

For 40 Days And 40 Nights



SPLISH, SPLASH—Those hot, dry days of June seemed like ancient history last week as rain, rain and more rain made umbrellas and glistening leaves the order of the day and turned

Chapel Hill first into a wet, drippy puddle, and then a hot, sticky steam bath. The coed, blurred in the background, is Marilyn Lang, a senior from Concord. —Photo by Jim Wallace.

Statistics Professor Roy Dies In Canada

A memorial service will be held here in September for UNC statistics professor S. N. Roy who died July 23 in Jasper, Canada, of a cerebral hemorrhage. Professor Roy was 58.

He was vacationing on the way back to Chapel Hill from the University of Colorado, where he had been a guest lecturer at a National Science Foundation Institute in Multivariate Analysis.

Professor Roy was one of the world's outstanding authorities in the field of multivariate analysis, a branch of statistics widely used in psychology, sociology, and the behavioral sciences.

Born in Calcutta, India, in 1906, Professor Roy received his B.Sc. degree at Presidency College in Calcutta in 1928 and his M.Sc. in applied mathematics at

Calcutta University in 1931.

Before coming to UNC in 1950, he had been head of the Department of Statistics at Calcutta and later assistant director of the Indian Statistical Institute. Since coming to UNC he has been a visiting professor at the Universities of Colorado and Minnesota in this country and at the Universities of Rome and Paris.

Professor Roy spent last year at the University of Geneva on a sabbatical leave, where he completed the manuscript of an as yet unpublished book on multivariate analysis.

He was the author of one published book, "Some Aspects of Multivariate Analysis," in addition to some 50 articles in lead-

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Appointments Made To SG

The Student Government Board Tuesday afternoon approved 46 appointments for the second summer session.

Twenty-four were new appointees. Of the rest, seven were reappointed, and 15 were standing appointments.

The standing appointments were approved last spring by Student Legislature for both sessions.

The appointees are: Summer School Student Government Board—Dick Akers, Larry Ford, Lee January and Stan Stubbs, standing appointees; Eddie Cottingham, Richard Yeats and Alvin Tyndall, new appointees.

Men's Council—Franklin Adkinson, chairman; Jim Riley, John Froneberger, Jon David Brooks, Bill McDaniel, Charles

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CR Commission Report

School Integration Is Lagging In N. C.

"North Carolina made little progress in desegregating its public schools in 1962-63," a UNC law instructor declared in a report prepared for the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Assistant law professor Richard E. Day made the statement in a study on N. C. School integration made public Saturday by the Civil Rights Commission.

Day, a 34-year-old native of St. Joseph, Mo., has completed two such studies since arriving here in 1961. Both reports dealt with school integration. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Michigan Law School, and was a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C. for over three years.

He said he volunteered for the task of doing the report after the Commission requested university help. Now teaching at the second summer session here, Day expects to move into the associate law professorship at Ohio State University's College of Law.

Seven communities desegregated at least one school in 1962-63, creating a total of 18 districts with desegregated schools. Only one quarter of one per cent of the State's Negro students attend classes with white children. Of the State's 173 school districts, 155 still operate totally segregated school systems, the report said.

"Even in those communities which desegregated voluntarily, the prevailing attitude of school officials remained one of containment and tokenism," the study reported.

Two court decisions, "together with an awakening of Negroes to their civil rights, point to a growing decline in school segregation." These decisions, handed down by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on Oct. 12, 1962, involved Durham and Caswell County schools. The decisions, however, did not affect school segregation policies, in 1962-63.

Under the decisions, the report stated, Negroes may now bring "class" actions to desegregate public schools. They are no longer required to exhaust ad-

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KKK Plans Open Rally On Saturday

The Ku Klux Klan will hold a public rally Saturday night near the Dixie Inn at the intersection of NC 86 and I-85, south of Hillsboro. The rally will begin at 8 p.m.

Orange County Sheriff C. D. Knight said law enforcement officers would attend the rally to maintain order and direct traffic. Announcement of the rally indicated that the Grand Dragon of the North Carolina United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan might be present.

The rally will be the second in this area this year. A rally was held and a cross burned last spring near the intersection of the Old Durham Road and the Chapel Hill-Durham Boulevard. Before last spring's rally, almost no Klan activity had been observed in the Chapel Hill area.

HELP

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University Professor Blisters 'Timid' Lawyers

The law is failing many defendants by refusing to give them adequate counsel, charges a law professor at the University here.

Daniel H. Pollitt says that too many lawyers will not accept controversial cases and defendants often are forced to stand trial without proper representation.

"In general, a lawyer who defends an accused murderer is under far less pressure from the community than the lawyer who defends a Fifth Amendment pleader, a nudist, an atheist, a homosexual, an integrationist in the South, or a segregationist in the North," he writes in an article in the August issue of Harper's Magazine.

"He can defend the accused murderer without defending the institution of murder. But how

can he represent a defendant charged with contempt of Congress without attacking the power of Congressional inquisition; a defendant charged with the sale of Henry Miller's 'Tropic of Cancer' without challenging society's right to impose a literary censorship; a defendant charged with violation of the Smith Act without challenging society's right to impose a political censorship; a defendant 'sit-in-er' charged with trespass without attacking the institution of segregation?"

Too often, Professor Pollitt says, the public and lawyers choose to believe that a lawyer who defends the rights of free speech for Communists must himself be a Marxist, or that the lawyer in a school-prayer or a Bible-reading case must be an atheist.

"The fact is that there is no



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way in which the lawyer can be guaranteed immunity from public disapproval when he defends an unpopular client," he writes.

"Therefore, the attorney just starting out, whose only fortune is his good name, listens to the voices within him that whisper caution, and whine with fear, and tell him to wait; wait until your prestige is secure, your voice more powerful; wait for the right time, for the right case. But the right case at the right time seldom comes. And while the attorney waits, the right to counsel goes by default."

According to Professor Pollitt:

"Bar Associations in the South are particularly zealous in their practices. Lawyers in Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, and elsewhere have faced disbarment charges, directly or

indirectly as a result of their involvement in racial issues. The case of James Gilliland is typical of what can happen to a lawyer who defies community sentiment. A respected lawyer in Warren County, North Carolina, he spoke up in favor of the Supreme Court School Desegregation decision in 1954, and subsequently represented eleven alleged Communists before a local session of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The reaction in this rural community was explosive. Within a week, Gilliland was expelled from the Lions Club where he had held the office of secretary, and from a country club to which he belonged; he was also asked to resign his post as solicitor in the local Recorder's Court. Later that year he was ordered

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