

The Daily Tar Heel

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A Well-Directed Eye Forward

The Carolina Symposium, the nation's oldest and perhaps finest collegiate forum, might be considered the prototype of the purposeful, smooth-functioning campus organization. Since 1927, when its parent organization (the Institute of Human Relations) introduced the practice of devoting an entire week to the exploration of one central theme, the Symposium has presented a maximum number of quality speakers and discussions for the enlightenment of the University community. In the process, it has been the recipient of some spectacular and well-deserved acclaim.

A recent news item gives a clue to the origins of such constant success: "The Program Committee of the 1966 Symposium will meet," it said, "to consider possible themes and topics for next year's event." Thus, though the 1966 Symposium is over a year away, there is no thought of procrastination or delay.

Such energetic dedication on the part of the Symposium committee should not go unsupported by the student body. If you have a suggestion for the 1966 Symposium, attend the next meeting and share your views. Or, if you are pressed for time, just send us a note and we'll pass all suggestions on to George Butler, interim Symposium chairman.

Perhaps you, too, can play a part.

They're Off! (Formally, That Is)

The spring election season formally kicks off this afternoon when the Student Party meets to nominate its slate of officers. The University Party will follow suit tomorrow night.

Of course, the spring election season has been informally progressing for some time now, and the two conventions should produce a surprise or two.

The political parties are the seedbed for campus leaders, and we urge every student who holds membership in either to attend the convention and cast a ballot. A party nomination, we suspect, is worth a thousand votes to any "Big Four" candidate, and with this advantage an independent's chances are somewhat dim.

Thus, the nominees chosen today and tomorrow will probably include the future campus leaders. This year's excellent administration will be a hard act to follow, but we hope the two parties will make every effort possible to produce candidates who qualify as worthy successors.

The U.N. And President De Gaulle

The Minnesota Daily

President de Gaulle's across-the-ocean debate with President Johnson may not have been the last word in mature deliberation, but we think at least one of the General's proposals should be considered urgent.

The five-power conference proposal to "revise" the U.N. Charter has the dual advantage of aiming toward a necessary goal and including the world's largest

The Talent Shows

One of our favorite people, Teddy O'Toole, brought us the program for the sophomore talent show yesterday, and it looks as though he's lined up another success.

Last year's performance, featuring gubernatorial candidate Ray Stansbury, drew a near-capacity crowd to Memorial Hall, and this one, we hope, will do the same.

The sophomore class has shown they are the most active of the four (although we readily admit the freshmen show promise), and Friday's talent show should be worth the price of admission.

nation, hitherto excluded.

The rumblings of the past few weeks from the Far East have not been encouraging. It's too early to tell whether Sukarno's thunderings about a Southeast Asian alliance outside the U.N. (and including China), and China's claim now that it wouldn't accept U.N. membership if it were offered, are serious or not.

But if the statements were even so much as a trial balloon they are grounds for concern. If the de Gaulle proposal is not the best one, let one of its critics suggest an alternative.

The Professor From China

He's Dr. Y. C. Wang

By DAVID ROTHMAN
DTH Columnist

When Americans "protect" Southeast Asia, they tend to support the governments of crooks.

When the Communists come to power, they often do so riding on the shoulders of national leaders.

This is the opinion of Dr. Y. C. Wang (pronounced "Wong"). Long familiar with Southeast Asia, the 48-year-old UNC professor is well equipped to talk about crooks and Communists alike.

Born in Peiping, Dr. Wang attended the London School of Economics. After receiving his B. S. degree in 1939, he returned to China, where he entered the banking profession.

When the Communists took over the Northern part of his country, Dr. Wang at first did not consider leaving.

Nobody, he thought, could be worse than Chiang Kia-shek.

But the Communists were just as bad, "and unlike Chiang, they were efficient. That's what scared me."

At the time, the People's army did not have absolute control of Northern China, and Dr. Wang was given permission to leave.

He went to Shanghai — just as his "old friends" were about

to capture the city.

Eventually, he reached Kunming. He lived there for one year.

Then, Dr. Wang heard his radio go dead. "I somehow guessed what had happened," he says. "My old friends had caught up with me once more, and there was not much else I could do."

The Reds had indeed caught up with Wang. They told the well-travelled scholar they wanted his next destination to be Revolutionary University.

Actually, though, Revolutionary University was nothing but a concentration camp. Its only curriculum was Communist dogma.

Dr. Wang refused to attend the "school," and shortly afterwards was threatened with death. "But the Communists," he jokes, "had more important people to shoot. Besides, I was on good terms with a local labor leader, who convinced the authorities I wasn't that bad a 'reactionary.'"

In 1951, Dr. Wang finally was able to leave China. Six years later, he received his Ph.D.

He is now a U. S. citizen.

Dr. Wang feels that the United States usually supports crooks in Asia — not because it wants to, but because the crooks are often the only people to whom it can turn.

Sen. Long And Rep. Boggs: Politicians From Louisiana

THE DAILY REVILLE
Louisiana State University

Louisiana occupies a unique place among the several states with Sen. Russell B. Long's recent ascent to the post of Democratic Whip in the Senate. With Congressman Hale Boggs of New Orleans as House Majority Whip, the Pelican State now has the No. 2 man in both houses.

While the floor positions command present attention, the two have even further power with their committee standings. Boggs is the third ranking Democrat on the House Ways and Means Committee, and Long is second in command in the powerful Senate Finance Committee. That group is headed by Harry Byrd of Virginia, who at the ripe old age of 78 is likely to either die, fade away or settle down to his apple orchards in the not-too-distant future.

It will be interesting to watch Long work at his new post. It is true that he has opposed the Kennedy-Johnson administrations on some key legislation; and Tuesday, barely more than 24 hours after his selection as Whip, he joined other Southern solons in a strategy meeting to combat the Johnson-backed measure to help choke off those long-winded filibusters.

In view of such doings, one might wonder how Russell Long ever wrested such a job from two more liberal colleagues in the first place. Well, Long certainly is more liberal than the foregoing will attest, and his victory also can be attributed to the fact that he went after it with somewhat more gusto than Sens. Pastore and Monroney.

Moreover, unlike his famous father, he is equipped with that rare ability to soft-talk and arm-twist—the knack that put Lyndon Johnson in the same position in 1951 and then advanced him to the vice presidency.

Also of interest to us is how this week's Washington developments affect things back in Louisiana. Evidently the Senator's standing with the homefolk has not exactly been attended by the Glory That Was Long. Too, we've given many thoughts that Gov. John McKeithen has been rubbing his paws for a chance at the 46-year-old Long's seat come 1968.

If the governor has consciously pursued that route, he has had few setbacks. Long supported cousin Gillis in the gubernatorial chase, but McKeithen won it. Long again supported cousin Gillis in the Eighth District Congressional race, but another cousin, Speedy O. Long, won it going away with McKeithen's public endorsement. Long then struck a sour note with an obvious majority of his constituents by supporting President Johnson. McKeithen coyly kept his mouth shut, and Goldwater carried the state by a comfortable margin.

But now we think Sen. Long has his head well above the political waterline after this eventful week. Inevitably there will be the Louisiana cries that "he sold us down the river," but we somehow think that with the ways and means afforded by the Whip post, he should be able to keep his name intact among the voters.

At any rate, if McKeithen does have ambitions to the Club, and if both men keep up their present pace, then the proverbial stage is set for one whale of a factional feud three years hence.

In the minds of most Asians, he says, "America is associated with the imperialism of Great Britain and France."

Thus, he claims, the dedicated national leaders of South Viet Nam and other countries cannot afford being identified with the United States. For this reason, they refuse our assistance.

On the other hand, says Dr. Wang, power-hungry politicians are willing to win our favor. This is because they do not enjoy popular support, and must therefore deal with the United States.

Having been ignored by the genuine leaders, Wang says, we have no choice but to let the opportunists fill the power vacuum. Often, he says, they establish some semblance of stability, but actually this stability is quite superficial.

According to Wang, the general population, knowing the real motives of the opportunists, refuses to voluntarily respect their authority, refuses to fight their battles against the Communists.

But the Communists?

Dr. Wang believes China and Russia go out of their way to appear foes of imperialism.

How can China get away with this? After all, China has traditionally regarded most of Southeast Asia as within its sphere of influence. And what about Russia — with its European satellites?

Dr. Wang's answer is this: Red China's 1949 revolution is interpreted in Peiping's propaganda handouts as not only a repudiation of the old regime, but also as a repudiation of China's ancient imperialistic ambitions.

As for the Russians, they had their Communist takeover in 1917. Out went the czars, and out with them supposedly went their dreams of expansion into the Orient. The Orient — that is what counts.

Dr. Wang, of course, does not believe this propaganda. But many Asians do, and that, he feels, is one of the main reasons behind the Communist success.

Conversely, the United States, according to Dr. Wang, is considered by the Asians to have been a staunch supporter of the imperialism of Great Britain and France.

What did this imperialism mean? It meant many things. It meant, for instance, that 30 years ago Peiping had parks that admitted foreigners only. This in a major Chinese city.

European imperialism, Dr. Wang says, today means that in Hong Kong a similar situation still prevails.

In Viet Nam, says Dr. Wang, it means that the Caucasian U. S. military advisors are looked upon with suspicion — not because being white in itself is considered bad; it is because it identifies the advisors with the hated French.

The white skin — that is all the natives see; that is enough, they think, to reveal the worth of the soul contained therein.

According to Dr. Wang, our problem, then, is to disassociate ourselves from the European powers — at least, in the minds of the Asians.

True — the imperialism of Great Britain and France for the most part has disappeared with history; this Dr. Wang knows. But surface symbols, such as the discrimination in Hong Kong, still exist. These symbols, along with bitter memories, are enough to forever perpetuate false stereotypes.

The Asians, Dr. Wang says, have their own answer to imperialism: nationalism.