wealth and well-being are diresources that we can destroy each year." Defense production absorbs the nation's resources in return for no real physical increase in the economy. In this light, the fear of the economic consequences of disarmament provides a most important example of the belief that organized destruction of wealth creates wealth. What we must ask is 'wealth for whom'?" Lebowitz then proceeds to analyze the workings of that military-industrial complex that both President Eisenhower and C. Wright Mills have warned us against. Over eighty-six per cent of the total value

of defense contracts between the years 1951 and 1959 were allotted by direct negotiation with single firms. Moreover, by 1959 the top one hundred contractors were receiving seventy-four per cent of the total military procurement. This picture is a little more readily understandable after Lebowitz points out the great number of ex-military men who use their influence in the services to obtain contracts for specific firms. (Lockheed Aircraft employs twenty ex-admirals and two ex-generals; General Dynamics, seventeen exadmirals and seven ex-generals; and so forth.) In fact, the Pentagon negotiators suffer a conflict of interests since they too want high-salaried positions in private industry after they retire from the armed forc-

And on what basis do they negotiate? The federal government's Comptroller General has testified before a Congressional Committee that "the government must rely on the prime contractors to submit reasonable price proposals . . . . " The results are only what one would expect. After studying these contracts Senator Douglas found that "virtually every negotiated contract we have examined indicated a price appreciably in excess of what the competitive price would be." We realize what an understatement this

is after reading the figures proving that the Navy paid \$21.10 apiece for lamp sockets that cost only a quarter in any hardware store, that over an eight year period aircraft and missile contractors realized profits amounting to seventy-one per cent. Having presented these facts. Lebowitz concludes "it is not surprising that the business interests in the country find the possibility of peace slightly unnerving . . . . can we expect these groups to use their power and influence to work for a government position which can LEAD to effective disarmament?"

The challenge which SANITY has accepted is one that none of us can afford to ignore. That challenge is formulated by the editors: "We believe that students in this country and around the world have a most important role to play in the struggle for peace. We believe that everywhere, in ever increasing numbers, they must become actively involved in seeking out alternatives to war. Students must let it be known that they do not intend to be the last generation of homo sapiens. They must take a stand, and go on record accordingly." This magazine deserves to be and must be read by thinking people of all political hues. Copies are available from Bob Brown, telephone 942-6243.

-NORWOOD PRATT