

Room Rent

The University decision not to refund rent this year is one that will bring howls from many quarters. It is definitely not a satisfactory decision.

Not only will it double the cost of those boys who wish to move from dormitories because of the noise that permeates some of the corridors, but it also will bind many that would ordinarily move out to stay. In short, it will limit the freedom of action of many through their pocket book.

Tradition or precedent is not a good enough reason to institute policy, and although the bookkeeping difficulties entailed by refunding the student's money has been great, it has not been insurmountable.

If the problems in the past have been great, then it might be advisable to set up a monthly billing system so that refunds are not made, and students are not bound for longer than a month to live in dormitory accommodations.

It seems rather unfortunate that students who will not live in buildings are paying for their construction under the self-liquidation program. It seems sillier still to charge students not living in dormitories room rent both for their dorm room which they do not occupy and for future construction which they will not see. Unless the students are allowed to sublet their space, which is probably against state laws, the students should be given a break.

Rush

Sorority Rush is going on, and fraternity rush starts soon, but in actuality every organization on the campus is pursuing rush on a grand scale.

One minute at the Student Party meeting Wednesday night would indicate that the organization is rushing members as hard as any fraternity.

There were three greeters at the door, the chairman made a flowery speech full of meaning and generalities, and the secretary to the president of the Student Party told of various programs that the party and student government plans to undertake with the confidence of one who is presenting a program which would be liked by all, as indeed it was rather uncontroversial.

It seems unfortunate that at least part of the atmosphere of a meeting of something that should be a really moving influence on the campus, was treated as more of a tea party. It promises little in the way of controversial and much needed legislation.

It is hoped that at their business meeting, the Student Party will settle down to work, and that the great job of making the campus the best in the country can be accomplished.

The Student Party not too long ago assumed this role of leadership; not too much later they abdicated it. It is hoped that they regain it and stand for principle uncompromisingly over expediency and electability. This much of Chairman Holt's speech had great meaning. It is hoped that the party lives up to this much. If so, it will be a successful year.

Letters

The Daily Tar Heel invites critical comment. Letters to the editor are printed almost as soon as they are received, with the exception of those times when the controversy gets so heavy as to make it necessary to put a proportional representation of letter material.

The Daily Tar Heel also accepts letters that point out deficiencies or strengths of the campus or the world scene.

The only prerequisite for letters is that they be signed.

Letters may be sent to the Graham Memorial information desk or to The Daily Tar Heel, Box 1080, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Columnists

All people interested in writing columns are asked to come by The Daily Tar Heel office between 2-6 daily.

The Daily Tar Heel is trying to better the quality of its editorial page, but cannot do this obviously if writers who can write well do not come up with literary efforts.

Columns will be judged on the basis of their overall quality, at the time that enough columnists write. No specific topic requirement is placed on any columnist and no specific point of view need be reflected.

The Daily Tar Heel

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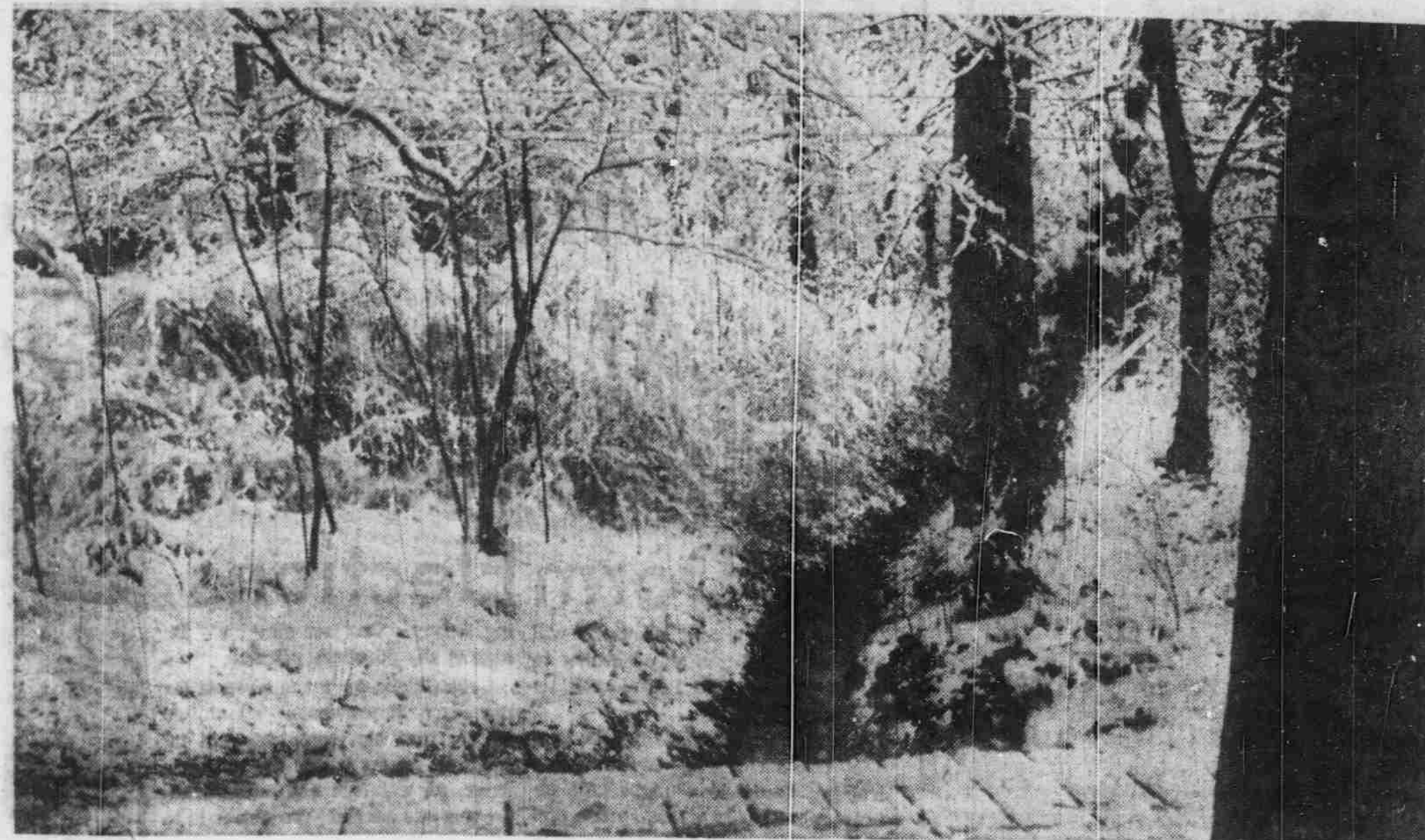
A Swiss Eye-View Of The U.S.

John Casparis

Coming from Europe to Chapel Hill and living in this small university town for nearly two years has given me time to make a few good friends, think, read and feel at home in America. How would a ten thousand mile trip by car change my picture of this huge country?

First impressions are made through the eyes of one's own culture. That is, I see America through the eyes of a European and make comparisons with Switzerland. There, four languages spoken along a distance half the size of Maine; here, three thousand miles of American English from North Carolina to San Francisco. Preserving the languages of Europe seems to be frowned upon. Girls serving us free samples at a Swiss cheese factory in Idaho spoke scornfully of their old grandmother who continually gabbled Swiss-German at them, which they refused to understand. At home we were proud to be able to speak English and German, although during the war we never had a chance to visit England and use the language. The argument that one can seldom use a foreign language in America seems a bit too simple.

Such universal language communication cultivates tastes in food, drink, clothes and durable goods of incredible sameness. Budweiser, hamburgers, crew cuts and Chevrolet's in an area that in Europe would include Athens, Rome, Madrid, London, Warsaw and Paris. Certainly one can get chianti, Isagana, champagne, borscht or sauerkraut, but in places built for that purpose not in regular restaurants. This conformity on one hand — beauty queens and Wyatt Earp in every city — and on the other hand a



AMERICA IN WHITE

Chinatown or Disneyland or Gambling Palace to add an exotic note. I found very interesting. Everything is no new, so man-made. It does not merge with nature to form an organic picture. Nature is where man is not. For example, Salt Lake City in the midst of a hostile, silent expanse of sand, salt and sage brush, is as incongruous as Rockefeller Center in the Florida Everglades. However, what an accomplishment! The Mormons were driven from Nauvoo, Illinois, for their religious beliefs and had to cross the great plains under terrible hardships, some families pulled all their belongings in a hand cart. When Brigham Young, their leader, saw the valley of the Great Salt Lake and said they would live there, many of the Mormons wept. But a city was built and the massive temple, ugly though it is, stands as proud witness of their struggle.

In two national parks — Grand Teton and Yellowstone — I saw what was being done to conserve some of the remarkable beauties of nature. Wonderful to drive through dark forests, along mountain rivers, see bears and wolves, and deserted lakes like Bear Lake in Idaho. In Switzerland all would be dotted with chalets and tourist

centers. The far West has enough space to take care of both. To Mount Rushmore National Monument I reacted as I would to a skyscraper or super highway. Where but in America would one blast away a whole mountain to carve the heads of four presidents? Masters not worshipers of nature; o perhaps a spirit similar to Europeans building great cathedrals in the Middle Ages?

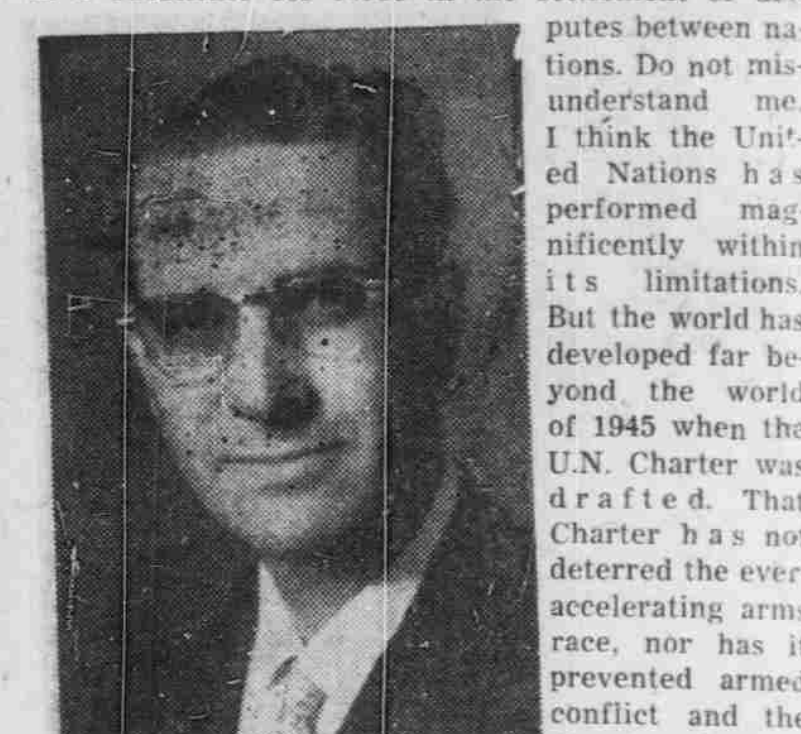
California would make an interesting sociological study. Nature has endowed her with everything — rivers, mountains, forests, deserts, oceans, and fertile valleys with mild climate. Man has built spacious housing, good roads, fine universities, and churches of innumerable sects. Living standards are high and a substantial portion of the population has all it could reasonably desire in a material sense. How do people live under such affluent conditions? What do they live for when the ethic of "work, save, deny the flesh" has lost its meaning?

Functions Of Lawyers

Charles S. Rhyne

The negotiations now going on in Warsaw may offer a means for peaceful resolution of the different claims and counterclaims that are involved. The great difficulty is in negotiating with those who recognize no principles of morality or law. The problem is how to inject such principles into the Formosa Straits controversy, because the basic principles of world law are an indispensable foundation for peace.

It is regrettable that the United Nations has in the past given too little emphasis to the use of law, as a substitute for force in the settlement of disputes between nations. Do not misunderstand me. I think the United Nations has performed magnificently within its limitations. But the world has developed far beyond the world of 1945 when the U.N. Charter was drafted. That Charter has not deterred the ever-accelerating arms race, nor has it prevented armed conflict and the threats of more



armed conflict. One reason for this is absence of resort to law and failure to refer to the international court for decision the many disputes which constantly arise between nations. The great need now is to bring law to the forefront in the deliberations and decisions of the United Nations. One of the very best ways to do this is for the United Nations to make constant use of the International Court of Justice, a body which it now largely ignores.

The Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations states that the United Nations is created "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for . . . international law can be maintained" and that "for these ends . . . to insure . . . that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest." Article 1 of the Charter states that one of the basic purposes of the United Nations is to prevent and remove "threats to the peace," and "to bring about in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace." Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that "the General Assembly of the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question."

The Formosa Straits controversy fairly bristles with legal questions, the resolution of any one of which might well aid in solving the many claims and counterclaims involved. The questions before the International Court would probably be whether this is a dispute within domestic or international jurisdiction, whether Communist China and Formosa are separate sovereignties, whether Communist China can legally extend its boundaries to the 12-mile limit it now claims, and many others.

While Communist China is not a member of the United Nations, under Article 35 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, controversies involving non-members may be considered by that Court. Since non-member Communist China will be allowed to present its case to the United Nations, there is no reason why it should not be allowed to appear before the International Court of Justice. And whether Communist China appeared as a party or not, the legal questions involved could be the subject of an advisory opinion under Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations. The United Nations has an obligation under its Charter (i.e., Article 2, Sec. 6) to "ensure that states which are not members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles (i.e., law and justice) so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security."

The Statute of the Court in Article 41 provides that: "That Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measure which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party." Under that provision the Court could issue a recommendation of a "cease-fire" to maintain the status quo pending determination of the legal questions submitted to it, just as domestic courts maintain the status quo pendente lite.

While the use of naked force in the current controversy demonstrates beyond question that Communist China is not a "peace-loving" state within the requirements of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, and therefore is not eligible for membership in that body, I see no reason why we should not use every possible route to a peaceful settlement—negotiations, armed might, the International Court of Justice, United Nations discussion or any other means that will save lives in the Formosa Straits.

The reaction of our friends and foes in other nations demonstrates that there are many who disagree with the stand of our Country with respect to the Formosa Straits controversy. That is another reason why we should go to extraordinary lengths in using every possible means and organ to bring about a peaceful and just settlement. To me, that means use of the rule of law and the International Court of Justice to resolve as much of the controversy in the calm and deliberate atmosphere of the courtroom as is possible. The Court's decision could well open up new avenues of approach to this whole matter through the new positions which the decision or decisions on claims and counterclaims may create. In any development which allows a reassessment of position there are obvious advantages to all parties. That is a universal experience of lawyers.

The concept of world law is the only lasting solution to the problem of international anarchy which leads to war. World law is the only medicine that will ultimately exercise the agony that is becoming ever more excruciating as the weapons of war become more horrible. The fact is so obvious that I have often wondered how any one can challenge it—that nations, like men, will live at peace with one another only under some system of law which they respect and either willingly obey or are forced to obey.

Variations

Gail Godwin

A bevy of shrill voices, the clink of the sterling silver ladle within the crystal punch bowl and RUSH is in swing once again.

Once again at least two-thirds of the campus female population will make last-minute preparations in their wardrobes so that they will not possibly make the fatal mistake of wearing the wrong outfit to the wrong thing. Once again nervous little coeds will practice smiles in front of mirrors and hope and pray that the "sisters" will approve.

And then, the final test. A week or more of parties — formal, informal, skirts, dresses, heels and flats — during which the coed rushee will be subjected to something not unlike the Senate investigation. A typical conversation during one of these investigation parties:

Sister: And what is your name?
 Rushee: Uh, Mary Kathleen Jones.
 Sister: Jones? Well how nice. Of course you are related to John Paul Jones.

Rushee: Well, uh, no. That is, I don't think so.
 Sister: Oh. That's too bad. Well, where are you FROM?

FROM?

Rushee: Bent Twig, North Carolina.
 Sister: (gleefully) Oh but naturally! Do you know the Twigs who own the bank, the grocery store, the newspaper, and the fish market?
 Rushee: Well, uh, not personally, but I have heard of them.

Sister: Oh, well; how nice. Mary, it's just been wonderful talking to you and I'm so sorry I just can't sit here all night long, but here is another sister who will grill . . . er . . . I mean talk to you since I can't.

Second Sister: And what is YOUR name?
 And on it goes. And then one secret night everyone goes in her room and shuts the door and pretty soon the white envelopes come sliding under the door. And then the silence is broken by the 40% who got the bid from their first choice and second choice. They scream and run into each other's arms. And the other 40% who squeezed in any group at all give happy little squeaks of relief. And the 20% left that didn't pass the investigations? Some of the more emotional shed loud tears that mingle discordantly with the gleeful screams. The less demonstrative ones put a pillow over their heads and sob quietly or else just sit and think.

And so another season of Rush is ended and everyone, well almost everyone, goes back to being themselves again.

Neither Black Nor White . . .

Norman Smith

Last Tuesday night a friend and I were sitting out in front of Y-Court waiting for a meeting in Memorial Hall to finish up. We were there with identical purpose in mind, i.e. to watch the new co-eds pass.

He's a freshman from Little Rock, and after the inevitable question, "Did you go to Central High School?" and the disappointing answer that he hadn't, he related an incident that had taken place earlier in the evening.

Some upperclassmen were sitting on the steps. One of them asked him, "Are you a freshman?" as he walked up to the group.

When this fellow heard the affirmative reply, he said, "Start walking. Get the hell out of here!"

My friend went on to say that this one instance was about the only sign of such rudeness he'd run into since orientation started.

Is it a natural thing for someone to put on such an obnoxious display of superior feelings when in contact with a less experienced person? I think it probably is. The prime example is, of course, freshman hazing in other colleges and universities — our neighbor institution just over the hollow and past the sewage works, for instance.

Or how about the second lieutenant, fresh out of ROTC that is given command over a seasoned platoon? "Ninety day wonder," they spit out in disgust. There's the new town marshal or just the plain stranger (compounded by the fact that he's usually a sheepherder or "clodbuster") who innocently invades the motion picture Western cattle town.

Well, then if you agree that it's natural, would you say that this outward show of superiority is beneficial enough to be accepted? The initial reaction from most Carolina people would be a firm "No!", or so our policies toward freshman hazing indicate. In fact, if the upperclassmen in the incident quoted above ever openly admitted his identity, I'm sure he'd be most unpopular hereabouts.

A favorite story of orientation counselors is the one about how freshman hazing ended at Carolina. It seems that a freshman received a fatal heart attack while being the unwilling participant in a blanket toss party.

Then it appears we have forced on ourselves this condition of toleration toward the inexperienced because of a tragic death. In other words, we were shocked into departing from our natural tendencies.

As long as we are anti-hazers, we'll defend our position merely because it's our position. Well, everyone wants to be right.

To get down to the roots of the question, I'll do my best to present advantages and disadvantages of hazing. Advantages: (1) development of more intense loyalty and school spirit, (2) apparently an inner satisfaction on the part of the hazer, (3) greater striving on the part of the hazzee to conform to standard codes and to be no longer of the inexperienced.

Disadvantages: (1) possible injury to person of the hazzee and probable injury to his feelings, (2) discouraging individuality in behavior, (3) accumulation of loyalties which are prejudicial to tolerant outlook.

And that's about it.

Even in my little outline of advantages and disadvantages I'm afraid I've made it pointedly plain that I am opposed to hazing. I believe in individuality, in tolerant outlook, and in humane treatment of others.

On the other hand, certain amount of conformity is necessary for social and political cohesion; we must be somewhat intolerant to protect our institutions, and for disciplinary reasons one can't always be humane.

Now, damn it, I conclude not knowing whether I'm right, or whether I'm rationalizing to fit current Carolina behavior patterns, or even whether our institutions are worth defending or our unity worth preserving.

"Five Years, Eight Months And Two Days—Five Years, Eight Months And Three Days—"

