

On The Red Summit Talks

Two calendar years ago—in 1955—President Eisenhower met with top European leaders and a Russian delegation to smooth over problems of the world. The event has gone down in the annals of history as the Geneva Conference.

It will suffice to say that little was accomplished in this bold effort to bring harmony between the East and West.

Once again, recovering from an illness which was his third in five years, President Eisenhower has traveled to Europe. He has gone there this time to bolster the West against a Russian threat of war which was not erased in Geneva two years ago.

And it is significant to note that at the current conference, a meeting of delegates from the NATO countries, the call for another summit meeting with Russia has been raised by our top allies in Western Europe—or at least to "explore" Soviet intentions in her latest peace bids.

Once again we would warn the West that Russia's intentions are not always good; that the Kremlin has consistently balked at peace negotiations sponsored by the free world; that Red leaders have consistently used all the propaganda at their command to bring about a cleavage between the Western allies.

We also would remind the West of a fact that is only too clear in the minds of her leaders and her people: Russia is now supreme in scientific development of war weapons and stands as a threatening menace over the entire world. It will be a long time before she loses this advantage.

What all this points to is the

possibility that the Kremlin, in event of another "summit" conference, would be holding the strings to a peaceful settlement of the world's problems. There is no reason to believe that she would not point to her military might in a persuasive argument to make the West meet her demands.

In fact, that might already have been displayed in the urgency of some Western countries for the free world to at least "explore" Russia's intentions in suggesting a new summit conference.

It therefore becomes necessary for the West to first reaffirm its unity against the Russian threat, with continued plans for peaceful coexistence but also with a defense program sufficient to turn back Russian military aggression should it be realized.

Once the West has assured itself of a strong alliance, it then will be on equal terms with the Russians when leaders seat themselves around the conference table. Perhaps the West at that conference would not be equal to the Reds in military strength, but Russia would be warned that equal strength soon would be attained.

It becomes hard to believe the Russians really want peace in the world when Pravda declares, as it did Tuesday, that American military plans for NATO "would turn Western Europe into an atomic graveyard." For that reason the West must approach with caution the Kremlin's bid for a summit conference.

If such a conference is held, we hope Ike comes back with more for the Americans than he did after the Geneva conference. It all depends on how much the Russians are willing to give.

J.Y.'S JAZZ

Jazzmen Are Ignored In Own Country

Ray Anthony is playing at Winter Germans. That is very nice, because he has a good band. That is, everybody in the band can play his notes. I am sure we are going to have a very pleasant time dancing to the music of Ray Anthony. The concert won't be good, but who cares about that?

Well, for one, I do. The Germans Committee had a very good chance to get the Dizzy Gillespie Orchestra, and at a lower price than usual in all probability, because Diz is having trouble keeping his band together due to lack of engagements and would love to play a big college prestige dance. They say the reason they aren't getting Diz is that no one has heard of him.

I would like to ask the Germans Committee who is the symbol of modern jazz. Who is the person whose sense of humor, musicianship, and pure good will caused him to be sent on the first State Department-sponsored tour? It's not Ray Anthony. It's not Louis Armstrong. It's Gillespie, and he is perhaps the most beloved person in the world of jazz. He is far and away the best concert attraction in jazz, and his dances are perfect. The Gillespie band plays ballads as well as any jazz band and better than any dance band.

It is not the Germans Committee that this harangue is directed at, nor is it the students, who supposedly have never heard of Dizzy Gillespie or for that matter Gerry Mulligan or Shelly Manne or any topflight jazz musician. It is the American public and the men in Madison Avenue who are making an extremely successful effort to keep jazz as far away from the people who made it as they can.

Perhaps its very Americanism makes it subversive. Yet it shouldn't. Jazz is the one contribution America has made to the arts. As has been said before, it is the only true American art form. And it is a legitimate art form. The fact that it has been associated with bars and speakeasies and narcotics and liquor is one of the great crimes of the century. Jazz is not these things; it is the most delightful music in the world to a lot of people, and it isn't dirty music.

That America can smilingly tolerate rock and roll, the most tasteless and filthy form of music I have ever heard, is beyond my comprehension. That some Senator from Louisiana can try to push bills keeping jazzmen from making State Department tours is even farther beyond me. Jazz has been proven, by Gillespie and Armstrong and Hampton and Tony Scott and countless others, to be the most influential good will weapon we have.

While the Europeans and Asians and Africans call for more jazz, Dizzy Gillespie has to scrimp to keep his band together and jazz clubs go out of business all over the country.

I hope everyone likes Ray Anthony.

"Oh Boy, This Is Going To Be Tres Gay"



POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE:

Rep. Lawing Acted Courageously

PRINGLE PIPKIN

Jack Lawing (UP) acted in a courageous if not fool-hardy manner when he asked for a roll call vote on Tally Edgings' (SP) bill concerning a street light to be placed between Lenoir Hall and Raleigh Road.

The roll call vote meant that the 13 representatives who had left before the meeting had been adjourned and did not answer the roll call would be counted as absent for the whole meeting. The meeting adjourned at 9:15 p.m.

A legislator is only allowed one unexcused absence from the legislature meetings during an assembly, which lasts from one general election to the other.

If he takes two unexcused cuts, then a legislator can be unseated. One UP representative, who already had one unexcused absence, left the meeting early.

Because he had one hour quiz on Friday and report to the Student Body President's cabinet due the same day, it is probable that he will be excused.

A legislator must have two hour quizzes on the next day before he can be excused from attending a meeting.

However, whether he will be excused is in the hands of the rules committee.

Now I say Lawing was courageous because he did something that should have been done but which no one else was willing to do. His action was not popular and was hardly one which would assure his political future.

It was foolhardy because 12 of the 13 representatives who quit the hall prematurely were members of the University Party, the

party of which he is vice-chairman.

Not all of those who left early will be unexcused cuts, but those who do will not be endeared to Representative Lawing.

I feel his action was necessary in order to remind the legislators of their responsibilities. He stopped what might have been setting a bad precedent.

Actually most of what seemed to be the important business had passed when most of the legislators had left. They left after the vote on Gray's (UP) resolution "concerned with the conduct of the State Student Legislature."

However, there remained three bills for the legislature to act on. It is true none of the bills were particularly controversial, but it would have taken the legislators only about 15 more minutes to conclude the business.

Only 25 legislators, just two more than the required quorum for that meeting, were left to finish the business.

Some of the legislators will be granted excuses; others can claim that they did not understand the procedure concerning a roll call vote.

However, Speaker Don Furtado announced the consequences of leaving the meeting before adjournment (however, some legislators had already gotten out of ear-shot before he made the announcement).

The by-laws to which the legislators have had easy access during the past several sessions state "if the legislator did not answer to every roll call," he would be counted absent.

The by-laws say of a roll call vote, "Upon the request of one

legislator, the Speaker shall require the Clerk to call the roll and to record the votes cast . . ."

These legislators should have known what was going to happen. At any rate they do now, for Lawing is an efficient if not kind teacher.

I noted, not altogether happily, that an SP legislator had brought and played a radio during the meeting. The radio could only be heard by the legislator, and it was patriotically tuned to the Carolina-Furman basketball game.

The representative was even so kind as to write the "up-to-the-minute" score on a piece of paper and display it to the edification of the other legislators.

I personally feel that a legislator has a somewhat higher "calling" than listening to a basketball game (even though it be UNC) during the course of a meeting.

I hope that this legislator can wait until the end of the rest of the meetings to see how UNC is doing, or maybe the meeting can be conducted during the time outs and the half-time of the basketball game.

The bill to place the comic strip "Peanuts" in The Daily Tar Heel was written by Dave Jones, an SP Legislator during the last assembly.

The assembly closed before he could introduce the bill and have action taken on it by the finance committee. During this assembly the bill was introduced by Pat Adams (SP).

READER'S REPOSITORY

Goettingen Year Memorable One

In the spring, the student government Foreign Exchange Committee will select a UNC student to study at the German university where Bismarck had once been a student, the University of Goettingen.

Those of you who know John Raper and I know that we feel we greatly benefitted from our experience at Goettingen, as two exchange students for 1956-57. We urge those students who are interested in studying a year abroad to consider the Goettingen Exchange Scholarship.

Let me give you a rundown on what we did last year. At UNC, John had had two semesters and I had had four semesters of basic German. In order to better prepare for lectures at Goettingen, we attended a Goethe-Institute language course near Munich for two months of intensive language study. With this background, we could understand the lectures at Goettingen fairly well after a few months.



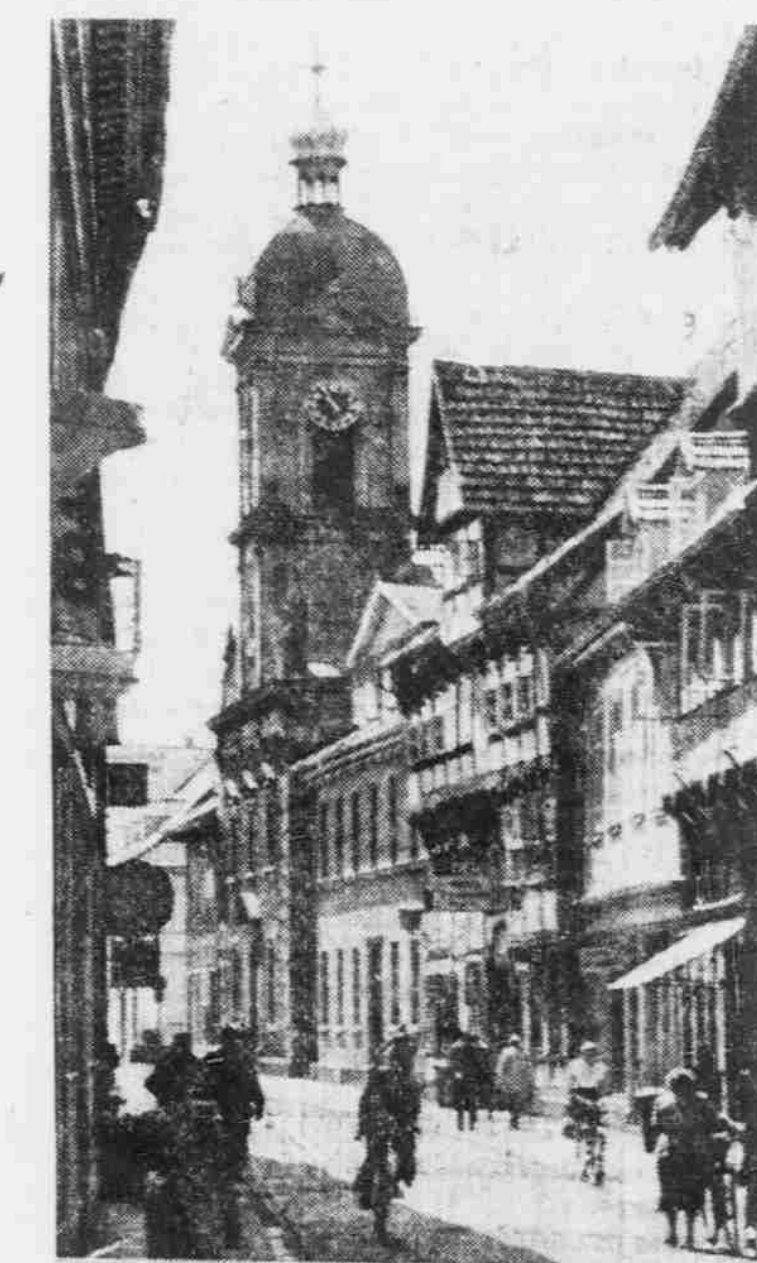
International student home where Raper, Southerland lived.

During the first semester, we lived in an international student home. In the second semester, we chose to live with German families.

We both had a chance to travel quite a bit. Of the thirteen months, I was in Europe. I spent more than four and one-half months traveling. During the two months vacation between semesters at Goettingen, John and I traveled nearly 9000 miles together through Switzerland, Italy, France, England, Scotland, and the low countries. Probably the most interesting trip for John was the one he made to Spain to visit friends there for the Christmas vacation. My "adventure" was a three weeks' trip through Poland.

But the significance of the year in Europe was not that we could pile up a list of "things seen." The real meaning of the experience was to be found in persons whom we got to know there, especially German friends in Goettingen.

Perhaps you're wondering what this university at Goettingen is like; after all, most of us think only of Heidelberg when they think of a German university. Incidentally, many Germans think of the American troops stationed there when they think of Heidelberg. First of all, to find out what the university is like, be sure to read the articles in the DTH by Dave Davis, the exchange student at Goettingen this year. Personally, I felt after talking with Germans, that Goettingen ranks as one of the best, and is the best university in Germany in certain fields such as the German language and literature or theology. In the scientific world, Goettingen has gained world wide recognition. Three nobel prize winners are there at the present.



A scene in picturesque Goettingen

Fine, perhaps you would like to study at Goettingen, but you don't want to lose a year's credit at UNC. Several people have asked me if I were still a junior this year. No, I'm a senior. After a somewhat complicated process, which we hope to standardize in the future, John Raper and I both received credit for a full year's work at UNC. Although we cannot yet guarantee a year's credit, I think it can be worked out as in our case.

A sub-committee of the Foreign Exchange Committee is meeting now to plan for the method and basis of selection of the exchange student to Goettingen for 1958-59. Therefore, I urge those interested to begin to consider now this fine opportunity and to apply for the scholarship as soon as applications are available.

Dan Southerland

Prohibition In Tar Heelia

Forty years ago today an amendment to the United States Constitution calling for the prohibition of liquor was introduced to the Sixty-fifth Congress. It became effective January 16, 1920.

Some 14 years later, when the 72nd Congress convened, that amendment was repealed by the 21st amendment, and liquor returned to its legalized status on December 5, 1933.

We point this out not as historic fact, but to remind that there was a time in this country when no liquor—legalized or otherwise—could be purchased in the United States without violation of the federal law.

But that is not to say that liquor, or any form of alcohol, was not consumed during that period. The impoverished moonshiner became rich; big-time criminals flourished off the illegal liquor trade; drunks remained drunks and abstainers remained abstainers.

In short, prohibition wrought such unwanted returns that those who had voted it in in 1919 did a complete turnabout and repealed the 18th amendment in 1933. They realized it was not a good law for the land.

Here in North Carolina precisely the same circumstances exist on a county level as existed on a national one for 14 long years in the United States. Where liquor is not legalized it is easily obtainable if you have to go in a back alley to get it. There are drunks, there are abstainers, but no one can legally purchase liquor.

It seems ironic that crossing a county line could save a man from violation of a state law, but that's what North Carolina regulations boil down to when the sale of liquor is outlawed in one county and legalized in the next.

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