

In Our Opinion...

Suspension Not Justified In Stimulant Drug Cases

The administration's decision to suspend those students involved in the possession and use of stimulant drugs was unfair.

In the first place it stands as an insult to the student judiciary. For all their short comings, the student rules and student courts at UNC have a long and honorable tradition of autonomously managing student discipline.

We understand that when the "dex scandal" came to light near the end of second session summer school Student Attorney General Frank Hodges was consulted and asked if his office wanted to prosecute the case.

Hodges, after consulting with Student Body President Bob Powell who was then at the NSA conference, informed the administration that his office was in no position to prosecute the case in any student court since it did not come under the honor code, campus code or MRC regulations.

We agree that the student courts should not have heard the case. We further believe that the administration was unjust in setting up its faculty-administrative council for this purpose.

Unauthorized distribution, possession or use of prescription drugs is a civil offense. If federal or local officials desired action, they could have taken it, as, indeed, they did in the case of two of the students involved.

Secondly, we hate to see a handful of students crucified in the swell of a situation that has involved hundreds — if not thousands — of students over the past several years.

From campus leaders on down to students who have since flunked out, the use of dexadrine and dexamil to keep the eyelids open during exam cram sessions has been common knowledge and almost as common a practice.

We realize that in any society countless public offenders go free for every one that is caught and convicted. This is the way human law goes. John can't be acquitted of robbery just because Bill committed the same crime and was not caught.

But just take a look at the circumstances surrounding this specific episode. It is generally acknowledged that the use of stimulant drugs had been widespread. Members of student judicial bodies had known about it, but had made no attempt to educate users of the drugs potential danger or discourage their use.

In Defense Of Code

Campus Code offenses should not be enumerated.

At a political party meeting Sunday night, a former student body president attacked the Campus Code as being weak because there is no written definition of a "lady" or "gentleman."

Many students, perhaps, share this opinion. When the dust cloud finally settles, however, and the student judicial system is completely revised, we hope such offenses as are now considered Campus Code violations will not be enumerated.

The conception of lady-like or gentlemanly conduct changes from year to year and even from situation to situation within a year.

The beauty of the Campus Code lies in the fact that it provides for a student to be tried by his peers and judged according to an up-to-date set of values accepted by his fellow students.

The ever-changing interpretation of the words "lady" and "gentleman" provide a challenge for the members of our student courts. The challenge has been met in the past, and it will continue to be met so long as students appreciate the system enough to want it preserved.

We hope the code is not changed.

Then, all of a sudden, a half dozen kids were snapped up and kicked out of school for doing what had been an accepted practice since the first day they came to the University.

Why were they suspended? We can find two factors which might have prompted the administration's action. First, the students had broken a civil law, thereby falling short of University standards of conduct.

But students break civil laws when they cruise down the highways at 80 m.p.h., when they take a snort of booze at a football game. How many students have been suspended for speeding, or even for reckless driving? How many have been suspended for getting intoxicated in Kenan Stadium and having to be borne out on the shoulders of their buddies?

No, we don't really think the fact that the students had broken the law got them suspended. We believe the determining factor, sadly enough, was public opinion within the state.

Most of the state's newspapers took great joy in prominently displaying accounts of the "UNC drug scandal." People got excited. In short, there was a big stink. So the University "had to do something."

It's about time the University administration stood up to the state of North Carolina and sounded a loud, firm, "Get off our back!"

The University is not the President of the United States — it doesn't have to make its decisions on the basis of a Gallop Poll.

Statements recently released by medical authorities indicate that stimulant drugs can have harmful physical and mental effects. Students are beginning to realize the danger involved. Let a policy be made and let it be abided by. Let the University take care of itself without so much influence from those people who know nothing about UNC except what they read in right-wing periodicals.

This is not an endorsement of dexadrine. Nor is it a plea that the administration and student judiciary allow the use of stimulant drugs to run rampant on campus as they have in the past.

It is, rather, a sad reminder of eight students — two of whom plan to appeal their cases — who probably won't maintain their civilian status much longer. Their I-S classification was taken away from them. We think it was taken unjustly.

'Yes Sir. And What Else Should We Do?'



Give Viet Nam Food

By RICK STEPHENS

The United States has for a long time espoused the idea that the country burdened with economic plight is the country that might find Communism appealing.

The people of Laos and Viet Nam are not interested in ideologies but in a more viable homeland where starvation and famine are not so prevalent.

If this is the problem that must be eradicated before the words freedom and democracy have any meaning in these communist-infested countries, studies must be undergone that will determine how poor or underdeveloped these countries really are.

Dr. Robert H. Stroup, a professor of economics at the University of Kentucky, completed the field work on such a study in July, 1964, and has since been tabulating the results that will provide a base from which other studies can be launched.

With the backing of a \$30,892 grant from The Agency for International Development, Stroup traveled to South Viet Nam in October of 1963 and began the first known attempt by either the United States Operations Mission to Viet Nam or the Vietnamese Government to secure data of income and expenditure patterns representative of the rural Vietnamese.

The Rural Income Expenditure Sample Survey of 1964 encompassed 2,910 households from 29 provinces in South Viet Nam. The Central Highlands Region was excluded from the survey, "because the people in this region are not South Vietnamese but primitive mountain people who don't even speak the language."

"The survey was aimed at the rural people because of the lack of any information concerning their income or spending habits but also because these are the people we must win over in Viet Nam," Stroup said.

"There are few indications that the rural people are getting any of the aid going to South Viet Nam and it is imperative that they do," he added.

Stroup worked in conjunction with people from several Vietnamese Government Agencies and they amassed statistics that indicate a poor rural populace that reaps its income from agricultural activities and that spends most of its money on food.

According to the preliminary report released in July 1965, the average household income of the sampled Vietnamese is roughly \$29 U. S. a year and the per capita figure is about \$42 U. S.; these figures are based on the official ratio of \$73 VN: \$1 U. S.

However, the people in South Viet Nam are not so poor because the land is conducive to easy living, Stroup explained. The houses are huts that never need heat and that are rented for as little as \$50 VN a year. Fuel is needed only for cooking and lighting. Fruits and vegetables, which constitute a large part of their diet, are grown quickly and easily. So the figures are deceptive.

About 76 per cent of the income is derived from farming and farm-based activities.

Most of the rural Vietnamese live in hamlets (plots of land) and engage in rice farming. The rest of the total receipts are made up of non-farm wages, income from commercial fishing, and cash from relatives. The most income—and resource—wealthy region is South Viet Nam West where the Mekong Delta lies. South Viet Nam Central is the most deprived region in these categories.

Well, on what does the South Vietnamese spend his money? "Nearly 77 per cent of the cash expenditures go toward food, shelter and clothing. Very little of this goes for clothing or shelter—most of it goes for food. They spend more for smoking and chewing than they do for education," Stroup said.

When the hamlet people were interviewed and asked what they would do with a what additional income, a huge majority said they would buy food and clothing. If they had no restraints they would buy land or build a house. As their income increased more would go for land and housing than for food and clothing.

The rural people are burdened with debts mostly oriented toward their land and

their business—farming. Many people interviewed either did not know the interest being charged on their loans or failed to put it on the form given them. The figures show that over half the households owed debts and that little was being done to decrease their indebtedness.

Stroup had some non-economic comments about these people that are alarming but not surprising.

"These people are not very mobile and, unfortunately, their interests seldom extend any further than their own hamlet. They are sensitive people who often are motivated by the trivial and insignificant. If the military let their ducks roam through their hamlet they don't like it and may hold a grudge."

"But the people in the lowlands are not communist sympathizers and they hate the mountain people in the highlands who are."

South Viet Nam is still a remote country and the reason for our military being there may be vague and the logic remote but we are not without some knowledge about our allies there: the rural Vietnamese.

New Mono Test Aids Treatment

FROM THE OKLAHOMA DAILY

Millions of students have returned to classes, and college physicians and nurses soon will be faced with long lines of young men and women complaining of feeling tired and listless and having other difficult-to-pin-down symptoms.

Some students will simply be suffering from laziness. But many others will have a legitimate reason for "back-to-school slump"—infectious mononucleosis—a common back-to-school disease which in the past has been more difficult to diagnose than to treat.

A theory that "mono" is transmitted by close personal contact has led college students romantically to call it the "kissing disease." Yet when it strikes infectious mononucleosis can be one of the most miserable experiences in a student's life. Recovery can be slow and every day lost from school can endanger grades and play havoc with education plans.

Experts have found that it can be an indicator of emotional stress. Recent studies conducted by the Tulane University School of Social Work in New Orleans revealed that high school and college students who were being treated for mono were momentarily depressed at the time they became ill. Thus, mono becomes a trigger for drop-outs, an excuse for postponement of examinations.

In addition mono is also a serious problem because of its ability to mimic other ailments including appendicitis and hepatitis. One authority reports that no fewer than 29 separate maladies can be mistaken for mono if diagnostic

procedures are imprecise. These ailments may call for exploratory surgery to verify, or potent drugs for treatment, while the usual treatment for mono is three to six weeks' bed rest, aspirin and gargles.

Therefore, because of the possibility of a mono patient being subjected to the risk of being diagnosed and treated incorrectly, physicians have been searching for a quick and accurate test to confirm or rule out the disease.

The Tulane study further indicates the need for early detection of the disease since postponement of needed bed rest adds to the stress and makes for emotional as well as physical complications.

This year, however, it will be less difficult for school health officials to tell whether a listless student is discouraged about his exams, malingered, seriously ill or another victim of mono.

Pharmaceutical research has come up with an important new development—the "Mono-Test"—a simple, inexpensive diagnostic test which quickly, and happily for the patient, reveals the presence of mono in only two minutes. Using the new test, physicians can now immediately order bed rest and spare the patient further diagnostic procedures and delay in treatment.

It Hears No One

So I cried.
After all, it kept happening.
I just sat there,
Thinking of it passing by, never stopping.
I yelled with all my eyes,
But it kept on.
And so I moved,
Because maybe it wasn't happening there:
But it was,
And it kept moving away.

I grabbed at it,
Screaming because it didn't exist:
And I couldn't hold it,
As it kept going forward.

I tried to kill it,
Only it wasn't really alive,
And it hurt so much,
Because it always moved on.

If only it had hair,
Or maybe fingers,
But it didn't,
And it kept running.

I tried to block it,
Tried to seal the room,
But it left through the wall,
And kept right on going.

And so I ask you, people:
Please help me stop it.
I can't, it doesn't understand, doesn't want to.
And it keeps marching on.

—Mark Steinberg

John Greenbacker

End Is Near For Rep. Adam Powell

In the history of the U.S. Congress it is very rare when either the Senate or the House decides to turn against one of its own members and attempts to strip him of his power and personal dignity. The last time such an event of great importance happened was during the early 1950's, when the Senate slowly turned against Sen. Joseph McCarthy and finally censured him.

We saw a slight recurrence of this process, only without the ignominious circumstances surrounding the case, when President Johnson had several representatives expelled from the Democratic Party and stripped of their committee power because they supported Barry Goldwater in the 1964 election.

Now the slow and ugly process of disgrace is finally claiming the position of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the New York Democrat who represents Harlem. Powell, who is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has finally so shocked his colleagues that a group of them are seeking to take away all his power as a committee chairman.

Rep. Sam M. Gibbons (D-Fla.) will propose some rule changes when the full committee meets tomorrow which, if adopted, would strip Powell of his powers and divide them up among the six subcommittee chairmen. No one as yet is willing to predict the outcome of the vote, but both opponents claim they will be able to carry the field.

Powell's excesses have to be seen on paper to be believed. Within the past year, he has not been present on the House floor for 164 of the 218 roll-call votes held. Using government funds, he has taken innumerable business trips, or rather vacations, to the Bahamas, Puerto Rico and Europe, all in the company of an attractive female companion. The situation has caused much consternation among the American public as well as in Mrs. Powell, who is rarely invited along.

He has judiciously evaded the law in New York, where according to a not-so-recent court order he must pay a Harlem widow over \$150,000 in damages for slander. Powell's elaborate process of avoiding the courts has incurred the wrath of more than one judge in the case and has brought disgrace upon the House.

He is also notorious for the high-handed manner in which he treats staff personnel and government officials.

All of these characteristics are bad enough, but the last straw has been his statements advocating Black Power. Gibbons, a racial moderate who voted for the last two civil rights bills, has been denounced by Powell as a "racist."

"When Sam offers his incredible proposal," Powell said last week, "I want the American people to watch the anti-Negro termites crawl out of the woodwork of hate."

He attacked the rule-change plot as "the total racism of white vs. black at its worst."

In the light of his past performances, the American people should hope, at least for Harlem's sake, that these rule changes are enacted. Powell's brand of corruption has no place in the United States Congress, and it is a sad thing that a man of his type could even hold office in the twentieth century.

If the rule changes are passed, we can be sure that three fourths of the Congress will stand by, shake their heads and say, "It couldn't happen to a nicer guy."