

# The Daily Tar Heel

71 Years of Editorial Freedom

Offices on the second floor of Graham Memorial. Telephone number: Editorial, sports, news — 933-1012. 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, 1978. 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.

## One For Three Is A Bad Percentage

Class officers fall into many categories. A few, and an extraordinary few at that, are good; still more fall into that grey area of inactivity in which they do nothing constructive but do not manage to make the situation worse by their presence; the remainder (and probably the largest group) are simply terrible.

To hold a class office should be more than an honor. It is a high responsibility as well, and the past has shown that more often than not nothing is done. Fall campaign promises have been long forgotten before the leaves have vanished from the trees, and what was ballyhooed as a good year soon turns out to be indistinguishable from the undistinguished years that have gone before.

We were looking through some old issues of the DTH the other day and ran across a special feature we ran in the fall — "Meet The Candidates." We had gotten the candidates for class office to turn in their platforms and biographies, and devoted some 130 column-inches to this. We hoped to give the campus some aid in selecting their officers, as well as spur interest in the election.

In looking over the promises, we find that very few of them have been turned into reality. Granted, some of them were unfeasible to begin with, but many more were simply cast aside. With one notable exception, which we shall point out momentarily, everyone running for office either said things he didn't mean, or forgot what he said once the votes were in. It is fitting that we resurrect some of these schemes for your scrutiny:

For instance, a candidate for president of his class said, "We will retain the 'Teacher of the Month' and 'Junior of the Month' programs." This would take all of 20 minutes a month.

The gentleman was elected, and that was the end of that.

The candidate for Vice-President proposed a "Junior Day, much like the Senior Class has now. It would take a lot of planning, but if it was done right everyone would have a good time."

It must have taken too much planning. The secretary sang the praises of a class scrapbook.

"I would like to see one compiled," quoth she, "in order that the records and achievements of our class could be saved." We lose again.

The Treasurer had several ideas, one of which was brought to fruition — a Bake Sale. Unfortunately, she also decided to propose a Merchant's Day and something called a Junior Classics Basketball game. They didn't quite make

The Social Chairman was smart — she didn't make any promises.

But the class produced a few things — there was a combo party, as the presi-

dent promised. However, he managed to schedule it at the same time as a freshman basketball game and nobody showed up except the president and the combo.

He also promised a Dormitory Communications Committee, which did a great deal of good in the women's dorms. It fizzled among the men, but this is none of the fault of the class' leadership.

Well, they batted about .250, which first-string for the Kansas City Athletics.

Going down to the next class, the president promised five things, none of which materialized; inter-class athletic competition, a sophomore-junior dance, an academic scholarship, a dance with WC and a co-rec carnival.

We hope you weren't looking forward to these wondrous events, because they never happened.

He did, however, accomplish one of the best things a class officer has attempted. He has arranged for a compendium of the majors available at Carolina as seen through the eyes of students.

It will be completed before long, and should prove valuable to entering freshmen and juniors for years to come.

The rest of the officers managed to do little.

And now, faint hearts, to the single bright beacon of success in this tale of bleak despair — the Freshman Class. Usually the most disorganized and haphazard of all the classes, the Freshmen this year have somehow managed to avoid the pitfalls of laziness and have accomplished at least as much, if not more, than all their counterparts combined.

This success has been due in large part to an outstanding slate of officers, headed by an energetic president in the form of Jim Brame. Brame cannot be given all the applause for the achievements of his class, but he is responsible for much of it. Such things as the Talent Show, which packed Memorial Hall at 75 cents a head; a bake sale; and the Merchant's Day held yesterday at The Hub were highly successful, and the Freshmen should indeed be proud of themselves.

We sincerely hope the Freshman beacon will shed some light on the outlook of our recently elected and future class officers. Some people have been doing their part (and in some cases a good deal more), but apathy and failure are two adjectives which apply in far too many instances. If our "leaders" are not aroused, there seems to be no real reason to bother with class officers, and we might spare ourselves a lot of disappointment and do away with them altogether (think of the saving in campaign posters alone).

Let's hope that we will never reach this stage but rather that the freshmen have started something — something big.

## On The Arrival Of Ross Barnett

The Carolina Forum, for all those who never have heard of it or have forgotten about it, is an organization designed to bring speakers to the cam-

Fred Seely, Hugh Stevens

Co-Editors

Managing Editor — John Montague  
Associate Editor — Mickey Blackwell  
Editorial Page Editor — Pete Wales  
News Editor — Dennis Sanders  
Copy Editor — Nancy McCracken  
Sports Editor — Larry Tarleton  
Photo Editor — Jim Wallace  
Editorial Assistant — Shirley Travis  
Staff Artist — Chip Barnard  
Reviews — Henry McInnis

pus for the benefit of the students.

It has a budget of over \$2,000, and in the past has sponsored such famed people as Malsom X, William F. Buckley and Norman Thomas.

The first program of the Forum this year comes Monday night, when Ross Barnett, former governor of Mississippi, will visit these hallowed halls for an address in Memorial Hall.

Barnett, you may recall, was leader of that state when James Meredith enrolled at Ole Miss. We are sure that you will find it an interesting evening, and perhaps even an enlightening one.

And while you're there, think about the Forum. When John Ulfelder introduces Barnett, give him a nice hand. He's finally in the spotlight.

Henry McInnis

## The Negro Leadership

"The Negro Vanguard" by Richard Bardolph. Rinehart and Co., New York, 1959. 341 pages.

By HENRY McINNIS

This book is a testament of hope, reaffirmation of the writer's belief in the essential health of the democratic American tradition. It is a study of leadership . . . the leaders of the Negro race from 1770 to the present who fought their way against prejudice, poverty and ignorance to take their places among the country's notable men and women.

In an attempt to answer the question: "What raised these particular individuals above their fellows?" Mr. Bardolph has examined family backgrounds, economic and community environments, educational influences, the role of accident and the importance of sympathetic white people.

As a backdrop for each successive generation of leading Negroes, the main currents of the nation's social development are sketched and the progress of the Negro race summarized. Sound ambitions? It most certainly is, but the book covers a great deal of Negro history, particularly as it points to distinguished Negroes and their achievements and why they, as individuals, were able to stand out above the ordinary.

North Carolina readers will be interested to know that author Bardolph is a professor at Women's College at Greensboro. The book was made possible by a Guggenheim fellowship and the Research Council of UNC at Greensboro.

"The time has come to lodge the Negro movers and shakers of American social history more firmly in the record," writes the author, "and to assemble, while they may still be discovered, the scattered and elusive facts about their social origins." With this purpose, the book proceeds to its mission, often with authority, always with resolve.

Bardolph suggests with considerable persuasion that the data he has accumulated from his extensive face-to-face interviews with 131 of the "most famous Negro Americans" and his intensive searching in the nation's largest libraries have unearthed evidence "that will not only enable us to spell out some of the facts about the rise of the Negro vanguard; it is sufficient also to show that the record is sharply at variance with the stereotypes and facile generalizations from which the image of the tenth American has been compounded by the other nine."

The author discusses the momentous changes in the status of the Negro from 1770 to 1831 and describes the conditions of slave life which varied enormously from time to time, state to state, and plantation to plantation. "Slave codes differed markedly," writes Bardolph, "both on paper and in practice, and masters varied from brutal tyrants to kindly heads of closely knit households." The effects of emancipation on the Negro race and individual freed slaves makes fascinating reading. While this book offers a sophisticated telling of the Civil War and its aftermath, its power derives from concentration on the Negro and what happened to his race.

One of the most enjoyable and readable sections, at least for this reviewer, contains the contributions and origins of Negro entertainers, musicians and writers whose fame formed the cornerstone by which the white community could tolerate increasing examples of equality and excellence. Such names as Louis Armstrong, Pearl Bailey, Count Basie, Harry Belafonte, Nat King Cole, Dorothy Dandridge, Sammy Davis Jr. and Lena Horne appear in the chapter, "Behold the Promised Land," and the author explains the significance of each one's success story in terms of background, education, personality, opportunities and even skin color!

The ordeals suffered by Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson are examined and contrasted. Anderson encountered segregated audiences on her national tours but in most cases she did not protest until pressure groups forced her to withdraw from Southern concerts. Robeson's fierce refusal to perform under Jim Crow conditions and his subsequent attraction to Communism and socialism in the 1930's is analyzed with fair play and perception not often accorded Robeson by most writers in this country.

The rising influence and function of the Negro press with such examples as Ebony Magazine, the "Negro Life Magazine," and the Negro press in general, is discussed in detail. Booker T. Washington and his conservative leadership is compared with more recent leaders who reject its perpetuation of the status quo in racial advancement.

Among the more superficial biographies offered in the book include the NAACP's Roy Wilkins, James Farmer of CORE, Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Ralph Bunche and the Rev. Martin Luther King

## ONE BIG, UNHAPPY FAMILY



### Esser Makes Statement

## North Carolina Fund Selects Its Projects

George S. Esser, executive director of the North Carolina Fund, announced the selection of the community projects for the Fund Monday. This is Mr. Esser's statement at the time of the announcement. — Ed. Note

Today, as you know, is a most important milestone in the life of the North Carolina Fund. It marks a time at which we move out of a six-month phase involving preparation and planning and selection and into a four-year phase of actual work in communities to find and show new ways to break the poverty cycle. But the Fund's work in the past six months hasn't been simply a matter of organization and paperwork. In fact, the past six months has seen a period of activity in North Carolina that in many ways is totally unprecedented in this, or any other state.

North Carolina's communities have surprised people all over the nation by reacting as they have to the Fund's call to action. Acting only on the prospect of getting a few foundation dollars for their communities, leaders in 66 out of the state's 100 counties have met and talked and planned ways to give a better chance to those of our citizens caught in the cycle of poverty.

With a minimum of help and advice from the Fund's professional staff, 50 North Carolina areas have produced documents laying out their hopes and plans for solving their problems of poverty. We are confident that these action proposals are the foundations of a great, general movement against poverty that will be joined eventually by the leaders of the other 34 counties of our state.

After these 50 communities submitted their proposals to the Fund, the Fund in turn sent a team to visit each community and talk about the proposal, the community, and its problems. The fact that all 50 visits were completed in five weeks is in itself a tribute to the dedication of these communities, and the Fund's board of directors, who participated in these all-important, face-to-face, meetings.

From the Fund's earliest days, its board of directors realized the importance of selecting a group of communities that would represent a true cross-section of the state's poverty problems. There had to be projects in the Mountains, in the Piedmont, and in Eastern North Carolina. There had to be projects exploring solutions to rural poverty problems in sparsely-populated areas. And there had to be projects working with the huge numbers of the poverty-stricken living in large cities, many of whom have migrated from the state's rural areas.

By exploring a cross-section of North Carolina's poverty problems, the Fund hopes to learn and show solutions of benefit to all of the state's communities. For all of our communities share this problem, even if the people, the economy and the environment differ.

When the Fund's board of directors sat down a few weeks ago to start deciding which communities should receive grants, they drew on their own experiences from the 50 community visits, plus careful evaluations and summaries of the proposals — compiled by the Fund's professional staff.

Their decisions — the seven communities announced today to receive major grants — represent, in my opinion, the kind of cross-section of communities that is essential if we are to find and demonstrate ways to open up opportunity, and help people throw off frustration and despair.

At the same time, the members of the board, and I, are hopeful that, at a later date, we can find it possible to finance a few more demonstration projects in some medium-sized urban, and some completely-rural areas.

As for the projects announced today, you are asking, "how do we get them started?" The Fund's task is to help each of these seven communities complete the organization of its action committee, select a full-time, professional project director, and re-examine its proposed action program with the help of the project director and special consultants furnished by the Fund.

Announcement letters today are in the mail to these seven community-action committees. This week we will begin a series of conferences with the community representatives, to make specific plans for helping them get their program underway.

The Fund will make a small initial grant, for organizational and administrative costs, to each selected community. This will finance a project director and his office, plus the consultants who will provide special advice on specific phases of the community's program.

Once the community's specific program plans have been decided, and a firm budget has been agreed upon, the initial grant will be followed by a four-year grant for organizational expenses only.

Now, it is obvious that when 50 communities ask for help, and seven are picked for assistance, the other 43 are wondering "where do we go from here?"

Since early February, when these proposals poured into the Fund office, we have recognized, and discussed the need for helping each of these communities, build on the momentum already started by the committees submitting those proposals.

As a first step, the Fund board already has set aside a small sum for making minor grants to a few counties. This money also would provide training for people already working in those counties, and technical assistance from the Fund's staff and its consultants.

Since the beginning of the Fund, North Carolina's state agencies have been giving attention to ways in which they might work with these communities on their poverty problems. We expect that aid from those sources will be announced from time to time, as these agencies' plans are completed.

Finally, at the risk of counting chickens before they're hatched, we must consider what will happen to our program if the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 — President Johnson's anti-poverty bill — is passed, as there is every indication it will be.

The heart of this bill is title II, which would set aside over \$300 million for grants to communities submitting comprehensive, community-action proposals dealing with the problems of poverty, and lack of opportunity.

This language, "comprehensive, community-action proposals," sounds familiar, of course. It has been used from the start by The North Carolina Fund, with the result that leaders of 66 counties already have been through the process of thinking and planning for comprehensive poverty-fighting programs. These 50 proposals represent 50 giant steps by communities of our state — steps giving them a head start toward participation in the sweeping program now being considered by the United States Congress.

I can promise these communities that the Fund will provide every possible assistance in helping them, and the 34 North Carolina counties not originally participating in the proposal process, to sharpen their program and their processes, for participating in forthcoming federal programs.

When the Fund was born last year, the original grants made to it were called "seed money." This has proved to be an apt term. The Fund's money will be used to help our communities take advantage of all of the resources available, inside and out of the state, to help our people help themselves.

Jay G. Hayden

## A Possible GOP Ticket

By JAY G. HAYDEN

WASHINGTON — Lodge and Nixon (no the reverse). If ever there was, in terms of the horse race, "a long water back bet," this is it, but it may be a good bet, mainly because there is no better ticket for the Republican convention to choose.

Most important there is a give and take, tit for tat, relationship between Lodge and former President Eisenhower. And Nixon was Eisenhower's right hand for eight years. Nixon has said he would accept the vice-presidential nomination.

IN 1952 THE THEN Sen. Lodge of Massachusetts took the lead in propelling Gen. Eisenhower into the presidency, and as a result Lodge sacrificed his otherwise almost certain Senate seat.

He clearly owes Lodge something for this. There are reports that Eisenhower, approached on that basis, said, "Well, let's see what happens in New Hampshire."

And in that state's March 11 primary Lodge spreadeagled the Republican preference field, running as a mere write-in candidate against the formally entered and vigorously campaigning Goldwater and Rockefeller. Lodge not only won hands down in popular votes but grabbed all of the state's convention delegates.

ROBERT R. MULLEN, national coordinator of the Draft Lodge Committee, says the whole project began with one man, business executive Irving Salomon.

"President Eisenhower," says Mullen, "appointed Mr. Salomon a delegate to the United Nations." And after the assassination of President Kennedy, Mullen and Salomon conferred with Eisenhower and Lodge and then joined up as leaders of a Lodge boom for presidential nomination.

The Lodge drive has been going great guns ever since, the latest being a prophecy by the respected Harris poll last Monday as to the Oregon presidential primary on May 15, giving Lodge 46 per cent, as against 17 per cent for Nixon, 14 for Goldwater, 13 for Rockefeller, 4 for Scranton and one for Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith.

SAYS THIS POLLSTER: "Lodge is winning almost three times the number of votes of his nearest rival, Nixon, and is within striking range of passing the 50 per cent mark against the entire field."

After Oregon there is really only one important presidential primary to go — California — where Rockefeller and Goldwater presently seem likely to kill off each other.

In the 1952 Republican race, at the opening of which Sen. Taft of Ohio seemed easily ahead; it was Lodge who then journeyed to Paris and brought home the word, revealed in a press conference on Jan. 7, 1952, that Gen. Eisenhower would run for President if he received a "clear-cut call to political duty."

LODGE SAID EISENHOWER had assured him and others that "his voting record was that of a Republican . . . his political convictions coinciding with enlightened Republican doctrine . . . the family tradition was Republican."

Lodge told the reporters that he was entering Eisenhower in the New Hampshire primary, despite full knowledge that Eisenhower would not leave his job as head of NATO (by designation of Democratic President Truman) to campaign in New Hampshire or any other state.

Further inviting a draft, however, the general issued, apothegm statement declaring that, "of course there is no question of the right of American citizens to organize in pursuit of their common convictions . . . Sen. Lodge and his associates are exercising their right in any attempt to place before me next July a duty that would transcend my present responsibilities."

IN THE NEW Hampshire voting on March 11, 1952, Eisenhower led in popular votes with 46,497 and bagged all the state's convention delegates. Of two opponents for Republican preference who trudged the state's snowy hills and talked themselves hoarse, Sen. Taft received 35,820 and Harold Stassen 6,594.

Lodge today looks to be in much the same position as Eisenhower in 1952, including a diplomatic job abroad provided by a Democratic President and thus protective against the slings and arrows of opponents, Republicans or Democrats.