

Nuclear Tests To Be Opened, Kennedy Says

JFK Pessimistic Over Chances For Treaty

WASHINGTON (UPI) — An openly pessimistic President Kennedy said Wednesday he believes the United States and Russia will renew nuclear experiments if a test ban treaty is not signed in Geneva. He said this would be a "great disaster."

The President told his news conference he was "not hopeful at all" about the prospects of a test ban agreement. He said he believes that if a treaty is not signed this year, there may never be one.

Both nuclear powers got down to renewed negotiating in Geneva after finishing their last round of atmospheric tests. But Kennedy said there has been no movement in the Soviet position since December, when Russia offered to accept two or three on-site inspections per year on Soviet soil as a means of detecting clandestine underground explosions.

The United States has been insisting on seven a year provided the inspection arrangements are adequate. The negotiations have been stalemated on this point since then.

200 Are Evacuated

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI (UPI) — The United States evacuated nearly 200 Americans Wednesday and moved its Caribbean naval forces to within eyesight of Port-au-Prince, heightening tension in this Negro republic.

The evacuation of the Americans, most of them dependents of U. S. Embassy and military mission personnel, was orderly. But a U. S. Army warrant officer breathed a deep sigh of relief, saying he was glad to get his family out "before skulls start getting split around here."

The United States formally notified Haiti that American warships had been moved to within eyesight of Port-au-Prince but outside the six-mile territorial waters that Haiti claims.

Haitian officials were reported to have told U. S. Ambassador Raymond Thurston that Haiti considered the American action "an unfriendly act." But the officials indicated, according to the reports, Haiti would not make a formal protest since the integrity of its territorial waters had been observed.

Haiti Makes Charge

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (UPI) — Haiti charged Wednesday that the Dominican Republic is attempting to destroy "the only black republic in North America."

"We know we are defending the cause of the black peoples who also are working to show their faces to the peoples of the world," Haitian Foreign Minister Rene Chalmers told the Security Council.

The council plunged into debate on the Haitian-Dominican Republic crisis with no attempt being made to obtain a postponement to the Organization of American States OAS time to act.

The United States said Tuesday that it believed the crisis should be dealt with by the OAS and pointed out that the U. N. Charter enjoins members to seek settlement of disputes in regional organizations before referring them to the Security Council.

Preliminary consultations, however, apparently confirming a voting line-up that would have blocked the seven-vote majority necessary for a council postponement. Russia, Morocco, Ghana, Brazil and Venezuela were understood to favor a hearing here for Haiti without awaiting OAS action.

Miller Has Hope

Public National Chairman William E. Miller said Wednesday the only thing which can defeat the GOP in future national elections is the disunity existing in party ranks.

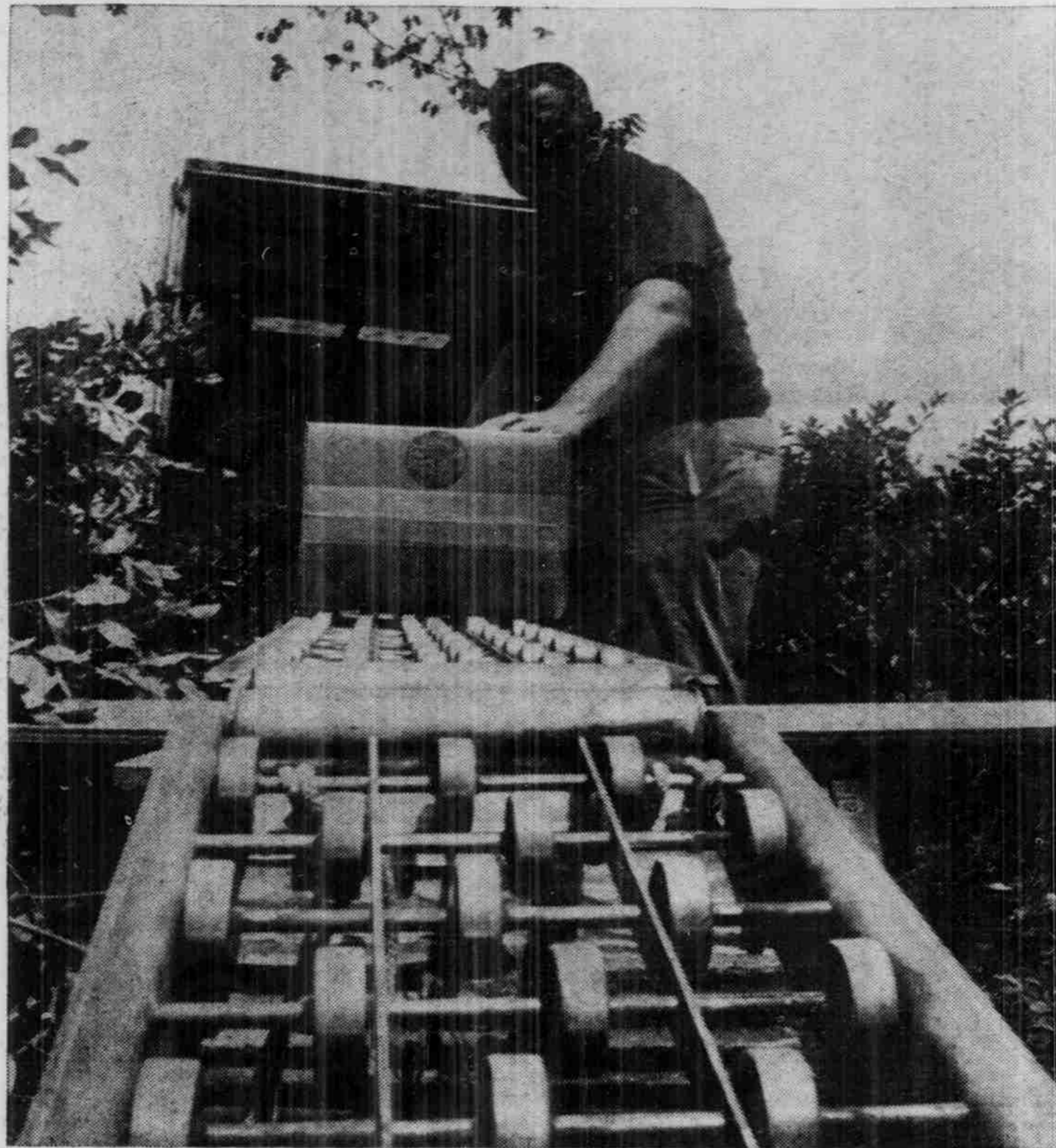
Miller spoke at a dinner meeting of the Capitol Press Club here. "We have too many people in our party who want it all their own way, or they won't play at all," Miller said.

"We have the strength now, and we have the issues. Are we certain of victory. I wish I thought so. But one thing can defeat us, and that is the inability of Republicans to unify and to stay unified."

Miller called on all Republicans to unite around the "fundamental areas of agreement" common to all who follow the GOP banner. He listed these areas as:

—Opposition to "big government."

—A belief that private enterprise can accomplish more things better than government.



YACK — 1963 Yackety Yacks, fresh off the presses, roll into Graham Memorial yesterday afternoon from a delivery truck. The new Yacks will be given out starting Friday at 1 p.m. from the windows behind GM. ID cards will be required. —Photo by Jim Wallace

Yackety Yack Issue Opens Tomorrow

The 1962-63 edition of the Yackety-Yack will be distributed Friday afternoon beginning at 1 p.m., editor Louis Legum announced yesterday.

ID cards are needed to pick up the books at the window behind GM.

There are several new features in the 1963 edition. Among them is a beauty section which includes a train, an airplane, a jail, and a graveyard as backgrounds for twelve of UNC's more appealing co-eds.

The Yack beauty court layout comprises part of a new, stylized section, "Carolina: The People and Events," which is a chronicle in pictures and words of the events of the past year. Some of those featured include last spring's Miami tennis match, the UMOG contest, and the Buckley-Mayer tussle.

In an effort to give the Yack an intellectual dimension, the opening features a commentary on Carolina life by John Justice with representative photographs.

Last year's Yack placed a dormitory section in the book, and this year's has expanded it to a 14-page. Another feature is preparation of the football copy to blend a Winston Churchill-war motif with the advantages of Jim Hickey's gladiators. Also, new introductory pages have been added for each section to give the reader a helpful reference.

The cover is black this year with gold lettering. Within the book the color scheme is primarily black and green.

Birmingham Says, 'We Welcome You'

By JOEL BUCKLEY

A sign, erected by the Chamber of Commerce on one of the main arteries into the city, said, "It's nice to have you in Birmingham . . ." a policeman said, "this area is closed to all whites and especially members of the press" and a Negro said, "Give us Freedom, Freedom, Freedom."

Monday, May 6, began like any other day in Birmingham, Ala. The usual people were doing the usual things. In the heart of the city Negro high school students were on their way to school. Outside of the Negro schools, handbills urging students to "Fight For Freedom First, Then Go To School" were being distributed. The text of these announcements read "Join the 1000 in jail who are making their witness for freedom. Come to the 16th Street Baptist Church . . . now and we'll soon be free. It's up to you to free our teachers, our parents, yourselves and our country."

Students began to group together outside the school buildings and head in the direction of the Baptist Church. It was 9 a.m. and there still weren't many people on the streets. About an hour later a large crowd had formed outside the church. Motorcycle policemen and newspapermen and photographers had begun to arrive.

A Negro lady said the church was filled to capacity with students who were waiting to learn the plans for the day's activities.

The police told DTH reporters to move up to 17th St. because "we would be safer there."

Negroes sitting in front of houses across from the church were told to move away or face arrest by the local authorities.

Negroes sitting on park benches diagonally across from the church were ordered away by a cop on three-wheel cycle.

Exodus of Spectators
A few moments later three or four hundred students left the church and began walking through the park on their way home. A police radio blared "Keep 'em moving, don't let 'em stop and talk."

One of students in the group leaving the church said he left because he didn't want to demonstrate.

Meanwhile park development employees were scouring the area looking for broken glass and sticks which remained as reminders of Saturday's melee in which spectators and police battled for three hours.

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State Department Official Says

Public Opinion Can Influence Foreign Policy

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of reports from UNC delegates to the Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference on Southeast Asia.

By STU EIZENSTAT and BRICK OETTINGER

At the Second Plenary Session, we were addressed by William Jordan, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and a specialist on the influence of public opinion on foreign policy decisions; Charles DeLeuw, a businessman with interests in Southeast Asia; Dr. Frank Trager, a member of the Department of Political Affairs of the National War College since 1961; Admiral Arthur Radford (Ret.), former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Jordan felt that public opinion does influence foreign policy, and much time and energy has been spent studying it. Over the

last 20 years, 70 per cent of the 90 per cent of the public who had an opinion felt we should take a positive role in foreign affairs. He stated that there was general support by the public for the Laos stand.

Mr. DeLeuw, a lively old man, said that the countries of Southeast Asia needed foreign investments to increase their income at a faster rate than their population growth. He stressed the need for more lenient taxes and greater guarantees against risks. It seemed to the delegates that he wanted his cake and to eat it too, as a businessman must be willing to take certain risks for his profits.

When asked for his definition of a Communist, he brought the house down by stating that a Communist was anyone who played "footy" with Khrushchev.

Dr. Trager, an extremely articulate man, mentioned that United

States interest in Southeast Asia had been on a low key previous to the Communist takeover in China. He felt the 1963 Geneva Treaty over Laos was a disaster since you can't have a fine coalition government with Communists in it. He stated emphatically that the way to defend Saigon was to penetrate, threaten, undermine, and attack Hanoi.

Admiral Radford, speaking on the role of the military in foreign matters, felt it had a direct, pronounced and great influence in shaping foreign policy. Since the inception of the National Security Council in 1947, the Presidents have been able to see all views before deciding. Radford felt that the chances of success for any foreign policy were low if the military wasn't fully consulted; this was the reason for the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

Thus, while no military man on active duty feels himself an architect

'Self-Liquidation' Proposals Cost Burden Faces Students

By BILL WAUMETT

The University of North Carolina and public education in general are based on the principle of low tuition and costs, so that education is available to all students qualified for such training.

Before the General Assembly at present is the general appropriation bill for higher education in North Carolina. This bill does not contain any money for new dormitory space at Carolina.

The Legislature proposes instead that UNC build a new 900-man dorm on a 100 per cent self-liquidating basis, meaning that all costs of the dormitory will be paid out of student dorm rent over a forty-year period.

To finance this project, University officials have proposed an increase in dormitory rent of \$10 a semester, bringing the total dorm rent per occupant to \$190 a year.

This hike represents an increase of 1.6 per cent in estimated stu-

dent costs, an increase perhaps not too significant at a school such as UNC, where a third of the student body maintains cars.

Implications Significant
The implications of the rent increase are of great significance, however, because the legislature appears to be adopting self-liquidation as an accepted method of financing new construction. Similar projects are now proposed for ten state-supported colleges.

The immediate implications for UNC have been well stated by Business Manager A. J. Branch, who says:

"We feel the University is fast approaching the maximum amount that can be charged for dormitory housing. The University may be in danger of pricing itself out of the housing market."

Pol Results

A recent poll of dormitory residents agrees with Branch's conclusion. In a random sample of over one

hundred dorm men, 9 per cent indicated they would move out if the rent were increased \$10 a semester as is now proposed.

Twenty-eight per cent said \$20 would be too high and 27 per cent gave \$30 as the cut-off point.

Thirty-five per cent said they would not move.

Fifty-eight of those polled also indicated that noise was the worst factor of dormitory life. This seems indicative that the quality of UNC dorms is lacking because of the restrictions on money available for construction.

A survey of dormitories at 18 universities in 1958 indicated that UNC was seventeenth in the amount of floor space provided each resident. The average here was 80 square feet compared to a high of 190 square feet at the Uni-

versity of Virginia.

State Money Limits
One reason for the unfavorable comparison is a limit imposed by the state on construction cost per occupant.

The national average cost per occupant is \$4400, while North Carolina limits its schools to \$2750 per occupant. A special easement of this rule had to be acquired to put sidewalks and lawns around Avery, Parker and Teague dormitories.

These dormitories, plus an addition to Spencer dorm, were the first units built here on a completely self-liquidating basis. Dorm rents were increased at that time to \$170 a year.

Craige and Ehringhaus, on the other hand, were built without rent increases due to partial financing by the legislature.

In a report on dormitory housing by the Educational Facilities Laboratories of New York, a passage on self-liquidating housing reads:

"One of the more persistent myths about housing finance is the widely held, wishful belief that college housing is entirely self-liquidating."

"Revenues alone," the report continues, "were pledged as security for only 37 per cent of the 425 loans made through the College Housing Loan Program in fiscal 1957-58."

But while the report doubts that all 37 per cent of these projects were completely self-liquidating, this type of finance has been successfully used at Carolina.

The question is whether this practice should be continued in a time of rising student costs and with an anticipated mushrooming of college enrollment.

The arguments against complete self-liquidation include these questions:

Should students be expected to pay for capital improvements to the physical plant of the University, which will last long after they have left school?

Does self-liquidation violate the democratic principle that the public at large should share the costs of public education regardless of benefits to the immediate taxpayer?

Should the dormitory student pay for capital improvements while the student living off-campus goes not?

Will this particular increase, or further increases, make off-campus housing competitive with dormitory housing?

The first two questions must receive opposite answers.

If the dormitory student should pay for capital improvements, then a long tradition is violated and the low cost principle of public education is apparently discarded.

A program of the scope proposed by the legislature seems to mean there is no limit to the costs that students may be asked to bear.

The third and fourth questions are also related. If the town student does not share in dormitory costs, it means that more dorm rooms will be available, tending to keep down the demand for off-campus housing and thereby keeping apartment rents down.

At the same time, a raise in dorm rent means off-campus housing may become competitive with none of the restrictions placed on dorm residents.

The University administration has argued against self-liquidation, but its passage is now probable.

More dorm housing must be built, as evidenced by the planned three-man rooms for next fall.

There is a limit to three-man rooms, however, in that the last five dorms have been constructed with fixed furniture, making impossible the addition of a third resident.

The University has a further problem in that current regulations provide that all increases in rent in dorms with outstanding loans must be used to pay off the debts on those dorms alone.

Thus increases in Avery, Parker, Teague, Spencer, Craige and Ehringhaus must be used to pay off loans on those dorms alone.

Graduation Guests Get Free Rooms

Ehringhaus To Be Used For Housing

By MICKEY BLACKWELL

Parents, relatives, family friends and visiting alumni will be housed in Ehringhaus dormitory free of charge during graduation commencement exercises.

In making the announcement yesterday, Assistant Dean of Men Dallas Cameron said the visitors would stay in Ehringhaus from May 30-June 3.

Cameron said that any student who wishes for his parents or close friends to attend the ceremonies should tell them about the arrangements. Parents should then contact the Housing Office for accommodations.

Cameron said that parents of graduating seniors will be notified of the special arrangements.

"On arrival in Chapel Hill, the parents should drop by the Alumni office at the Carolina Inn," Cameron said, "where they will be assigned their room." He said that if any parents or friends had to fly down, then there would be someone at the Inn to drive them out to Ehringhaus.

Cameron said that in addition to free housing, free linen would also be supplied.

Class Reunions Planned

Much of the housing space in Ehringhaus will be used by alumni holding class reunions.

According to Mrs. Lynda Best of the Alumni Office, seven class reunions are being planned. In addition to these, the Old Students Club plans to hold a reunion. The Old Students Club, composed of some 700 members, dates from 1912 on back.

Mrs. Best said that so far only 12 of the old timers have said they would be here. "But there is still several weeks left," she added.

She said that 109 letters had been sent out to members of the class of '13. They will be celebrating their 50 year reunion.

The class of '18, composed of approximately 200 members will have their 45th reunion.

Three hundred fifty-five people have been contacted and asked to attend the reunion of the class of '23.

Mrs. Best said that beginning with the class of '33, the alumni office "had to send invitations to people that we thought would come . . . the classes started getting larger around this time and now it's just impossible to contact everybody." She said that 550 invitations had been sent out to the class of '33.

The class of 1938 will have its 25th reunion. "This is the big shindig of the year," Mrs. Best said. She said the 25th reunion usually has the most elaborate planning and is the feature attraction. She said there were 809 known addresses of the class of '38.

The class of '43 will have its 20th reunion and the class of '53 will hold its 10th.

She said she couldn't even guess how many past graduates would return "since so many of the reservation cards haven't been sent back."

Mass Demonstration Threatened

King's Arrest Stops Temporary Truce

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI) — A "truce" called in the racial struggle here only a few hours earlier collapsed late Wednesday when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was convicted on a parading charge. Negroes threatened the "biggest mass demonstration this city has ever seen."

Only a few hours earlier President Kennedy made the Birmingham situation the first item of business at his press conference and hailed the easing of tensions.

The President referred to an agreement announced by Dr. King and the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth. They said a halt had been called in massive segregation protests of recent days because "we feel the possibility looms that a settlement might come within the next 24 hours."

More than 2,200 Negroes have been arrested since the civil rights demonstrations first started April 23.

The truce was abandoned when City Court Judge C. H. Brown convicted Dr. King, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and 25 others on a parading without a permit charge. The charge stemmed from a protest march King led on Good Friday.

Get Maximum Terms
All 27 were given the maximum sentence—180 days in jail and \$100 fine. They were immediately jailed.

King, R. B. Fulton and Rev. Abernathy were held on \$2,500 bond each.

King's brother, Rev. A. D. King, announced that the truce was off. "This makes it obvious. City officials are not willing to cooperate. The negotiations are off and plans are being made for the biggest mass demonstration this city has ever seen," Rev. King said.

Negro leaders indicated, however, that the big push would not come until at least Thursday.

Wyatt Tee Walker, King's top assistant in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told a hastily called news conference that as a result of King's failing "we are calling off limited demonstrations that we had planned for this after-

noon and we will spend tonight and tomorrow morning planning our next move."

The original truce announcement had about the same effect as snipping a fuse from a sputtering powder-keg.

President Points To 'Ugly Situation'
WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy pointed to the "ugly situation" in Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday, as a sign to all areas that barriers to equal opportunity and treatment of U.S. citizens must be removed.

The President also hailed Birmingham businessmen for pledging to take "substantial steps" that "would begin to meet the justifiable needs of the Negro community." He had equal praise for Negro leaders working with the white businessmen.

13 Initiated Into Society

Thirteen students were inducted into the Amphetotheren Society, second oldest honorary on the campus, in ceremonies Tuesday afternoon.

The new members are: Robin Britt, Haywood Monroe Clayton, Harry Delung, Whitney Durand, Rufus Edmiston, Tony Harrington, William Ives, Michael Lawler, Larry McDevitt, James Reston, Gil Stallings, William Sullivan and Grant Wheeler.

Founded in 1912 to further the art of extemporaneous speaking, the Amphetotheren Society has for the past several years concerned itself with honoring those students whose public speaking abilities have been demonstrated in many fields of campus life.

Active undergraduate members this year included Mack Armstrong—Janus, Walter Dellinger—Recorder, Inman Allen and Dwight Wheelless.