

# The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-ninth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the administration or the student body.

THE DAILY TAR HEEL is the official student publication of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina.

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## No Government?

A series of accidents, careless mistakes, lapses of memory, and general lack of knowledge has snowballed into a labyrinth of student government confusion over the summer school mess.

Apparently no one in student government knew that the summer legislative board had to be approved by Student Legislature in the spring.

Apparently no one in the Legislature knew that they had to appoint honor council members for the summer and could not sluff off the responsibility to the president.

Apparently no one thought too much about the consequences of having a summer attorney general who was not approved . . . or having a second session president who was not enrolled in school . . .

The myriad of mishaps does not add up to an indictment of the principle summer school student government. Nor can the mistakes be tied to any individual or party.

The moral of this fable is that "no one KNEW . . ." and "no one THOUGHT . . ."

The mistakes were functional oversights, which point up both an inadequacy in existing legislation in these areas and individual blunders which could never be prevented by legislation.

The Inman Allen administration was pushed for time last spring to interview all persons interested in committees and summer student government. Allen finally got his summer honor council appointments to the Legislature in the last week before exams, but the Legislature refused to approve anyone but the chairmen — because the president had not announced interviews for the posts.

Vice-President Lawler gave the Legislature's tacit approval for Allen to name the other council members after holding interviews.

But its approval is not legally binding—and even if it was, it was given with the (mis-) understanding that Allen's appointments would be approved by the summer legislative board.

Unfortunately for this "understanding", Allen did not realize that the legislative board had to be approved and never submitted any names for approval. Thus, the board whose approval might have been sufficient to legalize the summer councils, was not even vaguely legal itself.

To increase the complexity of the situation, the approved summer attorney general never served, and no one from the first session legislative board was on the board second session, and no one is really sure who served on the men's council second session . . .

Late this summer and since the fall session began, the story of student government's predicament has unfolded. And the question has always come back, "What do you do about it?"

The men's and women's Honor Councils tried 35 cases, convicted 17 persons, three of whom were suspended from school—suspended by invalid Honor Councils.

If the Legislature retroactively approves the appointments of the summer council and legislative board members, then the 17 persons found guilty, probably will be told they may apply for appeal to the joint student-faculty review board. Those who were suspended probably will appeal their cases. Certainly we would hope the review board would grant their appeals.

One problem arising from this muddle which doesn't seem to bother student government officers too much, is the matter of faculty confidence in the Honor Councils.

Already many faculty members feel that student councils are too lenient on students who are found guilty. Now these faculty members (particularly those who this summer brought charges against students who were found "not guilty") will have a physical instance of illegality to substantiate their doubts about the councils' value.

But it must be emphasized, to the faculty as well as the students, that the Honor Council's failing was technical and legalistic. From all reports the behavior of the councils was exceptionally just and mature.

The Summer School Governing Board did very little governing, legislating, or anything else which might now be called into question. The exception was its provision for an alternate member of the men's and women's summer councils. These alternates served on the court and voted in several cases. There was no sizable monetary expense by the legislative board.

This unfortunate sequence of events points out the need for emergency presidential powers, to appoint persons in certain situations who cannot be approved by the regular Legislature. It reemphasizes the absurdity of members of summer student government being appointed from the regular session student body—interviews and appointments should take place in the summer, to draw from the entire student populations.

Legislators should become more conscious of the legal framework within which they are working, and student body presidents should pay attention to the same laws.

The entire summer student government should be made more fluid, with less rigidly-defined powers, to facilitate situations where appointed-approved individuals fail to come to summer school, or lose interest in their position.

But primarily, quite simply, these student "leaders", heralded so brightly as the shining leaders of tomorrow, should look a little more closer, get to know a little more, and think a little more and there might be fewer re-occurrences of such legalistic monstrosities. (JC).

## Special NSA Section

# Congress Now 'Most Democratic'

## Nuclear Testing Biggest Issue

By HANK PATTERSON

It would not have been difficult to evaluate the National Student Congresses of 1959, 1960, and 1961, for the proceedings at each of these student gatherings were dominated by one salient issue—this was not the case at Ohio State University in August.

Whereas the 1959 Congress recognized the necessity of an expanding responsibility on the part of the American student, it did so only after twelve hours of debate over the issue of nuclear testing. It was incumbent upon the 1960 Congress to determine the nature and extent of the American student's response to the sit-ins which had begun in February of that year in Greensboro;

it did so after lengthy parliamentary debate and discussion which permitted the entire meeting.

The 1961 Congress followed a year of polemics on American campuses precipitated by the issuance of "Operation Abolition" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The National Student Congress had considered the work and mandate of the HCUA in previous years, but it was not until after many days of disputation at the University of Wisconsin that it took a definitive stand for abolition of HCUA.

The absence of a corresponding issue this summer provided the National Student Congress an opportunity to begin a re-evaluation of the policies and aims of the Association. Among the important actions of the Congress were changes in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association. A clarification of the heretofore implied relationship between member schools and the Association was effected by placing in explicit terms within the Constitution of the Association the statement that membership does not necessarily imply agreement and a responsibility to participate actively in the policy-making processes of the National Student Congress.

## Times Praises NSA

From an editorial, "The Undergraduate Grows Up":

American college students have been frequently criticized for being politically apathetic. Whether this is true as a general characteristic of the more than 3,000,000 young men and women on our campuses remains a matter of debate, but there is evidence that a growing number are taking a serious interest in issues that affect them, and more important, are attempting to do something about them.

The emergence of the United States National Student Association to a place of importance in the national and even international educational community has been a contributing factor to this heartening trend. Founded in 1947, this non-partisan, non-sectarian organization now represents over 1,000,000 students at 380 colleges and universities through the democratically elected campus governments. Among its current major activities are a project designed to build student responsibility in campus affairs, which is supported by the Ford Foundation, and a project intended to create a deeper understanding of the complexities of race relations among Southern student leaders, which is being financed by the Field Foundation.

For its thirteen-year record and for its efforts to widen its area of concern and responsibility, the United States National Student Association deserves the commendation of all.

—The NEW YORK TIMES

the most democratic of any organized group of comparable size in the United States. Minority rights within the Association are now secured to the maximum extent.

The position of the National Student Congress on the important situations facing students here and abroad was not in most cases changed to any great degree, although resolutions concerned with the problems of students under repressive colonialist or totalitarian regimes were in some degree stronger, e.g. South and Southwest Africa, Berlin, and Africa under Portuguese domination.

A healthy tendency which manifested itself to a greater extent than in past Congresses was the inclusion of provisions in Association pronouncements for the direct involvement of American students, even if in a small way, in solving some of the problems facing students today. For instance, this new emphasis is clear in proposals for tutorial projects among the underprivileged children and for book drives to assist the Algerian students in rebuilding the collections at the University of Algiers.

A greater sophistication in dealing with many of the situations with which the Congress has been concerned was apparent this summer. This may be seen in the resolution which considers the cold war and its effects upon higher education; it points up the subtle problems which the American educational system faces as a result of the cold war.

The major issue at the 1962 Congress was the resolution on nuclear testing. The resolution which finally passed the plenary by a vote of 215 for, 180 against, with 11 abstentions, was debated on the plenary floor for almost four hours and in committee and sub-committee sessions for an untold amount of time. The resolution takes an unequivocal stand condemning militarily and politically oriented testing by all nations because of the resultant radioactive contamination and increased tensions; the resolution particularly condemns the Soviet Union for breaking the moratorium on testing in September of 1961.

Because of the heated debate on this issue at the Congress and among student groups here, in the United States, and in other nations, it is fair to assume that the nuclear testing resolution will be under heated discussion again at the 1963 Congress.

It was pleasing to observe that greater emphasis was placed on student welfare measures at the Congress than in past years. Negotiations are in process for a nationwide insurance contract for student health and life insurance at a substantial saving for the individual student. There continues to be a high level of interest among students for cooperative ventures; the Association will continue to work in this area.

Reaction to the Association's projects concerned with the aims of education were highly favorable. Further work in this area and in the area of student values was encouraged by the Congress bodies.

(Mr. Patterson is former vice-president of the UNC student body. He has attended the last three National Student Congresses and is former chairman of the NSA National Interim Committee. He graduated this summer and is now working with the Student International Responsibility Project of the NSA International Commission.

(Seminars set up by this group are designed to "assist in developing a real sense of social responsibility among the participants," said Patterson, and "would bring the American student and foreign student to share their ideas and broaden their own perspectives, and would bring the American and foreign student into a serious and meaningful relationship."—JC).

## UNC Votes 4-2 Against

## Nuclear Testing Proposal Passed

FACT:

The 13th National Student Congress "supported the continuing nuclear test ban negotiations and all serious efforts to realize an effective and definite agreement concerning the cessation of nuclear bomb testing."

The 14th National Student Congress urged that "the nuclear powers continue both at the negotiating table and in the laboratory their efforts to arrive at effective arms control measures and mutually satisfactory agreement. The goal should be general disarmament based on effective controls and inspection measures, so that no party can begin or increase the production of nuclear arms without the full knowledge of the others."

The 14th National Student Congress further recognized that complete and total cessation of the production of the means of warfare—chemical, radiological, biological and nuclear—must be the goal of all negotiations on this subject.

The Soviet Union announced resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing on August 30, 1961, and initiated these tests on September 2, 1961, thus breaking a 34 month—U. S.—U.S.S.R. moratorium on testing. In March, 1962, the United States announced its intention to begin its current series of tests in April, and in late April started this series.

On August 6, 1962, the Soviet Union started its second and current series of atmospheric tests.

PRINCIPLE:

Throughout history, war has been a major deterrent in the academic community to define and realize the goal of a free society; even its impending threat obstructs the university's right to retain an independent critical position toward society and forces it to be only a means for the implementation of military and political ends.

For the past decade and a half the threat of a war employing nuclear weapons has produced unparalleled world tensions. This threat of war has severely been aggravated by militarily and politically motivated nuclear testing.

Thus students must assume the responsibility to examine and understand the origins of this threat and the issues causing its aggravation. But such understanding must be accompanied by positive action to reduce the tensions of nuclear testing and eliminate the danger of nuclear destruction.

DECLARATION:

USNSA realizes that each of the nuclear powers is acting on what it feels to be its national interests. USNSA condemns militarily and politically oriented tests of nuclear devices—whether by the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, France, or, by any other nation currently developing nuclear devices or whether atmospheric, underwater, underground, or in outer space. USNSA feels the consequent fear of radioactive contamination and the effect of such tests in accelerating the arms race, make more difficult the successful conclusion of any negotiations for the cessation of nuclear weapons testing and the provision of adequate international inspection and control.

USNSA particularly condemns the resumption of nuclear testing by the Soviet Government in 1961 which broke the 34 month US-USSR moratorium in testing.

USNSA supports the present efforts at Geneva by the US-USSR, and the UK to achieve agreements on testing but urges that all nations possessing nuclear weapons also participate in these talks. USNSA urges the present nuclear powers to make all efforts to prevent an expansion of the number of world powers which now possess nuclear arms so that the realization of a test ban and general disarmament will not become any more difficult.

USNSA supports the right of students to express themselves on the question of testing and disarmament and hopes that students in all parts of the world will continue to make known their feelings. In particular USNSA notes the demonstrations of American students in Washington and across the country this last year, and the recent attempt of Japanese students to protest Soviet and US testing in Moscow. USNSA deprecates the action of Soviet authorities in preventing such expression of student opinion and reaffirms that such actions by any government constitute a denial of essential student rights.

## "I Want To Report A Suicide"



## The Daily Tar Heel

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