

The Daily Tar Heel

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.

A Delay, Not A Solution

The new parking regulations which the DTH predicted last Sunday are now law.

The office of the dean of men has offered reasons for the changes, but we still are not convinced that all the new rules are useful or necessary.

The ban on parking on Raleigh Street and South Road will supposedly make it safer to cross the streets. Now, instead of sneaking out from behind parked cars, pedestrians will be able to walk out into the path of traffic in full sight of the drivers. Once all parked cars are removed from the streets and they are made into grand thoroughfares, there is little doubt that the average speed of traffic will increase. So street-crossers may be more visible, but if cars are going so fast they can't stop for them, how much has safety been increased?

Dean of Men William G. Long says there are 8,800 automobiles on campus competing for 5,316 parking spaces. It does not seem very logical to decrease the number of available spaces. Crosswalks exist for the streets and it should not be a major task to add a few more, rather than take away all parking places. It appears that the new rules simply endorse mass jaywalking on these streets.

Perhaps the decrease in the number of parking spaces will be offset by a decrease in the number of cars on campus. The new rules state that any undergraduate with less than a 2.0 academic average may not register a car. Long says that his guess is that only about 200 students will be affected by this regulation, but we consider his guess to be very conservative. We predict an upsurge in the number of cars kept illegally off campus.

The rule that cars will be sent home after three parking tickets, rather than five, may also reduce the number of vehicles on campus, but we feel that the present regulations are sufficient — if they were rigorously enforced. Registration was revoked for 73 cars this year, considerably more than usual. But there are still many more cars on campus which have five or more tickets — and they have not been sent home. Why pass stricter rules when the ones on the books now are not used completely?

We support the zoning regulations which require cars to be left during the day in the lot for which they are registered. Towing away cars parked in the wrong zone is a bit extreme, and it will probably keep every wreck in Chapel Hill working overtime. The regulation is unavoidable, however, because there simply is not enough space for everyone to park near the center of campus during class hours.

The increase in vehicle registration fees from \$2.50 to \$5 is unquestioned.

We also support the decision to eliminate left turns at the spotlight at the Cameron Avenue - Columbia Street intersection during the afternoon rush hours of 12-2 and 4-6. Hopeless traffic jams are a common occurrence there now.

Assigning certain areas for overnight parking of motorcycles and scooters will be helpful in eliminating noise around residence halls. This regulation is welcomed by everyone who does not own a motorcycle.

We still see no real solution in these new rules to the basic problem of parking. The biggest stumbling block is an economic one. The General Assembly just does not give out money for parking facilities. Donations and self-liquidating funds will be needed.

Long says it may be possible to have off-campus parking fields with a shuttle bus service within 10 years. That is about 10 years too far away.

There should be more time spent trying to solve the problem permanently rather than delaying a solution with progressively restrictive regulations.

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U. S. Investigates Campus Flare-Ups

(Ed. note — This is taken in part from an article by Charles Bartlett in the Washington Evening Star.)

The concern in the capital over the campus flare-ups against U. S. policy in Viet Nam is restrained by a realization that the objectors are a minority voice in their academic communities.

A government team led by Thomas F. Conlon of the Foreign Service is winding up a 10-day swing through some Midwestern campuses.

It has been a rough, exhausting trip that disclosed that many students' approach to the involvement in Southeast Asia is pointed and critical. They are gripped by the big policy questions and tend to ignore the details of the situation.

The political unrest in the colleges is causing uneasiness that will be helped by ascribing all the blame to communists or even to bearded beatniks.

The campuses have been pricked into liveliness by other stimuli — the example of foreign students who occasionally manage to overthrow governments; the appeal of the struggle for racial equality, and, above all, a spreading appetite for student freedoms.

A study of the student problem is being prepared for university denas by E. G. Williamson and John L. Cowan of the University of Minnesota.

They note that while the concept of academic freedom, which is the teacher's right to stand up and profess his conclusions, was imported from Germany in the early 19th century, the concept of freedom for students which was also practiced in Germany, did not reach this country until recently.

The Minnesota professors describe the campuses as now "engaged in a great revolution to free students from some of the vestiges of the colonial colleges."

The students seek freedom to discuss issues of their own choosing, to hear the most radical and controversial speakers, to speak out against university policies, and to participate in deciding those policies.

A careful survey by the professors has shown a wide variance in the university acceptance of these freedoms.

The freedom to discuss issues is accepted generally, but almost one-third of the institutions do not concede the right to bring controversial speakers before student groups. The strife hinges on the students' reach for new rights.

This revolution is the backdrop for the campus clamor over Viet Nam. The protest emerges in the same spirit in which students at Brooklyn College agitated for the right to wear dungarees and the students at Yale protested the release of a popular teacher.

The pattern is approximately the same in every place.

A minority element of the faculty has stirred a minority element of the student body to oppose the escalation of the war.

As far as can be learned a heavy majority of the students and faculty in every place are either behind the government or unconcerned by the issue.

Even in Madison, the circulators of a petition to support U. S. policy claim to have 6,000 signatures against the 2,000 signed to petitions to end the war.

Government officials do not intend to turn their backs on the campus clamor or to ignore the efforts of Communists to add to the ferment.

But the essential healthiness of the controversy must not be lost in a return to the debate levels of the McCarthy era.

Another Victory For The Racists

By DAVID ROTHMAN
DTH Columnist

When Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina spoke recently at UNC he warned that "the so-called civil rights movement" cannot "be separated from the total insurrection with which we are faced."

This "insurrection," he said, "includes the campaigns and activities of the professed pacifists protesting our Viet Nam policies . . ."

Clearly, the Senator sought to identify the integration movement with the "Get out of Viet Nam" crowd.

He knew that these people generally are not respected in North Carolina. Therefore, he reasoned, it would be logical to attach their stigma to the fight for human equality.

Of course, the Senator had been helped along by the protestors themselves. They had attempted to link Selma with Viet Nam during the April 17 Washington "peace" march.

Monday, Charles Miller of the UNC-NAACP invited Carl Braden of the Southern Conference Education Fund to become a martyr on behalf of the movement against the speaker ban.

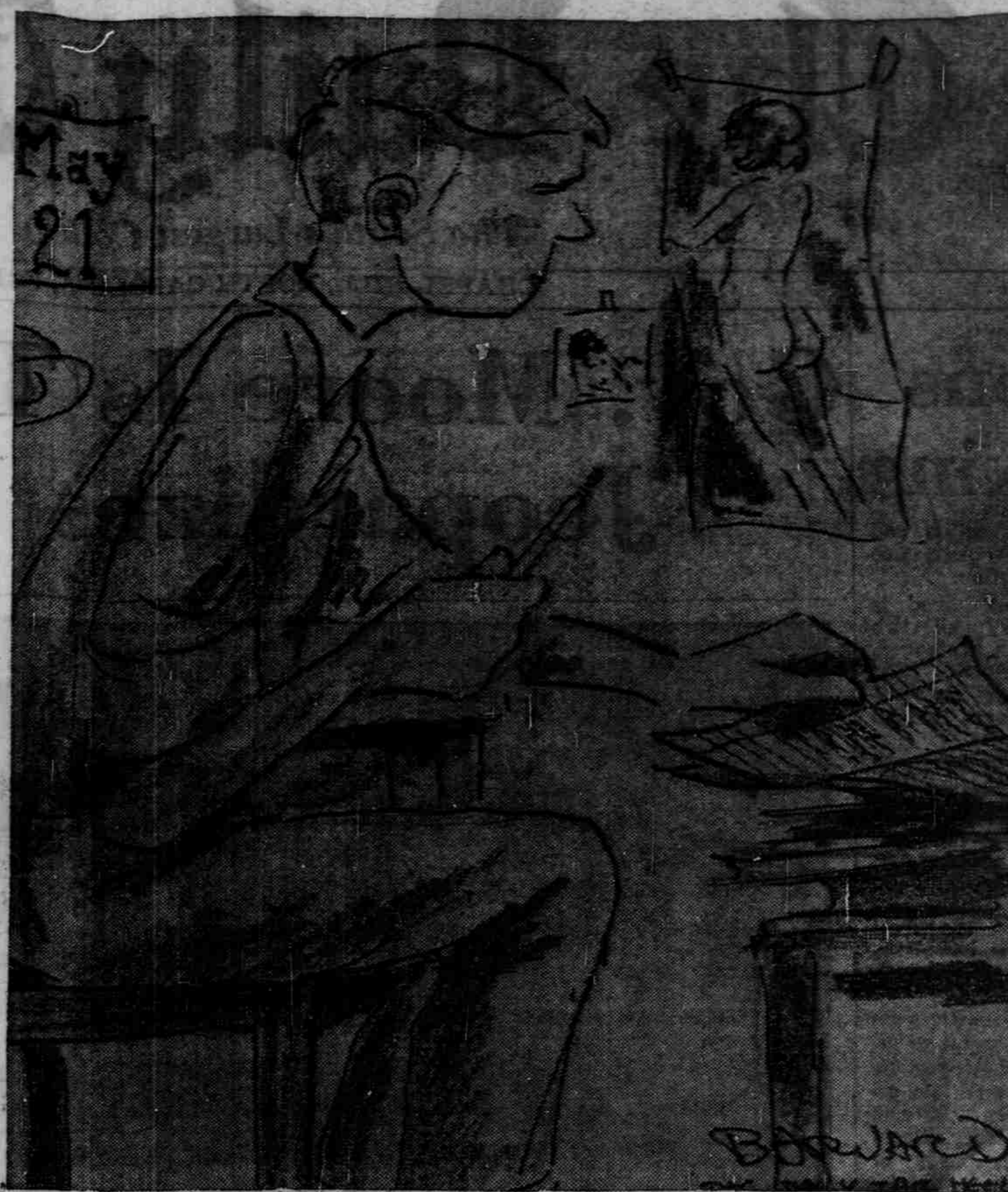
The NAACP president could have chosen a better man. Fairly or unfairly, Braden is associated with communism; and the NAACP, to most people in this state, seemed to be championing Moscow's cause.

Chalk up another victory for the racists. Integration, it appeared, was just another tool of the Red conspiracy; so be it.

Perhaps the Johnson administration's Viet Nam policy seems "shocking" to many (though I myself do not think it is); certainly the Speaker Ban should be protested.

But why drag integration into the picture? Doing so will only help Thurmond and the Ku Klux Klan.

"Let's See What I'm Responsible For."



In The Mailbox

Concern For Minorities

Editor, The Daily Tar Heel:

I'd like to clear up the widespread confusion that occurred in America when Lyndon Johnson, then vice-president, referred to South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem as the "Churchill of Southeast Asia."

The strongly anti-communist minority in South Viet Nam was grateful for American military aid, and feared that with American withdrawal they would be treated as mercilessly by the National Liberation Front as Diem had treated veterans of Vietnam after 1954, although a specific provision of the Geneva agreement forbade persecution of those who had fought against the French. The international Control Commission received many complaints from 1955 onwards that ex-Vietnam had been thrown into concentration camps or executed without charge or trial.

David Halberstam, who won a Pulitzer Prize last year for his war coverage for the New York Times, says in "The Making of a Quagmire" that at one time Diem had 13 different secret police organizations. He also reported that Maxwell Taylor in 1960 recommended "broadening the base of the government, taking non-Ngo anti-communist elements into the government; making the national assembly more than a rubber stamp; easing some of the tight restrictions on the local press." Here was a proposal for a little of that democracy we're supposed to be defending, but Diem would have none of it. "The long standing abuses" (the accumulation of grievances, the establishment of concentration camps for political opponents of all kinds, the exploitation of the villages, the oppression of the intellectuals, the rejected appeal of the 18 notables in 1960) plus the attempted military coup that year, finally led to the revolt.

Diem's downfall, and the rebellion's success, were largely due to the fact that he tried to turn back the clock of the revolutionary land seizures. In the name of "land reform" many peasants found themselves being asked to pay rent or compensation for land they had long considered their own.

I don't think Churchill would have liked to have his name used to describe this kind of a man.

As just one example out of many: ". . . the dictatorial Ngo Dinh Diem government, which ruled from 1954 - 1963, wanted to assimilate the highlanders (montagnards) instead of acknowledging their own distinct ethnic and cultural identity."

"It undertook a heavy-handed unimagined program of Vietnamization. It showed scant regard for long-standing tribal title deeds in allocating choice uplands to Vietnamese settlers from the crowded lowlands."

"The Vietnamese acknowledge that Y Bham (montagnard) leader, who spent seven years in prison during the Diem regime, is not a communist, and that he has legitimate grievances . . ."

"But montagnard leaders say that community spirit among the tribes has grown out of shared grievances against the Vietnamese. This has been particularly against

A Revolting Feature

Editor, The Daily Tar Heel:

A revolting feature in the 1965 Yack is the Sigma Alpha Epsilon house history (p. 141), wherein SAE repeats, in a supposedly cryptic but actually all too obvious fashion, the racist affront which shamed UNC in February.

Jim Scott
615 E. Rosemary St.

the progressive seizure of tribal lands.

"So far, Saigon has not matched the communist (by this the author refers to the National Liberation Front which has a small percentage of communists) promise of an autonomous highlands. The demand for autonomy seems to be widespread among montagnards. It was one of the principal issues raised last September during a Rhade revolt.

"That revolt was only partially quelled. Its leader, Y Bham, has fled, and the Rhade openly say that no reconciliation with Saigon is possible until he returns."

In any eventual settlement in Viet Nam, the future of minorities must certainly be a matter of concern, both the montagnards and the strong anti-communists, but to support militarily a minority in imposing on an unwilling people what we think is good for them will cause few Asians or Africans to admire the American type of democracy.

Constance Ray
202 E. Rosemary St.

Eroding Our Freedom

Editor, The Daily Tar Heel:

I had hoped that the speaker ban law, ill as it fits a university and free society, would be administered by men eager to guard, within the law, the traditional academic right to know. After all, they represent this tradition.

Vigilance in behalf of academic principles failed this week when Carl Braden didn't speak at the Chapel Hill campus. The law bars a known communist. Nobody knows him to be a communist. The law bars someone who once exercised his constitutional right to take the Fifth Amendment. Clearly he never did that.

Temerity like that to which we were treated this week will quickly help to erode more of our precious freedoms. Let's be bolder in defending the rights we still have.

John J. Honigmann
Chapel Hill

Running The University

The Chapel Hill Weekly

One of the questions raised in the wake of the Goodykoontz case at the University is to what extent, if any, students will have a voice in the hiring, firing and promotion of faculty members. At bottom, this question asks to what extent students will run the University.

Dr. Max Rafferty, California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in an interview in U. S. News & World Report answered the question, firmly and succinctly we think, as it applies to the University of California. Rafferty said:

"A people's university has to be run by the people. There is a process set up in the California constitution which provides for democratic control by the people through their own elected and appointed regents.

"Now, you can't have two sets of people making rules for the same institution. Which represents a broader spectrum of the body politic — the relatively few students at a university, or the millions of Californians who support and uphold that university through their regents?"

"Obviously, the more democratic approach is to have the regents make the rules. They represent the people. The students represent nobody but themselves.

"I think the students should be consulted. I think student-body government

A Leap In The Wrong Direction

By WILLIAM G. OTIS
DTH Columnist

The speaker ban proved no impediment to that hardy crowd who availed themselves of Carl Braden's remarks Monday night at the Episcopal Chapel of the Cross.

They heard Braden explain, not wholly in jest, that the United States Congress views as a communist anyone to the left of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers. Some in the audience were probably surprised to learn that the House Committee on Un-American Activities is in reality an organ of the Ku Klux Klan.

Others might have taken exception to Braden's expressed dissatisfaction with the President, every single member of the Cabinet, and all but a handful of United States Congressmen. Nevertheless, Braden seemed to win general acceptance from his audience, except for a few noisy right-wingers who persisted in asking foolish questions about the preservation of the republic.

Anyway, those who heard Braden were privileged to witness a very deft and able speaker. He seemed quite practiced in evasion of hostile questions, and easily made fools of his over-zealous critics. However, Braden exhibited one grave weakness which rendered his remarks little more than dubious to the dispassionate mind: he refused to deny that he has been a member of the Communist Party.

Doubtless the objection will be raised that Braden's membership or non-membership in the Communist Party is irrelevant. If his goals are just, and his programs sound, what matters his political affiliation? Simply this: affiliation with the Communist Party is a prize won only by those whose commitment of party goals is complete and consuming; and who adhere to other movements only insofar as they can be used to expedite the goals of the party.

J. Edgar Hoover put it well in congressional testimony: "The Communist Party has always depicted itself to Negroes as the champion of social protest and the leader in the struggle for racial equality. But the truth of the matter is that the Communist Party is not motivated by any honest desire to better the status or condition of the Negro in this country, but strives only to exploit what are often legitimate Negro complaints and grievances for the advancement of communist objectives.

"The Communist Party is attempting to use the Negro movement to promote its own interest rather than the welfare of those to whom it directs its agitation and propaganda. It may collect funds ostensibly in behalf of Negro activities, hold discussions on civil rights, and increase its coverage of Negro affairs, but behind all of this effort is its clear cut primary interest in promoting communism."

Thus the question of Braden's possible membership in the Communist Party is very highly relevant, for his credibility as a sincere adherent to the civil rights movement hangs in the balance.

We can prove neither the assertion that Braden has been a Communist Party member, nor the assertion that he has never been. We can point out that Braden has declined repeatedly to confirm or deny affiliation. We can point out that he has twice been identified as a communist by an FBI agent. We can point out that Rep. Williams Dickinson has named Braden as a Communist.

We can point out that Braden's inordinate reluctance to answer questions regarding communist activity in the civil rights movement put to him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities resulted in his conviction for contempt of Congress, and that the conviction was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In sponsoring Braden, the NAACP has done a disservice to both its legitimate efforts to secure equal rights for the Negro and to its reputation as a responsible civil rights organization. His appearance can only foster distrust and animosity among moderate whites.

The NAACP should make every effort to see that worthwhile efforts are not eroded by suspicion. The appearance of Carl Braden was a leap in the wrong direction.

should be important and meaningful. But I also think that the people of California have to set the rules and the policies for the University of California — and the students are not the people."

As we understand his position, Chancellor Paul Sharp feels pretty much the same way about who should run the University at Chapel Hill. He also would consult students, and would encourage in every way possible responsible student-body government. But he has drawn a clear line between giving a hearing to student views and actual administration of the University. This is an eminently sound position, and perhaps the only one which could avoid chaos.

The University at Chapel Hill has a long tradition of student freedom and an equally long tradition of student protest. It is a tradition worth preserving, and great care should be taken not to curb freedom or to stifle orderly protest. But tradition should not be used, by students or anyone else, as license to press unreasonable demands. Those who try to bend this tradition to such ends may create a brief flurry such as we have seen in recent days, or perhaps provoke a certain disarray. In the end, they do only disservice to everyone concerned.