

## The Daily Tar Heel

In its sixty-eighth 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. Richard Overstreet, Chairman.

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### Deferred Rush: It Must Come From The IFC

Deferred rush, Carolina's omnipresent issue, is once again preparing to rear its controversial head. The much belabored question is currently being reviewed in connection with studies concerned with the impact of the University upon the entering freshman. No action has been taken as yet, but we understand that deferred rush in some form is "a possibility."

As a step toward eliminating some of the ills associated with first semester pledging, deferred rush is about the only answer. The financial barrier can be broken down if houses are given sufficient time to cope with the problem of change. The thin whines that deferred rush will produce bankruptcy are not really valid.

As for the benefits to the rushee, they are evident. Although we cannot concur with the opinion that boys who rush first semester are bound to get into the wrong house, we do feel that second semester rush would give boys a chance to get firmly grounded academically, to sound out extracurriculars, and to take a long hard look at more houses.

The fraternities themselves could take advantage of the extra semester to discover the real potential of boys they want to rush, particularly if the rules governing silence are less stringent.

The administration, of course, has considered all this and chances are good that deferred rush will become a reality.

If it is left to the administration, however, to take this step, it would be an unnecessary blow to the ideal of self-government that Carolina students supposedly enjoy. Resentment and ill-feeling toward a program of deferred rush

levied by the administration is a certainty.

On the other hand, if the IFC shouldered some of the responsibility that its position in student government implies, much of the problem could be solved in the manner it should be—by students themselves, without outside intervention.

More self-government of a responsible nature would lessen administrative intervention. Another situation such as the overly harsh 80% ruling could be avoided.

When the administration is forced to intervene, rulings are apt to be overly harsh. The fraternities might well have a year's deferred rush to contend with instead of only a semester if their representative body, the IFC, does not take the matter in hand and cope with it.

We are aware that the IFC feels that each house should be given the right to govern itself without dictates. But if the duty of the IFC is not to lead, then what is it? We hope that the IFC leaders are not laboring under the misapprehension that each fraternity is suddenly going to decide to adopt a system of deferred rush on its own.

It would be a far better thing for fraternities and for the campus as a whole as well if the IFC stopped playing hands-off.

No faculty committee, no matter how well-informed with statistics, investigative reports and other bureaucratic tools can be as knowledgeable about fraternities and their shortcomings as the fraternity men themselves.

The knowledge is going to waste, unfortunately, so long as the IFC continues to sit on its fraternal fanny and look brotherly instead of assuming its rightful role in student government.

### Teachers Should Be Scholars Too

One criticism that has been justly leveled at the teaching profession—and justifiably, in many cases—is that its members come out of college with insufficient training in the arts and sciences.

They know *how* to teach; their college courses have been rich in methodology and teaching techniques. The trouble is, often enough, they know too little of the subject to which they are assigned or are insufficiently equipped with the general over-all

knowledge that good teachers ought to have.

The North Carolina Board of Education has now moved to remedy that deficiency.

It has informed the state's teacher training colleges that they may set up their own teacher education programs, subject to the board's approval, without the necessity for specific subject credit hours that have hitherto been required.

By doing this the Board seeks to stimulate a higher level of scholastic attainment by future teachers. And it is essential to raise the quality of teacher scholarship if North Carolina is to get improved education in the classroom.

Teacher training should also be improved by the Board's announced intention to point out and help strengthen weak academic departments in the teachers' colleges, as evidenced in the work done by their graduates.

As North Carolina stands on the threshold of another great educational advance, the Board's adoption of the new training requirements is both timely and necessary. The change puts the emphasis on real scholarship and genuine learning, and not on mere technique.

From the Asheville Citizen-Times.

### "We've Been Killing 'Em In Washington"



Frank Murphy

## Playmakers' One-Acts Worth Time

Once each semester the Carolina Playmakers present three one-act plays, student-written and student-produced; the current semester's offering, which closed Sunday, was an engrossing display of student talent in diverse theatre arts, from playwriting to set designing.

The plays were Susan Meyer's "Flatbush Sonata," William Corpening's "Eric," and Manly Wade Wellman's "Wishing for the War to Cease."

#### "FLATBUSH SONATA"

Susan Meyer, introduced as a novice playwright, shows herself capable of both pathos and comedy in her intimate study of the lives of two lonely persons in Brooklyn: a bartender battling alcoholism and a semi-prostitute battling loneliness.

After a rather bad beginning, in which there is some confusing dialogue about the bartender's relatives, the play snaps alive with the entrance of "Rosalie," the lonely woman who affects a veneer of nonchalance.

Indeed, the play depends upon this role, played by Vi Galvin, for its success; when Miss Galvin is offstage the audience nervously wishes her back again.

ALTHOUGH ROSALIE is beautifully developed by both playwright and actress, there seems a flaw in Miss Meyer's presentation of male characters—a tendency of far more experienced female playwrights.

Miss Meyer, who jokingly admitted that she doesn't frequent men's bars, often reverts to stereotype in presenting men.

Even the bartender (Paul Gold) seemed to lack a dimension; but whether the fault lay more in the script or in Gold's lifeless performance is debatable.

Certainly Gold and William Kennan together didn't perform with the verve and sensitivity of Miss Galvin.

THE PLAY EXHIBITS a fine ear for extremely clever dialect; and the mixture of the pathetic and the comic is very well coordinated, especially for a beginner. Director Jack Hargett, while capturing the Brooklynese flavor, may be culpable for not sparking more vitality into the male players. Yet Hargett imparted a rare comic flavor into this reviewer's favorite scene, the conversation during which Rosalie forces her company upon an uninterested man in a bar.

#### "ERIC"

William Corpening's "Eric" is one of the freshest bits of theatre seen on the one-act bills in quite some time; his subtle fantasy is full of activity and—to this reviewer—quite delightful.

The plot concerns the dilemma of the god Eros, personified as "Eric," who is perpetually betrayed by womankind, the idea being that one never realizes the ideal love of one's youthful dreams.

CORPENING'S PLAYS (this is his third to appear on the Playmakers stage) are typified by a certain subtlety of phrasing, a formality of dialogue, that actors often mistake for stiltedness and hurry past.

Most of the delicacy of the play is consequently lost in this production, in that the actors "play it heavy" when understatement would seem more in order.

Director Mary Anne Clegg has managed to achieve a mood of unreality, but she hasn't enabled her actors to co-ordinate themselves, so that they often seem not to fit together, and the play becomes jerky and overly bold.

JEFFREY CHANDLER'S role as Eric was extremely well-handled; his acting was at all times suggestive of the personified Eros: insolent, implacable, but sympathetic. And Louenna K. Avery as the young girl who is every girl was also excellent; but through no fault of her own she appeared too mature for the early adolescent.

Consequently her younger sister, evidently played by an actress of greater experience, surpassed her in self-confidence and poise.

The director failed utterly in handling a brief dance scene; the actors dragged each other clumsily about the stage, their faces revealing their embarrassment. Suzanne Whitney's setting, a summer garden by a greenhouse, was beautifully executed.

#### "WISHING FOR THE WAR TO CEASE"

The three plays represent three levels of playwriting: beginner, somewhat more experienced amateur, and professional. Wellman is the professional.

Through their eyes the audience senses what the war must have been like to the men who fought it, men who traded coffee and tobacco with the enemy when there was a lull between battles.

THE RECRUIT venomously blames a Yankee visitor for his brother's death in a previous battle; and through interesting, if sentimental, teaching from the Yankee, he comes to realize that

the enemy, too, is human and that impersonality is, or must be, inherent in warfare.

It seemed to this reviewer that the recruit's reversal from hate to affection was unnecessarily extreme: too sudden and too violent to be believable. Not only does he come to accept the Yankee, but he even ventures to warn the enemy to get out of the line of fire when he aims a cannon at their camp.

Although such politeness may be historically valid, this reviewer was not sufficiently convinced of its explanation in the play.

OTHERWISE, THE play is an interesting picture of war life,

HOWEVER, THE MAJORITY of the workshop and of the entire conference felt that although the volunteer should be made aware of communist strategy and should have a sound knowledge of the American political thought, the emphasis in training should be on learning human relation and communication skills, and learning the language of the host country.

This emphasis follows the consensus of the conference that the Peace Corps is not to be an instrument of the United States foreign policy per se.

The workshop also resolved that training should take place in a situation similar to the area to which the volunteer will be sent and that the final preparation period should be spent in the host country if possible.

NATIONALS OF THE host countries, especially those who are students in the United States were recognized as persons well qualified to assist in the Peace Corps training. This would aid the Peace Corps through personal contact with nationals and would help the nationals financially.

After careful consideration, some heated debate and much parliamentary maneuvering, the workshop resolutions were adopted by the entire conference in a session extended three hours beyond scheduled adjournment.

Peter W. von Christieron

## Conference Sets Peace Corps Ideas

"Training of the Peace Corps Volunteer," was the subject of the workshop which this UNC delegate attended at the National Peace Corps Conference in Washington, D. C.

The workshop, continuing through March 29-30 was an exciting session to sit through. With delegates, foreign students and resource persons representing the United States government and other countries, all possible opinions were represented. The body of the discussion centered around two issues.

THE FIRST ISSUE debated was, should volunteers have a position in the corps guaranteed after they have been initially selected? The workshop resolved, after study, that selection of the person would be a continuing process, meaning that during the training period, the volunteer would be under constant observation and subject to dismissal.

The second major issue which took a great deal of workshop time was, how much awareness of political ideologies and knowledge of communistic tactics would be needed by the person in order to work effectively?

A group similar to the Birch Society was represented, feeling that the volunteer should spend the majority of his training learning to combat communism.

#### DTH Forum

### Jones Defends U.S. S. African Policy

In the April 8th issue, a letter from David Cheek appeared which purported that the U.S. is following a mistaken foreign policy by "denouncing the South African apartheid policy." It was further stated that such a policy "is Blind Stupidity for economic and military reasons."

This reader takes exception. Our nation was founded on the principle of the "inalienable rights of man—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Our nation is a revolutionary nation and its credo has been firmly and resolutely spelled out in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter.

OUR NATION has a mission to perpetuate and support these liberties wherever such support is genuinely desired by the people.

The material well-being of the Negroes in South Africa relative to those in other African nations is not the point in dispute. Some of these newly-emerging states are proclaiming again the doctrines for which our country supposedly threw off the shackles of foreign domination.

In many cases their peoples seem to be stirred by a quickening ardor—an attempt to realize the dreams envisioned in our own Atlantic Charter.

The South African government is completely controlled by a minority group that does not respect these principles.

WE ARE ENGAGED in a struggle against a ruthless and

effective tyranny that has persisted for decades in viewing men as counters that may be swept this way or that in the game of life in accordance with certain inexorable "laws" of history.

Too often we have looked at this as a struggle between two economic systems; too often we have confused morals with the terminology of economics.

In a few more years, because of ever-increasing automation, our country too will probably find it necessary to nationalize certain basic industries.

But this will be done without the destruction of those human liberties which have always composed our nation's life-blood. As nationalization continues, it will be ever harder to view our struggle as one of capitalism vs. communism.

INSTEAD IT IS a struggle of liberty against tyranny, and either liberty or tyranny may be founded upon any economic base.

The 1865 millions of the Afro-Asian world will constitute an ever greater power center in future decades and generations. Whether this country or the U.S.S.R. will retain their power advantage remains to be seen. In all likelihood they will not.

The peoples of the Afro-Asian world have shown on many occasions the desire to maintain and strengthen civil liberties in the face of despotism. It is not to our advantage to alienate them in their struggle. Neither is it to our advantage to dishonor our basic revolutionary principles.

DAVID N. JONES

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