

# The Daily Tar Heel

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SCOTT GOODFELLOW, EDITOR

## History May Clear CIA

"No NSA staff members . . . were drafted. The (Central Intelligence) Agency looks after its own."

Bit by bit, the fantastic scandal was surfacing. Where yesterday there was only a shell of confusion, today that shield has been ripped away to reveal a complicated arrangement vulnerable to attack on almost every front.

In a story virtually designed to provoke controversy, ramparts magazine said yesterday that the CIA was so involved secretly with the NSA's international program "that it treated NSA as an arm of U. S. foreign policy."

But somehow the whole situation was easier to understand. When we began to reflect on what the conditions were back in the early 50's when the CIA first offered monetary aid to the NSA (at about \$200,000 a year), it is easy to understand the reasoning.

At that time we had launched into the well-known Cold War. Student conferences throughout the world were still being attended by groups with a Communist background, particularly delegations from Eastern Europe. These groups made concerted efforts at controlling the conferences.

And at the time "Communism" was a particularly dirty word.

It was under these conditions that the CIA offered financial assistance to the NSA, a group composed of responsible, representative student leaders. The assistance was given in order to help these students represent us at the international conferences.

The tendency today is to think of the NSA as a liberal, often radical organization. Such was not the case in the 1950's. The tendency today is also to think that "Communist" is not as bad as "Red Chinese." This also was not the case 10 years ago.

Thus the circumstances which prompted the CIA to help support the NSA can be quite effectively explained. The problem arises when one realizes that it was the NSA and not the CIA that terminated the relationship this year.

The NSA is no longer representative of U. S. foreign policy, a situation which has basically existed for several years. When these conditions arose, it should have been the CIA which ended the transactions.

It was not. Thus whereas these past few years seem to indicate that the CIA has not controlled NSA thought, the CIA cannot escape the criticism that it has irresponsibly spent much money during that time.

## Vigil Still Significant

A group of Carnegie Tech students, calling themselves the Society For Prevention of February Fifteenth (SPOFF) staged a demonstration Tuesday, saying that they picked February 15th because it is utterly without significance.

But they were wrong. They were wrong because on February 15th there was a peace vigil in Chapel Hill. The peace vigil was just like the one last week and the week before.

But it was still significant. The fact that the vigil is regularly the same is one of the factors which make it a strong demonstration. The vigil never sought publicity, as most demonstrations do. This fact is obvious when one considers that there are dozens of far more effective ways of grabbing publicity. These ways were not used.

Rather, the vigil was founded as a meaningful reminder that there are many who are gravely concerned over the wisdom of our troop employment in Vietnam. And it is a reminder — week after week after week. Furthermore, although the vigil may make an impression upon an observer one Wednesday, it will remind him of this impression every Wednesday.

## Valentine's Day Is Embarrassing

Rats. We missed it. And today we started getting all those embarrassing Valentine goodies.

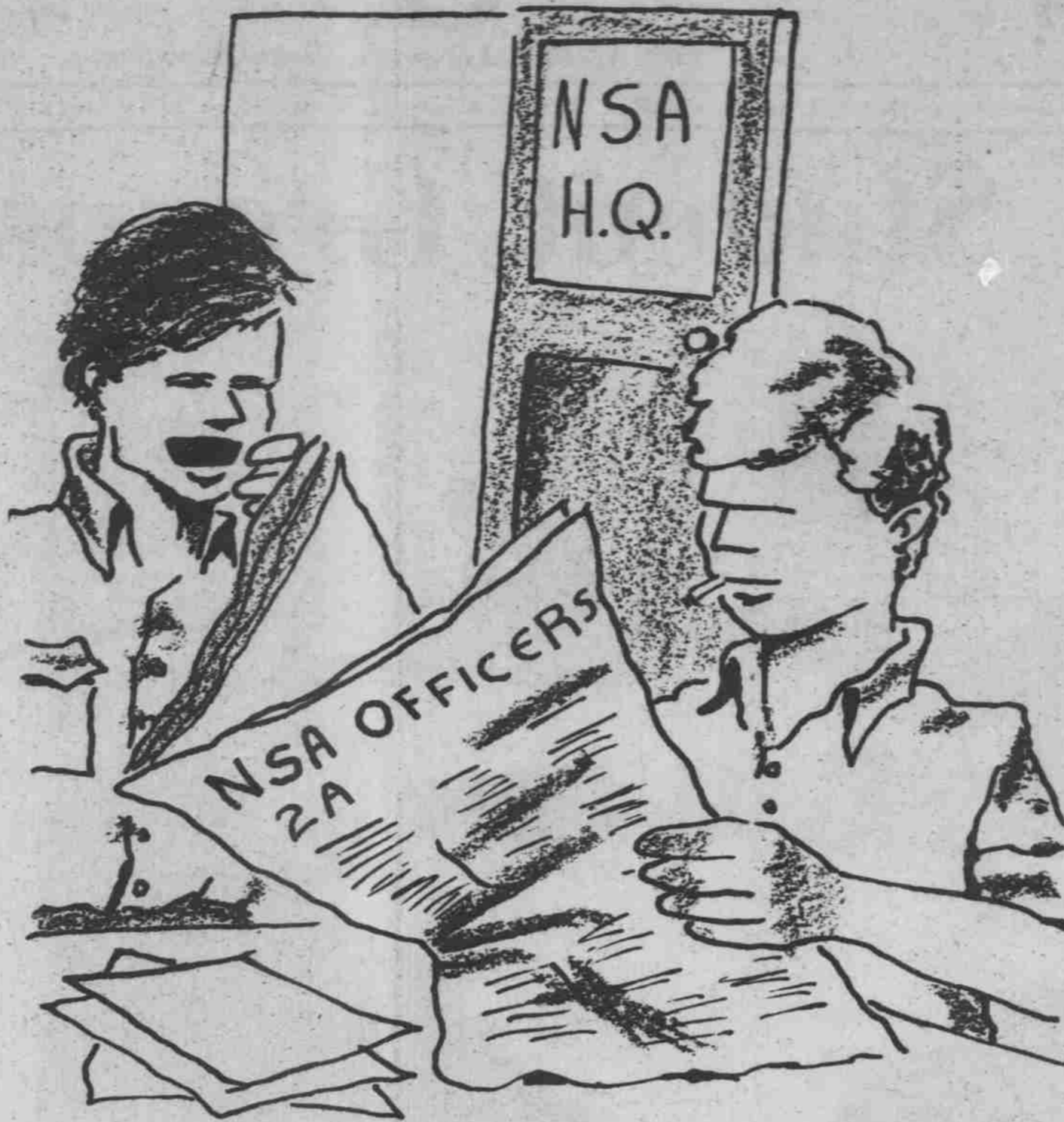
Among them was a big box filled with cookies, brownies, and those crispie balls. And they were packed with popcorn.

At least we decided that it was packing material, since if it had been salted and buttered it would have done wonders for the rice-crispie balls mixed in with it. As it was they just lay there, snapping, cracking, and . . .

The package came from Salt Lake City in an Alberto VO5 hair spray box, but it was not considered subversive and was immediately accepted by the gullible DTH staff members. And it wasn't long until only the popcorn packing was left. "Somewhat that chief," they said.

Ah well, very heart must have an arrow through it.

"Suppose we had about 200,000 vice-presidents?"



STRAIGHT  
THE DAILY TAR HEEL

## Negro In America

# Negro Pride Is Essential In Aiding Economic Fight

(Editor's note: In recognition of Negro History Week, the DTH presents the second of three articles on the Negro in America. This essay, edited from Time magazine, deals with what the Negro has and has not gained.)

By JAMES COFIELD

The new factor in U.S. race relations and politics that has come to be known as backlash is more than merely the reaction of some white people to Negro rioting or cries of "black power."

The attitude of many white Americans is influenced by the belief that the Negro has made great gains in a relatively short time, and that he now would do better to stop agitating and consolidate what he has won. At the same time, much of the new militancy in the Negro community is a result of frustration over what Negroes consider the small pace of progress. Beneath the passion and rhetoric, these two opposing views pose a root question about the state of the Negro in the U.S. today: just what advances have—and have not—been made by the nation's 21 million Negroes?

Practically all of the gains have been made by the growing Negro middle class, which constitutes a minority of the Negro population. That is the heart of the problem, for it leaves behind the lower-income Negroes, notably the families that are below the government's \$3,000-a-year poverty line. This class contains 60% of all the nation's Negro youths, the very people who are in the vanguard of disorder. While the income of the middle-class rises, that of this great mass is declining.

It is almost academic to ask what the Negro wants. He wants what the white man has. This means not only possession but opportunity and options. It means a fair shot at the necessities of jobs, education and housing, as well as the intangibles of political power, social acceptance and a sense of pride.

How much of that has he gained? The following balance sheet gives some indication of the Negro's recently acquired assets and persistent liabilities.

### JOBS

The employment situation has become better for the middle-class and worse for the lower-class Negro. While unemployment among whites has been declining, Negro unemployment has been climbing. This is because the jobless rate in many Negro slums has soared to 25% and automation

has eliminated a lot of manual jobs traditionally held by lower-income Negroes.

Negro employment in professional and technical fields has risen 130% in the past decade; the number of Negro lawyers has increased 50% since 1950. In the South, Negroes are being hired for the first time as clerks, policemen, nurses in white hospitals, and teachers in white schools. However, discrimination is still far from eliminated. Some employment agencies, for example, use codes to alert prospective employers that the applicant is a Negro. One of the more unyielding barriers to the Negro's advancement is put up by craft unions. Largely because of union bars, the incredible fact is that since 1957 the number of Negroes at work in the U.S. private economy has scarcely increased at all. The number of Negro jobholders has risen from 6,721,000 to 7,747,000 during that period, but the gains have been primarily in government jobs.

### EDUCATION

While still appreciably behind the whites, Negroes have made impressive gains in education, particularly at the college level. Outnumbered by white students 30 to 1, the number of Negroes in colleges and universities has risen to 225,000. For the Negro who never gets to the college level, things are considerably bleaker. In a recent study of 650,000 children, the U.S. Office of Education reported that, compared with whites, the average Negro child actually attends newer schools and has newer textbooks, but is less likely to have modern scientific equipment or competent teachers.

### HOUSING

Getting good housing is perhaps the most difficult hurdle of all for most Negroes. One tragedy is that urban renewal often means Negro removal—replacing shacks with vertical ghettos for middle-income Negroes and forcing lower-income Negroes to move to even meaner slums. Because the Negro urban population has almost doubled since 1950, the ghettos are spreading.

When given the choice most Negroes are not terribly eager to move next door to the white man. Even in the 17 states and 31 cities that have enacted fair-housing codes since 1958, thousands of huge, moderately priced apartment towers are pure white. The Negro's desire to enjoy the superior schooling of a white neighborhood is very much tempered by the fear of striking out alone.

### POLITICS

The political advances have been fairly large: the potential is even larger. The number of Negroes running for elective office has risen 25% to 30% in the Democratic party over the past two years alone. This past autumn, a record 210 Negroes of both parties tried for seats in the state legislature, and hundreds more for other local offices. Despite these gains the Negro will not reach his full potential in politics until he becomes more diligent at the polls.

### SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE

The most obvious and humiliating forms of discrimination have become illegal or unfashionable (at least in the North), but there are subtler problems. Negroes, like the Catholics and Jews somewhat earlier, desire social acceptance. This slow acceptance caused the Negro to look inward and, in so doing, he has begun to discover a long-submerged sense of pride. This sense is essential to remedying the lower-class Negro's other social and economic ills, since only pride can overcome the defeatist attitude that has contributed so much to the high rates of unemployment, illegitimacy, delinquency and crime.

All Negroes, without exception, seek the white man's freedom of choice. The Rev. James Jones, the white Episcopal Urban Vicar of Chicago, who moved into a Negro ghetto, argues that Negroes will not live up to their full responsibilities and potentials as citizens until the white majority grants that freedom.

"In the ghetto," he says, "there are no choices, no power, no ability to make responses. Therefore there is no responsibility."

The U.S. has certainly come an incredibly long way since Abraham Lincoln, shortly before the end of the Civil War, asked his logistics experts to determine whether the U.S. could muster enough transportation to export Negroes—only to be told that Negro babies were being born faster than all the nation's ships could carry them from the country.

The Negro has been a permanent part of America ever since then, and perhaps the greatest advance of recent years is the realization by white people that this problem cannot be ignored. The Negro's recent progress, far from making him content, has greatly intensified his aspirations. The job of helping him to meet his legitimate needs may well continue to be the nation's most urgent domestic business for decades to come.

# Class Attendance Is Teacher's Job

By BOB GARDNER

Who should decide on the policy of class attendance?

All too often, college professors enjoy the benefit of a captive audience by wielding the club of compulsory class attendance over the student's head. A great many of our larger lecture classes here at UNC have turned into a dull affair of one droning voice and sixty pens scratching across paper nothing else. By requiring his students to attend nearly all classes—with the penalty of a lowered grade for those who fail to comply—the professor is often able to escape the responsibility for making his classes interesting or for providing material to make the student think and explore for himself.

He is assured of a large audience, ready to take down his every word, to soak up this information very quickly and to forget it just as quickly once it is disgorged on the examination.

In most European universities the student is required only to be present for examinations. If he has acquired a good knowledge of the material covered he receives a passing mark—as simple as that. More important, the professor who begins to backslide into dull, repetitive lectures will soon find his class deserted, for his students will be crowding into the classroom of a more dynamic and interesting teacher. It's an atmosphere of "produce something for your students or else" and stimulates greater effort as well as a lively intellectual exchange.

American students pay a lot for their college education, but they have no assurance, other than the good fortune of finding interesting professors, that they will get their money's worth. It is entirely possible, almost probable, that the student will go through four years of college with only a handful of professors who really made him think for himself. But he will be required to sit through countless dull classes when he could have learned more by a half hour of textbook reading.

By the time he reaches college, a student is old enough to decide for himself what is and what is not worth the money he pays for it. The responsibility should lie with the professors for assuring class attendance—but only through making classes as meaningful and worthwhile as the student deserves. Let those who don't wish to put out more effort lecture to half-filled classrooms.

# Invasion Of Tube Evades Individual

By GREGORY PEELER

Television is making idiots and bums out of our nation's respectable citizens. People would much rather sit and stare at the "big eye" than do almost anything. People prefer watching television to reading novels, let the grass grow knee high rather than miss the world series, get flabby glaring at the picture tube instead of exercising in the fresh air, substitute a good program for a stimulating conversation and dedicate hours to the invention—hours that could otherwise be spent doing something creative or useful.

The human race has been literally invaded by the "big eye." There is a T.V. in every living room, bedroom, hospital room, recreation room, motel room and a few offices. People's lives are dominated by the monster. They go into debt for years in order to see their programs in color. They plan their days according to the T.V. schedule from "exercise with Dolly" to "cook dinner with Molly."

It has even been said that television is educational—what an education! Those with T.V. degrees accomplish wonders in a lifetime. They can shoot bank robbers, cattle rustlers and wives without getting the gun out of the holster. They can become medical experts with Casey and Kildare's supervision. They can have illegitimate children, divorces, several affairs and even murder a relative or two under soap operas' guidance and influence. Grandstand athletes really get a workout with T.V. sports that last from early Friday night until late Sunday afternoon. A diploma in T.V. education will take a man anywhere.

Children also get a liberal and varied education from television. From the ripe age of three they get stuck to the tube and never really get unglued. Children's imaginations are greatly stimulated in the right direction by programs such as "My Favorite Martian", "Tarzan", "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea" and "Beverly Hillsbillies." "Gunsmoke" and "Gomer Pyle" are wonderful aids to building vocabularies. Captain Kangaroo helps a child in the awkward years of development to become more awkward. And if they sneak a look at "Peyton Place" or "Combat", they get a lovely picture of the big bad world.

Of course, there are exceptions to these rules, but on the whole, television is cramping the human race. Overcome the invasion of the tube and rejoin the society of human beings with keen minds and individual personalities.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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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.

Second class postage paid at the Post Office in Chapel Hill, N. C. Subscription rates: \$4.50 per semester; \$8 per year. Printed by the Chapel Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 501 W. Franklin St., Chapel Hill, N. C.