

The Daily Tar Heel

75 Years of Editorial Freedom

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Women's Rules Time Has Come

There comes a time for putting things on the line: and that time is at 6:30 tonight when a large group of coeds plan to walk from Gerrard Hall to Peabody to tell the WRC just how the average woman student here feels about closing hours.

If enough girls show up, and tell the WRC in very plain, simple terms what is wrong with closing hours, then perhaps something can be done around here for a change. The least that can happen will be that WRC will no longer be able to use as its justification of present closing hours the argument that the coeds want them that way.

And if the women students of this University can show WRC that they indeed do want a change in closing hours, then the body—since it is supposed to be representative—will have little reason for not implementing the will of its constituency.

As Karen Freeman, a sophomore Women's Honor Council member who is one of the main organizers of the march, pointed out, WRC has been told by its committee on closing hours that it would be possible to install a magnetic card key system of locks in all the girls' dorms within six weeks at a cost of only \$25 per dorm, and 50 cents per coed.

So, there is no room for WRC to use the impracticality of changing the closing hours policy as an excuse for putting it off.

Neither is there any need to shuttle the proposed rules change off to a committee to be debated there, since a committee has already studied it and has handed in a favorable report.

Instead, now is the time for action.

Now is the time for the WRC to either alter the closing hours policy, or to frankly tell the coeds on this campus that it doesn't really care what the mass of girls want, and intends to legislate solely according to its own members' whims.

Of course, if very few coeds show up at Gerrard to march to Peabody and present the case against closing hours, what better argument could WRC use for not only keeping the present policy, but also for slowing down women's rules reforms in general.

In essence, what's going to happen with women's rules around here will be decided tonight; If enough girls show up, then things will start moving; if very few do, however, then it's all over.

It's all up to you, girls.

Karen Freeman

'Coed Walk' Could Change Rules

Tonight is the night when women's rules can either catch up with the women or become even more solidly cemented with apathy.

At 6:30 p.m. in Gerrard Hall there will be visible proof of how women feel about their present second-class status at the University—proof in terms of numbers. If the number of women attending is small, future coeds interested in change will only have the memory of a defeat to sustain them in any further endeavors.

If the coeds show up, and show up with something to say, seniors could

granted no closing hours for next semester and all upperclassmen could receive the same next year.

Because the Women's Residence Council is going to be talking about these very "radical" changes just a few steps away in Peabody Hall at 6:45 p.m. tonight.

The women in Gerrard at 6:30 p.m. will walk down to the WRC meeting and discuss with that body their feelings, and WRC will still be able to feel it is not being pushed into anything—it took the first tentative steps itself on December

11, when the subject was first broached.

The reasons why many women won't come can be enumerated easily: Exams are coming up and they must study. It won't do any good, so why bother? It's a pretty far walk all the way down to Gerrard Hall.

The reasons why women will come are far more important. These women are the ones who feel a sense of responsibility to themselves as full-fledged members of a community, and wish to remove the obstacles preventing them from

participating as such.

These women hear the word "protection" and cringe a little.

Many arguments will be thrown at these women tonight.

For example, one theory is that the elimination of closing hours will destroy dormitory unity and spirit.

It is hard to reconcile this premise, however, with the residence college system the men have built up, and are still building, since men are considered adults from the time they enter the University.

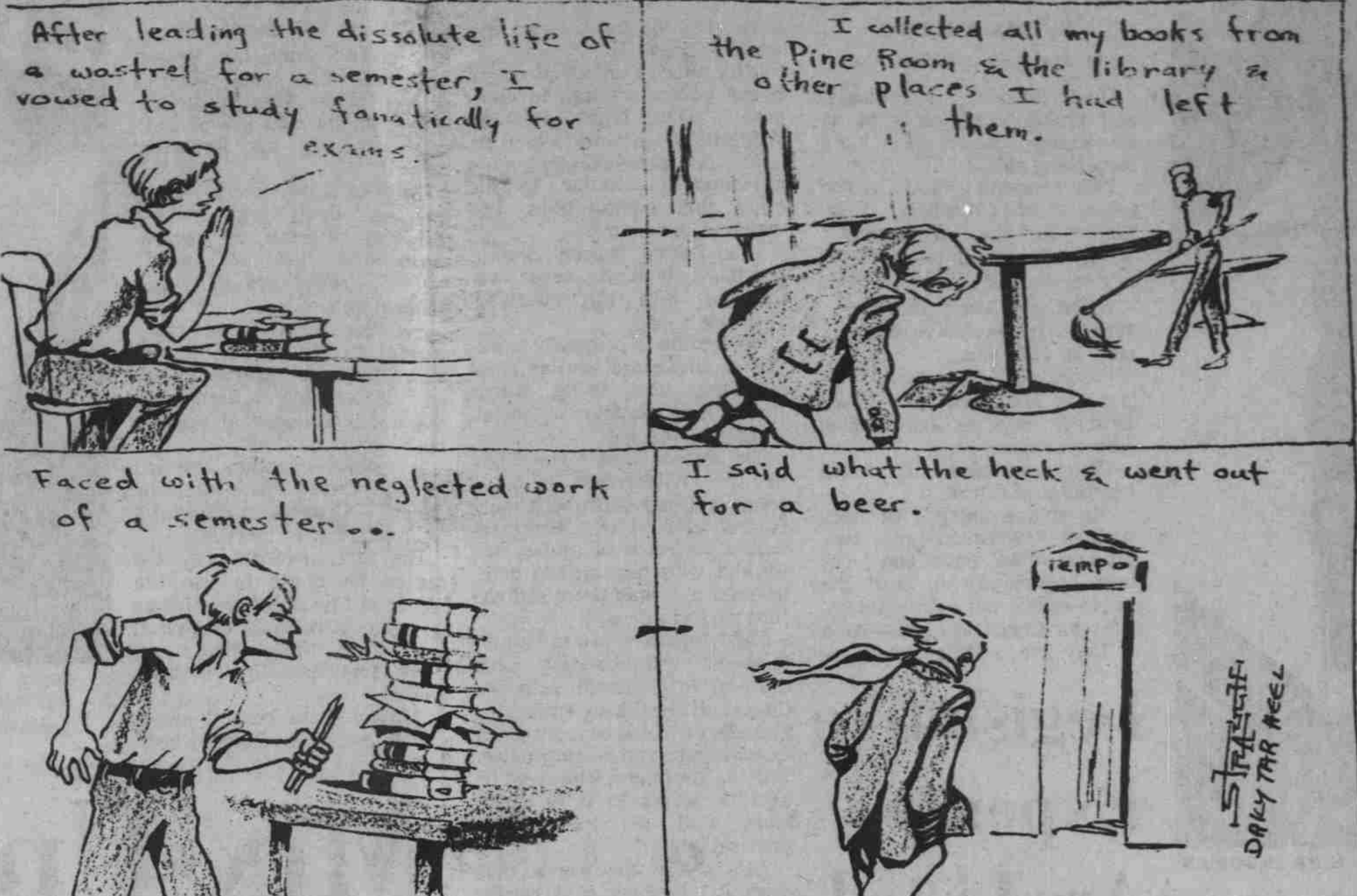
Perhaps women's dorms are closer than men's—but regulations seem a strange way to induce this desirable state. Prisoner-of-war camps foster even greater unity among their inmates. A POW camp comes out well in comparison to a women's dorm, however, since the POW camp can give a few valid reasons for enforcing its regulations rather than creating comradeship in the midst of affliction.

Arguments such as these stem from the Women's Residence Council's concept of its responsibility to the student. Since it has been given the power of determining women's rules, it has become overwhelmed with a sense of responsibility and now has a policy that represents Student Power in its most responsible form—an "in loco parentis" policy initiated to maintain what it feels is its responsibility for, not to, the WRC members' peers.

Apathy and a feeling of hopelessness have so far prevented effective action to change the nature of WRC. Very few people realize that all WRC meetings are open to the public.

But when individuals come to Gerrard Hall tonight at 6:30 p.m., they will become a group. If the group is strong enough, and vocal enough, it will find a receptive audience in the Women's Residence Council.

But how effective the group will be rests upon each individual coed's decision between now and 6:30 p.m. on whether or not it's worth it.



Tom Benton

'Talent' Bill Shows Strange Ways Of SL

The student Legislature works in strange ways. And the minds of Student Legislators work in an even stranger manner. To the amazement and consternation of many people and not a few Student Legislators, myself included, Legislature once again manifested its unorthodox mentality when it reversed itself and passed the much-discussed and highly touted Clay proposal for the recruitment of Negro students. Actually the words used were "information dissemination" not recruitment, but this phrase, along with others used, was nothing more than a shiny veneer of rhetoric for a faculty peice of legislation.

The debate which raged in Legislature over the Negro information dissemination bill was brimming with the usual plea for justice and equality which accompanies any compensatory legislation. And although there was never any question that a problem existed and that some positive action should be taken, there was a real and valid question as to whether the bill presented to the Legislature was the most advisable manner in which to attack the problem. The opponents of the bill had originally charged that the bill itself was discriminatory because it directed its efforts towards a group of people on the basis of race alone and in fact denied other racial groups the benefits of the program. This charge was never denied or refuted by the proponents of the bill who admitted the inherent discrimination in the bill out declared that it was necessary. This was an interesting use of "two wrongs make a right" argument. There was apparently no interest on the part of the proponents of the Negro information dissemination bill in the existence of a very similar problem among underprivileged white children in various depressed areas of North Carolina.

Initially, this very valid consideration held sway over the minds of the Student Legislators and the bill was defeated. But when it was introduced a second time it had a new look. When the second debate started it was apparent that many people had changed their minds. Then came the clincher. Rep. George Krichbaum had been doing some investigation into the legal aspects of the Clay proposal and had come up with some very intriguing facts. First of all, the bill called for the expenditure of public funds by an agency of a state institution. Second, substantial groups of the public would be denied the benefits of the Carolina Talent Search exclusively on the basis of their race, e.g. an Indian high school student in Robeson County would not be eligible for the benefits of the CTS because he was not a Negro. Third, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 explicitly prohibits the denial of benefits of any program carried out by a state institution or agency or a state institution to any citizen on the basis of race, religion, or national origin. The Carolina Talent Search bill was therefore plainly a violation of the Civil Rights Act.

This was no idle charge on the part of Mr. Krichbaum. Rather, it was based on a legal brief and the opinion of several attorneys whom he had consulted. Was there a reply in the Legislature to Krichbaum's attack? Well, in a manner

of speaking there was. Charles Jeffress and David Kiel, both undergraduates, definitely thought the bill was legal and (tah! dah!) Watts Hill, Jr. and Charles Barnard both favored the bill. In the face of such highly qualified legal opinion what good was the opinion of a mere lawyer? It was interesting to find out that not only was neither Mr. Hill nor Mr. Barnard an attorney, but that actually none of these putative "authorities" had ever studied the law. It was mentioned that "similar" programs were being instituted at the Universities of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. Later investigation into this has turned up pleasing information. It appears that these programs are not aimed exclusively at Negroes but at all culturally deprived students. This you will remember is exactly what the opponents of the CTS bill had asked: that the program be directed

toward any high school which was below a specified socio-economic level. Another interesting revelation: the proponents of the CTS bill, including Mr. Phillip Clay, admitted that the Carolina Talent Search program, in its present form, would be unacceptable to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for sponsorship or subsidization. That Federal department operates similar programs on the basis of economic situation not race.

Last Thursday night the Legislature again reconsidered the CTS bill and amended it to expunge certain words in the introduction or "whereas" clauses. This was done in the hope of allaying the fears of the opponents of the bill. This fact reminds that the bill calls for, and legally sanctions racial discrimination which is against the law. By the way, the

Higher Education Act of 1965 does not constitute a higher legal precedent than the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in that the education bill has never been tested in the courts. The Supreme Court has found the Civil Rights Act to be constitutional.

It is very hard to believe that people elected to exercise their better judgment for the benefit of the campus could possibly ignore the potent arguments that Mr. Krichbaum put forth. Their eleemosynary and purgative emotions may be commendable but when important legislation is being considered it is better to concentrate on facts and reason. The CTS bill succeeded in finding the blind spot of the majority of the Legislature. Many people are disturbed, indeed, angered by the action of the Legislature. But, take heart, the elections are not too far away.

Letters To The Editor

Arab View Called Distorted

To The Editor:

Recently the Daily Tar Heel published a letter by Nader Fergany titled an Arab view of the Middle East situation, which was such a hodge-podge of distortions, hyperboles and gross inaccuracies that any respectable Arab would resent its being characterized as an Arab view.

First, its description of the refugee situation was totally erroneous. The facts are that during the 1948 war the Jewish leaders urged the Palestinian Arabs to remain in their homes. However, many left because in order to facilitate the troop movements of the Arab armies the Arab leaders encouraged them to leave. When many of Haifa's Arabs decided to remain there, Radios Damascus and stated that anyone who stayed would be treated as a traitor to the Arab cause. Since there were only 600 thousand Palestinian Jews and about 40 million Arabs, the remaining ones promptly evacuated Haifa. It should be noted that the two Palestinian Arab groups, the Druze, numbering 25,000, and the Circassians, 1,200, fought valiantly along side of the Jews and were instrumental in defeating the Syrian invaders. Their willingness to risk their lives to help create a predominantly Jewish state is a firm indication of the fairness by which they had been treated; and since 1956 they have been inducted into the Israeli army at their own insistence. wher

they continue to serve with distinction.

United Nations' figures state that approximately 680 thousand Arabs evacuated Israel (their present number is due to a very high birth rate among refugees), and over 600 thousand Jews have come to Israel from Arab countries since 1948. In effect there has been an exchange of populations. The major difference between the groups is that the Jewish refugees were given—at great expense, which affected the standard of living of all Israelis—homes, jobs, health care, and education. Conversely we are all well aware of the plight of the Arab refugees who are used as pawns in the hands of Arab leaders. Egypt has even refused them citizenship and keeps them segregated in special camps.

Fergany continued by describing Zionism as fascist ideology. Judging from radio broadcasts from Cairo and Damascus which urged the total ennoblement of all Jewish men, women and children, it would appear that the type of fascism detailed by Fergany is an Egyptian-Syrian monopoly. In line with this, Fergany makes reference to the a minuscule group of psychological American Council for Judaism, which is misfits so small in membership as to hardly warrant consideration. Let it just be said that it is vastly outnumbered by the thousands of Israeli Arabs who fight in the Israeli Army and give blood and money to the Israeli cause. They do this because they live in a democracy which gives them a high standard of living and genuine civil rights (e.g., women are treated equally in Israel's society which is not the case in Arab countries).

With reference to Toynbee, he also recommended Judaism as a universal religion, i.e., one which would have widespread appeal. If one were to take him seriously—which I do not—the aggressive Arab countries would be in even worse shape than they are now.

An incident which Fergany mentions is the Israeli attacks on Dier Yassin which left few if any survivors. However, it was emphatically not an auto-

nomous act but instead was a reaction to the many toll massacres of Jews by the Arabs in villages throughout Israel. While we may deplore the "eye for an eye" approach it is necessary to appreciate the feelings of the Israelis who have seen entire families destroyed in attacks of unbelievable cruelty and who thus know that violence is the only language some Arabs understand.

I must note in ending that I agree with Fergany's point that American foreign policy actions should be in agreement with our ideals. Fortunately, this situation is mainly true in regard to our Middle East policies, except for the unethically large consideration we give to oil companies in forming these policies.

Israel's ideas of democracy, humanitarianism and economic development represent an oasis of hope in the Middle East desert. It is this plus the legendary valor and loyalty of her Jewish and Arab citizens that has brought Israel the sympathy of the world community and the willingness of thousands of mostly non-Jewish foreign volunteers to contribute to her development.

Sincerely yours,
Eugene Sarver
Dept. of Political Science

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Letters

The Daily Tar Heel accepts all letters for publication provided they are typed, double spaced and signed. Letters should be no longer than 300 words in length. We reserve the right to edit for libelous statements.