

Ugly?

If not, get that way. The annual Ugliset Man On Campus contest will begin next week. See tomorrow's DTH for a full run down on the monsters that will soon stalk UNC.

The Daily Tar Heel

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1964

Candidates

No class officer candidates are scheduled for speeches tonight in residence halls. Sorry.

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Associated Press Wire Service

Tuesday Was A Black Day For N. C. GOP Candidates

By HUGH STEVENS
DTH Co-Editor

Just three short months ago, many veteran political observers were predicting a Barry Goldwater victory at North Carolina's polls on Nov. 3.

They seemed to have some sound reasons for their thinking—the Democratic Party had been badly split by two bitter, lengthy gubernatorial primary fights, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill apparently forecast a white backlash of large proportions, and the Republicans were pouring money and time into their campaign at an unheard of pace.

As the campaign continued, however, the forecasts shifted, and by the end of September North Carolina was rated a toss-up. Later, private polls taken by the Democratic Party indicated a narrow Johnson victory in the state, but Republicans said otherwise. Eastern North Carolina's farmers, they reasoned, were "fed up" on civil rights, and defections there plus a traditional Republican vote in the populous Piedmont would give the state to the GOP for the first time since 1928.

As it turned out, of course, both the Democrats and the Republicans were wrong. Goldwater lost the state, not by a slim margin, but by 174,000 votes—a 56.1 per cent landslide for the President. Furthermore, the Democratic tidal wave carried in Democratic Governor Dan K. Moore and Lt. Gov. Robert Scott; a General Assembly in which the Republicans lost seven of the 21 House seats held in 1963 and one of two Senate seats; and hundreds of lesser Democratic officials, right down to county commissioners, sheriffs and constables.

In addition, North Carolina's nine Democratic congressmen were returned to office, though two of them relied on the Johnson sweep to help them squeak through.

Fourth District representative Harold Cooley, dean of the North Carolina congressional delegation and chairman of the powerful House Agriculture Committee, edged out young Jim Gardner of Rocky Mount by about 4,000 votes out of 136,000 cast.

In the Fifth District, incumbent Ralph Scott trailed Republican W. A. (Nab) Armfield in early returns, but Forsyth County's vote sent him back to Washington.

East Stays Democratic

A quick glance at the tabulated returns shows the reason for the Republican thrashing. Not only did the East remain in the Democratic column, but wholesale vote switching in the often-Republican Piedmont snowed under Goldwater and the entire GOP ticket.

While "black belt" counties from Virginia's Southside to Louisiana's Delta country were reversing historic habits and going for Goldwater, Eastern North Carolina stuck to old Democratic ties, with every county backing Johnson.

In 51 counties from Durham to the sea, Johnson got 310,122 votes to 187,610 for Goldwater, a 61.9 per cent margin. This was a reduction from the 66.5 per cent vote pulled by John F. Kennedy in 1960, but it was still a whopping margin in light of racial tensions and the essential conservatism of the farm vote.

Some sample counties are indicative of the Johnson victory in the East. Hoke County went almost 3 to 1 for Johnson, 2,242 to 780. The percentage in Gates County, in the Northeastern corner of the state, was even larger—1,702 to 555.

Martin County, the scene of Negro protests and Ku Klux Klan activity in the past year, showed little signs of a "backlash" in going for Johnson, 4,818 to 1,510.

Meanwhile, Johnson took normally Republican Mecklenburg County (Charlotte) by 3,000 votes out of about 94,000 cast. His victory apparently helped pull Dan Moore through by about 140 votes, though the county supported Gavin in 1960. Johnson also carried some other Republican counties in the Piedmont, including Guilford and Forsyth, but the 14 counties which he lost were also centered in this area.

Moving on into the mountains, both Johnson and Moore piled up big margins in such counties as Rutherford, Cleveland, Burke and Cherokee. They also won handily in Buncombe and Haywood Counties, Moore's native area around Asheville.

Not surprisingly, the Negro vote was overwhelmingly for the President. But the massive Negro turnout also helped Moore, despite misgivings about his ties with arch-segregationist I. Beverly Lake.

Negro leaders estimated that about 88 per cent of the 150,000 Negro votes in the state went to Moore, who led Gavin by about 174,000 votes. President Johnson racked up more than 95 per cent of the Negro Presidential tally.

In many cases, the difference Moore's and Johnson's totals in Negro precincts was not the result of ticket-splitting, but of Negro refusals to vote for governor. Moore ran about 1,000 votes behind Johnson in five Negro precincts in Durham County, for instance, but the Goldwater-Gavin totals were identical.

Thirty-seven sample Negro precincts in 11 cities give Moore 34,636 votes to 5,006 for Gavin. Nine Winston-Salem Negro precincts went for Moore by 8,532 to 625.

House Liberals Plan Purge On Democratic Renegades

Barry's Supporters Are First On List

WASHINGTON (AP) — Strengthened House liberals planned full steam ahead Thursday on a projected party purge of Southern Democratic Congressmen who supported Republican Barry Goldwater.

"We say the main point is that they walked out of the party," said Rep. John Blatnik, D-Minn., leader of the liberal group that wants to run them out of the party.

"We do not feel that they have the right to return to our fold, with all the prerogatives and

committee assignments of party membership," Blatnik said in a telephone interview from Duluth, Minn.

Heading the liberals' purge list are Reps. John Bell Williams, D-Miss., and Albert W. Watson, D-S.C., who openly supported Goldwater's Presidential candidacy.

Watson is just entering on his second term, but the veteran Williams is second-ranking Democrat on the House Commerce Committee, and is high on the District of Columbia Committee. If he is ousted from the party, he would lose these choice assignments, the product of long party seniority.

Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., another leader of the liberal group, said, "I think the really important thing is for the majority of the majority—the overwhelming liberal Democratic majority in the house—to exercise its power in about the same way as the Republicans have. They are very conservative, and conservative Republicans go on the important committees.

"If we want to function effectively in terms of what the electorate said—whether it was anti-Goldwater or pro-Johnson—we are going to have to take command of our side of our committees," Bolling said in a Washington interview. He added:

"The party is for Medicare, there is no doubt about that. It is for a whole set of things. If we are blocked in the Rules Committee, it's the party's fault, not the Republicans' fault.

"It is not enough to have a majority on the floor of the House. We have got to get the material from the committees for that majority to work on."

Health care for the aged under Social Security was one of President Johnson's top priorities in the last session of Congress, but it was bottled up in the conservative-oriented House Ways and Means Committee.

If the liberals succeeded in purging Williams and Watson when the House convenes in January, they will be setting a precedent. Even in 1948, when many Southern revolts against Harry S. Truman and four Southern states were carried by states' rights Strom Thurmond, no one was punished by the party after the dust settled.

But both Blatnik and Bolling said they feel the big increase in moderate and liberal Democrats in the House in Tuesday's election has given them the strength to prevail this time, even if the White House might oppose the drastic step.

"If the President wants it, it will happen," Bolling said. "If he doesn't want it, there will still be a fight."

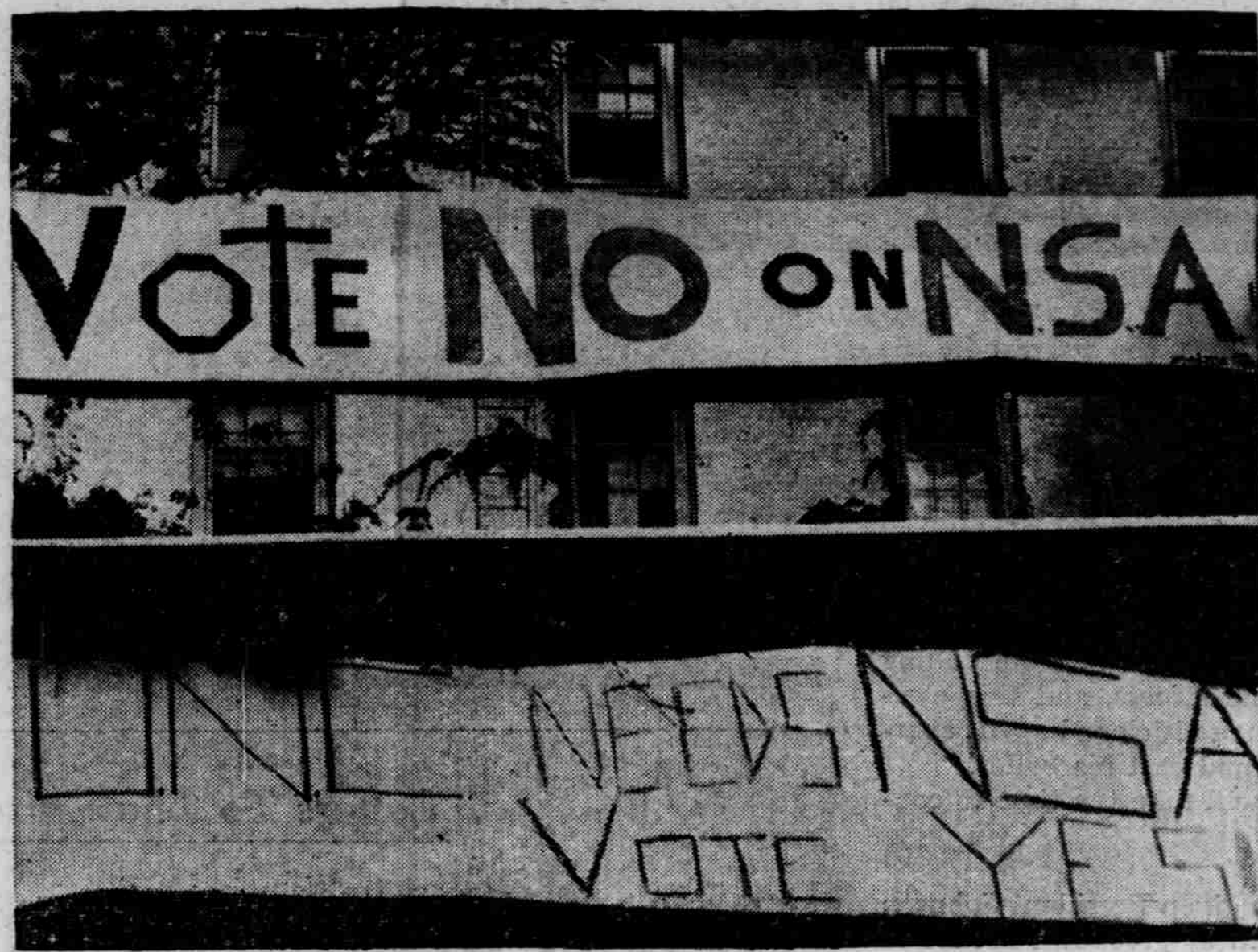
Blatnik said, however, "I doubt very much that there will be much, if any, White House interference."

An important factor will be the attitude of House Speaker John W. McCormack, D-Mass. Four years ago, when there was a similar fight involving the Rules Committee, Blatnik said, McCormack favored the purge route for dissident Southerners. McCormack was majority leader then. The then speaker, the late Sam Rayburn, opposed the purge and it was avoided.

Blatnik said he had no word from McCormack on how he may stand now.

Blatnik also said he favors extending the purge beyond Williams and Watson to any Democrat who may have openly supported an unpledged slate of presidential electors, such as in Alabama.

(Continued on Page 3)



IT'S FIGHT TIME: Pro and con National Student Association forces are waging an all-out fight for their convictions. These two banners

hanging from residence halls are examples of the feud. Posters, printed matter and verbal banter also abound. —Photo by Jock Lauterer

IN MOSCOW

Welcome Is Cordial For Chou This Time

MOSCOW (AP)—Premier Chou En Lai of Red China, who stormed out of Moscow three years ago because of Nikita Khrushchev's policies, returned Thursday in a Soviet-Chinese atmosphere changed by the shift in Russian leadership.

Chou arrived at the head of a delegation of Chinese experts on the bitter dispute that has divided Peking and Moscow. Other Communist leaders from throughout the Red-ruled world also were gathering here for secret talks.

They were coming for celebrations Saturday of the 47th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

A post-Khrushchev summit conference of the Communist world is shaping up. Only China's outspoken ally, Albania, is failing to send a high delegation.

The Chinese foreign minister, Marshal Chen Yi, said in Algiers that Khrushchev's ouster "has opened new possibilities for the improvement of relations between Moscow and Peking, for unity of the socialist front."

There was no public comment by Chou.

He was greeted at the airport by the new Soviet Premier, Alexei N. Kosygin, several Soviet Communist Party secretaries, and diplomats whose governments have embassies in Peking.

Leonid I. Brezhnev, Khrushchev's successor as the Party's first secretary, was absent. Brezhnev got to the airport, however, to welcome Wladyslaw Gomułka, the Polish Communist boss.

Reporters were barred from the field as Chou arrived on his first visit to Moscow since he stomped out of the Soviet Party's 22nd Congress in 1961. Khrushchev had criticized Albania then and removed Stalin's body from Lenin's tomb.

The early arrivals indicated talks would begin today.

President Anastas Mikoyan received East Germany's Walter Ulbricht, party first secretary, and Premier Willi Stoph. The Mongolian Premier and party first secretary, Umrzhagin Tsendenbal, also flew in.

Ernesto Guevara, Fidel Castro's expert on guerrilla warfare and Cuban minister of industry, Jiri Hendrych, chief ideologist of Czechoslovak Communists and

Veljko Ulahovic, the Yugoslav Party's Chief Theorist, were among other arrivals.

Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer of Romania and Premier Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria were en route by train. First Deputy Premier Kim Il of North Korea already was here.

Others expected are Premiers Janos Kadar of Hungary and Pham Van Dong of North Viet Nam.

Pravda published an appeal clearly intended to serve as the keynote for the first big gathering of Communist leaders since Khrushchev was ousted as Premier and party boss last month.

"The communist party of the Soviet Union calls for an implacable struggle against the appearance and survival of any kind of nationalism and chauvinism and against tendencies toward national narrow-mindedness and discrimination."

While there is a somewhat different atmosphere because of Khrushchev's fall, specialists on Chinese-Soviet relations see little prospect for significant improvement in the near future beyond a papering over of the more glaring points of conflict.

It's That Durn Sticker Mess—Again

WASHINGTON (AP) — The election is over but there's still a political job ahead for hundreds of thousands of motorists—removal of political stickers from their automobiles.

The American Automobile Association said Thursday the chore can be either easy or tough. "It'll be easy, the AAA said, if the sticker you put on had to be moistened. Soap, hot water and a bit of elbow grease will take care of that type.

The tough job will be if your sticker was the dry-stick type, especially if it has been in place for quite a while. To remove that type, the AAA says, some kind of solvent may be necessary such as acetone, alcohol or methyl ethyl ketone.

And, if the sticker is on the body of the car rather than a bumper, your job is even rougher. The AAA says the solvents that will take off the sticker also remove the paint.

Action Taken Against Coeds

Two coeds were handed official reprimands by the Women's Council Wednesday night for failing to report that a woman was out of their residence hall after closing hours.

Testimony showed they had been told by the absent student's roommate that she was spending the night out, and that they helped the roommate conceal the absence.

The absent woman's roommate was tried earlier by the council and given an official reprimand.

Ladybugs, Gas, A Hog And A Half; All In A Day's Purchase For UNC

By KERRY SIPE
DTH Staff Writer

If all the toilet paper used at UNC in a year were laid end to end, it would stretch 17,719 miles—three-fifths of the way around the world.

This is just one statistic which shows what a tremendous business venture the University of North Carolina is.

"We probably purchase the largest variety of materials of any school in the world," said Jon S. Harder, university director of purchasing.

The UNC shopping list during the course of a year might include:

- 3000 gallons of wall paint
- 300 mattresses (a billion lumps)
- 75 typewriters
- 10,000 gallons of gasoline which are burned in 258 motor vehicles.
- and 676 train carloads of coal.

"The huge purchasing needs of the University," said Harder "are due to the fact that we own and operate all the utilities in the Chapel Hill area."

The telephone company, the light and power systems are all in University hands and all their purchasing, over \$1 million a year, is done through the University offices.

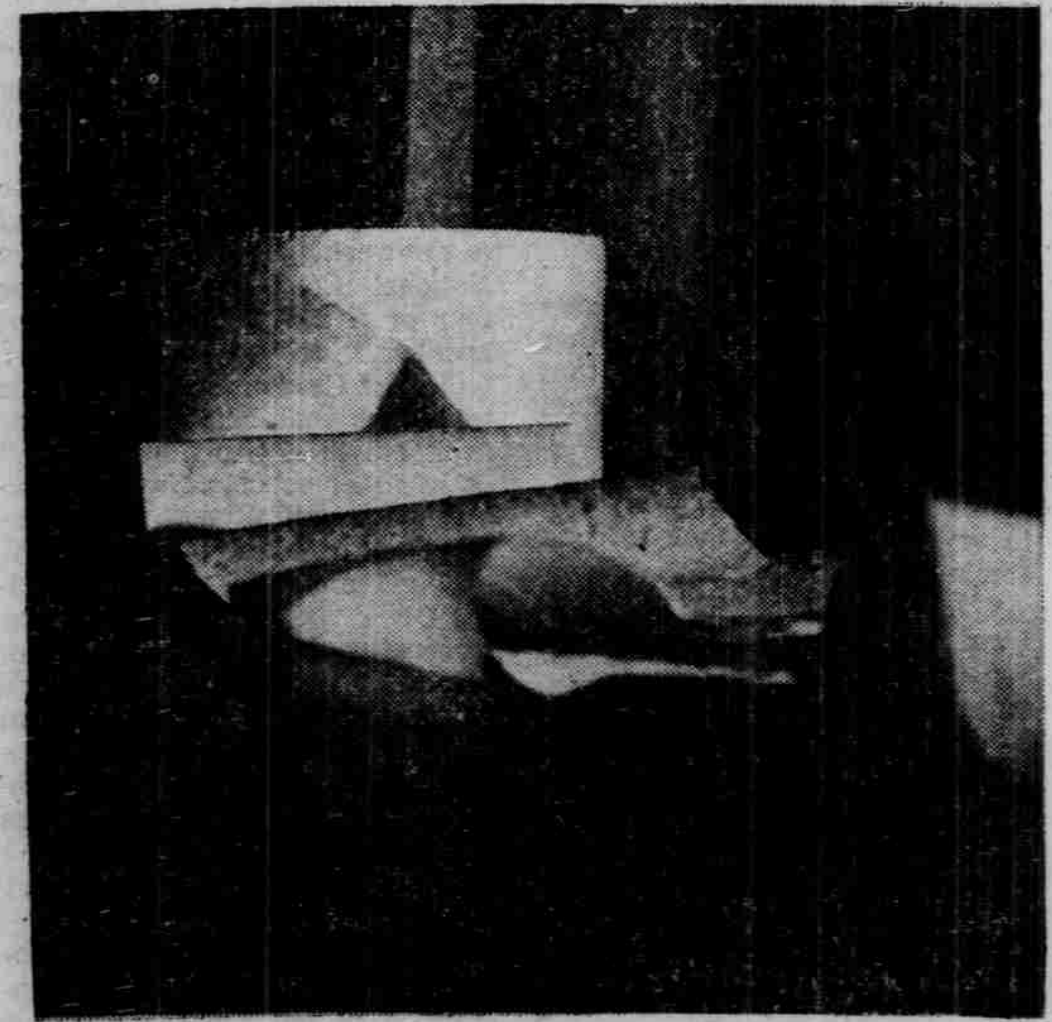
"We use about 13 carloads of coal a week for the steam and electric utilities," said Harder.

It alone costs \$300,000 a year. Harder says it is the largest single purchase.

All University construction projects under a cost of \$18,500 are handled by the University also. This means hammers, nails,

bricks, cement, tile, and plaster in quantities "impossible to estimate."

The most unusual order that Harder can remember making was for three pounds of live ladybugs.



—Photo by Jock Lauterer

17,719 Rolls Of It