

Campus Votes In Clotfelter, Wrye, And Lawler

McGee States Faith Vital To American Leadership

The central fact that must be understood about the political revolutions in the world today, Sen. Gale McGee told a Symposium audience of about 1400 persons last night, is that what is taking place in the world today would be taking place if there had never been any Russians on earth.

The liberation of the peoples of the world by World War II and their acquaintance with American riches that they had never

seen before, he stated, made these people feel that they had been cheated and gave them a desire to make up for lost time.

"The history of these times," he said, "will be called the history of the era of independence—not of the struggle between freedom and communism."

McGee stated that we must act as though we believe what we say about freedom, and attacked the extremists in America who "fear

so deeply that they have forgotten their faith in what we believe."

He then stated the four concepts that he considers vital for Americans to accept if they are to provide world leadership.

"We must face the obvious—most of the world is non-white. The race issue in America must be considered in the light that it affects our image in the rest of the world. And we dare not forget that we are seeking to lead in a non-

white world.

"The people of most of the rest of the world are desperately poor in a way that we can scarcely comprehend." McGee then cited a number of examples of world poverty such as a Congo chieftain whose annual income is about \$20.

"We must remember that people are different." We have to understand, he said, the various cultures of man, and we cannot expect them to arbitrarily adopt our standards.

"The people of the world are in a desperate hurry," he stated as the fourth concept. "They don't intend to work out studious rationalizations for their actions. They intend only to make up for lost time in a hurry."

"These people hold the hand of the medicine on one side and the tail of a rocket on the other. They want to pull the two together—now."

In conclusion, the senior senator from Wyoming said that America needs less hypocrisy. "The people must accept the harsh realities, and the leaders must tell the people what they do not like to hear."



JIM CLOTFELTER and Chuck Wrye, new DTH Co-editors.

—(Photo by Jim Wallace)

Run-Off Election Completes Voting

By ALEX MACFADYEN

Student Party candidates made a clean sweep of the run-off elections yesterday when Mike Lawler was elected Vice President of the Student Body, and Chuck Wrye and Jim Clotfelter were elected Co-editors of the Daily Tar Heel.

Lawler won over Larry McDevitt by 227 votes giving him 54 per cent of the total votes cast.

Wrye and Clotfelter defeated Ernest Stepp 1543 to 1167.

Lawler carried a majority of the dorm votes while McDevitt carried a majority of the town men votes. Clotfelter and Wrye carried both the dorms and the town men's districts.

Several hundred students turned out for the ballot counting at Graham Memorial last night, and several victory parties were held off campus to celebrate the Student Party win.



MIKE LAWLER

Campus Briefs

NSA

The NSA committee will meet today at 5 p.m. on the second floor of Graham Memorial.

CWC

The Carolina Women's Council will meet tonight at 6:30 in the Grail Room in Graham Memorial.

ASPA

The ASPA will meet tonight at 8.

Carolina Forum

The Carolina Forum will meet Friday at 4 p.m. in Roland Parker I. Committee members have been asked to be present.

American Field Service

The American Field Service will meet tonight at 6:30 on the second floor of Lenoir Hall.

Business Manager Interviews

Interviews for business manager of the Carolina Handbook and for business manager trainees for the DTH, the Yack and the Quarterly will be held Friday at 3 p.m. in the Woodhouse Room of Graham Memorial.

The Handbook business manager will receive a salary of \$100 and should be able to start immediately.

Speech Copies

Copies of the speeches delivered by the featured speakers of the Carolina Symposium may be obtained by writing to The Carolina Symposium, Box 6, or by leaving word at the Symposium office, located on the 2nd floor of the YMCA bldg. A charge of \$1.50 per copy will be made. All of the speeches will be included in the book, which will be published as soon as possible after the final lecture on Thursday night.

Colby Eight Singers



THE COLBY EIGHT, nine boys singing south during spring vacation from Colby College, Maine, yesterday harmonized modern jazz in barbershop style to Chios at lunch time. The group, called a double octet, last week sang at several schools in Maryland and are going to Duke today with tentative plans to sing at the Saddle Club in Durham tonight.

Symposium Schedule

Wednesday Afternoon, April 4

2:00 P.M. Carroll Hall
Panel Discussion: Africa
Moderator—Guy Johnson, Professor of Anthropology and Sociology
Panel: Udo Oton, Information Officer, Nigerian Consulate General
George Houser, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa
Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee

4:00 P.M. Carroll Hall
Address: Latin America
Dr. George I. Blanksten, Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University
SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTIONS

Wednesday Night, April 4

8:00 P.M. Memorial Hall
Dr. Huston Smith, Professor of Philosophy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Dr. Samuel Kirkwood, Biochemist, University of Minnesota
Reception immediately following address in Graham Memorial

Aycock Litter Case In Hands Of Dorm Council

The case involving the litter of beer cans and furniture in Aycock's TV room is now in the hands of the Interdormitory Council. George Strong, assistant in the office of student affairs, reported yesterday.

"There was no dorm damage," Strong said, "and we don't want to make an example of Aycock. The only damage was a broken chair not belonging in the TV room." Strong also said that he was misquoted in the DTH yesterday with regard to his statements concerning the magnitude of the damage and the fact that the IDC has done well considering what they have to work with.

Arthur Beaumont, chief of campus police, declined to comment on the case other than that it was out of his hands.

Social, Scientific Revolutions Are Tonight's Topics

Dr. Huston Smith, professor of philosophy at MIT, and Dr. Samuel Kirkwood, Biochemist at the U. of Minnesota, will speak at the Symposium tonight on "Social and Scientific Revolutions."

Dr. Smith will be centered around the relative social and scientific changes responsible for the "development of the Post-Modern Mind and a new view of reality."

Travels In The East

Dr. Smith, who is author of "The Religions of Man," has traveled widely and has spent much of his life in India, the Near East, and Southeast Asia collecting materials for his research in the fields of comparative philosophy and religion.

He has contributed to the "Adventures of the Mind" series in "The Saturday Evening Post" in an article which appeared August 26, 1961.

Dr. Smith will arrive this morning and spend the day visiting classes and the campus before his address this evening.

Previous Visit Here

On the same program with Dr. Smith will be an address on "Scientific Revolutions" by Dr. Samuel Kirkwood, Biochemist from the University of Minnesota. A native Canadian, Dr. Kirkwood, whose research on the thyroid hormone and metabolism have gained national recognition, has visited Chapel Hill previously as a lecturer.

Dr. Kirkwood will arrive at UNC on Tuesday and will remain on the campus until Thursday morning.

Seldes, Grierson Point Out 3 'Revolutions In The Arts'

By LLOYD LITTLE

Three basic "Revolutions in the Arts" are happening today, art critics Gilbert Seldes and John Grierson said in Tuesday night's symposium program:

—Revolutions in electronic communication, as seen in films and

television, are creating, and will create, changes in art.

—Revolutions in how the artist expresses himself—for instance, the arrival of perspective in paintings during the Italian Renaissance and more recently, the change to abstract from realism.

—Revolutions in ourselves as a result of, Grierson said, "a constant bombardment on our minds by the expanding images and new realities."

Seldes, first director of the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School of Communications, was not overly optimistic in present changes concerning the "quality in the way in which we receive the arts now."

Nothing Immortal Now

"Entertainment, almost perpetual, enters our personal lives every day," he said. "I'm not at all sure that we're creating anything immortal and lasting, except perhaps a few silent movies and perhaps some jazz music."

Seldes asked, "What good are they (new methods of communication) doing for us? We know we have incalculable instruments of communication and we wonder how to use them."

"Science makes a jump every five years and it takes the mind ten to catch up."

He spoke of the "dangers in not knowing what the needs of the public really are and the danger of creating dullness, deadness and inertia."

Hypocritical Snobbery

"We have to get over a kind of snobbery," Seldes said. "The snobbery of saying it's only good if 'we, the civilized minority,' say its good."

The critic said there is a perpetual need to preach against ignorance and suggested this is one area where the new "engines of communication" could make significant changes.

One real revolutionary phenomenon, said Seldes, has been the arrival of the American school of painting and it is recognized in Europe as a legitimate new school.

The second speaker, John Grierson, chairman of the Scottish Government Television said, the basic source of change in the arts lies in the changes in society, "as new economic forces and widening horizons establish new habits of thought and new values among men; and as these, in turn suggest new dramatic patterns and images of beauty."

Realities Affect Art

"This bombardment of new realities certainly affects our own perspectives and our sense of appreciation. There will, of course, be some pessimism—the problem of aesthetic harmony."

"This results in such psychological problems as exemplified by the 'beat' in America and the conflict of the individual and the corporation man—all marks of much that is personally unresolved in our experiences."

"This certainly affects the arts, but I don't think this pessimism is lasting," Grierson said. "Because there is the one final measurement that all artists eventually come back to: human destiny."

He used this same concern of the artist with human destiny as the reason for disagreeing with Dr. Crane Brinton, opening symposium speaker. Grierson said he did not think that "former aesthetic revolutions will be dispossessed by later revolutions."

Arts Are In The Present

However, he added, "We can admire the old arts but we must (Continued on page 3)

Beatniks' Beards Burned By Panel

By LINDA BYSER

A trio of writers singled the beatniks' beards and literary efforts headed for the real fire in future literature during a symposium panel discussion on writing Tuesday afternoon.

No current vital revolution exists in literature said John Aldridge, critic and author from Hollins College. This is a period of consolidation and refinement in literary works, he noted.

Undercurrents of revolution were detected by panelist Andrew Lytle, editor of the Sewanee Review who observes certain things are always recurring. "This perpetual experience that is always true is called archetype." Archetypal writing is a possibility for the future he predicted. "Give it human characteristics," he says, "because its got to resemble human beings."

No Poetry Revolution

Poet Charles Eaton of Chapel Hill noted "no signs of any revolution of great vitality" in poetry. He sides with the hopefuls in writing rather than the complainers, he said.

Vernacular writing of Eliot and Pound has become too colloquial he thinks. Beatniks don't say anything new to Eaton. The Beatnik movement is not a revolution but a symptom of a terrible fatigue to him. "What they say has been said so much before. It is like the flux of the mind spewing forth. The

beat style is characterized by four letter words for shock and a main theme of sexual eccentricity," he said.

Revive the lofty brave and magnificent to recreate a revolution in writing, he suggests.

End Of Realist Novel

The difference between Bohemians and Beatniks is the long hair has fallen to the lower part of the face, Aldridge observed. The modern age is in a constant state of revolution he said but there is a distinction between the truly vital revolutions and the beat or angry young men movements.

The realist novel is done for, Lytle noted. Nothing can be added to it. Writers deal more and more in myth now, he said.

The problem of envisioning experience without falling into stereotyped cliches faces the novelist now, stated Aldridge.

Personal Revolution Is Vital

The personal revolution is more important than the social revolution in writing Eaton noted. "The writer has got to fall back on himself and make a world he can live in with dignity. The writer's problem is how to keep an integrated life. He cannot always blame his culture or his mama and daddy," he said.

To what extent can social values become dramatic values? Aldridge answered that the decline in social values make it necessary for authors to shift

from the social world to the personal world and create characters to whom certain things will have certain value. The characters would then stand out against society.

Resist Mass Taste

The writers advocated that authors should stand out against the popular tastes of society and not compromise their

work to the mass taste to gain popularity and money and lose quality in writing.

The better literature is found in college and university literary magazines Eaton said, and rarely in the popular magazines devoted to mass tastes. The universities open their doors to support most artists of our time, he observed.



LITERATURE — Yesterday's literary panel discussion at Gerard Hall. Charles Eaton, moderator and panelist leads the discussion with John Aldridge and Andrew Lytle. Photo by Richard Zalk

Hutt To Talk On Apartheid

Professor W. H. Hutt, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce in the University of Capetown, South Africa will lecture Thursday at 4 p.m. in 301 Carroll Hall on the topic "The economic origins of apartheid in South Africa."

No Art Revolution, Dr. Sedgwick Says

By DAVE CHEEK

"An artist has enough trouble without worrying about his audience," ... those were the words of Roy Gussow, one of two men

speaking at the Art Symposium yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gussow, art instructor at State College, was speaking in answer to audience questions about the artist and communication.

The discussion between Mr. Gussow and Dr. John Sedgwick Jr. got off to a lively start as Dr. Sedgwick expressed the opinion that we are not in the middle of a revolution in the arts—at least not a clearly defined one. Speaking mostly in respect to painters, Dr. Sedgwick went on to say that not since the New York School of the 1940's has there been anything in America close to a revolution in art.

Mr. Gussow was more limiting: not since the period of 1905-1915 has America had a revolution in art. Frank Lloyd Wright and others just prior to the first World War comprised the only real new period in art.

Furthermore, Mr. Gussow did not think people would be able to recognize a revolution if they saw it. This brought sharp questions from the audience of some 150. It was at this time that Mr. Gussow went on to express himself on communication in art. He stated that it was the responsibility of the audience to take the active part in the communication process rather than the artist.



ART — Moderator John Schnorrenberg (center) leads yesterday's panel discussion on art at the Ackland Art Museum. Panelists are Roy Gussow (left), and John Sedgwick. Photo by Richard Zalk