Fixers

Perspectives By Yardley

Jonathan Yardley

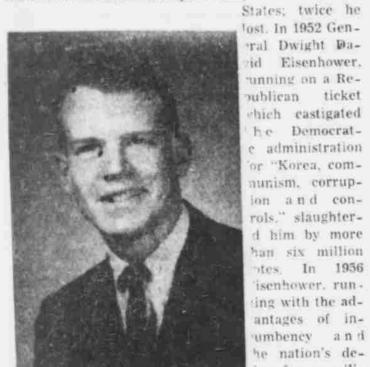
which will attempt to present a reasonably objective view of the leading aspirants for the presidency in the forthcoming election. The purpose of these articles is to inform, not to sway. If the author's opinions should sneak in, the reader is asked to remember that he is only mortal.

(Further expositions on these men may be found in Eric Sevareid's excellent collection "Candidates 1960," published by Basic Books, from which the author has gleaned some of the facts contained in

Adlai Stevenson

Mind Over Manner

Twice the Democratic party nominated Adlai Ewing Stevenson, onetime governor of Illinois, as their candidate for the presidency of the United



JONATHAN YARDLEY

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The key to their

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Stevenson

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

key to the man. The Stevenson family has long been ardently ubscribed to public service. One of his ancestors was the founder of the Republican party in Illinois: another Adlai E. Stevenson was Vice-President of the nation during the tenure of Grover Cleveland.

Born on February 5, 1900, Stevenson was sent to private selool at Choate, in Wallingford, Conn., and then sjourneyed to Princeton. He had an undistinguished career at Harvard Law School, worked for a short period as foreign correspondent for the Eluorangton Pantagraph, and finally received his law degree from Northwestern in 1926. After settling down with a rather non-descript Chicago law firm, he married, in 1931, Ellen Borden, a Chicago debutante described as "beautiful" and heiress to

His career began to acquire the scope it now reveals when he went to Washington at the outbreak of the war to become a special assistant to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Travelling all over the world, he began to graps the immense

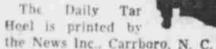
Happy New Year

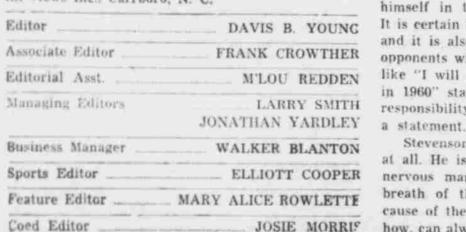
- 2. The nation is losing the war, badiy. 3. The nation must exert a vastly greater effort

The Daily Tar Heel

Bou'd of the University of North Carolina where it is published daily except Monda; and

examination periods and summer terms. Entered as second class matter in the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of March S. 1870. Subscription rates: 4.00 per semester, \$7.00 per





ment had brought. When Knox died in 1944 Stevenson left the position, but returned to Washing-(This is the third in a series of nine articles ton two months later as special assistant to Secretary of State Edward Stettinius. He worked on the formulation of the United Nations and foresaw in the bleak post-war months, the troubles that organization would face.

> In 1947 Stevenson first began to be preoccupied with the idea of entering the elective side of politics. He entered the 1948 race for Illinois' governorship and won by the greatest majority in the state's history. His victory was marred, however, by his wife's requesting a divorce. Though she had fully supported his candidacy and had encouraged him, she did not like the limelight that her positing placed her under.

As governor of Illinois Stevenson was immensely effective. He single-handedly ripped the entrails out of a corruption-torn Republican administration and restored order, of a Stevensonian variety, to a disheveled state. He brought the ablest men available into the state government, reorganized lost. In 1952 Gen- a corrupt state police, raised Chicago mental hosral Dwight Da- pitals to the top of the national rankings. He was characterized as being seemingly inefficient and indecisive but always, when the important decision had to be made, he was ready and able to

> In early 1952 President Harry S. Truman summoned Stevenson to Washington and offered him the nomination, on a silver platter so to speak. According to Truman's later reports, Stevenson was "flabbergasted." He declined the offer. But Stevenson is a person who believes that when a person is called he must serve. And so, although he refused Truman's offer, he never said that he would not accept a draft.

> In the 1952 nominating convention Stevenson was drafted to be the Democratic for president. Running on the ticket for Vice-President was Senator John Sparkman, placed on there in an effort to attract the Southern vote, which party prognosticators felt Stevenson was incapable of doing.

> The campaign Stevenson waged was a strange one. Instaed of harping upon his own capacity for the job and his party's chances of victory, he discussed the hesitance at accepting the responsibility and stressed the voter's need to vote not for a party or a man but for whatever he felt represented the right. This idealistic approach to a practical matter was too much for the nation's voters and for the cigar-chewing professionals who daited nervously and impatiently in the background while he instructed the audience from the stage.

> But his campaign won for him the everlasting adoration of the liberal intellectuals of America. Stevenson was waging a campaign not of actions, tricks, or jokes; his was a war of idea pitted against idea, of intellect against intellect. Few doubted he won the war of words, but he was a failure

To Stevenson there is nothing more important than fitting "the word to the idea"; a conscientious craftsman with words, he labors over his speeches and ignores the rest of his campaign. He is enough of an idealist to believe that the public is more interested in the beliefs and philosophies of the candidates than in their looks, their stage presence. or their "fatherliness". But he is wrong. The American voting public frowns upon the stigma of "intellectual" or, even worse, "egghead". And Stevenson is a man who is bitterly opposed to anything that is anti-intellectual

In his fight for the 1952 nomination Stevenson said and did what he thought was right; he was wrong. It is not the way to win an election. He lost, miserably. In 1956 he had apparently decided that he must run and run hard for this position that so many wanted him to take. He went out on the campaign trail and was forced into all primaries by an unexpected Kefauver victory in Minnesota. Again he was given the nomination.

In 1956 much of the integrity and intellectualism disappeared from the Stevenson mien; he was learning, the hard way, the game of politics, and he was finding it confusing. On television he was a shembling, insecure failure blinded by the lights and confused by the teleprompter, Mr. Eisenhower's favorite device. On the road he became temperarrentay and hard to get along with. He again problems which war and poor economic develop- tried to bandy his opponent with words, but this time the sting had gone out of them. His defeat was one of the soundest ever recorded.

Adlai E. Stevenson is a gentle, kind man who is distraught by the immense problems of the world. He is a sensitive person who takes these problems seriously and personally. He is not an impressive man, and this detracts from his abilities as a leader. Men need to feel physically as well as mentally dominated in order to subject their will to that of

Yet Adlai Stevenson is a leader. He is a leader of men's minds. He is a man of intense thought who wishes to convey the depth and what he believes to be the truth of his thought to every man who will hear him out. He is also a man who is as well aware of the real problems facing America and the world as anyone alive. He has the intellectual ability to help America overcome those problems, but he does not seem to have the personal magnetism

Stevenson is also a man who is fully, deeply cognizant of the hazards and difficulties awaiting the president of the United States. He is perhaps the only candidate in recent history to have publiely questioned, during the course of a campaign, his ability to assume that position. His supporters say that such a realization shows a deep humility

Stevenson has made no formal moves to place himself in the running for the 1960 nomination. It is certain that he will not enter of the primaries. and it is also certain that he will not do what his opponents wish he would do and make a Coolidgelike "I will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1960" statement. He believes too deeply in his responsibility to the American people to make such

Stevenson really may not want the presidency at all. He is almost sixty, and though healthy is a statement. The Stevenson really may not want the presidency at all. He is almost sixty, and though healthy is a statement. If the Stevenson really may not want the presidency the New Guinea issue on its agental statement. nervous man who would live or die with every da, it will be a decision that ultibreath of the union he would control. Yet, be- mately might become a violation cause of the man that he is, the Democrats, some- of a basic principle it stands for JOSIE MORRIF how, can always know that "if called, he will serve."

Indonesia Hans Frankfort Netherlands

Although throughout this article I shall try to be as objective as possible, the reader will have a better understanding of any problem that exists between Indonesia and the Netherlands, if our students from Indonesia comment on, critisize or in any way respond to this Dutch point of view.

Indonesia was a Dutch colony before it gained its independence. The struggle for self-government started in the late Twenties when Mr. Sukarno organized demonstrations against the Colonial Government. For this he was deported to New Gainea. During the Second World War the Japanese released him, thus giving him an opportunity to organize the free-om movement. When the war ended in 1945 the Independence was proclaimed: the movement which earlier was termed "communistic" became a "repellion" against the Durch who were trying to regan their p.e-war authority in this Island Empire. This they were not able to accomplish, mainly because c, the following reasons.

First, the propaganda campaigas conduc.ed by the Sukarno group in the period between 1941 and 1945 have been very effective, perhaps overly effective. Whereas before W W II the Indonesians were passive politically and unaware of their rights as an Indonesian nation, the evidence alter 1945 showed the contrary. Three large scale "police actions" were undertaken by the Dutch armed forces against the "rebels." Territory was gained. The price? The support of the Indonesian

Secondly, the Dutch government in its attempt to maintain authority in the East Indies was acting against world opinion, as it appeared. The tide had turned against colonialism, whatever form it may have. Every Nation's Holland naturally was obliged to consider this as an order to leave

the national boundaries. But to a decade. what extent should the principle of cisions on this matter?

kept burning. It should be under- and funds. 'Confederation," and the fact that new low. the political as well as the economical situation are unhealthy it is difficult to believe that the Jacarta Government will be in a position to take the responsibility of preparing the people of West ern New Guinea forthe day that they can choose the form of gov; ernment they desire.

The issue had been brought up O in the United Nations by Indonesia and a number of Afro - Asian nations, but the Dutch Government has so far succeeded in keeping it off the General Assemblie's agenda. A Dutch proposal to place this disputed area under the sur pervision of the United Nations until the people are ready for selfdetermination has been rejected by Sukarno's government. If the

Third Prize In Essay Contest

Paul Wehr

Herblock is away due to illness

right to rule itself had to be recog- ica and what can be done to correct it?", is rather have become fat, contented, lazy and unconcerned nized, whether it was ready to do like asking people why they believe in God. There with the house which is falling down about their so or not. The United Nations are as many answers as there are respondents. ears. The world's highest level and standard of liv-General Assembly condemned the Should one ask this question of 1.000 persons in ing, the emphasis on the material, the unwarranted Dutch actions in the East Indies, fifty different nations, 1,000 different criticisms, conceit of man and nation have all tended to deafter which a small nation like some constructive, others not, would be voiced.

It seems that Americans, more than any other people, want to "be liked" throughout the world. Sukarno, president of the republic. It is almost an obsession with many of them. There- cisms. Yet, I would maintain that this nation, and his government decided to fore, those concerned with the international situastrengthen the authority of the tion have, of late, sought the answer to the above a cause of the failure of America to develop some Central Government in Jacarta by question in the criticisms of those outside of Amer- "national purpose". Frozen foods, comfortable transchanging the Confederation into ican society. I believe that such a realization of how portation, a certain degree of conspicuous consumpa Union. An answer to the others see us is vitally important. I wonder, how- tion and American leadership in the world could dissatisfaction that exists on ever, if we haven't neglected the conception Ameri- all find just and rightful places in our way of life some islands would be an even cans should and must have of themselves and their if only some at least partially unselfish purpose stronger Central Government: country as it fits into the international mosaic. This were to evolve around Which Americans might Guided Democracy." Or course, awakening of a true self-conception will be the rally. The heterogeneity of America's population Indonesia is independent, and it is determining factor if America is to halt the back- makes this suggestion difficult but not impossible. their business what they do inside sliding process she has been caught in for at least. Of course, the ideal purpose would be that of Chris-

In one sentence. America has lost not only her self-determination be applied, and self-conception but with it her purpose for existwhat body is qualified to make de- ing, her raison d'etre. In both the domestic and international spheres America has reacted, not act-This, as I understand, is the ed. In the world she has continually been on the than it is to solve it. I say, again, that this developmain principle behind the Dulch defensive . . . against the spread of Communism, position on the issue of Western against the nationalism of the emerging nations, New Guinea, claimed as its ter- against the problem of human want and suffering, ritory by the Indonesians. This is- always against something. At home, the answer to sue has been given a national sta-social, economic and political problems which seem ture by the Indonesians. The po- to continually multiply has been a half-hearted re- cans are searching for leaders who will embody this paganda value is great, and the action rather than strong, purposive movement. The torch of Nationalism, that keeps few attempts at this type of initiation have more provide the comforts of life for oneself and one's the country together, must be often than not been smothered by lack of energy

Guinea was geographically a part when he observed that the American way of life of the East Indies, the colonial seems to have lost its "mainspring". There is no Government had always consider- longer any positive, driving force by which the in important matters concerning centuries can be translated into action. In fact, the East Indies . . Furthermore, these basic values, themselves, seem to have lost the people of this island are of an their meaning for many Americans. Equality of entirely different race (Negrito), opportunity, democracy, honesty, efficiency all seem still living in the Stone Age Con- to fade away as slum clearance programs bog down, sidering the record the Indonesian citizens are denied fundamental rights despite "en-Government has shown with re- lightenment", half of the potential electorate stays

The standard criticism, these days, by those who bother to criticize, seems to be that Americans Posing the question, "What is wrong with Amer- are just too soft. Americans have too much. They ceive the American and lull him into dangerous

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There is quite a bit of truth in all such critiwhich does seem to exist, is more of a result than tianity but that, I'm sure would be considered too

It is undoubtedly much easier to attempt to

answer the first part of the original question than the last, for it is usually easier to define a problem ment of a sense of purpose can not come from a few distant State Department directives but must come from within the people themselves. I can produce no definite formula by which this might be accomplished. Consciously or otherwise, Ameripurpose. With less effort required each year to family, more time in each life is made available for activities outside one's occupation. If leaders stood that, although Western New Adlai Stevenson put it rather well last year (political, intellectual and religious) were found who would assume responsibility for presenting programs of positive action directly affecting domestic and international problems, to America, for ed this area as a separate entity values which America has espoused for nearly two rallying support around them, this would be a beginning. Hitler used the modern methods of science and communication to direct his people toward evil ends. Could not American leaders with vision at least present such a "program of purposive action" with these tools, if not gather public support with them? Something, someone must jolt the majority of Americans out of their narrow, provincial gard to other members of the home on election day, and business ethics hit a existences and in a mass culture such as ours, it be-too late, must be done in a "big" way. (to be continued)

Editor's Corner

Davis B. Young

By the time this column reaches you, a great many people will have spent the better part of the past three nights diligently campaigning for the passage of the judicial referendum to be voted upon next Tuesday. Support for the four measures to be considered by the student body has been overwhelming. To indicate that nobody is against the proposal would be false reporting; yet, there has been a distinct paucity of opposition.

For one thing, the chairmen of both campus political parties are supporting the amendments. Hank Patterson of the UP and Dewey B. Sheffield of the SP have signed a joint statement saying, "We do hereby declare ourselves in support of the amendments to the Student Constitution being voted on by the electorate on January 12. It is our belief that democratic principles, that popular participation will be the salvation of our campus judiciary system. We urge the members of our parties to join us." It is gratifying to note that they have been joined by a large majority of the Student Legislature, including a significant portion of each party's represen-

The four amendments would call for the right of a defendant to a trial by a jury of his peers. These jurors would be randomly selected. This would mean that every student in the University would be obligated to serve on a jury. The defendant would also be allowed to have an "active" defense counsel. He would be permitted the right to summons witnesses on his behalf. T. e final change would be that members of the various councils would be elected according to a geographical apportionment instead of campus wide. This would obviously create a greater understanding of the Honor System, since each student would be closer to the mem-

The advantages of these four proposals and the continued support they have been given should to a clear indication of their merts. The student body will surely strengthen the entire system by giving a resounding affirmative vote to all of them on Tuesday.

The need for having a doctor and/or nurse on duty in Woollen Gym at all times was never more apparent than during a lockerroom episode Wednesday.

Seems that an undergrad had fainted cold in a small shower room. A student who was leaving the building just happened to notice the fallen figure.

The student was pale as the paper this is printed on, was having chills and-when he came to again -said he was having pains in the region of the abdomen.

Two basket attendants were summoned. They did what they could, and one went to get a doctor or nurse. He returned some minutes later and said, "There isn't a doctor or nurse in the building. This is a helluva situation. Truer words were never spoken, for it was truly that sort of situa-

It's fortunate indeed that the boy was not really in dire need of on-the-spot medical attention, for, if he had been, it would have been just too bad-for someone.

So even though Wednesday's little event did not have a tragic ending, the needs were pointed up vivdly. Let's hope those who are in charge of this sort of thing will take the appropriate action before it's too late-today could

R. S.









