

Why should N. C. have only a single University? See article on editorial page.

# The Daily Tar Heel

Seventy-One Years of Editorial Freedom

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1963

What's UNC's Coward-Quotient? The editors think it's low. See editorials.

Offices In Graham Memorial

UPI Wire Service

## NASA To Give 10 Grants To Technologists

### Winners To Begin Study Next Year

Winners of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) grants to the University of North Carolina were announced yesterday by Kenan Professor C. Hugh Holman, Dean of the Graduate School.

Ten full-time pre-doctoral graduate students in space-related sciences and technology have received the grants.

The grants are worth \$4,400 apiece for a full year of study beginning in September, 1963. The fellowships will be renewable up to a period of three years upon maintenance of academic qualifications in accordance with the University.

Recipients of the fellowships are: Oliver Clayton Todd of Chesapeake, Va., a chemistry student who will be in his first year of graduate study here next year; Lawrence Arnold Coleman, Meriden, Miss., who will begin graduate study in physics next year;

Joseph George Caldwell, Pittsburgh, Pa., currently a UNC graduate student in statistics; Mickey Dorian Miller, Hampshire, W. Va., who will begin graduate study in psychology next year; Thomas Alan Dowling, Omaha, Neb., currently a UNC graduate student in mathematics;

Nelson Franklin Page of Salisbury, currently a UNC graduate student in mathematics; Jeanie Byrd McMillin, Spartanburg, S.C., currently a UNC graduate student in biochemistry; Mrs. Anne Bowden McCrarry of Carboro, currently a UNC graduate student in zoology;

Peter Hallock Campbell, Swarthmore, Pa., currently a UNC graduate student in botany; and Gary Curtiss Allen, Portland, Ore., who will do graduate work in geology.

## 5 Campused By Council

Four students received campusness, ranging from three to eight days, for violations of the Campus Code, in cases tried recently by the Women's Council.

In the first case, a student was 37 minutes late after a 2 a.m. late permission had been granted. The case was referred to the students House Council. Although a penalty for lateness is doubled on the night of a late permission, the actual minutes of lateness are not doubled. Therefore, since the student was less than an hour late, the case was returned to the House Council.

The second case involved two students who shined a flashlight out of their dormitory window during an attempted party raid. Both were found guilty and given campusness of eight and three days, respectively. The difference in sentences was due to the degree and type of participation.

The third case was a student's sixth House Council offense for failure to observe a campusness. The student was found guilty and given a campusness of four days. The final case concerned a student's sixth and seventh House Council offenses, twelve-minute and two-minute lateness. The defendant was found guilty and received a seven-day campusness.

## 'Lack Of Site' Reason

# Sigma Chi Derby Will Not Be Held

The lack of a site has forced the cancellation of this year's Sigma Chi Derby, committee chairman Troy Smith reported yesterday.

"Construction in Kenan Stadium, the athletic department's refusal to grant us permission for the use of one of their fields and the prohibitive cost of erecting bleachers on the intramural field have left us with no place to hold the Derby," Smith commented.

Smith said "The intramural department had given us permission to have the Derby on its field adjacent to Woollen Gym. Dean of

Men William Long later told us that if we had it there, we would have to set up bleachers and a retaining wall to separate the spectators from the participants to keep things from getting out of hand. We found that the cost of this construction would be prohibitive."

Smith and Sigma Chi fraternity president, Bob Murphy stated that next year's derby would be held in Kenan Stadium and that ads for this year's event would carry over. They noted however, that if requested refunds would be made.

## Bowles: Indians Still Have Faith

By VANCE BARRON, JR.

The topic of discussion for Chester Bowles on Monday afternoon turned quickly to India, undoubtedly the subject uppermost in the mind of the newly appointed ambassador.

Bowles said that he had been back to India five times since he was ambassador there in 1953. "If you went there for the first time you would think the poverty overwhelming," he said, "but if you had been there before as I have you would be impressed with the great progress that has been made." Bowles reeled off a long list of figures that impressed the idea on his listeners.

"There is more confidence in India now about the future than there was a decade ago," the Ambassador-designate said. "Ten years ago everything was moving rapidly, but the average Indian could see very little change," he continued. "Now you can see great changes."

He cited the \$18 per year increase in the average income as an example of this. Bowles said that he was particularly impressed with the number of bicycles that could be seen in the villages in recent years.

Bowles recounted some of the stories about himself that were current among the people during his term as Ambassador. One tale told of the Russian Ambassador arriving at a formal dinner in a bullet-proof car and with a body-guard, while Bowles drove blithely up on a bicycle.

"Of course I never went to a dinner on a bicycle in my life," he said. "I never had time." The cause of such stories, Bowles thought, was that "they so desperately want us to be 'good,' want us to be right."

"It's the same all over the world. Jefferson is known to most college-age kids everywhere," he said. "People know what we should be like, and when we aren't the 'kickback' is all the more sharp," he continued. Americans have the same reactions about India, he said. Most people in the U.S. associate India with Gandhi, and they were very disillusioned when India went into Goa.

Bowles commented on the attitude of Americans toward the 'emerging' nations. "Nations like India are concerned with trying to make things happen, while America seems to be concerned with keeping things from happening."

"We are a rich and powerful

nation and feel like we have a stake in the status quo," he said. "Consequently the nations that want to be friends with us are often under the control of despots who would like to keep things the way they are."

"The American who has two cars in the garage and a large and comfortable house may feel that change is bad. He would like it to be orderly and nonviolent."

"Most of the remote areas of the world want change to the extent that they will resort to violence to attain it, however," he continued.

"The question is how we—a privileged people—can relate to an underprivileged world," he stated. Bowles thought that the amazing thing about the world situation was not the amount of violence, but the lack of it.

"There is less hatred and bitterness than might be expected between the new nations and the old Colonial powers, he said. 32 new nations have been created in the last few years. Their formation should be compared with the violence of the Chinese and Russian Revolutions in the early part of the century, he continued.

He told of a discussion in Nairobi with Kenyatta, considered to be one of the most violent of African revolutionaries. When Bowles asked him what he wanted most, Kenyatta replied that he wanted to attain freedom most of all, but freedom that "would not scare the Europeans away."

"There is an extraordinary amount of tolerance for Europeans, in the African nations," Bowles said. "The southern third can explode in a bloody mess, but on the whole changes have taken place with little violence."

"Can we adjust to a world of change?" he asked. "The world will get along without us if we don't—and I don't necessarily mean that it will be blown up if we don't. It just means that we wouldn't be relevant."

Bowles was optimistic about the evident change that was taking place in the attitudes among Americans abroad. He also praised the efforts of the Peace Corps in approaching the problems facing the underprivileged nations of the world.

"Too often the people of these nations have felt that the U.S. was condescending in its attempts to aid them," he said. "If they feel you respect them, you have a warmth, and it grows. THEN you can disagree and disagree quite vigorously."

## Parents' Day Schedule Set This Sunday

### Address By Friday Highlights Event

Open house in classroom buildings, residence halls and other facilities will highlight Parents' Day this Sunday.

A public address by Consolidated University President William C. Friday, in Memorial Hall at 2:30 p.m., and music concerts will be highlights of the day's activities. The UNC Glee Club and the Woman's College Chorus will present a joint concert in Hill Hall at 3:15 p.m., followed by a concert by the University band at 4 p.m. on the campus lawn.

Air Force ROTC units will pass in review at Fetzer Field at 1 p.m. A faculty reception will be held on the lawn of Graham Memorial at 1:30.

The following academic buildings will be open to visitors from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.: air science building, Ackland Art Museum, department of music in Hill Hall; department of radio-television-motion pictures in Swain Hall; school of education in Peabody Hall; school of journalism in Howell Hall.

Coker Building (botany); Wilson Hall (zoology); Dey Hall (modern foreign languages); Pharmacy Building; Venable Hall (chemistry), and Phillips Hall (physics).

Major points of interest also include the Morehead Planetarium, which will present three shows during the afternoon and evening; the Morehead Sundial; Morehead Patterson Bell Tower; Coker Arboretum; Graham Memorial Student Union; swimming pool at Woollen Gymnasium; the Forest Theater and Battle Park.

Open house will be observed in dormitories, fraternities and sororities.

Alpha Phi Omega, the service fraternity at UNC, will maintain information booths at South Building and Graham Memorial Student Union for the assistance of visitors.

## Meeting Here Said 'Unique'

UNC will host "one of the most unique conferences on human relations ever to be held in the South," according to conference administrator, Harry DeLung.

The meeting, which begins tomorrow, has limited delegates and speakers to natives of the 13 Southern states. Students and young people from over 50 colleges and universities and 30 organizations will attend.

"Although the topic will be human relations," said DeLung, "An open forum in which all opinions are expressed will be encouraged. We expect a broad range of ideologies among the delegates; from Mississippi, for example, we will have student government officials, young journalists, and students active in Negro voter registration."

The four keynote speeches of the conference will be open to all UNC students and members of the Chapel Hill community. Dr. J. Clayton Fever, Chairman of the Religion department at the University of Oklahoma will give the first address Thursday at 8 p.m. in Howell Hall. Dr. Richard Bardolph, a professor at the Woman's College, will speak Friday at 7:30 p.m.

Constance Baker Motley, lawyer (Continued on Page 3)

# Ambassador Turned Away At Cafeteria Liberia To Protest Refusal

By CHARLES HOBBS and MARGARET ANN RHYMES

RALEIGH—"Did you want a job as a chef or waitress?" This is the question that greeted the UN Ambassador from Liberia—one of the leading female UN statesmen—when she was refused service at the Sir Walter Hotel dining room here yesterday. She was earlier turned away from the S&W Cafeteria.

Dr. Angie Brooks told reporters that a formal protest will be made from the Liberian Embassy in Washington and that she is considering taking the matter to the United Nations. "I have never been refused service in any country," she said.

"We tried to avoid an incident at all costs, but the matter was provoked," said Al Lowenstein, UNC graduate and Assistant Professor of Political Science at N.C. State, who accompanied the group.

Also present were Grant Blair, co-editor of the N.C. State newspaper, the Technician, and Joseph Outland, Dr. Brooks' nephew.

The S&W Cafeteria closed its doors 45 minutes early after Blair asked the manager if the group would be served. Manager John Linberger told him that the cafeteria "held the right to serve who they wanted."

Dr. Brooks requested that the refusal be given in writing. "I have diplomatic immunity," she said, "and I would like the courtesy of the manager to tell me to leave. Then I will leave."

The request was refused. The group then moved to the Sir Walter where they had been told Negro Aldermen had been served.

"We do not serve Negroes," said Manager Arthur Buddenhagen when they arrived and

added: "Did you want jobs as a chef or waitress?" The Ambassador presented her identification cards but was told by the manager that "the 48 states still have the right to serve whom they wish."

"It was obviously a pull-up job," he told the press later. Dr. Brooks spoke Sunday at N.C. State on a program with Ambassador-designate to India Chester Bowles. She addressed the Shaw University student body yesterday morning.

Dr. Brooks was chairman of the UN committee for Non-Self Governing Areas in 1956. She is currently the Liberian Assistant Secretary of State. Liberia became a self-governing republic in 1847.

## World News In Brief

# Investigating Team Sees Haiti Leader

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (UPI)—A five-man investigating team from the Organization of American States arrived Tuesday to keep the heated dispute between Haiti and the Dominican Republic from flaring into open warfare.

The five-nation committee met with President Francois Duvalier Tuesday afternoon as several hundred Haitians demonstrated in the streets in support of the government.

The city was completely calm. There was no outward signs of military preparations. Political tensions of the weekend appeared to have eased considerably.

## CENTO Hears Rusk

KARACHI, Pakistan (UPI)—Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Tuesday the entire free world is "still under the gun" of a wide-ranging Communist menace even with the "major threat" from Cuba removed.

Rusk told the opening session of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) ministers' council that the two major new challenges to world security in the past year were the introduction of Soviet weapons in Cuba and the Communist Chinese attack on India.

Such events over far-flung geographic areas "underline the wide scope of the Communist threat," he said.

"Although the major threat from Cuba has been removed," he said, "all members of the free world are still under the gun."

## May Day Boycotted

MOSCOW, Wednesday (UPI)—A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Ambassador Foy D. Kohler and the embassy staff are boycotting the Embassy May Day celebrations today in Red Square in which Cuban Premier Fidel Castro was starred.

It was the first such May Day boycott since the United States established relations with the Soviet Union in 1933.

The spokesman declined to state the official reason for the boycott. However, it was understood to have been sparked by the presence of Castro who took Cuba into the Communist camp under the nose of the United States.

## Senate To Rescue

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Senate forces moved Tuesday to bail out the Post Office Department from deficit troubles and stave off a threatened cut in postal services.

Chairman Olin D. Johnson (D-S.C.), of the Senate Post Office Committee said he would push for passage of legislation that would raise parcel post rates to bring in an additional \$70 to \$100 million a year in revenues.

At the same time, Johnson told a reporter he hoped the Senate Appropriations Committee would restore a substantial portion of the \$82 million which the House voted to cut from the post office budget for the fiscal year starting July 1.

## Harriman Reerts

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman brought President Kennedy Tuesday what he called reassurance that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev intends to abide by his 1961 Vienna commitment on neutrality for Laos.

"He specifically asked me to tell the President that he had every intention of fulfilling the agreement with him," Harriman said after reporting to the President for about 50 minutes on his tag in Moscow last week with Khrushchev.

Harriman said Khrushchev agreed to have the Soviet ambassador in the Laotian capital of Vientiane "work very closely" with the U.S. and British Ambassadors to restore calm to the area.



Spring Rain Falls On Chapel Hill —Photo by Jim Wallace

# Congressmen Say Religious Issue Blocks Education Bill

By PETE WALES

(Editor's note: This is the second of a two-part series on the National Student Federal Aid to Education Conference last weekend in Washington by Delegate Pete Wales.)

Most Congressmen agree that the religious issue is going to be the biggest obstacle to President Kennedy's National Education Improvement Act of 1963, H.R. 3000, now in subcommittees in the House.

"Federal aid to education is largely doomed by the religious issue," Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), an outspoken advocate of federal funds for education, told students last Friday.

Several other Congressmen said that civil rights and the states rights vs. federal control issue would also be brought up in debate on the education bill.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) and Rep. Leo O'Brien (D-N.Y.) all said Friday that these two issues would not be as important as the religious issue.

"The trouble is that there is no formed opinion of the people in this country on this issue," Rep. Brademas said. "We need more discussions among the people to gain a consensus."

"The religious issue came in last year and helped defeat the education bill (the College Academic Facilities and Scholarship Act)," Rep. O'Brien said. "The NEA (National Education Association) objected and injected the religious issue."

Rep. O'Brien felt that the issues of states rights and civil rights were both being brought up by people who were opposed to federal aid to education anyway and didn't really have a stake in these two issues.

The conservatives throw in a civil rights rider to a bill and the southerner, some of whom are backing the bill, are forced to vote against the amended bill."

Rep. O'Brien pointed out that in the bill for aid to medical and dental schools, passed two weeks ago by the House, a civil rights rider was defeated and the bill passed because people realized the "true intention" of those proposing the rider.

Rep. O'Brien said that three of the four Negroes in the House voted against the rider so that the good part of the bill might pass.

Congressmen differed widely about what portions of the current bill would be passed. "It's too early to tell," Rep. Thompson said. "The section on continuing and adult education has high hopes—also the sections on library expansion and improvement to higher education."

"I doubt seriously whether any bill will pass this session of Congress except the medical and dental bill which has already passed the House," Sen. Ervin said.

Sen. B. E. Jordan (D-N.C.) said that funds for construction for higher education would probably be the only thing to pass Congress this year.

Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N.C.) and Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N.C.) were both non-committal. Rep. Fountain said that he had not yet read the bill.

Rep. O'Brien said that only the sections on higher education similar to the provisions of last year's defeated bill have much chance of passing.

# Safety Officer Keeps Tab On Radiation

By MAT FRIEDMAN

At the west end of the long runway at Chapel Hill Airport lies a small, harmless looking fenced-in area. It is that you might call UNC's "radioactive graveyard."

About once a month, Radiation Safety Officer Raymond C. Pfeleger will bury there carefully wrapped packages of some "hot" material from one of the 32 laboratories on campus using radioactive materials. It is his job to see that these materials are used safely and disposed of properly.

Mr. Pfeleger's three-man office makes certain the radioisotope program is conducted within the regulations of the Atomic Energy Commission. "Misuse can be fatal," he says, "and this is what we try to avoid. Last year the University received the highest rating the AEC gives which means we are in 'com-

plete' compliance with AEC regulations."

Radioactive materials are used on campus in many extremely useful and diversified ways. Physicians in Memorial Hospital may use them to locate and destroy cancer cells and they may "tag" compounds in the body with them; that is, place a radioactive material in the body and trace it to see where it goes. Iodine 131, for example, is used in this way to detect abnormalities of the thyroid gland.

They may also be used, as is being done here, to study cosmic rays for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or, as Dr. Henry Thomas in chemistry is doing, to study their effects on various clays all over the world. Dr. Thomas' work may help find new and better ways to bury radioactive materials.

Mr. Pfeleger's assistant, Charles Northcutt, makes sure that every

area using these materials is checked at least once a month. Samples are brought back to the lab and examined with \$25,000 worth of equipment to see that they are being used safely and with no danger of atmospheric contamination. Up to now, the department has a perfect safety record.

"We try to provide proper disposal for all radioactive materials," says Mr. Pfeleger. "We dispose either by burial or incineration depending on what is being discarded. For example, if an animal from the medical school which has been contaminated in experiments is not big to incinerate, we can bury it. We carry certain things to the burial area in tin cans and other things in lead. It all depends on the material."

He points out that most objects are wrapped in plastic when they are buried in order to minimize escape of radiation.

They are buried, in accordance with government regulations, at a minimum depth of four feet and a minimum distance of six feet apart. The entire area at the airport is about one quarter of an acre.

The buried materials will remain radioactive essentially forever, he says, but with decreasing activity due to their "half-life."

This means that a given material will undergo radioactive decay in such a way that over one-half-life period of time, the amount of activity will be decreased by one-half its initial amount. Therefore as time goes on, the quantity of radioactive material gets smaller and smaller.

Mr. Pfeleger notes that since he came to the University in 1960, the amount of radioactive materials used here has tripled. He estimates that at least \$20,000 a year is spent for their purchase, but sees them as very useful additions to science and feels there is no danger in their use, as long as it is done properly.

Mr. Pfeleger points out that the University has a "broad coverage license" which gives it broad range in the purchase and use of radioactive materials. Only institutions with established reputations for safety are given this privilege.

He says that regular air samples are taken to determine the amount of radioactivity in the atmosphere and that to date, the amount of contamination in the Chapel Hill area has been below the national average.

Married and the father of three, Mr. Pfeleger has a fallout shelter at his home here. "I know too well what a bomb can do," he says. He estimates that it would be necessary to remain in the shelter for two weeks in

the event of an atomic attack. It is partially stocked with food.

The biggest user of radioactive materials on campus, he says, is the Division of Health Affairs. Most of them are purchased from Oak Ridge, Tenn. laboratories where they are made. Tritium (radioactive hydrogen), Carbon 14, and Copper 64 are three of the more widely used materials here.

The Health Affairs office distributes "radiation film badges" to all people exposed to radiation. These badges note the amount of exposure a person has had over a given period and help prevent them from exceeding the amount set by the AEC. No one here, says Mr. Pfeleger, ever exceeds that amount. He points out that a person who receives too much radiation would not become "radioactive" as such, but would only be endangering his own health.