

# An Evaluation Of 1957-58 And Governmental Strides

As campus governmental and social cogs come to a subdued halt and academics—examination week—settle more dominantly into the limelight, there is afforded an excellent opportunity for evaluation of the past academic year.

Student government made tremendous strides under the apt leadership of President Bob Young. Its prestige grew both in the eyes of the administration and the students.

President Young began on the right foot with installation of civil service type examinations which guided his selection of appointees. Other examples of initiative were his unprecedented assertion for higher faculty salaries in an address before the Student Legislature and revision and clarification of the student Constitution under the direction of Attorney General Sam Wells.

The most signal act of Young's administration was his recommendation—through the Traffic Advisory Commission—for limitation of student cars and initiation fees on student cars.

The major shortcoming of the Young administration lies in the fact that no further action was taken to remedy the congested parking situation. But Rome wasn't built in a day. Young has laid the groundwork. It is now up to his successor Sonny Evans to construct upon it.

Herein lies what we feel is the most significant obligation President Evans has to the student body during the coming 1957-58 academic year.

It was understood that limitation of automobiles for freshmen and sophomores without a "C" average was to be only a temporary restriction. It was also stipulated that automobile registration fees were to be used to construct

additional parking lots. Thus President Evans should begin his administration by redoubling efforts to apply registration fees toward construction of additional parking facilities. Such facilities would, in turn, result in the lifting of automobile possession.

Another important problem upon which Evans should consolidate his efforts is the student union situation.

The present structure is grossly inadequate. The lack of a permanent director is a serious impediment to progress. Such an unsettled situation destroys unity of action and makes for general discontinuity.

Evans should, as he has promised to do, recommend administrative changes which would elevate the union director to a position comparable to the director of student activities, housing and admissions heads to transpire this summer.

The president should also begin immediate work on preparation of a student union prospectus which he also promised, during the campaign, to prepare during his administration.

Student government has been successful during the current academic year. The prestige afforded student autonomy has been enhanced.

The handwriting is on the wall for student self-government if gutless actions such as the failure of the Student Legislature to speak out on the Umstead Park exclusion incident characterize the Evans administration.

We optimistically hope for a 1957-58 student administration which will not only equal President Young's successful administration, but will surpass it.

The potential is available if it is only presented and cultivated.

## Wise And Otherwise: Sure-Fire Way To Beat Exam Week Problems

Whit Whitfield

In the event that there is anyone interested in studying for exams during the next few days, here is a simple formula consisting of ten rules:

(1) get a book in hand — any book will do, you'll see why it doesn't make any difference later, the importance of this rule should not be underestimated, a book is the paramount objective in learning. (at UNC at least.)

(2) find a comfortable place in which to study, one that is comparatively quiet, such as the library, bus station, tempo room or the good shop, whichever you prefer.

(3) turn on a radio or television set if there is one available, by learning to overcome the handicap provided by the noise, your powers of concentration will improve immeasurably, if there is no radio or tv to be had, then sing loud, this accomplishes the same purpose, but requires considerable effort on the part of the individual which you could do better without

(4) sit for long periods of time, except for coffee breaks, flicks, et cetera, this makes a tremendous impression on those who happen to see you.

(5) stay up as late as possible, preferably all night, this is by far one of the most important rules to remember, for one reason it makes for bloodshot eyes, after a quiz you always should speak to the instructor and the roadmaps are indicative of a good night's study, another reason for this rule is that it makes for good gripe material, or at least conversation, for instance, after you flunk the quiz you can tell about how you stayed up all night studying, don't do, this too often, however, because you only show your lack of intelligence.

(6) feel as sorry for yourself as possible, and cuss the professor as often as you like, he probably doesn't like you anyhow, it's probably because he is bald and you have beautiful curly hair, yeah, that's it, he's just jealous of your hair, and he ain't no fly bryner, that's for sure, cussing won't improve your studying any but it will increase the flow of adrenalin which will help keep you awake.

(7) always take your notes to class with you—the more the merrier, this shows the professor and your classmates that you are modest enough to admit that you don't know it all, and at the same time shows that you are a good hard-working student.

## Emptying The Mailbag: Retorts, Retorts, Etc.

Dear Editor

In Friday morning's Daily Tar Heel Editor Bass has written an editorial about some misconceptions, most of which apparently exist in his own mind. In this editorial he quotes a speech which was made Tuesday night to the orientation "counselors" and then makes this comment: "Chairman Ragsdale should not have created the impression before the orientation counselors that the students were sufficiently aware of the Honor System."

It seems that this impression which the editor has gotten would be quite hard to come by considering the fact that he was not even present when the speech was given. I am sure, to the students present at the meeting, I did in no sense imply that Carolina students could not improve the Honor System. Nor did I say that the System was functioning ideally or that it could not be improved. If these things are said about it, they are said by the editor, and not in any sense by me.

No statement was made about the present perfection of the Honor System, for it is not perfect. I did say, however, and if the editor had been there or read a copy of the speech he would not have misconstrued my statements to the effect that the Honor System was in better shape now than it had been in a long time; and that those of us who care a great deal about it; and I am sure the Editor is one, though it unwise to run it into the ground. It is possible to do this with anything, and the Honor System is no exception. Honor is not something with which you hit people over the head. It is not something to be jammed down anybody's throat. Honor has to be taught, and taught gently. Man must be led to a conception of honor if he is to grasp it at all. The Honor System does not work ideally. The Editor is the only one I know who thinks I said it did.

We are trying to help the Honor System. We do not poke fun at it or at the efforts and judgment of those who are concerned with it. We do not run headlines about it like the one run on Friday which read: Please Return My Radio, or The Honor System's Great.

The Honor System IS great. As

the Editor said, it is the backbone of student government. It is a great deal greater than some things to which man often pays attention.

The editor used the word "complacency" twice in his editorial. If there is complacency here about the Honor System, doubtless some of it arises from the misconceptions which are spread about it. No complacency exists within the minds of efforts of any of us who decided not to have an Honor System Emphasis Week. Nor have we adopted the "leave well enough alone" policy. We are trying to guard against the possibility of the students tiring of the word "honor."

It is the job of the Editor to criticize, and if he did not exercise his duty in this position which he holds, we would all feel that he was not doing what he should do. But we do object to criticism which is groundless. Each of us is a stock holder in The Daily Tar Heel because each of us buys a copy. We have the undeniable right to ask for the truth and likewise the unquestioned right to object when the editorial page reflects ungrounded opinion.

I repeat again: The Honor System is in good shape. It has come a long way, and it has a long way to go. It is not perfect. Someday I hope it will be. We did not want to take the chance of harming it by running it into the ground. Those who are misinformed about it, as the thief if that red radio obviously is, don't read. They don't hear, and they don't care. When they are gone, we shall have a better Honor System. These people are the kind who don't come to any speeches anyway, they don't read the Daily Tar Heel, and they probably wouldn't have participated in the Honor System Emphasis Week anyway.

George R. Ragsdale, Chairman Men's Honor Council (It is obvious that we could not have commented had we not had access to the crux of Ragsdale's speech. We are convinced however, that The Daily Tar Heel and Chairman Ragsdale are working toward the same goal—strengthening the Honor System. We wish him every success and pledge him our wholehearted support. —The Editor)

## Retort To Covell: Sex, Gangster TV

Dear Editor:

In answer to Mr. Covell's column in Saturday's Daily Tar Heel—sir, I don't quite understand you.

You say that Americans ignore God unless to satisfy their whims. I presume it follows that you believe that God created us. If you believe that, then he must have created our "passions and sentiments, our basic needs, and whims." If He created them, why

must we suppress and refuse to satisfy them?

I think that most of the people who watch those sexy movies and gangster TV shows do not run right out and imitate them. I doubt that even the imperial Romans would have done so.

Most of your letter is confusing and does not follow its own arguments. But I would like to know—why are these whims and passions to be overcome?

Katherine Severance

## A Magazine Is Born... And Humor's Revived

The Daily Tar Heel salutes the birth of a new campus publication.

In these times of hustling, bustling impersonality, the greatest guard against neuroses and general frustration is a simple laugh—at yourself or with others. It is an ever-to-be-sought panacea.

This is especially fitting that a campus humor magazine—a successor to the now defunct Tarnation—be born to provoke and

nature this all-powerful laugh.

In patterning his magazine, Editor Bill Michael has mentioned comparable publications which "have become synonymous with real rib-tickling, good taste and humor indicative, if not the cause of, the zest for living... which exists on these campuses."

Michael apparently is approaching his editorship with a realization that campus humor magazines must be raucous enough to provoke interest, yet at the same time tempered by the prescriptions of propriety and just plain good taste.

With this realization, Michael should have little trouble with the University administration.

Regarding his relationship with the administration, Editor Michael has said, in effect, he intended to pull no punches as far as satirization is concerned. Since satirization of college and university administration has been a big theme among humor magazines, Michael was wise to note that anything or anybody that existed upon such "wheezy" ground that it could not stand a little fun-poking needed investigation anyway.

The new editor is right again. And we feel that Michael has stated a universal truth.

Congratulations to the new editor and his business manager, Manley Springs. And general congratulations to all responsible for the magazine's formation—Tom Long for his idea and the Student Legislature for its sponsoring appropriation.

May the publication be long-lived.

## Letter Policy

We regret that a number of letters to the editor were excluded from print due to space and time limitations. Such letters will be returned to the writers. We urge that students express their views in such letters as frequently as possible. All letters, signed and in good taste, have been and shall always be printed.

## The Hilltop: The Story Of A Neglected Man: Freedom Fights

Nancy Hill

The Hungarian revolution is a dead letter for the most part in the American mind, and the American press. It becomes increasingly hard to find ways and means to bring Freedom Fighters to the United States, ironically because some have violated their refugee status to provide invaluable propaganda material to the West in its fight against Communism.

Such a person is a North Korean, odd as it may seem. We heard this story from Barry Farber, a Daily Tar Heel editor of some years back who recently returned to the United States from Austria and the Hungarian border.

At the time of the revolt last October, there were, according to Barry, some 400 North Korean Communist youths studying in Hungary. They were the pick of the crop—died in the wool Communists. The one in this story had fought for the Reds in Korea when he was 16. On the night of Oct. 24, when Hungarian students were meeting in Budapest to plan the demonstration, at first orderly, which was to take place the next day, another meeting was in progress.

At this meeting were the North Korean students. They had a choice to make: they could tell the authorities of the plans which they knew were being made, they could do nothing; or they could join the Hungarian students in revolt. To a man they decided to take up arms with the Hungarians.

The Koreans fought valiantly. And when tallies were eventually made across the border in Austria, it was found that four of the reported 400 had escaped to safety after the fighting. They had escaped separately—each thought he was the only one living.

The one with whom Barry talked was anxious to tell his story to the free world. This Korean could conceivably have been admitted to the United States as a refugee. (Embassy officials in Vienna said there was no Korean quota under which he could enter.) But he violated his refugee status by making tape recordings of his story for Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America.

There remain only two possibilities for his entrance into this country: for a special bill to be passed by Congress, or for an American university to request that he be admitted to the United States as a student there.

He is now in a refugee camp near Vienna. He is in particular danger from the Communist secret police. He is part of a sordid story of which much has been told, but of which the part he could tell would be particularly dangerous to Communism.

## Censorship And Civil Liberty

George W. Wolff

America balances precariously on the brink of war. Huge allocations for defense, countless hours of research into the art and the machinery of war, and irretrievable years from the lives of her young men—all are dedicated to the protection of freedom from aggression. At the same time, Americans raise only a murmur of protest against the loss of their essential freedom right here at home.



This essential freedom is really a complex of rights, liberties, and responsibilities, without which the whole list of American freedoms is meaningless and inoperative. The complex includes freedom of speech, press, inquiry and expression: all of these freedoms, or rights, are specified or implied in the Bill of Rights and they are a part of the foundation of this nation. They are seriously limited in America today.

The violation of the right to free speech is perhaps the least obvious of all the infringements on American rights. There is as yet little open action on the part of any group to forcefully silence another. But the pressure to quiet speech which is not in keeping with current mass sentiment is present nonetheless.

The effect of this pressure is evident, for instance, in the attempt by the CBS Network to inhibit news broadcaster Eric Sevareid's outspoken commentary on current events. The pressure is focused closer to home in the violent objection to freedom on the editorial page of this newspaper; this objection has resulted in recall elections and the move toward a "newspaper which will give the students what they want"—a euphemism for no newspaper at all.

Freedom of the press—the right of a newspaper to seek out the facts and present them honestly for public scrutiny—is also seriously challenged.

Recently, the government has announced its assumed right to censor the news in a far less subtle fashion. Secretary of State Dulles, involved in the senseless business of preventing the entry of American newsmen into Communist China, has found it expedient to redefine the right to freedom of the press. According to the Dulles interpretation, the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press applies only to the publication of the news, and not to the gathering of it. This is nothing less than an attempt to establish the government's right to censor the news media. Similar censorship has been going on in other areas for many years, but this is its first recent appearance in regard to the press.

Censorship is present on the state level also, and the best example of this is the recent bill granting North Carolina county judge the power to remove from sale any publications which he deems unfit for public consumption. The legislation is aimed at curbing the sex and scandal magazines which have flooded the newsstands in recent years, but the bill neither states nor implies that the censorship power vested in the judges is limited to these publications.

It is doubtful if the magazines in question ever corrupted any mind, and so this legislation is in one sense a plain example of the American practice of legislating against the symptom rather than the cause of malignancy. But even if these supposedly noxious magazines were poisoning the minds of Americans, there would still be no justice in censorship; under the American ideal of freedom and democracy, we are saddled with the good and the bad, and the two go together in every area of democracy. The only way to eliminate the bad in our society is to educate the population to the good. This does not mean to indoctrinate them with chauvinistic phrases and lies, but rather to firmly equip them with the ideals and responsibilities of democracy.

This obviously involves an educational institution far superior to the existing system. But it involves much more than that, for no education is worthwhile without the corollary freedom of expression and inquiry through which an education—and freedom—can be validated.

Censorship, however, impinges severely on education also. In every area of thought and inquiry Americans are often insulated from those intellectual experiences which make democracy meaningful. In South Carolina, a five thousand dollar fine has been legislated as a punishment for any theater owner who shows the coming Harry Belafonte film, "Island In The Sun". The reason: the movie treats a problem in race relations, and involves a close relationship between a part-Negro man and a white woman.

Such censorship restricts both the citizens' right to free inquiry, and also the artists' right to question the order of things and to comment on it. The government and pressure groups engage in book burning; several groups, including the Catholic Church, arbitrarily condemn movies and books, all in an attempt to restrict the intellect.

Underneath all of this overt censorship is another pressure even more detrimental to the nation, for it effects mainly the "thinkers"—those who are best equipped and motivated to use freedom to the nation's advantage. This pressure demands that an individual suppress the principles and ideals which are meaningful to him, that he sacrifice them on the altar of conformity to the intangible but powerful public morality.

Thus, Arthur Miller, one of America's few notable playwrights, must face contempt of Congress charges for refusing to identify friends and acquaintances suspected of being Communists. The entertainment industry is plagued by a blacklist which keeps many people out of work and denies credit to many others. (The author of the scripts for "A Place In The Sun", "Five Fingers", and "Friendly Persuasion" is a blacklistee; since his listing, he has won one Oscar, been nominated for another, and been cheated out of a third by means of an Academy of Motion Pictures bylaw, passed especially to avoid any further embarrassment from this talented pariah.)

America looks across the seas, anxious to further freedom in foreign lands; and in her own back yard, freedom falters.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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