

A Revised History & Senator Ervin

North Carolinians, it seems, are just not content with America's history; leading men in government keep insisting on rewriting the facts to suit their attitudes of the moment.

Last spring in the General Assembly an aggressive group of rewriters from Mecklenburg sought to have their historically dubious Declaration of Independence enshrined. The historians balked, and truth won over the politicians.

But now, from none other than U. S. Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. comes a reevaluation of history—because he doesn't agree with the U. S. Supreme Court.

Castigating the Court for lack of judicial restraint, Sen. Ervin turned his tide of invective against Constitutional Father Alexander Hamilton. In "The Federalist" Hamilton had defended the lack of a definite check on the judicial branch on grounds that the judges' self-restraint would serve as a check.

Fine, says Sen. Ervin, for the past. But now, he contends, the court has "usurped the power to nullify acts of Congress."

Perhaps Sen. Ervin recalls a case called *Marbury vs. Madison*, in which the principle of judicial review was firmly established. But, we must remember, that was in ancient American history. And—since Sen. Ervin disagrees with the Court now—all that must be rewritten.

Rip In Robinson's Quaint Tapestry

One Henry Morton Robinson, a product of Columbia University, finding his writing agenda bare of other possibilities, has written a long, nasty paean to the "natural superiority" of the Ivy Group schools for *Holiday Magazine*.

The article is long—because it containeth much fabrication (as they say Up There); and nasty—because Mr. Robinson jumps up and down on the bleached bones of nearly every college which is not to be found in the sacred groves of the East.

In this perfect untwining of the sort of academic solism entertained Up There in the sacred groves, he assumes, as a sort of natural premise, the "Can anything good come out of a state university?" attitude. State universities, for him, are "educational wastelands . . . whose inmates," he hears from reliable sources, "gradually learn the use of commas and can be trained to perform simple feats of logic connected with chain-store management, ethal embalming and other disciplines much revered by the American demos."

Well, we blush and whimper with apologies, from our little corner of the rabbit-warren, that we can't keep pace with those demigods of the Ivy Group. Who could? In Mr. Robinson's mythology, they read 300-400 pages (sic) of required reading every day; work their way through school in the majority of instances; take four-day week-ends (doubtlessly lugging carpet-bags with four days' worth of tomes); and find time three or four occasions within the week to drink themselves into fair oblivion by the shores of Housatonic, the Charles, or the Cayuga.

As of Monday, however, there is an awful rip in Mr. Robinson's quaint tapestry. Brown University has inaugurated as its 12th president Dr. Baraby Keeney (UNC, '37) who is, manifestly, one of those rough-hewn rabbit-warren products. (All schooled in the use of commas, management of chain stores, and ethal embalming.)

Alas and Alack! Mr. Robinson's bucket's got a hole in it.

The Daily Tar Heel

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IN THE NATION

Maneuvers For Position In Derby

Arthur Krock
N.Y. Times Staffer

WASHINGTON—The dark horses in the Democratic contest for the Presidential nomination are now being identified, which is the second logical step in a classic political situation. The situation arises when the outlook for party success is changing from poor to promising. That happened with respect to the Democratic nomination of 1956

when President Eisenhower had a heart attack and the impression grew that in his sixty-fifth year he will not ask the voters to keep him in the White House until he is almost 70.

The instant result of such a development is that party politicians who were reasonably resigned to the prospect of a nominee from whom they differed strongly on political tactics and philosophy, anticipating his defeat, anyhow, begin to think of the convention victor as the next President. On that revised concept it becomes of paramount importance to them to acquire if they can the convention strength to get concessions to their viewpoint from the front-runners and keep dark horses groomed just in case. The concessions are a feasible objective because, no matter how bright the prospect, the balance between the two

major parties is always delicate and outright defection or "token" support can reverse the scales. The mention of dark horses is the second step in the process, as noted above, and Senator Russell of Georgia, a very influential member of the legislative majority and perhaps the most influential Democrat of the South, has just taken it by suggesting that Governor Lausche of Ohio is admirably qualified to be the party nominee. The first step consists of such conferences as those Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate majority leader, has been holding with some Democrats from all over the country who want the party and its nominee of 1956 to espouse and maintain the political "middle-of-the-road" philosophy.

Not until Adlai E. Stevenson announces the platform on which he will seek renomination and lead the party if chosen can the conferees at Johnson's LBJ ranch assay whether Stevenson will be too far to the Left of their concept of where the party should stand in the campaign and, more importantly, in governing the country. If he comes within signal range of what they call their "moderate" position, they will certainly join in no convention-blocking movement against him, though they still may encourage longer-certified "moderates" to try out their convention strength.

Lausche meets this specification in a considerable degree; so does Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri; so, eminently, does Johnson himself. On the other hand, Governor Harriman of New York and Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee apparently and positively do not not.

There are obstacles, however, to the success of any "moderate" strategy that has for its goal the choice of the nominee in addition to the shaping of the platform. Lausche is a Catholic; he married a non-Catholic; and some political pros fear this would impose a double-action handicap. He is about as nonpartisan as a man can be who runs for office under a party label (successfully in Ohio on five occasions); in 1950 he refused to aid the Democratic effort to defeat Senator Taft for re-election; the very day Russell praised him Lausche endorsed President Eisenhower's record; and party office-holders, workers and managers always see thin times for them under such a White House incumbent.

POSSIBLES AND OBSTACLES

Johnson might have been the greatest threat to Stevenson's nomination by convention time if he had not suffered a heart attack. He is only 46, and friends who continue to urge his qualifications insist that his youth and already impressive recovery give full assurance of his capacity to administer the country, even if the President at 65 should come to the contrary conclusion about himself. But on this there seems to be wide dissent in the Democratic party.

In a protracted convention deadlock between two front-runners, or a close, lengthy and inconclusive balloting among three, the qualifications of Symington would undoubtedly be pressed though he comes from the strategic State of Missouri and has attained prominence on certain major issues, the country is not as aware of him as other possibilities. And, meeting before the Republicans make their nomination, the masters of the Democratic convention will be inclined to put a heavy premium on ready-made national reputations. That factor operates adversely to Lausche also, whom Governor Shivers of Texas has now joined Russell in commending to the convention.

But none of the assets or handicaps of any Democrat mentioned, including the strong balance of those in Stevenson's favor, has suppressed or altered the classic pattern of maneuver that is now emerging in the Democratic party. In the suddenly changed prospect this pattern and its phases of development are historic and inevitable. Any politician knows that. If there were any doubt it should have been resolved by the recent shifts of emphasis on candidates that were made by one of the greatest pros in the trade—Harry S. Truman of Independence, Mo.

'Wise Guys!'



MATTER OF FACT

The Christian Herter Candidacy

Joseph & Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON—The hard-headed political professionals are taking more and more interest in the embryonic Republican candidacy of Governor Christian Herter, of Massachusetts.

The Herter candidacy is in the embryo stage, in the sense that the extremely able Massachusetts governor has not yet indicated his decision to run even to those closest to him. It is also a strictly regional affair, thus far, with few if any repercussions outside New England.

But it is a real candidacy, in the sense that Governor Herter can almost certainly be expected to run if President Eisenhower neither runs himself nor designates his successor. And in the future this Herter candidacy can have the most far-reaching national repercussions, if only because of its possible effects on the fortunes of other Republican hopefuls, such as Vice President Nixon in particular.

To dispose first of the reasons for thinking that the Herter candidacy is a real thing under the conditions named, they are of an extremely practical nature. A man who wants to have a try for high office always thinks first of removing any possible disqualifications.

Governor Herter suffers from two potential disqualifications—the doubts about his health, caused by partly crippling arthritis; and the doubts about his eligibility for the Presidency, caused by his having been born in Paris.

Action has been taken already to remove one of these disqualifications. Governor Herter's doctors have advised him that his arthritis is not progressive; that his condition is actually improving somewhat; and that it constitutes no bar to any political effort he may wish to make.

His birth in Paris would appear to pose a more serious problem. In fact, however, both Herter's parents were American citizens and he was registered at the U. S. Consulate immediately after birth. Thus the lawyers have no doubt at all that Herter is one of the "natural born" Americans who are alone eligible, according to the Constitution, to enter the White House. The problem, really, is not whether Herter is eligible, but how to remove the slight cloud of doubt by having his eligibility legally declared.

Various ways of getting the necessary legal judgment have already been explored in the Herter camp. One of them is to have the Governor enter the New Hampshire primary next March; and then to have the Secretary of State of New Hampshire

question his eligibility, so that the matter can be referred to the Federal District Court. Other devices are also being discussed, but all of them—and here is the significant point—revolve around a test of the Governor's right to run in the Presidential primary in New Hampshire.

Right here, of course, is where the professional polls see the Herter candidacy assuming great national meaning. The New Hampshire primary is the first and therefore the most closely watched of the whole long series of Presidential primaries.

In the present instance, New Hampshire has particular interest for Republicans, in view of the state's close White House connection with former Governor Sherman Adams. If President Eisenhower means to indicate his preferred successor, but wishes to avoid any formal, public statement, Governor Adams can do the job for him in New Hampshire.

As has been stated, Governor Herter's candidacy will not materialize if the President chooses to run again or wishes to designate the Republican nominee, directly or indirectly. Herter was one of the original Eisenhower Republicans, and he is an Eisenhower man through and through. But if the race is open, Herter will enter the New Hampshire primary. A New Hampshire race between Governor Herter and Vice President Nixon will then be a strong possibility.

In such a test, Nixon would presumably be supported by the New Hampshire faction of Senator Styles Bridges. Herter would have two assets—his own great deserved popularity in New England, and the backing of the anti-Bridges faction. In similar tests in the past, the Bridges faction in New Hampshire has been repeatedly trounced. In short, if the test occurs, a Herter victory is by no means impossible.

This single possibility is of course enough to arouse the interest of the political professionals in the Herter candidacy. With Massachusetts, New Hampshire and a considerable number of delegates from the other New England states, Herter would be an extremely important regional candidate. Although still regional, his candidacy would automatically and importantly affect the standings of all of the other candidates.

The real question for Herter himself, meanwhile is whether he can raise himself from the regional into the national class. As an excellent governor of a big state who is also a 100 per cent Eisenhower man, he meets two thirds of the Republican specifications. But whether he can put himself over nationally remains to be seen.

Presidential Straws In The Wind

Doris Fleeson

NEWARK, N.J. — Only a few elections this fall could possibly be construed as straws in the pre-Presidential wind. One of them is in New Jersey where a whole new assembly and half the state Senate will be elected on November 8.

In 1953, New Jersey elected a Democratic governor, Robert Meyner, signalling a resurgent Democratic tide which in 1954 put the party back in control of Congress and gave it 27 governorships. Meyner now has put his own prestige on the line in an effort to end 41 years of uninterrupted Republican domination of the legislature.

Meyner himself insists that state elections should be regarded as purely state affairs. He praises New Jersey's plan of electing its governor and legislature in off-years and believes that many county level races are merely personality contests.

Nonetheless if his own efforts, which he has centered in issues, not people, bring profoundly Democratic results, his national prestige will be enhanced as well as his ability to govern. His party also can be expected to exult about the Democratic trend as it did recently when Connecticut, in little-noticed balloting, overturned long-established Republican control of many of its small towns.

Something different was added to the New Jersey contests last week when Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California suddenly entered the state to campaign for a Republican legislature. Governor Meyner promptly invited Governor Knight to visit him but Knight said he would not have time. The statehouse quip is that a new day has dawned with a Goody Knight and the Meyner forces doubt that the Californian has inflicted any serious damage on them.

Essex County of which Newark is the major city is expected to determine which party will control the legislature. Both Republicans and Democrats conceded that the contests here will be extremely close.

Democrats also believe they have "sleeper" candidates who will win unexpected victories in Middlesex and Somerset Counties.

What is interesting about both Middlesex and Somerset is that the Democrats there have been copying the tactics of the Eisenhower crusade. In 1952, Eisenhower played in the Democratic backfield, leveling a strong "good government" appeal at the party fringe which demands good candidates and a progressive administration.

In Somerset, Charles W. Engelhard, the Democratic candidate for the state Senate, has set up both Citizens for Engelhard and Republicans for Engelhard groups. These have proved attractive to independents and to Republicans disgusted with their own factional fighting which was dramatized nationally when pro-McCarthyites attempted to defeat U. S. Senator Clifford Case last year.

Case pulled through on precisely the same appeal that Engelhard, a wealthy respected industrialist, is making. Engelhard's race is also significant because he is running against one of the Eisenhower leaders in the state, State Senator Malcolm Forbes. Forbes ran for the GOP nomination for Governor in 1953 but was defeated by Paul Troast who in turn was beaten by Governor Meyner.

Such races are local as Meyner insists, yet they are the signs of a trend that professional politicians recognize. It is that each year the party fringes are growing and that they are composed of men and women who will not vote for the party "yellow dogs" but demand something better in candidates and policy than merely party regularity.

Over The

Charles Dunn

Chapel Hill is "home away from home" for students who have been here for a year or more. It seems more like home than home does to freshmen and new transfer students. In many places is synonymous with the word "home" and is beginning to seem like a "home."

This acquired liking of Chapel Hill students is an annual process that helps to grow on newcomers. In the Chapel Hill just seems like a good place to get an education, but as time passes you come attached to the Hill, like the old and when the time comes to leave you sort of hate to graduate.

And once you have left the University according to certain people, Chapel Hill like home. You take pride when you see in print or hear them said it remains a friendly town, with an intellectual atmosphere around a dignified (buildings, etc.) short, Chapel Hill is a small town with cultural advantages of a large town. People like to come back to the Hill some even to stay.

The Chapel Hill Weekly pretty well covers the factors that makes the village a home in their big 56-page special issue came out early in September. The seven months in preparation, was called "Chapel Hill A Good Place For You."

The "Chapel Hill A Good Place For You" was divided into various sections, one of the many reasons why the "Good Place For You." It would be a sum up what was in each of these sections in the limited space of this column.

But using the Weekly's sections as a source, we would like to give some of the reasons why we think "A Good Place For You."

"Chapel Hill: A Good Place To Study"

The University of North Carolina has the highest standings in the nation. It has selected 3 colleges on the continent to be member of the Association of American Universities and it is accredited by every agency in its field, both on an institutional and also by the various schools and departments of the University is also known in research and instruction.

There is something about the University makes it outstanding, both to those who just read or hear about it and those who just read or hear about it. And even though the campus has a tendency to speak, to talk with all low students; that doesn't exist on campus.

"Chapel Hill: A Good Place To Play"

Whether you like to take active part or just sit on the sidelines and watch is certainly a good place to be. In the latter there is also some University can use you, and certainly there is a moral activity. For working out there are facilities at Woollen gymnasium, plus golf courses, and a few lakes for fishing.

"Chapel Hill: A Good Place To Work"

The town is said to have taken "the Chapel on the Hill," an Episcopal church was established near here in the colonial period. And since that time the most every important denomination established in Chapel Hill. Most of these have student groups, attended largely here at the University.

Several of these churches were the purpose of serving University students through the years students have taken part in these churches and their activities.

"Chapel Hill: A Good Place To Work"

Although many students hold part-time jobs a few of them are off campus. Still, do work around Chapel Hill and help connect even more so the University. Students are also connected with the town when they trade or conduct business here. For the most part, students the village a good place to shop, and friendly and helpful.

"Chapel Hill: A Good Place To Live"

It is still a little early for most of us to retire. But some graduates of the University here every year to raise their families their mark in the world, and others, are coming back every year to live in their youth.

And rightly so. Chapel Hill has all the advantages and conveniences of a city, and has the friendliness and the atmosphere of a small village.