

DTH Editorial Page

Opinions of the Daily Tar Heel are expressed in its editorials. Letters and columns, covering a wide range of views, reflect the personal opinions of their authors.

We'll Swing In The Sunshine

Reports originating in Raleigh this week indicate that State Rep. Claude Hamrick of Forsyth Co. may have found the answer to the long-standing controversy over daylight saving time for North Carolina.

Fuzzy-Wuzzy

Dr. James Taylor of the Infirmary yesterday confirmed what we suspected all along—that we were diseased. The good doctor told us we were the victim of the shingles—yes, the shingles.

We always thought this particular disease was reserved for 90-year-old biddies who sit about their drawing room with cats, etc. Bunt, unfortunately, such is not the case.

And now we learn—get this—that the shingles are incurable. Incurable! The blasted sores, however, should go away within three weeks, according to the good doctor.

Until then, quoth he, don't shave, it might irritate the whole mess.

So we will turn into a beatnik for the next week or so. Perhaps, if things go well enough and our beard flowers, we will add a green book bag and sandals to our repertoire and join the folks at you-know-where.

But, if not, we'll just have to be satisfied with sitting around with the cats. (FLS)

Hamrick, who plans to introduce legislation for daylight time next week, is well aware that such measures have never gotten very far in the past. Hence he intends to ask for the change only between May 30th and the Sunday preceding Labor Day, rather than the April-October dates proposed in the past.

The advantages of daylight time during this period are many. Any golfer worth his salt knows that an extra hour of daylight equals approximately nine more holes at the end of the working day, for instance, and the tourist industry (North Carolina's third largest) would receive a shot in the arm as well.

Additionally, working hours in North Carolina and the states to the North would coincide during the summer, thus clearing up much confusion in that area. And airline schedules, which currently require mathematical computation during these months, would be meaningful again. In short, North Carolina would at least conform to its neighbors (including Virginia).

Such conformity, we feel, is practical and realistic, and thus we hope Rep. Hamrick's bill will be successful. Besides, life is already too short to get in enough golf . . .

Our Weekly Awards

MAN OF THE WEEK: Whoever beat Wake Forest, 107-91.

LIZARD OF THE WEEK: Again the weatherman, for managing to bring just about every kind of weather to Chapel Hill within the course of the week.

MARRIAGE OF THE WEEK: Ringo Starr, drummer for the Beatles, and Maureen Cox, his sweetheart of some three years. Ringo has more hair than his bride.

FIGHT OF THE WEEK: A scheduled bout between Willie Richardson and Roger Rischer never got off the ground in California Thursday. When the fighters entered the ring, Rischer called his opponent a "punk," at which point Richardson kicked him in the groin and delivered a few rabbit-punches. The two continued fighting in the aisles as police hauled both to the dressing room.

THANK - HEAVEN - IT'S - OVER DEPT.: Rush.

THANK - HEAVEN - IT - ISN'T - OVER - DEPT.: The basketball season and the ACC tournament.

The Daily Tar Heel 72 Years of Editorial Freedom The Daily Tar Heel is the official news publication of the University of North Carolina and is published by students daily except Mondays, examination periods and vacations.

Alan Freed: The Passing Of An Age

We submit the following article as the best piece of writing we have seen this year. It was authored by Jeff Greenfield, former editor of the Daily Cardinal at the University of Wisconsin and currently a staff writer for the Collegiate Press Service, of which the DTH is a member.

By JEFF GREENFIELD Collegiate Press Service Alan Freed died a couple of weeks ago, his insides poisoning him to death as the government and the courts were taking away his money and his freedom. And all of us who first entered adolescence when Freed was conquering New York like a blitzkrieg felt a little what it is going to be like when we're old.

music; therefore it was ours. They spurned our clothes and likes and folk heroes. Therefore they were pure.

And then Freed took the Gospel and proselytized, and New York fell again. First the Sears, and King Curtis blowing their guts out red and blue high school jackets and jeans, slouching, leering, greasy-hair cut D. A. style and cigarettes dangling from their lips at a carefully practiced casual angle.

And then the show, a glittering band lit with garish spots and Sam the Man Taylor, Big Al Sears, and King Curtis clowing their guts out on tenor sax. And the groups, the frightened kids in blazing red slacks and satin white jackets, singing into the two mikes with timid dance steps and the crowd cheering, screaming.

Then Freed took Manhattan. Washington's birthday, 1956 and they broke the plate glass doors and shook the balcony and danced in the aisles like they hadn't done since Goodman. It was the triumph of the young, a sanctuary at New York's Paramount Theater, a shrine of the sounds and of the people that we knew and they didn't.

Freed is dead now, having been conquered by the Others. The government got him on back taxes and the courts for payola and his insides turned sour and poisoned him and he died.

His day was 10 years ago; a time we remember clearly, vividly, so recently. And the younger ones never heard of the Penguins or the Five Satins, the Clovers, the Cletones, the Willows, the G-Clefts, the Cadillacs, the El Dorados, the Moonglows, the Heartbeats, Shirley and Lee, Mickey and Sylvia.

And this, one knows, is a small part of what it will be like when we remember what none of them do, and when our heroes have all died, and when our thoughts are all memories, and no longer dreams.

Opportunism And Grantsmanship

Increasing The Status Of Teaching

The Christian Science MONITOR

The college teacher shortage will never be solved without an intensive and thorough-going effort to reestablish the status of teaching.

In many small liberal arts colleges no such restoration is necessary because the status of teaching has not deteriorated, but in universities the problem is acute, particularly at the undergraduate level. As a rule the university administration is so busy struggling to maintain the strength of its huge graduate and professional schools that it neglects the undergraduate. And so does the faculty. Harold Orland writes (in "Science"):

A Brookings Institution survey of over 3,000 faculty members showed that in colleges as well as universities, small and large, in the humanities and social sciences as well as the natural sciences, faculty members at every rank, regardless of how

little time they devoted to undergraduate teaching, wished to reduce that time still further, increase the time devoted to graduate instruction and especially to research.

Some graduate school professors believe that the teaching of undergraduates is such a different venture from graduate and professional education that it should be handled in a separate institution. But historically almost every effort to separate the two in this country has come to naught; most university people today believe that a single faculty should teach both undergraduates and graduates.

It would be folly to suppose that the status of college teaching can be restored without the active collaboration of the federal government. In some measure, at least, the problem stems from the enormous impact of federal grants on the academic world. Responsible

university leaders agree that that impact has been on the whole highly beneficial. In the matter under discussion, however, there can be no doubt that federal grants have helped to create the problem we must now solve. And we shall not solve it until we bring about some changes in governmental attitude and practice. Putting the matter broadly, the federal government must understand how essential it is to maintain the vitality of our colleges and universities as teaching institutions. It must see that without that vitality, these institutions will ultimately be of little help to it in achieving its research and government goals.

If federal agencies ever see that point clearly, they will find ways to be helpful. Congress is reluctant to approve funds that go directly into teachers' salaries, but there are plenty of other steps that can be taken. Certainly the common practice in federal fellowships of forbidding the grantee to teach must be re-examined; it is quite possible to devise programs of federal grants for graduate students that combine research and teaching.

But more important than any possible action by the federal government is action by the universities themselves. One aspect of the problem as it exists today is a crisis in values. The seemingly limitless supply of research funds, consulting opportunities, easy promotions, and dazzling offers has been around for some time now. There is a whole generation of able young faculty members who never knew a time when affluence did not prevail. Thus it is hardly surprising that a few of them exhibit an opportunism that startles their elders. Some of these heavily-bid-for young people appear to have no sense of institutional loyalty whatever and simply follow the offers where they lead. They regard the agencies that provide research grants as their real sources of nourishment. Whether they correspond with the National Science Foundation from Stanford, Michigan, or M.I.T. really doesn't matter very much. In their view students are just impediments in the headlong search for more and better grants, fatter fees, higher salaries, higher rank. Needless to say, such faculty members do not provide the healthiest models for graduate students thinking of teaching as a career.

Only a small percentage of the academic world is guilty of such opportunism. The large majority who do not share this approach to life should consider the possibility of formulating ethical standards to curb the crassest opportunism in grantsmanship, job hopping, and wheeling-dealing. There are other things that faculty leaders, departmental chairmen, and university administrators could do to restore the status of undergraduate teaching. They could accord both economic and status benefits to those who do unusually effective work with undergraduates. At U.C.L.A. the administration holds certain reserve funds to be distributed to those departments that demonstrate that some importance has been given to undergraduate teaching. At M.I.T. recently the Visiting Committee for Sponsored

Research urged the university to be highly selective of new research projects in the future to ensure that the further growth of campus research makes not only its well-recognized contributions to graduate education, but also strengthens undergraduate instruction, providing the undergraduate with opportunities for participation which enrich his total educational experience.

Leading universities might agree among themselves to exercise restraint in offering reduced teaching loads as an inducement to move. They might even agree that no new non-teaching faculty would be hired. (Some universities have already adopted the latter principle.) One university president has said flatly, "No one should be added to the faculty who is not willing to communicate with freshmen," but this goes further than most faculties would accept.

Another step any university can take is to make fuller use of its graduate students as teachers. Writing of Harvard's new five-year Ph.D. program in history, which includes two years of teaching experience, Franklin Ford, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, says: "We simply cannot do many of the things we want to do for students in the college unless we find ways to make more use of the best graduate degree candidates. But he hastens to add that the teaching is beneficial to the graduate students as well as to the College.

We (at Harvard) are saying that, insofar as funds and classroom opportunities permit, teaching experience ought to be a part of training for the Ph.D. and that it ought to be undertaken by graduate students not as a chore imposed by financial need but as an invaluable part of their own education. One practical measure open to any university is to set higher stipends for teaching assistantships than research fellowships. The reverse is usually true today, and the ablest students make a beeline for the fellowships.

In short, faculty and administration leaders should behave as though undergraduate teaching is important. They will be surprised how quickly young members — and government officials — will get the message. —The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

"All Right, You've Got Your 'Home Game'."



Study Finds Virginity Wide-Spread

Campus Promiscuity Lacking

PALO ALTO, CALIF. (CPS)—Contrary to popular opinion, sexual permissiveness has not swept the American college campus, a Stanford University researcher contends.

Mervin B. Freedman, assistant dean of undergraduate education and a research associate at the Institute for the Study of Human Problems, bases his conclusion on a detailed study of an Eastern women's college in which 49 students were interviewed for four years and several thousand students were tested, and on an historical survey of research on the sexual behavior of women undergraduates.

Survey Findings Among his findings: —Three-fourths or more of America's unmarried college women are virgins.

Premarital intercourse among college women is usual husbands.

Promiscuity is probably confined to a very small percentage of college women — probably a lower proportion than high school girls.

While attitudes toward sex are often liberalized in college, "the Puritan heritage has by no means passed from the American scene," Freedman said.

Little Increase "It is probably that the incidence of nonvirginity among college women has increased. . . little since the 1930's," he added. "The great change in sexual behavior and mores since 1900 has been in freedom of attitude and in petting. . . It may be, however, that the incidence of premarital intercourse has risen slowly since 1930, particularly among engaged couples.

"It may well be that American college students have evolved patterns of sexual behavior that will remain stable for some time to come," he said. "The intercourse among engaged couples, and early marriage."

Freedman said that "few college students can propound with any conviction ethical argu-

ments for sexual abstinence or are loathe to condemn the behavior of others. This does not mean, however, that the feeling that underlay these convictions have disappeared," he said.

"Puritan sentiments, inhibition of appetites and instincts, are a strong feature of American middle class life," Freedman said. "They have been and

Rather Strike Than Be Hit

By OTELIA CONNOR

I don't know who is the more ornery, Otelia, who grew up in the backwoods of the South, or Prof. Ken Byerly, who grew up in the wild and woolly west.

When I was young, we often drove up the road, five miles, to our cousin's home. They were younger than we were. Once, one of them told his sister that if she did a certain thing he would hit her. I said to him — "You wouldn't hit a woman, would you?" To which he replied, "I just as soon hit a woman as anybody else."

Today I met Prof. Byerly on the campus. I asked him if he bought the vitamins and iron that I told him to take. (He had had the Flu and needed to build up his strength). He answered, "No."

I told him if he didn't buy it immediately and take it as prescribed, I was going to pop his head! That brought him up short. "I always said I wouldn't hit a woman unless she hit me first," he said.

I was kinder relieved that I didn't have my umbrella with me and therefore couldn't put his code of chivalry to the test. I have a feeling — you better be running scared when you pop his head!

are still being passed from generation to generation. Consequently, most college women behave conventionally, even though they may not adhere to any specific moral code.

Among the 49 women students studied in depth, five limited their experience to kissing, 33 engaged in petting, and 11 experienced intercourse. Only three of the latter group were "uninhibited" in their sexual behavior, engaging in intercourse when they were not deeply involved emotionally with men.

When asked how they felt about their sex life, 80 per cent of the 49 said they were content with the status quo.

While there was some tendency for those who had restricted their activity to kissing or light petting to be dissatisfied, they were unanimous in asserting they could not or would not seek out sexual encounters as such, Freedman said. "Sexual gratification . . . could emerge only in the context of a relationship of some seriousness with a man.

Attitude of Enjoyment "Among the students who had engaged in intercourse, the predominant attitude was one of enjoyment and satisfaction," he said. "This was particularly true of those young women whose sexual partners were men with whom they shared a close emotional relationship."

As an abstract value, virginity has little meaning to these women students, Freedman said. But the great majority of student draw the line at premarital intercourse for personal or interpersonal reason. These include fear of pregnancy, feelings of guilt, emotional upset or loss of self-respect, "and lack of certainty about the permanence of relationships."

"Underlying many of these explanations seems to be an unexpressed sense of caution or inhibition," he said. "The explanations often seemed to be but a vague surface manifesting and complex sentiments that were dimly comprehended."

Why Fight When You're Way Ahead

By ART BUCHWALD

As you probably remember, the country of South Nonomura has been fighting the Communist guerrillas for years. Thanks to American advisors, South Nonomura now has one of the best equipped armies in the world, and when it comes to hardware the South Nonomuran soldier lacks nothing. Newsreels of the crack South Nonomuran army show them flying off into the jungle in American helicopters, armed to the teeth. You get a feeling of pride that a group of peasants like the South Nonomurans can be whipped into a first-class fighting outfit. Unfortunately, despite all the aid, the South Nonomurans have not been doing very well against the North Nonomuran guerrillas who are armed with nothing more than fishing rods and World War II rifles. Why, everyone asks, can't the South Nonomuran army contain the guerrillas?

One of our correspondents just came back after an interview with a crack South Nonomuran officer and showed us his notes. The interview shed some light on the problem.

CORRESPONDENT: Captain, how is the war going?

CAPTAIN: War going great. Tell Americans we like K-rations very much, but Q-rations lousy. We need more cigarettes and beer. Morale very low without beer.

CORRESPONDENT: Why has not your army been able to contain the guerrillas?

CAPTAIN: Our army trained by Americans to fight enemy in open. Lousy Communists hide in jungle.

CORRESPONDENT: Why do not you go into the jungle and get them?

CAPTAIN: You crazy or something? You can get bitten by snakes in the jungle. Besides, your uniform gets dirty. We have to keep uniforms nice and clean for coup d'etat.

CAPTAIN: And don't forget, you have to walk in jungle. Since Americans came, my men won't go anywhere unless it's by truck or helicopter. Walking is for lousy Communists.

CORRESPONDENT: There have been many instances where you have had the Communists surrounded and they've disappeared. How do you explain this?

CAPTAIN: Very simple. As soon as we hear about lousy Communist attack, we send crack soldiers there to fight them. But crack soldiers must be supported by many men. We must have hot food, showers, officers' club, PX, chaplain, movies, and comfortable living quarters. By the time my crack outfit is ready to fight, lousy Communists have escaped into jungle.

CORRESPONDENT: Would not be better if you fought the war without all these things?

CAPTAIN: WE crack outfit. Thanks to American training and know-how we not going to fight dirty war like dirty Communists.

CORRESPONDENT: But you are not getting anywhere.

CAPTAIN: That's what you think. In another year I make colonel. Then I overthrow the government. You see me then, I give you good interview.

CORRESPONDENT: But, Captain, isn't there some way of turning the tide against the guerrillas?

CAPTAIN: It's too late. My crack troops have taste of American way of life. We are so busy keeping them supplied, we don't have much time to fight lousy Communists. All they talk about these days is GI Bill of Rights.

CORRESPONDENT: Is there anything you need that would help speed up the war?

CAPTAIN: Yes, send us more Japs. CORRESPONDENT: Japs? CAPTAIN: You know, Jap transistor radios.