

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 Time Is Past

Attendance at the Yankee opener with Baltimore probably benefited from the teacher's strike in New York Wednesday. When more than 22,000 of the city's teachers failed to show up for work, there was little else for the students to do besides go to the ball game.

But aside from a boosted Yankee gate receipt, any good that will come from the strike has yet to materialize. The teachers were ordered back to work Thursday—without the pay increase—and the students returned, most of them, to classes. The United Federation of Teachers had asked a substantial increase in salaries. They now range from \$4800 to \$8600 a year, plus bonuses. The UFT sought to increase the figures to \$5400 to \$9500 a year, plus bonuses.

New York's teachers are apparently angry. They chose to go along with the UFT's call to strike in open defiance of the Condon-Wadlin Act which prohibits strikes by

public employees under penalty of dismissal and forfeiture of pay increases if and when they are rehired. Despite the heavy threat represented by the Act, the teachers rose up in strong protest.

The strike, dire though its consequences were in terms of the chaos it created in New York's schools, was wholly in order. For decades teachers have suffered under inadequate salaries. The knowledge that a teacher's strike has its most telling effect on the children and not the school boards or the state has kept many a teacher on the job at a pitifully low pay rate.

The fact that the teachers were so disgruntled that they struck in full knowledge of this, and in defiance of the law, should provide a lesson not only for the people of New York, but for every person in the country. The time when dedication was enough to keep a teacher on the job is past.

Steel Price Hike

The decision of U. S. Steel to rescind its decision to boost prices marked a victory of the Kennedy Administration. Secretary McNamara's announcement that military steel buying would be shifted to mills which did not go along with the price hike took hold.

Inland Steel, the country's eighth largest producer, was the key factor. Inland refused to go along with the price hike, putting the pressure on U. S. and Bethlehem. Had all the companies followed the lead of U. S. by raising prices and then standing firm, the Administration would have had to rely on what probably would have been a lengthy grand jury investigation which may or may not have been effective.

Plans for the investigation still stand, but the issue is less crucial. The President acted quickly and

commendably in taking action against the move to increase prices. His denunciation of U. S. for its announcement of the hike set the stage for the rapid moves which stopped the increase.

Along with Kennedy, the heroes of the action were Inland, Arco, Kaiser and smaller companies which held off, stopping a sweeping increase throughout the industry before it could take hold. These companies acted in the best interests of the country.

President Kennedy hailed the Inland decision in particular as "very good." Roger Blough, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, had said Thursday it might be difficult to stick with the \$6-a-ton hike if Inland and Arco refused to follow. Apparently it proved more difficult than Blough imagined.

Racism Is Racism

Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York has been un-

der fire of late from several quarters, not the least of which has been the New York Times. Calling attention to Powell as "an almost unsurpassed absentee through his years in Congress," the Times points out that Powell's wife, who holds down a \$13,000-a-year job as a secretary, also earns her salary in absentia. She is in Puerto Rico.

Regardless of this and other criticism equally, if not more barbed, from other areas, Powell will probably win reelection. The Negro Congressman is a skillful politician. His speeches, if demagogic, are powerful.

His constituents follow him with a fervor that borders on the religious, and it would be as difficult to unseat Powell in his district in New York as it would be to get him elected to the same position from a district in Alabama.

Powell rides on a crest of racism. The fact that it is racism in favor of a Negro makes it nonetheless reprehensible. Demagoguery in the form of hatred of the black man is vile. Yet it is equally worthy of censure when it rides an unfit man into office year after year because he is Negro.

U.S. Changes Attitude To West Berlin

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

An important change has taken place in United States policy toward West Berlin.

Until recently, U. S. reaction to Soviet threats against the city primarily was military.

The military phase received stepped-up emphasis after President Kennedy's 1961 Vienna meeting with Nikita Khrushchev in which the Soviet leader placed a year-end deadline on a peace treaty with East Germany and abolition of Allied rights in West Berlin.

Tease moments followed as Gen. Lucius Clay arrived in Berlin to be the President's personal representative and the U. S. began re-establishing its rights on the German city.

Threat to Morale

Now a second phase equal to the military is being emphasized. Secretary of State Dean Rusk left Geneva with the belief that so long as the Soviet challenge remains, there also remained a serious threat to West Berlin morale and a subsequent threat to investment and production.

On this basis then, Soviet harassing tactics in the air corridors represented less a challenge to Allied rights of free access than to the spirit and economic health of West Berlin—an attempt to discourage establishment of new business and to encourage West Berliners to leave.

In answer, the United States is trying to encourage U. S. firms with operations in Germany to open branches in West Berlin. Student exchanges are being considered, as are suggestions to make West Berlin universities centers for international education programs.

A glance at statistics illustrates the cause of concern.

Population Loss

West Berlin gained steadily in population from 1953 to 1958 when Khrushchev issued his first ultimatum against the city. Since then, there has been a slow but steady decline.

The population which reached a peak of 2.2 million in 1959 has been projected to 1964 at an even two million.

German government officials explain it partially by the fact that Berlin is a city of the old, with a death rate far exceeding the birth rate.

But it also is true that West Berlin's work force has diminished at a rate of between 15,000 and 20,000 a year since 1958.

Formerly, the city replenished its work force with refugees from the East. The Soviet-erected wall cut off that flow to scarcely more in a year than used to arrive in a week.

Poetical Potshots

There once was a student named Bessor
Whose knowledge gress lessor
and lessor.
It at last grew so small
He knew nothing at all,
And today he's a college professor!

There once was a maiden
Circassian
Who was loved by a courtier of fashion.
When he vowed he adored her,
* * * * *

The limerick packs laughs
anatomical
Into space that is quite
economical.
But the good ones I've seen
So seldom are clean,
And the clean ones so seldom
are comical!

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 no one will be returned.

Exit The B-52, Enter The RS-70

On the SAC base runway a silvery jet bomber stands poised for take-off. Huge and streamlined, length 157 feet, wing span 185, the magnificent warplane shudders from the massive vitality of its engines. Eight Pratt and Whitney turbojets blast off, pouring out streams of searing heat merged with a crashing din that seems like the voice of a magnified acetylene torch, hovering on a pitch between scream and thunder.

The Boeing B-52 glides smoothly down the runway. Its airframe glitters with a sleek menace; the engines press onward toward the peak thrust of 80,000 pounds. Spectators see an airplane that cost

nine million dollars to build, total weight 200 tons, loaded with super-advanced radar devices and complex navigation instruments. Yet its crew totals a mere six—less than half the crew of a B-36, its used-up predecessor.

The plane gathers speed; the engines thrust more and more forcefully; now with a cautious lurch the Stratofortress heaves aloft, soaring upward in a low ascending slant. Its rate of climb steadily increases, the ship hoisted by the aerodynamic principle of lift—the disruption of air pressure above and below each wing, with the greater pressure underneath, forcing the wing upward. Cruising altitude is attained, and

the B-52 levels into flight, elevation 55,000 feet, darting forward at 650 mph, slicing the lower levels of the stratosphere. The wings cut through the air with an awesome, sweptback cleavage.

America's Sunday punch is on airborne alert: range over 6,000 miles, nuclear cargo 25 tons, airframe top-notch in speed, mobility, and firepower. The destruction that it carries makes all the carnage of World War II seem trivial. During that war the Anglo-American bomber fleets brought death to at least 500,000 German civilians (deliberately the figure is set low) and gravely injured roughly a million. The two atomic bombs on Japan racked up

a sickening total of 115,000 dead. But the bomb of ONE B-52 swings a greater potential than all this in combination.

Ever since 1952, when the prototype B-52 made its flight, this has been our main strategic deterrent. But to penetrate the maximum distance, to be truly intercontinental, the B-52 needs tanker support, and midflight refueling means a slight reduction in speed. Also, a theoretical range of 6,000 miles does not mean a sure combat radius of 3,000. Navigational errors, the need for target-searching, the possible need for evasive action on target run, all mean additional fuel consumption and outback in range.

Though vulnerable to a missile defense, the B-52 heavyweight has little to fear from fighter interception. The newest model carries Skybolt ballistic missiles—quite enough to handle anything that flies. But even a B-52 cannot dodge ground-to-air missiles, and for this exclusive reason its crews can scent the whiff of obsolescence. And it will hear bear repeating that the age of the missile is still in its formative period. The immediate successor to the B-52 is not the IOBM but the North American RS-70, with its superior range, 23-mile altitude, and Mach 3 speed. There is no longer talk of a "missile gap"; this was a CIA myth. The time is not ripe for this country, or for Russia, to concentrate on all-missile strategy.

Our sweeping heavyweight is still worth the cost of production, but its planned successor, the RS-70, will soon be desperately needed. And so the legislative-executive battle thunders on. Congressmen and Air Force planners want this delatating miracle badly enough to push for it with all they have.

Can they swing it? At the moment, apparently not.

But an RS-70 prototype will fly this December, regardless. Its performance will probably be sufficient to melt down executive opposition. And meanwhile that opposition is intense—so much so that the planners have lost the first round.

—Wade Wellman

Handwriting On The Wall



Military Space Launches To Be Conducted In Secret

By CHARLES W. CORDDRY
WASHINGTON (UP) — The administration has determined that space is going to be a secret realm as far as U. S. military operations there are concerned.

Aimed chiefly at banishing from the news any information about satellites that have the unsavory designation "spy in the sky," the Defense Department has ordered that all military space launches will be conducted in secrecy from now on.

The department will admit something has been launched—but after it has been launched. What it will remain a mystery.

There is a rough sort of parallel which may illustrate what the government has in mind in the crack-down, which was ordered by Deputy Defense Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatric March 23, but not announced.

To Avoid Provocation
There is more than a hint here that an underlying goal of the new satellite secrecy is to avoid any publicity that could give the Soviets grounds for yelling "provocation."

The Russians know quite well that America is developing both missile-warning and intelligence satellites called Midas and Sames. But Defense Department reasoning is that they may be less annoyed and less prone to protest about it if America keeps quiet about what it is doing.

The new order-banning press coverage of military space launches, and concealing the identity of all military space craft in orbit—is the culmination of actions started in this administration's first days.

President Kennedy Called on the press to exercise self censorship on sensitive matters. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara became so concerned about weapons data that he told Congress the Russians should be led to think the Nike Zeus antimissile missile was the greatest thing ever devised, instead of reading about its weakness.

Bends To Task
McNamara set about to reduce what he called the vast library of military data in the public domain. A key target was military spacecraft, about which there has been diminishing information while space

activity has been steadily expanding. This week's secret launching, apparently of a prototype warning or reconnaissance satellite, was the fourth in five months about which nothing much has been said.

A real test o fthe policy will come in a year or two when the air force gets ready to fly its Dyna Soar, a manned spacecraft to be boosted into orbit by a Titan III missile and to be flown back to earth under its own control. It is a forerunner of the vehicle with which future space forces will be equipped.

There is a school of thought which holds that America, as a nation which will not attack first in all out war, must have overwhelming superiority in some new deterrent approach. Besides revolutionary weapons, this thinking holds, there must be military space applications which wipe out Russia's advantage of surprise missile attack and prevent accidental missile-triggering incidents.

Progress toward the goal apparently is being made. But the speed of this program seemingly will have to be taken on faith from now on.

Sino-Russo Split Shows Up In Laos

By Arthur J. Dommen

HONG KONG (UPI)—Many Asians and Americans are wondering why the United States supports the formation of a Laotian government that would include the pro-Communist Pathet Lao rebels.

They believe that a coalition government of the three Laotian factions—the pro-Western Royal government, the neutralists, and the rebels—might fall, sooner or later, to the Communists.

But one factor of enormous importance in the Communist world has emerged since China was lost to the Communists. It is that the United States is no longer dealing with a single center of Communist influence in the world.

There are two headquarters of the world Communist movement today, one in Moscow and one in Peiping. And they are becoming more and more independent of each other.

This independence is of the utmost importance for Laos. Peiping Causing Conflict
While neither Red China nor the U. S. wants to commit its troops to

a fight for Laos, Peiping is wholeheartedly supporting an active "national liberation movement" in Laos which conflicts directly with the interests of both Washington and Moscow.

The idea of a largely uncontrolled Chinese center of Communist expansion is a new and frightening one.

Even Chiang Kai-shek reportedly no longer regards the Chinese Communists as mere puppets of their Soviet masters.

Peiping, meanwhile, continually proclaims its backing for "national liberation movements" in South Viet Nam, in Thailand, in the Philippines, in Africa and Guatemala.

If recent economic difficulties have cooled the Red Chinese propensity for siding with "the people" against their governments, there has been no sign of it.

Peiping's view of how "imperialism" should be driven backward by the two-pronged spearhead of "armed struggle" coupled with "struggle by negotiation" was set forth last month.

Used Double Tactics
"To deal with imperialism's coun-

ter-revolutionary tactics," the Chinese leaders said in a people's daily editorial outlining the significance of the victory of the insurgents in Algeria, "the Algerian patriotic forces correctly used the revolutionary double tactics of combining armed struggle with negotiation."

The editorial added:
"Under the hammer blows of the peoples forces, the imperialists and colonialists, driven into a corner, are often forced to accept peaceful agreements."

Then it warned:
"But when they think they can get away with it, they will violate and even scrap these agreements."

"There have been innumerable examples and lessons of this in the past."

In Peiping's view, the United States is "violating" the May 3, 1961, ceasefire agreement in Laos by continuing to arm and equip the Royal government's forces, now said to number 60,000 men. Peiping has been attacking the U. S. "double game" of verbally supporting a Laos coalition while at the same time arming the anti-Communists.

'Getchya' Garbage Can

To the Editor:
We are subject to the whims of local in merchants in what ever they choose to charge us for their wares.

The new W. T. Grant store offers new competition, thus, it would normally be something for us to be grateful for. But for some strange reason they don't seem to realize we are here.

They offer garbage cans, clothes pins, stamp books and rubber plants as come-ons for their opening. This isn't exactly the sort of thing that gives students a good impression. They may go out to get free donuts, but it's not very likely that they'll keep coming.

The topper—Grants doesn't even have button-down shirts.

—H. J. Pringle
1 Fairview Ave.