

The Daily Tar Heel

75 Years of Editorial Freedom

Leadership Training

Students interested in participating in a Leadership Training program next spring should meet in Old Peabody Hall Friday at 3:30 p.m. Program content will be finalized at this time.

Volume 75, Number 63

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1967

Founded February 23, 1893

Peace First In Cyprus—Or Middle East?

U.S. Action In Africa Improbable—McElhiney

By WAYNE HURDER
of The Daily Tar Heel Staff

There is no chance of the United States becoming as deeply involved in Africa as it is now in Vietnam, according to an expert on Southeast Africa.

African nations want to stay neutral too much for them to request a heavy military commitment, Thomas McElhiney, Country Director for South Eastern Africa says.

Rhodesia, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Malawi are the countries McElhiney's desk in the Bureau of African Affairs handles.

McElhiney, who has worked for the State Department since 1946, has worked in the African Bureau since 1960, in the Sudan, and with the Congo Working Group of the State Department.

Some people have tried to make the Congo out to be another Vietnam, McElhiney said, but he discounts this.

"We have never gotten that involved there and never will."

Rhodesia is currently the hottest spot in Africa, he said, but there is no threat of widespread violence there or of the U. S. taking a strong hand in the involvement because the U. S. is letting Great Britain and the United Nations handle the trouble there.

The strongest action taken against white-run Rhodesia, which declared its independence from Great Britain in 1965 to prevent the establishment of a government with blacks and whites, has

been a mandatory economic boycott by the countries of the UN.

This hasn't forced the Ian Smith-led regime to negotiate, since Portugal, with colonies bordering on Rhodesia, and South Africa haven't obeyed the UN directive but instead export many necessities, such as oil, to Rhodesia, according to McElhiney.

One result of Rhodesia's declaration of independence is that Zambia, formerly the British colony of Northern Rhodesia, has been economically hurt.

Zambia, whose blacks participate in the government, adamantly opposes the Rhodesia government, he said, but are willing to work through Great Britain in trying to force Rhodesia to change, instead of using violence.

Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola are two areas where native Africans are revolting and trying to set up independent governments, McElhiney said.

They are receiving most of their financial aid from the Organization for African Unity. They are also getting some from sources outside of Africa, which McElhiney didn't specify. There is little prospect of heavy involvement by non-African nations there, he said.

The U. S. has "been quite firm about telling the Portuguese that they are doing the wrong thing," McElhiney said, and she has refused to sell arms to them for use in

Africa.

He called the problem of South Africa and its apartheid policy one that will have to be worked out slowly by South Africans under slight pressure from the outside world.

With the exception of four or five countries, most African nations oppose America's involvement in Vietnam to some degree, he said.

Four senior officials of the U.S. State Department were on campus Wednesday to talk to student groups on problems in various parts of the world. They stopped here on one leg of a journey to several schools across the state — the first time such a group has toured North Carolina.

Each man was a specialist with long service in a specific area of the world, ranging from Europe to Vietnam. The group took time out from a hurried schedule Wednesday to talk to Daily Tar Heel staff writers about problems and accomplishments in the four respective fields.

Here are reports of their conversations.

U.S. Official Thinks Cyprus

By HUNTER GEORGE
of The Daily Tar Heel Staff

The Greeks and Turks will probably reach a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem before the Arabs and Israelis get together on their hostile situation.

This is the sentiment of a man who has worked for the U.S. government on both issues. He is qualifiedly optimistic about the chances of either problem being worked out.

(Word came Wednesday that a temporary agreement on

Cyprus had been reached, but was not yet approved by Greek leaders.)

"I'm not as optimistic about this particular problem (Middle East tensions) as I am about Cyprus," said Daniel Brown, a member of the State Department's Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

"The Arab-Israeli matter has had a longer duration and there are more parties involved."

He said there is "not much chance" of the two sides getting together on the "central issue" — Arab recognition of Israel as a nation.

"It's not just an Israeli-Arab situation. It involves Israel's relationship with each of the Arab countries in particular."

"And right now, none of the Arab leaders is willing to take the first step forward in making peace with Israel, because he knows he would be assassinated," Brown said.

The former attache to U.S. embassies in Jordan and Pakistan said the Arabs know they are in no position to start another war anytime soon, but it is possible they will regroup their forces over the next eight or 10 years and begin hostilities again.

This has been the case since the Israeli state was created in 1949.

Brown, who also worked directly with Greek Archbishop Makarios in his visit to the United States in

1962, said he was inclined to doubt that the leader was blocking efforts at peace, as was hinted in news reports Tuesday.

"His earlier statement sounded more optimistic," Brown said. "He had said he was optimistic that a peaceful settlement could be reached. I think he realizes the need for give and take."

Brown has just returned from assignment to the State Department's Cyprus Working Group, which maintains a watch on the situation.

He said the group's sentiment was that withdrawal of most of the troops above the allotment designated each country in the 1959-60 agreement would go a long way toward establishing peace.

Asked what he thought of the President's sending Cyrus Vance to try to mediate between the factions, Brown replied:

"Of course, there is no magic U.S. formula for answering other people's problems. They have to find a way to work this thing out so that both sides can call it a positive achievement and not a defeat."

"But Vance's efforts will not be viewed as interference. There are others working on it, too."

"My personal opinion is one of optimism," he said. "This is Vance's opinion, and the last time I saw the archbishop it was his attitude, too."



State Department officials speak on Viet Nam War

—DTH Staff Photo by STEVE ADAMS

... in Graham Memorial yesterday

Europe Facing 'New Role'

By KAREN FREEMAN
of The Daily Tar Heel Staff

One of the greatest problems facing modern European countries is the acceptance of a new role as technological inferiors to the United States.

This was the opinion of State Department official William Swing, an international economist.

"Most of the European countries have accepted their position," said Swing. "De Gaulle is one of the few who have not accepted this falling behind of Europe."

This "falling behind" is referred to as the technological gap and, according to Swing, the gap extends to managerial

capabilities and education as well as technology.

Swing said the European countries are uneasy and fearful about the amount of investment being made in Europe by America industry.

"The amount of American investment in Europe has increased two or three times since 1960, but only France has made any attempt to restrict it," said Swing.

Swing said there were several studies being conducted to identify and find solutions to the problem of the technological gap, one being conducted by presidential advisor Dr. Don Horning.

Swing predicted that NATO

would become a political body for settling problems of East-West relations instead of a defense alliance. He cited President Johnson's speech of October, 1966 as evidence that this change was being considered.

In the current problems caused by the devaluation of the pound, Swing said the United States policy was to support the change by keeping the value of the dollar up and by convincing other major Western powers to keep the value of their currencies up.

Swing dismissed any rumors that France might be involved in any official capacity in the current flurry in the gold

market.

"This flurry is caused by speculators and hoarders. It is not an organized effort," said Swing.

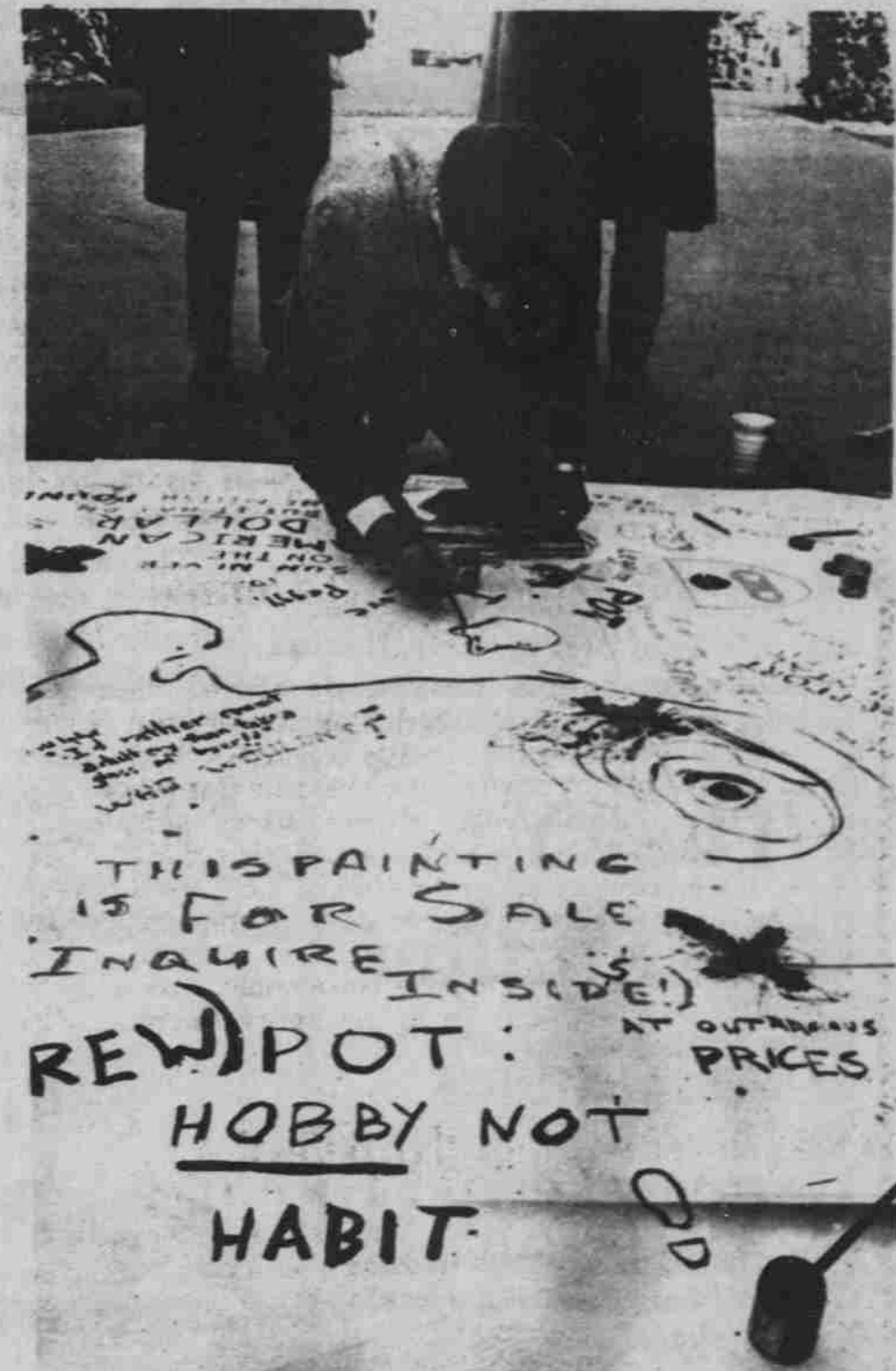
Swing said the attempt to keep other major western countries from devaluing their currencies was successful. The fifteen countries that have devalued their currencies were either "directly tied to Great Britain, such as Ireland, or countries that are not of major importance."

DeGaulle's demands, in a recent press conference, that the world go back on the gold standard makes "no sense" according to Swing.

"The world is moving away from the gold standard," said Swing. "Demands for gold by private users are increasing to the point where the demand will soon exceed the supply. The International Monetary Fund is looking for a new monetary standard with more liquidity to finance world trade."

Swing said it was his opinion that "no one paid any attention to DeGaulle anyhow," and that the general was an agitator.

Swing said the United States would work for disarmament, reunification of Germany and increased East-West trade agreements in the future.



—DTH Staff Photo by STEVE ADAMS

Yesterday afternoon several large sheets of paper appeared in Y Court with bottles of Tempera paint beside them. Obviously they were left to be covered with the creative efforts of passers by, most of whom became so absorbed in the graffiti that they didn't notice the nearby sign identifying the affair as The International Bazaar Paint-in.

Johnson-McNamara Rift Denied

WASHINGTON — The White House termed "nonsense" Wednesday suggestions that Robert S. McNamara was leaving the Pentagon because of a serious conflict with President Johnson and his military advisers over Vietnam war policy.

While other administration sources sought privately to discourage speculation that McNamara was relieved of his duties as defense secretary, executive directors of the World Bank met to approve his nomination by Johnson as the bank's new president.

There were unconfirmed reports, meanwhile, that a major administration shakeup may be in the works, involving other long-term cabinet members.

Tax Increase Seen 'Hopeless'

WASHINGTON — The Johnson administration proposed \$4.1 billion in federal spending cuts Wednesday in a new, seemingly hopeless bid to get a tax increase this year from a skeptical Congress.

The House Ways & Means Committee reopened hearings on President Johnson's proposal for a 10 per cent income tax surcharge, which it shelved Oct. 3, to hear the administration's new spending plan. But key members cast doubt in advance that it would succeed.

Chancellor Of The Exchequer Quits

LONDON — Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan quit as Britain's financial boss Wednesday after seeing his three-year fight to save the pound collapse in devaluation. Prime Minister Harold Wilson named Home Secretary Roy Jenkins to succeed him.

As a sort of "consolation prize" for the man who reluctantly carried the hod for him in pushing through devaluation, Wilson named Callaghan to Jenkins' post of home secretary — equivalent to secretary of the interior in the United States.

Callaghan, 55, a bluff sailor's son and former navy man himself, had occupied the financial hot seat since Labor came to power in October, 1964. Jenkins, 47, son of a Welsh coal miner but a graduate of Oxford University, is widely considered one of the most promising Laborite ministers and a possible future prime minister.

Cost-Of-Living Jumps 3 Per Cent

WASHINGTON — Higher prices for nearly every consumer product except food pushed the cost of living up another three-tenths of a per cent last month, the Labor Department reported Wednesday.

The department's consumer price index climbed to 117.5 per cent of its 1967-69 average, as Americans paid \$11.78 in October for the same basket of goods and services that cost only \$10 a decade ago.

No Policy Change Indicated With McNamara Resignation

By HUNTER GEORGE
of The Daily Tar Heel Staff

The resignation of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara probably will not result in an escalation of the Vietnam war as has been speculated, the former U. S. Consul in Saigon feels.

McNamara's withdrawal from the Cabinet to become head of the World Bank is not a "victory" for the hawks, said

Robert A. Lewis, who returned last summer after 19 months at the Saigon embassy post.

"I don't think the policy of the U. S. is based on personalities," he explained. "McNamara's resignation should not be cause for a change in policy."

Asked about U. S. government officials' relationship with South Vietnamese leaders, Lewis

said disputes over certain policies often arise, but are ironed out by compromise.

"There is a free exchange of ideas. Our ambassador consults frequently with the prime minister and their discussions are quite frank."

"They don't always see eye to eye on everything, but generally they work out a compromise. The practicalities are that the South Vietnamese are aware they need our assistance and the U. S. realizes it is there to help, not to dictate," he said.

Lewis, a veteran of 20 years in the State Department, would not estimate how long he thinks it will take to win a victory in Vietnam.

"The nature of this war does not lend itself to setting up time spans. When you do that you only enlarge the credibility gap between the public and the president."

Lewis said he could sense the atmosphere of the war-torn country's change just in the 19 months he was there.

"When I first arrived, there was some despondency, some feeling that the North Vietnamese can win the war. By contrast, when I left it was established that the enemy was not going to prevail there."

Closing Rule Applies To Apartment Girls

By KAREN FREEMAN
of The Daily Tar Heel Staff

The tradition that WRC rule changes only go into effect each September may prevent WRC from excluding senior coeds living in apartments next semester from the rule "All University students must abide by University closing hours."

A resolution introduced to WRC Tuesday night by Leslie Wharton of the Senior Apartments Committee suggested that "Women

students of UNC residing in off-campus housing will not be subject to dormitory regulations as stated in the Regulations for Women Students; however, they are reminded that they are still students at UNC and therefore are subject to the Campus Code and the Honor Code."

But since closing hours are not part of dormitory regulations, senior women in apartments would theoretically have to observe them, just as

(Continued on Page 6)

2nd 'Stop Draft Week' Slated

By PAMELA HAWKINS

A second nation-wide Stop the Draft Week, is scheduled to swing into high gear in North Carolina with a massive anti-war protest at the Raleigh Induction Center Monday.

UNC students and faculty, who plan to participate in the anti-war picketing and vigil at the center, will leave from Y Court Monday at 6 a.m. in private cars.

The local delegation is planning to continue protests until about 9:30 a.m., "while the induction center is still active," said James Kahan, a psychology graduate student involved in the movement.

Armed forces inductees will be coming to the center Monday from scattered parts of North Carolina for pre-

induction physicals and induction.

"Nobody from our group is going with the intention of getting arrested," Kahan said.

A printed circular concerning the protest says that demonstrators will ring the induction center with a picket line.

The City of Raleigh, which has an ordinance limiting the number of pickets to ten per block, had not given the protestors a permit for their activity by late Wednesday night, however.

"The law has a small chance of being unconstitutional, depending on its enforcement," the circular states.

"At any rate, if it is strictly enforced, the law is clearly

unreasonable. The maximum penalty for breaking any city ordinance is 30 days and/or \$50."

Those who "want to avoid the possibility of arrest" are planning a "support demonstration" across the street from the center.

The demonstrators plan to meet at Municipal Auditorium in Raleigh at 7 a.m. and then walk the three blocks to the induction center to be there when the inductees arrive at 8 a.m.

The campus resistance group, faculty and other interested students will stage a rally Friday at noon in Y Court as a prelude to the demonstration. There will be speeches and singing.

(Continued on Page 5)