

The Daily Tar Heel

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SCOTT GOODFELLOW, EDITOR

Tragedies Like This One Rarely Hit So Closeby

Seldom do any of us have the opportunity to be close enough to a tragedy to feel the need to offer help.

We have that opportunity now.

Yesterday morning at ten minutes of nine a fire broke out in a Victory Village dwelling. Thirty minutes later the building was gutted. Along with the structure itself, the fire destroyed all the possessions of Hjalmer Hannesson and his wife.

The Hannessons are both from Iceland, and came to Carolina last August. Now they have nothing.

It is easy for us to say that the

fire has dramatized the need for safer housing in Victory Village.

But generalizations do not help the Hannessons.

Within an hour of the fire yesterday morning, the Daily Tar Heel received a number of calls from people offering financial help to the Hannessons. It was gratifying.

With this encouragement, the DTH is asking for contributions, perhaps a dollar, from anyone feeling the impulse.

We find it a most worthwhile cause. (A table has been set up in Y Court for this purpose.)

Campus Code Jurisdiction Should Be More Limited

Perhaps the most unjust of all the loco parentis rules is the jurisdiction of the campus code.

Offenses against the "gentlemanly conduct" code are presently being tried in student courts even though the offense occurred many miles from the campus — often well out of state. This is not, as it would seem, a matter of simply changing the jurisdiction of student courts, but rather it is one of changing an administrative attitude.

The situation grows more absurd when one realized that if he is charged with a civil offense at the start of the summer break, he likely will be charged with a campus code violation when he returns to UNC in the fall. This "double jeopardy" has been under attack a long time, but attacks upon it merely hit an obvious result of a bad rule. It is the rule which should be changed.

We have long felt that the jurisdiction of the University in controlling students off-campus is slight. When a student commits an offense outside of Chapel Hill which is defined in civil law books, then that offense should be tried in civil courts, not in student courts.

The remarkable part about changing the jurisdiction of the campus code is that there would most likely be no reaction in the state if the change were made. Few would object to the University's leaving civil law to the courts.

If the matter is one of removing "undesireables" from the student body, then that is a problem which could easily be handled at admission application time. If a student is tried by our civil judicial system and yet is a good student at school, we can see no damage to school reputation resulting — for it is a good student who has been taken in by the educational system, not a partially punished delinquent.

We have heard that the administration views the campus code as based upon this "breadth" principle. Such a concept is entirely misdirected.

We cannot see how an educational institution can vehemently oppose any political or governmental influence in its power pete in judicial fields. The complete in judicial fields. The campus code should direct itself toward the best interests of the University — at present it does not.

Teddy O'Toole

1984 Is Brought Closer By CIA

(Tenth in a series documenting the NSA-CIA Relationship)

The final chapter in the Philip Sherbourne story tells how his plan to break the NSA-CIA relationship without a public display failed. It failed because of the leak to Mike Wood.

With all due respect and admiration for Sherbourne, I believe that it is a good thing that the entire story finally became public knowledge. But my reasons for that belief must follow the completion of the story.

Following the 1966 Summer Congress, newly elected President Gene Groves and newly elected National Affairs Vice-President Ed Schwartz returned to Washington to begin their jobs. Thanks to Sherbourne, they had a "clean" budget, free of CIA money. They had a green but extremely competent staff. Because they had learned of the CIA relationship before running, and because they had a "clean" budget, they could neither be tricked nor pressured into signing the national security oath when the Agency approached them. To them and Sherbourne, it appeared that the fifteen-year love affair had finally hit the rocks for good.

Then the officers did something they may regret for a long time. But men, even men of the stature of Gene Groves, are fallible. Rick Stearns, the newly elected International Af-

airs Vice-President who had never been told of the CIA relationship, began to plan his international program for the year. Naturally, as every IAVP before him, he made plans to submit requests for money to the several foundations that Groves knew to be CIA fronts. At first, Groves just attempted to guide Stearns to other, legitimate foundations, much to the amazement of Stearns. Finally, Groves had to tell Stearns the whole story of the CIA relationship.

Stearns was floored by what he heard. But after his initial reaction of indignation, he also began to realize that he was a victim in more ways than one. Specifically, he had found that the legitimate foundations, and even the State Department, were simply unwilling to give money for international programming. Without money, he and his staff would have to dissolve, not only destroying a fine international program, but also raising a good deal of suspicion.

At that point, Stearns and Groves made the unwise decision to draw up a prop for a very minimal (but better than none) international program, and to submit that proposal to the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, (FYSA) which they knew to be a CIA front. They agreed beforehand between themselves that they would accept the money only if there were absolutely no string attached. Spec-

cifically, Stearns would not be required to sign the National Security oath, NSA would control the actions of its over-CIA molesting, and no sensitive information would be passed. The Agency agreed, and the proposal was accepted by FYSA.

That accounts for the figure, quoted by the press several times, that this year only 5 per cent of the budget was CIA money. Under Sherbourne's plan it would have been none.

At any rate, until January of this year the NSA national office conducted a very fine national program centered around student stress, student tutorial programs, and educational reform, and a rather small but effective international program of exchanges, seminars, etc.

Then it was found that Mike Wood had given the full story to Ramparts Magazine on the west coast, and I have already related what happened from that point on. Briefly, Groves and Stearns immediately took steps to get Roger Pulvers out of Poland before the story broke, and succeeded in doing that. The Legal and Finance Committee of the National Supervisory Board went to Washington to investigate the "rumors" and were told about half the truth by the present officers, who were then being pressured by the Agency and a few other people to squelch the rumor at all costs by denying the Ramparts allegations.

At one point, the present officers met with Sherbourne and Bob Kiley, head of CIA Covert Activities Division Number 5, plus several staff members, to have a general airing of all points of view. Finally, on February 14, 1967, Ramparts indicated its intentions to publish the full story in its March edition with an ad in the New York Times, and the officers decided to pre-empt Ramparts by making a full admission of the CIA relationship on the front page of the Times that same day. Also the same day the National Supervisory Board, including Eric Van Loon and myself, went to Washington to conduct a full investigation.

During our six-day investigation the NSB found out the things I have related in this series of articles, and a few more things. At the end of our investigations, we, acting as the legally controlling body of NSA between its congresses, issued a full statement. In that statement, we formally severed all ties with the CIA, condemned the CIA for its manipulations of NSA personnel and for its secretive and underhanded ways, and pledged our support for a continued NSA under the leadership of the present officers. Our vote was unanimous.

Yes, our vote was unanimous, but I think each of us thought long and hard about

Sherbourne's plan to break the ties secretly. We understood his position. Sherbourne knew that a public disclosure would implicate literally thousands of people who had worked for NSA both nationally and abroad, when in fact only fifty to seventy-five people had known about the relationship during the entire fifteen years of its existence. He felt that people overseas would die if a public disclosure were made. He knew that he and others might possibly get a twenty-year prison sentence if a public disclosure was made.

We too knew those things. But we also knew that for fifteen years the trust and honor of United States youth had been violated by the relationship. And we had seen the destructiveness of secrecy and deception. We had to tell American students and the American public the truth — the least we could do after fifteen years of dishonesty. We had to attempt to insure that such

totalitarian methods would not be allowed to continue in a society that ostensibly is free.

Perhaps one of the saddest things of all for me as I sit at this typewriter now is that the American students and the American public, as evinced by their lack of indignation at what has happened, seem to condone secrecy, dishonesty, and totalitarianism.

Is it true, what Edward P. Morgan said: "According to the late George Orwell, the brilliant and iconoclastic British writer, Big Brother was not supposed to take over until 1984. But thanks to the assiduous stupidity of the Central Intelligence Agency and the well — if covertly — budgeted activities of other do-gooder bureaucracies within the U.S. government, the realization of that happy day of total domination of a citizen's life by higher authority may be hastened by a full ten years, if, indeed, it is not already upon us."

Faculty Profile

Oversized Classes Bad For Students

By A. WAYNE HICKMAN

"I lead a schizophrenic existence in two departments," says Dr. John W. Dixon, Jr., Associate Professor of Art and Religion.

Its a long way from Murphy to Ackland especially when several trips are necessary to hold classes and regular office hours in each building.

The distance between buildings does not keep Dr. Dixon from feeling that we have a "pleasant campus". He has found Chapel Hill a "pleasant place to live" since coming here from Florida Presbyterian College in 1963.

He has a strong dislike for having to teach a large class of over 200 students. He said, "I prefer small classes. They are the only effective way to teach. I don't like the students being buckets into which I pour information."

He realizes that large classes are necessary for many introductory courses on a campus this size.

In his Art History class he stresses the importance of the work of art over his lecture by saying, "A lecture is the casting of imitation pearls before real swine." He is the first to say that students are not swine but the quotation emphasizes his point.

Dr. Dixon's words are not "imitation pearls" at all. His Art History class attendance is remarkable for a class with no role check and little emphasis on lecture notes.

Speaking in a tingling Tidewater accent, he spoke of the "excellence of the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh. The people of North Carolina are fortunate to have such a museum. A splendid Museum for the Blind is one of its special features."

Dr. Dixon attended Emory and Henry College. He studied in Europe at the University of Bristol, England. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

His specialty is "The Interrelation of Art and Religion," and he teaches some advanced courses in this field as well as courses in Religious Imagination.

He served in the Medical Administrative Corps during World War II.

SST Paper Plane Sends Prof Flying

By JOHN PARKIN Dartmouth College

With a record flying time of 10.2 seconds, Frederick J. Hoover, adjunct professor of engineering, won the duration category of the "First International Paper Airplane Competition" sponsored by "Scientific-American."

The event, inspired by a study of the SST airplane, was staged "for the sheer joy of it" by Gerard Piel, publisher of the magazine. Piel added, "Things like the supersonic transport are just too difficult for people to grasp." As quoted in the "Times," Piel started the contest "to remind people that science is done by people and not machines."

"Never since Leonardo da Vinci, the Patron Saint of paper airplanes," a "Scientific American" ad says, "has such a wealth of flight research and experimentation remained untouched by cross-disciplinary study and publication. Paper airplane design has become one of those secret pleasures performed behind closed doors."

"We do not mean to question the men at Boeing and Lockheed, or their use of traditional forms. But it seems to us unjust that several million paper plan designers around the world are not given their

due, a credit which if it had been extended 50... years ago would have saved the pros quite some straining at the drawing boards."

The winners were picked from 10,941 entries from 226 countries. Impartial launchers flew the plans in the fly-off held at the Hall of Science, a remnant of the World's Fair.

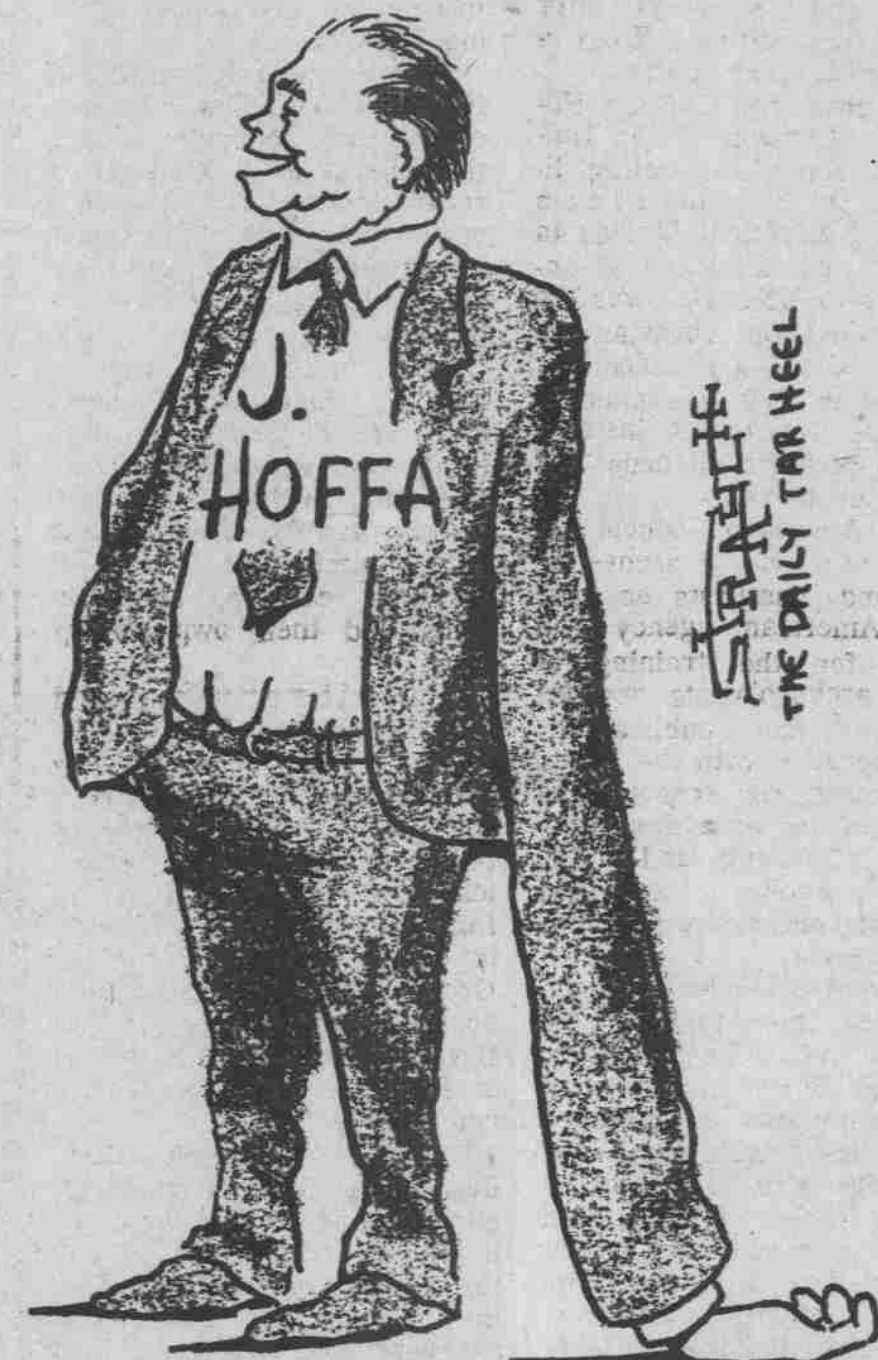
According to the "Times," entries included a paper plane made of a dollar bill (quoth the maker, "It goes fast."), a vehicle composed of two pie plates and an entrant from Australia reputed to fly upside down in the Northern Hemisphere.

GO FLY A KITE

Professional and non-professional levels of competition were offered in four areas, duration aloft, distance flown, aerobatics, and Origami (Japanese folding artistry). "Scientific American" defined professionals as "people employed in the far travel business, people who build non-paper airplanes and people who subscribe to "Scientific American," because they fly so much anyway."

Piel is undecided if the magazine is to sponsor future competitions. "We have to see what the demand is. This one kind of swept us off our feet."

"My police record? It's as long as my arm."



Middle Of Roader Runs Bumpy Road

By MIKE COZZA

If the so-called bell-shaped curve of distribution can be applied to the gamut of political opinion, it follows that a majority of Americans are middle-of-the-road political moderates. The extremists, those who stand to the left or the right, are in the minority.

Yet the voices of these minorities dominate political discussion in our nation today. Take, for example, the war in Vietnam.

Every Wednesday there is a Vietnam War demonstration in Chapel Hill. War critics stand in line on one side of the sidewalk and war supporters on the other. But nobody ever stands in the middle.

Surely, most Americans, and most UNC students, have a strong desire for peace, but they are not interested in appeasement through pulling out. This is the moderate and probably the majority point of view, but persons supporting it have a harder time than one might think. They catch hell from both sides.

In discussing the war with a peace advocate, the moderate points out that American involvement has good intentions. The United States is committed to help struggling nations establish stable, democratic governments. He will admit that American have made mistakes in the past,

but that foreign policy must operate in the present and plan for the future, not sulk about mistakes in the past. He admits that we have escalated the war, but so have the communists. War cannot be unilateral, nor can peace.

To such an argument, the peace advocate, who may or may not be carrying a sign, might respond to the moderate, "You're a war monger; the United States is legally and morally wrong to be in Vietnam. If you say anything else, you are just like Goldwater."

These charges are totally unfounded. Moderates are not war mongers. They realize war mongers. They realize that their charges against the country have not always been legal and morally correct, but neither have the communists. As for the Goldwater charge most moderates voted for Johnson in 1964, because they feared the right-wing approach to international politics.

If, however, the same moderate goes to talk to a war supporter, he catches hell from him, too. He might remind the war supporter that the goal of American foreign policy is peace, and in order to reach that peace, the United States may have to make some concessions to the enemy.

The United States has made some mistakes and we should try to correct them when-

Davie Has A Problem

residence college system. We hope they will.

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CARTOONISTS

Bruce Strauch, Jeff MacNelly.

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The recent hub-bub over the status of Davie Residence College betrays a problem which has been around for a long time, but largely ignored.

The problem is that residence colleges depend upon underclassmen and non-fraternity members in order to function most effectively. In the case of Davie College, most of the residents are seniors or fraternity men. The fact that these two groups are relatively inactive in residence hall life is certainly not a reflection upon them, but nevertheless it must be taken into account.

Residence college life on this campus will look pretty silly if we end up with all residence colleges and five dormitories. Fortunately, however, this situation can be changed with relatively little effort.

If the residence college system is important enough to our administration, as they insist it is, then Old East, Old West, and BVP will receive a good share of active underclassmen when school begins next fall. We would strongly urge this course of action to keep Davie-College from "heading for the scrap heap."

Any member of the present residence colleges will admit that the system is far better than a collection of scattered dormitories. The Dean of Men's Office and the Housing Office now have a great opportunity to endorse the