

Rushing Notes

Over a thousand fraternity men will face one of their toughest problems . . . that of rushing . . . starting today. The rushing season will be difficult for both the fraternity men and the rushees. There will be a bountiful supply of good men . . . potential fraternity members, but the fraternal organizations are crowded past an optimum point of operation. Under these circumstances the problem of rushing will be much greater than it was in the war years when some fraternities wondered whether to throw in the towel or keep bouncing along with a hit and a miss.

For one thing fraternities will be looking for men who really want to join. The fraternity organizations will seek men who will be able to carry on the work of the particular chapters. They will also be on the lookout for those rushees to whom a fraternity will really mean something. This is necessary because more than a few of the present fraternity enrollment will be graduated within the next two years, leaving a wide range of time where there is a small number of experienced fraternity men unless the new men fill the bill. In other words the pledges taken in this fall will be the sustaining blood of fraternities two and three years from now.

To belong to a fraternity is an added expense, and even though there are those who argue that it is foolish to join a fraternity, the fraternity offers something for the money. For one thing, planned social events are an integral part of every fraternity's program. At these events a small group of fraternity men (small as compared with the whole student body) is able to get better acquainted. Dances and parties move along more smoothly because the individuals know each other. A warmer personal relationship is afforded through the fraternity which also offers the nearest resemblance to home atmosphere where members of a family work and play together in cooperation. The fraternity dining room is an important and helpful facility for those who are lucky enough to be members of the fraternities. Fraternities have intramural programs and varied activities within the fraternity which build character and make for better citizenship and a more enjoyable extra-curricular life. The fraternity house affords a place to go for a hand of bridge, dancing or just plain conversation rather than spending a couple of bucks uptown when you have a date.

Rushees will be wondering what to look for in the fraternities. One thing is the cost. A rushee should be positive that he can afford a fraternity. There have been men who wanted to join a fraternity so badly that they were willing to make sacrifices in order to do so. A fraternity should not be a financial burden on the members. A rushee should visit all the houses which extend him bids. Then, he should give careful consideration to each fraternity, weighing the values in his own mind of each. The decision to join a fraternity should come from the rushee. He should not let a "hotbox" crew excite him to a degree of melting down. If a rushee is undecided he should wait. If he does wait the fraternity will not condemn him because it realizes the seriousness of the decision. There will be those men who would like to join fraternities but will not get bids. These men will have to realize that they are better off than in if they fail to fit into the fraternity's pattern. The best advice on the "blackball" is to take stock of yourself and make improvements. Thus, you gain something from a fraternity free of charge.

All in all fraternity men are lucky in many ways. The fraternity system offers a great deal of intangibles, but no matter how good a particular fraternity is, the rushees must realize that fraternities, like all other organizations, will give its members just what they put into it.

Oftentimes it may seem costly to do right, but in the end it will always pay large dividends.

There is one battle in which, if a man gets licked, he is still winner—a battle with his conscience.



World Affairs

Three Different Type Vetoes Appear in Diplomatic Realm

By Manny Margolis

A veto, by any other name, is just as powerful. In the realm of international affairs, there appears to be three main types. These include what we have come to recognize today as U.N. diplomacy, dollar diplomacy, and atomic diplomacy. The U. S. at present is enjoying a "veto" in all three phases of this mighty trinity. First, there is our right of veto in the Security Council. Second, is our right to veto financial aid to nations guilty of "anti-American" propaganda—e.g., Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. And third, is the almighty "veto" A-bomb.

The U.N. Assembly is at present debating the issue of the first type of veto mentioned above—namely the Big Power veto in the Security Council. The smaller nations are calling for its elimination. Several of the Big powers are calling for its limitation.

But what is the underlying basis for the veto power? Why was it suggested and injected into the U.N. Charter in the first place? Is it destructive and obstructive, or is it instructive and constructive?

It should be remembered that the veto in international affairs is actually an American invention. It was devised primarily to appease former isolationists in the U. S. Senate who, it was feared, would reject any international scheme in which the U. S. did not enjoy an absolute veto. (Senator Vandenberg himself was among the most influential of these pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists, as his voting record will clearly indicate.)

Of course, this reasoning has now backfired. For this invention has since been converted by the Soviet Union into its primary legal defensive weapon against the overwhelming majorities and "fraternal associations" marshaled against it within the U. N. organization.

But more important than this is the basic tenet that the U.N. is founded upon Big Three unity. It is not a superstate or world government. Nor was it meant to be. It could not have received the approval of the U. S. Senate under such conditions.

The veto is the inevitable outgrowth of this compact among sovereign states. To regard the present United Nations Organization as a tribunal for solving clashes among the Big Three on matters of national security implies only two alternatives. Either we must drive the Soviet Union from U.N. participation, or we must convert the U.N. into a world government. Neither alternative solves anything.

But what happens if one of the Big Three embarks upon a course of aggression? Doesn't the veto block effective action toward restraining him? Mr. Stettinius' reply to this question at San Francisco was as follows: "In such an event, the answer is simple. Another world war has come, vote or not vote, and the world organization has failed."

One glaring fact would seem to stand out above all others as a result of World War II. It is that the peace-loving nations which have the military and industrial strength to prevent aggression at its source must agree and act together in aborting it. Still another truism which has been derived as a consequence of the recent world conflict is that states with widely different political structures can have important interests in common, which they can uphold only by

a unanimity of effort combined with non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

It would seem, too, that the Big Powers are well aware of this fact, and it is highly encouraging. James Reston, reporting in the October 25th issue of the New York Times, says flatly:

"Abolishing it (the veto power) . . . is not an issue among the Great Powers and would not be likely to get many votes in the Assembly if a show-down was called on it tomorrow."

The United Nations is based on the principle of unanimity among the Big Powers. To abolish this principle is to shatter the very edifice of the United Nations. That such a collapse might give birth to something better—i.e., a world government—seems highly improbable, to say the least.

Behind the Flickers . . .

Gene Tierney Divorce Suit Surprises All

By Charlie Kauffman

Buxom Gene Tierney, who zoomed to stardom a couple of years ago in "Laura," has filed suit for divorce from former-Count Oleg Cassini in a move which surprised all Hollywood because this marriage which has lasted over five years was considered one of the movie capitol's happiest.

Gene has been hitting the headlines in one way or another constantly since 1941. In that year the bride became embroiled in a court battle with her parents over finances which she finally won. The next year an over ambitious commentator said he had "proof positive" that Gene Tierney was a half-caste and caused more or less a nationwide uproar. Darryl Zanuck, who has made more stars than any other man in Hollywood, gave her the lead role in "Leave Her To Heaven" which won her a nomination for the Academy Award. Now awaiting her greatest success in "The Razor's Edge," the 25 year old star is keeping in style with Hollywood's stormiest personal lives.

SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS: The performances of Carolina gentlemen in general struck a new all time high in the Friday night showing of "If I'm Lucky." A game of tidily-winks in a blue and pink play-room seems to be needed to fully occupy the interests of these bored individuals who mistake the Carolina Theatre for Kenan Stadium. . . . "No Leave, No Love" starring need I mention him was the topper for the week ending October 23. . . .

CPU Roundtable

Foreign Service Is Separate Federal Government Branch

Many times since the resignation of Cordell Hull as Secretary of State have the State Department and the Foreign Service undergone reorganization. Actually the reorganizations have amounted to slightly more than reshuffling of old personnel and the addition of a few new personnel and new offices. Although the Foreign Service is supervised by an Assistant Secretary of State, it is really a separate and independent arm of the federal government. Its chief functions are to report the activities of the world to the President and the State Department, to represent the U. S. government throughout the world, to announce and interpret to foreign governments the policies made in Washington, to blister or stall for time on occasions, to negotiate treaties, to protect American citizens and property abroad, to handle applications for American visas, and to entertain visiting celebrities and officials of state.

To do all of this work the Foreign Service has some 11,000 employees for 303 embassies, legations, and consulates in 68 different countries. Actually the pre-war diplomatic corps averaged only 800 men. The newly commissioned Foreign Service officer has to pass stiff entrance examination and beat out keen competition to get his job, and then for two years he is on probation. Career men now hold about two-thirds of the important posts, but the other third are political appointees, often lame ducks. It still takes private wealth to become a chief of mission in such capitals as London, Paris, Rome, and Buenos Aires. An ambassador gets \$17,500 a year, and the pay for a minister is \$10,000. These salaries were fixed by law in 1856. In comparison, the British ambassador to the United States gets \$70,000 a year, tax-free. Even many of the tiny Latin American republics pay \$40,000 tax-free. This is why it takes a Harriman or a Kirk or a Bullitt to be an ambassador from the United States.

The Foreign Service operated on a budget of \$36 million during the last fiscal year. It now asks Congress for \$53 million for 1947. This is a very modest request after considering the requested budgets of the War and Navy Departments for 1947. For example, a single Iowa-class battleship costs from \$80 to \$100 million. With the requested \$53 million the Foreign Service could really reorganize and revitalize this branch of our government that is so important to the welfare and security of every citizen of the United States. Higher salaries could be paid to deserving men, who would serve because of ability and not just individual wealth. A promotion system based on actual fitness reports could be instituted to relieve deadwood and make room for excellent applicants scientifically selected.

A systematic course of training could be adopted so as to prepare every member of the corps for service in the field as well as in Washington. Specialists could be trained for specific areas and technical fields. An improved rotation policy could be started to give the members in the field more leave and more duty in this country. Furthermore a "Foreign Service Reserve" could be founded so as to bring employees from other government agencies and people from private life into the diplomatic and consular service. And to wind up the improvements, the administrative and clerical functions of the service should be consolidated under a "Foreign Service Staff Corps." Line Foreign Service officers would be relieved of much of their present burden of paper work.

Letters To The Editor

What About Carnival?

Dear Editor:

With all the discussion of campus entertainment and the University administration's attitude toward it—particularly Sadie Hawkins day—it might be well to tell the story behind last week's appearance of the Joseph P. Kirkwood Shows near Chapel Hill.

Under an act of the state legislature of 1931, "any theatrical, sleight-of-hand, equestrian performance, or any dramatic recitation, or any rope or wire dancing, natural or artificial curiosities . . ." etc., are prohibited from appearing within five miles of Chapel Hill "without first securing written permission from the President of the University of North Carolina."

The town manager, representing strong civic sentiment after the sordid atmosphere of past fairs hereabout, asked University officials to deny permission for the American Legion to bring the recent carnival to the vicinity of Chapel Hill. But the University disregarded the request of the town manager and authorized the licensing of the Kirkwood shows.

Ordinarily the University's action would not be significant of much more than a liberal feeling toward students' choice of entertainment. But late this week, the same administration voiced the opinion that Sadie Hawkins day should be unpublicized and deflated, because students need a "quiet weekend," because there is already too much entertainment without the Dog-patch make-believe.

Due to the University's beneficence, for five days the carnival was allowed to operate its sideshows, gambling joints, and "hootchie-kootchie's" during hours ordinarily allotted to study. Yet at the very same time, certain members of the Sadie Hawkins preparatory committee stated the belief that the campus should be quieted to a more academic atmosphere bereft of the fun of a clean and colorful Sadie Hawkins weekend.

If the preparatory committee were to state publicly its reasons for disapproving Graham Memorial's plans to bring guests from State College and WC and Look Magazine, some of the apparent contradiction and double-dealing of the administration on the matter of entertainment might be lessened, or even completely vindicated. But as the facts stand when this letter is written, the situation is embarrassing.

BILL SEXTON.

The Daily Tar Heel

The official newspaper of the Publications Board of the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, where it is published daily, except Mondays, examination and vacation periods; during the official summer terms, it is published semi-weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1979. Subscription price: \$5.00 per college year.

COMPLETE LEASED WIRE SERVICE OF UNITED PRESS

The opinions expressed by the columnists are their own and not necessarily those of The Daily Tar Heel.

BILL WOESTENDIEK Editor
BOLAND GIDUZ Managing Editor
ERWIN SMALLWOOD Sports Editor
HILL SELIG Business Manager
BURTON MYERS Circulation Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Gene Aenschbacher, Fred Flagler, Eddie Allen.
EDITORIAL STAFF: Jui Kinberg, Tom Eller, Matt Hodgson, Bob Jones, Sam Daniels, Bob Finehout, Bettie Washburn.
DANCE EDITOR: Barron Mills.
NEWS STAFF: Roy Moore, Jo Fugh, Monroe Towers, Darley Lochner, Sigbee Miller, Brooksie Hopkins, Burke Shipley, Ken Rothwell, Joy Blumenthal, Eddie Blankstein, Ed Joyner, Harry Snowden, June Sauer, Joe Duke, Fran Walker, Jane Page Mears, Vic Robinson, Bob Morrison, Jinx Helm, Sam Whitehall, Helen Highwater.
NIGHT EDITORS: Barron Mills, Bill Sexton, Bookie Jabise.
NEWS SERVICE EDITORS: Howard Mery, Bob Goldwater, Jim Pharr.
BUSINESS STAFF: Howard Bailey, Roseanne Barclay, Brantley McCoy, Natalie Selig, Barbara Thornton.
ADVERTISING MANAGERS: Ed Parsell, Nancy Waugh.
ADVERTISING STAFF: Paul Bushon, Ed Campbell, Bettie Cheatham, Tommy Hughes, Janet Joly, Adelaide McLarty, Giles Thomas, John York.
SUBSCRIPTION MANAGERS: Julia Moody.

FOR THIS ISSUE

NIGHT EDITOR: Bill Sexton

SPORTS: Bob Goldwater

Crossword Puzzle

- | ACROSS | | DOWN | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1—Persian priest | 11—Sphinx | 1—Flightless bird | 12—Curse |
| 2—Flat stones | 12—Cow's call | 2—Curse | 13—Prosperity |
| 3—Pixie | 13—Moves to action | 3—Prosperity | 14—Egyptian god |
| 4—Metal-bearing earths | 14—Sword | 4—Egyptian god | 15—Jewish Pentecost |
| 5—Possess | 15—Burst | 5—Jewish Pentecost | 16—Tardy |
| 6—Cov's call | 16—Rear | 6—Tardy | 17—Claim |
| 7—Sword | 17—Et., brute" | 7—Claim | 18—Egyptian god of pleasure |
| 8—Burst | 18—Long-nosed fish | 8—Egyptian god of pleasure | 19—Endangered |
| 9—Rear | 19—Horned snake | 9—Endangered | 20—Groan |
| 10—Et., brute" | 20—Horned snake | 10—Groan | 21—Small lake |
| 11—Sphinx | 21—Horned snake | 11—Small lake | 22—Inclined walk |
| | | | 23—Street urchin |
| | | | 24—Won |
| | | | 25—Soldier |
| | | | 26—On a stant |
| | | | 27—Fore-and-aft sails |
| | | | 28—Bitter vetch (abbr.) |
| | | | 29—Thin tin plates |
| | | | 30—A continent (abbr.) |
| | | | 31—Bitter vetch (abbr.) |
| | | | 32—Hits |
| | | | 33—Where China is |
| | | | 34—Edible root |
| | | | 35—Wrong |
| | | | 36—False |
| | | | 37—Varnish ingredient |
| | | | 38—Age |
| | | | 39—Flowed |
| | | | 40—Underhand |

Distr. by United Features Syndicate, Inc.