

The Daily Tar Heel

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 ERNIE McCRARY, EDITOR
 JACK HARRINGTON, BUSINESS MANAGER

Burn Which Building?

News reports have indicated for some time that the situation in Indonesia is unsettled, what with all those attempted coups and counter-coups, but we didn't know things were quite so confused.

It seems that two days ago thousands of Indonesian youths attacked the Jakarta headquarters of the communist party and burned it to the ground—while shouting "Long live America" and "Kill Aidit." D. N. Aidit is head of the 3.5 million-member Indonesian communist party.

When the United States' new ambassador to Indonesia moved into the embassy there a number of weeks ago, his reception was anything but kind. The "welcome wagon" was an angry anti-U. S. mob.

Now truck loads of demonstrators have passed that same embassy shouting "Long live America." Obviously this is a new tactic designed to get rid of our representatives by shocking them into heart failure.

It'll Never Work

A woman student at Sheffield University in England has come up with a plan to help weak-willed girls with insistent boy friends.

She calls it the Anti-Free Love Society, and it's patterned after Alcoholics Anonymous. This is the way it's supposed to work: When a girl finds she is having trouble resisting sexual advances she calls a special telephone number. Another member of the society answers and gives her "moral support."

If the men of Sheffield have any gumption at all, we predict they will form their own organization—the Society for the Abolition of Telephones.

Setting A Bad Pace

North Carolinians like to think of their state as something of a pacesetter, and the speaker ban law fills the bill because we are the first and only state to have one. To too many Tar Heel's it is just "unfortunate" that most outsiders recognize the law for what it is and give it the "credit" it deserves.

Between the Ku Klux Klan and the gag law, North Carolina has been getting some pretty bad press around the country recently.

At the 4th annual meeting of the American Council on Education in Washington last week, UNC President William C. Friday has been called on by officials from several states to provide weapons they can use back home to head off attempts to pass speaker bans there. Friday, who is chairman of the Council, reported that educators and officials from Alabama, Georgia, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire had consulted with him when attempts were made to pass bans in those states. Gag laws have also been considered in Virginia and South Carolina—and rejected. Reports at the Washington meeting, attended by more than 1,500 of the nation's top educators, indicate that other attempts to pass such laws in other states will be made.

When the only good that can come out of our speaker ban law is the prevention of similar laws in other states, we can only say that North Carolina hasn't exactly covered itself with glory by being a pacesetter this time.

The Daily Tar Heel

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Taft-Hartley Section 14(b)

Repeal Restores Right To Vote

By MARSHALL LICHTENSTEIN
 The battle over repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the controversial law which allows individual states to forbid the union shop—is currently raging in the halls of Congress. The public is again being treated to an extraordinarily huge dose of bull by the anti-repeal forces.

Those groups that are most prominently against repeal ought to end their masquerade, and state honestly that they are against the whole idea of labor unions. Right or wrong, at least this would end the hokum that they are losing valuable sleep over the loss of personal freedom.

This is not just an idle claim. There is ample documentation to prove this point. One of the biggest and most expensive lobbying campaigns that this nation has ever seen was launched by the National Right to Work Committee. This group is composed of company presidents, board chairmen, professors, politicians and farmers, who are "concerned" about the loss of individual liberty that workers stand to lose. Curiously, there are no workers represented on this committee even though they are the ones who are directly affected. The viewpoints of those opposed to repeal were amply expressed in hearings held by the House Special Subcommittee on Labor. They were

simply for "freedom of choice," said such men as A. D. Davis—who threatened to close one of his Winn-Dixie grocery stores if his employees chose to elect a union; or from Nello J. Teer, whose supervisors had threatened to "tie concrete around an employee's neck and throw him in the canal" unless he refrained from union activity. The classic statement was given by Dr. Fowler of the National Right to Work Committee when he testified that the individual worker had a "moral right" not only to escape union dues obligations but also to work any hours he wanted, to work in an unsafe area, to work for less pay than the minimum wage, and "to be lousy if he wants to." When the wolf advocates Red Riding Hood's right to travel, beware. When groups such as the Right to Work Committee and the National Association of Manufacturers are concerned with the right of the workman not to join a union, beware.

Though the groups which have led the fight against repeal have been generally discredited, they have succeeded in deceiving a great number of honest people through the use of distorted propaganda. The air should be cleared of these distortions by explaining just what repeal of 14(b) would and would not do.

The repeal of 14(b) will restore the right to vote to workers throughout the country. They will regain the freedom to determine whether or not their interests would be best served by a union security clause in their contracts. The reason for wanting a union security clause is simple. The unions properly feel that the worker should pay for the services rendered by the union in collective bargaining since he, though not a member of the union, will get the same benefits from the contract as a union member. It should be pointed out that in a union shop a worker does not become a member of the union. His sole obligation is limited to the giving of dues and fees in payment for services rendered. At present the right to vote on this issue is restricted by so-called right-to-work laws in 19 states, including all southeastern states except Louisiana. It is quite ironic to see conservatives advocating state government interference in the economic process of collective bargaining. A true conservative, the late Senator Robert Taft, co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, came to see the essential inconsistency and injustice of right-to-work laws:

"I think it would be a mistake to go the extreme of outlawing a contract which provides for a union shop requiring all employees to join the union, if that arrangement meets with the approval of the employer and meets with the approval of the majority of the employees and is embodied in a written contract."

This is all that the unions request—simply that workers and employers be allowed to bargain for such contracts. Only if a majority of workers in a plant vote for a union shop can this be a bargaining issue. Even then it would still need to be agreed to by the employer. Currently 19 states have interposed themselves in the collective bargaining process and thus denied the right to vote to workers. Gov. George Romney (Rep., Michigan) stated the issue clearly:

"These laws, whether National or State, are not the answer, because they deny to workers the same organization rights exercised by stockholders. Management and its policies are the result of majority votes by stockholders, and minority stockholders must accept the will of the majority or sell out. In the American economy and political system, workers must have the same rights of organization."

Despite the simplicity of the issue there are a number of deceptive arguments on behalf of 14(b) and the right-to-work laws. I will mention two of the more common ones and their obvious flaws.

One argument is that repeal of 14(b) would infringe on the rights of individuals by forcing them to join unions in order to work. The right to work is defined by opponents of repeal as being equal to the freedom of speech, freedom of religion and other basic civil rights. But such laws do not create any right to work, or even guarantee a chance to work. The only right which opponents of repeal want to protect

is "the right of an individual to work at his job without being compelled to join a labor union." Former Secretary of Labor James Mitchell (Republican in Eisenhower administration) recognized these facts when he stated:

"They call these right-to-work laws, but that is not what they really are. In the first place, they do not create any jobs at all. In the second place, they result in undesirable and unnecessary limitations upon the freedom of working men and women and their employers to bargain collectively and agree upon conditions of work. I oppose such laws categorically."

It is obvious that in states which do not prohibit union shops the right to work exists. In the most strongly unionized state, Illinois, almost 2-3 of the employees in non-agricultural establishments do not belong to unions. Their right to work without joining a union exists without restricting the right to vote of those who want a union shop.

A related thesis of those who support right-to-work laws is that they are necessary to protect a worker's freedom of choice. In actuality, the worker in right-to-work states has less freedom of choice than do other workers. In those states which do not have a right-to-work law an employee may work in a union shop, either as a member or as an employee who tenders dues and fees for services rendered but is not an active member. He may also work in an open state an employee, even if he wants it, cannot have the protection of a union shop. He must be in a compulsory open shop. Which one has the greater freedom of choice?

The second major fear aroused by the right-to-work forces is that repeal of 14(b) protects the position of powerful unions while suppressing the strength of weak unions. It is not the 31 states where the union shop is allowed, and where labor is big, that are primarily affected by 14(b), which leaves it up to the states to keep or forbid the union shop. Because labor is big there, the union shop cannot be scrapped through local option. Eugene Patterson, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, reiterates this point:

"The local option business in 14(b) has simply accomplished the predictable. Ineffective in rolling back big labor in states where it is abusing its power, it has simply rolled back weak labor further in the 19 states... where it had little power to begin with, and incidentally where per capita income is the lowest in the nation. It is hard to make an argument for a law that exempts the big abusers and crabs only the weak."

There are many good reasons for the repeal of 14(b), but the basic reason is that it is right. It is right to restore to the employees in 19 states the right to vote to determine whether or not they believe a union shop is to their best interest. Who, other than those most affected, should have this freedom of choice?

"That Nurse Looked Kinda Cute To Me"



Chapel Hill Artist

Reichert Recreates 'Personal Vision'

By MARY RICHARD VESTER
 DTH STAFF WRITER

"Just a minute," Mrs. Irene Reichert said as she cracked her front door. "I'll have to hold the dog." The door opened again and revealed a black poodle straining at the collar Mrs. Reichert held. The frisky animal pulled his master's small frame about on the slick waxed floor in his effort to be friendly. She attached a leash to the collar and slipped it under a leg of the dining room table to harness his vivaciousness.

"It's the last house on the right on Lakeshore Drive," she had said on the telephone. "The lake is behind the house, only they're doing something to it now, and it's just a large hole." The "large hole" was visible through a picture window and glass doors and across a wooden deck extending the length of the house's upper level.

The interior of the house reflected an artist's touch. A sculpture on a pedestal graced the foyer. Mrs. Reichert, whose exhibit is currently on display in the North Gallery of Morehead Planetarium, led the way down a short staircase to a small room off the recreation room that she uses as a studio.

"This is one of those things that might never work out," she said about the green and blue tissue paper collage on her easel. "But collages are nice when there's not enough time to get down to oils. Then occasionally I go over collages with paint. I like the tissue papers because they give such nice subtle gradations. Yes, I sort of had the sea in mind when I started, but nothing in particular. That's why it's so messy."

She applied new paper cuts to the completed background with a brush dipped in polymer, a plastic liquid that both glues and forms a protective coating.

Does she hang much of her work in the house? "Some," she said, "but I get tired of it. I might really like something just after I finish it and grow to despise it in a few months. Then I get another one from the attic and change them. I don't really paint for the house, though, or to sell, but simply because I enjoy it."

Her husband, Herbert W. Reichert, a UNC German professor, popped in to see what was going on and was introduced. Man and wife were dressed similarly—slacks and pullover sweaters and shirts underneath. And the mister popped back out.

Mrs. Reichert taught some German classes herself in the summer and at night when she was a graduate student here around 1950. It was in a conversational class of German that she met her husband. He was the instructor.

As a housewife she went back to art, her undergraduate major at the University of Alabama.

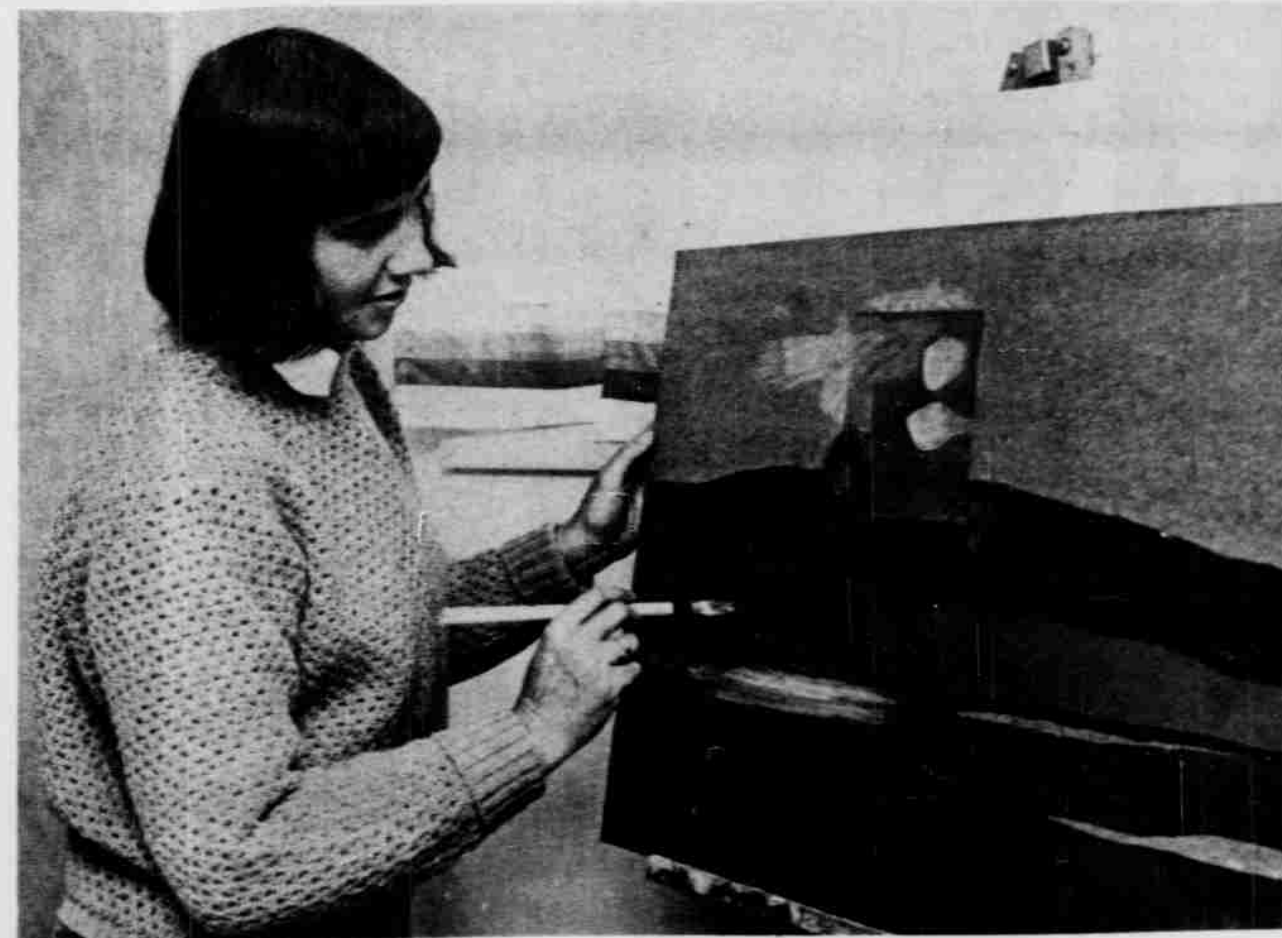
"I set myself a problem with each thing I do," she said. "I try to compose elements from a point of departure—the corner of the canvas or a dab of color anywhere on the canvas—and achieve a spatial and color relationship."

"My pieces aren't abstract expression-

ism, but they are abstract. Abstract expressionism," she continued, "is working in a way I don't work; you wot of move and swish and dribble. But I don't mean that in a derogatory sense."

She said her work often makes reference to living and growing things—like rain and flowers—in a semi-abstract way. "But rather than trying to recreate the physical world," she adds, "I try to put on canvas my own personal vision of beauty and to interpret with paint those things to which I am sensitive in the world of inner experience. It's difficult to translate a nonverbal experience into words, or to explain the process of creating a painting."

Her exhibit at the Planetarium represents five or six years of work and is varied. She aims for richness of color, feeling for design and interrelationships between objects and backgrounds. Some of the paintings reflect touches of surrealism



or an oriental influence. Many feature overlapping and sometimes transparent planes.

"The overlaps got tedious and complicated," she said. "I wanted to get back to something neat, simple and formal." This accounts for her "Rock Garden" series, a realm of fantasy with rock and plant forms.

Various media she employed in the paintings on exhibit include: oils, pen and ink, pencil, pastels, collage, casein, gouache (an opaque water color), transparent water colors and polymers.

Paint was squeezed from a tube in "Rock Garden: Personages" to create a brilliant, linear, wiry structure on a flat black background. "I'm afraid the figures look too much like men from outer space," she said. "I didn't intend them for that. They may be worshippers."

Mrs. Reichert's paintings are priced from \$25 to \$350. All Planetarium exhibits are open to the public free of charge daily from 2 to 5 p.m. and 7:30 to 10 p.m.; 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and 1 to 10 p.m. on Sundays. The North Gallery is to the left off the rotunda just inside the building's west entrance.

The current exhibit will be showing through the end of October. A water color and variety exhibit by Mrs. Nadaine Vartanian of Durham is scheduled for November.

Mrs. Reichert's work has been exhibited in Morehead Planetarium several times before and at the following places: the Winston-Salem Gallery of Fine Arts, Greenville Art Center, Allied Arts in Durham (a one-man show), Downtown Gallery of Durham, Weatherspoon Gallery and Design Associates Gallery in Greensboro, Erdahl-Clyde Union Gallery and the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh, Salem College, Jane Haslem Gallery and the UNC School of Public Health (Honorable Mention 1963-64) in Chapel Hill, in Florida and Alabama.

Mrs. Reichert is a Charter Exhibiting Member of the Associated Artists of N. C. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Alabama, attended Stetson University, UNC and Duke. She received a Fulbright Grant, studied at the Universities of Innsbruck and Vienna and traveled abroad.