

# The Daily Tar Heel

75 Years of Editorial Freedom

Bill Amlong, Editor

Don Walton, Business Manager

Pamela Hawkins, Associate Editor

Fred Huebner, Managing Editor

Wayne Hurder, News Editor

June Orr, Assistant News Editor



# Games Politicians Play

In national politics, no candidate or potential candidate can ever count on the element of surprise because there are literally thousands of reporters, observers and columnists who make their living trying to figure out who might do what when and for what reason.



Campus politics, on the other hand, are shrouded in mystery right up until convention time. Few if any, commented on then-UP chairman Dave Kiel's switch to the Student Party last year, about two months before the UP nominated Bill Purdy—as everyone expected they would—and the SP almost

THE STUDENT PARTY can on many grounds be likened to the Democratic party. It is the party in power, the party of the majority and party that falls under the most strenuous attack, primarily because it is the establishment. The analogy now is particularly fitting, for it is the SP which is suffering from the widest right-left rift within itself.

Krichbaum, a junior from Asheville. Krichbaum is a conservative and, as SP floor leader, has heaped up much of the attack on Dietz, who is the Speaker of Student Legislature.

Krichbaum, a member of Delta Upsilon, another of the fraternities which produces campus leaders, narrowly lost

tember, ostensibly because he was tired of campus politics.

Mercer's actual position is uncertain. He has insisted since his SL resignation that he will not be a candidate. Party members indicate that Mercer is indeed a leading contender, but fear that he may be taken at his word and not be nominated.

Mercer may either forfeit to or be defeated by Dick Levy, a junior from Greensboro. Levy is also a mystery to some extent, because he has advanced academic standing and may graduate at the end of summer school, 1968, and because he may be a candidate for editor of The Daily Tar Heel. Levy, who became a Sigma Chi pledge in September and went on to win the Sigma Chi Derby "beauty contest," has been in Student Legislature for three years and for two years was a controlling force in the Morrison Senate.

Levy ran unsuccessfully for DTH editor last spring.

Widespread rumor among the UP elite says that if Mercer seriously is not a contender, and if Levy either goes through with early graduation plans or with another editorial candidacy, Krichbaum may be granted the UP endorsement, not as a University Party man, but as the leader of the Dump Dietz movement.

In Spring, on college campuses, young men's fancies turn not only to love, but also to the grandeur of student body political office. Daily Tar Heel Staffer Steve Knowlton examines this phenomenon's particular effect on Chapel Hill, including the names and numbers of the players-to-be.

The most obvious candidate from the Student Party is Jed Dietz, a junior from Syracuse, N.Y. and present vice-president of the Student Body.

Dietz a liberal and has fallen under attack from the University party and from the right wing of his own party for his associations with Allard K. Lowenstein, a New York attorney who graduated from Carolina, was active during the founding and is now in the Forefront of Concerned Democrats, better known as the Dump Johnson movement. Dietz is a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity, which has a partially-founded reputation of producing the most promising of the campus politicians. He came to the Student Party late in his freshman year, after being denied the UP nomination for class treasurer.

Leading the Dump Dietz movement within the Student Party is George

to Dietz last spring for the SP vice-presidential nomination. Krichbaum's three years in the party and his position of leadership in Student Legislature have earned him many party loyalties—perhaps enough to help him take the SP nomination away from Dietz.

THE UNIVERSITY PARTY—unlike the SP which has to choose between two potentially very strong candidates—is having trouble finding one. The party has suffered since the November class officer elections when the UP placed three out of 15 candidates in office.

The most likely UP presidential candidate now seems to be Charles Mercer, a junior from Laurinburg and current president of State Student Legislature, Mercer, a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity, was a viable force in Student Legislature until he resigned in Sep-

## Letters

The Daily Tar Heel accepts all letters for publication provided they are typed, double-spaced and signed. Letters should be no longer than 300 words in length. We reserve the right to edit for libelous statements.

## It's Getting Harder Now To Keep Dovish Stance

It's getting increasingly hard to be a Dove these days.

Not in philosophy, mind you: War always has been, still is and ever shall be an evil, rotten thing.

Just in practice: Now it seems that the Communist nations of Southeast Asia are acting just as bad about this whole thing as President Johnson & Co. ever have. It seems the Communists just got a later start.

First, the North Koreans seized a United States naval vessel, the Pueblo, off the Korean coast last week and have announced they intend to seriously punish the 83 officers and crewmen aboard her.

Now, the North Vietnamese Army and assorted Viet Cong regiments have opened a full-fledged attack on the city of Saigon—right at the beginning of the 36-hour truce called because of the Vietnamese Lunar New Year.

The escalation of the Viet Nam war—by the other side, for a change—comes as increased talk of peace negotiations between U.S. and Hanoi had caused a great deal of optimism to sprout.

The big thing, everybody was saying, is that now both sides are sounding really sincere.

Now, though, the sincerity of the Hanoi government seems rather a sham: a buzzard-in-dove's-feathers sort of thing.

Still, however, aggressive actions by the other side don't make the United States' Viet Nam posture any more justified—or, should we say, less unjustified—than it has been.

Still, the South Vietnamese government, which the U.S. is supporting, is no less of a farce of democracy.

Still, the United States is having to fight this ridiculous little republic's war almost single-handedly, since the South Vietnamese seem almost incapable of fielding a decent fighting regiment—or, is it, that they are simply unwilling to do themselves what the United States seems all too ready to do for them?

In any case, it is still a crummy war in Viet Nam and a war that the United States doesn't really belong in.

However, with the recent developments in both Korea and Viet Nam, it seems like the United States has little choice but to dig in and stick it out.

The main change is that now the United States has gotten itself involved in a defensive war, instead of merely the war of aggression that has up to now been waged against North Viet Nam.

And defensive wars—regardless of whether the United States unjustifiably provoked the aggression by its presence in Asia—are harder to bow out of.

Meanwhile, there remains at home the question of how to solve the problems of this nation's poverty—problems which are causing a great deal of not only disaffection, but also of violence, among American poor.

These are problems which can be solved only by the directing of American resources into the ghettos, by spending money to combat both poverty and the slum living conditions it creates.

And where is this money going to come from, especially now that the United States may be getting involved more deeply in Asian wars?

The answers don't come easy. Furthermore, it doesn't seem that they are going to come any more easily in the near future. The situation simply refuses to fall into focus, to be clear cut.

It is very simply getting increasingly harder to be any sort of doctrinaire—Dove or Hawk—these days.

## University's Schizoid Economics

This University has a funny notion about how to cope with rising costs of living. Its stand on the question, in fact, is really rather schizophrenic.

For this University has two standards in this matter—one to use when its going to cost the university more money, the other use when its going to cost the students more money.

For example, the University has just hiked residence hall room rent from \$110 to \$130 a semester for men, from \$132.50 to \$160 a semester for women.

Reason: The general assembly in 1967 granted a six per cent pay increase to University employees, and further voted to cease paying resident advisors' salaries. This put a greater financial burden on the dormitories, which must support themselves.

The obvious answer, then, was to hike the rent.

But how has the University handled this proposition of the rising costs of living as it regards students who work for the University in the self-help job program?

The University granted a 15 per cent raise—lifting salaries from \$1 to \$1.15 an hour this fall.

This 15 per cent raise, however, has been very neatly wiped out by the hike in room rent in the residence halls, in which all self-help students must live to qualify for student aid.

So where is the student left? Not only where he was before the University granted the pay raise, but even farther in the hole, since there has now been actually no cost-of-living-increase differential added to his pay check.

It is this kind of mathematics and economics that is making a college education more and more difficult for many persons to obtain.

Until this University—and the General Assembly—begin to realize that college students' generally don't have gold-lined pockets, things are going to continue to get worse.

And if they do, the University and the General Assembly may be justified in their opinion of how much the average college student can afford to pay: By then, it will cost so much to come here, that the rather wealthy will be the only students—and, by definition then, the average.

## Letters To The Editor

# The Price To Build An Empire

Dear Sir:

Last August, in a speech to the American Bar Association, Senator J.W. Fulbright addressed himself to the extravagant "Price of Empire" which the United States is forcing itself to pay. Just last week, Prime Minister Wilson told the British people that the United Kingdom could no longer afford to pay that same price—the paying of which made the U.K. dominant over international affairs for two centuries. NEWSWEEK noted the passing of the imperial heritage by quoting T.S. Eliot's analysis of such "grand" finales—that worlds end not with bangs, but with mere whimpers.

History is not really bunk, is it sir? If Henry Ford was correct, then let us go on making "The world safe for democracy." But if he is incorrect (as I suspect he was) if the past can clue us in to what is going on around us, then we, the American people, should start intelligently interpreting the symptoms of "empire" which are wrenching so violently at the moral fiber of our nation.

The U. S. today has military installations of some sort or another in every conceivable part of the world yet we cried "wolf" at the idea of Soviet military presence in Cuba in 1962. Certainly such a presence could be a threat to U.S. security, but look for one brief moment at the threats posed to our national security by our own government's imperial course. In terms of physical danger, look at the foul-ups and havoc we create: we are beginning to lose our H-

bombs like children lose marbles (Spain, Greenland); a U-2 was downed over the USSR, and presently some of our bombers are shot down over the country of Red China (termed "impossible" by the Administration) after bombing raids near the Chinese-North Vietnamese border; this week, we lose an electronic espionage ship to the North Koreans. The insecurity which permeates our military policies is underlined even more so by the fiasco of our Vietnamese escapade. Several years ago the complaints over involvement was mild—only a million dollars per day and a few advisors; now we see a near thirty billion dollar war bill for fiscal 1969 and half a million men in South Vietnam alone. But the price of empire is higher still.

Perhaps history will be able to show that the U.S. successfully thwarted the "international communist conspiracy" and that thereby the U.S. achieved a British-like period of world domination when leadership was the necessary key. And perhaps the U.S. will be credited as having both made the world safe for democracy and established democratic institutions whenever and wherever possible. But I don't think so; I doubt it all very seriously.

Look at our own domestic situation; the American house is filled to the hilt with those who see American democratic institutions clogged with the "credibility gap" and other communication breakdowns—are they all wrong? Can this nation wage two rigorous, deman-

ding, and basically incompatible wars—one domestic, one foreign—at the same time and under the same leadership? No sir it cannot for long.

Yet far more important is the question, Can American afford to pay the price England has paid, and more? The British empire, strong and widespread though it may have been is no more; the price was economic, mainly, and today the tiny island struggles to stay above water. In our situation, we shall have to pay far more than dollars and individual lives—we may pay with our national life. Civil unrest, intra-government uncertainties and distrust, international scorn—these are already on the bill the U.S. is having to pay. Perhaps we are, as some suggest on the verge of a national nervous breakdown, perhaps not; but enough doubt and uneasiness is at hand for such suggestions to be advanced. We are pained at the growth in the cost of our empire; the anxieties and tensions

with which we pay are bringing the American people closer and closer to the moral sterility of Eliot's "Hollow Men." Where is the rambunctious, free-wheeling idealism which once caused the poet to "hear America singing"? Must this present government shun and destroy the strong fibers of the American character? Must we keep paying the price of empire any longer? I fear that the only song we shall soon hear, sir, is a great national dirge signaling with its final note that America has indeed paid that price.

If this nation, this America, is to long survive, it must at once renounce the call to empire being issued by so many. As Sen. Fulbright concluded in the ABA speech the cost of empire will be fatal, for the "price of empire" is America's soul. Because that is too high, we who would count ourselves real Americans cannot and will not pay that price.

Sincerely,  
Bland Simpson

## 'G' Sticker Protest

To The Editor:

My deepest, most sincere congratulations to the administration and Mr. Bill Jarman. Once again in trying to solve the current complex parking problem the matter has only been complicated. This latest decision to designate the area behind Ehringhaus as

a "C" lot is not only outrageous but discriminatory as well.

I could not be in more agreement with Mr. Jarman when he said: "You have to guarantee 'C' sticker students a place to park because these students live so far away from campus that they can't walk." But, Mr. Jarman, does not your statement also apply to the residents of South Campus? They too must be guaranteed a place to park. Granted they can walk to class each morning, but what of the night before when they could not park because of lack of space?

Since the administration and Mr. Jarman seem to be of the mind that there are sufficient spaces on South Campus for both "G" and "C" sticker students, why not designate all the lots in this area for both "C" and "G" stickers? This would give South Campus students priority on space close to their dorms which they deserve.

Robert W. Brown  
630 Ehringhaus



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