

# The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Crossword

The Daily Tar Heel receives some crossword words about the infamous April 1 puzzle. See "Letters to the editor," page 4.

Blew by you  
Clearing, windy and cooler today. High will be in mid-60s; low tonight near 40. Ten percent chance of rain.

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## University's honor system result of long tradition

**Editor's note:** This is the first of a three-part series examining the honor system of The University of North Carolina. Today, The Daily Tar Heel looks at the evolution of the system; Tuesday, the system as it stands today; and Wednesday, honor systems at other universities around the nation.

By BILL STUDENC  
Staff Writer

In recognition of and in the spirit of the honor code, I certify that I have neither given nor received aid on this examination and that I will report all Honor Code violations observed by me — The University of North Carolina Official Examination Book.

The honor system of The University of North Carolina is perhaps the most highly respected Carolina tradition. The system today consists of a Code of Student Conduct and a student-run judicial system. The Code of Student Conduct is divided into the Honor Code, dealing with academic misconduct, and a Campus Code, which covers all other offenses. The judicial system enforces the codes.

In contrast, when the University first opened in

1795, the faculty was in complete control of the governance of the students. According to a report by James Exum Jr., a member of the 1956 court system, the faculty could suspend a student for "general worthlessness, without mentioning a specific offense."

Among offenses outlawed in the early years of Carolina were fishing, hunting, disrespect to a faculty member and walking out of sight of South Building.

Five months after the opening of the University, two student literary societies — the Dialectic Senate and the Philanthropic Society — formed and began to assume control of the conduct of their members. They developed resolutions concerning conduct and established a Censor Morum to enforce the regulations and bring impeachment charges against a violator. The entire society would then try the accused student.

In 1805, an ordinance passed by the Board of Trustees tried to return governing power to the faculty by creating a faculty monitor who would enforce all regulations of conduct at all times. The ordinance, met by strong student opposition, resulted in 45 student leaders leaving the University.

In actuality, before the Civil War, very little attention was focused on regulations concerning dishonesty in work. According to Exum's report, "It was considered a battle of wits between student and instructor, and the student felt a sense of pride when he got away with dishonest action."

The only attempted regulation against cheating prior to the Civil War was a defeated motion in the Philanthropic Society which would have charged a fine of 75 cents for plagiarism.

When the University reopened its doors after the Civil War in 1875, President Kemp Battle adopted an honor system on examinations which required students to sign a pledge that they had neither given nor received help on the exam.

Violators of the system were tried before their respective class and, if convicted, were asked by the class to leave the University. The students were now in charge of conduct within the classroom, while the faculty still controlled conduct outside of class.

In 1884 the faculty required that all students belong to one of the two societies, which were held responsible for the students' conduct. This measure was reversed a few years later, reflecting the les-

sening influence of the literary societies.

An article in *The Daily Tar Heel* on February 28, 1895, pointed out the problems of control by the societies, stating there was no way to investigate cases of cheating and other acts of academic dishonesty when they were committed by students not belonging to a society.

During the late 1890s there was much discussion of the formation of a University Senate, to be comprised of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores and one freshman, to act in conjunction with the faculty to govern the University. As part of their duties, the Senate would prevent cheating and administer the proper punishment when cases came up.

In 1904 a proposal made by President Francis P. Venable resulted in the formation of the first student governing organization. Called the University Council, the body was composed of the presidents of the three upper classes, a second-year student from each of the three professional schools and a chairman chosen by the other six members.

The University Council became the heart of the honor system. A student found guilty of cheating or other academic misconduct was demanded by the

Council to leave the University, according to Battle's *History of The University of North Carolina*.

In 1921 the University Council became known as the Student Council and the president of the student body became the chairman of the council.

The codes began to form in the late 1920s, with the first definite mention of an honor code appearing in the 1929-30 issue of the *Carolina Handbook*.

By 1933 the codes had been formed, with a clear difference existing between the Honor Code and the Campus Code.

Student Body President Haywood Weeks, in 1932, said, "Breaches of honor are in a far different category from breaches of conduct and should be judged differently. To confuse the Honor System is to destroy it."

Evidence is first seen for a division between the administrative branch of Student Government and the judicial branch in the 1935-36 *Carolina Handbook*. Before the 1930s, the honor system and Student Government were one and the same, according to Exum's report.

See HONOR on page 2

## Lacrosse rolls to win over Terps

By GEOFFREY MOCK  
Assistant Sports Editor

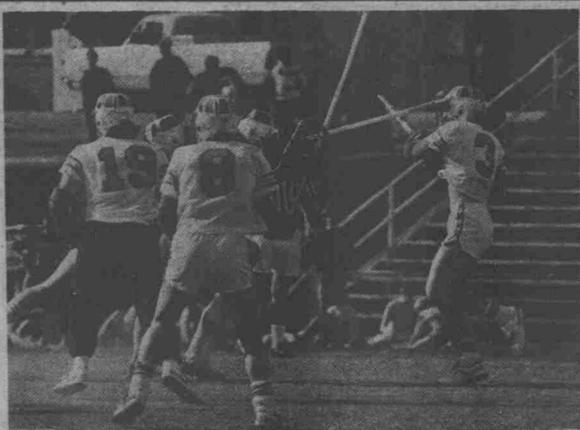
It came not with a bang, but with the quiet rolling of a ball. Seventeen years of Maryland's domination over the North Carolina lacrosse program came to an end Saturday as Doug Hall's leaping shot in the second overtime slowly moved across the goal line to give Carolina a 13-12 victory. It was the Tar Heels' first win ever over the Terps in lacrosse.

Hall's score came after a tightly played regulation game in which the score was tied 10 times and a scoreless overtime, and neither the second-ranked Tar Heels nor the fifth-ranked Terrapins could jump out to more than a two-goal lead.

After Carolina's defense stopped a chance for the Terps to score, Hall took the ball behind the Maryland goal with just more than a minute gone in the overtime. He moved to the front of the goal and let loose a shot that was deflected to the ground by a Terrapin defenseman and dribbled into the goal.

"That ball was moving ever so slowly," UNC coach Willie Scroggs said. "It was just out of the reach of the Maryland players. It had just barely made it to the goal when a defenseman stopped it, but the referee had already signaled a goal."

Hall was just one of the Heels' offensive heroes. Monty Hill scored a game high four goals while Hall, Michael Burnett and Jeff Homire scored twice.



Mike Burnett (3) shoots as Doug Hall (8) watches ... Hall's overtime goal gave UNC a 13-12 win

John Basil, Dave Wingate and Kevin Griswold each scored once. Burnett added four assists.

Ron Martinello, Pete Worstell and Jimmy Wilkerson scored three goals each for the Terps.

The Tar Heels won without the services of their starting goalie, Tommy Sears, who was out with an ankle injury. He was replaced by Gary Waters, who made 16 saves in his first extended appearance as a goalie in a college game. Waters was moved from midfielder to goalie at the beginning of the year.

"We're very proud of Gary," Scroggs said. "We had a lot of confidence in his ability to do the job."

The game was tied 5-5 at halftime. Both teams had leads late in the game but neither found the momentum to pull away.

"Steve Stenerson did a good job of controlling the face-offs," Scroggs said. "That was a key. He never let Maryland get a chance to come down

right after a score and get another one."

The Terps had a two-goal lead in the fourth period, but two Homire-assisted goals tied it up. The Tar Heels went ahead later in the game and seemed to have a lock on the game when Wilkerson scored for Maryland on a penalty play with 14 seconds left to tie the game and to send it into overtime.

"We knew in overtime that it was going to be our game," Hall said. "Wilkerson's score hurt us a bit, but we came out fired up. We were in slightly better physical shape than they were. Both teams were in good shape, but it was a hot day that took a lot out of us."

Carolina is now 4-0, 2-0 in the Atlantic Coast Conference. Maryland drops to 5-1.

The win puts the Heels in excellent shape for a run at their first ACC title ever. If the Heels beat Duke this Sunday, they will clinch a tie for the conference title.

## Brezhnev visits Prague; Polish border fortified

The Associated Press

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's arrival here Sunday to attend a Communist Party meeting gave rise to speculation that he would preside at a summit of Warsaw Pact leaders to decide whether to send troops into Poland.

Meanwhile, fresh Warsaw Pact units were reported being rushed to maneuvers along Poland's borders.

"In the concentration and jump-off points, army members were informed politically and militarily of the upcoming combat mission," the East German news agency ADN said in reporting the new call-up Sunday. It did not elaborate on the "combat mission."

The agency said that during meetings with their Soviet counterparts, Warsaw Pact troops expressed their determination to use all means "to protect the Socialist community and the peaceful life of all citizens against the attacks of imperialism," an often-repeated Soviet assessment of the situation in Poland.

ADN said the Warsaw Pact nations sent fresh troops from "deep inside their own territory" to the nearly two-week-old Soyuz 81 maneuvers in and near Poland. It said the new units included tank, rocket, artillery, reconnaissance and communications forces, which arrived by rail and truck under the cover of jet fighters.

"The commander-in-chief and commanders organized the rapid movement of new forces with their staffs," ADN said.

Communist Party and Western diplomatic sources suggested that the leaders of other Warsaw Pact nations might arrive in Prague later in the day, but there were rumors in Prague that Polish Communist Party boss Stanislaw Kania had not been invited to attend the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, which began today.

A Romanian delegation arrived late Saturday — without party chief Nicolae Ceausescu. Ceausescu, a maverick in the communist camp, has said Poland should be allowed to solve its problems without external interference.

Romanian leaders also did not attend the six-nation Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, three weeks before the Soviet invasion there.

As Brezhnev left Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party

newspaper *Pravda* said that a "direct struggle was being waged against socialism in Poland and that 'outside reactionary forces' were behind it. The language was almost identical to that used to explain the 1968 Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia.

Asked about the new troop movements and their implications, Washington spokesmen for the State Department and Pentagon had identical comments: "I have nothing on it."

In London, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Brezhnev's appearance at the Prague Congress showed the seriousness of the situation in Poland. But he said it was good that the Soviet Union was consulting with other Warsaw Pact nations.

Vice President George Bush briefed hospitalized President Ronald Reagan on the world situation. Bush told reporters outside George Washington University Hospital that Reagan "is fully on top of the situation. That's the main point I want to make. It's not useful to go into any more detail."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was reported to have told his hosts in Cairo that the fast-changing Polish situation could force him to cut short his Mideast tour.

The State Department press office was staffed Sunday, but spokeswoman Sandra McCarty said that was normal when the secretary of state was abroad.

"When you have a major problem like Poland in the world, we're always watching that and are very cognizant of it," she said.

Haig went from Cairo to Jerusalem Sunday and is scheduled to leave for Aman, Jordan, today. He is due back in Washington Saturday after stops in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Rome, Madrid, London, Paris and Bonn.

Weinberger will attend a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Bonn on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd said he thought the United States "has ruled out any military options" in the event of an invasion of Poland.

Byrd, on CBS's "Face the Nation," also said it was "bad judgment for Haig and Weinberger to be out of the country while Reagan is convalescing."



Brezhnev



Juanita Krepis dines with Panhellenic delegates ... spoke to 500 women at conference Saturday

## Krepis tells delegates not to expect 'Superwoman'

By LOUISE GUNTER  
Staff Writer

Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Krepis told more than 500 women Saturday that they should not expect too much of themselves.

"I urge you not to do everything you are expected to do," Krepis said. "Being able to have a career and a family does not endow you with super-human strength.... Young women are disenchanted with the myth that they can do everything."

Krepis spoke on "Farewell to Superwoman" to the delegates of the annual Southeastern Panhellenic Conference, sponsored by The University of North Carolina Panhellenic Council.

Krepis served as secretary of commerce from January 1977 to December 1979 after having been vice president of Duke University since 1973. She was the first woman and the first economist to be secretary of commerce. Krepis is a graduate of Berea College and holds a doctorate in economics from Duke University.

No woman ought to try to do everything and do it perfectly," Krepis said. "Realistically, we must accept that we can have a dose of everything, and that will have to suffice."

"The harder we're willing to work, the better we'll do. But in our effort to do everything perfectly, we'll not enjoy our life as much as we could."

Women should not be intimidated by what they see others doing, she said. "We do not all have to arrive at a full-blown career on any particular schedule, and along the way we will survive by compromise."

Krepis urged the delegates to be sensitive to the demands made of them. She also urged them to develop a strong sense of priorities in areas of family, career and personal achievement.

My advice is not designed to encourage low aspirations nor mediocre performance," Krepis said. "But none of us should try to live like the superwoman whose star is fast-fading.... It is always possible to make mistakes in launching a career, but it is almost impossible to make a mistake that can't be corrected."

## Food service fee would require referendum

By ELAINE McCLATCHEY  
Staff Writer

Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs Donald A. Boulton said Sunday that any mandatory student fee to pay for food services renovations would have to be proposed as a student referendum before being instituted.

The mandatory student fee under consideration would charge all University students a set amount between \$1 and \$10 to pay for renovations in Lenoir Hall and Chase Cafeteria.

The mandatory student fee is one of two options being considered by the Food Services Advisory Committee that Boulton has been reluctant to support. Boulton said at a Campus Governing Council meeting March 20 that the mandatory meal plan for freshmen, another option, would not be considered by the administration.

Boulton said he would not support a mandatory student fee unless the renovation planned was for a multi-purpose facility that could be used by the student body as a nightspot and for meetings and banquets.

If the proposal is set as a food service renovation only, the students who use the facility should have to help pay for it, Boulton said, adding that a customer in a restaurant pays for the meal as well as the building and the labor.

Boulton said he did not support the mandatory meal plan for freshmen because there were other alternatives that were more feasible.

"There are better ways of making the food plan work than requiring it," he said.

He contrasted mandatory general college requirements to mandatory requirements for food service. He said he supported mandatory action for bettering the academic side of the University but that mandatory action for food services was not justified. "When it comes to eating, there are a few things I like to do my own way."

Boulton said the plan would also be very difficult to put into action. "Even if we required all freshmen (to be on a mandatory meal plan), we couldn't feed them anyway."

Setting a lower price for rent for students who buy a room-and-board package is one option Boulton said he would like to see considered.

The package could be offered at a lower price because students who bought a meal plan would not be cooking in their rooms and, therefore, would not be using as much electricity, Boulton said.

FSAC Chairman Douglas Elvers said a lower price for a room-and-board package had not been discussed.

Another option being considered is to have certain residence halls have mandatory meal requirements, he said.

Student Body President Scott Norberg said he was pleased that Boulton did not support the mandatory actions being considered.

"Compared to other campuses, there are so many alternatives to food service," Norberg said. "We can eat in our rooms, downtown.... 20 percent (of the students) are members of fraternities and sororities.... 60 percent of the students live off campus."

"So before you start considering any sort of mandatory fee for food service on this campus, you have to remember that no matter what we do, there are going to be a great number of people who don't use the food service just because there are so many alternatives."

"Before we start pouring money and adding improvements to the facility, it's crucial that we show that an improvement will mean a substantially greater number of students will go," he said.

Elvers said that none of the options for financing the food service renovations had been eliminated.

"We don't have any option on the financing side ready to go with at present," he said. "We've been discussing various possibilities."

## Glasser says Moral Majority threatens rights

By KEN SIMAN  
Staff Writer

Americans are facing the greatest assault on their civil liberties in 30 years, both from the conservative Moral Majority and from political leaders who sympathize with their views, Ira Glasser, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said Friday.

Glasser spoke on "The Threat to Civil Liberties from the Moral Majority" in the Howell Hall auditorium. The speech was co-sponsored by the Chapel Hill-Carrboro ACLU and the UNC-Chapel Hill Chapter of Americans for Common Sense.

Throughout his speech, Glasser said the Moral Majority's views and actions conflicted with the principles of the Bill of Rights. He said it was ironic that the Moral Majority, which prides itself for having traditional American values, could violate something as traditionally American as the Bill of Rights.

The Moral Majority differs from other right-wing

groups in its utilization of subtle and sophisticated tactics, Glasser said. For example, the Moral Majority is using its opposition to busing as a way to maintain segregation instead of directly opposing integration.

The Moral Majority's success in banning books from public school libraries can also be attributed in part to that subtle kind of influence, Glasser said. Since school libraries can carry only a certain number of books, schools consider the content of the books when deciding which books to choose.

The Moral Majority often exerts influence by objecting to the content of certain books they deem objectionable, Glasser said. Libraries sometimes submit to the standards of the organization. He said it was difficult to prove the Moral Majority's motives in such cases, because they were not blatantly violating civil liberties.

Glasser said he found it scary that some national leaders sympathized with the views of the Moral Majority. He cited the Human Life Statute — which would out-

law abortion by defining conception as the beginning of life — as a proposed bill which would violate civil rights. If passed, the bill would be virtually impossible to enforce without violating the privacy of many individuals, he said.

Glasser also expressed concern over Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, exerts considerable influence over the country's judicial system.

Glasser said the repeal of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the reduction of jurisdiction for federal courts and the abolishment of the Legal Service Corporation, which provides legal aid for the poor, were all issues in which Thurmond was interested. These issues would reduce the ability of minorities and the poor to participate in American society, he said.

The Moral Majority is "suffering from future shock," Glasser said. "For they live in a world they no longer understand and are hoping to go back to something that never existed."