

## To The Rushee

You, during the next week will have an opportunity to visit every fraternity on the campus. Your view will be somewhat obscured by the sales techniques used in order to get people to join a particular house.

You will be shuttled from one house to another and herded in at each house. During the time you will be subtly grilled as to your likes, dislikes, beliefs, prejudices, appearance, girls and the like. You will ask some questions, but most will not be the pertinent ones.

Most of you will probably pledge a fraternity, if asked.

Most of you shouldn't pledge a fraternity at this time.

For most of you, the two weeks of classes you have attended are inadequate to give you an idea of the academic responsibilities that face you at the University.

For many of you, the time during the beginning of your first year that pledging takes up will be too much for you. Your participation in any other form of extra-curricular will be lost in duties toward the house.

Your academic standing may not suffer, but for the beginning your freedom of action will be curtailed.

Most of you do not know why you are joining a fraternity outside of the obvious social advantages that the fraternity affords. This does not square with the academic and participating responsibilities that are on your shoulders.

You are free to join, but if you're wise, you'll wait.

This does not mean that you should not join at any time. This means that if you have the slightest doubt about your responsibilities, if you are unsure as to what pledging is and what fraternity life means, and if you value your initial independence, then to pledge a fraternity at this time would be for you foolhardy. For any people in this situation, it would be advisable to go through rush, meet some people whom you can discuss fraternity life with later when you have some background knowledge.

If you at the present time have your heart set on a fraternity, and are sure that this will not interfere with your intellectual development, join. But beware, doubt first. If you have doubted and all reservations have been set aside, join. If any reservations remain, there are seven other semesters when you can pledge.

Don't jump, wade. He who hesitates is not always lost. He sometimes finds wisdom in his meditation.

## Fraternities

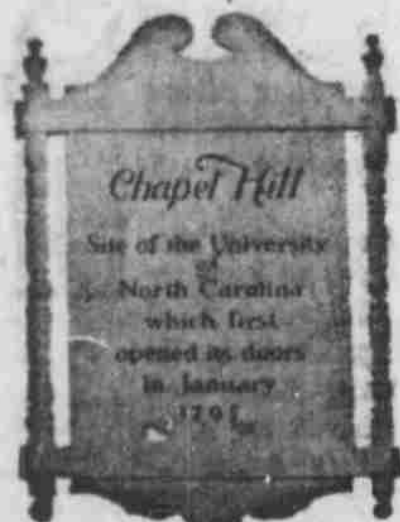
The Daily Tar Heel during the next week is undertaking a fairly thorough study of the fraternity situation at the University of North Carolina. During the week there will be editorial comment, much of it critical of the present fraternity system, some will be praise-worthy, and still others will press for things that fraternities want to have.

The editorial series needs a preface. It needs to be said that fraternities have the right of existence. To abolish fraternities would be to deny the right of assembly, and anything that will appear in this column will be to better the system rather than to deny their existence.

It is hoped that they, the fraternities, will take what is said here during the next several days under advisement and perhaps do something to help out the campus situation.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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# THE WORLD NEWS IN REVIEW

Ed Roland

This week's news has been filled with stories of strife from all corners of the globe. From Little Rock to Lebanon, from Adams to Algeria, these stories pushed even the spreading hula hoop craze off the front pages.

In contrast the Carolina campus was comparatively quiet as sorority rush and combatting the weather and lamentations about football occupied most students' time.

In tense Little Rock, violence erupted Wednesday as private corporations made plans to reopen Central High as a private school. Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas said if the federal government blocks his plans it would be their responsibility for keeping the schools closed. The violence occurred when a group of Negro youths beat three white ninth graders.

Gov. Faubus called a special election to let the residents of Little Rock decide the school question, and on its eve conflict between white groups on opposite sides of the question made the city as tense as it was last September.

Groups of ministers have come out on both sides of the question and angry words have been exchanged. Newspaper ads have appeared with black borders.

Gov. Faubus said he thinks there will be more violence. "Most people think so," he said. He declined to say whether he would put the Arkansas National Guard in the streets again.

Contrasting with Little Rock was Van Buren, Arkansas, where eight Negroes re-entered Van Buren High amid only minor demonstrations by whites. Segregationist leaders immediately called a conference.

Students supposed to attend closed schools in Norfolk and Charlottesville, Virginia, issued pleas asking the re-opening of their schools. The petitions circulated made no mention of race or integration but merely said the students want an education.

In Newport, R. I., President Eisenhower wound up his seaside vacation with a round of golf.

## Formosa Crisis

The shooting in Formosa Strait went into its second month this week as the top American commander in the Pacific conferred with Chiang-Kai-Shek. The discussion centered around the problem of supplying the Nationalist garrisons on Quemoy and Matsu un-

der the muzzles of Red guns on the Chinese mainland.

Red China failed once more to gain a seat in the United Nations as the United States successfully persuaded the General Assembly to sidetrack the issue. The U. S. victory was not so decisive as in previous years, however.

The decision came after a two-day debate in which the United States fought almost single-handedly against mounting pressure by the Soviet Bloc and Afro-Asian countries for action now. A large majority of the Latin-American and Western European nations sat through the debate in silence.

The army seized power in Burma in a bloodless coup in an ac-

tion aimed at preventing Burma's shaky government from falling into the hands of the Communists. The army said it was acting to preserve democracy and law and order.

Army leaders had reportedly issued an ultimatum to two warring factions in Premier U Nu's party before the coup. The party was split into pro-western and neutralist groups. The army has promised to hand power back to any government which can keep Burma on an even keel and guarantee the nation's security.

## Middle East

Lebanon's new militarist President, Gen. Fuad Chehab, rolled out heavy tanks and troops on

the second day of his tenure to stop spreading gunfights that had killed more than 20 persons in Beirut. U. S. troops were placed between clashing Christian and Moslem factions in the hopeful role of peacemakers. Lebanon is officially Christian but there is also some Moslem background in his family. He took office succeeding a Christian, Camille Chamoun.

In Algeria French authorities said the mutilated bodies of 400 to 500 Algerian Nationalist rebels have been found in a mass grave in a mountainous region some 100 miles east of Algiers. The French said the dead were members of a

rebel unit slain for plotting to betray the cause of the anti-French revolution.

## Adams Resignation

Back in the United States Sherman Adams resigned as presidential assistant in a nationwide television address, and Democratic Chairman Paul Butler replied the following night. Adams asserted again, "I have done no wrong." Butler restated the Democratic accusations against Adams and added that he believed high members of the Republican party dumped Adams as a political liability.

Adams was accused of accepting favors from Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine and exerting influence on federal agencies in Goldfine's behalf. President Eisenhower was described as anxious to name a successor to Adams quickly.

The man most often mentioned was Alfred M. Gruenther.

## Labor Talks

On the labor front the United Auto Workers started negotiations with the Ford Company after shelving talks with Chrysler and General Motors. Local disputes with the union idled more than 30,000 workers. The UAW has shown signs of increased irritation at the slowness of the companies to come to an agreement, and they faced continuing internal problems among skilled workers in Ford plants.

Chrysler was hardest hit by walkouts as 9,400 quit at seven plants in Indiana and Michigan. GM had 10,000 out in five plants.

Another large union, the United Mine Workers led by John L. Lewis, was reported about ready to nail down another fat pay boost and welfare fund royalty hike for the nation's soft coal miners.

At the same time the government announced a 50 cents an hour wage boost producers must pay to be eligible to sell coal has the effect of raising labor under a federal contract. This costs of non-union producers and of making union producers more receptive to giving Lewis extra union concessions.

The United States blasted a "weather-eye" satellite into space from Cape Canaveral, but it is not certain whether the attempt was successful. Four U. S. satellites are in orbit in addition to one Sputnik.

Three hours after the launching no tracking stations had made contact with the satellite. Earlier officials were elated after word that the first three sections had performed flawlessly.

## Southern Declaration

(The following was introduced at the Eleventh Annual National Student Congress at Delaware, Ohio this summer. It was introduced under the title of "Declaration of Southern Student Leadership on Desegregation" to the five southern regions represented at the Congress. It was passed wholeheartedly in three of those five regions and was not defeated in any. The editor feels that this is the type of leadership students and governmental people should assert in order to bring about integration and avert violence.)

We are proud of the Southern community. We are, however, painfully aware of the tremendous problem that faces our respective states in the realm of constitutional desegregation of segregated schools.

We are also aware of the great national problem of establishing democratic race relations, but we realize that perhaps in our community the problem is more acute because it involves statutory discrimination while the basic problem elsewhere is basically one of sociological and policy implementation.

We are in complete agreement with the USNSA Resolution on Desegregation which states that segregation in education by race is incompatible with human equality. We also realize that segregation in education is now unconstitutional and is at cross purposes with the American way of life and body of law.

Though we are proud of the Southern community's way of life, we do not feel that a system that denies equal opportunity to some southern citizens is either necessary or desirable as a part of that way of life.

We are personally opposed and will work to de-fused inequality of opportunity is finally dissolved, the true qualities of dynamic regional progress which are the true keystones of the Southern way of life cannot come to fruition.

We are personally opposed and will work to defeat all actions, legislative or otherwise, which in effect frustrate and prevent the obligation and right of local communities to progress toward compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court. We do also stand unflinchingly opposed to any demagogery or attempts to use the highly emotional issue of desegregation for personal social, financial or political gain.

Finally, we are deeply cognizant of the tremendous obligation that we as Southern student leaders personally bear to supply intelligent and forward-looking leadership to our home communities in squarely meeting the problem of constitutional in-ous obligation that we as Southern student leaders in the South in developing an intelligent program of leadership in this area, and involving all other students possible in our local academic communities and schools throughout the South in meeting the problem.

## View & Preview

Anthony Wolff

### THE ACKLAND MAUSOLEUM

On the road to sacrilege it should be noted that the tomb of Mr. Ackland (deceased) in the building which bears his name is one of the most ludicrous and tasteless objects around. As such, it is quite in keeping with the rest of the building.

The plaque above the sarcophagus informs the inquisitive sightseer that Mr. Ackland died at the age of eighty-five; immediately below this information, atop the sarcophagus, is a statue of the reclining Mr. Ackland in his twenties, dressed in a neatly starched stone suit, vintage 1869 from Milton's.

Death has done wonders for him.

### CONTRACEPTION AND THE CHURCH

The Catholic Church has never been devoted for a liberal attitude, or for allowing much notation from its arbitrary, but infallible, rulings. It follows, then, that the Church comes into official conflict with the rest of the world in certain areas — i.e. certain movies, books, medical practices.

In such cases of conflict the Church usually stands alone, particularly in a relatively enlightened and more-or-less democratic country where authoritarian strictures are not welcome. When, as is often the case, the Church's dictates to its adherents threaten the freedoms of non-Catholics, the result is often that the non-Catholics take justifiable offense.

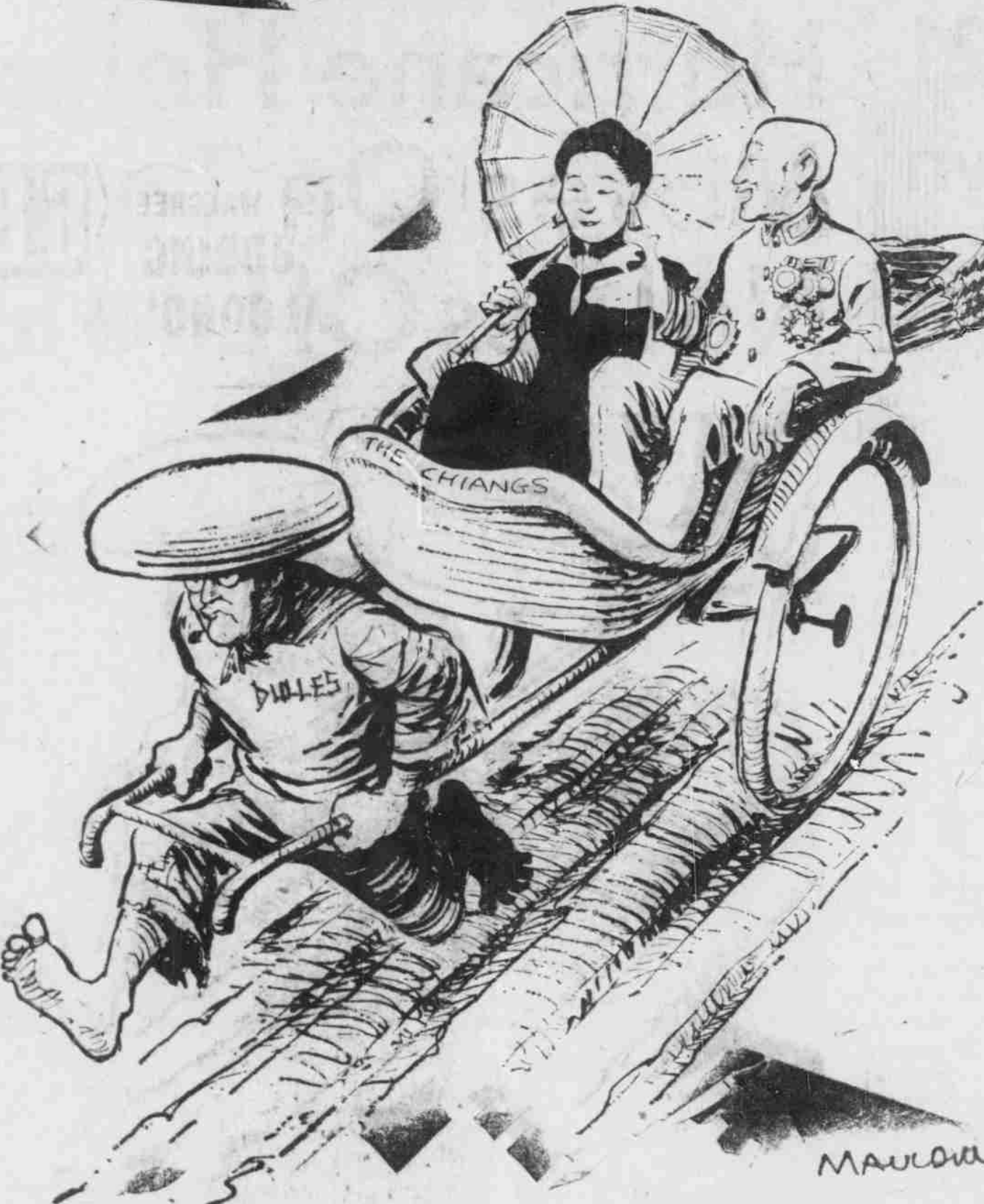
The case in point: The New York City board of hospitals last week lifted its blanket ban on birth control therapy in city hospitals. This action was taken after a long debate toughed off when a doctor in a city hospital was forbidden to fit a Protestant patient with a contraceptive device. In the doctor's opinion, pregnancy would endanger the woman's life.

As soon as the case hit the New York press, the local Archdiocese came out firmly on the side of the official who had forbidden the treatment. Just about every other church group and public voice in the city came out against the discriminatory policy.

When the ban was lifted last week, the Catholic officials stated that the new policy, which makes contraceptive devices and advice available to those who need and want them, "introduces an immoral practice in our hospitals which perverts the nature and dignity of man."

Perhaps soon some Catholic woman, being told in a city hospital that her life will be forfeit if she conceives, will wonder why in all probability she must die, while others in the same situation will be saved by medical science.

"And The Best Part Is That He's Paying Us For The Ride"



## The Meaning Of Education At Carolina

Fred Weaver

Charles Van Doren said that when he was a student at Columbia he read over a thousand books a year. He would go right into the library stacks and read, read, read. I asked myself how anybody could read a thousand books a year. I tried to figure out how many books that would be a month, how many a week—a day.

How did he read? Did he "taste," "swallow," or "chew and digest"? Do you know how to read? Let me make a specific suggestion. Go to the library and call for a book by Mortimer J. Adler entitled How to Read a Book. Mr. Adler is the man who in collaboration with Robert Hutchins and Stringfellow Barr worked out the Great Books curriculum at St. Johns College in Annapolis—the hundred books that constituted the whole curriculum at St. Johns. If you think you know how to read you will be surprised at what you have yet to learn about reading, the skill of getting into the mind what is communicated on the printed page. If you are taking notes make a note of that title: How to Read a Book by Mortimer J. Adler. (Mind you, I said Mortimer J. Adler, not Teddy Nadler.) He calls it "a light book about heavy reading." And it's not exactly a light book.

Recently there came to town a college friend of mine, Ferebee Taylor. Ferebee was the first winner of one of our coveted scholarships, the Herbert Worth Jackson Scholarship. He came to the University from Oxford, North Carolina, and in four years made just about all A's. Then he went to Oxford, England, as a Rhodes Scholar; then to Harvard Law School. And now he is an attorney in New York. I always enjoy hearing about Oxford. The pre-eminent university in the English-

speaking world, I think of it in almost magical terms—a place all would-be educators should at least touch.

I was interested in Ferebee's account of his first visit to his Tutor. (At Oxford a Tutor is something like a General College Adviser, in one respect, at least.) Ferebee asked the Tutor to advise him which lectures he should attend—you might say which courses he should take. The Tutor in a manner and accent which I cannot affect spoke rather indifferently about the lectures. "Oh, yes," he said, "I see that Billings will be giving his lectures on contemporary English philosophers and Joshings will lecture on the Soviet Economy. It might be

worthwhile to drop in on these occasionally, but I don't believe if I were you I should waste too much time on lectures. You will want to save your time for reading." Of course, this is not Oxford and you are not all Rhodes Scholars; but there is a lesson here for us. We attach too much importance to the lecture. We are too passive in our approach to learning. We depend too much on the professor.

Read, read, read. That is the thing. Go to the Library. That is where our treasure is. That is where the greatest professors of all time and all nations will come to lecture to you at your own convenience, any time of day or night. They are ready to come to

you privately, at you call. You are at the water's edge. The ocean is before you.

My point number two is that education should build character. For this I take my text from Robert Frost, the wise and wonderful poet. Mr. Frost said that if he were a dictator and could say the word and know that it would be obeyed in all the schools and colleges of America he would say to them, "Build character!" And they of course would ask, "How?" How do we build character? "The secret of building character," said Frost, "is knowing how and when to put young people on their own." Knowing how and when to put young people on their own is quite a trick. But I will say

this. Carolina is a place where you will be more completely on your own than ever before in your lives. You will be the judge of what time you get up in the morning and what time you go to bed at night, and whether you eat breakfast or go to class or go to the movies or go home for the week end, or whether you study or fritter away your time and your opportunity.

It is not as if you have been abandoned—far from it. The place abounds with teachers, coaches, advisers, deans, people who can help you—even inspire you. And there is nothing wrong with being helped. The math professor can explain things to you that you might not be able to understand by working entirely on your own. The coach can teach you a great deal about form and technique, about a backhand stroke or a hook shot and much more besides. But one thing that we all know is this: there is no substitute for working something out for yourself, whether it be an algebraic equation, a line of poetry or an exercise in English composition. As a matter of fact, we are never quite sure of anything until we do work it out for ourselves; never quite as pleased as when we do something on our own. Watch any baby when he first learns to walk; or ask any aviator who has made his first solo flight.

It will be profitable to ask yourselves as you go along how much you are doing on your own and how much you are doing as a matter of routine, of habit, of sheer compliance with directions and assignments. Study, like anything else, is neither enjoyable nor profitable unless you put your heart into it and find in it a sense of personal achievement. It is by going after problems with determination and perseverance until they are solved that we develop character.

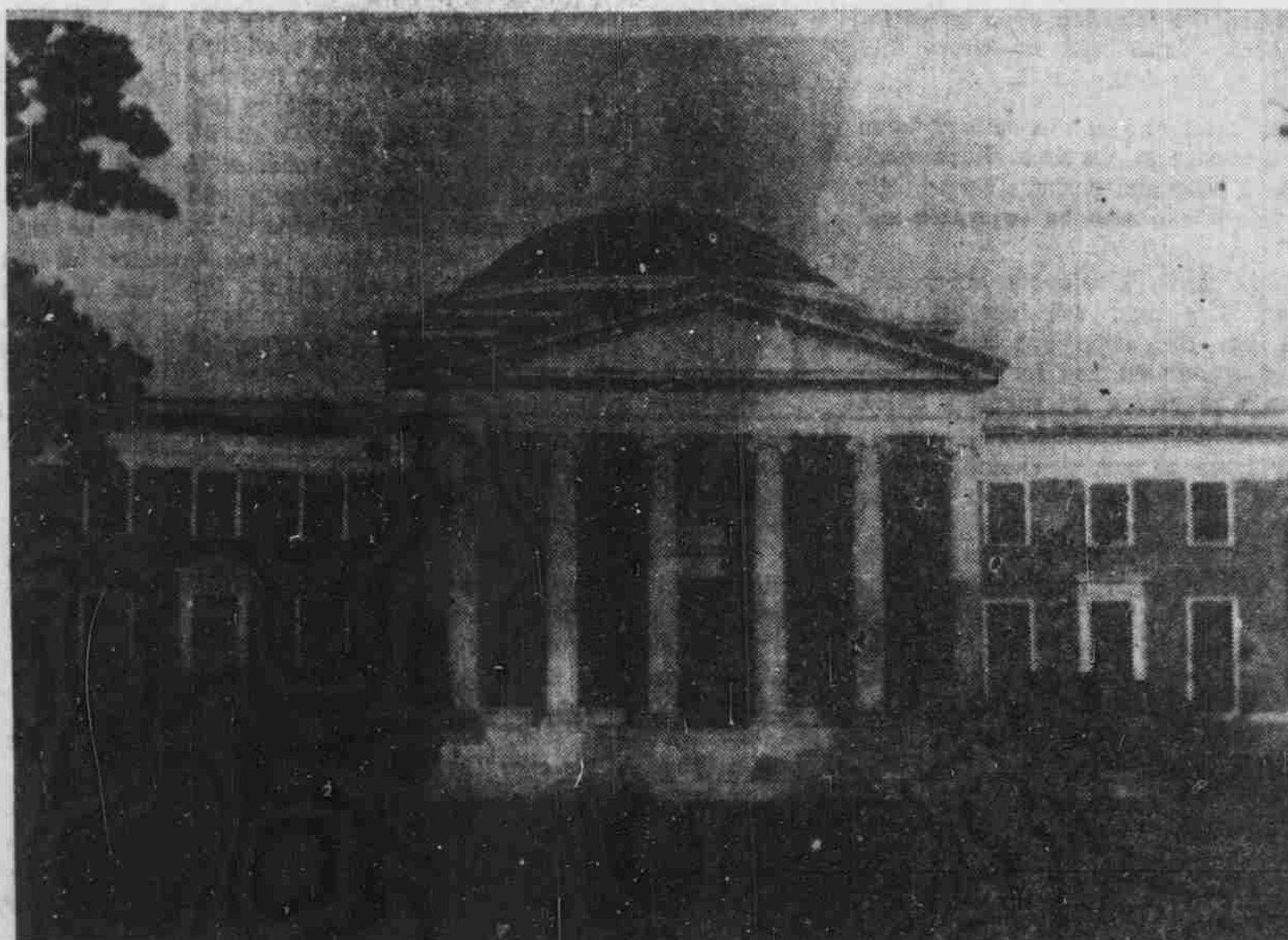


Photo by Jerry Garrison