

Selection Boards

Somebody should soon decide on what the purpose of a selection board is.

At the present time in at least one area, Women's Honor Council, candidates were so limited.

Moreover, the secrecy over the questions that the council asks is another trouble spot.

Finally, there is no need for two selection boards since a candidates qualifications and knowledge is not a matter that can be divided by sex.

The student legislature ought to look into the problem throughly in the next session.

Legislature

The Student Legislature displayed more courage last night than it has shown in at least a semester.

In passing a policy statement against discriminatory clauses, the Legislature has put itself firmly on record against discrimination by race, creed, or national origins.

Great credit should go to Gary Geer the writer of the bill, to Davis Young, as a fraternity man and a person who has compromised on many issues, showed a good deal of courage in speaking on this one.

Jury Bill

Now is the time for someone to blast some illusions about the worth of government by interest.

The present structure of the jury system is erroneous. Under the present legislation all those interested in serving on a jury may, after they successfully pass a test and have been approved through an interview.

This is a terrible corruption of the democratic system. Under a democracy all people within that democracy are the Government, and all people are responsible to serve in that Government.

The idea holds no less true on this campus where students have attempted to set up a democracy perhaps on a similar scale but a democracy nevertheless.

Not only should all students be responsible to serve on the jury system, but it also is an excellent opportunity for a student government to be known by a great many more people.

Government by interest has to cease on the UNC campus. It must be replaced by a democratic method of government.

The Daily Tar Heel

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An Address

Marion A. Wright

(Continued)

It is of interest to note the reasons given for suspension of constitutional rights. Aesop observed that "Any excuse will serve a tyrant."

So the unailing recourse of the tyrant is the plea of necessity Milton phrased it "And with necessity, the tyrant's plea excused his devilish deeds."

In 1794 George III pushed through parliament an act suspending in certain cases the writ of habeas corpus. The reasons assigned were the "formation of a traitorous and detestable conspiracy for subverting the existing laws and constitution"

The act which gave Hitler dictatorial power had as its ostensible purpose, "the reduction of the misery of the Nation and Reich," which could not be overcome under existing constitutional provisions.

The average Englishman was led to believe that a handful of conspirators menaced the state; they had made the suspension necessary. Hitler beguiled the Germans with tales of Jewish perfidy; the Jews made the suspension necessary.

Well, other occasions, other bogeymen, other minority groups. There is a second badge of tyranny which is in fact, but another facet of the one we have just considered. It is the hostility which tyranny feels for established and respected courts and judicial process.

What stands between the tyrant and the citizen, as we have noted, is Law, usually the Constitution. The instrument through which Law or Constitution speaks is the Court. The Law, conceived of as a real existence, dwelling apart and alone, speaks through the voice of the Court. The Law impinges upon mankind, not more because it exists than because the Court has given it voice.

So, the character, composition and powers of courts are matters of profound and unholy concern to dictators. An independent judiciary, able, learned and incorruptible, is anathema to the dictator. To him the Court alone may say "Thus far and no further shall you go."

The tactics of this warfare have been varied and nefarious. In earlier times there was direct action, such as chopping off the head of the judge or sending him into exile, as was done with Aristides, the Just. There have been, among other devices, impeachment, transfer of jurisdiction from civilian to military tribunals, limitation of authority, setting up of "people's courts," and change in method of appointment of judges.

Perhaps the most dastardly of all tactics is the sapping and undermining of public confidence in the court. This is a form of judicial character assassination which hardly attains to the dignity of slander. To be effective, properly to discharge his function, the judge must enjoy public confidence and respect.

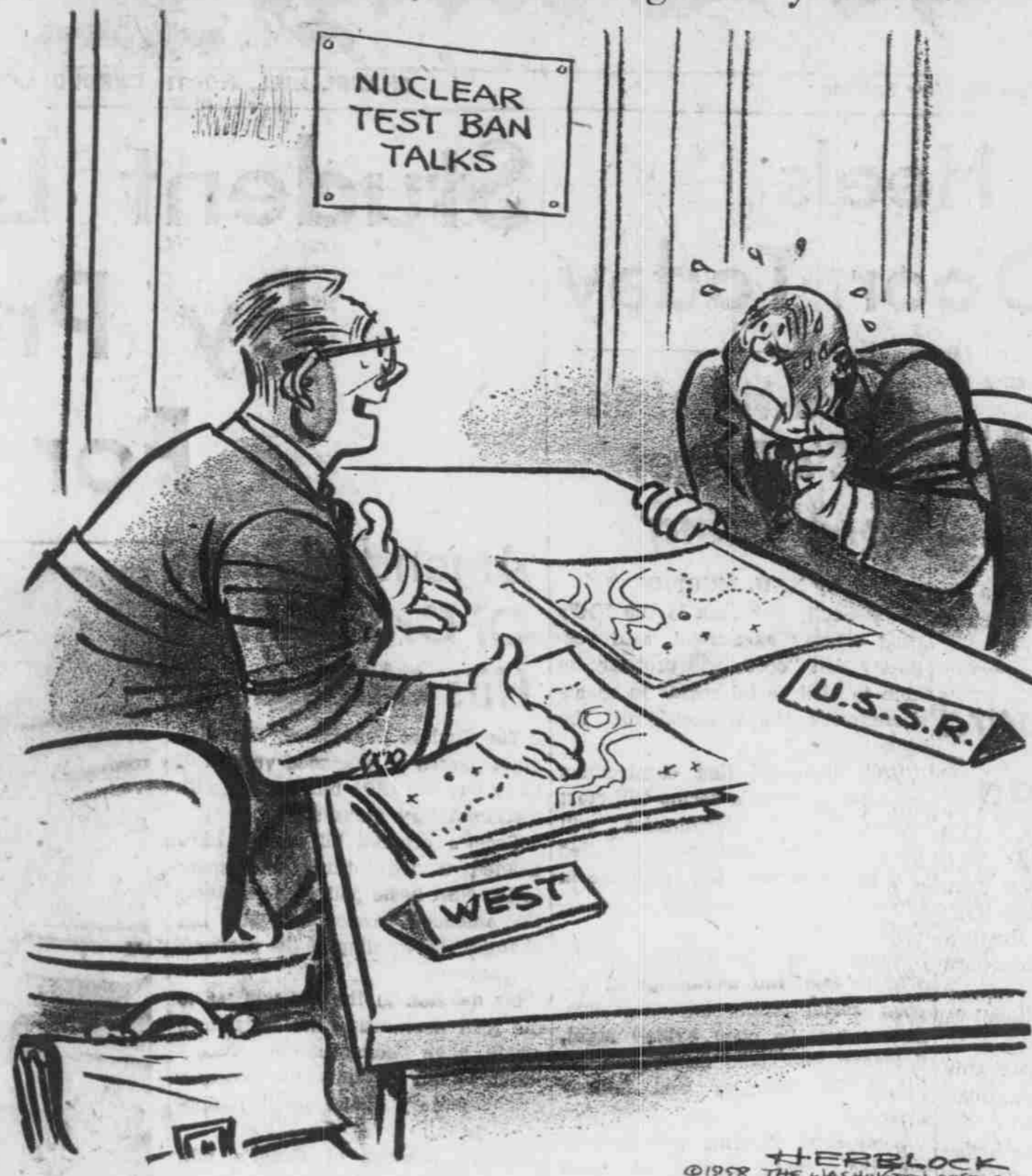
The public, taught such disrespect by its leaders, is ripe for rebellion against law. Hence, the demagogue, aggrieved by a judicial decision asserting the rights of a minority, for example, first, attacks the court which rendered the decision, inflames the people against the court, and then leads them in resistance to the decision.

Such, then, historically, are the methods of tyrants or demagogues. (The terms may be used interchangeably.) The formula is simple: By decree or legislative act strike down constitutional guarantees; and undermine confidence in courts to the point that their decrees have no public acceptance.

Uses of those methods are the badges of tyranny or dictatorship. We may see that clearly by the backward view. We see it much more clearly than those who lived through the usurpation of power. When Hitler, for example, rushed his decrees through the Reichstag, millions of patriotic Germans gave assent without realizing for a moment that they were surrendering their liberties to his lust for power.

(To Be Continued)

"How About This—Will You Agree To Admit Inspectors If They Don't Bring In Any Books?"



View And Preview

Anthony Wolff

Coach Tatum ought to have his throwing hand soundly paddled (an old academic custom which has fallen into disrepute). The goodly gentleman, whose salary might make the superficial viewer think that he is of more importance to the university than its lowliest talented graduate instructor, has recently encouraged the student body at large to cut Saturday classes and run up to Charlottesville to cheer his charges on to victory.

Unfortunately, many students will probably heed his message, not only for the usual reason that they would rather do almost anything but go to classes, but also because one of the highest paid employees of the state of North Carolina has encouraged them to neglect their education.

Many of the students who will go are those who neglect their studies anyway, so their loss will be slight; and it is even possible that in their absence and because of it some classes may come alive on Saturday.

The sad fact is not, then, that many students will miss two or three classes, but that a principle of sorts has been established which, in the absence of any rebuttal, casts a peculiar light on the university. The principle, in its simplest form, that football comes before classes.

Who is going to refute this principle? Evidently not the administration, for its policy seems to be one of non-interference with the athletic system, regardless of how much it undermines the educational program.

The student body is also unlikely to criticize Mr. Tatum; his suggestion fits too comfortably into the sentiments of the majority.

The faculty is the only group strong enough to thwart Mr. Tatum's proposed desertion of the academic ranks in favor of vicarious athletics, and yet the faculty has made no effort in this direction. It would be both just and constructive for every teacher to give some sort of quiz—announced or unannounced—on Saturday morning, just to separate the wheat from the chaff.

If it does not do something to counter Mr. Tatum's assertion of the primacy of professional athletics on this campus, the faculty is in effect endorsing the point of view which holds that it is of real importance that the football team win a game, or that they play the game at all.

I feel that the present time is similar to Orwell's 1984. People do not have a good understanding of society. Most people learn how to perform their job, but do not learn how to understand society. Unfortunately, the University of North Carolina contributes to this.

The universal quiz is one of the best tools the faculty has to go about asserting the importance of classes over football. In its most effective form, the quiz consists of one question: "Sign your name in perfect English." Such a quiz fits the established custom, for it is objective and brief, putting no strain on either student or teacher.

The quiz might be weighted so that it will count two or three points on the final grade. For obvious reasons, it need not be curved—the grades will be discontinuous, and therefore imperious to democratic pampering.

It is doubtful that the faculty as a whole is sufficiently committed to the ideal of education to try such a procedure, and so hundreds of students will cut Saturday classes with impunity. The fact remains that it is of no legitimate consequence whether or not the team wins—or even plays—on Saturday, and those who join the cavalcade are wasting their time in the cause of a superficial and misplaced "school spirit."



Harper's Bizarre

We were sitting with a friend, talking over a cup of coffee. He spoke:

"You know, this is what really matters. I mean, this counts. We're sitting here now talking . . . getting along with each other. What we're talking about doesn't really matter, it's just that we're here. Two of us."

"It's not you, especially. Just me and somebody else—that guy over there, or his girl; our janitor, my English professor—anyone will do, but no more than one."

"Three's a crowd? Three's too many, I know that. I . . . I don't know whether you see it or not. What I'm trying to say is, that we've gotten so far ahead in everything else—science, industry . . . I started to say war—we've done great things with things, but we've neglected people. We've neglected ourselves, I guess."

"Why is it that we can send a man to the moon, but John Jones can't get along with his next-door neighbor? Or even his wife, all the time?"

"I don't think this is original. In fact, I've picked it up from lots of people. I read about it once or twice, I guess. And my mother used to talk about it. She was right, too."

"I don't hate Russians. And I don't think I'd even be afraid of them if I could sit down with some of them and talk."

"You see, I'm sitting here now, talking with you, and you're talking with me, and we don't hate or fear each other. But that's what I mean."

"See, it's not like I have to get along with everybody right now. Just you. In an hour it'll be my roommate. And tomorrow the janitor, or my girl, or anybody. But it's us "two" that count, because we're trying to understand one another, and if we try hard enough, than we'll forget not to."

"We've got to start somewhere."—J. Harper

Letters

EDITOR:

In the past, the Women's Honor Council as a group has refrained from commenting publicly upon personal opinions, publicly or privately expressed. However, we believe that the editorial appearing in the November 4 issue of the Daily Tar Heel and the attitude expressed therein must be answered.

In reference to the comments made concerning the Bi-Partisan Board we would like to first explain the structure. The Board is composed of any three members of Women's Honor Council, one University Party representative chosen by the chairman of the University Party, one Student Party representative chosen by the chairman of the Student Party and the Chairman of Women's Honor Council who presides but does not have a vote.

The purpose of this board is to endorse as candidates those girls deemed most capable on the basis of one 15 minute interview. The interview consists of questions directed to the girls which emphasize their working knowledge of and respect for the Honor System. The Board had no definite number of candidates in mind to be endorsed. We would like to point out that there is no restrictive action in this endorsement.

It is surprising that if the Daily Tar Heel really wanted the truth concerning the Board's selections instead of merely casting implications and creating sensationalism, why some member of the Bi-Partisan Board was not contacted. Having spent eleven hours holding interviews they are thoroughly familiar with the system, whereas it is a fact that the editor was not.

This was a fair, sincere effort on the part of the Board; contrary to the impression which the strong implications of the Daily Tar Heel would imply.

The council feels that there are other opinions demanding comment. It is known that the editor is strongly in favor of combining the Men and Women's councils. This proposal is radically opposed by both the Men and Women's Councils. After working with the system and knowing it, we recognize it to be a radical, idealist, unworkable and totally incompetent idea. To this end, the Daily Tar Heel editorial policy has constantly, through unfounded public criticism and private uncooperativeness worked against the Honor Councils.

The editor has stated that his policy is to be to attack all campus organizations in the hope of improving them and creating intelligent discussion and thought. This, if sincere, is to be admired. However, we are appalled that this policy includes presenting half truths and unfounded insinuations.

The Women's Honor Council welcomes intelligent criticism by any member of the student body or faculty. We do not intend, however, to bow to the Daily Tar Heel or to political factions on this campus until such time as it may be proved that they are sincere, factual and not motivated by personal biasness in their advocations.

As shown by the endorsement, we feel the girls endorsed to be the most capable candidates. We urge each student to go to the polls with an open mind, however, using their own judgment as to the character and ability of the candidates, whether endorsed or not.

- NANCY ADAMS
PADDY WALL
LUCY FORSYTH
LILLIAN WELLES
LOUISE CROMBIE
GINNY PEARCE
WOMEN'S HONOR COUNCIL

EDITOR:

For the past several years I have been quite interested in the writings and activities of the so-called "Beat Generation." I am by no means beat myself and do not consider myself an expert on the subject. But after reading Mr. Wolff's review of Jack Kerouac's latest book I am driven by curiosity to write this letter.

Mr. Wolff, whom I have found to be an expert on all matters pertaining to literature, has made several statements which I question. The first statement in mind pertains to the sloppy way Kerouac uses the English Language. Mr. Wolff states that one can not use this sloppy style without purpose, but I ask, doesn't Kerouac have a purpose—that of selling books? But then again, who knows? Kerouac might be trying to create a new style in American Literature. Secondly, Mr. Wolff remarks that Kerouac is naive about prose and poetry. I would tend to agree with this remark if I had only read one of Kerouac's books and knew nothing about the man's background. To assure brevity I shall omit several other controversial statements which come to mind.

I feel that Mr. Wolff's review of this book is very poorly done. In fact, I wonder if Mr. Wolff read any further than the inside cover of the review copy of the "Dharma Bums." His choice of quotations and his attempts at making caustic remarks about them are very misleading and insignificant. By a similar method of review Mr. Wolff could make any book seem ridiculous, especially one written in the style Kerouac uses.

Everett Smith