

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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The Spirit Of Proposal

The educational enterprise, particularly as manifested in the schools of higher education, throughout this state has been growing by leaps and bounds. Not only have the numbers of prospective students been rapidly increasing, but at the same time educational institutions across the state have been expanding their resources and facilities to accommodate the swelling ranks, and to meet the demands posed by those ranks.

But here-to-fore, the expansion and growth have taken place without any definite goals or purposes, beyond a qualitative accommodation of rising student populations, being placed before our state-supported institutions as direction-giving ends.

Certainly, a qualitative accommodation of rapidly increasing numbers of students is a most comprehensive "end" in itself. But the physical expansion of present facilities that is necessary for such an accommodation must be corralled into a definite "system" of higher educational institutions. That is to say, there must be some real "method to the madness" of accommodation.

And the proposal to make some far-reaching alterations on the present setup of the Consolidated University, prior to any addition of other branches, seems to be a necessary initial step in the assurance of future "method."

Granted, the time is soon to be upon us when additional branches of the University may be the only method, but that time is not yet here. And with the broadening of

programs at the University at Raleigh (to the inclusion of undergraduate liberal arts degrees) and in Greensboro (to the admission of male undergraduates), we have the opportunity to see, in better perspective, what the future demands upon metropolitan communities will be.

It may be that Charlotte will still need to be taken into the system of the Consolidated University, it appears almost inevitable eventually; but until the present institutions have their collective feet firmly on solid ground, no amount of helter-skelter expansion will insure qualitative accommodation or prove to be the sought-after "method."

Of course, the collective "planting of feet" is no simple matter. There are some situations to be altered, some facilities to be added, and some directional definitions to be made. But the process is underway, and, for that matter, has been underway for quite some time.

We are glad to read of the apparent state-wide approval of plans for the solidifying of the present Consolidated University system. There general tone of comment seems to agree with the spirit and principle of proposed alterations at WC and State. So we look forward to further approval of the plans, when they take the form of more tangible actualities.

So then, if we read of your approval of the direction and spirit of proposals, we are going to be looking for your support in the later realization of these proposals. (CW)

Art Theatre, "Hot Dog"

"The best thing that's happened around here in a long time," said the lady in the Intimate Book Store. "It's certainly about time that this area had something like it," said a man on the street; and "Hot dog!" said a member of the DTH staff.

What they were talking about is the recent (only yesterday) re-opening of the Rialto Theatre in Durham. What makes the re-opening such a wonderful event is the format of future programming.

The theatre will be run strictly as an "art-house."

And without going into lengthy positive statements on just what this means, we would like to state briefly what we hope it implies... that now, in this area, some of the better foreign films will run longer than one day, and that now, in this awful age of tension, those who desire to relax may do so without

subjecting their minds to the hogwash that runs in the local movie-picture houses.

It is indeed a shame that the theatre must be in Durham. But the trip over will not be so long any more. The ride, walk or crawl over will be readily endured for the chance to see first-run foreign films and some of the old favorites of years-gone-by.

The climate of opinion around Chapel Hill indicates that the Rialto should do pretty good business. And with the movie-picture houses in this town practically forcing us to take our business elsewhere, we surely are grateful for the timely, and indeed, timeless, appeal of a nearby art theatre. (CW)

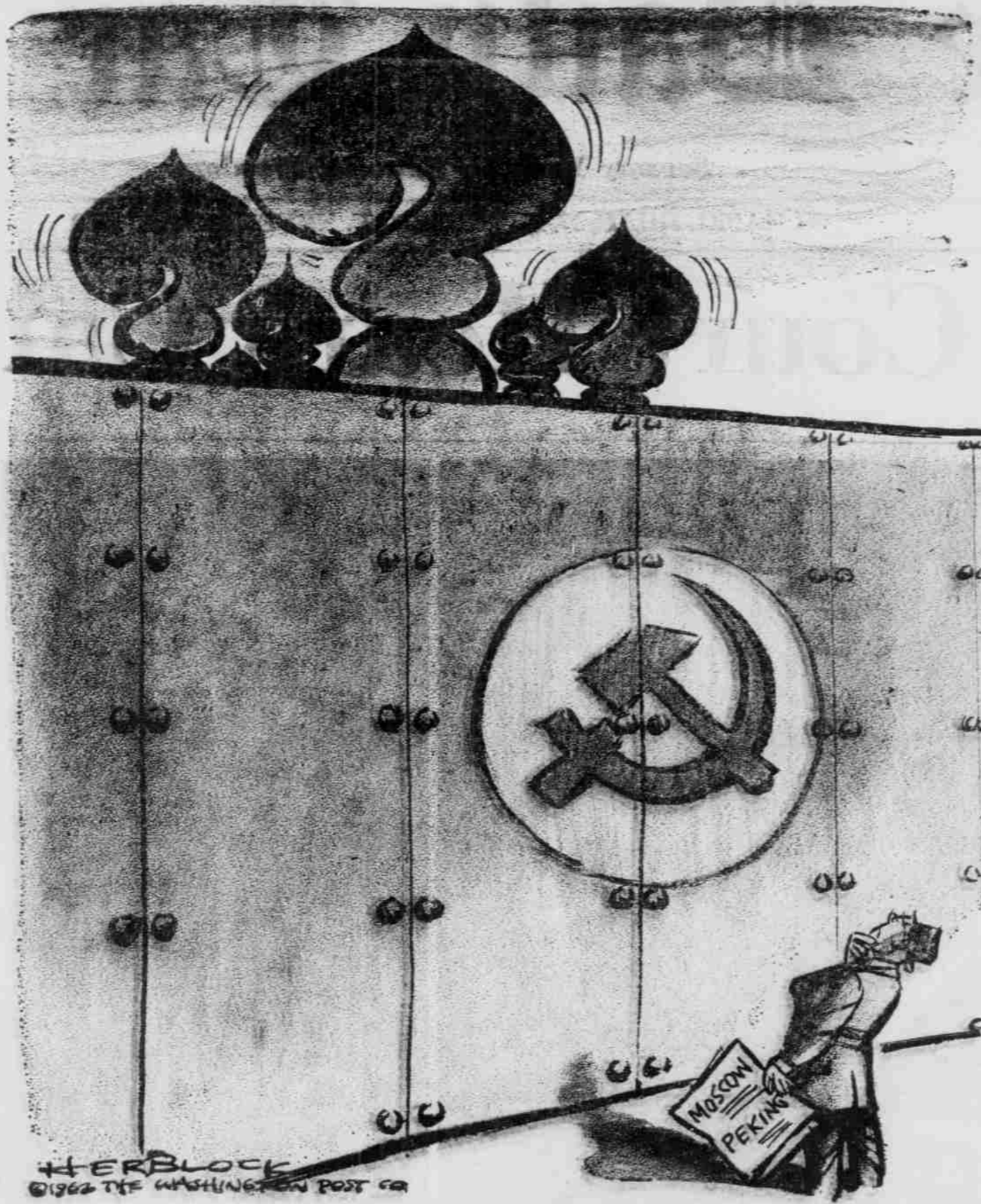
Bad Checks

Next week Student Legislature will consider a bill which will affect a large portion of the student body—it deals with those who bounce checks.

Aside from the fact that outside of a university community such wholesale check-bouncing as that which goes on around here, would readily be brought before civil authorities, there should be some stern legislation which handles students who suffer from lack of foresight and extreme carelessness.

Indeed, we would propose a definite limit as to the number of checks or amount of money upon which students may draw their bad credit; and after reaching their limit, they should be put in stocks at Y-Court, and made to spit-shine Weejuns, until they had worked off their bad debts.

Of course, we recognize this as an impossibility, and so we will be glad to see any toothless legislation which gets watered down and manages to slither through Student Legislature, even if takes the form of a mild pat-on-the-hand to those who bounce \$1000 worth of checks weekly. (CW)



Communist Students' Position On Meredith & Ole Miss Riots

(Eds' Note: Following is a statement of policy received by the DTH from the International Union of Students. The IUS is a Communist-controlled organization with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. This statement is typical of the line taken by the Communist propaganda toward the Meredith incident, especially in that it plays down the role of the Federal troops.)

The case of Mr. James Meredith, a 29-year-old American Negro, who had been refused admission into the University of Mississippi, has shocked international public opinion and evoked deep concern in the world student community.

Mr. Meredith has been violently barred from enrolling in the Uni-

versity of Mississippi by the state's Governor and other state authorities every time he attempted to do so since the beginning of the school year. Members of the Ku-Klux Klan, the John Birch Society and similar racist and fascist groups in Mississippi and in other nearby states headed the opposition to Mr. Meredith's enrollment, while the U. S. Government did little to stop this mob violence.

Racist mobs besieged the University administration building and attacked the Federal soldiers on the town square, who were sent only after much delay by the U. S. Government. They used firearms and tear-gas to disperse the rioting racists and hoodlums. In the bloody clashes two persons were killed, a correspondent for Agence France

Press and an American worker. Many persons were also injured and hospitalized.

As a result of the pressure of world public opinion and the American people the racist Governor was finally forced to retreat and Mr. Meredith was admitted to the University. But the events in the state of Mississippi as well as those happening in Little Rock and other cities of the United States throw light on the ugly practice of racial segregation which prevails in present-day U.S.A.

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students and all IUS members are deeply alarmed at the brutal and violent methods used to obstruct a Negro from pursuing his education in his own country.

The IUS, true to its policy of op-

Letters To The Editors

Praise (Finally) & More Criticism Of DTH

Will This Winter Be Man's Last?

To the Editors:

It is difficult to believe that this world has known such persons as Christ and Gandhi and Buddha. It also is incredible that the belief is extant that mankind desires peace, and that justice, honor, peace, kindness, and decency are still considered virtues.

It seems that we are standing at the bottom of a huge, sweeping, roaring hurricane of monstrous proportions; our arms are outstretched, and our eyes look upward for some indication that the world about us is NOT as grossly warped as it seems. But instead of the hoped-for shaft of light, we see only dark cloud piling on top of dark cloud, and we hear only the rising howl of the wind. It strikes me as worthy of marvel and awe that, in this year of 1962, men seriously entertain the idea of war, that there are men who have plans for attack or defence, perhaps who would even enjoy a good war.

Hiroshima's war will be commonplace in the next global war. The cities—New York, San Francisco, London, Moscow, and even such minute spots as Chapel Hill—all will be shocked and burned and destroyed by the ever-more efficient bombs and missiles, paid for by the obliging citizens against whom these drops of destruction will rain. And yet they—and we, by tacit assent—plan and think war; they build bombs and bases and "fighting men". Our minds are daily conditioned to the acceptance of the possibility, even probability, of a war: by the sparkling new orange and black posters proclaiming buildings to be fallout shelters (the capacity of which, in-

terestingly enough, tends to fall short of the area population) which will serve as caves in which to cower until we can come outside, once again, to this best of all possible worlds.

And by the stirring speeches, filled with righteous indignation peculiar to our country, which set the blood boiling and trigger fingers twitching.

And it is all done in the name of peace, freedom and justice. Seldom has a war professedly been waged for any reasons other than the most noble and selfless. The logic of war is wondrous: "Let us buy (the leaders say) peace and prosperity and a better, more decent way of life by killing and destroying and maiming." Truly a curious statement. War has provided mankind with many things, such as—

—huge profits for manufacturers of the necessary equipment for war; guns, uniforms, ships, planes, rockets are not sprung, as it were, full blown from Mars' head.

—an outlet for the redfaced rage of chauvinists,

—inspiration for some good literature and much bad,

—And convenient landmarks in man's staggering convoluted history.

One thing that war has never produced, and never will, is peace. If killing were unheard of, completely foreign to our nature and experience, the knowledge (especially first-hand knowledge) of a single murder would sicken us. But as time and justified murder goes on, we become more and more accustomed to war, and it takes a truly stupendous production such as Hiroshima or the Nazi concentration camps to disturb our callous-encased consciences. Our minds would be unshingled by the number killed and maimed by senseless fighting if only

we could see the bodies all at once, in one staggering flash of revealed carnage; but we are protected by time and distance and our own short-sighted (and more than a little myopic) vision form this pictorial view of the consequence of adherence to the notion that it is somehow sweet and proper, fitting, to die for one's country.

We are waiting, at this moment, for our fates to be decided. In the capitol our lives—all life—are in the hands of men who can in an instant bring forth Armageddon. The militaristic sophistry of Russia and the United States, and all other countries that profess to seek peace while courting war, is disgusting hypocrisy on a grand scale. I find it repugnant that our leaders speak their sham-filled words in the name of us all, while the millions whose existence is at stake have very little power to influence decisions of the most critical importance. There is very little to choose between a Russian militarist and an American war lover; Einstein's renowned formula works quite well either side of the Iron Curtain. Both countries are powerful, and were they to exert as much effort and spend as much money toward the problems of disarmament and peace as is lavished on the spiraling war effort, there is no doubt that much of the tension prevalent in our life could be drained away.

The chief ideal and guiding light of war is gain, in one form or another, and many a fortune has been made of the deaths of untold numbers of human beings. In the classroom I hear of man's glorious achievements, but outside, looking around me and reading and thinking, I see a dubious progress indeed. I am disturbed, not so much by the thought of possible death, but

Carter Case Report

(Eds' Note: Following are excerpts of the report of the special committee established by UNC's Board of Trustees to investigate the "Anne Carter Case." Miss Carter, a student who was suspended from UNC by the Women's Council on a cheating charge, has appealed her suspension through all University channels. The case will come before Wake County Superior Court in Raleigh today.

The committee finds that there was no lack of due process or fairness in the handling of the hearing before the Women's Council. Further, we find no merit in the contention that Miss Carter's constitutional rights were violated because male students were not included on the Council, nor do we find any merit in the claim that there is no legal basis for student government as presently constituted at Chapel Hill. It has for many decades been recognized by the faculty and the Chancellor and the Board of Trustees as an inherent and integral part of University life at Chapel Hill. The plan of student government now in effect is embodied in a Student Constitution which provides for legislative, executive and judicial branches of student government somewhat similar to the plan of our national and state governments. This Constitution has been developed, adopted and set up as an instrumentality for the management of student affairs and the handling of disciplinary matters within the student body of the University, with the consent, approval and encouragement of the faculty and University administration and the Trustees. Under these circumstances any verdict and judgment of the Women's Council, as an act of the student government at Chapel Hill, has validity and meaning and, unless other error is pointed out, should be carried into effect.

We find no merit in the contention that Miss Carter's constitutional rights were violated because members of the Council were told briefly what the case was about by a representative of the staff of the Student Attorney General before Miss Carter entered the council chamber. The testimony under which she was convicted was all taken after she entered the room and in her presence.

We find no merit in the contention that Miss Carter's constitutional rights were violated because she was requested to tell her side of the story first. It is repeated that the

position and struggle against all forms of racial discrimination in all spheres and aspects of education and life, strongly condemns the shameful spectacle staged in Mississippi. It hails the personal courage of Mr. Meredith in the face of the brutality and threats by the racists, as well as the support and sympathy extended to him throughout

the world. It clearly expresses and reflects the desire of millions of students all over the world that an end be put to such barbarous practices in education in this age of scientific advance.

The IUS calls upon all students to demand that Mr. Meredith's study at the university be ensured and that his life be protected.

Women's Council is not a court of law and could not follow the refinements of court procedure, but is purely an agency of student government attempting to get at the truth or falsity of a charge against a student. This student had been informed of the charge against her and under these circumstances it did not take away the presumption of her innocence until proven guilty to request that she give her explanation of the events in connection with the make-up quiz first. Her accuser was later brought into the room and she was given a chance to question him, and did so. The Council did not vote to convict until it had heard all the evidence.

We do not find any evidence of bias or prejudice against Miss Carter by any member of the Women's Council, by any member of the faculty or by any University official. We do not think the Dean of Student Affairs, his assistant or the Dean of Women did anything that in their positions was not required in handling of this case. There does not appear any evidence of bias or prejudice in anything that they did.

Likewise, we find no indication of bias or prejudice because Chancellor Aycock, President Friday and Governor Sanford refused to allow this student to stay in school and attempt to get credit for college work while her appeal was pending before the trustees. To allow a student to continue in the University and take classes after a suspension would make a nullity out of a suspension.

We feel, therefore, after making a full and complete investigation of this matter and hearing all interested parties, that the Board of Trustees should take no action; that the question of the readmission of Miss Carter to the University at Chapel Hill should be left where it has been placed by the Trustees and where it properly belongs—with the Chancellor and faculty at Chapel Hill.

As a matter of policy, this Committee recommends that no individual disciplinary case be referred to or considered by the entire Board of Trustees or any special committee thereof. It is our opinion that the obligation of the Board of Trustees in disciplinary matters extends only to insuring that adequate means is provided so as to guarantee fairness and due process. We feel that such means is now provided in the disciplinary system of the University first. It is repeated that the

matters more than Republican and Democrat labels, Liberal and Conservative tabs, which oversimplify issues, is to understand the changes that are taking place in voting patterns. What seems to matter most now is not what party these newly-elected Congressmen, Senators, and Governors belong to but rather, how they are going to vote, how many votes they can muster, and what philosophy of government they hold. These new patterns will soon become apparent and I do not pretend to be an expert on your governmental system but it does seem that the issues go a little deeper than you suggested.

I would also question on what rational basis you group Walter Judd, Richard Nixon, and Krishna Menon in the same category. The first two failed to gain reelection, but so did incumbents Swainson and Di Salle, and we are not really sure whose side Menon is on. The point is that there are other "Old Stalwarts", as you call them, still running around and they could include Harry Byrd, Ross Barnett, and President Nkrumah of Ghana.

Richard Nixon, I would admit, is about the worst type of politician and he was a Republican, but I can have little respect for your political sympathies when you whitewash a man who VERY narrowly lost a Presidential election and who went down fighting for his life in his own state. Certainly politics brought out the worst in Nixon and he must realize that he has been in the wrong business, but like you and I he is a human being, and now that he is finished let's treat him like one. You are no better than him at whitewashing and perhaps like Nixon, you might regret some of the things you have said.

—John Butler Justice

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