

The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-ninth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the administration or the student body.

THE DAILY TAR HEEL is the official student publication of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina.

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Future Of The SP

The Student Party has traditionally set forth a liberal platform, initiating action in controversial areas, such as integration, and supporting "free and open" student discussions.

The party always has been a strong proponent of dormitory improvements — its success in this area has resulted in strong SP support in most dormitories and has forced the University Party to put up an all-campus program of its own. Although their base of support lies in the dorms, SP leaders have always opened party membership to any student, no matter where he lives.

In the past year, however, there has been a gradual change in the complexion of the party, a change away from open discussion, away from the dormitory, away from liberalism.

Since World War II the party has been developed by and has developed such leaders as Al Lowenstein, who was president of the U.S. National Student Association and the first U.S. civilian to testify before the United Nations; Joel Fleischman, now legal adviser to Gov. Sanford; Jimmy Wallace; Dick Murphy, also former president of the NSA and now Asst. U.S. Postmaster-General; Douglas Hunt, now special assistant to Secretary of Treasury . . . and in recent years, Hank Patterson and Jim Scott.

The Student Party has acted with strength to meet important campus issues. It was Al Lowenstein who led the successful fight which integrated the football stadium twelve years ago. SP student body presidents Henry Bowers and John Sanders effected the integration of Memorial Hall concerts. In 1953 Charlie Wolfe of the SP drew up a program of 96 specific reforms which should be brought about on campus, and the SP began to work on them.

These men of the SP past have been concerned with issues beyond the dorm social room or the fraternity house, issues which effect the student now and as a citizen in future years. Few persons now involved in student government have any real comprehension of the world beyond the campus, and few more have any knowledge of the true state of the campus, the issues which face the University and the student.

In two meetings in the past week the SP has elected its party officials for next year.

The majority of the party choices are not particularly liberal, have no imaginative dormitory programs, are not very intelligently interested

in issues of broad scope. They do not appear to be part of the Student Party's ideological tradition.

The duty of any political party is to set forth a program of ideas for acceptance or rejection by the students. When a party ceases to stand for anything and continues to exist only because of individuals and their desire for office, it should be repudiated by the voters, and usually is.

The duty of the Student Party is to set forth a platform committed to liberal values on and off campus . . . to present able leaders capable of intelligently arguing for a viable student government, for student autonomy . . . to provide a continuous open forum for all students, Greek or non-Greek. If the party swerves radically from these ideas, it will continue to resemble the Student Party in name only.

Traditionally, the opposition University Party has been effective when good men lead it, and ineffective when lesser men are in control. The UP never has stood for a coherent set of ideals.

But in the past year some of its officers have expressed a desire to reform the party, to establish for it a definite set of ideals which it can throw against those of the SP every fall and spring.

Members of the Student Party now have the clear alternative—to meet the University Party in the middle-ground of equivocation, in which no one need be unpopular, and in which individuals could switch student government offices every year with no change in ideals —or to reverse the present trend and again make the party the SP of Lowenstein, Wallace, Fleischman and Murphy, to the SP which had guts and integrity. (jc)

Parent's Day

Sunday, May 6th, was "Parents' Day."

Since, as the Alpha Phi Omega bulletin stated, "the responsibility for the success or failure of Parents' Day lies primarily with the separate groups and their efforts," we did not expect unmitigated success. However, Parents' Day, May 6, 1962 must go down on record as one of the most oally unsuccessful events in campus history.

The reception at Graham Memorial was prepared to handle an anticipated 1,200 persons. There were approximately 250 in attendance, counting the punch servers and three dogs.

The weather was fine, the punch tasty, and the idea swell. The responsible APO members had done what they could to co-ordinate the scheduled activities. What failed?

One of the major problems seems to have been the fixing of a date for the event. Originally it was set for the first weekend in May, as it was last year. Then upon consultation with Rudy Edwards, Assistant to the Dean of Student Affairs, Melzer Morgan (Parents' Day Chairman) changed the date to May 13th, so it would not interfere with Germans weekend. This was decided before Easter vacation.

Days later, someone at Morgan's campus address took a phone call, over the holidays, saying that Parents' Day had to be changed back to the first weekend of May, in spite of Germans . . .

So Melzer hustled back, hampered by the lack of cooperation that so often turns sour any attempt to give this campus a worthwhile event which it apparently neither wants nor deserves. (cw)

"And Another Thing —"



Yoshio Teshima

Japan As Viewed By Americans—II

Despite the fact that since the Meiji Restoration the United States and Japan have century-old relationships, still Japan remains the country of mysterious exotic people.

I am not saying that the American way of looking at Japan is bad or should be blamed but I am trying to find out the reasons why Japan, China and India have got to be passive to the emerging West in its strategy and policy.

Take Japan and India. These countries are developing with the kind guidance and assistance of the West. On the other hand China is still doing its job by itself, isolating herself from the "aggression" of the West. I mean by the term, the aggression flow of influence from the West along with economic and militaristic aggression. But it seems to me China, by and large, has been facing historical change through the newly introduced technical and scientific method. Nevertheless the significant point is China's unique way of change. This is different from Japanese way of Westernization. They created their own type and pattern in every aspect of human activities adopting essentials of Western technology and ideology. In this sense I praise China to great extent.

Besides the wide-spread indifferent attitude toward Japan, some people have a negative image of Japan in this country. The predominant pre-conceived idea of Japanese today has its root in the War. The strong image of sudden attack on Pearl Harbor is prevailing, even among the young students who were born after the War. The image of "sneaky" and "brutal" Japanese was formed during the war. Even today war pictures on TV and cinema are appreciated by youngsters overwhelmingly. Two year training in the army is waiting for every college graduate. Therefore the big difference from Japanese students is that U. S. Students tend to think of world politics in terms of militaristic tactic and strategy.

Next, Japanese producers of cheap goods and skillful workers of imitation are quite impressionable in the economic sector. It seems to me they do not go further, to analyze the reason for the cheap wages of workers and the economic dual structure in Japan. At the same time they criticize the terrible westernization of Japan in the modern age. At this point some of them seem to analyze and then sympathize with our country's situation, a big population in small islands with scarce natural resources. On the other hand they reevaluate the tremendously rapid recovery of Japanese economy after the war and feel some kind of surprise in people's efforts in economic development.

The creation of a real image of Japan is to be done after the serious reconsideration of Japanese trade policy. Economic aspect in the image creation is very strong. However hard our Government tries to sell high quality transistor radios and cameras, it ends up with failure unless it wipes out the image of

cheap and bad products made in Japan! This is the case not only in the United States but also other countries all over the world. The German Volkswagen conquered the market of small size cars in the States. They have got quite reputation among the American consumers. I think this is a good example of clever economic policy.

Another significant point in the image here comes from their interest in Japan purely from the tourists' point of view. They tend to look at Japan as an object of curiosity toward Oriental exoticism. Here Japanese women characterized by Geisha girls play an important role with some sort of fascinating image in motion pictures "Sayonara" and "Flower Drum Song." Most of them are interested in Tokyo as the best entertainment city in the world.

Reevaluation of Japanese culture is, I think, the most significant point as positive image of Japan. But in my judgment it takes more than fifty or one hundred years to introduce the real "heart" of Japanese culture and way of thinking of the people symbolized by such social codes as Giri-Ninjo or unique aesthetic sense like Monono-Aware Wabi, Iki and so forth. Now I think that these real Japanese feelings could be understood only by those foreigners who studied her history, literature and society, living in Japan twenty or thirty years.

The reverse case is the Japanese people's difficulty in understanding of the real meaning of Western ideas like "common sense", "freedom" or "democracy."

On the representation of Japan, foreign correspondents stationed in Japan should reconsider whether their stories on Japan are really mirroring the true picture or sensational shallow analysis. Most of these images are formed through mass communication media, movies, soldiers who are stationed in Japan and travelers, mentioning a few of them. Japan has not such a big information agency as USIA, and so the activities of private people are key in the creation of an image. The role of mass media in the formation of an image is vital. In this respect I think the sensational and stereotyped news interpretation from Tokyo through UPI, AP, NBC and CBS should be blamed. For instance, almost all of the well informed students and citizens have heard the name of the Japanese student union "Zengakuren". They link the "notorious" name with a strong impression of big street parades in newspapers and radios every day during the period in which students hold snake-dance demonstrations in front of American Embassy protesting against the nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean. On the other hand American mass communications did not show much interest in reporting the street demonstration against the Soviet nuclear tests last year. Even if they reported, only a few of the readers find a one-column or one-inch story at the corner of news page. The rest of the people

did not even hear about it at all. With this type of sensational approach to the events a majority of the American citizens tend to reach hasty conclusions that all of the anti-nuclear test and disarmament demonstrations held by Japanese students are fundamentally aimed at denouncing the government of the United States. In this respect they are by no means informed of the underlying reason such as student's pacifism and their inclination toward neutral countries. Notwithstanding the people here are puzzled at the TV news briefs which show the youngsters playing cowboys in western movies made in Japan. It seems to me that it is almost impossible for them to combine the images of present-day Japan, strongly politically-minded student demonstrators and young Tokyo rock 'n' roll singers.

Finally, the lack of integrity in the politics of Japan, especially in her foreign policy is also contributing much to the indifferent attitude of people here toward Japan.

They think that the Japanese Government is a member of their allies. They do not have particular difficulty in dealing with the Ikeda Government now. And in fact they do not pay special attention to, for example, the speech of the Prime

Minister or Foreign Minister in the United Nations or a statement at New York air port. This shows the difference of their attitude toward those of Nehru, Adenauer, Sukarno or Nasser. I could point out the lack of prestige in the foreign policy of Japan is most fundamental and a vital issue in the question of American image of Japan.

There are a lot of thick academic study books on Japan but these are limited only to the students with special interest in a particular field, history, art and religion. Nine out of ten citizens have no chance to meet those books. As a matter of fact in big universities students are studying Japanese history or literature. Harvard, Yale or Columbia have good institutes of Japanese studies. But they do not influence the average person greatly. They depend mostly on mass media.

The most vital thing for the Japanese people to do is not to convert all the things to Western ones but to seriously reevaluate the "heart" of Japan and try to find out the Japanese way to contribute to the peace of the world. I am afraid that he might have to come to the United States or France if a Japanese student wants to study on Shibui or Zen Buddhism fifty years

Curtis Gans

Di-Phi Deadbeats Debate

constitution. Let's fight that for awhile.

(Editor's note: Arthur is Arthur Hays, noted Machiavellian misdealer and funder of disturbances in the lovely order of our way of life. His latest move was to have the audacity to propose a new constitution for the organization that cuts dues, shortens the name, streamlines procedures, and in the process totally disrupts the continuity of 168 years of history.)

Me: Yeah, we oughta steamroller him. After all non-violence is only for race relations.

Johnson: You mean we ought to present articulate organized opposition.

Me: Yeah, that's what I mean.

Foushee: Well, at least you could have been a little more perspicacious.

Johnson: A little more what?

Foushee: Perspicacious. You mean you don't what that means? Everybody knows what that means, even Curt, don't you?

Me: Yeah. (Besides I wouldn't at that stage of affairs admitted that I didn't even if I didn't.) It's the adjectival form of perspicacity. Glen, everybody knows that.

Johnson: Look, I've been a member of the APSA, UPFA, INSPSA, and I've never heard THAT word used.

Me: Oh, you're a member of ASPA too?

and indicates a lax or cowardly Legislature.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina that:

ARTICLE I. The Dialectic and Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina condemns the above mentioned section of Article XIV in the State Constitution and any action or inaction that might prolong the existence of that section in the State Constitution.

ARTICLE II. The Dialectic and Philanthropic Society asks that the General Assembly take action to abolish the above mentioned section and any State Laws prohibiting marriage on the grounds of race, creed, or national origin.

ARTICLE III. Copies of this resolution be sent to the editors of the New York Times, the Greensboro Daily News, the Charlotte Observer, and the Daily Tar Heel and to all members of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina and to the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Introduced by Conditional Representative William Thatcher Dowell, New Jersey.

(The bill will be debated tonight at 7 on third floor, New West.)

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