

Vote YES For Justice In The Honor System

The Daily Tar Heel hopes you'll vote "YES" on the Leniency Bill today. In so doing, you will be voting to strengthen the honor system immeasurably.

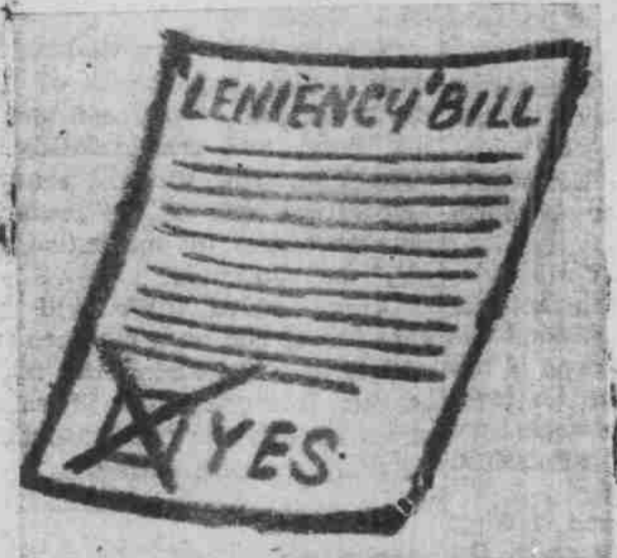
If you vote "YES", here's what you will be voting for:

- 1. Suspension from school for flagrant and premeditated cheating offenses.
- 2. Probation to faculty counselors for first offenses which are judged by the Council not to be flagrant and premeditated.

This would be a change from the present system which can be fairly stated this way: If you cheat, you leave school. Extenuating circumstances rarely affect that dictum. If you cheat, and admit that you cheated you leave school, whether yours was a momentary mistake, like glancing to the next desk and copying a multiple-choice answer, or a premeditated crime, like stealing an answer sheet and bringing it to class. If you cheat, no matter why or how or to what degree, you leave school.

That is unjust, and that is what the Leniency Bill would change. If you are able to see the difference between momentary mistake and premeditated cheating, you owe it to the campus to vote "YES".

A number of respected and thoughtful student leaders have opposed the Leniency Bill. We submit that they are bound by a senseless and irrational bond with "tradition," a feeling that any change in as old a thing as the honor system must, just because it is a change, be wrong. Catchy phrases like "one free cheat" have been



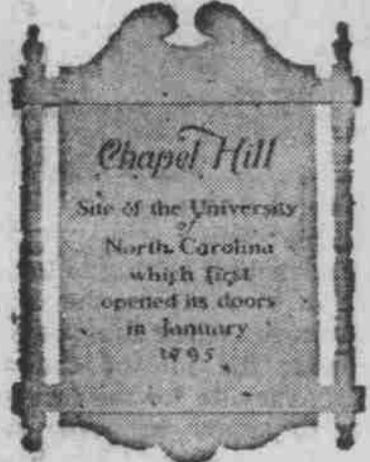
bandied about and have colored sober consideration of what the Leniency Bill will do, if it is passed.

What it WILL do is establish a measure of justice in an unfair system by differentiating between flagrant and minor violations; it will take a firm step toward an extensive system of rehabilitation; it will recognize the fact that suspension from school for any cheating offense, without regard for extenuating circumstances, is in no way rehabilitation, but revengeful punishment; and far from weakening the honor system, the Leniency Bill will strengthen it, by making it obligatory for the courts to judge cases on their merits rather than under the "cheating equals suspension" equation.

We urge you to read the bill with care before you vote. If you do, we are convinced you will see its equity; we are convinced you will vote to put consideration of the errors of first offenders in the University on a higher plane, by voting "YES".

The Daily Tar Heel

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Carolina Front

Suspension Or Probation Is Today's Issue

Louis Kraar

THE CAMPUS will decide today whether it feels that a student who has cheated the first time should go home for rehabilitation or stay here under probation.

This is what the debate over leniency bill boils down to—despite debating and boiling on both sides about tradition, honor, and systems. And while this reporter has great faith in honor and tradition, one remembers that even here these things mean different things to different persons.

David Reid and other proponents of the leniency bill feel that a first-offender can be helped more by a system of probation than by suspension. Probation is an educational experience, while suspension is mere punishment, leniency supporters argue.

On the other hand, opponents of the measure—which include Men's Honor Council Chairman Herb Browne—contend that the leniency bill would wreck the Honor System. Suspension is an educational experience, and it is the only way to teach cheaters the seriousness of their offense, argue leniency opponents.

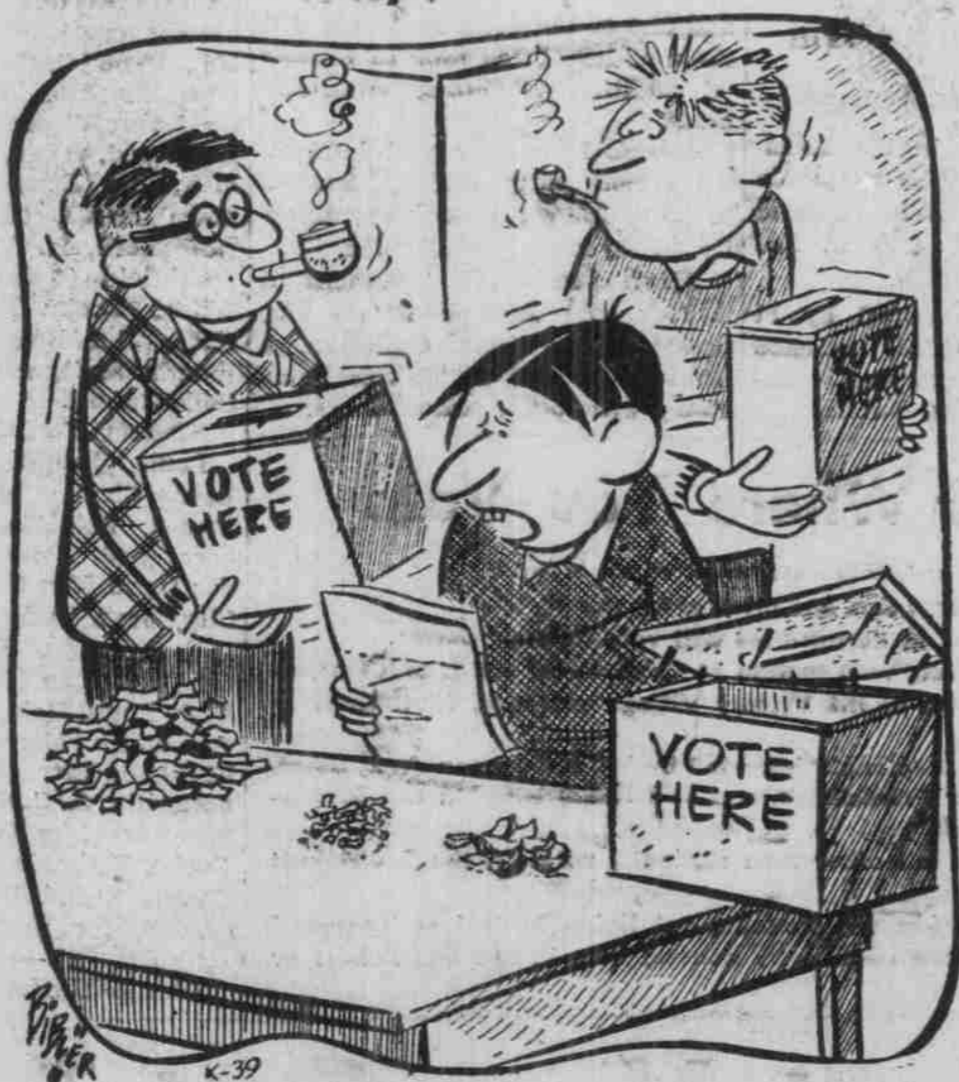
This reporter has supported the leniency bill because it seems seems that in this college community exile for forgetting one's honor is too stern a measure for first offenders. If education is the University's purpose, then it should begin to educate its cheaters here—instead of sending them home.

It has become an axiom here that if you cheat, you'll be kicked out of school. It is sometimes called suspension, which means you may come back. Other times, it is called indefinite suspension, which means you may not return. Either way, it is stern punishment. And it lacks the mercy inherent in any American justice.

Faculty counselors can help instill a sense of honor in students who have forgotten or never mastered it. The faculty—made up of men like Dr. Alfred Brauer and Dr. J. R. Caldwell and others who know both honor and students well—can make probation work.

If it's tradition that you want when you vote today, look back to the year 1875. The Di and Phi societies were Carolina's only student government then. A student was suspended by the faculty, and the Phi asked that he be turned over to the society for discipline. The faculty agreed, and the Phi decided to give the student another chance. That's how student government began—with leniency.

Election Day!



"Forty-eight gum wrappers, 12 cigarette butts, 8 orange peelings and 3 votes in this one—if you ask me there hasn't been enough student interest in campus politics this year."

'Official Statement—Politics Is Not Interfering With Our Work' 'Just A Little Watering Down, Boys'



U. S. Reneges On Loans

Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — While the USA is worrying about Joe McCarthy and while Washington is more deluged with pro-McCarthy church lobbyists than at any time in years, an all-important backstage debate is going on regarding Latin America which could advance the cause of Communism greatly.

In brief, Ambassador Merwin L. Bohan has resigned as U.S. Ambassador to the Rio De Janeiro Economic Conference because that conference will be run by Wall Street, not for the good of Pan American Cooperation.

The Rio De Janeiro Economic Conference, scheduled to open next week, was the bait held out by John Foster Dulles at the Caracas Conference when he got our Latin friends to support the USA regarding Guatemala.

Great things would be accomplished at Rio. Dulles told the Latinos as an alibi for little happening at Caracas. Especially he held out the promise of Big U. S. loan and economic aid.

But now Ambassador Bohan has resigned for the specific reason that no real economic aid or loans will be forthcoming.

What has happened, briefly, is this. For some time, Secretary of

the Treasury Humphrey has argued that the United States should not advance money to Latin Americans but that they should borrow from the International Bank. This was one of the issues between Humphrey and Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Ike's brother, when the latter visited Latin America. And at that time Milton won. He kept the export-import bank alive as a means of loaning money to Latin America.

However, Brother Milton has gone back to Penn State College, while Secretary Humphrey remains on the job in Washington. In fact, he remains about the most powerful cabinet member in Ike's official family. Furthermore Humphrey will be the top U.S. delegate to the Rio Economic Conference. Dulles, who was planning to go, is now worn out and will not go.

Hardboiled Humphrey

So Humphrey has put across the policy that loans will not be made by the Ex-Im Bank unless Wall Street, operating through the International bank, turns them down.

State Department advisers don't entirely like the Humphrey policy. But they are very discreet in their opposition. After all, Humphrey is the most powerful member of the Cabinet.

What they point out is that loaning money to Latin America is not a financial matter but a political one. In brief, we should not be loaning money to a semi-Communist country even if it's sound financially. On the other hand, we may want to loan money to a friendly country which needs help to throw off Communism.

The State Department, not Wall Street bankers, is qualified to make this decision, the diplomats argue. And they are vigorously against turning this vital instrument of national policy over to the bankers, either Wall Street or any other group of bankers.

Washington Pipeline

While the Senate hubbub continues over Senator McCarthy, who has done little more than shout about the Communist conspiracy the government's Subversive Activities Control Board quietly begins hearings today that should lead to the permanent crippling of a key Red front, the Civil Rights Congress for years has blown the propaganda horn for the Communist Party. It is operated as the Red rescue

The Case Against The Leniency Bill Summed Up: Vote 'No' Says Hauser

Legislature 'Abrogated Duty' In Leniency Bill Matter

By Chuck Hauser

The student Legislature has brought the Leniency Bill before the student body for its decision in the coming elections. It deserves us well to consider it carefully prior to our expression at the polls. I would like to submit some points which might well be taken into consideration by the conscientious student voter.

The bill proposes to liberalize punishment for first offense cheating and states in its preamble the reasons for its existence. It asserts, and I believe, mistakenly, that reporting of cheating cases would be more frequent due to absence of automatic suspension it alleges greater flexibility, yet by its own words denies this flexibility by charting a single course to be taken against first offenders: "The usual punishment . . . will be probation . . ." The generalities of the first and fourth parts of the preamble need not be repeated here.

A reading of the bill shows that, if approved, it will be subject to the interpretation that the Honor Council will give to its phrasing.

Article II designates that the dean of students' office assign a violator who has been put on probation to a faculty counselor. This section of the bill is entirely unenforceable as it purports to direct the dean's office, which prerogative the Student Legislature naturally does not have. The dean's office might find it very unwise to expect faculty members' aid in the administration of the honor system; in fact, I would not be surprised if the faculty members would declare in the same vein. Placing supervision of probationers in the faculty, too, might well be considered a strange departure from our concepts of freedom.

Yet, the student body has provided for a balance of power between the two departments, and for expressly such occasions. To overcome this "defect," then the legislature has seen fit to abandon the channels through which legislation should flow. It has gone beyond the point of mere abrogation of duty. Keeping their fingers crossed, relying on the argument of "faith in the student body," the same student body which charged them and its President with a specific responsibility, the legislators now hope that we, the students, will act for them in a matter that they would not decide themselves.

There Is Danger In The 'One Free Cheat' Idea

Editor: During the past weeks the campus as a whole has become more aware of the honor councils and their procedures. This cognizance results from the efforts of David Reid to liberalize penalties in first offense cheating cases.

The main cause for complaint is that the councils are guilty of using only one punishment, suspension, for persons convicted of cheating. That suspension is more often given as the penalty arises from the fact that the councils, in reviewing the case, attempt to answer three questions:

What is best for the student?
What is best for the university?
What best upholds the traditions of preceding councils?

The answer is a difficult one to find. However, when suspension is decided upon as the answer, it is because the councils feel that the student may acquire a better perspective if he is removed for a time from the environment where his cheating took place. His offense is a serious one, and in order that another violation may be prevented he must be made to realize the full significance of what he has done. He has proved unworthy of the trust placed in him by the University and by the other students.

In this bill probation is suggested as the usual punishment for those cheating violators who are on trial for the first time. The fact that probation has a far different meaning for girls than for boys goes unnoticed in this bill. Although the bill affects both councils in the same manner, probation for a girl includes the additional requirement that she remain in her place of residence from 8 p.m. until 5 a.m. Therefore the girls receive a more strict penalty for committing the same offense.

Several penalties exist that are exercised by the councils. These penalties range from expulsion to council reprimand and includes probation among the alternatives. Thus, as you can see, the bill offers no definite change in the present system.

One of the purposes of the bill is to encourage reporting violators. Since the possibility of suspension still remains, more widespread participation cannot be accomplished in this manner.

A danger lies in the misconception of "one free cheat." Although there is no justification for this erroneous idea, there is the possibility that the bill may be misconstrued to mean just that in a few years.

If you too have lost faith in the honor councils in general and in their discretion in particular, the responsibility rests on you to correct the trouble. The leniency bill is not the solution. You have the opportunity today of exercising the privilege of selecting for council members the candidates whom you have observed to be the most conscientious, the most capable, the most intelligent. In your hands rests the decision.

—Kendrick Townsend

(Chuck Hauser, the author of the following article, wrote his daily "Tar Heel at Large" column for this newspaper last spring, but stopped when he went to work for The Chapel Hill Weekly. He returns today to comment on what he calls "the most important thing ever to come up on the Carolina campus."—Ed.)

WHEN A FRESHMAN arrives at Carolina for fall orientation, he is immediately struck with the emphasis which is placed on the Honor System. He is convinced that nothing at the University is held in higher esteem than the Honor System, and he is told that this Honor System, more than anything else, moulds what we know as the Carolina Way of Life. He later comes to realize that the Honor System is not perfect, but at the same time he discovers that those who violate the Honor Code are dealt with severely. He knows that sooner or later violators are caught, and he knows that if they are found guilty in our courts, they will not be let off with a light punishment, because we do not take our Honor System lightly.

A BILL which is to be voted on by the student body in the election today would change all this. It is a new policy which would do six punishments for honor violations that a first-offense cheater would be let off lightly. Specifically, it calls for probation as the standard punishment for first-offense cheating, rather than suspension from school for one semester. Instead of telling a freshman during orientation week that we do not tolerate cheating at Carolina, we would have to tell him that we tolerate it. Instead of telling him that we hold our Honor System in such high regard that we deal strictly with persons who violate it, we would have to tell him that we violate it and nothing will happen to him unless he violates it a second time. In other words, we would have to announce that the Honor System is now a "Free-Cheat" System, where everyone except the "flagrant violator is permitted to remain in school.

IT CANNOT be denied that when the punishment for a specific crime is lowered, the temptation to commit that crime is raised. Many more students will take a chance on violating the Honor System if they know that (1) the Honor System is not really very important anymore, anyway, and (2) they will get off lightly even if they get caught.

THE BACKERS of this free-cheat bill make a number of claims which are misleading, distorted, and in some cases false: They say the Honor Councils now automatically suspend everyone who is convicted of cheating. This is not true. In cases of clear-cut violations of the Honor System, suspension is the usual punishment, but the Councils consider each case separately, and if circumstances warrant, the offender is put on probation. This new policy would tie the hands of the Honor Councils in determining punishments in individual cases. The backers of the bill say the new system will provide "rehabilitation" and "counseling." It does this only on paper. The bill calls for a "faculty counselor" to be appointed for each probationer, and the student is to report to him bi-weekly. This is not very realistic. Faculty members are overworked with hundreds of committees and "extracurricular assignments" now, and it will be impossible to find enough faculty members with both the interest and the time to serve as counselors. Without a system of supervision, probation does no effective good. And the proposed supervision is purely imaginary.

I DON'T KNOW the motives of the people who are pushing for the passage of this so-called leniency bill. I do know what they will accomplish if the bill passes: They will succeed in weakening an Honor System which needs every bit of strengthening we can give it. Honor cannot be compromised. The dishonorable person has no place in society until he has learned that society will not tolerate dishonor. . . . I ask this: If you believe in the Carolina Honor System, vote NO in the leniency referendum today, because the future of our Honor System depends on your vote.

The Ram Sees

The politicians who are supporting the free-cheat leniency bill in the referendum today say that the bill will help the Honor Councils by giving them more freedom in deciding punishments. This is so patently untrue that it is almost funny. If the whole business weren't so tragic, I think I would laugh. Every Honor Council member is opposed to this leniency bill. They would not be against it if it really gave them "freedom in fixing punishment." All the bill does is to force the Councils to slap a cheater's wrist and ask him to be a good boy, instead of telling him to leave Carolina and not return until he knows the meaning of honesty.

—Rameses