

## The Tar Heel

The University of North Carolina Summer Weekly

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# P.O. To Change

The Post Office has done it again.

Announcements have been made that they are considering a halt to Saturday mail delivery. The action is seen as an attempt to force Congress to increase the Department's appropriations for the coming year.

However there is the possibility that it will give new impetus to the proposal of the President's Commission on Postal Reorganization. This proposal is in favor of converting the Post Office to a nonprofit government corporation similar to the government corporation for the control of space satellite communications.

Such a plan would remove the Post Office from political patronage, allow them to raise money for expenditures without congressional appropriation and set postal rates subject only to congressional veto.

There is also an attempt being made to change the Department to a private enterprise corporation in the communications field similar to I.T. & T. Under this proposal the new corporation would be subject to the monopoly regulation governing I.T. & T. The FCC would have final decision powers to prevent excess rate charges.

It is a shame that the political considerations of this year may keep Congress from giving these proposals the attention they deserve.

It is obvious that the Post Office has not been able to maintain the kind of public service that is necessary in a country that depends so much on its communication media.

The rate increases and the drop in postal service 12 deliveries a week to the possibility of five a week are ample evidence of their failure to meet our updated requirements.

We feel that removing the Post Office from the tangles of government and placing it in a competitive position that requires efficiency in their operations will go a long way towards improving U.S. postal service.

# Wild Weekend?

Free billiards for couples... free juke box in the Rendezvous Room... Friday and Saturday nights... well, its going to be one of those lively and wild weekend summer sessions again.

At least the monotony of GM weekend social calendar is broken by the scheduling of classes for Saturday.

Do, indeed, "check the parking lots" as Mr. Henry, director of Graham Memorial, suggested. On the weekends they are as barren as the proverbial Sarah.

The question arises however on the cause-effect relationship. Do we have a limited social offering this summer because the students leave for the weekend or are the students fleeing the campus because of the lack of activities?

There is only one way to find the answer to this question; namely to offer the students a choice between the beach or home and a Carolina social calendar. This would also go a long way towards providing for the many UNC students who are without cars or transportation and who have no choice but to stay in Chapel Hill over the weekend.

Mr. Henry stated in his interview with the Tar Heel that if the students voiced their complaints to his office in GM, he would see what could be done towards improving the weekend programs.

We feel that this is an obligation owed to the Carolina summer students; they deserve a chance to stay on the campus—and on the weekends, at least, have the chance for some entertainment other than billiards.

We also hope that the UNC students agree with us—and voice that agreement with a hearty response to Mr. Henry. In other words, send letters, telegrams and calls to the GM office.

In the meantime, just rack that eight ball.



"FATHER SAYS IF YOU'RE ONLY MAKING \$3200 A YEAR, I'M TOO YOUNG TO MARRY!"

## Lin Davis

# Long, Hot Summer?

The cities are here. The long, hot summer is also here. When the two merge, violence is almost certain to take hold, especially given the political rudiments of summer, 1968.

In the long, hot summer of 1967, about fifty incidents of civil disorder occurred throughout the country. Total fatalities reached eighty, with about 3,000 injuries and more than 7,000 arrests. Property damage was estimated at \$750,000,000.

When and how did such a destructive element seize roots in the United States? Violence, itself, began in the summer of 1964 when the strain on overcrowded and blighted American cities erupted in something more ominous than rising crime rates and relief rolls. That year's ghetto riots were the first of the "long, hot summers."

In 1965, the major eruption occurred in the Negro community of Watts, Los Angeles. Thirty-four lives were lost and property damage totaled \$50,000,000. In 1966, there were thirty minor disturbances across the country. But all this was just a prelude to the long, hot summer of 1967. The "summer" began early, with Negro-police clashes and vandalism in Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Hartford, and Waterloo, Iowa.

Then, on July 12, a group of Negroes gathered at the fourth police precinct in Newark, New Jersey, to protest the alleged beating of a Negro taxi driver. Tempers flared—and the worse racial urban outbreak since Watts was underway. Focus of the disturbance was the rundown, teeming Central Ward, home of the most underprivileged of Newark's 200,000 Negroes (half the city's population).

Next, on July 23, police in Detroit broke up a gathering in a "blind pig" (an illegal drinking and gambling dive), arresting seventy-three persons. A protesting crowd gathered on Twelfth Street in Detroit's West Side. A firebomb (Molotov cocktail) and several rocks landed near police, and a melee began and spread.

The riots—as Washington and local officials quickly pointed out—were not expressions of Negro demands for civil rights. And Negro leaders, themselves, joined in the condemnation of the riots as lawless hoodlumism. Interestingly enough, many of those conspicuous in the riots were known criminals, and more than 300 of the rioters arrested in Detroit had previous criminal records. But the Federal Bureau of Investigation could find no evidence of organized political incitement.

The 1967 riots had curiously mixed causes. In some cases, such as Newark's Central Ward—long a camp for the poor from the South and other areas—squalid housing was a prime and clear cause. Poor housing, heavy unemployment, and resentment over racial slums were prime causes of disorder in other areas such as New York's Puerto Rican East Harlem, also.

In other riot scenes, conditions were much better—as

in Detroit, a high-wage town with many well-off Negroes and many opportunities for all non-whites—and the causes are harder to identify. Many of Detroit's underprivileged looked resentfully at those Negroes who had successfully escaped and whose middle-class homes were visible from the slum areas. New Haven was described as the place "where enough is not enough."

As for the long, hot summer of 1968, four factors should draw our attention.

(1) Although slum discomforts are being attacked in cities across the nation, it will be decades before "pressure-cooker tenements," a primary cause of previous riots, are replaced by clean, airy dwellings.

(2) Usually riots do not happen twice in the same place. Riots which destroy Negroes' own facilities gain nothing and soon convince the community to put the pressure on disruptive elements. Also, riot-experienced police learn from past disorders how to improve community

relations and prevent future riots.

(3) Education and experience are showing more underprivileged Negroes and other minorities that their rising expectations can, with training, be fulfilled.

(4) But the long, hot summer of 1968 will perhaps be much more inflamed than previous summers because of three political happenings. First, the recent assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., may have proven to be, in itself, all the emotional impact initiators of violence needed. But the subsequent insane assassination of presidential hopeful, Robert Kennedy (pinned by some as the only candidate who could unite black and white), served to shatter what little remnant of hope was left to the Negro. And third, the presidential conventions—both the Republican and the Democratic—will certainly give Negroes a more realistic chance for political suasion, a chance which they will very likely exploit to its fullest potential.

## Bob Hunter

# Demagogue '68

Unlike the other major candidates, Wallace is not concentrating on August conventions. Instead the former Golden Glover is planning a knock-out punch for December (not November as many Americans seem to think). Come December the Alabama White Knight will cleanse the candidates in the Electoral College. At least that is the way things look for coming election.

Wallace is a demagogue, a man of the people. Like many of the firebrands and the populists he advocates social programs to improve the lot of all common men. He is opposed to the individualistic concern of the conservative and is appalled at the humanistic nature of the white liberal. In this effort he is not unlike Tom Watson of Georgia at the turn of the century.

The man behind Wallace's strategy is the blue collar worker. According to a recent Harris survey, he is the non-professional, high school if educated worker. The support is Protestant and is found in the Deep South, sections of the upper South and among the cities in the North. It is these people that make up the 15% to 20% of the national vote that Wallace will base his support on.

Let's suppose that Nixon or Reagan will run on the GOP ticket this fall. In that case, Wallace could carry Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and would run a very good race in Arkansas, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, and possibly Virginia. A combination here might take about 40 to 90 electoral votes away from the Republicans, which is enough to throw the election into the House or give the South to

Humphrey.

If Rocky is nominated, the South belongs to either Hubert or Wallace anyway. When one realizes that Wallace votes will probably keep conservatives in the Democratic party in the South, then prospects for the election of any Republican by Southern electoral votes seem slim.

Now if Hubert Humphrey is the Democratic nominee running against Rocky, Rocky would clearly beat Humphrey up North. Down South what few liberal votes there are would go to Rocky, harden Democrats to Humphrey, and the rest to Wallace. Add this to the labor vote Wallace might receive in the cities and a tidy sum of electoral votes is taken away from HHH. The fight for the Presidency in this instance would probably be shifted to the plains states and the far west. Here would come the battle for the farm votes.

At any rate, when the electoral college meets in December to elect the President, they may actually do just that, which is something they haven't done for about 170 years. If they fail, then Wallace will make a "covenant" with one of the two major candidates.

In the Senate, a Democrat would be selected as Vice-President, but in the House a Republican-Democratic battle would shape up.

This year has already been one for the books. Even Allen Drury in all of his wildest fiction could not begin to predict the end to 1968. The man from Alabama, Mr. Golden Gloves Wallace, will be able to put the finishing touches on the election. And for a country with a glass jaw, that is not a very appealing outlook.