

The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where it is published daily, except Monday, examination and vacation periods, and during the official summer terms. Entered as second class matter at the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C. under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rates mailed \$4 per year, \$1.50 per quarter delivered \$6 and \$2.25 per quarter.

Interim Editorial Board: ROLFE NEILL, BEV BAYLOR, SUE BURRESS
Managing Editor: ROLFE NEILL
Business Manager: JIM SCHENCK
Sports Editor: BIFF ROBERTS
News Ed.: Jody Levey
Sub. Mgr.: Carolyn Reichard
Asst. Sub. Mgr.: Delaine Bradsher
Nat'l Adv. Mgr.: Wallace Pridden
Night Editor for this issue: Louis Kraar

Take Care Of Our System

Today's rushing system is a thorny problem. It can be said to be effective, adequate, compact. It can also be said to be unfair and plagued with bad timing.

The fact that it is unfair is a dilemma about as easily solved as the Southern Negro question, but the time factor could be more readily improved.

Rushes and fraternity members are expected to shake hundreds of hands, memorize a seven-day supply of conversation keynotes, remember everybody's name, and decide who should associate with whom for two or four years—all in one week. Here's the worst part: this frantic social schedule has to be combined with the classroom schedule with the result that failures are at a peak and the infirmity has a full house. Nobody should be expected to go through this pointless-five program and come out with his head above average.

Perhaps some of this rush could be alleviated, thereby wiser decisions and wiser grades made, if sorority rushing were added to orientation week and fraternities waited until winter quarter to pledge new members.

There are those who will argue against the orientation addendum on the grounds that the new girls wouldn't have a chance to meet the seniors; therefore, how could any intelligent sorority choice be made? Well, the truth of the matter is this: nobody knows anybody anyway since old coeds are not allowed to exchange anything but the most scanty greeting until after rushing. And since delayed rushing would be impractical in sororities because of the two-year membership, why not kill two problems with one week—orientation during the day and rush parties at night? This might eliminate a great deal of classroom claustrophobia later in the year.

In the case of fraternities, a freshman needs at least three months to assimilate college life without the interference of any outside force. And because he must belong to a fraternity for four years, a more prolonged period for consideration is necessary. This extended rush system would also eliminate the double burden of studies and rushing crammed into one week. Intermittent rush sessions throughout the fall quarter are the answer to better fraternities and students.

John Sanders Young Democrats

Examine the Republican record. No wonder American have consistently rejected the G.O.P. for the past two decades. But no, the Republicans don't want you to look at what they have done in the past; they ask you to forget about '31 and their last administrations. How else can the American public know what to expect from a Republican administration except by examining what they have done in the past.

Realizing that they couldn't win with a staunch Republican, the G.O.P. sought out a great military hero (and anyone who reads "Crusade in Europe" will attest to this military ability) and brought him from the glamour of Paris to the stockyards of Chicago. There after a bitter battle in which Taft was even accused of stealing delegates corruption in state machinery, and wanting to return to isolationism the scepter of the Republican party was handed to Eisenhower. For the second highest position they chose Richard Nixon, a "fine" senator from California (where else can you find a "finer" senator for \$18,000).

When the Nixon fund was exposed by the Los Angeles Times "poor" Richard gave a Johnny Ray routine on TV, in which he praised his wife and family, told of how hard it was for him to get along on his salary, and wound up with a stout defense of his dog "Checker". He then called on Stevenson and Sparkman to reveal their income tax returns which they did, but "poor" Richard declined to reveal any more. When they called upon him to finish his strip-tease, to "take it off, take it off", he replied "I'm not going to show any more." Recently a second Nixon fund of \$11,000 was revealed. These "expenses" were shown to have gone for such things as sending out 25,000 Christmas cards, and entertaining his constituents at dinners. These things he said he didn't want to charge the taxpayers with. Does he think that he has a charge account in Washington to use taxpayer's money? Why didn't "poor" Richard do as John Sparkman did; that is, put his wife to work to help run the office and meet his expenses. His answer was "I didn't want to keep some other poor secretary out of a job."

This is the man whom the Republicans offer for the second highest position in the nation. If you don't question his integrity for accepting these "expense" funds, do you not question the judgment of this thirty-nine-year-old Senator from California.

Americans will think seriously before they turn to the Republican ticket. They remember too well the Republican record. They have seen the General embrace William E. Jenner of Indiana, the man who stood upon the floor of the Senate and under Congressional immunity call George Marshall a "traitor and a living lie." They have seen Eisenhower endorse Joe McCarthy, the man who recklessly accused over 200 government employees of being Communists under Congressional immunity and then did not prove a single case. They have seen Eisenhower welcome "poor" Richard Nixon in West Virginia after his Johnny Ray routine and say "that's my boy."

Americans will find it difficult to turn to a party offering such candidates, and such a record. In the Democratic party, which has existed since the birth of this nation and has furnished its greatest leaders, Jefferson, Jackson, Wilson and Roosevelt, the record is one of pride. There is a fundamental difference in the philosophies between the two parties and thinking Americans know them.

the protecting of human life from those who desire to extinguish it, just because the skin of that body happens to be of a different color from our own.

May I say that if the alternative of CITIZENS FOR EISENHOWER is voting for a "Socialist" party that is concerned with humaneness, then I am proud to call myself a socialist. In this way, I feel that I have settled the question: Freedom versus Slavery.

Dayton Estes

In The Bag



Drew Pearson

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON — The other day in St. Paul, I was sitting in the Minnesota club waiting for some friends when I noticed a portrait of Frank B. Kellogg on the wall.

Sitting there under that portrait set me thinking — about Kellogg's great ambition to outlaw war, about the problems confronting General Eisenhower, and about the desire uppermost in the minds of most Americans to avoid another war.

It makes me feel a bit old to look back on it, but I was a young newspaper reporter covering the State Department when Kellogg was Secretary of State under Calvin Coolidge. I thought he did rather a bad job in Nicaragua and Mexico, but he warmed my heart and that of millions when he negotiated the treaty to outlaw war.

And when he went to Paris to sign his treaty, I persuaded the New York Times to send me with him. En route home, Kellogg's aides cooked up a scheme to keep the treaty out of partisan politics. In this I played a small part.

I sent a radiogram from the SS Leviathan to the Editor of the Times asking him to query me as to whether the anti-war treaty would be claimed as a triumph for the Republican party or would be considered the bipartisan product of both parties. The Times complied. I showed the query to Kellogg, and he growled that he certainly was not going to let his newly signed treaty become a football of politics.

The statement was important; because Herbert Hoover, then warming up for his election campaign against Al Smith in the late summer of 1928, was looking around for political ammunition.

In fact, it was more important than even I realized, for two days after we landed Kellogg sent for me.

At first he seemed sore. "Just what did you say in that story you radioed from the ship?" he asked.

I had a copy in my pocket and showed it to him. He read it and grunted.

"The Secretary of Commerce," he explained, referring to Herbert Hoover, "raised hell with me at cabinet meeting."

"However, he added, with a wink, 'I'm glad you did it.'"

What he had in mind, of course, was the fact that he needed Democratic support to obtain Senate ratification of his treaty. That support was given. Democratic Senators supported him 100 per cent; a few Republicans opposed; the treaty was ratified.

Kellogg died a few years later, a broken-hearted man — broken-hearted because he knew the great goal he set for mankind, peace, was about to smash on the rocks of Axis greed.

But before he died, he came to Washington many times to help and encourage his successor, another great Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson. Both Kellogg and Stimson, of course, were Republicans, both believed in a bipartisan foreign policy both were men of principle, and

I was lucky in knowing them both.

Later I traveled with Stimson to London where he did his best not only to limit dangerous rivalry of armament, but to persuade Europe to sign a consultative pact.

This pact merely pledged that the United States would "consult" with other nations in case war threatened. There was no other obligation. Nevertheless, a "scoop" which I cabled the Baltimore Sun that such a pact was to be signed, caused President Hoover to issue a special denial.

Simultaneously, his Secretary of State in London was holding a press conference stating that such a treaty would be signed.

These two conflicting press conferences illustrate the basic foreign-policy cleavage within the Republican party—a cleavage that still continues.

It plagued and harassed Stimson all through the Hoover administration. Stimson saw the true goal of the Japanese war lords in Manchuria in 1931, and did his best to stop what he knew was to be the conquest of China. He tried to stop it by using the peace machinery of the League of Nations and the Nine-Power Pact.

But Republican isolationists held up their hands in horror. So did Mr. Hoover privately. In deference to the White House, Stimson even had to recall the American Consul General at Geneva from acting as an "observer" at the League sessions on Manchuria. Eventually, Stimson gave up.

Express Yourself

Editor:

The reference made to the execution of 6 million Jews in the recent exchange of letters between Mrs. Scates and Mr. Farber brings a case to mind. I am referring to the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, two Jewish people who were tried for espionage in an atmosphere of press hysteria which undoubtedly made it difficult, if not impossible, for a jury to render a fair decision.

Many Jewish people feel that this case can set a precedent to deprive them of their civil liberties and their very lives. Even conservative Jewish national publications have expressed their alarm at the severity of the sentence. The Jewish Day urged that either Supreme Court action or Presidential clemency be exercised to spare them, while the Jewish Daily Forward termed the death sentence "horrible."

It is not only that they were tried in such an atmosphere and as Jews, but that for this alleged crime they are sentenced to die.

Never before in our history has a civil court given a death sentence for espionage (the charge against the Rosenbergs is for conspiring to commit espionage). Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose were given ten years for their crimes and the 8 Nazi saboteurs have already been set free and sent back to Germany.

The many discrepancies in the evidence lead to serious doubt that they are guilty at all. The prosecution based its case almost exclusively on the uncorroborated testimony of a free lance spy, who by involving the Rosenbergs managed to secure for himself a 15 year sentence which might otherwise have been a death penalty. Further evidence presented was (1) a Spanish Refugee Appeal collection can be found in the Rosenberg apartment; and (2) a nominating petition signed in 1941 by Ethel for Peter Cacchione, successful Communist candidate for New York City Council (50,000 other New Yorkers also signed this petition).

Moreover Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Harold G. Urey and others testified in 1945 that there existed no basic atomic secrets, and that any nation could produce an atomic bomb. Actually the information which the Rosenbergs are charged with selling was of such a crude and scanty nature (as Scientific American and Life Magazine pointed out at the time) that it would be of no use to anyone.

Surely such inconclusive evidence warrants a new trial and a new chance for life for these people, who, if killed, will leave behind them two children, robbed of both parents at a single blow! Unless something is done within a week this is exactly what will happen.

Jerome Van Camp

But when he retired from the State Department and passed the reins on to the Roosevelt administration, he came to Washington for various conferences with FDR and Cordell Hull. His ambition was to preserve a continuous bipartisan foreign policy.

Express Yourself

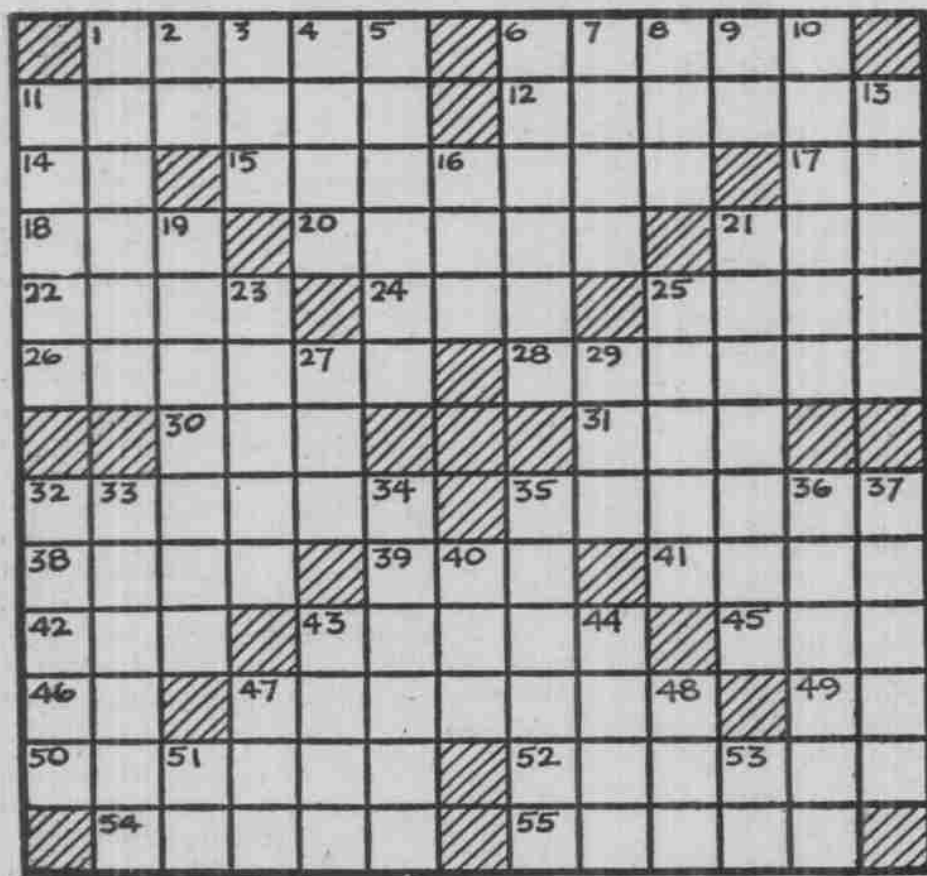
Editor:

I was shocked, to say the least, by Mr. Toledano's article Sunday written under the title, CITIZENS FOR EISENHOWER, in which he refers to the Democratic Party as being socialist, led by pseudo-intellectuals.

Rightly, the present campaign is concerned with a question about which every "Red-blooded" American should examine his conscience: the question, freedom versus slavery. Being a native white Southerner, a North Carolinian, I also am as concerned as should every

Southerner be, with the platform of both parties. First and foremost, it has been the belief of both parties that each state should handle its domestic policies. Most Southern states have made extreme progress from legal slavery towards equal rights, but what about those states in which paranoias happen to control? What about those few states in which illegal slavery is still practiced—must we not protect those persons, at least from torture, who are bound by shackles?

We do, as Mr. Toledano states, owe everything to God . . . even



- HORIZONTAL**
- unaccompanied
 - lost color
 - demonstrates
 - peaceful
 - note in scale
 - lack
 - international language
 - Luzon
 - Negrito
 - rescues
 - nourished
 - experiment
 - affirmative
 - confront
 - catches
 - sight of
 - characteristics
 - writing fluid
 - suffer
 - severed
 - strip covering from
 - land
 - measures
 - Greek letter
 - street railway
 - variety of lettuce
 - explosive nasal sound

- VERTICAL**
- sharp mountain spurs
 - behold!
 - eggs
 - beaks
 - theme papers
 - keenest
 - bows
 - river in Scotland
 - printer's measure
 - aim
 - prattle
 - laws
 - twilight
 - longs for
 - neglect
 - hues
 - dim
 - piece out
 - Scottish explorer
 - South American rodents
 - contradicted
 - swifly
 - fictional hero
 - Prussian seaport
 - unit of heavy weight
 - rational
 - web-like membrane
 - deep hole
 - lair
 - note in scale
 - Odin's brother

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.

BEG DAVID ROM
ARA ARISE ANI
ARTEMIS LATER
HIED DUDE
OMERS MUDDLES
RARE LANES AH
ERS SINES ASA
AI CLASS EVER
DEPLORE BLADE
LOWS DEMI
GRADE PARSLEY
AIT STAIN ERE
POE TENSE DIS

Average time of solution: 26 minutes.
Distributed by King Features Syndicate

