

Religion

Through the nation during the past several years the tide of religion has been flooding in what has come to be called the revival of religion.

Evangelical churches have been particularly able to recruit members, and the success of such people as Billy Graham and Oral Roberts attests to the amusement value of religion in the modern age.

It might be wise to examine for a moment what these men and these churches are reviving, what the people in whom religion has been revived are doing, and what has been done to the fundamental concept of man of a rational being.

There is no time like the present when security means so much to so many. It is a time when man looks at the atomic bomb and can realize his physical weakness. It is a time when man can see his annihilation around the corner, but is afraid to look around that corner. It is an age of unreality in which man finds himself incapable of looking at his world rationally, where his own resources are strained, and where he thinks he has no place to go. It is a time for evaluation, and man can see only failures in shaping this world in which humanity is forgotten in the endless game of personal ambition for ambition's sake.

And so man looks to find solace from the present failure, and not having strength to face reality and to deal with it, he leans on religion as a crutch, as a redeemer from his failures and a protector from future sins. And the sins the same way, but feels protected. It is not the average man's fault that he pursues this escape, for at no time in his life has he heard the words "think for yourself." Applied to anything greater than a minor multiplication problem. Thus, he has not been taught to think, and a system of thought is as foreign to him as day is to night.

The fault lies in the missionary zeal of those like Billy Graham, Oral Roberts, and others who are selling religion to the highest bidder in wholesale lots.

They plan emotional crusades picking the more obvious and most minor of man's sins to embarrass him and leave him vulnerable for a tide of emotion to sweep over him so that he, too, can be unthinkingly saved among a mass of cheering spectators.

These men have corrupted religion where it becomes impersonal, unfeeling, unthinking and dogmatic. They have made man a dupe of himself by stripping away from him his power of reason. They have plied on his emotions so that they can cloud everything that would lead them to make a solution in terms of reality for themselves. And the headlines read "Billy Graham saves 1,000," he has not saved; he has killed.

If the revival of religion meant that men were finding for themselves truth, and seeking that truth, then the revival would be health if the revival meant that men were freeing themselves from the secular gods of comfort, pleasure, wealth, and status, then the revival would be something to be hailed. If the people who were being revived to the faith even knew what they were reviving, then it might be a good thing. Yet, this is not the case.

Man's self respect is being destroyed through this revival. He is being degraded and herded as an unthinking animal to the corral, and only those who seek to revive the doctrinaire faith are profiting. When they think back one cold winter night, that profit may seem hollow.

The job of religion now and in the future is to challenge man to find himself, to give him the courage to look at reality and seek a solution to project that self into actions, words, and belief, and to make himself instead of weak and service strong and courageous.

The Billy Graham's have been courageous on many issues, notably civil rights, but they have not the courage within themselves to see the good in man and the potentiality for his greatness. There needs to be an awakening and a revival, but what needs to be revived is the image of the potentialities and possible greatness of man, and what needs to be awakened are these very people who are doing the most to revive "religion."

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 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: \$4.50 per semester, \$8.50 per year.



Editor CURTIS GANS
Managing Editors CHARLIE SLOAN, CLARKE JONES
Business Manager WALKER BLANTON
Illegitimum non carborundum

SP—The Candidates Speak—UP

Town Men's I

Running for the one year seat open in this district is Don Dotson, 20, a junior from Chapel Hill. Dotson who received Student Party endorsement, made the following statement concerning his party endorsement:

"It was my intention to run for the Legislature as an independent candidate. I appreciate the fact that the Student Party has endorsed me, but I am not a member of the party and do not feel obligated by the nomination."

Dotson was asked the following questions:

- (1) Do you favor mixed Honor Councils?
- (2) What is the relationship of the town to the University with regard to the parking situation?
- (3) How do you feel about the athletic system presently in effect?

Don Dotson

Dotson replied, "I suppose that by now anyone who reads The Daily Tar Heel knows how I feel about the question of 'mixed councils.' I believe that by the time a person reaches college age, he should be willing to accept the good and the bad—the pleasant and the unpleasant aspects of being an adult. Citizenship in the University community means responsibility to all of the students, male and female. Regardless of embarrassment and regardless of the desire of the Women's Honor Council, the Women's Residence Council, or any individual or group of individuals, responsibility to the whole student body should be the underlying principle, and separate councils are not a part of that principle.

"This summer, while serving as a member of the summer school student government, I had an opportunity to learn something of the attitude of the town aldermen with regard to their attitude toward the University. As I attended their meetings concerning the parking meters, which now grace our streets, it was obvious that the town aldermen look on the University as a somewhat secondary attachment to the community and the interests of the town's coffers. While I do not believe that the aldermen represent the feelings of the merchants who deal primarily with students, the overwhelming majority of the merchants, it is obvious that the officials of the town have very little concern for the students, despite the fact that the nickles of the students and faculty of the University will fill the parking meters as well as the cash registers of the town. At this juncture, the relationship is somewhat one-sided.

"I believe that athletic participation is a vital part of a person's education and is something that should be continued through life. I enjoy sports as a spectator, particularly football. I think that the athletes here at Carolina are a definite asset to the University—as a group and as individuals. I am very satisfied with the athletic program."

Town Men's II

A one year seat is open in this district. Rick Wolfer was running for this seat on the Student Party ticket, but had to withdraw his candidacy because of his academic load.

Town Men's III

Two one year seats are open in this district. James Pittman and Ed Levy are seeking the seats on the SP ticket. Levy has received endorsement also from the University Party.

Questions asked in the district were:

- (1) How do you feel about University owned utilities?
- (2) How do you feel about segregation?
- (3) What is your attitude toward deferred rush?

James Pittman

Pittman, 21, a senior from Williamston, answered:

"The University facilities, such as the lights, water, and snack shop and Lenoir Hall, I believe adequate. We must remember that we receive those services at a much smaller expense than they could be supplied by an outside firm. The major complaint that I have heard is that a better system of telephones is needed. The solution to this problem being the installation of the 'Hear-Here' booth so that a person speaking on the phone can hear without the other noises bothering him.

"I feel that integration is moving along very well on the UNC campus. There are Negro students on campus who use all the University facilities quite freely. As more quality through entrance examinations, more will be accepted. There has been some controversy about their having been placed in one dorm instead of spread out, but we must remember that this was moderation in action, and only through moderation can this problem be solved.

"From economic standpoint, the fraternity will suffer if a system of deferred rush were to be installed. This is a foregone conclusion. Another argument is that the freshman does not have enough time to adjust to college life before he is sent through rush, but many people fail to see that the boys, once they do pledge a fraternity, are helped to adjust by the fraternity. Each pledge is given a 'big brother' to whom he can bring his problems and from whom he can seek advice. This system is better than the dorm system of one counselor for 25 or more boys.

"Thus, for economic reasons and because a program of deferred rush will hinder freshmen more than it would help them—I am against it."

Ed Levy

Levy, a junior from New Orleans, La., answered: "The controversy over whether the University private industry should own the utilities of

This is the sixth in a series of articles covering the Student Legislature campaign district-by-district. The Daily Tar Heel will interview each candidate for legislature, asking each candidate three questions on issues that have been important on this campus in the past and are important at the present time. In each district, all candidates will be asked the same three questions from a list of some 15 questions to be asked all candidates. In this way The Daily Tar Heel hopes that both the candidates point of view and the major issues will be brought into focus. The series is being compiled by Dee Daniels and Stan Fisher, and continues today with Town Men's Districts I, II and III.

Town Men's I

Nominees on the UP ticket from Town Men's I for two 1 year Legislature seats are Bob Grubb and Bob Turner.

Following are the questions given them.

- (1) Are you for mixed honor councils?
- (2) What is the relationship of the University and town with regard to parking on campus?
- (3) What do you think of the athletic system in effect presently?

Bob Grubb

Grubb, a sophomore from Charlotte, said: "I am against having mixed honor councils. Ideally mixed honor councils would be a good thing because of the equality of decisions, but this single advantage is far outweighed by the impracticality of opening such a system.

"The town and the University both share the

Chapel Hill is extremely involved and quite technical. Under the present system, the University provides itself with cheap utilities (in some instances makes a profit by providing services to Chapel Hill), but is not under the control of state regulatory commissions. Thus if a citizen of Chapel Hill has a complaint that prices are out of line or service is poor, there is no commission of which he can appeal. With private industry in control, the University would be forced to make a substantial outlay for its utilities.

"The only ideal solution would be to make it possible for University-owned utilities to be within the jurisdiction of the state regulatory commissions.

"Having lived all of my 19 years in an area of the United States commonly referred to as 'Rebel Territory' (you can't go much farther south than New Orleans), I feel keenly aware of the difficulty involved in changing or even modifying tradition which has been practiced for centuries. However, we are citizens of a country which claims to all, home and abroad, that the United States is democratic. The world, which is over 2/3 'colored,' listens to our claim with the same ear as they listen to our cries for peace, freedom, equality, international cooperation, etc. What happens when the 'uncommitted peoples' of the world hear our claim of democracy and plea for peace and at the same time read about paratroopers in Little Rock, school closings in Virginia, bombings in Clinton, race riots in Pennsylvania? Would it not be possible to question, and legitimately, all of the United States' proposals?

"But the international situation, no matter how ominous it may appear, would not serve as justification for eliminating segregation. The essential question is whether 'built-in' prejudices and discrimination is compatible with the democratic principle. My answer would necessarily be an emphatic 'no.' I believe in an individual's guaranteed right to discriminate, but enforced segregation by the local, state, or national government is contrary to the democratic concept. In a democracy there is no reason why the government should see an individual in the light of his race, color, creed, or religion; equality under the law is a basic premise of democracy.

"It is unfortunate that desegregation attempts in the South have been so painful. When Southern leaders arise who are familiar with the southern situation and who are willing to take over the reins to establishing a more democratic system, then desegregation will proceed with less friction and more consideration.

"The institution of a system of deferred rush at the University of North Carolina would prove beneficial to the University, to the students, and eventually, to the fraternities. Under a system of deferred rush, the new student would have time to become somewhat adjusted to college life and would be capable of making an intelligent appraisal of his social needs and how these needs could best be fulfilled. The University would benefit from the change because the possibility of students becoming disoriented in their allegiances would be lessened. Too often students tend to displace the allegiance they owe first to academic endeavor and then to their University with an allegiance to some other organization. The fraternity would eventually benefit from a change to the deferred because they would be admitting boys who have had sufficient time to judge the various houses on a realistic plane and boys who have had an opportunity to settle down to college life.

"The change to a system of deferred rush at the University of North Carolina must be preceded by the following: a renovation of the social facilities (including the student union) and social programming; a careful and thorough study of deferred rush procedure; at least one year between enactment of deferred rush legislation and the time deferred rush is to be instituted. The one year period is to allow fraternities time to adjust their finances to the new system.

"The institution of deferred rush should not be considered the first step toward abolishment of fraternities. I am a member and officer of a fraternity and neither advocate nor intend to suggest their abolishment."

problem of off campus parking. This problem is most acute in the area around the big fraternity court. I feel that the town has only aggravated the parking problem in this area by having parallel parking and "no parking zones along Columbia Street. In the future the town and the University should work more closely to solve the traffic and parking problems of Chapel Hill.

"The athletic department is one of the best developed and widest reaching departments in the University. The reason for the success of the athletic department has been the large amount of money spent by it for athletic scholarships. The question has arisen as to whether the great financial support of the athletic department is beneficial to the University. So I am in favor of the entire program, for I feel that it has not only given some worthy boys a chance to come to the University, but it has produced winning teams and these teams have greatly increased the school spirit."

Bob Turner

Turner, a senior from Lanett, Ala., says, "I do not chose to comment on these questions."

Town Men's II

Charlie Gray, the incumbent in Town Men's II, is a junior from Gastonia. He was re-nominated by the UP to represent the financial picture of student government in the Legislature, since he is treasurer of the student body.

The series of questions for this district were:

- (1) Are you for deferred rush?
- (2) What would be the best type of cut system?
- (3) Would you enforce more rigidly or do away with the drinking regulations at UNC?

Charlie Gray

In answering the questions, Gray said: "At the present time I am against deferred rush. Ideally this system has some good points. It would give a boy a better chance to analyze the fraternity system and it would give the fraternities more time to look over prospective pledges. However, practically, this system is not feasible at the present time. Many people have mentioned the economic side of the problem. Fraternities operate on a high financial basis. Most of the smaller fraternities would fail and even the larger ones would suffer economically if deferred rush were started.

"Also there exists the problem of 'illegal rushing.' This is a tremendous problem even in the short period before fall rush. Just think of the problem that would exist for a whole semester. My final objection is that deferred rushing would keep fraternities and sororities from rising to a higher rating. The lengthened period before rush would allow the top fraternities to receive the most outstanding boys. Therefore, the good would become better and the fraternity or sorority that needs to rise would drop lower. For these reasons I'm against deferred rushing.

"This question (best type of cut system) is one that I cannot truthfully answer, since the two systems which I have been under have shown definite faults. I doubt if anyone could provide an absolutely workable system now. I do, however, think that every student should be allowed at least three unexcused cuts. Any cuts above the three should be between the faculty and the students, taking into consideration the class and academic standing of the student.

"There are parts of campus life where I think the drinking regulations should be more strictly enforced and other parts where I think enforcement would be wholly impractical. The drinking displays at athletic contests have shown a need for stricter enforcement while enforcement at certain social affairs would be turning face to the fact that drinking has become an enrooted part of society. Because of these differing ideas, I cannot state a definite answer, pro or con. I think the best move at this time would be to do away with present unorganized regulations and to formulate a more definite and uniform set of drinking rules."

Town Men's III

UP nominees for the two 1 year Legislative seats in Town Men's III are Ed Levy and Bill Stepp.

Their questions were:

- (1) What do you think about University owned utilities?
- (2) How do you feel about segregation?
- (3) How do you feel about deferred rush?

Levy's comments appear on another section of this page.

Bill Stepp

Stepp, a sophomore from Marion, stated: "University-owned utilities are a good thing. They can give the students better services at a better rate than private concerns. However, their ration should come under the state utilities commission since their services are available to the general public.

"Segregation has reached the point where its institutions have started to crumble fast. This is inevitable under a system of government such as ours. Now is the time that we must watch our step because the world is watching us just to see how we will handle this problem.

"As I see this problem, desegregation is inevitable. Our concern as educated men and women is to accept the problem and to work out our own solution without making fools of ourselves and our country.

"As it stands now, I am against deferred rush. My main objections are (1) it would wreck the financial situation of the small fraternities and it would even injure the larger ones; (2) dirty rush could not be controlled during the period of silence; and (3) it would allow the larger fraternities to get the top boys.

"I am not saying that deferred rush is wrong. I will agree that it is fine in principle and that it has its virtues. But these virtues are completely overshadowed by the inevitable bad results."

View & Preview

Anthony Wolff

4 PLAYS BY WILLIAM INGE: COME BACK, LITTLE SHEBA; PICNIC; BUS STOP; THE DARK AT THE TOP OF THE STAIRS. 304 pp. New York: Random House. \$5.00.

William Inge is a misfit in the triumvirate of Inge, Arthur Miller, and Tennessee Williams. He is, for one thing, the most commercially successful of the three: his four Broadway offerings, all of them sold to Hollywood, have made him a wealthy man. Artistically, on the other hand, he is the most mediocre, for no matter how far Millard and Williams have fallen short of artistic fulfillment, Inge has remained considerably less brilliant.

Inge's comparative mediocrity stems not from a failure of his plays to realize themselves, but rather from the fact that his plays, even fully realized, are of lesser stature than those of his two peers. While Miller and Williams strive to bend their material to the traditional uses of great drama, utilizing the unwieldy materials of contemporary American civilization, Inge remains content to ignore the ultimate issues which the drama can express in favor of a superficially gimmicked soap opera approach to human existence.

So Inge, despite the fact that he is the only one of the three who has never known critical disfavor, and who has made a small fortune from his plays, is also the only one of the three who cannot be considered a major figure in the history of the American theatre or a potent force in modern world drama. Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams are widely discussed not only in terms of the theatre, but also in terms of religion and philosophy, as artists who have contributed to the definition and expression of the human situation as it is manifested in modern life: Inge is discussed most passionately outside of theatres where his works are being performed, the discussion diminishing toward Sardi's and becoming less and less cogent as it travels beyond.

A reading of this volume of Inge's collected works provides the reason for the big noise outside the theatre and the subsequent silence: it is that Inge's plays have theatrical impact, due largely to the fact that they have been excellently acted and directed on Broadway and in the movies, but they are philosophically defunct.

Reading his plays, without the benefit of expert acting and directing, it is possible to experience the essential boredom of them. The boredom is due partly to the raw material with which Inge chooses to work—the average citizen of his native Kansas, but both Miller and Williams, not to mention O'Neill, have written powerful and cogent drama using just such humdrum characters, foregoing the eloquent speech and fine passions of traditional great drama. The fault in Inge's plays goes deeper than his raw material: it is the playwright's inability or unwillingness to see his characters in depth and to express universal ultimates through their everyday predicaments. In place of authentic depth, Inge substitutes superficial resolutions to inarticulated problems, with a gloss of vague symbols and accessory gimmicks.

The typical superficial resolution in Inge is conjugal love, or sometimes just plain sex. The hero is invariably lonely, frustrated in the world, unsure of himself. He confesses to a woman his inability to face life alone, abandons his unique and masculine mode of adjustment, and makes the easy leap into the conjugal bed. In such a resolution, half a man plus half a woman (she can't do without him, either) are supposed to equal one mature individuated human being (c.f. Robert Brustein's article, "The Men-Taming Women of William Inge" in the November HARPER'S). This simple formula applies in each of Inge's four plays, and it is always the central issue, around which the playwright groups sexual symbols (most explicit in the javelin-phallus symbol in COME BACK LITTLE SHEBA and the "cowboy" as a symbol in the other three plays).

Reading Inge's plays, especially after seeing them on the stage, is a disappointing experience: their invalidity, deprived of the emotionally satisfying artificialities of staged presentation, becomes deadeningly clear. They are unexciting reading.

This Random House collection is important and worthwhile, nonetheless, but its value is for those interested in the current American stage as such, and not in the drama as an art.

Pip's Quips

Pringle Pipkins

For the well functioning of the Honor System it is important that the jury be chosen from a predetermined group selected through interviews.

The Honor System is not fully accepted by all the members of the Carolina Campus. Many find it easy enough to accept the first part—not to lie, steal or cheat—but find it difficult to adjust their philosophies to the idea that they are honor bound to turn in others.

Considering there is a sizable percentage of the student body who hold some reservations concerning the Honor System what would be the wisdom of forcing these people to serve on the jury?

In a person who simply does not believe in anything of the Honor System going to be willing to find someone guilty? Is there not some danger that those who oppose the Honor System will make a farce out of justice and due punishment?

As the system is now set up students who are interested and have some knowledge of the Honor System can become eligible for jury duty.

In this way the offender can be assured of a fair trial by people who have been adjudged to have some competency in the matter.

The Carolina Honor System and trial procedure are not the same as the legal system of the "outside world." There is no reason

why the student community should conform.

There are many different ways of doing things. In this division of student government there are no jails and no police force. Consequently, the student government must depend on the good-will of the people for its well functioning.

It would not be beneficial to the Honor System for a tradition of no conviction without regard of the evidence to begin.

The strength of the jury system depends on the responsibility with which the jurors face their tasks. During each case there are two types of justice to be rendered—justice to the individual and justice to the system.

Only through interested and informed jurors—chosen for these qualities—can fairness be given to both.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies.—Samuel Smiles

Nothing splendid has ever been achieved except by those who dared believe that something outside them was superior to circumstance.—Bruce Barton