

# Honor Council's Revision: Pig In Legislative Poke

The bill to revise the student judiciary has now been kicked around in such haste and with so little direction that nothing but confusion has been produced in student minds.

Even among the legislature are persons who hardly understand, from one week to the next, what they voted on the last session and what new amendments will be offered next. They, too, are confused.

If nothing else, the whole fiasco should teach our political leaders that the haste with which they acted has resulted in only ill-conceived proposals that should have been ironed out long before the first bill was presented to the legislature.

Due to this haste, the original bill has been amended and re-amended with such frequency that only those who are responsible for its drawing should be expected to keep pace with the numerous revisions.

Under these circumstances, it is not fair to the student body to impose upon them an election to determine the course of a proposal which they are at loss to understand. The student body should hardly be expected to pass judgment on such vague legislation.

It, in fact, the legislature wants to thrust the judicial revisions upon the students for acceptance or defeat, then those revisions should be defeated for the sole reason that to accept them would be buying a pig in a poke.

However, we believe that those who understand the measure sincerely desire its passage. Consequently, it would be in their own interest to delay action on it un-

til every thinking student at UNC has convinced himself of its merits or shortcomings.

There should at this time be no election date set for the constitutional amendments requisite to acceptance of the new male-female council. It should be set only after students and politicians alike know what they will be voting on when they go to the polls on the announced day.

It seems to us rather ridiculous to say now that an election will be held two weeks hence, and its outcome will determine the course of a revised judiciary for which we don't yet have a plan. Yet that is precisely what the current calendar calls for.

An example of the indecision and lack of direction which has characterized the whole proposal is the cancellation of a scheduled forum Wednesday night. That cancellation was due to a legislative argument over another amendment to the original bill.

Now, there's nothing wrong with differences of opinion on what a given bill should or should not include. But these should come before and not after a date is announced for a public forum at which the pros and cons of the considered bill are to be discussed.

One week after the judiciary revision bill was presented to the legislature — the very day it was passed — we noted that our student solons had acted with too much haste — and we advised them to slow down in the future.

Obviously, they failed to listen. For that reason they may defeat single-handedly a basically good provision which many students will certainly kill unless they understand more about it.

## NO DEAL WITH RUSSIANS

To the editor:  
I hope space will permit you to print an opposite view of which Mr. Gans has taken toward Mr. Dulles and our foreign policy.

I have just read Mr. Gans' article concerning Mr. Dulles' reply to the Soviet proposal for a summit conference. My first thought is how naive of you, but you are not alone. Mr. Gans is to be complemented on his noble thoughts. It is just too bad that the world isn't run by noble thoughts and logic. The Soviet is run by men who have publicly vowed to rule the world through communism.

The world would be in much better shape today if our government leaders had taken a more realistic, rather than idealistic, view toward the Soviets. What else but a hoax can any thinking man call the soviet proposals for a summit talk. The Soviet actions after past summit talks have been nothing but a hoax and a farce by the very definition of the words. At last count the Soviets had broken over sixty-five major treaty and compact agreements.

It is almost safe to say that the Soviets have failed in deed or in faith to live up to every single agreement they have made with the West within the last fifteen years. It has taken a long time—fifteen years—for our leaders to face the cold, harsh light of reality and stand up to the Soviets and demand concrete proof of a change in their past attitude.

We are not endangering the world to hydrogen bomb warfare by calling the Soviet proposals a hoax. Indeed Mr. Dulles' action may have a sobering effect on the leaders of the Soviet Union. When these leaders realize that we are not idealists, but strong realists, they may get the idea that the time has really come for them to change their ways.

The future of democracy is at stake and I think the best way to insure its continuance is to keep the present realistic view toward the Soviets. It is a common maxim that we do business only with people whom we trust and until the Soviets show us in some salient way that we can trust them we should refrain from entering into any agreements with them.

Jim Merrell

## MURRAY RIGHT?

Perhaps Mr. Murray was right about Coach McGuire creating a monster. Coach McGuire has proven that his uncalled for (I think) remarks to the spectators can't produce sportsmanlike conduct. The DTH attends to the situation has deteriorated since McGuire began his campaign. He speaks from no position of power and thus aggravates people.

Higher university officials could, perhaps, speak from a position of power. But imagine the outcries of "mettling" you'd get from the student body the moment they did. McGuire is not per se a university official. The fans like him and don't think he's mettling; they're just aggravated. Desirable as it might be the fans are not likely to listen to his advice on behavior.

Maybe Coach McGuire should do what many Tar Heel fans have advised Mr. Murray to do: worry about his team. Marty Pannell

## How Long Can He Say No?

Logic and reason are on the side of Secretary of State Dulles in rejecting Russia's latest proposal for a pre-Summit meeting of foreign ministers.

The Kremlin wants the ministers to meet next month, and the heads of state in June.

It asks a guarantee that the Summit conference will be held, whatever happens at the pre-session parley.

The Russian leaders make it clear they will only discuss issues embraced by their recent propaganda line — disarmament, nuclear weapons, trade and cultural relations.

They even rule out the remilitarization of Germany, or the plight of the satellite countries.

They want the Summit meeting expanded to include representatives from countries other than the Big Four, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania.

Dulles is a realist. He is convinced that a makeshift meeting of the foreign ministers, with insufficient time and no authority to determine possible areas of agreement, would achieve no useful purpose.

He forces that a Summit conference, under conditions laid down by the Russians, would serve merely as a forum for Soviet propaganda.

He is, of course, right. The fact doesn't make his position, or that of the United States, any more convincing in the eyes of a world fearful of war, hungry for peace, dazzled in part by the Russian show of military-scientific might and clever use of opportunistic techniques.

By constantly assuming the initiative, the Kremlin has forced the United States into a corner that may become indefensible, logic and truth notwithstanding.

Hasn't the time come to accent the positive, even if it hurts?

## What Hoppen To Explorer?

Twinkle, twinkle little star, Outside our orbit there you are. From your vantage can you sight The Army's second satellite?

Shine on, shine on, little earth. Take our message at its worth: The only thing we saw today

Was water splashing down your way.

## Our Apologies

In an editorial Thursday we erred in identifying the owner of Jack's Drive-In as John Buck. Owner of the Drive-In is Jack Hopkins. Our apologies to Mr. Buck.

## "Can't Be Spending Money Foolishly, You Know"



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## Defeat Of Council Revision Urged

By PRINGLE PIPKIN

(The following article was written before Thursday evening; however I believe its arguments are not less true.)

It should now be evident that the only issue which the Student Body will determine when it votes on the amendments to the Student Constitution that will change the jurisdiction of the councils is whether there will be a single or dual Honor Councils.

These amendments, if passed, will only create a single council which will have jurisdiction over men and women who violate the Honor Code and who are not in the Dental, Medical or Law Schools.

Everything else connected with the Honor Council Revision bill is determined by the Student Legislature without the vote of the Student Body.

Therefore, in light of the fact that you will be voting only on the number of Honor Councils, I will discuss the issue.

Why does one make a change? A change is made in order to correct some deficiency in an existing situation. A change is usually intended to eradicate some "evil" which is inherent in the status quo.

The value system used to determine "evil" is, indeed, open to great discussion, but all I am attempting to set forth is the rationale of change.

The logical person would not

change what he regards to be the best possible he can attain (that which satisfies the goals he wishes to reach).

We change to gain something which we believe to be lacking.

Now, take the present Honor Councils, one for men and one for women, and view them with regard to my statements concerning change.

Wherein have they failed? I have never heard a single specific reference during the recent discussions to a time when an Honor Council failed to give justice because its composition was all of one sex.

I do not recall hearing anyone saying that "when this poor student was tried, he (or she) could have received justice if there had just been a council made up of both men and women."

I do not believe that the present dual councils have been accused of incompetency. No one has presented a list giving the number of times that the present councils have failed to be just.

Then, if the present dual councils have not failed in practice, where have they failed?

They have failed because they do not fit into any nice theory about how a government should be ideally run.

Their critics have ably demonstrated this fact, but to me this is all they have demonstrated. I will be glad to change my opinions

if the proponents of this bill can show me specific cases where the dual system has failed.

So now the argument becomes simply my speculations against those who are against dual Honor Councils. Theory will confute theory. My only advantage in this argument is that the dual system has not been shown to have failed in the past.

The proponents of the revision say that the single council would provide a unified idea of justice at least more unified than the present dual system.

But how great has the difference been between the idea of justice held by the Men's Honor Council and that of the Women's Honor Council? I do not believe that I have heard any charge that a dangerous disparity exists.

What then can be said for the dual system? It is generally believed that a person will talk more freely before members of his (her) own sex about matters related to personal life.

I believe both sides in this controversy accept the fact that this information concerning the personal life of an individual is important in most cases when it comes time to determine a just sentence for the offender.

It seems to me that members of my own sex would be able to understand the problems which I might face. I believe that the coeds feel the same way.

## THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

## The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publication Board of the University of North Carolina, where it is published daily except Monday and examination and vacation periods and summer terms. Entered as second class matter in the post office in Chapel Hill, N. C., under the Act of March 8, 1879. Subscription rates: mailed, \$4 per year, \$2.50 a semester; delivered, \$6 a year, \$3.50 a semester.

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## Exchange Student Tells Of First Days In Europe

(Dan Southerland, Gottingen exchange student for 1956-57, traveled in Poland for two weeks last summer on invitation of the Polish Students Association. This is the first in a series of several articles on Poland.)

Although arrangements had been made a month before, I spent two days at the Polish Military Mission in Berlin getting my visa. Several Poles living in West Germany had been waiting much longer than I, as long as seven months, to a year for a chance to visit close relatives in Poland.

The regular night train to Warsaw left the Ostbahnhof in East Berlin at 9:30 p.m. Almost all the passengers were students on their way to the so-called "World Youth Festival" in Moscow. I was in a car overcrowded with delegates to the festival from France and Luxembourg. Several high school age girls and boys from the Luxembourg delegation made a place for me in their compartment.

Not unlike most Americans, fearing Communists as much as bacteria, I was reassured to find that my "fellow travelers" were not Communists, but were taking the trip, because of the Soviet offer to pay delegates all expenses in Moscow as well as most of the travel expense. One student feared, however, that he would never be allowed to enter the USA if our government knew that he had taken such a trip. We talked and they shared with me, wurst, eggs, and cake, which had been provided in overabundance to festival delegates.

During a short stop at Frankfurt an Oder just before crossing from East Germany into Poland, women of the East German Red Cross handed cups of hot tea into the train windows for festival delegates.

After sleeping several hours in the luggage rack of our compartment, I awoke to view the flat farmland between Posen and Warsaw. Soon the Palace of Culture of Warsaw stood out on the horizon. I said goodbye to the friendly Moscow-bound Luxembourg delegation.

At the station, I was met by a Polish student, dressed in a frayed suit, who took me to the International Student Hotel on the Madalinskigo. From the first, his frankness revealed the startling freedom of speech which the Poles have enjoyed since the October, 1956 Revolution.

Due to my delay in Berlin, the group I was supposed to tour with had already left Warsaw when I arrived. So I decided to plan my own tour and travel alone. I was given complete freedom to travel when and where I wanted to. Stanislaw, an electrical engineering student at the Warsaw Polytechnic School, offered to show me around Warsaw. (Students from this school took part in Warsaw uprisings in the fall of 1957).

For the most part Warsaw is rebuilt in Russian style architecture. The "Constitution Place" reminded me very much of the strong Russian influence seen in the showcase street of East Berlin, the "Stalinalee."

The Palace of Science and Culture built in the same style as Moscow University, towers over all other buildings in Warsaw. This gift of the Soviet Union is despised by the people. According to the Poles, the best place to live in Warsaw would be in the Culture Palace, because there would be the "monstrosity." Most of the jokes about the Palace are malicious enough not to be printed. Not only is this Soviet "gift" built in bad taste, but the Poles feel that they have more than paid for it in Polish coal, through exploitation by the Russians in trade.

The Culture Palace contains movie theatres, a fine swimming pool, a night club, and a huge concert hall, all available to the public. What I saw of the cold cheerless interior were marble-faced walls and chandeliers, with no paintings, carpets, or other decoration.

The Russian attempt to build something monumental had been overdone. The result was what Germans call Zueckerbaecker (Confectionary) architecture: bombastic and superficial.

In Warsaw, along with statues of Copernicus and the author, Adam Michiewicz, one sees modern statuary dedicated to the glorification of the working class. Huge statues of mechanics and laborers stand before the Culture Palace and at Constitution Square.

I saw no monuments to Stalin, however; in fact, not all of Poland. The Stalin era brings back unpleasant memories to most Poles. However, an old street marker, evidently overlooked during the de-Stalinification, bore witness that one of Warsaw's main streets had been the "ulica Stalin" before being renamed.

In contrast to the Russian influence, the "Old City" in Warsaw has been painstakingly rebuilt just as it was in the 15th century, with narrow streets and colorfully frescoed houses.

Transportation in Warsaw, as in other Polish cities, is inadequate. Every hour of the day seems to be rush hour on the buses and street cars. At first, I was embarrassed by accidently bumping someone in an overcrowded streetcar. But elderly women among others just smiled understandingly as though they were used to being punched about every day.

The people have developed some peculiar talents due to this problem. They think nothing of sprinting after a streetcar for half a block, leaping on, and riding with one foot on the step and one hand on a rail. A bus driver explained, "If I don't drive off before everyone is on, they would just keep piling in the doors."

Warsaw traffic consists of a peculiar hodgepodge of busses and streetcars, many taxis, and a number of cars as well as a few other foreign makes horse drawn wagons.

Very few Poles have automobiles. Therefore, much of Warsaw's traffic are taxis, mostly of the standard "Warszawa" make; some are state-owned and some privately owned.

I saw several American cars, probably brought in legally or illegally from the tax-free port of Antwerp. Ironically enough, I saw a number of American cars in the parking lot of the Communist Party Building in Warsaw.

An evident sign of backwardness, numerous horse drawn wagons travel the streets of Warsaw and other Polish cities. I was awakened usually at 5 a.m. by the clatter of hoofs on the cobble stone street by my window, as produce came into the city from the outlying farms.