

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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Lawler And McDevitt: What's The Difference?

The difference between the two Presidential candidates has been spotlighted in the controversy over the Apartment Rule.

The Women's Residence Council eliminated the unpopular and outdated rule. The dean of women then claimed to have overruled the WRC action.

Clearly, this became a student-administration struggle — a case of student autonomy — a test of how much trust the administration and faculty really have in student government. In short, the rule controversy presented an excellent "issue" for the candidates — except for one important difficulty: it was impossible for the candidates to disagree. It was beyond the realm of possibility that either UP candidate Larry McDevitt, or SP candidate (and incumbent vice-president) Mike Lawler would not back up the WRC against "South Building."

So what happened? Both candidates acted in the manner most characteristic of them. It was a crisis situation and they acted, it would seem probable, in the same vein and spirit as if they were President.

Larry McDevitt introduced a strong resolution in Legislature.

Mike Lawler began negotiating discussions with officials in the administration and student government.

McDevitt's first impulse was political.

Lawler acted first in the broad best interests of the student body.

This is the difference between the candidates. They agree generally, on the goals of student government. They both want to protect the scope and responsibility of the WRC. They both favor abolition of the Apartment Rule.

The difference is in methodology, in personalities, and in priorities.

Lawler believes in creating a solid base for solid student actions, such as the WRC took. This base must be established over a long period of time — it must be carefully and maturely nurtured, and constantly reinforced. In the past year the vice-president has taken such action.

The difference is not black-and-white. McDevitt certainly recognizes the need for such careful action — but does not always take such action. He has the best interests of student government at heart, too — but his methodology and priorities do not always seem to work as well as Lawler's for the student's best interest.

Student government's problems are complex. Dealings with faculty, administration and other students must often be sensitive and always mature. In his actions in the Apartment Rule controversy, in not seeking to exploit it for political gain, Mike Lawler has again proven his sensitivity to this complexity and his maturity in dealing with the problems. (JC)

UP Put In Place, By Acclamation

Last year the UP platform promised the appointment of several "presidential advisors" who would handle certain vital areas of student government concern. One of the proposed appointees was referred to as follows: "A national and international affairs advisor who would coordinate and expand the existing programs in this area; he would examine and make recommendations for revitalizing the Di-Phi Debating Society. . . ."

This year's UP platform expresses a similar interest in the "revitalization" of the Di-Phi, reading: "The establishment of an additional legislative branch of Student Government. The Di-Phi would be used as a vehicle for the expression of student opinions through representatives from political organizations (YDC, YRC, etc.)."

Membership would possibly be extended on a geographic basis."

The confident manner in which the UP has so graciously assumed the role of savior in its hypothetical relationship with the Di-Phi has prompted a small amount of gratitude and a great amount of laughter. We can but nod vigorously in agreement with the members of the Di-Phi, who recently passed the following resolution by acclamation:

"A Resolution to Enlighten The University Party Concerning the Autonomy of The Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Society:

"Whereas, the older and original student organizations at the University of North Carolina are the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies founded in 1795; and Whereas the Di-Phi initiated and has long fostered the growth and development of responsible student self-government; and Whereas the membership of the Di-Phi is absolutely voluntary, open, autonomous, and free from any group (especially the history of the University and Whereas the recent UP platform indicates that the UP is deluded in thinking that it can usurp the Di-Phi for its "pet" of an additional legislative branch. . . .

"Be it resolved by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Society that: the UP should read thoroughly the history of the University and student government, in order to correct its delusion of control over the Di-Phi; and that the Di-Phi remain open to all students of the University, yet free from control or use by any particular group; and that this resolution demand a public retraction by the UP of its pretentious designs on the Di-Phi."

As we said, it passed by acclamation. (CW)

NSA Candidates

Opinions On HUAC, Civil Liberties

(Eds. Note: Vance Barron (SP) did not turn in a statement).

JOHN ULFELDER (UP)

Up to this point in the campaign, all the NSA candidates have been primarily concerned with explaining NSA's role in relations to the campus and to students in general. In many ways, this time is well spent and often produces concrete results. But rather than flog this point to death, I will move directly into some of the national and international issues that the Congress also considers. Let me first point out that these issues are just as important as any others considered at the Congress.

Civil liberties is a term used for a wide area of different problems; but in the South it primarily refers to the desegregation issue. NSA has long been a supporter of desegregation and a large number of Resolutions concerning this issue are brought up at the Congress every summer. The preamble to the NSA Constitution states, ". . . to guarantee to all people, because of their inherent dignity as individuals, equal rights and possibilities for primary, secondary, and higher education regardless of sex, race, religion, political belief or economic circumstances."

This quote from the Preamble states very well where NSA stands in regards to civil liberties. I too am in favor of desegregation, but I believe that there are problems in the South that are not completely understood by the Northern members of NSA. Carolina plays an important role at the Congress as a representative of the Southern view in this area. Other issues found under civil liberties are the McCarran Act and the House Un-American Activities Committee. NSA has come out strongly against both of these issues, they seem to limit our freedom of expression as guaranteed in the Constitution. I agree with this stand, and see more harm than good being performed by HUAC or the McCarran Act.

There are other issues that appear at the Congress, but I cannot hope to cover them all in this short article. What I would like to say in closing is that NSA plays a very real part in the student realm, whether seen or unseen. Many of the opinions that NSA expresses are not the opinions of all its members; but the important thing is that these opinions are expressed and can be changed.

KELLIS PARKER (SP)

In my previous statements I have attempted to present the role of NSA as it relates directly to UNC. Accordingly, I have advocated a four-point program that includes a re-evaluation of the role of student government, a re-newed emphasis on education, investigation of ways and means of assimilating international students into normal campus life, and increased efforts to share conference experiences with students.

Students also have a legitimate right to be concerned about the world around them, to ask questions, to take stands, NSA attempts to do this by discussing national and international issues that affect us as students, as Americans, and as human beings.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has been directed to "investigate the extent, character and objects of Un-American propaganda activities in the United States." In Watkins vs. the United States Chief Justice Earl Warren stated: "Who can define the meaning of Un-American? What is that single solitary principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution?" I am in complete agreement with Chief Justice Warren, but I think that HUAC poses a more serious threat to democracy. The very creation of the commission is inconsistent with the Constitutional guarantees that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . ."

I am firmly convinced that HUAC should be abolished; however I recommend that Congress investigate acts of espionage, sabotage, and conspiracies to overthrow the Government of the United States through Judiciary committees of the House and Senate respectively. NSA supported this stand at its last annual Congress.

USNSA has reaffirmed its belief in principles of the students in the total community which states that "the role of students extends beyond

the classroom." As students we are concerned about social and economic equality. We detest the discriminatory practices of many Americans who refuse to allow the principle expressed in the Constitution to become reality. We should proceed towards the destruction of all discrimination and segregation "with all deliberate speed."

The life of students is centered around challenges and responses. Challenges to the democratic process are a direct concern to students regardless of political affiliation. A positive response to these challenges can only be taken if we meet them in a responsible and unbiased manner.

INMAN ALLEN (UP)

It would be futile to attempt to explain my opinion on the many political issues which have confronted the National Student Congress in the past, and which are now dead issues or policy resolutions. Instead, I will deal with my stand on the questions which, from my past experience at the Congress, I expect to arise this year.

NSA has taken many stands concerning the rights and struggles of students in other countries and in the international student community. Undoubtedly, specific cases of this will come up this year, and I will stand in support of the concept of international student solidarity. I would oppose efforts of foreign countries to suppress student opinion. I would support the African students who recently left communist universities where they were being discriminated against.

A resolution urging the repeal of the McCarran Act will be the central legislation in the field of civil liberties this year. Although I am in some agreement with last year's resolution which expressed concern about some features of the Act, I am not in favor of its total repeal.

There is a possibility of a resolution coming up concerning the right of fraternities to have racially discriminatory clauses in their charters. Although I oppose discrimination solely on this basis, I feel that fraternities, as autonomous student organizations, have the right to determine their own membership without pressure from ANY outside source.

VIRGINIA CARNES (UP)

In Indiana this summer the NSA Congress, through discussions and seminars, will seek an understanding of the many problems that plague the United States and the world today.

The past years have seen a world threatened by nuclear war and an accelerated arms race. NSA Congress will examine this threat, and the issues precipitating it.

The issues of disarmament and nuclear testing have been discussed and evaluated. NSA has encouraged its member schools to distribute information on these subjects and to form discussion groups in which students, after investigating all facets of the problem, may express their views.

The Cold War has brought forth much discussion. NSA has noted that a military emphasis has been put into education and supplemented by federal funds. Also a feeling has been expressed that there remains a restriction of information which is detrimental to the academic community of free expression. NSA urges a broadening of the scope of education through exchange programs and area studies, studies concerning the crucial problems of economic and social development of underdeveloped countries, and an interest in a UN University which would bring students from around the world together to discuss a program for increased international understanding.

NSA has also sought an insight into national problems facing the US today. Seminars concerning Civil Liberties; the McCarran Act, which demands a membership list of any group which the Attorney General or Subversive Activities Control Board deems subversive; HUAC committee of the House of Representatives, which investigates groups that it feels are infiltrated by Communists, will be held at the Congress.

Also discussions of Civil Rights, the present developments of the Supreme Court decisions on desegregation, the federal government role in Civil Rights concerning housing,

employment, voting rights, etc. It is hoped that the delegates of NSA Congress may gain an understanding into the viewpoints of North and South in the problems of Civil Rights.

NSA has felt an increasing concern for national and international problems. I feel that a understanding and an awareness of these problems is important, but the emphasis should be placed on the problems facing American education today—the problems of efficient student government, the maintenance of student rights, and a better cooperation among students, faculty and administration. With an increasing realization of the responsibilities facing students today and a knowledge that, with this realization, the student may strive for the solutions to these problems and a more perfect educational experience.

NEAL JACKSON (SP)

The 1950 Internal Security Act (The McCarran Act) is an attempt to maintain the form of government that has protected our belief in free speech and thought. However, the Act in itself is a major block in the propagation of these freedoms. There exists a necessity to protect ourselves from violent actions against our country, but should we approach it from an angle that suppresses the freedom in our already free state? I think not. The McCarran Act deserves reform yet direct abolition should not be the direct result of this reform movement unless there is no other way to protect ourselves.

Much the same condition exists with the House Un-American Activities Committee. Its purpose is perhaps necessary, that purpose being to investigate methods to protect our national security. But, the Committee has taken its delegated powers and thwarted them into a "witch hunt" organization. In addition, HUAC has brought very little legislation to the floor of Congress, even though it has one of the largest appropriations of the House Committee. Again, if there can be no reasonable reform of this cancerous growth, then excision might very well be in order.

This being the last statement of the NSA candidates, I would like to reiterate an important factor that I feel should enter into a voter's decision in selecting NSA delegates. You, the students, are spending \$340 to send these delegates to the congress. You should expect some degree of return on your investment. Representing this university is indeed important, but just as important is one's interest and ability to RETURN and disseminate the material learned in the workshops of the Congress. Individuals who will not be here next year obviously can-

not do this. I suggest that you, the voters, investigate whether or not certain candidates are in a position to do this. To send a delegate who is expecting a paid vacation is rather ridiculous, isn't it??

PETE WALES (UP)

Aside from its activities concerning student governments, NSA meets to gather student opinion from all over the country about national and international affairs affecting students of this and other countries.

NSA is the most vocal and the most powerful student organization in this country for this purpose. NSA is formally affiliated with the American Council on Education, the World University Service and the American Committee for the United Nations to name only a few. In addition the NSA Congress is subject to numerous other pressure groups on both sides of the political fence. Thus NSA is forced by its involvement and its prestige to think and act responsibly when voting to take a position on this or that political crisis.

The importance of this function of NSA is to have a formal expression of student opinion in the U. S. These decisions are brought up in Congress in Washington and in the United Nations in New York when such problems as federal aid to higher education or student riots in Japan are discussed. It gives students a way to express themselves and to have their word in national and international affairs.

Reports of these decisions to the campus follow the NSA Congress in an effort to stir up political debate and discussion among the students of each member college and university. Debates such as the one this fall on academic freedom between Russell Kirk and Cary McWilliams are the result of this. I personally feel that more of such debates should take place on this campus if the full value of NSA is to be obtained. I also would like to see more written in the Tar Heel about these issues as discussed at the National Student Congress, and I plan to do some writing myself along these lines.

This is the last of my three campaign articles on NSA. I urge you all to make as wise a decision as possible in this election and cast your vote on Tuesday.

PHIL BADDOUR (SP)

It is my feeling that NSA should be primarily concerned with the discussion of topics and areas of con-

cern which directly relate to the student in his role as a student. However, I do recognize the educational value of considering a broad scope of resolutions in which students have a direct interest, if not involvement.

I feel that the civil liberties which are guaranteed under the constitution should be protected and respected by all branches of our government. It seems to me that certain provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (the McCarran Act) are contrary to the right of an individual to freely express his ideas and to associate with those whom he desires.

So far as HUAC is concerned, Congress has the right and duty to conduct investigations which are directly related to its legislative power. However, in the past HUAC has overstepped its proper role and in fact has had the effect of a judicial body. Any person who is guilty of a criminal act should be brought to court and tried with "due process." Often times a person called to testify before this committee is found guilty in the eyes of the public even though he has not violated any law. I do not feel that all of the activities of HUAC have been misplaced, many times they have been. For these reasons I believe the House of Representatives should either seriously limit or abolish the activities of HUAC.

With regard to the curtailment of nuclear testing and disarmament, I would not attempt to direct our executive in these matters. Of course most of us would like to see testing stopped and disarmament a reality.

As the United States NSA we are an intricate member of the international student community. We have a very definite responsibility to the community and should strive to promote understanding, co-operation, and an exchange of ideas with the students of the entire world. USNSA should assume a position of leadership within this international community and work diligently to promote the common goals of all students.

Letters Welcome

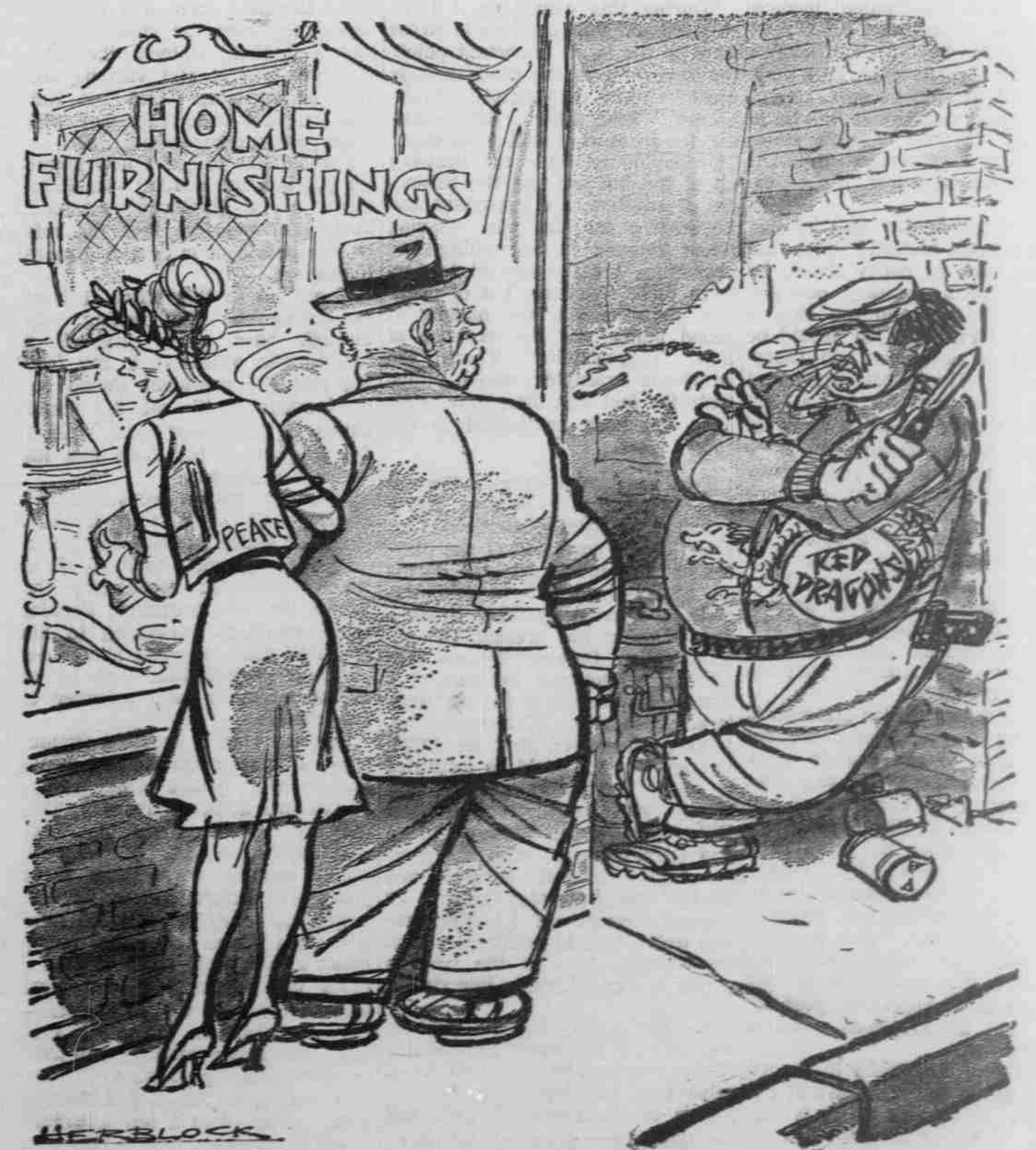
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"Since You Been Going With That Doll You're Getting Chicken"



The Daily Tar Heel

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