

The Daily Tar Heel

In its seventieth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the University administration or the student body.

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Intramural Department: Something For Everybody

If there is any department in this University worthy of continual and unmitigated praise, it is the Department of Intramural Athletics.

This able organization, now under the directorship of Tommy Johnson, formerly under coach Walter Rabb, has taken upon itself the task of providing opportunities for athletic competition for virtually every student on campus. They endeavor to provide something of interest for everyone. And to an amazing degree, they succeed.

When a student comes to a university the size of Carolina, the odds are often quite high for his being swept up into an unaccustomed depersonalization, even in a setting as pleasant as Chapel Hill, and particularly in the area of athletics.

Many students, indeed, more than most realize, come to Carolina as former All-State or all-star athletes, having attained quite a bit of success and recognition in various types of sports. Yet, though he may have been a big name and highly qualified leader in his high or prep school, for varying reasons he does not continue to actively participate on a varsity level, when getting to UNC.

Many of these individuals decide that upon entrance into college they will eliminate much of their sports activity and concentrate more on their academic work. Yet the pleasure and penchant for vigorous exercise, once firmly imbedded, cannot be dropped so easily. Most former varsity athletes continue to enjoy competition and just plain participation throughout all seasons of the year.

But then, all students to whom the Intramural Department directs its services are not former athletes. Many students have never competed "officially" or taken a particular sport seriously, but yet they too enjoy some form of organized sports activity. And their interests are of vital concern to Tommy Johnson and his staff.

The demands and interests of an active student body are unlimited; from fly-casting to football, from fencing to archery, from table-tennis to wrestling, and this is as it should be. And this is where the Intramural Department takes over.

They have established an imagi-

native program which has something of interest for every type of star or quasi athlete on this campus. They have never stopped expanding their horizons or efforts to reach every single student at this University. The number and variety of organized events which they sponsor is virtually unlimited.

Quite often, when the department would undertake the initiation and promotion of a new activity, the student response would be practically nil. But, fortunately for the student body, the department would double their efforts, increase their publicity, and polish up the programming to turn the event into an affair of campus-wide appeal and participation.

A case in point is the highly successful Co-Rec Carnival, held just the other night. As indicated on the sports page, participation in this event has continued to increase almost every year since its inauguration. Last Thursday night, roughly over 500 students took part in the relays and games. There were students from fraternities, dormitories (men's and women's), and from sororities.

Which points at another favorable aspect of the intramural program. The Department does as much, if not more, than any organization on campus to eliminate differences, real or imagined, between dorm residents and fraternity members. They not only sponsor competition between the two, but organize activities which have the two groups working together for mutual benefit.

And along these lines, we must note that the department also organizes and sponsors the pledge relays, which have taken the place of old Hell week. They furnish the equipment, the officials, and the patient organization for all activities.

Which in turn draws attention to another note-worthy aspect of the Intramural Department's program. There seems to be a maximum amount of cooperation between the Department of Physical Education, which supplies and maintains the indoor facilities, and the Department of Athletics, which supplies and keeps up the outdoor facilities, in a coordinated effort to provide activities for every student on campus.

The Department of Intramural Athletics should be highly commended for a job continually well done. (CW)

Stay A While

It is with interest and a touch of glee that we note the intentions of Larry Phelps and some other members of the Progressive Labor Club to make a trip to Cuba during the Christmas vacation.

Indeed, we would like to take this opportunity to extend to them best wishes for a long and delightful stay. The sincerity of our concern prompts us to go so far as to reach deeply into our purse and offer some meager financial assistance, in hopes that their visit might be a long one, very very long. (CW)

George Bernard Shaw, from his play Caesar and Cleopatra . . . "Some nations achieve greatness, only to learn that greatness destroys nations of men who are not great."

"You See Anything Real Plain Yet?"



Concerned Miss. Moderates Search For Racial Solution

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mississippi cries with three voices. The segregationists and the integrationists have been heard from. In the following dispatch, a noted Mississippi editor speaks his views on behalf of the men in the middle, the moderates. He expresses the opinions that both Washington and the statehouse are at fault in the Old Miss crisis and that immediate school integration is not the road to racial justice.

By HARRY RUTHERFORD
Editor, The Tupelo Daily Journal
Distributed by UPI

Thoughtful Mississippians today are searching their souls for a solution to the Ole Miss crisis and to others which they feel will follow as integration spreads to public schools.

They wish they had the answer to the deep-rooted cause of the riots which rocked the university when Negro James Meredith sought to register under the protection of 700 federal marshals.

But they know the answer to the real problem—the problem far deeper than color of skin—lies beyond their immediate reach. They fear it also lies beyond the joint reach of state and national capitals even if by miracle both should drop their cynical political approach and seek the common good of Mississippi whites and Negroes.

Even amid growing determination to preserve law and order there is growing frustration among Mississippi's responsible leaders.

In Jackson they see a governor wed to violence without indication that he would use the Highway Patrol, the state's only adequate police force available to rural areas, to maintain peace when integration of public schools begins.

In Washington they see a federal government which builds tension with every move, snatching away the tools which responsible leaders might use to work their state out of its long-term crisis.

Grade-year integration, pupil transfers, even the educational qualifications for voting—all are being challenged in one court or another with indication that they will soon be wiped out by judicial or executive decree, leaving Mississippi's responsible leaders virtually unarmed in facing an overwhelming tide.

Mississippi in the aftermath of the Ole Miss riots finds itself under strong and ceaseless federal pressure to yield unlimited political voice and unrestricted personal association to a group which in many counties of the state represents an overwhelming majority, yet in no way is prepared to take over management of government and schools.

The color of this group happens to be black. But it is doubtful if that fact lies at the heart of the integration problem for more than 10 percent of those who strive to prevent

the Negroes' emergence to a dominant role.

Behind the Ole Miss crisis—and ahead of Mississippi for twenty years to come—lie facts for which the world little cares but which the state's thoughtful business, civic and church leaders provide an almost insurmountable obstacle.

Concerned Mississippians today are speaking out in agreement that law and order must be maintained at all costs, that there must be no repetition of the emotion packed rioting of Sept. 30. But beyond that point even the most sincere leaders—each the personal friend of Negroes by the score—can hardly go.

For there are no supporters of unrestricted compulsory integration among Mississippi's leaders who oppose Gov. Ross Barnett's call to violence, any more than there are among the governor's disciples.

Be hind the Crisis:
The reason is simple. The sincere leader strives to lift his community and its people to a higher level of personal development.

And thoughtful Mississippians are convinced that this is impossible if, through unlimited vote by those who can't read and unrestricted integration, they give control of local government and schools to the state's Negroes.

In some counties half the Negro men who would be running affairs under such circumstances have no more than a fourth-grade education.

In the typical delta county of Tunica there are 803 Negro adults who have never entered a school door—and only 134 who have completed high school.

In neighboring Sunflower County, there are 8,840 Negro adults who got no more than a sixth grade education, compared with 3,400 who pursued their studies further.

Even congressmen from regions outside the South sought this year to require a sixth-grade education for voting. Yet Mississippi leaders see its admittedly abused educational standards for the ballot being topped with all possible speed by the Justice Department, leaving many counties open to rule by persons—white and colored—of sixth grade education or less. In fact, approximately half the Negro men in the state have no more than a fourth grade education.

Today, it is true, Negro school attendance is rising. Colored students in most counties attend newer and better buildings than are available to whites. And Negro teachers in many counties receive higher pay than whites. But as of today there is in Mississippi only one Negro adult out of twenty-five with a high school education. In some counties the ratio is one in fifty or sixty. And the white adult knows only the educational and cultural standards of today's Negro adult—not that of youngsters who may follow.

Hence, the thoughtful leader in

counties of heavy colored population, however interested in the welfare of Negroes of his community, tends to ask himself: "Am I justified in turning over the government of my country to people a majority of whom do not even have a sixth grade education? Am I justified in throwing open schools without the safeguard of pupil assignment and transfers?"

Can I risk the still further reduction of my state's educational standards, which already are critically low?

The Dilemma:
Faced with such a dilemma the thoughtful Mississippi leader today is going only so far. He is speaking out in opposition not only to rioting such as that which blackened the Ole Miss campus but against violence and lawlessness in any form at any time.

Beyond that, however, he does not see how he can invite unlimited compulsory integration which, under current trends in federal policy, would apparently swamp rural white schools with colored children.

In major cities, segregation by residential neighborhood tends also to segregate the classroom. Only Negroes with money, ability and education move out into the white residential areas where they are eligible to attend white schools.

But in some rural Mississippi areas the number of Negroes who got no further than the fourth grade is larger than the total white population. And for the latter to surrender their schools to such a majority regardless of color is a move a thoughtful community leader does not voluntarily make.

Hence Mississippi's responsible leaders face a dilemma for which they see no immediate solution and from which they fear continued tension and possible outbreaks of violence.

If the federal judiciary and the White House leave them such tools of government as reading qualifications for voting, reasonable specifications for pupil allotment, limited control over student transfers, and a grade-year integration plan, then business, civic and church leaders who understand the trends of the times can possibly win the battle for law and order.

But in the face of continuing pressure for what many whites consider a demand for total and immediate surrender to untrained and uneducated Negro "management," the tension of the Ole Miss crisis is likely to be repeated many times in Mississippi as integration moves down to the public school level.

And with the highway patrol in effect demobilized for duty in such situations—if it was ever intended to handle them—the chances of explosion are high.

Letters To The Editors

UNC Support Urged For Court Reform

Students Should Know Amendment

To the Editors:

Students here at the University can make a valuable contribution to our state. On November 6 the people of North Carolina will vote for or against several amendments to our state constitution these amendments are very important to North Carolina. The amendment which most concerns us as students and to which we direct the attention of this letter is the amendment for court improvement.

For years our state has suffered because of the disorganized condition of our courts. Certainly many Carolina students have suffered at the "justice" of certain Justices of the Peace courts. However, the problem lies not in certain courts but in our court system and organization as a whole. The proposed amendment would combine all North Carolina courts into a General Court of Justice, consisting of three divisions—appellate division, Superior Court division, and District Court division. The idea of the new organizational structure is to insure equal justice to all persons in our State.

The Student Committee for Court Improvement will be providing information about the amendments to students and others all over our state. We urge every student to avail himself of the opportunity to read about and understand this important amendment. Furthermore, we urge every student, whether North Carolina resident or non-resident, to attend the committee meeting on Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. in Howell Hall and learn how we as students can effectively express our concern for the Court improvements amendment.

—Dwight Wheless
—Lee Rainey
Co-Chairmen of Student Committee for Court Improvement

Personal Attack Is Ungentlemanly

To the Editors:

I am not attempting to turn the Daily Tar Heel into a debating ground for any personal disagreement between Mr. Exum and myself. A newspaper is supposed to present something more than uncompliment-

tary remarks directed towards individuals. However, I feel that I must write in defense of my own name. I regret that Mr. Exum must attack my name, or rather the "unusual spelling of it. It seems a pity that he must make fun of a good Polish name in retaliation to an article attacking only the presentation of his ideas.

What this freshman must realize is that the caliber of his own writing skill and thoughts deserved just such an article which I wrote last week. If he wishes to change the entire idea of his article in which he presented a comparison of Luther and Barnett, that is entirely left to his own inadequate discretion. If I did not understand this comparison, it is certainly not a discredit to me, but rather to Mr. Exum's ability to express himself.

Again I regret that this young man must attack a person's name and historical background, and not his opinions, in a vain attempt to gain recognition of his ideas. If Mr. Exum learns nothing else while at this university, I do hope that at sometime he will be able to accept constructive criticism and to attack this criticism with a maturity and understanding which he evidently does not possess at the present time. I advise him to take a course in remedial English composition and to learn gentlemanly etiquette.

I will not write another letter concerning this topic, because the ideas presented have already been belabored to a point of worthlessness. So, Mr. Exum, if you must write again feel free to express my slander you wish. You will not get a retaliation from me. Any more space used by our articles in the Tar Heel, I am sure, could be put to better use.

—J. Stogowski

Legion Inquiry

To the Editors:

Col. Henry Royall and the American Legion would like to investigate the University of North Carolina hoping to find some Commies. I suggest investigating them as I think such an investigation would unearth a good deal of ignorance which is unseemly in a University town.

And while we are in the business of investigations let's investigate one Harper M. Peel of Hamilton, N. C., whose illiterate and Nazi, anti-semitic, scurrilous letter reveals such a sick mind that one wonders how he ever got past the Director of Admissions.

—Mary B. Gilson

Commando Football Tactics: Is Winning Worth All This?

Carolina, as you are probably painfully aware, is off to a headlong start toward a losing football season.

With three losses in three tries, and two of these strictly nolo contendere, it would seem to the casual observer that the Tar Heels need at least a minor miracle to hoist up to a break-even season.

As can be expected in times such as these, the natives are getting restless. UNC alumni, hungry for victory for so these many years, are fret and situation reports on the Educational Foundation, which kicks in a hundred thousand a year for athletic scholarships, indicate pressure is building.

The situation at Carolina is in some respects comparable to what it was at the Univ. of Kentucky up until last January. For several years Kentucky had been in the football doldrums. Then it decided to end the lean streak. The university brought in a new coach with a "Win at any cost" philosophy.

The new program at Kentucky, as described in last week's issue of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, closely resembles commando training. The only things missing are deadly weapons. The coach is doing everything humanly (some say inhumanly) possible to make up for this lack by transforming the players into deadly weapons.

Charlie Bradshaw took over at Kentucky last January with an 88-man squad. By mid-September, before Kentucky played its first game, 53 players had quit. They had various reasons. "I'm sure Coach Bradshaw's methods are necessary to develop a winner," said one, "but I don't believe winning is worth the price." Another said, "The way I look at it, football is Coach Bradshaw's business. But to me, it's a sport and not a business." Another said, "Charlie Bradshaw teaches us to punish, to destroy the other man." A star halfback left the squad say-

ing, "I refuse to be anyone's trained killer."

A rival Southeastern Conference coach said, "It's obvious that the practices were made so brutal that untalented players were forced to quit. It's not a new pattern. It's an old one set by Bear Bryant. He did the same thing at Kentucky, at Texas A & M, and at Alabama. He made it so tough on players with little ability that they quit, leaving him with plenty of scholarships to recruit more talented boys."

The obvious aim of the program at Kentucky is, as SPORTS ILLUSTRATED put it, Total Football. "And it pays off—perhaps not so much for the player as it does for the school and for the coach, who, after all, is evaluated on a stark and simple basis: he's a success if he wins and a failure if he loses."

According to Auburn Coach Ralph Jordan, "The new hell-for-leather, helmet-busting, gang-tackling game they're playing here in the Southeastern Conference is the only game that can win."

It might very well be that it is the only game that will be able to win consistently in the Atlantic Coast Conference, too, along with a brutal conditioning program similar to those at Alabama and Kentucky.

Carolina can do it, of course. Any school can. All it has to do is hire a man with a knowledge of football fundamentals and the temperament of a Marine drill instructor, and set its sights on winning at any cost.

Two obvious questions should first be settled, however: "Is winning worth this kind of price?" and "Why?"

These are questions that ultimately must be faced, and any institution fed up with losing football games would do well to answer them before the Charlie Bradshaw or Bear Bryant arrives, rather than find itself in the awkward position of having to evade them afterwards.

—The Chapel Hill Weekly

The Daily Tar Heel

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