

European Travel Easy And Cheap

The Daily Tar Heel

71 Years of Editorial Freedom

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Who's On Second? Who Knows?

Lost in the hubbub surrounding the gubernatorial race is one which is every bit as interesting — the campaign for Lieutenant Governor.

Three candidates are battling it out, and doing a pretty fair job considering that they don't get any space in the newspaper.

For the state papers have become enamored with the actions of L. Richardson Preyer, Dan K. Moore and I. Beverly Lake that they have failed to tell us much about those who seek the state's second highest post.

The three are Clifton Blue, an Aberdeen newspaper publisher who was Speaker of the House in the 1963 General Assembly; Robert Scott, former Master of the North Carolina Grange and son of ex-governor W. Kerr Scott; and John Jordan, one of Raleigh's representatives to the General Assembly for many years and a prominent state lawyer.

All have good qualifications for the job, though in the case of Scott it is more his drive and determination than his experience—he is only 34.

We have known Blue for several years, and he produces an excellent newspaper (The Sandhills "Citizen") as well as a weekly newspaper column, which is distributed statewide. He did a capable job in the General Assembly,

and he is currently leading all the polls.

We have also known Jordan for several years. Last year he introduced a bill in the General Assembly which had a rider calling for civil court trials of all students who had violated the honor code at a state school.

We prodded him a bit at the time, and it was taken out. We think that he did not realize the full implication of this rider, and he acted in good faith when he learned exactly what it would do to the student—double jeopardy and all that.

As we have said, the three are qualified. Now the trick is to find out, despite the efforts of the state press, exactly what the three stand for. We know that Scott is against the Gag Law, which is nice but it's not really enough to go on.

Blue did an excellent job in a tough post, but that's not enough. And Jordan, we are sure, is more than competent.

Perhaps the state press will calm down enough to tell us about these three. For all we know, they may be discussing issues, which is certainly more than Preyer, Moore and Lake are doing.

But there's always the chance that if we ever do find out something about the candidates for the state's second post, it will be that they only stand for more roads, more pay and less communists.

The Lone Ranger Rides North

The Cheraw Chronicle

Gov. Wallace has chosen his primary targets with skill.

First, there was Wisconsin, home of the late Senator Joe McCarthy, whose liberal image has been blurred in recent years.

Second, there is Indiana, northernmost outpost of the Ku Klux Klan during that organization's heyday of the 1920's. Indiana was a border state during the Civil War and many parts still have a southern accent.

Third, there is Maryland, another border state which has been the scene of bitter racial strife in recent months. Cambridge and parts of the Eastern Shore may even give the Alabama governor a majority of the votes.

There are several factors weighing in Wallace's favor. First, there is the large "copperhead" vote which has always existed in the North. Second, there is the band wagon psychology. Third, there is the inept quality of opposition to his candidacy.

To the extent that Wallace's campaign unmask the hypocrisy on civil rights up North, it may be a healthy

thing. It takes the issue out of its Southern regional setting and places it squarely in the national arena where it belongs.

The Democrats needn't grow too depressed over the Wisconsin showing. That state went against Kennedy in 1960 by a wide margin. So did Indiana. While Wallace's 240,000 votes looks impressive, the fact remains that 75 percent of the people voted against him.

When a liberal politician runs for national office, he has always gotten a better percentage vote than that in Alabama. If the governor of Wisconsin had run on a civil rights platform in Alabama, he probably would, given the colored vote, won at least 25 percent. So one can read in election results almost whatever he wants to see. Since Goldwater apparently has lost his lead in the race for the GOP nomination, and since the convention apparently will settle either for Ambassador Lodge or Richard Nixon, and since both of these men stand just as four-square for civil rights as does Lyndon Johnson, there really isn't much place for the Southern extremist and his copperhead counterpart in the North to go.

The Referendum Bills And The People Behind Them

(Continued from Page 1)

fering on the basis of its wording. So they did just that at Thursday night's session.

There was just one complication left to develop. Arthur Hays, one of the authors of Wilson's bill, decided after talking with a number of students that the wording on the bill was unclear. So he changed it, so much that it hardly seems to be the same bill at all.

Now, then, after three rounds the situation is this—two bills are currently in the committee process, and will be discussed in hearings next week. Out of all the complications, someone must extract a bill which is worded in fair and clear terms, yet will be passed in the legislature by those who just might be interested in slanting the question in one direction or another. And still hanging over the whole thing is the question of partisanship.

There seems to have been absolutely no excuse for our ever arriving at this snafu in the first place. The referendum issue is a vital one, for most of the students are clamoring for an opportunity to be heard on the civil rights question. But the efforts of many of our less astute legislators have so clouded the question that it has really gotten out of the realm of a simple referendum. The parties seem to feel that their entire futures rest on this lone issue.

Hays' Rewording For instance, the rewording of Wilson's bill by Hays is more

than it seems. He has taken a carefully (and poorly) worded set of questions and revamped them so that they will meet the approval of most students. Mr. Hays compromised himself? Probably not—but for some reason he seems to be doing everything in his power that his conscience will allow to prevent the bipartisan bill from being passed.

Knowing Mr. Hays, I am certain that his primary aim is to send the best possible referendum to the students, but that aim seems to be qualified by the restriction that the bill must carry his own, and his party's, label. Such a restriction seems to be supported by one significant fact: even though he knew that his original bill was a poor one and that a number of legislators wanted to introduce a bipartisan bill, he declined to work with them to obtain a good bill, and revamped his own instead.

Hays, of course, has an answer. He steadfastly clings to the statement that he cannot support any bipartisan bills, of any kind, for any purpose—unless the entire legislature is threatened by an outside force. He says that bipartisanship should come in the voting process—in the acceptance by individual legislators of the best proposals, whatever their source.

As far as these thoughts go, I must agree to a certain extent with Mr. Hays and his logic. However, there are occasions when they become almost completely unrealistic—and this is one of them. This referendum

issue has gone too far, too fast. The student body is rapidly losing faith in the ability of the Legislature to do anything constructive about a referendum, and the time has come for action—preferably through bipartisan action.

It really doesn't matter, say the students, who introduces the bill, so long as one is passed. The questions are probably going to be amended to read as the majority of legislators want them to read anyway, and any attempts to hold up a good bill for personal reasons will consist of placing personal opinions above the good of the students. I sincerely doubt that a matter so complicated and so controversial could be successfully exploited by either party—certainly it should not be. And now that each party has fallen over its own feet while attempting to kick the ball away from the other, we would humbly suggest that the Legislature try the game as it should be played—as a team sport. Otherwise, there seems to be no way to salvage either a good referendum or the prestige of the body.

Finally, one other aspect of the situation should be mentioned. The talk among certain legislators is now to put the referendum off until next fall, if indeed it is ever held at all. In my opinion, any question postponed that long, and entrusted to the large number of new students who will arrive here next fall uninformed and unconcerned, is better off forgotten.

By PETER RANGE DYM Survival Editor

I am continually astounded by the notions most American students have about the cost of travel in Europe. Doubtlessly misled by travel agencies and that gargantuan of a world bank, American Express, everyone seems to think they cannot consider a journey to Europe on less than \$1500 as a base.

As a rather radical point of departure, let me say I'm planning to return to Europe this summer on \$250. This does not include the transatlantic passage.

First of all, transportation; one can travel round-trip to Europe for \$300. Either you fly with the Graham Memorial planes (\$325) or you book round-trip passage as a first-class passenger on a freighter—average cost: \$150 one-way. Accommodations and food are excellent, the trip is quiet, and it takes about ten days. (The place to write is W. J. Browning Co., Royster Building, Norfolk.)

So now you know that any talk of \$400 or \$500 for the transportation is based on ignorance or excess love of luxury.

While in Europe, you can travel and live like most European students for 60 to 80 days on \$250. And with that you'd have twice as much as most of them. But I'm allowing for mistakes, one or two gifts and Am-

erican difficulty in reducing your living standards.

To live on this amount you need to plan for yourself a bread-wine-and-cheese summer. And, to my way of thinking, this is half the reason for a trip to Europe in the first place. If you want a hotel-and-restaurant experience, you can get that in these United States.

Bread-wine-and-cheese means you make your own food all the time or eat the stew served in the youth hostels. I always carry some bread, cheese, sandwich meat, fruit, butter and a bottle of wine (or milk) when traveling and survive rather well on it. Occasionally one must take a good meal in a restaurant to retain ties with a balanced diet.

For your accommodation you should plan to stay in the youth hostels all over Europe. This costs \$25 to \$40 per night and affords you countless contacts with other students of every nationality who are engaged in the European student's favorite summer pastime—travel.

In the hostels you get a double-decker in a huge room with everyone else (boys and girls in separate rooms, of course), use of the big, communal bath rooms (usually no hot water), and the option of supper and breakfast (European) for another \$25. You must have your annual youth hostel membership card (\$5) and you'll need a traveler's dearest friend, the International Youth Hostel Handbook (\$1), to find all

the countless hostels.

For transportation, hitchhiking or cycling are least expensive and as common in Europe as cornbread in the South. This applies, as does everything in this article, equally to girls as well as boys. Girls usually hitchhike with another girl or a boy and, in fact, get rides much faster than a single boy does.

If one has some capital, motor scooters and motorcycles are excellent, slightly dangerous and much fun. I had three during my first sojourn in Europe. A decent, used scooter would run about \$150 to \$200 and could be resold for almost the same price. New ones are around \$300.

Finally, if you are a real capitalist and can buy a car, fine. There are numerous systems for

re-selling them to the dealers at the end of the summer.

Most uninteresting of all, in my opinion, is travel by public transportation—mainly, of course, the train. This method would also change my \$250 estimate for a summer in Europe. The Eurail pass runs more than \$100 now, I understand.

We American students tend to be so very unresourceful in this matter of travel when compared to our European counterparts. A German friend of mine has traveled southern Europe for a month on \$25. I personally hitchhiked about 40,000 kilometers around Europe before investing in my first scooter. We are too used to high standards—hotels, restaurants, first-class bathrooms and luxuries the European student would never dream of.

If you can get up the gumption to dive into the summer circuit in Europe as I have described it here, you'll find it one of the most exciting experiences of your life. No other method opens up so many human contacts as this. No other method gives you a closer look at the way Europeans really live and think.

I was invited home countless times for dinner by families who picked me up hitchhiking. I made friendships with students in youth hostels which last still today. And it puts you out of your own in a unique way — a healthy experience for each of us to have before settling down in our bourgeois affluency, begetting a family and resigning ourselves to such respectable things as motels and summer cottages.

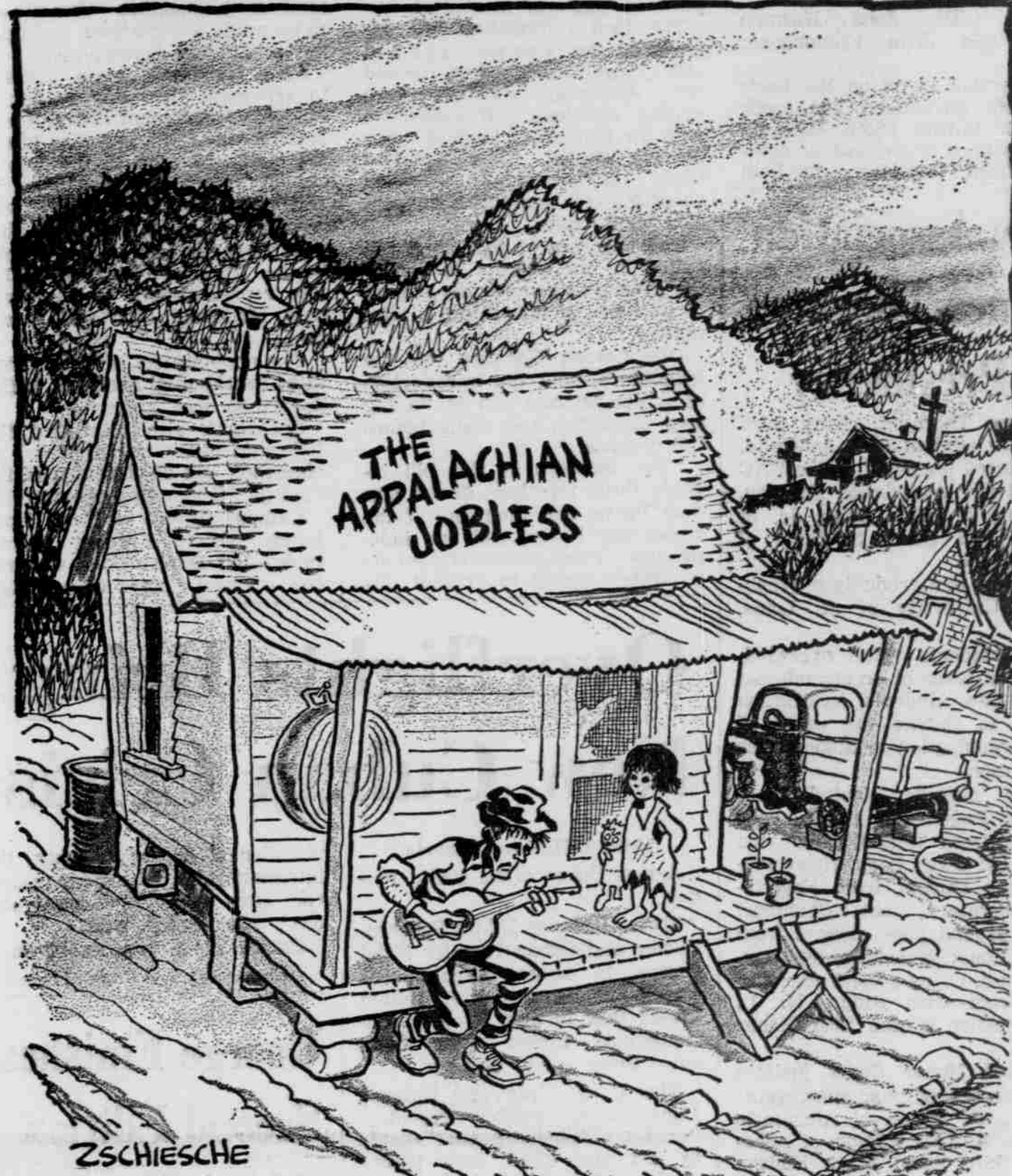
Some important addresses: For youth hostel membership and handbook: American Youth Hostels, Inc., 14 West 8th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

For an international student identification card (this is essential): USNSA, 20 West 34th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

For further information: Council on Student Travel, 179 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

I will be happy to talk with interested persons further (942-

YOU LOAD SIXTEEN TONS, WHAT DO YOU GET? ANOTHER DAY OLDER AN' DEEPER IN DEBT...



Udall Rouses NSA Group

By STU EIZENSTAT

Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), brother of the Secretary of the Interior and a possible candidate for Barry Goldwater's senatorial seat in 1964, gave a stirring speech on America in the 20th century to the Carolinas-Virginia NSA Convention, April 17-18.

America, he said, is a part of a rapidly changing world whose watchwords are revolution and nationalism. The 20th century is witnessing a revolution in science; in population, with the world's population increasing by 40 million a year; in politics, with 73 new nations in the United Nations since its inception; and in economy, with two of the three billion people in the world living in poverty, their average incomes around \$100 a year. Although the Communists are exploiting these revolutions, these sweeping changes and the problems they create would exist with or without Communism.

Nationalism is the second key to an understanding of the forces shaping the world. The "revolution of rising expectations" in the underdeveloped countries has brought along with it an increased sense of nationhood. Furthermore, with the decreased fear of a nuclear war, small nations are finding they have a greater freedom of movement in international affairs and thus refuse to obey the mandates of the superpowers or of their former colonial masters.

Domestically, Udall felt two issues were of overriding importance to the United States. The first of these is the assurance that all citizens be given the civil rights to which they are entitled, so that there would be no second class human beings in our affluent society.

The second great problem is the increasingly complex problem of automation, jobs and poverty. He said that in one year one million jobs would be eliminated by automation with the one and a half million more who will be seeking work next year, the economy must thus provide two and a half million jobs just to stay even.

Udall then castigated the myths which existed in 20th century America. The first was the myth that the United States was going down the road to socialism. He stated that there was no major nation in the world with less socialism, i.e., government control of production and distribution, than the United States.

The next myth he attacked was the view that the Federal Government was debt-ridden and over-powerful. Although there has been an increase of 30 million people in the United States since 1952, all needed government services, there are actually fewer Federal employees today than in 1952. The debt per capita in 1946 was \$2100 while today it has declined to \$1600. The Federal Government is thus not an overly debt-ridden, monolithic, bureaucratic monster.

Congressman Udall was most disturbed over the lack of knowledge of democracy which exists. Some 57% of those interviewed in a high school survey felt the average citizen should remain aloof from "dirty politics," yet democracy needs the best minds in the nation in politics. He was also concerned over the suspicion and fear which existed among those who called such men as Earl Warren or Dwight Eisenhower Communists. He forcefully concluded with a quote from Plato: "The punishment of wise men who refuse to govern is to be governed by unwise men."

Wallace Has Good Chance In Maryland

By SAMUEL LUBELL

Resentments stirred by the civil rights battle are building up a heavy vote for Alabama's Governor George Wallace in Maryland's presidential primary.

My interviews through much of the state show Governor Wallace is drawing more than a third of the registered Democratic voters, with another 15 to 20 per cent still torn in conflict about which way to go. This would mean that, as of now, a full majority against the segregated governor is not assured.

In Wisconsin the significance of the Wallace vote was obscured by a sizable cross-over of Republicans into the Democratic primary. But in Maryland there is little question of what is at stake. The May 19 primary has been transformed into a virtual referendum on how Democratic voters feel about the Negro and the civil rights struggle.

None of the Wallace supporters with whom I talked looks on him as a serious contender for the presidency. Many declare flatly, "I'd never want a man like that for President," but go on to say, "This is a chance to protest against Negroes pushing too far" or, "Maybe a vote for Wallace will cool those Negroes down."

Continued Negro demonstrations, it seems clear, are likely to alienate the more moderate-minded white voters and strengthen Governor Wallace's showing. In every community I visited some voters echoed the comment of a 58-year-old seaman who said, "Right now I'd go against Wallace. But if the Negroes keep making trouble, I'll give him my vote. This has to stop."

Perhaps no state in the Union could provide a more sensitive testing ground for popular feeling on integration. A microcosm of the national electorate, Maryland has its "big city vote" in Baltimore; growing suburbs outside of Baltimore and Washington, D. C., and a group of "Little Dixie" counties on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, which are Southern in tradition and racial customs.

The reaction along the Eastern Shore suggests that President Johnson is in for much more political trouble in the South than is generally assumed. Two

of every three persons interviewed in Salisbury, Cambridge and Easton were going for Governor Wallace. Of these Wallace supporters one in five threatened to bolt the Democratic party in November "if Johnson keeps pushing the Niggers on us."

Many Eastern Shore voters profanely reject the thought of any integration. Others have been upset by the rioting and demonstrations that have rocked the Eastern Shore since last summer. In Cambridge, where martial law had to be declared, a retired farmer pointed across the street and said, "That store had its window smashed when the colored people rioted. We have to stand fast against them."

One Cambridge merchant, though, shook his head ruefully. "They've invited both Wallace and Malcolm X to come in here and talk," he said. "We're just tearing this community apart."

In contrast, opposition to Governor Wallace is quite strong in the suburbs, with their concentrations of better-educated, white-collar employees. Typical comments run, "Wallace is a nut" or, "I'd never vote for a man who defies the law" or, "Integration is coming. The sooner to accept it the better."

It is in Baltimore, with more than a third of the state's total Democratic registration, that pro and anti-Wallace feelings seem most evenly matched. Among Negroes, who make up 35 per cent of the city's population, an intensive drive to register new voters is under way. In white-collar neighborhoods Wallace is pulling roughly one in five Democratic voters; in worker neighborhoods his support mounts to two and three out of every five voters.

A steelworker was so divided in his emotions that he changed his position even while we talked. He began the interview by saying, "I don't want a Negro as my neighbor. I'd give Wallace my vote to stop that."

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Weekend Dates Should Go Dutch

Editors, The Daily Tar Heel:

I asked a student Wednesday night when he got up to leave the table, why he wasn't eating. He said he had no money, that the Jubilee weekend cost him \$25 to take a blind date out to five meals. I said it was ridiculous to invite a blind date for the whole weekend and to assume the expense of her meals. One evening, either Friday or Saturday, is all that he should have obligated himself for. If she wanted to stay on longer it should have been at her own expense and on her own.

Boys don't have any more money to spend at college than girls have, and there should be a general understanding that when they go out together to eat, the meals are "Dutch."

Girls are just as eager to get together for social affairs as the boys are. They could get together more often if the girls paid their own way, and this would work to the advantage of both sexes.

This student said that his date was all right, but he got bored

to death spending the whole weekend with her. So what should have been a gala weekend for him, and no doubt for many other boys, left a bitter taste in his mouth.

It would seem to me that the next goal for the counselors and student body is to work out a plan that would relieve the male of carrying the whole burden of social occasions that he is not able to pay for.

Great strides have been made in promoting the general social life at the University. Let's start to work on the problem of getting more girls for these functions, and a sensible "pay your own way" set up for the girls.

Otelia Connor

Conscientious Objection Noted

Editor, The Daily Tar Heel:

We would like to bring attention to the ridiculous ad which appeared on page 2 of the April 22nd edition. The Chapel Hill Freedom Committee's plea for money to pay the fines of the civil rights demonstrators is an insult to the intelligence of the students of this university. These demonstrators, convicted of criminal violation against the laws of our fair state, have the nerve and audacity to ask for aid in paying their debt to society. Did not these "dedicated" crusaders realize the stupidity of their actions? Their deliberate and malicious violation of the law has already brought inconvenience and animosity to this community and the nation. Now it is their turn to suffer. Fully aware of the criminal nature of their actions, they foolishly proceeded to break the law. We did not take part in their crime and we should not bear the burden of their punishment. An editorial in the April 22nd issue issues a plea for assistance in retrieving the "honor" of these convicted students. What honor? An honorable man pays his own debts.

Scott Edwards
George Reid
Bill Flynn
443 Ehringhaus

Heelprints

With turtle-neck T-shirts back in style this year, Arboretum activity might better be termed turtle-necking.

"This is WKIX, AM and FM in Raleigh, bothering over two million people."

Foreign Minister Babu of Zanzibar announced the merging of his country and Tanganyika recently. What will the Baby Beale do when Babu and Premier Nyere get together?

The sun rises in the west and sets in the east—Joe Bissell.