

The Car They Save May Be Your Own

The civil war is over, for awhile at least. Student government and the University administration, leaving their clash over the treatment of panty-raiders, have put their heads together in an effort that may well prevent the Trustees from banning student autos.

Much in the manner of their early warnings about Saturday classes, the Board of Trustees have been complaining about student cars, saying something must be done to regulate them. Each year, as in the case of Saturday classes, the Trustees have worded their student car objections a bit stronger.

Finally, the Trustee Visiting Committee, in its latest report, said firmly that regulation of cars must be improved; it went on to suggest that the University administration "consider seriously the question of possession of automobiles by undergraduates, particularly those living on or near the campus."

Now, to prevent an even stronger Trustee action, the administration has made auto registration compulsory. At the same time, the student's privilege to keep a car on campus has been given solid backing by the administration.

Student President Don Fowler, to help ensure the privilege of keeping cars is not revoked, has appointed a Traffic Committee to work with the administration.

Apparently, President Fowler agrees with Dean Fred Weaver when the dean says that restricting student cars "is not seen as fitting into the pattern of the traditional relationship between this University and its students."

The Daily Tar Heel commends President Fowler for his foresight in this matter. It is heartening to see him working to maintain "the traditional relationship between this University and its students," a pattern of cooperation when students agree and objection when they do not agree with the administration.

This Traffic Committee can show the Trustees and the administration that students can accept the responsibility inherent in the right to drive cars in Chapel Hill.

The Best Laid Plans Of Animals And Men

Karl Marx would walk from the movie "Animal Farm" with tears in his eyes. Behind the antics of Snowball, the porcine dictator, and Napoleon, the noble horse—and all the rest of the creatures—Mr. Orwell designed a pile-driving expression of pessimism. "Animal Farm" is the last testimony of a man's bitterness when the hopeful degenerates.

Mr. Orwell, early so sympathetic with the aims of the Soviet Revolution, later so profoundly disillusioned, steered between the attitudes we hold orthodox. Gorky warned from the first gunshot that the movement had intolerable aspects. But few, and Orwell was not among them at first, could see the immediate worth of Gorky's warnings.

Mr. Orwell lived to see his best hopes of Marxism put to ashes. He wrote two novels centered about these burnt up hopes—1984 and Animal Farm—and the last dark sentence of Animal Farm pinpoints them best. The pigs got the upper hand and the other creatures

looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which.

Drew Pearson reports that Senator Bricker has other motives for his amendment to limit Presidential treaty-making power than "fear of excessive executive power." The migratory game-bird treaty between the United States and Canada entails certain restrictions on his duck-hunting.

The blurred distinction between pig and man can be seen elsewhere than in the pages of Animal Farm. The noblest experiments, as Mr. Orwell would have us see, can fall to the greed of the human animal.

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Carolina Front The Ugly Head Of Crime—2B: In Retrospect

J. A. C. Dunn

LAST TUESDAY'S TRIAL of the nine boys apprehended by the police during the panty raid revealed to us three rather important things which we think it worth while to retail in this column.



To begin with, we were struck by the calmness and assurance of all the students who took the stand. Without exception they were fairly young men, correspondingly inexperienced, all presumably strangers to direct participation in a legal trial; and yet none of them "clutched" when he testified, none of them either lost control or froze. Each student, whether he was a witness or a defendant, told his story, answered questions, explained details quite calmly and clearly. We admire them for this.

TO BE SURE, the atmosphere of informality in the court was fortunately in their favor. People wandered in and out, there was a gentle hum of behind-the-hand conversation through the room, the overhead fans turned slowly and lackadaisically; the policemen, when they testified, were not harsh or vindictive, and indeed, in the cases of the boys who defended themselves, we got the distinct impression that the officers who testified were making a definite effort to help the defendant when he questioned them; and above all, the court room was filled almost completely with UNC students who stood behind the nine boys in their predicament, who actually hissed one of the judge's decisions, and who laughed appreciatively at frequent intervals never at but always with the student witness.

But all the same, a court of law is a fairly serious place, and the conduct of the students who showed up to either defend themselves or testify seems to point up to us the fact that people are usually at their best in an emergency.

THE SECOND OUTSTANDING characteristic of the trials was that whereas the nine defendants were termed as being "So and so versus the State of North Carolina," curiously enough not one of them appeared to have any attitude of either bitterness toward the court or of contrition for what he had done. Every boy gave us the impression that he felt (a) he had done nothing particularly wrong in joining a panty raid, and paradoxically (b) despite this fact he felt no anger at the law for putting him through all the trouble and anxiety of a trial. They seemed to assume that a panty raid was something that one joined as a matter of course, as a simple evening's entertainment, and the fact that the police (or the administration) questioned the propriety of this entertainment constituted a conundrum of youth to be carefully made clear to a rather staid older generation. And at the same time, those nine boys seemed to realize that the law was not trying them out of spite.

AND THAT POINT of a court of law's being a serious place brings up our third observation: insofar as the conduct of the spectators was concerned, their appreciation of the situation seemed to grow with each succeeding case.

The first two defendants were treated more as a game than anything else; but beginning with the third panty raider the spectators who jammed the courtroom until there was not even standing room in the rear began to realize that those trials were no game; that the students who requested a jury trial would go on record as having been judged in a criminal court, and that those who stood trial then and there in Recorder's Court were being fined \$50 and costs; undergraduates were watching other undergraduates be touched (quite hard) by the long arm of the law.

We think it sobered them somewhat. We could be wrong, but we think so.

DOWN ON ANIMAL FARM:

After The Pigs, Who Comes Next?

Ebba Freund

Louis de Rochement's movie "Animal Farm," based on the book by 1984 author George Orwell, is one of the most frightening movies made in recent years. More bitter than 1984, "Animal Farm" is a cruel satire on totalitarianism born out of revolution. The petrified helplessness of the "peasant" animals in face of the inevitable rise of the rule of the power-mad pigs is perhaps the most significant point the movie makes.

In this animal fable, Orwell and de Rochement are satirizing man's inhumanity to man. The bitterness of the satire is comparable to Swift's "A Modest Proposal" in which he proposed that the poverty and population problems of the Irish be settled by cannibalism.

The plot of "Animal Farm" is terrifying in its simplicity. The animals stage a revolution to overthrow their human master, who has continually maltreated them. After he has been ousted, the animals are equal. "The pigs, who spearheaded the revolution, also set up the machinery for peace. Snowball, the leader, envisions an educated farm with fewer workdays brought about

by power from a windmill. But Napoleon, a big gray glutton of a pig, ousts Snowball and with the aid of a gestapo of ferocious hounds, takes over Animal Farm. The windmill is built, but all the benefits of the electric power go to the pigs who have moved into Jones' house. Animal Farm now becomes a society where "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than other animals." Finally, as they had done before, the animals rise up against tyranny and cast out the pigs. Although the end is Triumphant and Glorious, one can

or his hair singed off, but in the very next panel he returns, completely whole and healthy. In these cartoons there is an easy feeling of fellowship between the villain and the hero, between the chased and the chaser. Because of this, in spite of their cruelty, these Hollywood cartoons never frighten an audience.

Animal Farm, in spite of its fantastic nature is frightening; characters are killed and they stay killed. The cruelties inflicted by the pigs causes real suffering. The chase scene, which in most cartoons is a source for much low comedy, is horrible because it is a serious chase in which the dogs pursue their victim in order to kill him. This absence of comedy in a media form which we have come to expect slapstick makes the satire doubly horrifying.

Perhaps the only complaint about Animal Farm is that sometimes it makes its point so obvious that the movie becomes propaganda. This is especially true of the ending, which seems to have been tacked on by some megarthymic-minded committee in order to show that the right way (the American way) always triumphs. The point that Animal Farm makes is that most of the time the pigs are in power.

We have become accustomed to cartoons in which nobody ever really gets hurt. The villainous cat may get his head bashed in

'What Do You Hear?'



Time For A Start

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Most of the Southern states' arguments in the Supreme Court school segregation case appear to be aimed not at carrying out the Court's opinion in an orderly way but at postponing as long as possible the day when the southern states face up to the opinion.

We do not believe that these arguments represent the true feelings of a majority of responsible Southerners. In our opinion they represent the vague foreboding of politicians who are afraid to take any other attitude on the subject than the conventional one they have taken in the past.

The people of the southern states are loyal Americans and we are confident that the great majority of them want to behave like Loyal Americans. They will carry out the terms of the school segregation decision if their politicians give them a chance and if the problem is not complicated by extremist behavior on either side.

It is essential, however that

the Supreme Court fix a definite date for the beginning and completion of action to end segregation. There should be no doubt in anybody's mind as to what the Court's mandate is, whatever time and flexibility are permitted.

Other litigants before the Court do not claim the right to decide for themselves whether to obey the Court's decisions. There is on reason why school districts which have been practicing segregation should enjoy such a privilege. As loyal citizens of a constitutional government, the people of these districts have an unquestioned responsibility to obey the Court. The only question is how they are to do so.

One simple and fair rule would be to decree that, beginning with the next school term, all new students entering elementary or high school must be unsegregated. Local districts would have the option, of course, of applying the rule to other students if they wished; but at least all first-graders and all high school freshmen entering school this year and hereafter would do so without racial discrimination.

This would certainly be gradual. Roughly it would mean that

elementary schools would end segregation over a period of six to eight years, and high schools over two to four years. Missouri has shown that a much faster pace is possible. We suspect that many southern districts, once they got into it, would voluntarily speed up their progress. The essential thing is to make a start.

QUOTE, UNQUOTE

Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime.—Aristotle, Politics, Book II.

The familiar story, that, on seeing the evil-doers taken to the place of execution, he was wont to exclaim: "But for the Grace of God, there goes John Bradford," is a universal tradition which has overcome the lapse of time.—Parker Society edition, The Writings of John Bradford

You may charge me with murder—or want of sense.—(We are all of us weak at times):

But the slightest approach to a false pretense was never among my crimes.—Lewis Carroll, The Hunting of the Snark, Fit the Fourth

George Leads Administration To Sanity

Doris Fleeson

This country has taken a long step forward in the search for ways to ease the tensions in Formosa. The new position was first stated by Senator George of Georgia. It became official policy when accepted and amplified by Secretary of State Dulles at a dramatic press conference.

President Eisenhower was, of course, the catalyst He has the power to decide and he has done so.

Briefly stated, the American position now is that we are willing to talk to the Chinese Reds about peace and even to agree to a cease-fire without the Chinese Nationalists' presence or permission. We shall not ask either side to give up its stated goals but we are asking that they renounce the use of force to achieve them.

INCOMMUNICADO AT DUCK ISLAND

Mr. Dulles in effect repudiated cautious positions taken in his name last week end by the State Department. He explained he was incommunicado at his Duck Island retreat so was not consulted on that statement.

The President was at his Gettysburg Farm. He will doubtless be asked at his press conference what part he played both then and now.

In their absence, Senator George, to all intents and purposes, played the role of Secretary of State. The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee explored the possibilities of Red China's seeming change of front and called on his own country to think and act anew in the cause of peace.

BROKE THE CAST

George's achievement was that he broke the cast into which U. S. policy had been hardening. He was able to do it because his own party which controls Congress will follow him, and the President's party, even its right wing, does not really wish to contest him and knows he is very nearly invulnerable to criticism.

It is the second time he has broken ground for a new and more flexible foreign policy. It was George who called for the Four Power talks desired by our European allies. Standing on the solid ground of Senator George's prestige, the President has issued that call.

From the standpoint of domestic politics, the new Administration move is of intense interest. Up to now, at high cost, the White House has avoided a break with the right led by Senators Knowland and Bridges.

Reporters raced from the Dulles interview to the Capitol to catch the explosions. For a while none came. Senators are quick to seize upon political opportunities of all kinds; they are



Senator George

normally more deliberate when the real issues come along. All sense this one's importance and they were taking their time.

'YOU CAN'T DO THAT'

Senator Bridges finally said in effect: you can't do that. Senator Knowland had indicated his apprehensions in a New York speech Monday when he sarcastically called for a partition of the China mainland between the Nationalists and the Communists.

Chiang's supporters will be heard from. It will be an enormous strain on the GOP family tie. But Senator George and his colleagues believe he expresses the real will of the American people and the President seems to share their confidence.

It is certainly the issue on which the next Presidential election will be fought, regardless of who the nominees are.

Y-Court Corner

Rueben Leonard

ON TUESDAY afternoon of this week, the Chapel Hill Recorder's Court drove the shaft of justice into four University students. Never, in the history of that court, has such a flagrant display of injustice been seen.

Nine men were to have been tried; one was freed because of lack of evidence, four were convicted on this same lack of evidence, and four more, seeing the handwriting on the wall, asked for a jury trial.

Now when I say there was a lack of evidence I do not mean that the boys involved were not in the panty party; my point is that most of the laws in Chapel Hill are so archaic that they have no place in modern times. For example: there is a city ordinance that prohibits dramatic presentations in Chapel Hill.

THERE HAS been much discussion, pro and con, concerning the Administration's position in the trial of the students arrested during the harmless raid. A Chapel Hill lawyer seemed to be convinced that the Administration did have something to do with the trial and convictions.

"The University does not like panty raids. The Administration does not like panty raids. Chancellor House does not like panty raids. Judge William S. Stewart convicted the panty raiders. The judge is Chancellor House's son-in-law," said the lawyer.

WHEN BILL Latham had finished his testimony Tuesday afternoon, it seemed evident that he would be acquitted. His testimony had been a very good one, not the kind that sways juries, but, nevertheless, one that included politeness and respect for both the prosecuting attorney and the judge. He seemed to give his account of what went on before he was arrested in a straight-from-the-shoulder and honest manner.

After Bill had called his one witness to the stand and the judge had heard the testimony by the witness, the spectators settled back in their seats and waited for the verdict of not guilty. Judge Stewart meditated a few moments, looked rather hesitatingly off into space and said, "Guilty."

Hisses and boos filled the courtroom as we made our exit.

DON'T TURN your back department. A reporter who chatted with one of Junius Scales' comrades at the Greensboro trial ended his conversation with "Glad to have met you." "You won't be," retorted the primary-colored comrade.

That's the way it goes. Little did the reporter realize that he will be one of the first ones to be sickled when the Commies take over.

NELL BATTLE-AX Lewis's column in the Raleigh News and Observer is hysterical. She criticizes Chapel Hill and the University at rather frequent intervals. Latest barb thrown by Nellie to our serene community concerned the Russian flag found flying atop our flagpole. "But I can't understand why they took the Soviet flag down. Doesn't it belong there—neath the (Red) oaks of our old Chapel Hill?" said Nell.

You had better be glad it doesn't belong there, Nellie old girl; if it did we might be inclined to tip a witch to burn at the foot of the pole.

SINCE WITCH-HUNTING seems to dominate the column today, we might as well burn one more.

"The political je ne sais quoi" who's letter appeared in Tuesday's paper criticizing me for uncovering political dirt is really "that old proverbial kettle." Now, I didn't pay any attention to most of the letter, but one little paragraph got under my skin.

The writer of the letter questioned my right to call anyone "lewd-mouthed" considering that I am a former editor of Tarnation. I question the writer's right to question my rights when I think of the time that I printed the dirtiest story of the year in the Tarnation—a story that "political je ne sais quoi" had written. Ah, such is life.

NORWOOD BRYAN, ex-legislative finance chairman, stormed up to me after Saturday's column had criticized the manner in which the budget had been handled.

"You haven't got your facts straight," he said. "The Daily Tar Heel did not take a cut of \$5,000—just \$3,000." "And furthermore," he said, "the \$3,000 was cut from what they asked for, not from their last year's budget."

According to Norwood, the DTH's actual budget was only chopped \$669.

IN THE Spring a young man's fancy turns to zoology. Yesterday morning's Zoology I class was scheduled to witness two movies. The first flick was to deal with endocrine and second one with reproduction.

As the students watched endocrines dance merrily on the screen little did they realize what was in store for them. When the endocrine film was finally over, the instructor switched on the lights, rewound the film, reset the projector, switched the lights back off, and started the projector. Much to the amazement of the students and instructor, the second film was not titled "Reproduction," but instead "Methods of Contraception."

Everybody Welcome

Raleigh News And Observer

A news item sent out from the Department of Statistics, University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, read as follows:

"Sujit Kumar Mitra, graduate student of the Department of Statistics, University of North Carolina, will talk on "Some Problems in Minimum Variance Unbiased Estimation" at the Statistics Colloquium on Monday, May 2, 1955. To elucidate certain basic ideas connected with unbiased estimation he will discuss a special case of estimating functions of the binomial proportion and the poisson mean. He will also discuss the principle of invariance used in various connections by Fisher, Hotelling, Pitman, Wald and Wolfowitz and its relation with minimum variance unbiased estimation. The meeting will be in 206 Phillips Hall at 4:00 Monday."

There is the old line to the effect that figures do not lie but liars can figure. And here is new evidence that the statistician can collect all the facts without communicating them to anybody but themselves.