

In Our Opinion ...

Happy Birthday UNC

Today's observance of the 171st anniversary of the founding of the nation's oldest state university is more than just a half-day vacation from classes.

Since William R. Davie laid the cornerstone of Old East on Oct. 12, 1795, the University of North Carolina has assumed a leading role in the nationwide process of higher education.

It is only fitting that, once each year, time be set aside to honor those who built this school and those who continue to give life to it.

University Day this year takes on added significance because of two special ceremonies: the official installation of UNC Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson and the designation of Old East as a National Historic Landmark.

We appreciatively acknowledge those who have participated in the planning and organization of this University Day.

And we hope you, the students, will join us in Memorial Hall today at 11 a.m. to wish our University a very happy birthday.

We Believe In Columbus

To Tell The Truth... who really discovered America?

Today is October 12. In Chapel Hill it's University Day. In most of America it's 19 days until Halloween. To Linus it's 19 days until the arrival of the Great Pumpkin. But let us not forget it is also Columbus Day.

This is the anniversary — so our history books have taught us — of the day that an intrepid Italian, with his three Spanish ships, discovered the New World, America.

It is bad enough that the significance of this day has become all but forgotten in our work-a-day society. But now the situation is worsened by the claims of a professor — from Christopher Columbus' own native town of Genoa, Italy, no less — this hemisphere was actually discovered by the Etruscans some seven centuries before our renowned navigator ever set sail.

The third-graders, in their first history course, have problems enough trying to understand why the place discovered by Columbus is called America. They have to adjust to the fact that the land of Spanish claim has English as its native tongue.

They are beset by legendary claims that Leif Ericson and his band of hearty Vikings were the first white men to set foot on this continent.

But what will happen to their impressionable minds now that some Italian scholar says he has indisputable proof that non-Indian types trod the rolling plains of America centuries before the birth of Christ?

In reply, we have but this to say: Yes, Virginia, there was a Christopher Columbus. And he did, indeed, discover America. And to our challenged hero, may your bones rest in peace — we believe in you.

Conspirators In Bathroom

The greedy American capitalists are everywhere — apparently even in your own bathroom.

Charges were filed in Pittsburgh's federal district court last by the U. S. Justice Department charging 15 of the nation's leading manufacturers of plumbing fixtures with major price-fixing conspiracy.

Charging collusion in criminal violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, the complaint said the corporations have hiked the tag on the more expensive models of sinks, toilets, tubs and other bathroom equipment, while dropping the low-

priced lines — a move involving about \$1 billion in sales.

The legal verdict, which could bring a \$50,000 fine for each of the manufacturing companies and a similar fine plus a year in prison for the indicted executives, has yet to be decided. If it turns out that the charges are valid, this could be the greatest infringement on one of man's most natural habits since the invention of the pay toilet.

What is this leading to? Imagine Delsey Tissue Coming out with a new product lined, not with pastel flowers, but with dollar bills.

Richard Donor

Lyon Offers Personal Education

(Editor's note — The following article is another in an informal series describing education at other universities both here and abroad. The DTH hopes that these descriptions might serve as a valuable means of comparison between education elsewhere and education at Carolina.)

Richard Donor is a member of the Education Reform Seminar established earlier this month by Student Body President Bob Powell.)

The thirty-three students who spent last year in Lyon, France were exposed to a completely new variety of people, ideas, and structures. There were so many unique experiences during these ten months that to attempt to describe all of them and to expect others to understand would be futile.

However, one aspect of our French life is especially relevant and valuable for UNC, its students, administration, and professors at the present time: the education process, as we knew it, in France.

The year for us was divided

roughly into two parts. The first half was mainly devoted to an intensive French language and civilization course, given in French, in a special division of the University of Lyon.

During this first half we began looking for and auditing classes which would correspond to our UNC course requirements. These courses were taken in the regular part of the University with French students, and constituted the most novel part of a truly educational experience.

As American students in regular French classes, we were expected to read roughly the same material as the ordinary French student. This scared many of us at first, since academically, the French University is about two years in advance of its American counterpart. That is to say that when a French student graduates from the "lycee" or high school, he is at the scholastic level of a rising junior in the U.S.

Thus, the degree a French student receives at the end of

four years of college is rated on just about the same level as an American master's degree. Because of this difference, the work was sometimes a bit difficult for us but with the new type of classes and teaching methods we encountered, the subject matter was always challenging and interesting.

The first reason for this was the position of the professor in the French University. A professor in France has the distinct pleasure of being completely free from any administrative pressure concerning his publishing or ideas.

He only writes a book when he wants and is ready to, and he can never be discharged for any outspoken opinions which may differ from the administration's. (In fact, he can never be fired for any reason.)

The UNC observer sees the value here in realizing that the administration of any French university is the Ministry of Education, a branch of the very centralized national government.

Because of this complete freedom of time and thought, the great majority of professors we had were extremely interested in and knowledgeable about their subject matter. They almost always had the time and the will to talk with a student who had a question or a criticism.

These men and women had, as their first concern, their classroom presence and its affect on their students.

But if the professors were good, one must also appreciate the French students. Seeing that they were at the graduate level and already specializing (although they had spent the same amount of time in school as we had), these students were usually immersed in their subject and read as much as possible on it.

A third reason why we liked the systems to much was connected with the courses themselves, most of which met only once a week for two hours. When a class did meet twice a week, the second time was for special seminars in which a student gave a speech to the class and professor on some relevant question. (One of us had to give a speech on the American position in Viet Nam.)

This shortness of actual class time meant that the student spent the majority of his time doing relevant reading for himself and developing his own ideas on the basis of the professor's lectures.

The important thing here is that the vast majority of our time was our own. We, as members of a regular French student body, were considered responsible enough to use this time constructively, which, because of the excellent professors and class content, most of us did.

Another excellent feature was the small amount of required reading. (I am speaking now of courses in the Humanities and Social Science Divisions.) Of course, in a literature course covering a period of history, certain books had to be read, but even then, there was a great amount of freedom.

The professors would suggest valuable material, but we were expected to read anything we thought relevant. We were, in fact, able to do this because we were not tested on details or very specific information. We were tested on our own ideas which were to have been inspired by the lectures and the few required readings.

The fact that there was only one test, at the end of the year, was also novel since it took off any pressure to cram, and gave us time to see the material from an overall view and develop our ideas accordingly.

There were some "dissertations" to do, but we were

told that they were to be as original and different as possible. This attitude was carried through to the exam also, since the professors made it well known that if the student simple "regurgitated" his class notes on the final, he would fail.

The teacher only considered himself a means to the student's individual development, and the exams were graded accordingly.

A final aspect of this process was absence of grades for the regular French courses taken in the second half of the year. (We did receive grades for the intensive French courses in the first half.) It was decided that we would receive either pass or fail since there were usually only two or three and since the French grading system is so totally different from ours. (One must remember that "pass" was based on the French professor's evaluation of the student, and represented work of at least a B-minus quality.)

Some will say that it was an excellent chance to goof off, but this did not happen in the majority of the cases. We realized that for the first time grades meant almost nothing and that we could take a deeper, more real look at our subject matter.

I can honestly say, and I'm sure that most of the group agrees with me, that last year was a drastically new and welcome type of education. Its description here will hopefully make people realize the value of a junior year abroad, as well as the opportunities and need for improvement at UNC.

The objectives of this experience, which we hope and believe were achieved, can be described very generally as the following:

1. To show the important use and impact of arts, history, philosophy, and science in today's world.
2. To show students that intellectual activity must be a never ending process continued throughout life.
3. To destroy a tendency to over-conformity stemming from a specialized society which promotes almost entirely from an organizational basis. In other words, we looked at different aspect of society keeping in mind the fact that we ourselves were members.

'Now, Will The Real Discoverer Of America Please Stand Up?'



X Y Z

STRAUCH THE DAILY TAR HEEL

LETTERS

The Daily Tar Heel accepts all letters to the editor for publication provided they are typed and double-spaced. We reserve the right to edit for libelous statements.

Issues From Back Issues

(Issues that made the news in The Daily Tar Heel on this date five, 10, and 15 years ago.)

Oct. 12, 1961
Carolina's 18-48 victory over Clemson's cross-country team Saturday was no surprise to anyone. Dale Ranson the jovial UNC coach has long been noted for his excellent teams and his present crew could develop into the best UNC has ever had.

Oct. 12, 1956
The founding of the University by General William Richardson Davie will be depicted in pageantry and pantomime today at 11 a.m. under supervision of Carolina Playmakers.

Numerous actors and musicians will be called upon to pantomime the cornerstone laying of Old East Building — oldest state university structure in the nation.

Oct. 12, 1951
Blue Devil alumnus Johnny Long will have his musicians on hand to make with the music for the Fall Germans scheduled for November 2, the Tennessee weekend, according to Jake Froelich, Germans Club president.

Instead of the usual two dances, one each on Friday and Saturday nights, there will be only one on Friday night this fall, the Germans Club reports.

The Daily Tar Heel

- 74 Years of Editorial Freedom
- Fred Thomas, Editor
Tom Clark, Business Manager
Scott Goodfellow, Managing Ed.
- John Greenbacker ... Assoc. Ed.
Kerry Sipe ... Feature Editor
Bill Amalong ... News Editor
Ernest Robl ... Asst. News Editor
Sandy Treadwell ... Sports Editor
Bob Orr ... Asst. Sports Editor
Jock Lauterer ... Photo Editor
Chuck Benner ... Night Editor
- Steve Bennett, Lytt Stamps,
Lynn Harvel, Judy Sipe, Don
Campbell, Cindy Borden ... Staff Writers
Drummond Bell, Owen Davis,
Bill Hass, Joey Leigh ... Sports Writers
Jeff MacNelly ... Sports Cartoonist
Bruce Strauch ... Ed. Cartoonist
John Askew ... Ad. Mgr.

The Daily Tar Heel is the official news publication of the University of North Carolina and is published by students daily except Mondays, examination periods and vacations.

Second class postage paid at the Post Office in Chapel Hill, N. C. Subscription rates: \$4.50 per semester; \$8 per year. Printed by the Chapel Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 501 W. Franklin St., Chapel Hill, N. C.

New DuBois Clubs In Hot Water

(CPS)—The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, under investigation as a Communist front group by the Department of Justice, have touched off heated controversies at several colleges across the country.

Attempts by local chapters of the Marxist oriented group to secure recognition as student organizations have come under attack from school administrators at Indiana University (Bloomington), University of Illinois (Champaign-Urbana), and Temple University (Philadelphia) and have raised charges that the schools are violating student rights to freedom of association.

At Indiana, school officials arrested two DuBois Club members on Sept. 15 for trespassing, after students attempted to distribute literature to participants at a school activities fair. The IU Dean of Students had previously told them to leave the premises.

The arrests touched off protests on the IU campus, including a free speech rally where both right-wing and left-wing students defended the DuBois Club's right to distribute literature.

Campus Students for a Democratic Society staged a demonstration, and the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union issued a protest to the school.

The President of Young Conservatives said he thought the DuBois Club was a communist front but was opposed to "shutting them up."

A key speaker during the free speech rally, philosophy professor Michael Scriven said since communism is not illegal in this country, "we should be able to hear their spokesman. It is not enough to tolerate its (communism) presence," he said, "we must fight to get it."

He said students were being cut off from "differing opinions which is 'one of the foundations of democracy.'"

The IU Board of Trustees had ruled last summer that the DuBois Club could not operate on campus as a registered organization while under investigation by the Justice Department as an alleged "communist front."

Dean of Students Robert Shaffer said he followed Trustees' policy in asking the students to stop distributing literature.

Klein, a graduate student in philosophy, was suspended. The other man was identified as a model for the art department. Klein said he will attend classes even though he is no longer a student.

Both were released from Monroe County jail on September 19, after posting \$500 bond each.

A Bloomington Superior Court Judge who is also a

member of the Indiana Board of Trustees will begin hearings this week.

At the same time, the American Association of University Professors and the American Civil Liberties Union are reportedly taking the University to court.

The controversy drew indirect mention from Vice President Hubert Humphrey who appeared on campus during the height of protest.

Humphrey did not mention the DuBois Club by name, but said that a communist organization has a right to exist on any university campus, if it does not violate school rules.

He added that such organizations are of "little value" to students.

In another case, Republican state representative Charles Clabaugh denounced a proposed University of Illinois DuBois Club. Basing his opinion on Justice Department reports, Clabaugh said the club was a "first-rate Communist organization—they're no damn good."

Clabaugh plans to fight the club's establishment on campus.

Meanwhile, the Liberty Council, an off-shoot of the John Birch Society, announced an "all-out campaign" against the club, according to Rubicon Review, a right wing publication.

Robert Bennett, local club

organizer, said several people have told him the University will not recognize the DuBois club. If so, he will seek support of the American Civil Liberties Union.

In Philadelphia, a DuBois Club chapter, refused recognition from Temple University last year, has applied again. Last year, the club's constitutional clause requiring members to follow national policy was contrary to University regulations that chapters of national groups be autonomous.

The national organization has since amended the constitution and recommends chapters to follow national policy, but allows them to determine their own.

The appeal for recognition, to be brought before committee in October, may be rejected if the club's policy is interpreted as contrary to another Temple University policy on controversial affairs.

This policy, as stated in the Student Activities Handbook, encourages "maximum freedom of discussion and at the same time protects the University's position as a non-partisan institution concerned with education as distinct from propaganda."

The policy, also prohibits groups from issuing material which is inaccurate, libelous or in poor taste, according to the handbook.

Acting club chairman Tom Kennedy said the DuBois Clubs, if recognized, could bring "an undistorted view of socialism" to the student body. The club plans to petition the student store to sell more books on socialism written by socialists; sponsor speakers, oppose the draft, and participate in anti-war demonstrations.

On March 4, the U.S. Attorney General's office filed a petition with the Subversive Activities Control Board and charged that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs were substantially dominated by the Communist Party and operated to give aid and support to the Party.

The board, a five man panel appointed by the president following procedures outlined in the Internal Security Act of 1950, will hold public hearings.

If the Board decides DuBois Clubs are communist fronts, the clubs must register with the Attorney General's Office.

The organization, however, filed suit with the U.S. District Court in Washington D.C. on April 27 challenging the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act and requesting an injunction to stop proceedings.

Action by the Subversive Activities Board has been deferred until disposition of court action and any resulting appeals.