

The Daily Tar Heel

72 Years of Editorial Freedom



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A Rule Change Is Needed

When Governor Dan K. Moore asked for a legislative commission yesterday for the purpose of investigating the selection process and the division of the University's Board of Trustees, his comments were both timely and valuable.

For there is little room for doubt that the current board, which includes only 12 alumni from N. C. State, is far from equitable in the representation which it affords the University's individual institutions. With the inclusion of the Charlotte branch next July, the problems of trustee representation will become even more obvious and pressing.

Ideally, of course, there should be no restrictions concerning the number of places which each branch is allotted, for the trustees are selected to act for the entire University and not in the interest of any segment.

Yet there are often occasions in which the realm of the ideal and the realm of the realistic come into conflict, and this is one of them. So long as the alumni or administration members of any branch feel that they are being discriminated against in the trustee selection process, rifts and factions on the board can be expected, and the trustees almost certainly will be hampered in their efforts toward unity and consensus.

While we certainly do not think that the domination of the board by alumni or patrons of the University at Chapel Hill has been detrimental to the University as a whole, there is more than "selfishness" in the requests of our sister institutions that they be given at least a minimum number of positions. They simply want fair treatment.

In light of this, a solution fair to all branches is obviously in order. We suggest, for instance, that a minimum standard of representation be adopted

which would allow each of the University's branches to place 15 alumni on the Board of Trustees. In this manner, 60 of the 100 seats would be equitably distributed and the General Assembly would be free to select the remainder of the board without regard to previous connections with any individual institution.

Under such a system, a basic foundation of the board would be guaranteed a judicious and equal division, while our legislators could continue to exercise considerable options in the remaining selections. As the University becomes more diverse and far-flung, it seems only reasonable to guarantee a basic representation for each institution.

Further, there is precedent for such a move in the existing laws regarding the selection of the trustees. GS 116-4, which sets the number of trustees at 100, also requires that no less than 10 of them be women. A law providing some selection on a geographical basis, then, could hardly be construed as a radical or improper measure.

In short, a basic provision insuring some form of equality in the selection of at least part of the Board of Trustees would strengthen the unity of the board impairing its flexibility.

Any more stringent move, such as one to permanently allocate all the seats on the Board, however, should be met with stern opposition, for it was not the purpose of the original statutes to have the General Assembly destroy the flexibility and all-encompassing quality of the board.

Anything less, on the other hand, denies basic representation to institutions which deserve it.

We'll Take The High Road, Too

The Research Triangle, that lofty center of learning and industry, has for many years been bounded by super highways on two sides and a goat trail on the other. Yesterday the State Highway Commission finally recognized that fact, and unanimously passed a resolution calling for construction of a four-lane highway between Raleigh and Chapel Hill.

The plans have been in the works for years. Practically every North Carolina map shows parallel dotted lines denoting a planned highway between the two cities, but not the first ounce of dirt has been moved to start the dots on their way to maturity.

There's No Place For KKK

Nathan Bedford Forrest would hang his head in shame, and the small group which met in Pulaski, Tenn., one quiet night in 1867 would recoil in horror.

For the child spawned by these men of the Old South has become a horrible mutant—a vehicle as pestilent, as destructive, as fearful, and as murderous as the fabled Four Horsemen. It is called the Ku Klux Klan.

As the Chapel Hill Weekly commented last spring, "We need the Klan like we need another open sewer." We agree.

It's time something was done about the KKK, and it should be done soon, if not immediately.

Monday Rep. Charles L. Weltner (D.Ga.) introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling on the House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities to investigate the Klan. It is

a good bill, and doubtless will pass the House quickly. Getting through the Senate may be a bit more difficult, but it certainly should get by eventually.

But investigation should not stop there. And when an investigation is made the findings should not be tossed into the bureaucratic hodge-podge and left for dead.

There are too many indications that the Klan, despite its lofty pronouncements of peaceful methods, is responsible for most of the mischief that has occurred in the South in the past few years.

We do not deny the fact that the Klan has the right to speak and the right to assemble. But after its assemblies and speeches the members scatter with the wind like the puff of the dandelion and infect the weeds of hatred and desecration upon the populace.

Their theme is racial separation, but their method is death. Their avowed weapon is the vote, yet their true device is dynamite.

The Ku Klux Klan has no place in our society, and it is time our leaders took steps to make the Invisible Empire truly invisible. The Weltner bill is a good first step, but it will take much more to do away with this blight upon our society. We hope it won't be the last step.

From The National Observer

Cheating is not usually a hot topic of conversation at Yale, but one night last week the talk in Room 324 at Wright Hall was laced with anger as a dozen undergraduates debated the merits of "the honor system."

"You can be absolute about honor only up to a certain point," said an earnest young man in blue-flannel pajamas. "But it's also based on a subjective standard. I can conceive of a situation in which it would be more honorable to overlook cheating."

A square-jawed freshman in dungarees and a T-shirt agreed; only a "fink" (the collegiate fad word to describe a non-conformist) would willingly report a classmate for cheating. An honor system, he argues, would only "institutionalize finkdom."

Campus cheating is suddenly a hot topic again, as a spreading investigation of cheating, (as the Air Force honor code defines cheating) at the Air Force Academy sharpens the concern of students, teachers, and parents alike.

Will It Touch 300?

Eugene M. Zuckert, Secretary of the Air Force, late last week appointed a five-man committee to review the cribbing scandal at Colorado Springs, a scandal that may bounce as many as 300 of the academy's 2,567 cadets from classes.

Only about 10 cadets actually cheated, according to sources at the academy. The others (93) have actually "resigned" so far) violated the honor code by not telling their superiors they knew cheating was going on.

But is it cheating when a student declines to turn in his friends for wrongdoing? Is this the result of obeying honorable instincts, or merely, in the words of the Yale undergraduate, being a "fink?"

In a survey of collegiate attitudes from New Haven to Palo Alto, National Observer reporters found that most students more or less agree that it's wrong to cheat, but it's wrong also to tattle on the fellow who does.

'System of Informers'

Says Donald C. Frazier, a first-year law student at Tulane, in New Orleans: "It smacks of a system of informers." Occasionally, successful cheaters even attain a measure of respectability. "Most kids just brush cheaters off," Jane Beitscher, a senior at Pennsylvania State University, says. "It's part of the accepted thing. I think this is partially due to admiration of 'beating the system.'"

Paul Selby, dean of the law school at the University of West Virginia, sees this attitude as a throwback to "the law of the West." Explains Dr. Selby: "According to this law, nobody rats on a buddy."

Parents of the Air Force cadets agree. Roy Etnyre, athletic director at the huge New Trier Township High School in the Chicago suburb of Winnetka, Ill., was particularly bitter. His son, Scott, a player on the academy's basketball team, was charged with tolerating cheating although there was no accusation that he himself had cheated.

"My boy didn't cheat," Mr. Etnyre said. "He just refused to be a stool pigeon. Ever since he was big enough to walk I've taught my boy he shouldn't snitch on other kids—now this."

A Seattle Father's Reaction Archie Greenlee, a Seattle lawyer whose son, Fritz, left the academy for tolerating cheating, called the honor code "impractical and unrealistic. It's a fantasy."

Students generally agree, and often in articulate terms. "Most of the unpopularity of the honor system arises from its requirement that all students are obliged to report any suspected honor offense," says another Yale student. "The unpopularity may also be attributed to a distrust of the honor council, which students feel would judge offenders in oversimplified terms..."

"There seems to be a vague feeling that personal integrity, like religion, should not be legislated."

Nearly everyone who discussed cheating on his or her campus concedes the problem exists. Yet, there's almost unanimous agreement that it's impossible to say how widespread it is because it's all but impossible to agree on a precise definition of cheating.

Few defend the cadet who, according to the stories from Colorado Springs (where official sources refused to discuss details of the cribbing scandal), broke into a locker and took several examination papers, then recruited about 10 colleagues to help him peddle them to undergraduates.

The Academy's Honor Code

Under the honor code in force at the academy, any student who knew of the incident, or any cadet to whom an offer was made, was duty bound to report it. This is the section of the code that stops most students, and that's why relatively few schools try to operate such codes.

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point operates under a code almost identical to that at the Air Force Academy; in 1951, dozens of cadets, including the son of the football coach, left school in an incident similar to that at the Air Force Academy.

Midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are put on their honor, too, but are not required to report those who cheat. They are expected to do so, however. "If X suspects Y of cheating he is not bound by black and white to report Y," explains Lt. Comdr. Frederic J. Thomas, guiding officer for the dean of admissions. "But X is supposed to ask himself these questions: 'Is this man worthy of wearing the uniform of the service? Would I want to trust my life in combat to a man who compromises his personal honor for his own benefit?'"

Three Categories of Cheating

"If he feels Y's offense has put him in this category," says Commander Thomas, "then X is pretty much obligated to report him." This sums up the position of those who administer and defend the honor system; except that, at Colorado Springs, and West Point, Student 'X' has no choice but to turn in Student 'Y'.

Cheating generally falls into three categories: Cribbing, or taking tiny, hidden notes to the examination room; looking over the shoulder of another student, copying the answers; and, finally, learning the examination questions beforehand, either by talking to students who have taken the exam or by studying a stolen copy of the examination.

The first two kinds of cheating apparently go on nearly everywhere; the latter is less often seen, though students at some schools (West Virginia, Stanford, and Northwestern, for three examples) say Greek-letter fraternities keep file copies of exams given by certain professors. Professors are often criticized for giving the same exam year after year.

Moreover, some students suspect many papers are never read; therefore, they reason, the grades put on them are phony, so why shouldn't they cheat? A Stanford undergraduate not long ago asked his professor if he could write a paper on the system of scales as a music-class theme. The professor agreed; the student merely copied a chapter on harmonics from a physics textbook. He got an A.

"It's a big problem," says 21-year-old Hines Boyd, a pre-med-med student who is chief justice of the Honor Court at Florida State University in Tallahassee. "I'm working now on a study concerning a lot of rumors about exams being stolen. The majority of these stories are just talk, but I know for a fact that some exams were out last exam period. But we can't get enough evidence to bring the people who stole them into (student) court. Students just won't talk."

Where There Is Little Cheating

Mr. Boyd finds little cheating in courses where students are convinced they must learn the subject matter to master their fields, such as music, biology, or physics. "There are lots of people just taking the course... (and who want) to just get through, and don't care whether they know the material."

As chief justice of his honor court, Mr. Boyd worked on five cheating cases during the fall semester. All five violations were found and reported by professors. "Most of the students here," he says, "will choose friendship when faced with a choice between friendship and honor."

Not all copies of examinations are stolen. At Florida State, for example, students have retrieved inky stencils of exams tossed into wastebaskets by careless secretaries; another time, Mr. Boyd checked out the story that several students bribed a janitor. "We even heard of one group of fellows who followed a garbage truck to the city dump, where the garbage was immediately covered by a bulldozer. Those guys had shovels with them, and tried to dig up the exam stencils buried under tons of dirt."

Spacing the Students

Cheating on exams, once inside the classroom, isn't always

easy. Most professors employ proctors, usually post-graduate student assistants, to help with administering the exams. Not long ago a professor at the University of Colorado assigned students to sit at every other desk for the final exam to make over-the-shoulder cheating more difficult. Many students were angered because he hadn't done this for less-important tests during the semester; they thought the change in procedure was a slap at their integrity.

Often the proctors are appreciated. "I can't remember ever having heard any resentment," year; students would be authorized to try the system in classes where the professor agreed. The proposition was defeated by a wide margin.

says a student at Northwestern. "It's because the proctors are there to answer questions regarding the exam, pass out extra blue books to write the answers in; they're accepted because actually they are there to protect the majority who don't cheat."

Honor systems aren't easy to build. "You need a long tradition of honor system to work at this point in the Twentieth Century," says R. Barry Farrell, professor of political science at Northwestern. "I think you'd have a hard time setting up one where none existed before."

Honor System Rejected

Northwestern students put a proposition for a limited honor system on a student ballot last year; students would be authorized to try the system in classes where the professor agreed. The proposition was defeated by a wide margin.

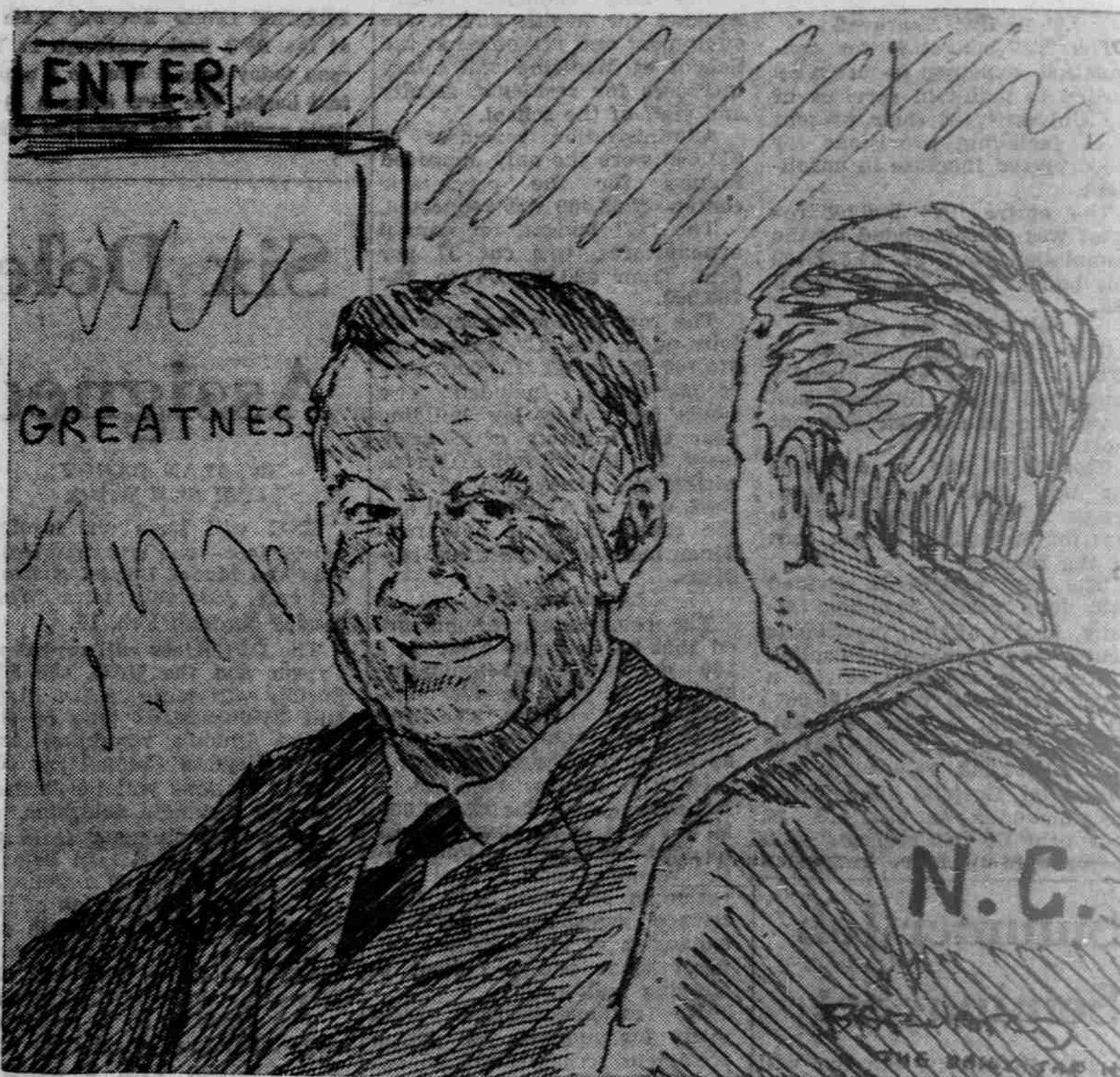
Eighteen coeds at Florida

State submitted last week to a survey of their attitudes; all said they thought it wrong to cheat on an exam, 17 wouldn't resent an honest student who turned in a cheater—but only 2 would themselves turn in a spying student. Ten men students, all holders of scholarships, answered similar questions; all 10 said they would respect a student who reported a cheater, but only 2 would themselves turn policeman.

"I've known people who cheat and I'm not about to turn them in," said one blue-eyed freshman coed. "I think every person is responsible to himself, and if he wants to cheat he's only hurting himself." Another girl, who sat listening to all this, agreed.

"If I knew someone who was cheating," she said, "I wouldn't report him, either. Unless he cheated from my paper. Then I would."

'I'm Ready Any Time You Are'



The Ph.D. And The Elegant Amateur

The Christian Science Monitor

Every day we hear about the increasing percentage of undergraduates going on to graduate school. Every day we hear about the exploding population of Ph.D.s.

If each has to write a thesis involving original research, where will he find the topic? Apparently in the expanding sciences, the possibilities are limitless. Or is there too much duplication in the scientific "information explosion"? And what of the literary scholar, struggling to discover some use of the comma in Jacobean prose that has not been explored or some unexpected humed poet that has not been "done"?

He has already been the subject of satire. Now his problem and opportunity have been brought into sympathetic

focus by the president of the Modern Language Association. With his usual light touch, Morris Bishop pictures a "revolt against unnecessary publication" and says, that "there are too many workers in a vineyard that has barely increased in size." Bibliographers will find computers doing their work, another casualty of the automated age.

What is the alternative? To turn from small analysis to "a larger meaning" of literature, ranging widely, bringing things together, perhaps establishing a "rap-prochement between scholarship and journalism."

Examples of the latter already are appearing. And we look forward with Professor Bishop to more scholarly writing "directed not toward the fellow specialist but toward the elegant amateur."

French Still Hold Lead

The London Observer

PARIS—Frenchmen remain the world's hardest drinkers, but they are beginning to ease off alcohol and absorb more mineral waters and fruit juices. The average French adult still imbibes the equivalent of 26.8 liters of pure alcohol a year (almost 6 gallons), compared with the German's 11.3 liters and the Englishman's 7.1 liters.

At the same time, consumption of fruit juices has shot up

by 85 per cent and of mineral waters by 34 per cent. One reason for this change is that

Frenchmen now coming of drinking age often prefer soft drinks to the strong aperitifs and ordinary wine their fathers grew up on.

Also, firms bottling spa mineral waters have successfully appealed to the hypochondriac that lurks within the liver-conscious Frenchman. And more people can now afford fruit juice, which is more expensive than the cheapest ordinary wine.

The whisky boom is another sign of the French tippler's new affluence. French imports of scotch doubled between 1961 and 1963, rising to an annual 10 million bottles. This made France second only to the United States among Scotland's foreign customers.

LETTERS

The Daily Tar Heel solicits letters to the editors at any time and on any subject.

All letters must be typed DOUBLE SPACED and must be free of libel. The editors reserve the right to edit for length. Letters should be submitted at least two days prior to date of publication.

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