

# The Daily Tar Heel

In its seventieth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the University administration or the student body.

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## Honor System: Is It Yours?

Most student Legislators apparently have agreed that honor council trials open to two Daily Tar Heel reporters, will be an improvement over the present situation. At tonight's special session they will decide the more controversial question of which trials should be opened and which ones left closed, and how this is to be done.

A legislative committee last week amended the "open" trials bill to allow any defendant (for any reason at all, or no reason) the power to have his trial closed. The original bill had provided that a three-man board, including the honor council chairman, should decide if the student had just cause for wanting a closed trial.

To justify this modification, the magical words "rights of the individual" have been used again and again. Supporters of "open" trials have been accused of "trying to take away the rights of the individual." This view proceeds from an apparent conviction that the honor system was instituted to protect the rights of individual defendants. But, obviously, if the rights of the defendant were the primary aim of the system, there would be no system at all.

The primary goal of the system is to afford protection for the student body against cheating by individual students (and the resultant unfair academic advantage). At the same time, the system's purpose is to instill a sense of honor into the students as a whole, not just into the few students who have cheated. The honor system is the property and potential protector of the student body, not of a small minority.

Supporters of "open" trials (which are open only to two reporters bound on their honor not to report names of defendants or any identifying facts) think it is the best way to insure the widest possible understanding of and respect for the honor system by the largest possible number of the student body.

One of the most popular arguments against acceptance of "open" trials in the original form was the line that the Tar Heel is "trying to take over the honor system" —

which brings into focus that old image of the Tar Heel working in league with the devil to ruin the patient work of God's children (the honor councils.)

Many student "leaders" have rallied around this viewpoint and have glibly predicted the manner in which the newspaper will distort all open honor council trials, will cover only the trials it wants to, will use names, will sensationalize, will do this or do that. . . .

Rubbish.

Anyone who is interested may inspect the back files of the Tar Heel to see how past "open" trials have been handled. Reporters will abide by any constitutionally-valid restrictions put on them.

No one ever bothered to contact the Tar Heel about these facts because they are immaterial. Immaterial for those "leaders" who have already made up their minds against "open" trials, and are attempting to paint a dark, conspiratorial image of all supporters of public information through "open" trials.

Supporters of the premise that the student body has a right to know how its honor councils are acting, are not politicians. The defenders of the closed trial status quo — and those who support the halfway measure of "open" trials unless defendants want them closed — are politicians.

So they will probably win. And things will stay just like they are now.

You, the student, have an honor system about which you are allowed to know very little and generally hear about only by rumor. You have an honor system which is built upon public acceptance and performance, and yet, the public has no idea of what are the standards and what is expected of them.

You, the student, elect members of the honor councils every year, and have no idea of how they perform their duties.

This is supposed to be your honor system, but is it?

An honor system must be built upon trust in the public, and those who oppose "open" trials have no trust in the public. (JC)

## Attention, Candidates

In order to insure equitable representation for all candidates on the pages of the Daily Tar Heel, the editors have set up the following policies for handling all future

fall-campaign statements: Candidates for office of president of the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes will be given space for statements of not more than 300 words, for publication on Thursday and Saturday. Therefore, because of deadlines, the statements must be in the DTH office no later than 3 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

Candidates for other class offices may make one statement — 200 words in length—to be printed on Friday, which must be in to the DTH by Wednesday at 6 p.m. This space may be used by the Student or University parties, if the candidates so desire.

Independent candidate for offices will be given equal space, and are subject to the same deadlines.

The SP and UP will be allowed space for two statements each, each of which may not be over 300 words in length, for the Thursday and Saturday issues. They must be in the DTH office by 3 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

Candidates are asked to contain their statements to these lengths and dates. Candidates' statements will run on page one and other news pages, leaving the editorial page free for debates by other interested students.—The Editors.

## Other Foreign News



## UNC Author Of Race Report Long-Standing Segregationist

(Eds' Note: The following article on UNC Professor W. C. George's report on race to the state of Alabama is taken from the ATLANTA JOURNAL. The author, Fred Powledge, is a UNC graduate and former editor of the DAILY TAR HEEL.)

By FRED POWLEDGE

Dr. W. C. George, the retired anatomy professor who recently presented a \$3,000 report on race to the state of Alabama, has been presenting the same line of reasoning to the public for more than a decade.

Dr. George, a 74-year-old retired member of the University of North Carolina medical school faculty, last week delivered the report to the governor-elect of Alabama, George Wallace. The essence of the report was that Negroes are inferior to white people.

The state, through Gov. John Patterson paid \$3,000 from its emergency fund for the report, which has taken Dr. George about two years to complete. Exactly how the report will be used has not been announced.

FOR MANY YEARS Dr. George has been an active segregationist. In the mid-1950s, when he was conducting research in the UNC medical school, he organized the Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., an anti-integration group which counted among its aims:

... To promote the value of maintaining the existing social structure in North Carolina in which two distinct races heretofore have lived as separate groups. . . .

It was about that time that Dr. George's theories about racial inferiority reached headline proportions. He was quoted in several nationally circulated publications as

saying that Negroes were unquestionably biologically inferior to whites.

Many of the points he raised then are made again in his report to the State of Alabama, according to wire service accounts of the recent report.

One wire service gave these as Dr. George's basic points in the Alabama report:

—Integration is not Christian because it is evil.

—Individuals are not born with equal biological endowments.

—Negroes are about 200,000 years behind whites in developing brain structures associated with higher mentality.

—One of the brain's tissues, associated with higher functions, is thinner in the average Negro than it is in the average white.

—Tests show only 10 to 20 per cent of Negroes examined exceed the white intelligence median.

—In the same tests, six times as many Negroes as whites fell below an intelligent quotient of 70.

—Six times as many whites as Negroes fell in the gifted child category.

—When social and economic factors are equalized, significant differences in favor of whites do not disappear.

—Intermarriage leads to deterioration of races.

IN AN UNDATED report by Dr. George several years ago, entitled "The Race Problem from the Standpoint of One Who is Concerned about the Evils of Miscegenation," the doctor makes many similar points. He said:

—The "so-called Christian policy of equality is based on falsehood.

—The "conception that all men are born equal biologically" is a "fallacy."

—The "historical inferiority of the Negro" is "well known."

—Average Negro brain-weight is lower than that of whites.

—Tests showed Negro Army draftees fell below whites in military tests and in intelligence examinations.

—Experiments with animals showed that some basic characteristics were not influenced by environment, but by heredity.

—The Negro is not "genetically acceptable," especially as a potential partner in marriage with a white.

THE EARLIER REPORT, according to one UNC professor who has followed Dr. George's career with interest, was issued in the late 1940s.

Dr. George's conclusion was that, while the Negro should be treated with courtesy, consideration and generosity, "he should never be allowed to enter the white social sphere.

Several other academic people have issued statements since then, rejecting Dr. George's theories.

In 1955, a University of North Carolina anthropologist, Dr. John Gillin, said "science has proved no such thing" as racial inferiority.

Last week, an Emory University professor, Dr. Charles C. Perkins Jr., said about the same thing.

Two national anthropological organizations have condemned the theory that Negroes are biologically inferior. The American Anthropological Association last year passed a resolution saying, "All races possess the abilities needed to participate fully in the democratic way of life and in modern technological civilization."

The American Association of Physical Anthropologists, in a resolution adopted this year, said it deplored "the misuse of science to advocate racism."

## Letters

### Road, Americans

#### Road To Dorms Like Le Mans

To the Editors:

At the risk of being mowed down gangster-style in retaliation, I would like to relate a little incident to you. I am a resident of Avery. Having learned in plane geometry that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, I find it convenient to walk to and from campus on the nameless road that leads from South Raleigh Road to Avery. On Thursday afternoon I was walking blissfully to campus along this road facing traffic (as I was taught all good pedestrians should) when I was approached by a white Corvette with Virginia license plates winding out on the hairpin curves. The driver suddenly realized that the road did not belong to him, because another car was approaching from the opposite direction. In order to miss this car, "Mr. Daytona" swerved so close to me that he almost ruined the shine on my right shoe. I am sure that the driver of the bomb was considering everyone's good when he decided that it necessary it would be better to hit me than to cause a head-on collision, but I am 100% altruistic. It would be a shame, after spending three years in the Army and getting out alive, to be wiped off the map while peacefully pursuing an education. I'll be glad to tell this demon my sentiments in person, but I'm not going to go out of my way to find him. In the meantime, I would like to appeal to all guilty drivers on that little road to slow down to at least 20 MPH. If their cars are too powerful to go that slow, here's an alternate suggestion. Let's fence off the road, name it the Tar-

heel Speedway, and build a four-lane sidewalk for the poor people of Ehringhaus, Craig, Avery, Parker, and Teague who have to risk their life to get to class.

—Tom Glymph, Jr.

### Americans Must Be Brave Always

During this time of crisis we Americans must decide what road we want to choose for our future. Most of us have chosen the path that if worse must come to worse, let it come now. Yet few of us really know what is or how bad is the worse. We know there will be great damage, destruction, and suffering if there is a war. Nevertheless, isn't it better to be red than dead? A dead man can do nothing, a live man can.

How foolish we would be if we stuck to that apology There are Americans who do believe it is better to be red than dead. Ben Franklin sums up the essence of being an American in his quote, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." This is the fundamental idea of an American. Other countries have other ideals and concepts, but this saying of Franklin is what we Americans should stand for in good times and in crises. For "the humblest citizen of all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error." Either we Americans must be like this citizen, or we should not ever concern ourselves with Cuba, Berlin, Laos, or the world by surrendering ourselves to Russia.

It is better to be brave than slave, for freedom is what makes tomorrow worth waiting for.

—Raymond Burwell

## THE ONE AND ONLY REAL TRUTH

By BENEDICT BURR

HAVANA (DTH)—Immediately after Kennedy's first speech on Cuba, nine DTH reporters, including myself, left for Havana. After departing by boat from Hogan's Lake, we got to Fort Lauderdale yesterday morning. There we rented a Hertz Volkswagen and drove to Havana.

Like all ships (?) entering the harbor, we were stopped and searched. But since nothing was found except four cases of Bud, an extra pair of Weejuns, and some molotov cocktails left over from Ole Miss, we were allowed to pass.

Not wanting to waste any time, we promptly began looking for Fidel. We found him playing a pinball machine in the employees' lounge of a nationalized fertilizer factory.

Castro was at first enraged at the sight of the capitalists, but when he found out that we were from the Daily Tar Heel, he embraced us fondly. So fondly, in fact, that one of the co-editors suffered beard-abrasions and several vermin bites.

Expressing surprising disconcert about the events taking place around his island, Fidel chatted with us as he deftly picked off escaping workers with an M-1 rifle left over from Batista's days.

"JFK isn't really serious about this," he observed. "As I explained in my last 87 hour television message to The People, it's only a political move for the fall elections . . . one of the weaknesses of the capitalist-democratic system."

Fidel seemed to be getting reckless with his shooting, so we decided to see some more of the island. Two reporters were killed by stray bullets as we bade him adieu and headed for the hills.

High in the mountains east of Havana, we observed that magnificent scenery and marveled at the clever cardboard models of nuclear missile bases. Below us in the valley, soldiers at Guantanamo were busily looking through telescopes; also marveling.

Returning to town, we passed a cheerful group of communal laborers who were painting "Miami" on a vessel they had constructed. Pausing for a moment to talk with them, we found that they were building the boat for Castro, who had told them that "Miami" was his mother's maiden name.

Not wishing to disillusion them, we moved on without mentioning a city in southern Florida. But, we did recognize our chance for a big story.

Investigation in the Havana slums revealed, among other things, that a Cuban invasion is planned for Florida next week. It will be termed a "preventative" move, since Castro is alarmed about the arms build-up in the States, and wants to crush it before it endangers the entire hemisphere.

Since Miami will obviously be the next scene of battle, we plan to disburse to the Fountainbleau, where we will remain at DTH expenses until Castro invades.

## JFK & Ole Miss: Moral Disaster Into Moral Triumph

By STEPHANIE GERIUS

In The Village Voice

UNITED NATIONS: The international repercussions of Mississippi's madness may turn out to be a classic in the annals of political paradox.

An entire state ran amok, the formidable military and judicial machinery of one of the most powerful nations in history had to be marshalled to restore law and order, two men were killed, one of them a foreign national—all over the university admission of one American citizen of African descent—and what is the result? The United States is made the subject of more praise and plaudits by the nations of black Africa than it has been over almost any other issue in recent years. In the general debate in the United Nations General Assembly and in the U. N.'s Special Political Committee, African and Asian delegates rose to commend this country.

"The African by nature is a very reasonable man," explained the head of one African delegation, considered by his colleagues, including those from his own continent, as one of the

most unreasonable of men. But even this diplomatic storm center was a model of calm and sweet reason on the subject of Mississippi

Conservative Society

"We know racism exists in the United States. We know it is based in history, human psychology, and social norms. We know that man in society is conservative and prejudiced and that, like a child, he wants things his own way," he patiently pointed out to this somewhat less patient American liberal. "As long as the Administration is doing something to solve this difficult problem, it is not in our nature to embarrass them," said the man who just three days before had embarrassed the entire United Nations by precipitating an unexpected political showdown.

Whole Machinery

The key, of course, to his attitude and that of the other Africans was contained in his observation — one that was to be heard again and again from the representatives of the black nations—that "the whole machinery of state was set in motion for the rights of one African, and that re-

quires courage, and conviction. A less courageous man than Kennedy might have found another way. If he had fallen short of his responsibilities, the reaction would have been different."

It is terribly important to the Africans, who share their continent with the officially racist Union of South Africa, that while segregation exists in this country, it is not the official policy of the United States government, and that, indeed, it is a practice that the government has moved against with the full force of arms.

South Africa

From the rostrum of the U. N. General Assembly, the Ambassador from Upper Volta, Frederic Guirma, declared:

"I would like to tell (the representative of South Africa) the difference between the United States, for instance, and South Africa. Indeed, in the United States segregation exists, and in some parts of the country it is even terrible. But what is important is that the Government of the United States did not make an institution of this. It does not praise

this policy. On the contrary, it energetically fights it. For one small Negro to go to school, it threatens governors and judges with prison. It sends policemen to arrest a former General who does not understand anything about the worth of the human being. It sends troops to occupy the University of Mississippi in order to protect a Negro and to disperse a mob of hysterical demonstrators.

"President Kennedy is a great President, conscious and respectful of human dignity and worthy of being among the leaders of the free world."

An in the Special Political Committee debate on apartheid in the Union of South Africa:

Francois Nyegese, Director of the Congo's (Leopoldville) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, registered his delegation's appreciation for the "energetic intervention" in Mississippi of the President of the United States.

An Example

Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi of the Afghanistan delegation cited "the courageous stand of the United States in Mississippi" as an example

for South Africa.

Mohammad Ali Massoud Ansari, Iran's Ambassador to Yugoslavia, also admonished South Africa to follow the example of the United States.

In private conversation, an African delegate of the younger, prouder, more impatient generation, despite his bitter admission that "until I came to this country I never realized that I was different from anybody else," joined in the chorus of praise for Kennedy.

And a high-ranking North African delegate who complained of the embarrassment caused him by discrimination right here in New York — "When I invite (black) African delegates to I can take them only to Greenwich Village or Harlem" — rather than deploring the riots in Mississippi, applauded the action of the Administration.

In short, President Kennedy turned a moral disaster into a moral triumph for himself and the country. The first effects of the good will built up by his action in Mississippi may be felt in the response of the United Nations to his action on Cuba.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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