

The Tar Heel

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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Editorial

Neither Race Must Falter

In all questions of social import, there appear views of such diversity, and often with such validity on the part of each, that it becomes difficult to reconcile them. That there should be many views on matters of public interest is quite proper. That there should develop views which are irrevocably opposed to each other is also quite within the range of highest probability.

These trivial restatements of axioms common to the democratic lexicon are pleasing to the ear and soothing to the nerves, but ultimately there comes a time of reconciling the apparently irreconcilable. Now is that time, and the Supreme Court finds itself with the task of melding logic and emotion, equality and custom, change and social concord.

There are those who suggest that the problem is quite simple. In fact, most of the participants in the current upsurge connected with education for Negroes in the South are convinced that the problem is simple. However, these exponents of the diverse points of view have arrived at their present condition by differing routes. Their points of departure, in every case, exercise a controlling influence upon their destination.

The World view. Many of the more informed students of international relations are aware that a social upheaval is now in process throughout the greater portion of the planet. Particularly is this the case in Asia. They take cognizance, these observers, that the white man is terribly out-numbered by the colored man. They advocate a policy calculated to win the friendship and respect of the men of color. They are quite worried lest Russia and her Communist satellites use our segregation practices against us in the global propaganda war now in progress. These gentry consider segregation a great liability, quite in excess of any advantages it might provide.

The Scientific view. To those who consider themselves scientific, and that to the exclusion of bare prejudices, there is no great problem. The Negro is one of the several subspecies of Homo Sapiens. He is quite "human." While his I.Q., on the average is not quite as high as that of whites, there are individuals in the race whose I.Q.'s are astronomical. These scientists hypothesize that the differential is probably due to the environmental disadvantages which exist for the average Negro. Thus the true scientist dismisses the problem.

The Legal view. The legalists are confused. Following the brief flourishing of the "complete-equality-for-Negroes" atmosphere immediately after the Civil War, it was perceived by many that perhaps slaves of only five years before could not be given complete equality, even under the law. Thus the legal profession hastily retired behind a delightful contrivance known as the "equal but separate" doctrine. The 14th amendment, passed in haste by a fearful Radical Republican congress and promptly ratified, complete with its "equal protection of the laws" clause, its "citizenship" clause, and its "privileges and immunities" clause, was laid upon the legal shelf. The "equal but separate" doctrine was deemed sufficient to meet all constitutional requirements.

However, the court has recently made an astonishing discovery. It has found that it is very difficult to be "equal" if one is "separate." In fact, the court is on the verge of repudiating its own doctrine.

But we should not be astonished at this state of affairs, for the court has often changed its mind in the past. (For example, the court discovered a Federal common law in *Swift vs. Tyson* and then found that such a thing did not exist in *Erie Railroad vs. Tompkins* some eighty years later.)

The court now asserts that equality includes not only equality of physical facilities but also equality of intangibles; such things as reputation, student body, faculty, and even atmosphere. While the court formerly emphasized separateness, it now emphasizes equality. The formula remains the same, but it is now weighted in a new direction. While the court is still technically committed to its "equal but separate" doctrine, it is quite clear that the court considers an open-minded reading of the 14th Amendment to be of determinative importance, and that if the "equal but separate" doctrine is to survive, it must also conform to the constitutional mandate. Thus, the stress upon equality is almost sufficient, at this writing, to destroy the formula . . . but not quite.

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Summer Registration Soars To Record With 250 Frosh

John Robson To Berlin For New Job

Dr. Charles B. Robson of the department of political science here is leaving the University for a two year period to serve in the state department. He will serve in the capacity of chief of the cultural relations branch of the Berlin element of the U. S. high commissioner's office in Germany.

This organization consists of the sections of religious affairs, music, theater, community activities, general education, higher education, and the arts. These activities are not controlled by the occupation forces so that this agency is concerned with assisting and coordinating German efforts in this field. It is also the function of this office to coordinate the work of private interests in the United States who wish to cooperate with the German organizations.

One of the most notable achievements in this line has been the establishment of the famed Free University of Berlin whose president was a visitor on this campus last year. This school has grown until its student body is approximately the same size as that of Carolina. Even at this size it can accommodate less than one tenth of its applicants.

Dr. Robson will leave tomorrow to take up his new duties. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Robson and their son Charles B. Robson, Jr. Acting as chairman of the department of political science during the period while Dr. Robson is on leave will be Dr. Paul Wager.

GM Program Scheduled For Summer

The summer activities program of the student union is now being laid out. The program will be arranged to conform to the interests which students express. Billboards have been placed at Graham Memorial, the YMCA lobby, and Lenoir Hall with attached clipboards for students to make suggestions or to sign up for the activities in which they desire to participate.

A list of proposed activities was released yesterday by James Rathburn, director of Graham Memorial. Included in the list were dances, picnics, hikes, service projects, industrial and scenic tours, religious activities such as vespers, speakers, and forums, sports activities in cooperation with the University intramural program, and tournaments in such skills as chess, checkers, table tennis, bridge and other activities which lend themselves to this sort of competitive arrangement.

The Rendezvous Room in the basement of GM will be opened soon for summer operation and the main lounge will continue to remain open until 11 o'clock each evening for reading, cards, and special activities.

A student body of approximately 3800 members, including a record number of some 250 freshmen, began reporting to classes at 8 o'clock this morning as the first term of the University Summer Session officially opened.

Credit for maintaining the large enrollment, approximately the same as last year's, in spite of the war-time conditions is given, by Summer Session Dean Guy B. Phillips, to the large freshman class and the fact that the benefits of the GI Bill terminate in July.

The freshmen, who arrived on campus last week for a two-day orientation program on Saturday and Sunday, are for the most part recent high school graduates wishing to begin their college careers as soon as possible in view of the war situation. Under the quarter system a student is able to complete the requirements for graduation in three years instead of the customary four by attending all summer terms during that period.

Of the 300 new freshmen, 100 will be enrolled as cadets by the Air Force ROTC. The Naval ROTC, held to a percentage basis, will take only the top 10 best qualified.

Preliminary reports from all University departments indicate a large enrollment at the grad-



GUY PHILLIPS
Director Summer School

uate level. Director Phillips has ascribed this largely to the July termination of the GI Bill. Many Veteran graduate students and teachers, he explains, are anxious to obtain the final benefits of the bill.

Bud Bryson Dies

Herman J. "Bud" Bryson, Jr., second year med student died Sunday night at Duke Hospital after an illness of several weeks. He completed his undergraduate work here in 1949.

He served on the Men's Honor Council and was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. His funeral will be held Tuesday in Marion, N. C.

Late Yacks

All students who failed to get their Yackety Yacks last quarter may pick them up between 4:30 and 5:30 until next Friday, Jim Mills, editor, said yesterday.

4 Negroes Are Students At UNC Now

For the first time in the 159-year history of the oldest State university Negroes will attend classes here today.

They will sit in unsegregated classrooms.

Two of them will live in Steele dormitory in the approximate center of the University campus.

All of the advantages and privileges offered to white students of the University will also be available to the Negro students.

The students—Floyd McKisick of Asheville, Harvey X. Beech of Kinston and Durham, J. Kenneth Lee of Greensboro, and James Lassiter of Rocky Mount—were admitted to the University Law School last week after the Supreme Court refused to review a circuit court decision ordering the University to open its law school to Negroes. All have previously attended the Law School of North Carolina College in Durham.

Beech and Lee, upon application for a dormitory room, were assigned to room 33 in Steele dormitory. Lassiter will commute from Durham, and McKisick has not yet completed his plans.

Although the new students are the first Negroes to enter the University, they are not the first to be accepted for admission. Walter Diggs, of Greensboro and Winston-Salem, was accepted by the University Medical School last March after the trustees opened the graduate schools to qualified Negroes where equal facilities do not exist in other state maintained schools. Diggs will enter in September.

The University opposed the Law School suit and eventually carried it to the highest court in the nation because a law school for Negroes is maintained by the state at North Carolina College.

Thus far, there has been little or no reaction to the Negro admissions from the predominately southern student body.

Administrative officials have refused to comment on any problems which may arise from the situation, which brings the two races together in an educational institution for the first time in the history of the State of North Carolina.

The University will handle any problems which may develop when, and if, they arise, one University official, who declined to be mentioned by name, explained.

The four Negro students arrived on the campus early yesterday for registration. They were excited and awed, as most students are upon their first day at the University. They were humble and a little timid as they asked questions to orientate themselves to the campus. They were slightly apologetic for the news-photographers and reporters who swarmed around them as they arrived on the campus.

Everywhere that they went for registration they were received with courtesy and dig-

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The Tar Heel will be published every Tuesday and Thursday during the first session of summer school and possibly during the second session, also, depending on success and finances during the first.

All students interested in working on the staff of the paper are encouraged to contact the editor as soon as possible rather than slim.