

Henderson

Tomorrow marks six months since the start of the strike at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson. At this point the strike seems further from settlement than at any previous time.

We are consistent in our belief that the strikers are right. And we also reiterate our strong feeling that they cannot possibly wage a successful campaign against John D. Cooper if the present trend is not reversed. Two or three weeks ago, the unions had a good chance of winning in Henderson. That was before the entrance of the National Guard. Now, with state military protection escorting the "scabs" in and out of the mill, it appears impossible, or at least highly unlikely, that Boyd Payton can lead the local textile workers to their rightful victory over Cooper. The militia is prepared to stay for an indefinite period of time, which means that strike-breakers can continue to go to and from work with only slight danger.

Henderson has all of the earmarks of the prolonged Kohler strike in Wisconsin. It is not beyond the realms of possibility that Cooper and the unions will remain apart from a settlement for as long as two or three years. If this happens, it will be a clear-cut victory for management, as the original mill workers will have to find other employment, and the mill will turn out its textile products through the efforts of Cooper's impotts.

All of this is really too bad. It is too bad because the unions and the Governor have been misled. It is too bad because John D. Cooper is succeeding in breaking the union. And it is too bad because the violence and bad publicity resulting from the separation of objectives in Henderson, must necessarily be harmful to the future industrialization of this State.

We are sorry about all of this; but most of all we are sorry that we must now concede victory to 19th century John D. Cooper.

We hope this is a permature concession.

SAC

The editor wonders how many readers noticed the circular vapor trail high in the sky over Chapel Hill on Tuesday afternoon at about 5:30 p.m. He further wonders how many people know why it was there in the middle of the perfectly blue sky.

It was a trail left by Air Force B-52's as they met above our quaint little village. The circle that these giants of the air made with their vapor indicated the spot where hypor-thetical bombs were being dropped.

This is a typical Air Force mission. SAC planes are constantly meeting one another at designated points all around the globe. It is quite possible that one of Tuesday's aircraft could have come from a West Coast base, while the other might have been sent in from as far away as Thule Air Force Base in Greenland.

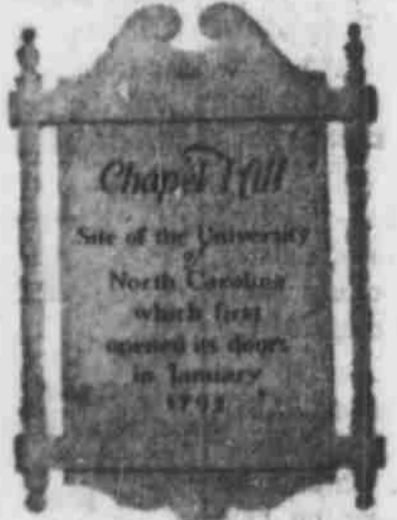
And occasionally when these planes do come together over the Chapel Hill area, it makes one think. It makes you wonder just a little bit about everything that is going on around us in the ever-changing world. It is almost like a fantasy, as science flies high over us, leaving nothing to transcend the gap between those on the ground and those in the air. All we know is that aside from their practice bombing missions, the SAC planes carry real bombs, possibly to be used on other more real targets.

We hope they'll never have to use them.

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Realization Overdue

Don Dotson

At long last some of the false veil of secrecy has been stripped from the proceedings of the honor council. Having heard the advocates of the secret inquisition expound on its merits, particularly with regard to an alleged "rehabilitative" function, it is interesting to note that the most significant things which have come to light in the past few days are abuses and abridgements of the rights and privileges of defendants.

It appears that the only thing that has been kept secret is the gross inequity of the patchwork judicial system under which we live. It is a false assumption that honor council cases have ever really been very secret, despite the number of oaths taken. Most anybody knows of a few cases that have been before the honor council and also know, or think they know, a fair number of details. With a very small effort it is possible to get more. The most striking results of this false secrecy are the rumors and half-truths which it gives rise to. This alone more than counters any "rehabilitative" effect, besides placing the innocent in a bad position merely for having appeared before the honor council.

Those defendants who have had the wisdom and courage to demand open trials are to be commended. Whether it is pleasant or unpleasant, it has been clearly demonstrated again and again that justice is not fostered in secret trials. The courage of the people recently before the honor council may mean a greater measure of justice for those who come before the council in the future.

It is high time we realize that no matter how honest and sincere the people on the honor council may be, it will never be in the interest of justice or humanitarianism to hold court behind closed doors. It is never safe to invest the court with unlimited power to punish. There is no justification for leaving important matters of procedure to the fancy of the chairman of the honor council. Action is long overdue to recognize and clearly set down the rights and privileges of the accused and insure that they are carried out through equitable and prescribed procedures. It is time for a comprehensive revision of the campus judicial system.

Quarles Letter

Dear Mr. Editorial Writer:

During a visit to lovely Chapel Hill this week, I happened to pick up a copy of the Tar Heel and in reading the mouthpiece of student thought and news of the University of North Carolina, I noted the article about Secretary of Defense McElroy's statement concerning the death of Donald A. Quarles.

As a registered Democrat from Baltimore, Md., who nevertheless feels free to vote for the best man, I was sorry to read this petulant bit of editorial comment. I was sorry because it is possible that this editorial writer hopes someday to be in a position to lead and guide the readers of some newspaper. In any event, he has a definite responsibility to do just that now, and, as a leader of rational opinion, to try to present to his youthful readers a slightly more adult and comprehending outlook on local, national and international matters than they may possess at the present time.

When Death comes to each of us, it is indeed Death. But through the ages men have been known to call it "Sleep," "Final Rest," "Passing On," "The Great Beyond" etc. etc. etc. Often men have referred to Death in terms of their own particular religious phraseology.

Your little piece was immature and in bad taste and also indicated a badly mixed up attitude for one entrusted with the privileges of speaking to a student body drawn from all parts of the USA, it not the world.

It is to be hoped that with increasing mental maturity you yourself will not be tagged a Democratic college student jerk.

A. M. Stevens

"What's All The Fuss About A Little Carpeting For Senators In Washington?"



Dangers Of Atomic Fallout

'Nothing To Worry About'

Herb Harris

On the subject of nuclear fall-out which seems to be a catch word for the layman, let me quickly announce that there is little or nothing to worry about. In my humble opinion, nuclear fallout has been either a propaganda stunt, or sensational writing by the Loose syndicate, i.e. our yellow journalist friends.

If an agency can stir up enough public sentiment or arouse the people for any reason, and then claim credit to the matter, then they have a credit to themselves. And fallout has evidently been just this. Naturally, we should be made aware of common danger, but Public Health type of screaming about an increase of radiation from an intensity equal to a watch dial to perhaps two watches over the last five years seems hardly worth worrying about. Watch dials do have "deadly" radiation emitting from their faces, because the phosphor paint is mixed with radioactive substances to light them up, that is to excite the phosphor paint. This radiation is generally made up of particles called alpha rays which can be stopped in a few layers of paper, with more than adequate protection from anyone's clothing. But the last three years have seen all sorts of scare stories about fallout, even to the extent of claims that the next generation will be changed from cell permutation.

Now if anybody really investigated the matter closely, he would find that cosmic rays are continually falling about us, and in far greater numbers than fallout has ever achieved. Few people realize that over 1500 cosmic rays enter their body every minute, and evidently have been doing so since the first man. Now these cosmic rays are so strong that

they pierce miles of ground with little or no diminution, so the people on top of the earth are constantly penetrated by cosmic rays. Yet no one has worried about fallout until the AEC began experimenting with nuclear devices. Now the press waits to hear a new angle which might stir up a few more people. Or else our friends in White will leap to the scene carrying Geiger counters and all the rest of their paraphernalia and raise all sorts of dust, for we all know that no one keeps his job long unless he does something along the line he was hired to do. But new mothers have not been told of cosmic rays.

If someone starts the fallout line, see if he is not selling papers or keeping a county board properly informed. The best way to catch some of these stories is to question the number of radioactive particles that fall through a square inch, and if an answer is available compare it with the rain of cosmic rays, which fall at the rate of more than six for every square inch.

Cosmic rays are mostly Mesons, a rare know thing that does not live long, perhaps not over a millionth of a second. But before this happens they penetrate the surface of the earth, and everyone thereon. But cosmic rays generally are so strong that we claim their energies to be well into the billions of electron volts. This means they just go, and do not see anything whether it be lead or concrete in their path. Fallout will never be above a few million—not billion—electron volts. It will never get beyond the skin regions, even if an atomic bomb goes off in Charlotte. So girls, your progeny will be safe. In the meantime all these cosmic rays are ripping through our most vital regions.

Another 2 Million

The executive committee of the UNC trustees has let the legislature and the public know that a minimum of \$2,000,000 over and above all present budget recommendations must be provided if the University is to operate for the next two years just on the current level.

It is good that the trustees have served this notice. The people who have taken this stand on behalf of the University are outstanding North Carolina citizens. They are interested in this matter solely because they are interested in the future of North Carolina and in the future of her citizens. They are not people who believe in wasting any money, either public money or private money. In fact, they are not people who believe in wasting or half-using any resources of any kind, and it is that belief of fully using all resources which led them to make their recommendation that the University simply must have the additional funds.

For, without that additional \$2,000,000, the University will not be able to train adequately North Carolina's most valuable resource, its young people. And, if that resource is not well or even adequately trained, the future of North Carolina is dim indeed.

The University's request is a realistic one. In fact, it is based on less than actual need, and it must be considered in that light. It simply would permit continuation of service on the present level, with no expansion in staff or research work, other than that needed to continue on the present plateau of service.

The University's request is for the bare minimum. It must be met to the last penny.

There was action by the legislature's appropriations subcommittee on another education front yesterday, the public schools. It approved allocation of additional funds for the public schools which, if used with other available funds for raising teaching pay, could permit a raise of five percent across the board.

This new allocation is a step in the right direction. A five percent raise for all teachers would be a great deal better than no raise at all. But, the legislators must take one step further and bring that raise up to at least seven and a half percent. That would bring starting pay for teachers to about \$3,000 and would make it easier for school units all over the state to secure badly needed replacement teachers. The larger raise, of course, also would make it easier to hold the teachers now in the profession.

And, the legislative subcommittee must find the money needed to provide at least a modest raise for state employees other than teachers.

The finding of the additional money for the University, for the teachers and for the state employees is not an impossible task. It is a task which must be done.

Raleigh Times

Meynor Letter

Editor:

Thank you for your letter of May 4th with the tear sheet from The Daily Tar Heel.

I was interested to read the accounts of the Henderson strike—not dispassionate, perhaps, but lively reading.

As an old college newspaperman myself, I know you must be finding the editorship a highly interesting assignment.

Robert B. Meynor, Governor
State of New Jersey

Views & Previews

Anthony Wolff

Under the Honor System you are on your honor not to cheat, lie or steal; and if you see another student doing so, you are on your honor to report him to the appropriate student council.—THE HONOR CODE

Under the Campus Code you are bound on your responsibility as a lady (gentleman) to conduct yourself as such at all times, and further to see to it, insofar as possible, that your fellow students do likewise.—THE CAMPUS CODE

The Campus Code and the Honor Code form the foundation for student self-discipline on this campus. They are committed to memory by each student as he enters the university, and he is reminded of them constantly throughout his Carolina career.

It seems obvious that the Honor Code and the Campus Code, as they now exist, are reasonably operative; that is, there is probably no more lying, cheating, stealing, or unacceptable conduct on this campus than there is on any other similar campus, or, for that matter, in the outside world.

Many Carolina citizens are unduly proud of this record, their pride stemming from the misconception that adherence to the Codes as stated is due to the higher standards of honor and conduct which the Codes engender.

If this is the case, then their pride is misplaced; for not only are the Codes not liable to raise the students' standards, but they are also designed on the assumption that they will not. In other words, a student is advised that under the Honor System he is on his honor not to lie, cheat or steal. And then, after a semicolon's pause, he is advised that his "honor" is subject to the surveillance not only of his own conscience, but also of the conscience of every other student on the campus.

In short, the student is not on his honor at all, except in the least valuable sense of the word. Rather, he is asked to subject his honor—his private morality—to the standards of the group.

The considerable effectiveness of the Honor Code is due mainly to the fact that its strictures against lying, cheating and stealing are deeply ingrained in our common moral heritage. The majority which has internalized its inherited mores cannot but consider the Honor Code redundant in its first clause and oppressive in its second; the rest will disobey it with varying degrees of success.

This is not to say that the Honor Code is entirely without value. Certainly its first clause, which puts the student on his honor, may well stimulate the student to become more conscious of his personal morality to question it, and to formulate it in his mind as a clear principle.

The second clause of the Honor Code could well be erased from the books. Not only does it discredit the first clause, but it may well thwart the aim of the Code to educate the student in greater self-reliance. By refusing the ultimate responsibility for the interpretation and enforcement of honor to the individual, and investing instead in the community, the Honor Code lessens the responsibility of the student for his own actions.

In its most valuable statement, the Honor Code should read, "Under the Honor System you are on your honor."

As it now reads, the Honor Code is ambiguous only as it clouds the sense of the word "Honor"; the Campus Code, on the other hand, is totally ambiguous.

Like the Honor Code, it contains a contradiction in terms. In its first clause it makes the student responsible for his own conduct, and in so doing it asserts the students' competence to make the judgments involved. Following the semicolon is the injunction which empowers every student to attempt to impose his standards of conduct on his fellows.

The entire statement of the Campus Code is ambiguous, and, like the Honor Code, it is self-defeating. There is no pat definition of "lady" or "gentleman," and no operational definition is supplied in the Code.

It would also seem evident that if one is to be bound on one's responsibility as a lady (gentleman), one is presupposed to be, in fact, a lady or gentleman and thus legitimately able to accept such responsibility; and, if this is true, then one is unable to act in any other way. In short, only ladies and gentlemen can accept the responsibility as ladies and gentlemen to act as ladies and gentlemen; and as they are ladies and gentlemen in the first place, the rest is strictly excess verbiage.

But there is something more seriously wrong with the Campus Code than its formulation, and it is strange that its essential error should not be more generally perceived in a section of the country which stands on the principle that it is impossible to legislate mores.

Despite this principle, the Campus Code makes it possible for any student to at least threaten the moral integrity of any of his fellows, and possibly to impose his moral standards on others.

Even if a student is never brought into official conflict with the Campus Code, its very existence fosters in him an unhealthy respect for the opinion of others on matters that should be decided by him alone. If the individual's decisions regarding his personal morality are unacceptable to others, those offended should restrict themselves to social rather than legislative correctives.

While the Honor Code is essentially valuable, then, the Campus Code is quite useless and harmful. As a legal prohibition, the Honor Code is effective only to the degree that its precepts are already part of the moral fibre of the individual; the Campus Code is effective only in punishing flagrant abuses of established standards of conduct. The same effect could probably be gained by simply putting every Carolina student on his honor.

(We are re-running this Anthony Wolff column because it is a sample of student opinion which should be heard during a time when the Honor System is coming under the close scrutiny of the student body.—The Editor.)

