

# The Daily Tar Heel

70 Years of Editorial Freedom

Offices on the second floor of Graham Memorial. Telephone number: Editorial, sports, news — 933-1912. Business, circulation, advertising—933-1163. Address: Box 1080, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Entered as 2nd class matter at the Post Office in Chapel Hill, N. C., pursuant to Act of March 8, 1879. Subscription rates: \$4.50 per semester; \$8 per year.

Published daily except Mondays, examination periods and vacations, throughout the academic year by the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina. Printed by the Chapel Hill Publishing Company, Inc., 501 West Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE DAILY TAR HEEL is a subscriber to United Press International and utilizes the services of the University News Bureau.

## 'Luther Is Leaving (wheeze, crank) . . .'

Luther Hodges, our former "Businessman Governor" and a resident of Chapel Hill, will probably go down in history as the best known Secretary of Commerce the United States ever had. Sadly enough, this isn't because of his achievements in running his department, although we understand he has done a most creditable job. It's not due, either, to any involvement of Hodges in unseemly hi-jinx. Nor does he seem to have stepped on the toes of anyone in a position to retaliate by getting him fired. No, it's simply due to the machinations of what appears to be a perpetual rumor-mill hidden somewhere within Washington. The damn thing keeps

cranking out reports that Luther is leaving, which he consistently and stoutly denies. He has denied it so many times, in fact, that it appears he has set some kind of record. One can only hope, with Hodges, we're sure, that the endless rumors will cease, now that the man Hodges supported for President at the 1960 Democratic National Convention is in the White House. We feel sure that Hodges would rather be remembered for something other than denying rumors. We hope our fellow journalists in Washington will give him that opportunity by showing a little more responsibility when it comes to giving currency to unsupported rumors.

## Dead Nags And Candidate Lake

I. Beverly Lake got his campaign for the 1964 Democratic gubernatorial nomination off to a great start Monday by beating hell out of a dead horse. Speaking to a Greensboro civic club, Lake displayed the same irrational suspicions and lack of understanding which helped to keep him from winning the nomination in 1960. The Raleigh attorney and former Wake Forest law professor played on his old theme about the sinister nature of "big government," even going so far as saying in a press conference afterwards that, "It is imperative to see that our children are taught to place their faith in freedom and to distrust big government . . ." What a sterile pitch this is, especially now, with the state and the nation facing such pressing problems, and the need to progress on all fronts so important.

befits a nation of 190 million people faced with a huge population explosion and a continuing migration from independent rural living to interdependent urban living. The problem, as we have noted before, is to keep governmental growth orderly and to keep the whole apparatus responsible to the people. Lake seems blissfully unaware of such obvious distinctions. Then too, in his remarks about teaching our children "to place their faith in freedom and to distrust big government," Lake gives evidence of dangerous confusion over the difference between education and indoctrination—the same sort of confusion which the Communists have made into a science. Surely Lake can do better than this. Surely he must realize that this is a time for realistic solutions to real problems, not for caning old carcasses.

## The Silent Must Find Their Voices

**The New York Times**  
There has been much talk in recent days of the "shame of Dallas." It is worth remembering that most of us, no matter where we live, have a share in the guilt for the atmosphere that spawned an Oswald and a Ruby. In his appeal for "an end to the teaching and the preaching of hate and evil and violence," President Johnson has called on the nation to turn away "from the apostrophe of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law and those who pour venom into our nation's bloodstream." This appeal will vanish into nothingness if it moves only into the vast majority of decent citizens who in the past have sensed vaguely, if at all, their own responsibility for the national indifference that has permitted the hate groups to flourish. But there will no longer be cause for shame in Dallas or in Washington or elsewhere in the country if the President's appeal moves the smug, the self-righteous and—above all—the silent among the leaders of opinion in

the nation and in every community. There are some men in high places nationally and locally who have lent their presence and their tolerance to organizations founded on the principles of hatred and of fear. There are many more whose responsibility is not lessened by the fact that they simply have failed to speak out clearly and forcefully against the degradation of our democratic ideals. It is those who have looked the other way among the nation's opinion-makers—the businessmen and labor leaders, the politicians and preachers, the school administrators, editors, professional men, police chiefs and local officials—who now, one must hope, will hear in the President's message the words of John Donne: ". . . never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

## Stop! Thief!

Hopefully the student community will take to heart the remarks of Chapel Hill Police Detective Howard Pendergraph, when he warns against leaving items of value in unlocked cars and dormitory rooms. To be sure, it is a sad fact that student cars and rooms are not safe from sneak thieves, but it is nevertheless a fact and we have to live with it. Students who neglect to observe the elemental safeguard of locking their doors, Pendergraph notes, unwittingly cause 90 per cent of the trouble themselves by offering rich pickings with a minimum of effort. Let's start making the thieves' job at least a little more difficult, thereby improving their chances of getting caught in the act. Let's keep those doors locked—or keep valuables stored someplace else. And let's not hesitate to report persons who are acting suspiciously. This rash of thefts must be stopped.

- Gary Blanchard, David Etheridge  
Co-Editors
- Business Manager — Art Pearce  
Managing Editors — Wayne King  
Fred Sealy  
Advertising Manager — Fred McConnell  
Associate Editor — Peter Harless  
Photo Editor — Jim Wallace  
Sports Editor — Curry Kirkpatrick  
Asst. Sports Editor — John Montague  
Night Editor — Jim Wallace  
Copy Editor — Bob Samot
- Reporters:  
Mickey Blackwell, Administration  
Peter Wales, Campus Affairs  
Hugh Stevens, Student Government
- Editorial Assistants:  
Linda Keyser — Sue Simons  
Linda McPherson — Linda Riggs
- Science Editor — Mat Friedman  
Women's Editor — Diane Hill  
Reviews Editor — Steve Dennis

## New Chapter



## REVIEW

# The New Deluge Observed

By STEVE DENNIS

And it was Fall in the year 1963, and Vintage brought forth yet another batch of quality paperbacks. And the bookshelves which had been empty became less empty, and those which were full became even fuller. And it was an occasion for great rejoicing. The celebration of an intellectual mass was suggested, in honor of another victory at Random House, home of the proud parents . . .

Jerome S. Bruner's *The Process of Education* is, in essence, the expanded Director's Report from the 1959 Woods Hole Conference at Cape Cod. The purpose of this meeting was for members of several disciplines to discuss methods for improving the teaching of science in American primary and secondary schools. Included in the book are considerations of basic attitudinal factors influencing the readiness of students to learn and methods by which teachers might encourage such readiness and improve their teaching techniques with the information offered by professional psychologists and scientists. (\$1.35)

*The New World of Philosophy*, by Abraham Kaplan, is a compilation of lectures discussing contemporary movement in philosophy at UCLA in 1959 and 1960. Kaplan recognizes three basic themes in the philosophies which he studies, rationality, activism, and humanism. In what could be termed a philosophic circumnavigation of the globe, he discusses pragmatism, analytic philosophy, existentialism, the influences on Freud on philosophy, Communism, Indian philosophy, Buddhism, Chinese philosophy, and Zen. He ignores almost completely (only one reference in the index to "phenomenological base") the phenomenologist philosophers, however. This is a serious oversight in a book aiming at inclusiveness. (\$1.65)

Art students, and in fact anyone with an interest in aesthetic

tics, will surely want to look at Wylie Sypher's new collection of essays, *Art History: An Anthology of Modern Criticism*. The essays are arranged in a rough order corresponding to the periods which they cover, and lesser known articles have been preferred to those which make most anthologies, in order to extend the range of materials readily available to the student. A reading list with other selections is included. Sypher believes his book is needed for two reasons: the great creativity in the last seven years has resulted in much new art which needs to be examined and criticized, and he feels that many nineteenth-century decisions were the result of provincialism or a lack of enough relevant information. (\$2.45)

Jane Jacobs sounds the tocsin for another fight among city planners in *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, a no-holds-barred criticism of present concepts and their historic origins. She believes her criticisms are implicit in what city planners have done to the cities they have been allowed to plan. In an argument which she would not have extended from cities, she explains why she does not think the Automobile is the chief culprit and develops her theory of the importance of the "inner city." This ubiquitous principle is the need of cities for a most intricate and close-grained diversity of uses that give each other constant mutual support, both economically and socially." She considers Le Corbusier's Garden City only the City Beautiful in different guise. (\$1.95)

Modern science seems self-condemned to become ever more obscure to the average well-educated layman. *The New World of Physics*, by Arthur March and Ira M. Freeman, is another in the growing list of popular accounts of the events and men beyond all the new complications, and an attempt to explain in simple terms just what these new developments say which could not have been said before. The book is chiefly concerned with quantum mechanics and relativity and other concepts which cluster conveniently and automatically around these two. (\$1.45)

Continuing the Council on Foreign Relations' admirable series of annual foreign policy surveys is *The United States*

in *World Affairs: 1962*, by Richard P. Stebbins. Mr. Stebbins' aim is "to present a concise analytical record of the American international experience in 1962" and "to appraise the year's developments in an independent and objective manner and to place them in such historical perspective as is possible soon after the event." This book will probably be more useful for an overview and as a source of arguments than as the final opinion about 1962, which could hardly be expected in 1963.

The influence the discussions of a possible United States of Europe have had on American Foreign policy and an analysis of this concept is Max Beloff's *The United States and the Unity of Europe*, a Brookings Institution Study. The book studies the events in this area since the Second World War, and how American attitudes have affected them, both tactically and philosophically. Naturally, most of the emphasis is on the Europe of the Sixties and the European Economic Community (the Common Market). This is a book containing more facts and source materials than conclusions, which must wait for more developments to become definitive. (\$1.65)

Probably the most important book in the entire collection, from the standpoint of the paperback itself, is the reprint of Nina Potapova's revised textbook *Learning Russian*. Language textbooks, especially in the elementary stages, represent a considerable expense for students, since they must be bought and ideally should be marked for study and reference. Often, though, consecutive books will overlap so considerably that some must be sold. A series of inexpensive paperback language grammars, added to the present paperback dictionaries, would be a great boon to students. This book represents a predisposition on the part of at least one publisher to do something about this situation. For this Vintage is to be highly commended. (\$2.45)

. . . and in Chapel Hill the Intimate found room and the Bull's Head made room for these new arrivals. And students hungry for knowledge flocked to buy them. And lo, a few more courageous, read the books. And there was more rejoicing over this at Random House.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

### Recovery

**Editors, The Tar Heel.**  
The nation begins to recover. We look about us and begin to piece back together the parts of the puzzle called "American Life." All of us take a hand in returning the pieces to their proper places, but now we are more conscious of the puzzle. We note with sorrow that someone has stolen one of the pieces and others are warped or frayed at the edges.  
When will we again see "American Life" whole? Perhaps we never will, but then again, perhaps we may. But only when we realize that each of us has a hand on the jig-saw, only when we learn to work together to replace those warped and missing pieces will the puzzle become whole. And instead of merely painting the new pieces, we must add color to the whole with our love, our pride, our devotion.  
Richard B. Conely  
1200 Leon St., Apt. F7  
Durham

### No Civic Pride?

**Editors, The Tar Heel.**  
Several local chapters of national social fraternities take every opportunity to cast doubt on Barry Goldwater's contention that the fraternity system is "the last bastion of liberty" in the United States today, a contention that I, a member of a national fraternity for 13 years, find absurd.  
Take a stroll down the north side of West Cameron Street from Columbia Street to the bottom of the hill. The entire block is cluttered with paper cups, beer cans, newspapers and assorted trash, rusty junk, and the remains of a Beat Dook float. Only piles of rotting garbage need be added for a perfect analogy to the poorest slums of New York. This sloppy mess is displayed directly across the street from the beautifully landscaped lawns of the Carolina Inn for inspection by visitors to Chapel Hill.  
Many members of the fraternities responsible for the Cameron Street trash collection will eventually be leading citizens in their respective communities. I find it disturbing that they are already lacking in civic pride.  
H. D. Wagener  
Department of Geology  
Campus

they try to fly in a common direction because their hearts and their efforts are set on a common goal. The point is that there is a group or association to meet the tastes of all—and the members, having come together, should be free from the interests and interference of those from without their group.  
It is not a requisite, even, that the goal be a socially beneficial one to justify an organization's existence. Much criticism of fraternal life rests on the allegation that it is not "a truly effective community force," as your recent comment indicates. But that is not fatal. Again, the freedom which so many people insist upon compels that a voluntary body determine for itself whether it shall exist to benefit society or for some other purpose not the equivalent of the United Fund. That an organization is not a community force—that some people believe it ought to be—should never be the justification for its abolition. If one group's desire should be imposed upon another group's activities, as is inferred from recent comment, then the institution of common slavery still would not be dead.  
The fairest and most representative method for solving the problem, it would appear to this writer, would be for those who want to integrate a fraternity or a sorority, or to admit all ethnic groups without discrimination, is to organize one which allows the membership they desire. No thinking person would object to such a plan, just as none should now object—nay, can logically object—to the practices currently in force on this campus.  
Doug Eisele

### Erroneous

**Editors, The Tar Heel.**  
Professor Robert Kozelka who is teaching for one year at the University of North Carolina while on leave from Williams College was kind enough to send me an article which you carried in the Daily Tar Heel (approx. November 13).  
In that article you made mention of the fact that the Beta Theta Pi fraternity at Williams College went local when it was compelled to accept a Negro boy.  
In the course of two short paragraphs you made two completely erroneous statements.  
In the first place the chapter did not go local; we have the strongest national position of any house on the campus. We discussed with the National fraternity at length the implications of Total Opportunity, a system which was introduced in order that all students wishing to gain admittance to a fraternity could do so. This agreement, however, in no way forced any house to accept a man which the house did not choose to offer a bid. The National fraternity is satisfied of this fact and our relations with them are excellent.  
With respect to the Negro boy who was pledged as a member of Beta Theta Pi; this boy was one whom all the houses were after. He was president of the senior class, an honors major, president of the College Council (student government), a member of the varsity lacrosse team, and a fine individual.  
I hope the above effectively points out your error and I trust you will be a little more thorough in the future in checking the sources of your information.  
David N. Kershaw, President  
Beta Theta Pi  
Williams College

### Let's Be Fair

**Editors, The Tar Heel.**  
Thus far, no one has questioned the right of an individual not vested with a public interest to expel from his premise those persons whose presence he did not desire. It is absurd, therefore, to suggest, as you do, that one not be allowed to discriminate before entry against anyone whose company he does not desire.  
Whatever fraternity leaders might use as a defense for discriminatory practices, the heart of their argument should be that no defense is required. The very principal is one of discrimination; it's the reason for which persons voluntarily bind themselves together. There would be no rationalization for associating with a group whose membership was contra to the wishes of those who comprised it; and to command a membership averse to those requirements which the group sets for itself is to destroy the ultimate in individual choice.  
You suggest that the future policy of fraternities and sororities already established be dictated by the administration using student sentiment as the measuring rod. The ex post facto effect of such a course is so blatantly unfair that it hardly deserves comment. Suffice it to say most, if not all, the fraternities and sororities located here would never have been established had their founders been compelled to open the doors without discretion.  
The Student Peace Union obviously is open to all those who want to join; but many don't like it, so they stay away. The same can be said of the John Birch Society, the NAACP, the ADA and the Manion Forum. Those birds who do like the various organizations flock together, and

### Cheerleaders?

**Editors, The Tar Heel.**  
I submit one emphatic amen to Jerry Haywood's letter of November 22. He spoke both of the deplorable behavior of some of the students and of the "barker" who wears a cheerleader's outfit but sounds more like a marine drill sergeant with a bad hang-over. Having seen every home game this year and most of them in the past two years, I know that both of these conditions unfortunately do exist.  
It seems that the behavior of the drunks must be accepted—not on the grounds of "collegiate sophistication" as most of them feel, but with the understanding that they are little children who hopefully will soon grow up. But the "barker" is simply intolerable. At the Miami game Saturday he not only shouted vulgarities during the game (as Mr. Haywood pointed out), but he also shouted them at half time so that no one could hear the scores of the other games when they were given, and incited the Carolina students to extremely poor conduct in the form of shouting while Miami tried to call signals. Is this cheerleading? Here is one vote for the absence of "the barker and his toy" in '64.  
E. Joseph Walton Jr.  
1209 Hillview Road

## POGO



By Walt Kelly