

## National Fraternities Must Retain Rules For Selection

Sunday we ran an editorial from The Daily Texan which discussed "bias clauses" in national fraternity charters. It suggested that basis for selection of members for a fraternity not be subject to national laws written into the national charters.

"We feel . . . that complete freedom of choice must rest with the local group," the editorial commented. "And it is the group's privilege to be as restrictive or exclusive as it chooses . . ."

In view of Student Body President Sonny Evans' address before the legislature last week, "discriminatory" clauses and problems it presents have taken on real meaning at UNC. Evans said that the "discriminatory clause" in fraternity charters, among other things, has "gone unnoticed by responsible students for too long a time."

Implications of Evans' statement are, in his own words, that some clauses in fraternity charters are "discriminatory." On a national level, discrimination has come to mean the exclusion of an individual from a fraternity because of race or creed.

We do not feel that discrimination, as such, stems from laws in national fraternity charters simply because those laws may restrict to membership persons of the same race or of the same creed. We feel that to infringe on the charters of national fraternities would be to infringe on the rights of individuals who comprise those organizations.

A national organization, with subordinate members who determine by majority vote the laws of that organization, should have the power to enforce, by threat of expulsion, members who do not subscribe to the principles and rules which it establishes.

For those local chapters which feel they cannot live within the laws of the national organization, there are ways to admit to their chapters whomsoever they desire, regardless of race or creed. And the easiest way for a local chapter to escape rules not of its own liking are to disassociate itself with the national organization.

To our way of thinking, it is not discriminatory when a person is denied entrance to a private organization because he cannot meet the requirements of the organization. It is discriminatory when individ-

uals are denied the right to participate in public organizations or to be included among bodies which comprise public institutions.

We admit, however, that fraternities thrive on the principle of SELECTIVITY—but that is a long way from discrimination. If clauses prohibiting the admission of individuals because of their race or creed is discriminatory, then discrimination also exists when fraternities deny the admission of an individual because he does not meet the arbitrary social or scholastic standards to which a fraternity may subscribe.

Thus, to delegate to a private national organization whom it can or cannot exclude from membership is an infringement on the rights of individuals who make the laws of and are closely bound to the national organization.

If member chapters of a national fraternity cannot subscribe to the requirements of the national organization, then it is better that those member chapters suffer from disassociation with the national organization rather than support the selfish demand that the national organization change its charter to meet practices of a local chapter.

Local chapters are admitted to the unity of a national fraternity through vote of national chapter members. Once admitted, we feel they should be required to meet the standards of the national organization.

### Features Depict McGuire, The Man

The fabulous UNC Tar Heel basketballers and the man who has led them to national prominence—Frank McGuire—are featured in two current publications of leading U. S. magazines.

Both last week's edition of Sports Illustrated and this week's publication of The Saturday Evening Post have devoted gracious space to unfold the story of the nation's Number 1 basketball team.

And both picture the nation's Number 1 coach as a man not only great among basketball coaches, but one, as well, who sincerely loves his team and treats all his players as if they were his own sons.

Specifically, the "Post" story deals with UNC's thrill-packed victory over Kansas in the NCAA playoffs, but also relates to strategy of McGuire and his team in competition with other schools during last year's season.

It is the story of a cop's son turned rebel, who has used all his brilliance as a basketball coach and personality as an individual to give the University of North Carolina a sensational basketball team, while conserving respect for the game and devotion to his players.

After reading it, you'll agree that Frank McGuire will remain, if not the Number 1 coach in the nation, a man of character whose principles of devotion and sincerity far outshine any other praiseworthy comment about him.

As "Sports Illustrated" put it, he's a man who has "an extraordinary ability to get along with people."

And that fact is one reason why Frank McGuire, having been stationed here during the war years, returned in 1952 to lead UNC basketball to its perfect record last year and "to raise his children in a small and unhurried college community."

### Our New Missile

Word comes now that they're changing the name of the U. S.'s "Vanguard" missile to "The Government Employee."

Reason: It doesn't work and you can't fire it!

### J.Y.'S JAZZ

## Miles Davis Reaches New Jazz Stature

Miles Davis, George Avakian, and Gil Evans have combined to produce an album that will take its place among the truly great recorded jazz performances. It is called "Miles Ahead," and a more descriptive title would be hard to find, for this record surpasses the efforts of almost every jazz artist in reaching new horizons.

Few people are fully aware of the importance of Gil Evans in modern jazz. He arranged a great part of the Claude Thornhill book during the forties, a book that was to have unbounded influence on the formation of what we now call progressive jazz. The band, was a dance band, but it did not restrict itself to the stock repertoire of the average dance band. Instead, under Evans' tutelage, it explored many facets of big band music that had not been considered.

Recalling Evans' abilities, George Avakian, Columbia artist and repertoire director, signed him to arrange ten tunes for a Miles Davis big band album. The choice could not have been wiser, for this band is one of the most exciting things in many years.

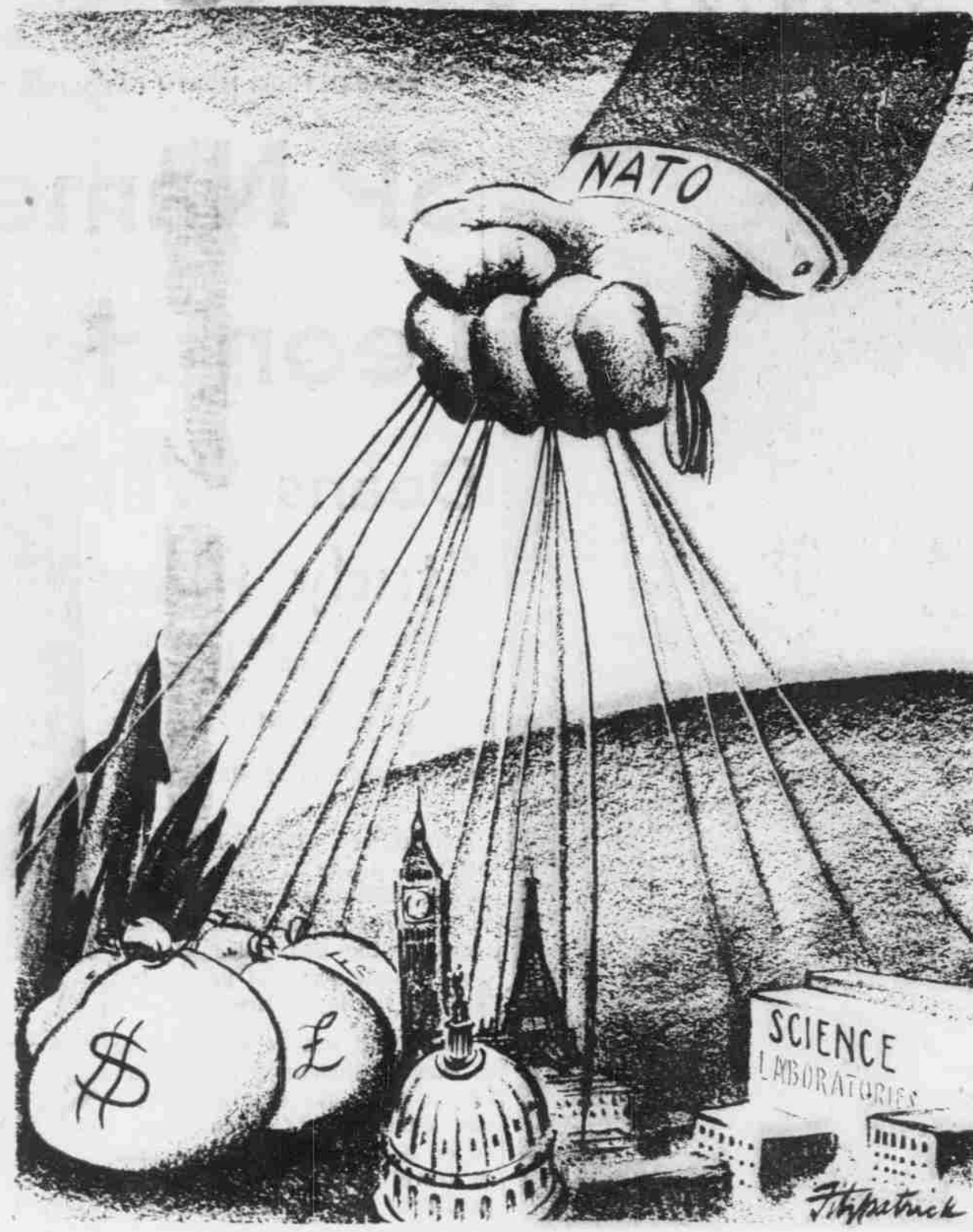
Essentially the album is a showcase for Davis' trumpet and flugelhorn in which the band plays the part of a cushion. With artists like Ernie Royal, Frank Rebak, and Paul Chambers, it is an exquisite cushion. It is Davis' horn, however, which is the final delight. Never has a jazz musician been able to achieve the gentle, other-worldly effect which Davis does so easily here. I finally have heard the personification of the expression "out on cloud 13."

"Miles Ahead" is an emotional experience—as such it cannot be merely listened to; it has to be heard, appreciated, understood. Yet it is the perfect mood record. I cannot think of a better record to give to that special girl or to play when you are alone with her and want something quiet. I might add, however, that you will end up being quiet too, for you will feel a compulsion to listen.

The album has been recorded so that each tune runs into the next without interruption. For this reason one tends to think of it as a comprehensive whole rather than a series of individual pieces. If I had to choose any tunes which appealed to me particularly, I would select Dave Brubeck's sensitive portrayal of Duke Ellington titled simply "The Duke," and the title song.

In conclusion, I can only offer my heartfelt thanks to George Avakian for producing the record, and to Miles Davis and Gil Evans for doing everything right. This is one you can't miss. You owe it to yourself.

## Strength Enough If Pulled Together



## Miss Moorehead Interviewed Following Performance Here

By FRANK CROWTHER

Last Friday evening, between the frenzied flurry of several affairs, I had the pleasure of interviewing Agnes Moorehead. Raymond Massey and Martin Gabel. Although I was exercising my typewriter at 4:30 in the Daily Tar Heel office while dressed in khaki trousers, dirty shirt and a day-old beard, I was also knocking on the door of room No. 301 in the Carolina Inn at 5:15 looking as if I were an advertisement for Brooks Brothers and running over the three thousand questions I wanted to ask Agnes Moorehead.

I waited in the living room while Miss Moorehead searched through all the rooms for her nightgown, which had apparently disappeared. "I certainly don't think anybody would want THAT for a souvenir," she said. She was dressed in a light blue sweater, full tweed skirt and flat heels. Her finely-carved features were almost unstage-d, but forgivably, by a generous amount of red hair gathered into a bun and she had the habit of looking directly at you with piercingly beautiful eyes. One didn't have to ask if this were the "fabulous redhead."

I started the barrage: Question: Contrary to conceived opinion, don't theater people—I mean the real professionals—have

a high standard of personal values? Aren't they almost forced to by the nature of their work? Miss Moorehead: "I don't think we could say that generally . . . or I don't feel qualified to answer for anyone but myself. People of values, it's so hard to get people to accept you for what you are. So many times I've heard people say, 'There, but for the grace of God, go I. If I tried, I could do the same thing.' But they aren't, and they don't . . . and many of them never could because of the sacrifices and years of hard work involved."

Question: What philosophy would you recommend—other than patience and dedicated work—to a young actor or actress? Miss Moorehead: "I'd want them to realize that 'The Arts' are extremely hazardous. In any such nebulous medium, you have to expect much disappointment, sorrow, failure and misery. It has its creative magic, but so many only see glamour in the theater and don't recognize that it is 98 percent tedium. This 'Cinderella' thing just doesn't exist."

Question: Does your own personal perspective change considerably after spending a life in the theater? Miss Moorehead: "Yes, I think so. You know, most actors are really great humanitarians. They have to be. They look at life so much differently and they take a great deal from life. They're always observing . . . seeking out . . . taking mental pictures. You

must face the possibility, however, that you may always be a poor actor or even a complete failure. But that isn't different from anything else in life. There just are no guarantees or promised rewards. It's the old story of learning life's secrets too late and having your greatest appreciation for it then."

Question: How do you like playing to university audiences? Miss Moorehead: "They're just divine . . . just wonderful. And, you know, they're very smart and almost three steps ahead of you from the start. Overall, I've found them quite sympathetic and ready to accept you for what you are and what you have to give."

Question: What do you think of the Williams and Kazan type of theater? Miss Moorehead: "Williams is not my dish of tea. He has done some fine work, but there is too much sickness and sordidness in it. Kazan is a splendid actor and a wonderful director, but it's shock direction. I wish he had a fine spiritual comprehension of theater. I know I do, but I'll probably go down fighting because I'm in the minority."

We talked for almost 45 minutes, and I could hardly relate all that was said. But I can say that she impressed me as being a wonderfully sincere and genuine woman. Agnes Moorehead undoubtedly one of our great ladies of the theater.

(Thursday: Raymond Massey & Martin Gabel)

### L'IL ABNER



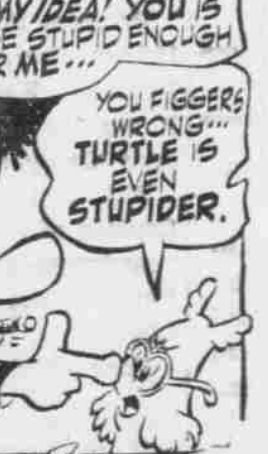
POGO



by Al Capp



by Walt Kelly



### 'STATE OF CAMPUS'

## Evan's Text

(Below is the first of a two-part series on the text of Student Body President Sonny Evans' 'State of the Campus' address to the Legislature last week. —Ed.)

The arrival of Chancellor William B. Aycock has brought to the campus an attitude of critical evaluation of every phase of university life and has made this year one of great potentiality. With his spirit of willingness to learn and to be shown whether students are responsible enough to govern themselves, everything we do and say takes on added significance. This does not mean that we should in any way avoid controversy, but, on the other hand, should seek to speak out on those things which are of consequence and significance to this university. If we do not grapple with these problems, then we abdicate our responsibility, and there is no real justification for our existence, and, more important, the true value of Student Government as a real contributor to the campus community is lost.

The administration has given us the opportunity to move in the right direction by their invitation to periodic meetings with the Chancellor's Cabinet; but, only when we consider and make recommendations in such fields as faculty salaries, insufficient number of sabbatical leaves for faculty members, entrance requirements, university development, state legislative support for the Extension Division, married students' housing, and all the rest, do we in any way begin to emerge as the true junior partners in the university community.

The University expects to grow to be around ten thousand by 1965. In order to take care of the expected bulge in number of applicants predicted by the experts, it is most probable that the admissions policy will become more stringent.

These are a few of the questions I want to ask you tonight. Is the structure of Student Government flexible enough to meet any demands that numbers may place upon it? Can the Honor Council as it is presently constituted accommodate an increased load of cases? Are graduate students, who at present represent twenty per cent of the student enrollment, adequately participating in the decisions in Student Government; what is our future if the graduate enrollment is to increase? In the future, will fraternities or sororities with discriminatory clauses in their charters be allowed to come on the campus, and what do students think about the current presence of these clauses? These and other problems of growth present themselves daily to the administration, and as the Chancellor once said, "We must grow great while we grow large." It is with this background of growth, and of an outspoken role for us if we are to be of service that I want to talk with you tonight about a variety of areas.

- I. DORMITORY LIFE:
  - (1) Since the time that the legislature purchased television sets for the dormitories, students have complained about the lack of funds for television set repair and have asked for some source of money other than the dormitory social funds to be found. The students owe a great debt of thanks to Business Manager J. A. Branch for his sympathetic and understanding approach; for, with his help, a contingency fund from campus stores profits has been set up and a contract let to a Chapel Hill concern for repair of all those sets bought by Student Government five years ago.
  - (2) Dormitories should be complete living units, both socially and academically, and they do not at present fulfill these needs for a variety of reasons.
    - Except in a few dorms, there is no such thing as quiet hours. The student soon learns that anything goes because the IDC representatives have the responsibility, but no authority to enforce the rules. The first solution is to give the executive committee in each dorm the authority to ask a boy to leave. In addition, as a second line of defense, the counsellor should be charged with the responsibility and also have the authority to enforce these quiet hours. With only forty per cent of the entering freshmen graduating, something must be done to enhance a tradition of study at the University.
    - With the exception of isolated cases, Little counselling is taking place in the dormitories. Counsellors are paid only \$280 (two hundred eighty dollars) a year and are, in too many instances, graduate students who do not have an incentive to counsel. Their pay must be increased, and the IDC should participate in the selection of these people. They should be required to submit periodic reports on each boy. They should have access to the records on each student which now reside in South Building. This is one of the ways to correct the antiquated advisor system in South Building which grows more impossible as the University grows larger.
    - Ray Jefferies and Dean Weaver are doing an outstanding job, but you cannot run a counselling program for ten thousand students with three or four individuals and one telephone. That is a chronic gripe among student government. The Student Affairs Office must grow as the University grows.
    - Student Government should strive to make recommendations for improved physical plants both in the present dormitories and in the new ones. The quarters of the counsellors should be conducive to counselling and should contain telephones. Hallways should not be caverns which generate noise. A tradition of study in an atmosphere conducive to academic and social pursuits should always be the underlying principle in the building of these new dormitories.

- II. THE STUDENT UNION:
  - (1) With the onrushing tide of student population, the need for more recreational facilities grows apparent. We live in a small town; only 15% of the students are in fraternities; the semester system and the freshman restriction on cars keep students in Chapel Hill on weekends; the present Graham Memorial is only one wing of an original building planned for 2500 students.

Graham Memorial has had twenty-two directors in the last twenty-five years. For the last several years, the prevalent opinion has been that the first step in getting a new building would be to procure a permanent, professional, and experienced director to both run the present program and plan for an expanded facility. That man has been obtained.