

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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Republican Responsibility: A Story Of The South

Growing Republican strength in the South has been subjected to considerable crystal-gazing, editorial fence-straddling, and limboing-out-on. In the latest National Review, publisher William A. Rusher takes crystal ball in hand and sees that the GOP has "a rendezvous with a new idea."

National Review has run several such articles in past years — and their findings (based, of course, on empirical evidence) have, strangely enough, all pointed to the conclusion that the Republican Party has no choice but to run Sen. Barry Goldwater for president in 1964. This article came to the same conclusion: Nelson, Romney and Scranton, no; Barry, si.

Rusher reasons that the Republicans cannot win either New York or California in '64, but still can defeat Kennedy — IF the party captures the 165 electoral votes of southern and border states, along with New England, the Mid-West and Northwest. Therefore, he says, Goldwater is the only logical Republican candidate — since none of the others could win in the conservative South.

This is all very logical. And simple.

But it runs into another line of reasoning within the Republican party — and this other line says the Republican party is dead if it tries to woo the South, and therefore must nominate a liberal or moderate Republican in '64.

"Eisenhower Republicans" — "Modern Republicans" — whatever they may call themselves, the liberal-moderate wing of the party has controlled the party's presidential nomination since 1940. Such leading Republican conservatives as Robert Taft have been passed over time after time, in favor of lesser-known men such as Wilkie and Dewey. Eisenhower and Nixon continued this pattern of appealing to the conservative and middle-of-the-road voters in Northern and Western cities and the Mid-West farm vote. It was essential for these men to carry New York and California.

Nelson Rockefeller's big calling card is that he is New York's governor and thus has top call on the Empire State's voters. But Kennedy carried the state in 1960 and the chances are good he will do the same in '64. California, likewise, looks strong for the President.

Rusher's reasoning, therefore,

that the Republican candidate should look for votes elsewhere is a reasonable one. The resultant question is "where to look?" and the only answer is the South.

According to Time magazine, Republican candidates for the House of Representatives received 31 per cent of all votes cast in 1962 — as against only 16.3 per cent in 1958. Republicans made strong showings in Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina and Texas, as well as areas in which they already had shown strength. North Carolina saw the GOP take over one city — Greensboro — in a surprising election.

Seven southern and border states have gone Republican twice in the past three presidential elections. Rusher thinks that with Goldwater as the candidate the party could sweep the South.

Now this leads to the question of how does the GOP court the South, and then into that most controversial of all public issues, race.

In some parts of the South, Republicans have taken a more intelligent, "let's stand for law and order . . ." position on race relations than the local Democrats. This is particularly true in Georgia, Alabama, and to some extent North Carolina. This has happened because Republican support is coming from the cities, from the rising business-commercial classes — not the wool-hat rural regions. This form of "Republican Respectability" is paying off both in votes and party unity — because the brand of conservatism found in Southern cities is little different than that anywhere else.

The problem of the party moving into a strong position in the South, however, has to do with integration and what to do about the opposing pressures of the Federal government and the rabid segregationist element.

Advance, a leading liberal Republican magazine, recently caused a furor by blasting GOP attempts to get Southern votes by forming coalitions with segregationists. Many Northern Republican and YRC chapters have taken strong liberal stands on integration and refuse to accept the possibility of a Republican platform even tacitly giving in to the South's racial hot-heads. Sen. Jacob Javits has added his voice to this warning.

The Republicans, obviously, are in a fix.

They can play along with the racists — and gain votes in the South — and break the Democratic party stronghold on the region — and then lose votes in all Northern industrial areas, ruining all chances to gain the Presidency.

Or, they can stand for responsible, city-style conservatism in the South — hold onto, and try to increase, their Northern and Western support — and still probably lose the Presidency in '64.

The former could work (reference: the effectiveness with which Kennedy works with Sens. Eastland, Russell and friends), but the latter holds more promise for the future — when Southern cities, with the aid of population changes and reapportionment, come to their proper political importance, Republican Respectability in the cities will truly mean a Two-Party South.

But for the near term, the GOP has no place to turn, and no place to go, and no place to stay, and had just better forget about 1964. (JC)

D-Day Plus 18½ Years



Letters To The Editors

Lawler, Editors Hit By Wedler

Correction

To the Editors:

I appreciate the article you published on January 15 about my stories in the "New Yorker." The heading, however, describes me as "Press Head," which is not correct. Lambert Davis, as Director, is head of The University of North Carolina Press. I especially want to establish this distinction because it is one way of acknowledging that without Mr. Davis' reassurance and support there would not have been either the Poetry Series or the Poetry Circuit, and I even wonder whether there would have been any stories in the "New Yorker."

—Howard R. Webber
Editor-in-chief
UNC Press

DTH Headline "Rank Sensation"

To the Editors:

I wish to clear up a few points about the month-of-November Academic Affairs committee report which was printed in the 15 January issue of the DTH under the heading "Admission Attitude Decidedly Against Negroes".

1) Mike Lawler, speaker for the Student Legislature, and co-editors Clotfelter and Wrye printed the report, and decided upon the headline, completely without consulting me in the matter, nor even telling me that it was to be printed.

2) The report, as it was written

and appeared, was not intended for "general consumption," since as it stood it was too brief, abstract, and esoteric.

3) By printing the article stright-forth, Msrs. Clotfelter, Wrye and Lawler unknowingly usurped most of the material from a feature article by the Communications Committee regarding the work of the Academic Affairs Committee, which was to be forthcoming. I assure you that this latter article would have been better written and more readable than my brief sketch.

4) The headline was distorted and out of perspective with the total report. . . . It was an example of rank sensationalism, a distortion of the facts for the editor's own purposes, however noble they may be. I stated clearly that "the attitudes of the admissions staff is still subtly yet, decidedly against encouraging Negroes to apply for undergraduate study here", which was misquoted to read "Admissions Attitude 'Decidedly Against' Negroes", thus implying that the University's admission policies are discriminatory, which they are not. More significant, this point was clearly subordinate to many other more important ones made in the article.

What I meant to achieve in the first place was a well-placed dig at the sometimes overly conservative actions of our admissions officers, Msrs. Bernard and French, in regard to their presenting College Day programs at various North Carolina high schools, both Negro and White. Because our committee agreed several years ago that students at many such high schools were

not fully informed of the educational opportunities offered by their state university, we have since undertaken to give College Day programs to those high schools which the admissions department cannot visit, whatever the reasons, provided there is sufficient interest. In all fairness, let it be said that the admissions department, as much as any other office, is severely short of funds and personnel, and will be coming increasingly so as further demands are made of it with the University's expansion.

In conclusion, I would ask simply that the DTH subscribers, mainly students of UNC, be given more accurate and balanced reporting of what is News, which, in this case, if I may suggest it, would be the publication of the above mentioned Communications Committee article in the near future.

—Fred Wedler
Chairman,
Academic Affairs
Committee

Women Ask Penalty End

Enclosed is a copy of a letter the local branch of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has sent Governor Sanford. We shall appreciate your putting it in the Letters to the Editor column of The Tar Heel at an early date. We hope the 1963 Legislature will pass a bill to abolish capital punishment in North Carolina. Several bills have been presented formerly which have died in committee.

Mrs. Wayne Bowers,
Chairman,
Chapel Hill — Durham
Branch WILPF

The Honorable Terry Sanford
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Sanford:

At Christmas time you extended executive clemency to two young men who had received the death sentence and commuted their sentences to life imprisonment. For this action the Chapel Hill-Durham Branch of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom commends you. We believe that executive clemency is not the real answer to the problem of the death sentence, however, and we hope the North Carolina Legislature, which is about to convene, will consider and pass a bill which will abolish capital punishment in North Carolina.

We subscribe to the principle stated below, believing that it holds for North Carolina and all States. This appeal was sent from Geneva, Switzerland, by the chairman and two vice-chairmen of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to the heads of all governments. Geneva is the international headquarters of the organization.

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has, since its inception at The Hague in 1915, considered the right to life as a fundamental human right, and asserts that no authority is entitled to sentence a human being to death.

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom holds that this view is in full agreement with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which clearly point out that maintenance of

men because they are good for laughs and they usually chip in a goodly share of the active member's living expenses. Thus living expenses can actually be cheaper for Korporation members than for other students. Social activities, however, usually more than make up the difference, so that the members end up with a higher than average semester bill.

Members wear an official costume on special occasions and to parties that take place every Friday and Saturday night in some student hangout. It consists of a multi-colored sash which crosses the chest and a beanie-like cap with the same colors as the sash. The first time I saw an aggregation of beanie "brothers" singing and guzzling beer together I was reminded of a New Years Eve party. But the members take their attire quite seriously. Even the old men never show up without their cap and sash.

About half the corporations include in fencing, for which they are most strongly criticized. The fencing Korporations are a product of the age of romanticism around the beginning of the nineteenth century, the days when anybody worth his salt took part in a duel now and then. In those early years there were probably more ears lopped off and scalps dissected than today because the protective equipment was scanty and the rules were not so safe as they are now. But fighting with swords is still no sissy sport, and an uncomfortable number of Korporation men still sport healthy scars.

An active member must practice every day, and once or twice during his membership he duels with a "brother," often wearing above the neck only nose and eye guards for protection. Most of the duels come away in one piece, but somehow they usually manage a small hidden scar somewhere around the hairline. "I wasn't careful," one fencer told me modestly as he proudly parted his hair, barely revealing his half inch mark of valor.

To the uninitiated such a risky pastime as sword fighting doesn't seem too appealing, but the members feel quite strongly about their hallowed sport, claiming that it "builds courage and bearing," as well as being a sport of tense excitement and skill. They say that the fight "for keeps" serves to bind members into a genuine brotherhood. Critics reply that courage can't be manufactured, and that most individuals don't really need the comfort and security of such a brotherhood.

Naturally the commonest criticism is that it is just too dangerous. It all boils down to the question of whether one would be an undefeatable coward or an earless hero, and about a fourth of the German university men have courageously chosen the latter.

peace is inseparably connected with respect for life and the dignity and worth of man.

"Capital punishment violates this principle and contributes to the brutalization of the mind of man.

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom holds that a State which considers an act of murder by a citizen to be a capital crime ought not to make itself guilty of taking life.

"A State which desires to establish peace must abolish capital punishment as a means of punishing crime."

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Jules Feiffer

I USED TO HAVE A LOT OF TROUBLE WITH SHERMAN. HE'D CRY A LOT, THROW TANTRUMS. I COULDN'T DO A THING WITH HIM.



UNTIL ONE DAY I SAW SHERMAN PLAYING WITH MY BOOK OF TRADING STAMPS. I TOOK THEM AWAY FROM HIM AND I SAID, "IF SHERMAN IS A GOOD BOY ALL DAY HE CAN KEEP ONE OF MOTHER'S TRADING STAMPS."



WELL, FOR THE REST OF THE DAY THERE WASN'T A PEEP OUT OF HIM. AND WHEN I GAVE HIM HIS TRADING STAMP AT BEDTIME YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN SUCH A HAPPY CHILD!



SO THE NEXT DAY WHEN HE STARTED TO GIVE ME TROUBLE, I TOLD HIM, "SHERMAN, EACH DAY THAT YOU ARE A GOOD BOY MOTHER WILL GIVE YOU A TRADING STAMP. AND IF YOU'RE A GOOD BOY FOR A WHOLE WEEK WITHOUT MOTHER HAVING TO SCOLD YOU SHE WILL GIVE YOU ONE EXTRA TRADING STAMP."



WELL, OVERNIGHT THAT BOY BECAME A DIFFERENT CHILD. HE STOPPED CRYING. HE GAVE UP HIS TANTRUMS. HE DID EVERYTHING I TOLD HIM.



FOR FIVE YEARS NOW SHERMAN HAS BEEN AS GOOD AS GOLD. LAST WEEK HE COMPLETED HIS 500TH BOOK OF TRADING STAMPS.



HE WENT OUT AND BOUGHT A NEW MOTHER.

