

The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-eighth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the administration or the student body.

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MAY 5, 1961 VOLUME LXIX, NUMBER 136

DAVIS B. YOUNG

Moe Case: South Building Mishandled It

This is the third or fourth time this year our hallowed institution has been dragged through the smut and gutters of athletic woes. Former Carolina round-baller Lou Brown is up to his ears in the basketball scandals. The name of one of Carolina's alltime great athletes—Doug Moe—has also, and for the most part unjustly, been linked with those of bigtime gamblers and players who sold out their teams to the money god.

On Tuesday night, the Men's Honor Council met in a tense session in the basement of Gardner Hall. Doug Moe was there to tell his story. His trial ran for more than four hours. His coach was there too. Moe was charged with a violation of the Honor Code, more specifically failure to report another violation of the Honor Code when he (Moe) had knowledge of it. The other violation referred to was that of Lou Brown in his attempt to bribe (unsuccessfully) Carolina players. Brown had been permitted by Chancellor William B. Aycock to withdraw from school. The Honor Council on Tuesday night was not under the opinion that Brown would have to clear through the Chancellor before returning to school. This came to light only on Wednesday. Furthermore, Brown's case had not been turned

over to the Honor Council. It had been dealt with by the University Administration. Nobody had ever determined if Brown's activities constituted lying, cheating or stealing, the three areas over which the Honor Council has jurisdiction. The Honor Council followed a precedent, ruling that if Brown's case had not been heard, Moe therefore could not be guilty of knowledge of a violation. Moe was found innocent as charged, and correctly so.

Less than 24 hours later, Chancellor Aycock bounced Moe from school with a ruling that he might not return until the spring of 1962. The Chancellor used as his reason that Moe had denied to him any connection with the basketball scandal. The Chancellor had talked with Moe on three occasions, and each time, Moe exhibited an unwillingness to discuss the matter openly. At a fourth conference, Moe admitted to the Chancellor that he had received \$75 when a question to that effect was put to him. In very simple terms, it is quite possible the whole truth and nothing but the truth wasn't always told.

This in itself would be grounds for an Honor Council action. But at the time of the hearing Tuesday night, the Honor Council did

not have before it the evidence that Moe had met four times with the Chancellor, and the results of those meetings. If the evidence of Moe's statements to the Chancellor was not presented to the Council, this is not the fault of the Council, but the error of those who were in possession of such evidence. If there was to be a charge, these statements should have formed the basis.

The case never should have been turned over to the Honor Council in the first place. No charges have been brought by the New York Grand Jury. District Attorney Frank Hogan has shown no inclination to involve Moe beyond the question of the \$75, and obvious error in judgment, but certainly no crime. No evidence whatsoever has been brought forth to indicate that Moe or any other Carolina player has ever been involved in point shaving of Carolina games. Except for his error in judgment, young Doug Moe is as clean as a hound's tooth.

It is apparent that the University Administration was bent on suspending Moe from school. This same University Administration could easily have handled the matter from the start, just as it did in the case of Brown.

However, by turning the case over to the Honor Council, the Chancellor indicated complete

confidence in the Council's ability to deal fairly with Moe. This they did. Nobody can doubt the complete integrity of the Council's decision in the Moe case. That the Council acted in the best of student judicial traditions in exonerating Moe, we have no doubt, nor reason to doubt.

The two big mistakes were in turning it over to the Council in the first place, and secondly in not giving them all the evidence they needed.

Whether we wish to admit it or not, Doug Moe was on his way out of school. Although the Chancellor's decision cannot be interpreted as overruling the Council's, it nevertheless does just this in some respects. The Honor Council apparently found an unsatisfactory solution to the problem.

Therefore, it was removed from student hands and taken over by the University Administration, thus defeating the entire purpose of student self-government. If the University Administration had confidence in the Honor Council, and they claim they do, that same University Administration should have turned the entire case over to the Council instead of holding part back in reserve.

This entire episode has hurt the Carolina Honor System.

Students are grumbling all over the campus. It has held the system up to public ridicule and scorn, dealing a devastating blow to the sanctity, power and future of Council rulings.

Nobody denies the University Administration's power to suspend Doug Moe. But the students resent being handed the ball, told to run down the field, and then be tackled from behind by their own teammates. Once the matter was placed in the hands of the students, it should have been left there.

Moe was wrong, we admit. However, his small involvement in the basketball scandal is in no way comparable to that of others.

Doug Moe's case has been paraded across the pages and screens. It has made good copy, good reading, good viewing. Yet, it has been blown out of all proportion simply because Doug Moe is a super ballplayer. He has received more than enough punishment by being held up to public scorn, unjustly. The students who have known Doug Moe on and off the court for these past four years, are not pleased by what has happened. His error in judgment need not be compounded by further vindication.

We sincerely hope the National Basketball Association will clear him to play.

NEWT SMITH

Young Artists: Take Care Lest Ye Babble

There was once a time when men were artists and builders. They believed fully in their skills and techniques. These men decided to build a city with a tower whose top was in the heavens so that they would be known throughout the earth. But these men never finished their work, for their tongues were confused, and they could not understand one another. The name of this tower was Babel. When these men left this tower, others soon took their places—others always equally ambitious. So it is with young artists.

The 1961 Arts Festival, sponsored by the Presbyterian Student Center, officially closed recently. Presented were exhibits of painting, sculpture, sketching, and photography. Although it was intriguing to see these various attempts by students, it was also appalling to observe the lack of directional goals in the majority of the exhibitions. There were some very fine works, but these were lost in the gulf of sickness of the others.

The first place prize went to Pat James for her "Blue Composition." This predominantly blue oil surpasses the other entries simply because it is the most integrated. The borders are light pastel shades with a careful balance of color. From this the painting moves through slashes consistently toward its

focal point, a square with a white orb. As the painting flows toward its center the action increases from a subtle stirring at the edges to a violence preceding the center. The artist achieves a pleasant effect with her use of texture which is just subdued enough to spit the mood carried by the composition. Most important in this painting is the skillful use of balance, texture and value, giving justification for the first prize.

Tim Murray won the second place prize which was awarded to the artist rather than a single work. Murray's best entry was "Invasion of Memory." The lower portion is a plain on which the figures of memory parade across. It is a green-golden mass fading into the fleeting area of the plain. Above is a forbidding blue which establishes the limit of the range of memory. The figures which appear upon the plain are fleeting and helter-skelter, rendering the transitory mood of memory.

"Deleted," however, lacks the qualities Murray used in "Invasion of Memory." It is dull, creates no space, is without balance and displays little texture. The prime error in this grey monotony is the use of only three values, allowing very little contrast.

Third place went to Lanay Nau who had two entries. "Untitled," a collage, was pleasing primarily because of the choice of colors and the vigorous energy displayed through the bold strokes. One of the most interesting paintings was Robert Poe's "Animal Summer." This painting shows a striking and compelling compelling. The strange orange-yellow upper half melts and yet burns into one's memory. The pasted canvas applied at the lower portion combined with the yellow give the image of a burning sun parching a barren horizon. There is immense freedom in this picture, which allows the texture to come to the foreground. It is garish, yet still interesting.

In the sculpture division "Poet's Prison" by Robert Poe won the only award. "Prison" is a stark, ominous metal sculpture which gains its effect through the unity of the piece. There is balance throughout, and from all angles the cold, forbidding darkness of the prison exudes. The piece flows smoothly; the color is just as barren as the shape.

"Waiting" won the Photography division. This entry by Buddy Spoon catches a dog on the steps of Alumni Building. The vertical columns with the horizontal steps lit by the diagonal light provide strong interest.

May these young artists keep entering contests, keep working, and still continue to aim at the sun, but may they also remember that they also may descend babbling.

Alfred T. Brauer

"Hold On, Now. Don't Interfere With Free Enterprise!"



NO COERCION USED

Dr. Brauer Clarifies Statement

To the Editor:

Last Friday's editorial and the article that appeared on the front page of the Daily Tar Heel make it desirable that your readers get a complete report of the happenings in the Mathematics-Physics-Statistics Library. During the nearly 20 years that I have been responsible for the Mathematics section, very few books were lost, but this situation has changed during the last months.

Last semester there was great concern when it was discovered that a number of very important books on statistics, including 6 volumes on reserve had disappeared. It was decided by the Statistics Department that all of their graduate students must turn in their Library keys, in the hope that this would bring action from the students themselves. Slowly the missing reserve books came back, but very few of the others have been recovered.

During the last years the Federal Government, through the National Science Foundation, has awarded UNC hundreds of thousands of dollars for Teacher Institutes in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, to give high

school teachers in these fields additional training, which is of great importance in the national interest.

Several weeks ago students from this class began complaining to Mrs. Hopkins, our Librarian, that books on reserve for Math. 119 had disappeared. Since they were supposed to study certain parts of these books, they were afraid they would have difficulties in the final examination, and that this could ruin their career completely. One of the missing volumes was a private copy of Prof. Shanks. He spoke to his class, and urged the students to return the missing books, but they did not come back. Now our Librarian reported it to me, and we discussed what could be done to stop the illegal removing of books. At the same time Mrs. Hopkins told me that the Wilson Library had the same problem, and that the Honor Council had authorized the dormitory managers to inspect rooms in some dormitories, where they had found a great many of the missing books. The Attorney General of the Woman's Honor Council came to talk over the problem with Mrs. Hopkins and

myself, and we asked if other dormitories could be inspected in the same way for the missing mathematics books.

With the permission of Dr. Shanks I spoke to his class, explaining to the students the seriousness of the situation. I said that it could easily happen that a book was taken out by mistake, and that someone could forget to sign the card, or believe he had returned a book without having done so. I asked the students to report on a sheet of paper anything they know about the 4 missing books, and to say whether there was any possibility that one of the books was still in their possession. On another sheet, for the Administration, I asked the students to give permission to inspect their rooms. I stressed the fact that nobody would be forced to give this permission. But I asked the students to cooperate, and added that I might have later difficulties in recommending a student if the case could not be cleared. Without mentioning it, I had in mind that some of our students apply later for secret work, and give my name as reference. Then, an officer of the F.B.I. or the Intelligence Services of the

Armed Forces comes to see me, and I have to report on this former student, under oath. The last question is then always, "Do you know of any incident which could show that the student is not absolutely loyal to the U.S. and completely honest and reliable?" If the disappearing of the books could not be cleared, I would have to mention it.

I am convinced that no student who knows me complained about my action. To the other students my words could not have represented threat or stress, since no student who had not had classes under me would conceivably give my name as reference for any position of any kind. Neither Mrs. Hopkins nor myself knows who of the students gave the permit. And, in closing, I should like to point out that the students who complained, as well as the other innocent members of the class, now have two advantages as a direct result of our action. They have been cleared of the suspicion that hovered over the entire class, and the books that are required for their course in Math. 119 are once more on reserve in the Library.

The Tide Of History

With or without a cease-fire the threat of Communist takeover in Laos remains—through military means if there is not a cease-fire, through political action if there is.

In the circumstances Washington officials are rightly looking at Laos as part of the bigger problem of stopping the Communist advance all across the Southeast Asian peninsula. The precarious situation in Laos underlines the need for redoubled efforts in Vietnam and Thailand, together with whatever constructive handling is possible of Cambodia and its sensitive neutralist posture.

President Kennedy aptly defined the attitude that must be brought to problems such as the one now facing us in Southeast Asia at Chicago last Friday when he said the tide of history

is neither on the side of the Communists nor our own but "will move in the direction that strong and determined and courageous men compel it." Indeed, as he stated, our greatest adversary is not the Russians but "our own unwillingness to do what must be done."

Despite the increased menace to Thailand and South Vietnam resulting from Communist gains in Laos there should be no defeatism about combating communism in these two countries to whose protection we are committed by moral and treaty obligations. If "what must be done" is done by their own Governments as well as ourselves they should be able to withstand Communist aggression.

We are already prepared to give Thailand and South Vietnam increased military and, if necessary, economic assistance; but more than just material measures is required. Indeed, more is required than can be done by American or any other outside assistance. The leaders of these countries must act to make their Governments more honest and effective and to gratify the aspirations of their people for a better life, for more satisfying social and political conditions. The divisions and discontents in society upon which Communist influence feeds must be alleviated.

American aid can be enormously helpful in bolstering other nations against communism; but the advance of communism will be finally stopped when the governments of the underdeveloped countries acting, in Mr. Kennedy's words, with strength, determination and courage, rally their own people and awaken within them the reason and the desire to resist communism's false but tempting appeal.

—New York Times

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 The Daily Tar Heel is published daily except Monday, examination periods and vacations. It is entered as second-class matter in the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C., pursuant with the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rates: \$4 per semester, \$7 per year.
 The Daily Tar Heel is a subscriber to the United Press International and utilizes the services of the News Bureau of the University of North Carolina.
 Published by the Colonial Press, Chapel Hill, N. C.