

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.
ERNIE McCRARY, EDITOR
JACK HARRINGTON, BUSINESS MANAGER

The Great Flip-Flop

Bit by bit, the irritants of our chafing parking regulations are being diluted — at least a little. The changes just announced by Dean of Men William G. Long are for the benefit of faculty members only, but we certainly won't begrudge them. As one prominent faculty member put it earlier this week, "Here's a parking lot right outside my office. But who gets to use it? Secretaries and janitors. And I have to park in a lot all the way across campus. Why, it costs the state \$6 just to pay me for the time I waste walking from my car to the office every morning." A rather egocentric attitude, perhaps, but true. So another change is being made, and hopefully it will get hot-tempered faculty members off the neck of the administration so it can worry about bigger and better problems.

"It Costs \$6 . . ."

Contrary to widespread belief, North Carolina Attorney General Wade Bruton has neither died nor skipped the country. He's just been letting his deputy, Ralph Moody, run the show lately. In most cases this arrangement would pass unnoticed, but the deputy has unburdened himself of so many controversial opinions lately that the fire has begun to crackle under his boss man's chair too. You see, everything Moody says is supposed to be with Bruton's approval and endorsement. Moody delivered a number of advisory opinions recently, including a eulogy of the speaker ban law and a sneer at its opponents. He also made the point that if the law is altered or repealed, the General Assembly could still control speaking on campuses by playing with the school budgets. He said local school boards had the right to suspend any student who wore his hair too long and refused to dress according to "normal and accepted practices and fashions."

Things were great up to this point. This sort of condemnation is just what a lot of folks like to hear. But then Moody said schools were going to have to quit running concession stands at athletic contests. As a matter of fact, they would have to quit selling insurance, school pictures and magazine subscriptions too. The backfire was loud and strong enough to bring Bruton out of hibernation to personally reverse Moody's decision.

In a letter to Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles F. Carroll, he did a full double back flipflop and said, "My staff and I have restudied the entire matter and, even though the law is far from clear, I have concluded that certain observations expressed in the opinions heretofore are too restrictive in practical application."

Controversy had struck a vital nerve — the taxpayers' pocket. The immediate reaction of school officials all over the state to Moody's ruling was that extracurricular activities would have to be curtailed or subsidized by tax money.

The "government in business" law on which Moody based the original opinion is at best vague. It implies that public schools are exempt from some of its restrictions, and as Bruton said, it would be "highly desirable" for the next General Assembly to make the intention of the law clear.

In the meantime, we suggest that Ralph Moody — in his concern for private enterprise — obtain a concession permit for the next football game in Raleigh's Riddick Stadium — to sell humble pie.

Supply And Demand

Lessons in economics can come in strange places. You wouldn't expect it, but in front of Kemp's record store is about as clear an explanation of the law of supply and demand as can be made. Kemp has a big jar with umbrellas in it. A sign on the container says, "Umbrellas — \$3.60." A smaller sign says, "While raining — \$4."

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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.

Ernie McCrary, editor; John Jennrich, associate editor; Kerry Sipe, managing editor; Pat Stith, sports editor; Jack Harrington, business manager; Woody Sobol, advertising manager.

Second class postage paid at the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C., 27514. Subscription rates: \$4.50 per semester; \$8 per year. Send change of address to The Daily Tar Heel, Box 1080, Chapel Hill, N. C., 27514. Printed by the Chapel Hill Publishing Co., Inc. The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all local news printed in this newspaper as well as all ap news dispatches.

"Get It While It's Hot!"



Liberal Comment

Graham, Ike And LBJ Represent Reactions To Los Angeles Riots

By ROBERT KEISER

After the eruption of the Watts district riots in Los Angeles, the white community responded, for the most part, in three different ways, each of which can be represented by the reactions of Billy Graham, Dwight Eisenhower and Lyndon Johnson. Graham (we will begin with the sacred before the profane) took a look around the area and honestly believed the riots were Communist-inspired. Although no other public figures were willing to accept this preposterous and unproved conclusion, his general view, nevertheless, of seeing the outbreak created by agitators, was accepted by many others. Black Muslims, for instance, were blamed, and the civil rights leaders, who advocate civil disobedience, were thought to have encouraged the riots. To be sure, Muslims were active, and the civil rights movement raised expectations which have not been satisfied, thus increasing the probabilities of such deviant behavior. To point to these as the real cause, however, is to ignore the fact that the riots were essentially leaderless and a spontaneous reaction to a social situation felt to be intolerable.

Although Eisenhower is intelligent enough to realize the riots were something more than a Communist conspiracy, his response is not much better than Graham's. A man long ago passed by history, Ike can only point to the riots as another instance of the increasing breakdown of law and order in this country. After a little reflection, however, we should ask among whom the breakdown occurred most, the Negroes or the whites. Some brutal acts against human beings were committed by the Negroes, but most behavior was directed towards the destruction of white-owned property. Actually, thirty-three of the thirty-six people killed were Negroes, mostly as a result of action taken by National Guardsmen. And after the riots climaxed, gunstores in the area were bought out by whites, fearful of the "black peril," an incident which hardly illustrates the white man's belief in law and order.

Furthermore, Ike says a lot about law and order, but he casually ignores the cold statistics of the conditions underlying the riots. Eighty-five per cent of Los Angeles Negroes, for example, live in one per cent of the city's area. The schools in Watts, although legally integrated, are ninety per cent Negro in fact. A Negro male unemployment rate of over thirty per cent results in lack of self respect and broken homes. To put it in plain language, the Negro slum dweller is being discriminated against and rejected in education, employment and housing and it does little good to exhort him to respect a law and order offering him degradation rather than protection.

Fortunately, President Johnson seems to recognize this. He admits the Negro must be given equality and self respect and the whites must help him out of the social conditions which create such riots. We can praise the President for this, but at the same time, express two notes of caution. First, will Johnson, who like most Americans tolerates a rather large gap between

his ideals and his actions, really fight hard for the programs necessary to integrate the Negro into the American nation? Certainly, we can improve the Negro's condition just enough so he will no longer senselessly and violently rebel against the system, but + and this is my second question — will we feel the moral imperative to eradicate in full the cultural and social poverty in our midst, among both Negro and white?

Mary Richard Vester

The Best Educated Students Are Oysters, Not Sausages

What is education? Possibly the most widely held concept is what Sydney J. Harris called "the sausage-casing view of education." The student is seen as an empty sausage casing waiting to be "stuffed" with wisdom.

But if you ever feel that you spend so much time studying that you don't have a chance to learn anything, you're probably dissatisfied with this notion of the function of education.

Harris suggests that Socrates had a truer idea of the purpose of education — to withdraw knowledge from, not pour knowledge into.

Educational controversy that concerns itself with what goes into the student and not what is drawn from him is futile. To educate is to instruct and give practice in mental activity — reasoning, analyzing, synthesizing, evaluating, making personal judgments. To absorb a collection of miscellaneous facts is not to educate oneself, not to use years at "the Greater University" wisely, if you will.

The speaker ban law may be considered an example of making lawful the popular misconception of what an education is supposed to do. That is, it focuses on the

Part IV

The New Fraternity

Mr. Powledge, a graduate of the University here, is a reporter for The New York Times.
By FRED POWLEDGE
DTH Editor, 1957-58
From ESQUIRE

Buttons are great money-raisers, and no self-respecting organizer is without a supply of them to sell to potential activists. They are also valuable symbols of identification; a button is to the New Fraternity man what a hat and tie are to an F. B. I. agent. One at-large activist turned up in New York not long ago, knowing no one, carrying his bedroll and wearing a button. He recalled later: "One way of making contact with somebody is with a Viet Nam button. I did this when I got to town. I walked up to somebody with a Stop the War in Viet Nam button on, and said, 'Where'd you get it?' He told me, and I walked into the office. They said, 'Can you run a press?' I said, 'Yes.' They said, 'You're hired.'"

Buttons were used widely in the Berkeley uprising, which also produced some excellent silk-screen posters, reproductions of which hang in Student Left offices all over the country, next to photographs from the Birmingham fire-hosing and last spring's favorite poster, a large photo of a ten-year-old Vietnamese girl who had been burned by napalm. A Student Left organization without a button of its own lacks status.

Clark Kissinger, who has made a study of buttons, recently commented on the intricacies of proper buttoning: "The factors are diameter, colors, type of pin on the back, quantity, and the method of printing it. The cheapest button we've been able to make is 2.6 cents, and the most expensive one, used by S.D.S., is 6.4 cents."

"The S. S. O. C. button" (depicting white and black hands clasped in front of the Confederate battle flag, and printed by S. D. S. for use by the Southern Student Organizing Committee until one faction raised objections to the use of the flag) "was really a landmark pin. It was the first four-color pin in the movement. Beautiful, too; one and one-fourth inches, clasp on the back instead of a simple pin; we only made 3,000, which made it expensive and pretty much of a collector's item now."

"There're some really important factors to consider in making buttons. There are celluloid buttons, which have the message printed on paper, wrapped around the shell, and then covered with celluloid, and there are those that have the message printed directly on the metal. If you're printing an enormous quantity — say, 25,000 or more — it becomes cheaper to print on the metal. For small numbers you use celluloid. You get so you can look at somebody's button and you can tell what league they're in, be-

cause everybody has to follow these same rules of economics." During the last academic year, Students for a Democratic Society caused 53,500 buttons to be struck by local button mongers: 5,000 "Part of the Way With LBJ" buttons; 3,000 of the landmark S. S. O. C. buttons; 3,000 "Jobs or Income Now" buttons for its Chicago community-action project; 5,000 "Chase Manhattan — Partner in Apartheid" buttons (to protest the bank's loan of money to South Africa); 17,500 "A Free University in a Free Society" buttons, and 20,000 "March on Washington To End the War in Viet Nam" buttons.

Brother Kissinger can recite all these figures from his memory, and he can be really funny about them, because he is still in that stage of student radicalism where he can afford to laugh at himself. He loves to tell about S.D.S.'s stroke of imagination in purchasing fifty air mattresses. They are used for conventions and conferences, since there is no money in the budget for staying at hotels. But there are many in the movement who are totally lacking in such humor, and they are the ones to watch. It is a safe bet that some of them will be working for labor unions or teaching within a few years.

There were a few examples of this humor gap at the Philadelphia "Democracy on the Campus" conference. The students had been presented with a proposed "student bill of rights" that effectively placed college administrators where the students thought they should be, i.e., in the roles of caretakers and servants to the students and faculty. No self-respecting group of student activists was going to adopt the proposed draft in toto without a little criticism, however. They broke up into small discussion groups, and the conversation went like this:

Young man, fiery-eyed: "We've got the only weapon the labor movement has — and that's the ability to stop what you're doing."

Handsome young woman, delegate from M2M: "If we have a strike, we'd better have it within the next few weeks. How about May 3, since May 2 is on a Sunday?"

Young woman, leotarded and long-haired and buxom: "All outside investigative agencies should be barred from the campus."

Young man, white-Levied and long sideburned: "But suppose you get robbed?"

Young woman: "We'll let the students and the faculty set up their own organization to deal with things like that."

Quiet, reflective young man: "I'd just as soon have professional cops do the investigating if I get robbed."

Another boy: "Let's add that all recruiting for the R. O. T. C., the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. shall be prohibited."

Another: "Hell, let's prohibit all recruiting . . . well, no, not job recruiting."

An intense argument developed in one small discussion group over semantics. A youth's voice was heard repeating, "Freedom? What do we mean by freedom? We've got to define it . . ."

And then the chairman of that particular small discussion group outshouted the rest. "All right," he said, "we've had plenty of discussion on this sentence. All those in favor of dropping the word 'unfettered' from the sentence designated number one, raise their hands . . ."

A participant, the quiet, reflective young man of a few paragraphs back, abstained with a look of disgust. "What a crock," he said, rubbing his naked chin. "But I suppose it's better than apathy."

Conclusion

Letters

The Daily Tar Heel welcomes letters to the editor on any subject, particularly on matters of local or University interest. Letters should be typed, double spaced and include the name and address of sender. Names will not be omitted in publication. Letters should be kept as brief as possible. The DTH reserves the right to edit for length.

