

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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The New Colleges

The Greensboro Daily News pointed out in an editorial recently that the University should go slowly in considering offering affiliation to any of the new community colleges which are beginning to spring up in the state.

"Already (the University's) relative standing among other national institutions has fallen in recent decades," the editorial states. "Simply maintaining its present quality will be difficult enough without taking on new campus problems in Charlotte, Wilmington or Asheville. The umbrella of university prestige should not be extended haphazardly over new four-year colleges, even in such economically plush areas as Charlotte."

This seems to be good advice. The argument against connecting the Consolidated University with a state-wide system of four-year colleges with Chapel Hill as the nerve center is strong. The problems of administration it seems, increase geometrically rather than arithmetically in proportion to growth rate in any educational system. The University already has enough under the present set-up without taking on part of those that will be encountered by the new colleges.

But there are equally good arguments for some sort of close cooperation with some of them.

Already the University here is faced with the problem of educating students whose diversity of economic, educational and social backgrounds is amazingly wide. The motives for seeking a college education are even more widely varied.

With this sort of enrollment, it is difficult to provide curricula broad enough to provide each student with what he wants and needs in the way of education without becoming a sort of educational catch-all.

Hopefully, the blossoming of some of the new four-year colleges will take some of the burden off the University, paving the way for it to become more selective.

The time has come, painful though the necessity is, for the University to forsake at least part of its egalitarian outlook toward admissions. It cannot continue to be all things to all people.

We do not suggest that the University assume the attitude of an educational aristocrat such as Imperial Harvard, nor that it be as selective as one of its educational neighbors, Davidson—not that this might not be desirable. It is impractical for a state university.

But tightening could be done, and it could be done through cooperation and possibly loose affiliation with some of the new colleges.

Statistics

If every automobile in the nation were equipped with safety belts, highway fatalities would be cut by one-half.

In recent years, that fact has been highly advertised; scarcely a driver exists, we should think, who has not at one time or another heard it. Yet, like the figures that stare from newspaper columns each day, ticking off life after life, estimates of how many lives could have been saved leave little impact upon the average driver. Witness the fact that today only 3 per cent of the automobiles on this nation's highways are equipped with safety belts.

The American people, probably the most statistics-conscious people in the world, steadfastly refuse

to respond when they hear traffic fatality figures. Figures somehow do not carry the image of dead human beings. They are numbers, not lives.

This week, five nursing students from Duke died in an automobile accident.

Many, when they read the story, were shocked. Quite probably, some students knew one or more of the girls. When the highway new fatality figures appear next week, it will be increased by five. Few, if any, here, at Duke, or across the country will be shocked; few will even pause long enough to realize that there is a connection between the increase and the deaths of the five Duke students.

Still fewer will realize that the statistics on safety belts mean that two or three—possibly all five—of the girls could have been saved.

Here are some other statistics—remember when you read them that they were derived from incidents like one involving the five Duke students:

—One in four vehicles is in a collision every year.

—Sixty per cent of fatal accidents occur at speeds under 40 MPH.

—Seventy-five per cent of drivers killed were less than 25 miles from home.

—Seat belt users are 60 per cent less likely to have an injury of any kind.

—Fifty per cent are less likely to be killed.

The above figures have been parroted over and over again for some time, almost to the point that they are cliches. Still, only three per cent of American motorists bothered to take them seriously.

Why Medicine Needs Federal Aid

By DR. RALPH JONES
Chairman, Dept. of Medicine
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The bill H.R. 4999 is a bill to increase the opportunity for education in the health professions. It is now before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives.

In the following paragraphs I will outline the various provisions of this bill and emphasize its importance to the people of America.

Construction grants for teaching facilities would be provided on a matching plan whereby the Federal government would provide up to 66 2/3% of construction costs; the institution receiving the grant would be required to provide at least 33 1/3% of the construction cost.

The urgent need for the Federal government to provide funds for this purpose has been documented by three extensive independent studies during the past three years, none of which have been seriously challenged. Each study has shown that the number of medical students in the United States must be increased by approximately 50% in the next eight years in order to avoid a serious shortage of physicians in this country in the 1970's. Because of the continued growth of our population and the increasing demand by all segments of our society for more service from physicians, facilities for an additional 4,000 medical students must be created.

For nearly a decade the present ratio of the number of physicians to the total population in this country has been constant, but this has been achieved only because nearly one thousand physicians who graduated from medical schools in other countries have immigrated to this country each year.

It is clear that we must expand our existing medical school facilities and create 20 to 27 new medical schools in this country. This must be done promptly because, from the time a decision is made to create a new medical school until a doctor is graduated requires approximately eight years.

Three independent national surveys during the past three years have shown that private and local sources cannot possibly be expected to provide more than one-third of the capital funds required to construct the facilities which are essential to meet this national need during the next decade. Hence it is essential for the Federal government to provide funds to match private and local funds, if this vital national goal is to be achieved.

The Federal government shares its responsibility with local government, industry and the medical professions in the health of the nation. It is appropriate for the Federal government to provide matching funds, rather than total costs, and to do so, using a formula based on measured need and a careful estimate of the ability of industry and

other local sources to participate.

The importance of this Bill for the University of Miami should be very clear to all who have followed the evolution of our medical school. After nine years, the principal teaching facility is still the converted servants' quarters of the old Miami-Biltmore Hotel, located seven miles from the Medical Research Building and the teaching hospital. Passage of this Bill would mean that the University would be eligible for (and would almost certainly receive) approximately \$6,000,000 this year to facilitate the construction of the desperately needed teaching facilities on the grounds of the Jackson Memorial Hospital.

The second provision in the Bill H.R. 4999 would provide funds for scholarships for medical students, payable by the government to each medical school, at the rate of \$1,500 per student for a maximum of one-fourth of the total number of students in each class in that school, on the basis of demonstrated need and competence.

This provision is considered to be essential for the recruitment of the requisite number of qualified candidates to utilize the new and expanded teaching facilities and to meet the predictable (and present) need of our growing population for more physicians, while maintaining our present standards of excellence in health care in this nation. It is

also essential if we are to preserve the principle that this democracy is obligated to provide equal opportunities for education for its citizens.

In 1959 the average personal indebtedness of the graduates of American medical schools was \$4,258 at the time of graduation. These, and many other pertinent facts which have been published recently in three separate studies of this problem, leave no doubt of the urgency and the necessity for this provision of H.R. 4999 if we are to preserve one great national resource—the very high quality of the health care of this nation.

This provision is the only aspect of H.R. 4999 that has had serious opposition. The opposition to this

provision is based solely on the fear that Federal scholarships for needy medical students might one day, in the distant future, result in socialized medicine. The arguments advanced to support this fear have no substance. They ignore the evidence for many years of Federal support of needy students in other areas of higher education.

The third provision of H.R. 4999, which has no opposition, is designed to meet a demonstrated national need, based on a decade of experience with an ongoing program. If enacted into law, this provision will provide the University of Miami with 50% of the construction cost of a new Life Sciences Building.

—Miami Hurricane

The Woman's Place? At Home, Judge Says

GREENSBORO (UPI) — North Carolina's first woman Supreme Court Justice believes women make better jurors than men.

"Women are more realistic than men," said Judge Susie Sharp, "and are more apt to render a true verdict based on evidence than men."

The 54-year-old judge said she wouldn't hesitate for a minute to vote for a woman to hold any public office—from president on down, but added, "I'm of the opinion that the average woman's field is in the home as a wife and mother."

Miss Sharp served for 12 years as a judge in North Carolina's superior court system before being named to the highest state court by Gov. Terry Sanford. She likes to return to her needlepoint her collection of high fidelity operatic records, and her cookbooks, after a tiring day on the bench or in chambers.

"I'm one of these one-shot cooks," she explained, "I like to make salads, desserts and casseroles—just the kind of cooking a woman doesn't have to do."

The Tar Heel state's first woman Supreme Court judge stands 5 feet 2 inches tall and wears her salt-and-pepper hair in a bob. Her favorite courtroom attire, under judicial black robes, is a tailored suit. Between court sessions she lives with her 78-year-old mother in Reidsville, a small manufacturing town located not far from the Virginia line.

North Carolina's superior court judges are reassigned to different districts every six months and during her career in the lower courts she served from one end of the state to the other. Her new post will require her to sit with the court in Raleigh, the state capital.

Judge Sharp was graduated from the University of North Carolina law school in 1929 at the age of 21 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. She practiced law in partnership with her father at Reidsville for the next 20 years and had an excellent reputation as an attorney when in 1949, she became North Carolina's first woman superior court judge.

"I guess I studied law because my father was a lawyer and I used to hear intriguing stories of his court cases at the dinner table," she said.

"I never expected to be a judge of the superior court and most certainly I never dreamed about the supreme court. This is an honor that comes to few men and fewer women."

Susie Sharp is a stickler for courtroom decorum and when she sits on the bench there is a no-nonsense atmosphere cloaking the judicial proceedings. Explaining her judicial philosophy, she said: "The judge is tampering with people's lives. Solomon was the only one qualified to do it, and he's gone. The only consolation you have is that somebody has got to do it, so you do the best you can."

Physics Report Garbled

To the Editor:

On behalf of the four hundred physics majors here on drag-racing scholarships, we the undersigned would like to express our amazement over your explanation of Dr. Kirkwood's talk Wednesday night. We realize that you had a deadline to meet, but the report was rather grossly garbled. Dr. Kirkwood's main point was that the spontaneous generation of the building blocks of life was indeed highly probable in the conditions existing some six billion years ago. The second law of thermodynamics, stating that the most energetic reaction will be the preferred one, supports this hypothesis and not the contrary, as you stated.

Judging from comments overheard afterwards, you were not the only ones to miss the point. We suspect that this confusion is a manifestation of an attitude which Dr. Kirkwood described when he spoke of those who publicly boast of their ignorance of science. We noticed that many in the audience stopped listening the minute science was introduced into the talk and did not even try to understand or follow the discussion, as they would have with any other subject.

Since the article was so badly written and/or edited, we will be happy to write further on the subject or talk to interested persons.

The Physics Student Section (Signed)

William A. Baily
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Richard Harkerna Jr.
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John Sharp
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Bourgeoisie & Proletariat (Frat Snobs Vs. Dorm Rats)

As usual around election time on this campus there can be seen a rift between frat snobs and dorm rats. Now this rift could be something of tremendous value for UNC if it were only a big enough rift. But as it is this antagonism between dorms and fraternities has only led to some mild name calling on both sides. If the rift could only be made bigger, U.N.C. could have a real communist revolution on its hands. This would be exactly the kind of stimulation this campus needs to shake it out of its current state of apathy.

THE SEEDS for this potential revolution have already been sown. We already have the two necessary images fixed in our minds. On one hand we have the image of the rich, over-fed, over-sexed intoxicated and decadent frat snob. On the other hand we have the image of the poor, seamy, mistreated, but lovable dorm rat.

Now if the New Left would just add to this image some of the philosophy of Marx, Lenin and Trotsky, this campus would be well on its way to a revolution. All that need be pointed out is that the friction that exists between dorm rats and frat snobs is part of a never-ending class struggle. Frat snobs! are the bourgeoisie. Dorm rats are the proletariat.

But before a revolution can be it needs to have more than just a philosophy behind it. There must be a feeling of hate on one side and a feeling of utter contempt on the other. There must be some acts of terrorism on both sides. Here are a few things fraternities could do to dorms to produce hate:

INMAN ALLEN, as student body president and a fraternity man, should make the following decrees:

- (1) All dorm televisions to be removed from dorms immediately.
- (2) No dorm rat should be allowed to speak to a frat snob, unless the dorm rat is addressed first by the frat snob. Dorm rats violating this law would have their tongues removed.
- (3) No dorm rat should ever be allowed to date a sorority girl, or even come close enough to a sorority girl to let his shadow fall on her person. Dorm rats violating this law would be castrated.
- (4) Dorm rats should pay due respect to fraternity court by falling into a prostrate position of reverence for five minutes every time they pass it.
- (5) All dorms should come under the jurisdiction of the I.F.C. and the dorms should have to comply to the 100% rule. This rule would mean that all dorms which had any dorm rats who failed to make their "c" average would be confiscated by the I.F.C. and turned into a fraternity house. All dorm rats would naturally be compelled to leave.

THE RESTRICTIONS would in all probability disturb the dorm rats. They would resort to acts of terrorism not unlike the O.A.S. Here are just a few things the dorm rat could do to retaliate against the frat snob:

- (1) Steal K.A. picture of Robert E. Lee and replace it with a picture of General Grant. (This is terrorism at its height).
- (2) Dorm rats should go through rush disguised as Sammy Davis Jr. in order to embarrass fraternities.
- (3) Dorm rats should go through rush disguised as Barry Goldwater in order to catch fraternities off guard.
- (4) Dorm rats should go through rush disguised as termite inspectors. Little would the frat snobs know that these innocent looking termite inspectors are actually carrying millions of termites and roaches in their termite inspector kits, and as soon as nobody is looking they would let these pests go in the fraternity house just as some prize rushees are about to pledge.
- (5) Dorm rats should kidnap sweetheart of Sigma Chi and force her to marry a dorm rat. (This is really going too far. This

would be an act of pure and simple perversion to the frat snob.)

- (6) Dorm rats should uncover evidence that Silent Sam was a dorm rat. (Blasphemy!)
- (7) Dorm rats should have nightly panty raids at the sorority houses. (Keep in mind that this would be a clear-cut violation of the castration law.)

THIS DORM RAT LIST could go on and on, and so could the fraternity list. But once some of these acts of terrorism are performed the revolution would begin, and UNC would become a better college campus because of it. For it is evident that only through a communist revolution are things made better. The doctrines of Marx and the examples of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin have made this great truth clear to us.

So dorm rats remember to hate all frat snobs for the end always justifies the means. And frat snobs remember to have utter contempt for dorm rats. There must not be cooperation between fraternities and dorms. There must be mistrust, suspicion, hate, contempt and violence. Dorm rats throw off your chains! Frat snobs defend your honor and prestige! There must be a revolution!

—Alan Goldsmith

"Haven't We Got Enough Problems To Be Solved Right Here On Earth?"



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