



'54-'55 CANDIDATES

The nominations committee at Gardner-Webb has met and alerted the students who will compete for the prominent positions on campus for 1954-'55. The positions to be filled are the officers of the Student Government Association, the editor and business manager of the *Ancor* and the editor and news editor of the *Pilot*.

The committee members included the present Student Government Association officers, the present editors of the *Ancor* and *Pilot*, and the presidents of each house, each class, and each prominent club on campus. Representing the Student Government Association were Bob Estes, president, Gail Baum, vice president, and Doris Vance, secretary-treasurer. The house presidents are Libby Stroupe and David Austin. Bob Richardson, freshman class president, Bunny Fice, sophomore class president, Tommy Ellington, day student president, Virginia Huggins, Young Women's Auxiliary president, Kathy Hazlett, Future Teachers' Association president, Richard Yearwood, Monogram Club president and Sigma Pi Alpha president, Pete Banus, Delta Psi Omega president and editor of the *Pilot*, and Betty Jean Emmett, editor of the *Ancor*. Absent from the meeting were David Austin, house president of Decker Hall and Tommy Ellington, president of the day students.

The committee, after ample consideration and discussion, decided that the day students should nominate and elect their president instead of having him nominated by the committee. It was established that the day student president is of equal status with the house presidents and should be elected in like manner.

Running for the presidency of the Student Government Association are Bill Norris, Cramerton, N. C., Lewis Ballard, Mooresville, N. C., and T. G. Phillips, Mooresville, N. C. The vice-president candidates are Nancy Lattimore, Lattimore, N. C., Irvin Wagner, Lake Lure, N. C., and Grace Rollins, Shelby, N. C. In competition for secretary and treasurer are Phyllis Smith, Winston-Salem, N. C., Ann Epley, Valdese, N. C., and Lib Moore, Shelby, N. C.

There was discussion relative to the nomination of house presidents by the Students Government Association instead of being elected by the house. However, it was concluded that the present system of the election of house presidents cannot be improved upon.

In competition for the editorship of the *PILOT* are Mary Frances Philbeck, Bolling Springs, N. C., and Deree Mayberry, Gastonia, N. C. The *Pilot* news editor candidates are Bobbie Oxford, Kings Mountain, N. C., and Gale Ball, Gastonia, N. C.

Cynthia Covington, Rockingham, N. C., Phyllis Kinnaman, Lowell, N. C., and Mac Hill, Woodruff, S. C., are candidates for the editorship of the *Ancor*. Competing for business manager of the *Ancor* are Betty Staton, Charlotte, N. C., and Richard Hedrick, Gastonia, N. C.

Campaigns are in progress. Posters are up, speeches are being made and discussions of general qualifications are at hand. The candidates who are elected now will be the leaders of next year. May the best man win!

Legalize Wire-Tapping?

Attorney General Brownell was not the first government official to speak out for the enactment of a law that would make legal evidence obtained by wire-tapping for use against a defendant in Federal Court. Speaking for the Truman Administration in 1949, Attorney General Clark urged that wire-tapped evidence be legalized in cases of sabotage and espionage.

At that time, however, a congressional majority agreed with the late Justice Holmes that it was better for some criminals to go free than for the United States to engage in the "dirty business," wire-tapping.

Although the Federal Government does not recognize evidence obtained by wire tapping, many states do. Such evidence has been used by many states for years.

It is not known exactly how widespread this illegitimate practice has become. Mr. Justice Douglas, of the U. S. Supreme Court asserted:

"We have built in this country a vast network of wiretappers and eavesdroppers. In New York City alone there were in 1952 at least 58,000 permits issued to tap wires, a practice which in sturdier days a Great Olympian, Mr. Justice Holmes, condemned as 'dirty business.' By 1949 the New York Times reported that so many wires were being tapped that officials hardly dared speak in confidence over the telephone."

Certainly if wire-tapping evidence were made legal Congress would place some restrictions on it.

We do not want to encourage or support the entire nation to become wire-tappers. Should the federal law be changed on wire-tapping it should allow tapping only by "public agents" and under specific regulations.

NIXON AND INDO-CHINA

It is a mystery to us why Vice-President Nixon's statement about Indo-China raised so much fury.

The statement came not as part of the Vice-President's speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, but in a question and answer period later. In reply to the final question of the day, Mr. Nixon simply said that American troops might be used there if all else fails.

We do not understand how else the Vice-President might have answered the question unless he had said, "no comment." Admittedly, it was hypothetical; it carried some implication that the answer would be personal opinion. When the same question was put to Secretary of State Dulles later, he placed the matter in proper perspective; he replied that Nixon had answered a hypothetical question off the record and that he (Dulles) wasn't going to answer a hypothetical question on the record.

U. S. diplomacy, it seems to us, is going through one of those periods when it must make every effort to be frank and open but at the same time must be concerned about the requirements of the problem. The immediate problem is the Geneva Conference. The requirements are that the United States and her allies go to the bargaining table strongly united around the idea that aggressions will not be appeased.

This principle has been part of American foreign policy for many years; it was not original with Mr. Dulles, although he seeks to improve certain aspects of it. One of them is that the enemy will be so clearly warned of the consequence of his aggression that he will refuse to launch it.

The hope is that war will be avoided by advising the enemy what is in store for him if he steps over the line.

Mr. Dulles and the administration are simply spelling out that traditional policy in preparation for Geneva. A Great Debate over sending U. S. troops to Indo-China is a devastating subject in an election year; but it would be foolish for the Republicans to call the Korean War Truman's War; it would be just as foolish to label controversy in Indo-China the Eisenhower War. Foreign policy and partisan politics don't mix and never will.