

The Issue

The issue in the world at the present time is not peace, for surrender would accomplish that purpose admirably.

Indeed the issue is not world power, for a test of that is readily available, and perhaps the ultimate test of power is the test of mankind's power to annihilate himself.

The issue in the world today is one of whether man is able to preserve his integrity, and whether the world can exist under a system whereby man's integrity can be preserved.

This is the only meaning of the fight for freedom, and the only issue that, if Russia would win, the world would lose.

At stake in the world today is the right of man to speak, think, and act according to his beliefs rather than the beliefs of the community surrounding him.

The issue is freedom, the fight is real, and the war is being waged badly.

Communism as a force today offers the promise of economic improvement to the peoples it intends to attract, but veiled beneath this is the concept which permeates totalitarian systems wherever they are — the complete sacrifice of the individual to the will and purpose of the state. Through this system great technological progress may be made, but individual creativity, individual initiative, and the right of an individual to be honest with himself is lost in the shuffle.

The Communist challenge is real in terms of armaments as can be demonstrated in Hungary or Quemoy and Matsu, and in terms of ideological and economic attraction as evidenced in the Middle and Far East, and the United States, as the supposed leader of "freedom," has failed miserably to lead in that direction largely by not acquainting itself with what its own freedom means.

Within the United States, the true selling point of democracy — freedom to think — has been disregarded for the sake of national security. So that one sees passport denials, second class citizenships, loyalty oaths, and the governmental idea of the common welfare taking precedence over equality under the law and the right to think.

These values express themselves in foreign affairs and have wrought much havoc with the validity of the United States' claim to the furthering of freedom.

Temporary expedients have replaced long range solutions and principles have been compromised in the face of short range aims. It comes presently to the impasse where no nation in the world can be sure of the stand of the United States on any significant issue.

The so called "uncommitted peoples" of the world would have a leaning towards democracy and freedom if the tangible evidence was not so unappealing.

The United States has a self which it can choose to ignore or to be consistent with. This self is manifested in the Constitution and in the way that this nation was formed. "To thine own self be true" is the possibility under a democracy. It is a moral ought in Democracy's dealings with the rest of the world.

Without this democracy is dead, and freedom a thing of the past.

The integrity of the individual if protected and if fought for is the most worthwhile product of a democracy.

A society in which each person can bear "To thine own self be true" can be the personal motto of every individual and where every individual has some consciousness of that self is the thing to be sought. It cannot be accomplished unless the form of government which can possibly make this a reality uses this as its motto.

The time for reappraisal is now.

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
 News Editor ANN FRYE
 Assistant News Editor ED RINER
 Business Manager WALKER BLANTON
 Advertising Manager FRED KATZIN
 Asst. Adv. Manager JOHN MINTER
 Coed Editor JOAN BROCK
 Chief Photographer BUDDY SPOON
 Sports Editor RUSTY HAMMOND
 Assistant Sports Editor ELLIOTT COOPER
 Associate Editor ED ROWLAND
 Arts Editor ANTHONY WOLFF

The World News In Review

On Vending Machines

Ron Shumate

Ed Rowland

With the world seething over manifestations of the foreign policy of the United States this week, politicians stumping the country offered as many views as there are persons for solutions.

Campaigning party leaders debated the foreign policy amid charges of "surrender" and "smear." Former President Truman accused President Eisenhower and Secretary of States Dulles of bringing about the present crisis in the Formosa Strait through a policy of "blunder, bluster and brink of war."

He was answered by Eisenhower's press secretary, James Hagerly, who said Truman was doing some political rewriting of history. He said Truman would have a hard time selling it to the people.

Eisenhower himself stuck to domestic issues like the recession ("I feel confident it is over,") and labor unions ("Corrupt labor bosses who have betrayed their trust pose a great danger to all Americans.") Dulles said in a television interview that the U. S. is not going to tolerate an attack on the Chinese Communists in the Formosa Strait area. He lambasted the Democrats for trying to undermine our foreign policy by false charges and accusations.

BUTLER JOINS IN

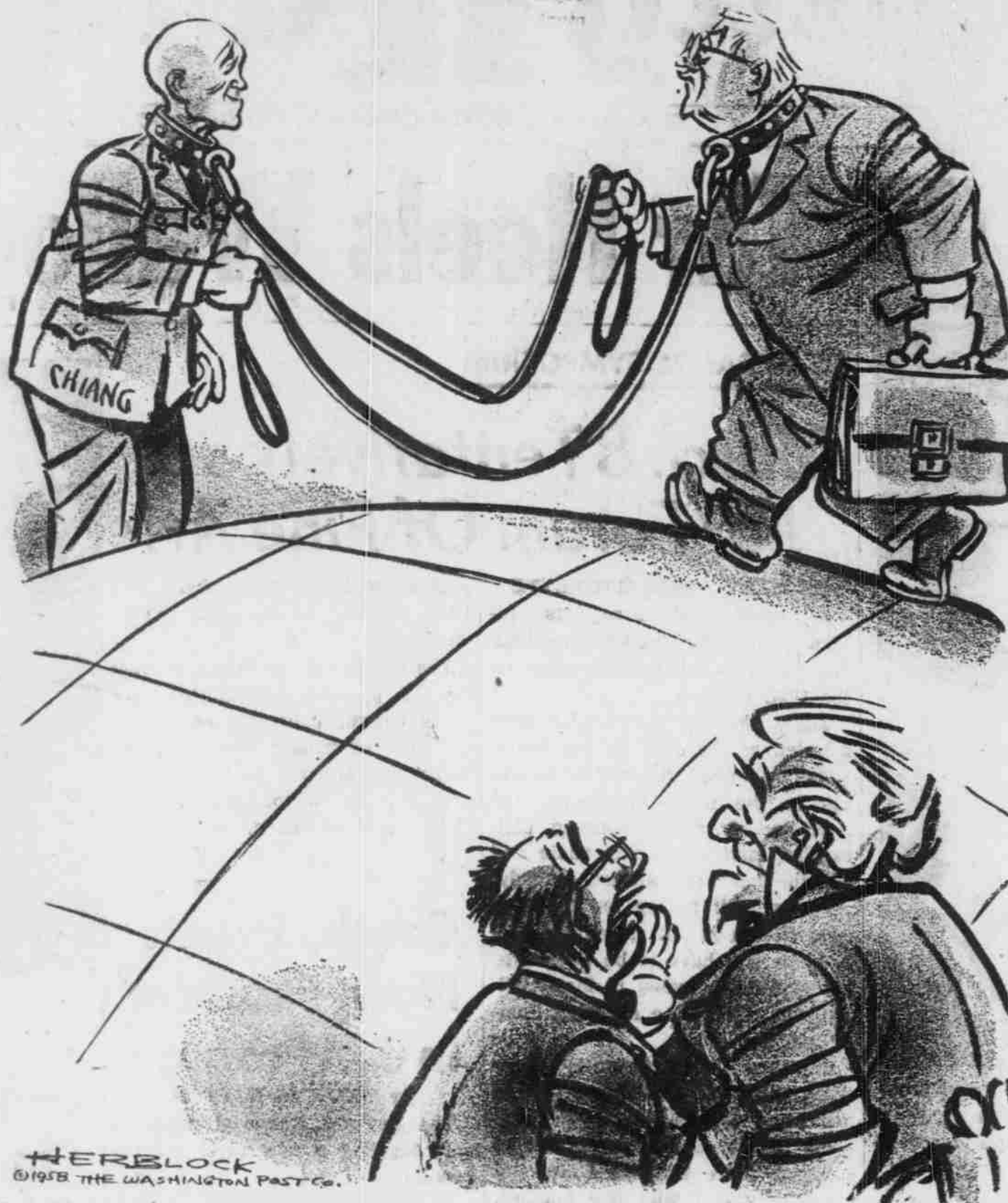
Democratic Party Chairman Paul Butler got in his licks too. He accused Eisenhower of campaign name all and said the Democrats are indignant. He added that Vice President Nixon has been using ugly names and that Republican National Chairman Meade ALCORN has been trying to scare the voters by saying a Democratic victory in the forthcoming elections would lead to socialism.

Butler said Nixon had used "such ugly and divisive language as 'rotgut thinking,' 'political radicals' and 'appeasers'" in discussing foreign policy. He asked if it is unpatriotic to discuss foreign policy while the guns are roaring and the Republicans claim peace during a cease-fire?

Adlai Stevenson, Democratic standard-bearer in 1952 and 1956, joined in the crusade for clean campaigning in saying that charges against the Democrats were "the ultimate in demagoguery." He said, "The old Nixon has been joined by the Ike — or a new speech writer — in a desperate, intolerable, demagoguery type of campaign."

The Democrats have internal troubles this year as bad or worse than the GOP. In Atlanta a definite possibility of a split in the party was forecast by Gov. nominee Ernest Vandiver in the wake

"Who's Going To Leash Or Unleash Whom?"



HERB BLOCK
 ©1958 THE WASHINGTON POST

of a sharp attack on Southern Democrats by Butler. Butler had told the southerners to accept the party civil-rights platform or leave and form a third group.

Vandiver said it ill-behaved Butler and others to read anyone out of the party when it was founded on principles of states' rights, local self-government and constitutional integrity. He said Butler himself should leave and align himself with a group more near his leftist tendencies.

FORMOSA STRAIT

In actual foreign events this week the crisis in the Formosa Strait was the most important. Dulles flew to Taipei early in the week to confer with Chiang-Kai Shek, and the two agreed that the U. S. and Nationalist China must stand together against the Reds. The talks took place while Red guns shelled Quemoy and Matsu after violating their announced extension of a cease-fire. Dulles warned the Reds that

U. S. supply ships may return to ferry duty if the increased shelling makes it necessary. And to make it less tempting for the Reds to shell, Nationalist officials have decided to reduce the garrisons on the islands by one-fifth from the 100,000 stationed there now. The move would dramatize the U. S. announcement that the Nationalists would not attack in the area.

The millions of Roman Catholics throughout the world kept their attention focussed on Rome this week as the entire College of Cardinals convened in preparation for balloting on the successor to Pope Pius XII. The balloting began Saturday and will not cease until the new Pope is chosen. The historic Sistine Chapel, decorated by Michelangelo in the 15th Century, is the scene of the election.

Speculation grew as the Cardinals convened around the identity of the new Pope, and most observers agreed that he would come from the ranks of the elder-

ly, conservative Italian cardinals. The words "transition Pope" are being heard frequently, and he would be expected to continue the police policies of Pius but not begin any of his own.

In Cuba next week nearly three million voters will go to the polls to elect a successor to President Batista, who is retiring, and a new congress. But in contradiction to his efforts to unseat Batista, the rebels operating from the mountains of Oriente Province under Fidel Castro have threatened bombings, sabotage and killings to break up the voting. He has also called for a general revolutionary strike.

The voters have four choices for President. And Batista has said he will turn over power next February to the winner, and that "only God can stop the voting." Batista has dominated Cuban politics for 25 years.

UN EMERGENCY FORCE

The United Nations declared on the day set aside in its honor that

next week a special political committee will begin debate on a special standby emergency force by Monday. The U. S. has indicated it will settle for a planning committee for the force.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld has endorsed a general principle framework which might be used to set up a force, but not the establishment of the force itself. The Russian delegates are opposed to any consideration of the question.

In the school integration disputes in the South some new developments took place during the week — the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers balked on a tie vote at endorsing the massive resistance policies of the state. The vote was 557-557. Then in a 515 to 513 vote it urged that localities be allowed to determine whether to operate racially integrated schools.

The vote was a narrow margin of victory for the moderates who do not necessarily favor integration but who wish to have public schools open.

In Little Rock the first days of the Little Rock Private School Corporation's attempt at educating 230 white seniors in a plan to offset the closing of the city's four high schools by Gov. Faubus. No efforts have been made yet for classes for other high school students.

A mixup in registration sent the seniors home after two hours on the first day. Gov. Faubus said he felt the private corporation could not operate schools indefinitely on private contributions, then added he did not think it would have to. He said the state legislature might come up with something when it meets in January.

CIVIL RIGHTS

And in attempts from federal agents of the Civil Rights Commission to investigate voter records in two Alabama counties defiance and refusals to cooperate were the rule. Atty. Gen. John Patterson, already assured of the governorship in the next election due to his Democratic nomination, said the voting records were private rather than public and urged their withholding from the agents.

Macon County, site of famed Tuskegee Institute, and Montgomery and Mobile Counties were being investigated. The Civil Rights Commission announced it had settled on representatives in some southern states, including North Carolina, but said they would not be made public until the men accepted.

South Carolina's appointees refused almost to a man, the only exception being a Charleston Negro attorney.

Two Views On Playmakers' "Oklahoma!"

Anthony Wolff

"Oklahoma!" opened on Broadway in 1943: five and one-half years and 2,248 performances later it's first New York run ended (it was later revived), but it probably safe to say that since its original opening there has never been an evening without a production of "Oklahoma!" by someone, somewhere. The original success of the show was due in part to the public need to escape at least for an evening from the heavy pressure of war, but its continuing success is due to its own virtues — light good humor, simple romance, and beautiful music.

Whatever its lasting virtues, though, "Oklahoma!" has been pretty well defined after fifteen years. Two Broadway productions and a tremendous Hollywood production, popular records of the music, and countless road productions have exhausted the show's novelty, and it would take an almost impossibly superb performance nowadays to make the musical anything but a worn copy of its original.

The current Playmaker production is no such thing. It has its moments, to be sure, but the total result is poor. The most discouraging aspect of this production is an excruciatingly slow-moving first act, during which there is hardly a single spontaneous moment; even the song cues are painfully obvious as they are almost invariably followed by a pause during which the singer moves to the front of the stage and checks with the conductor.

Even the initial effect as the curtains open is weak. Tommy Rezzuto, who designed as well as directed the current production, seems eminently capable of mak-

Joel Chadabe

When Roger and Hammerstein wrote Oklahoma! in the early forties, and era of musical comedy was ending. Gershwin had, for the last time, dedicated an unpublished song to a female acquaintance. For the last time, Barry Hart had been whisked away to an upstate New York hotel to be told by Rogers, "Write!" Cole Porter was the last of the witty society writers still riding the crest of fame. But the time had come, foreshadowed by Showboat and Helen Morgan's "Bill," when the show stopped no longer for the music. The music had become an incorporated and essential part of the action, characterization and plot. Oklahoma! was a revolution.

An "angel" is a backer for a Broadway show. He invests a certain amount of money and receives a certain amount of the profits if the show is a success. Oklahoma! did not attract "angels." People were so skeptical about a show violating the traditional forms of musical comedy that no one wanted to invest. Imagine a show without a chorus line! And all about cowboys, at that! It was many long months before the production reached the Broadway stage, and many long years before it left.

This Playmakers' production of Oklahoma! captured the same spirit and energy that made the original production a success. And this, above all, is what Oklahoma! needs. Hunter Tillman sang with vitality and spontaneity, as did Carolyn Myers, filling their songs with youth and tenderness. Margaret Starnes did an outstanding job as Ado Annie, fully capturing the comedy of "I Cain't Say No."

More important than singing the songs in a show such as this is acting them. The songs are caricatures of whatever they represent. They are meant to be exaggerated and obvious, and only then do they make a point. Not one of the songs heard Friday night was indispensable. Darwin Solomon brought Kansas City to Memorial Hall in a fine rendition of "Kansas City." "Pore Jud," sung by Mr. Tillman and Dan Linney, was appropriately wishful and humorous.

"Lonely Room" was the song that represented the revolution in musical comedy; it was the first time that a soliloquy, consisting only of characterization, had found a place in a show. Dan Linney sang and acted the song well, and, through the song, portrayed the lonely character of Jud.

All of the music was extremely well performed. The chorus sang well, and, as is too unusual in amateur productions, the words could be clearly understood. The orchestra, under the direction of Gene Strassler, played well, and the balance between the singers and the orchestra, though sometimes strained, was all in all uniformly good. Mr. Strassler, the musical director for the show, has done a fine job.

Lillian Prince's characterization of Aunt Eller is also excellent, although it is difficult to understand her at times. Certainly she seems more at ease on stage than anyone else.

Margaret Starnes misses a fine comic portrayal of Ado Annie by the easy fault of overacting. She mugs and grimaces, and seems more like a talented D. A. student trying Ado Annie than Ado Annie herself. But Miss Starnes is still very funny, and her mugging is still darn good mugging, even if it is overdone.

Hunter Tillman's Curley, the leading male role, is the biggest disappointment. His voice is adequate, but certainly not extra-

ordinary, and his acting is responsible for much of the slow pace of the first act.

As for John Sneden's characterization of Ali Hakim, the criticism is much the same as that of Miss Starnes. Mr. Sneden is something of a master at these characterizations, but he overdoes it considerably at the expense of the humanity of the character. It is a minor criticism that Mr. Sneden's Yiddish accent is not very kosher.

Donna Hastings, Jim Potter and Fred Sitton turn in competent if undistinguished performances in other supporting roles.

The finest single "event" of the production is Dorothy Berea's dancing as Laurey in the Dream Ballet sequence: Miss Berea is a pro, and in this production she stands out strongly.

Generally, the dancing seems to lack skill and spirit, except for Miss Berea and the square dance which opens the second act. Perhaps (strictly layman's criticism) the formality and discipline of Foster Fitz-Simons' choreography demands more talent and experience than he had to work with.

Irene Rain's costumes are the least successful of any she has done in the last two years. Curley's trousers, "pick at a minor but typical example, are ludicrous. Most of the men look as if they are out for "trick-or-treat" costumes by Rose's 5 & 10. Cowboys wear tight pants, for one thing!

It seems legitimate to question the wisdom of an other "Oklahoma!" at this time, and particularly in such an undistinguished production as this one. The only thing that saves it at all is a second act which almost erases the memory of the first, and a rousing finale of the title song.

On Smiles

Frank Elkins

"When I look at him . . . I see only his smile! humorous, whimsical, tender; the window through which the divine light of the man breaks and glows on all who come within range of his radiant personality. That smile is the transparent covering of his soul."

People in Chapel Hill don't smile enough! Where is this widely-advertised affable atmosphere of "friendly" Chapel Hill? I'm beginning to wonder if it really exists anyway except during week-ends. A visitor finds a warm and friendly atmosphere on week-ends when all is gaiety and frivolity, but for a place reputed to be so friendly, Chapel Hill during the week can be the coldest, loneliest, most imposing place I know.

In talking with a group of boys in the dormitory recently, I heard several of them — mostly new-comers — speak of how, without thinking, they speak to the people they meet walking across campus — and nine times out of ten the people don't speak back.

Ever since this discussion, I have been paying attention to this as I walk across campus — it's true! People on this campus simply refuse to speak to one another.

I guess you people must have parents like mine who, as I left home for school, cautioned me with words like "Be ever on guard Son; Carolina is crammed full of Communists and atheists! Look neither to the right nor to the left, etc." But gee, in my home town, the "normal" people are those who smile and speak when they meet you on the street.

For those of us who involve ourselves in student activities through which we meet people, the magnitude of the school is somewhat reduced. But what about the fellow who came specifically to read, to study, and has to "dig" for what he learns and consequently hasn't time for extra-curriculars? And what about the freshman who came from a small town where people exchange smiles and speak when they meet? And what about the fellow who is used to a small crowd and is unable to join a fraternity and thus gain the closeness and brotherhood he had to leave behind him?

You snobs! Is it going to crack your darned icy faces to smile?!