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Editorial Correspondence

The Battleground Of Peace

By THOMAS L. ROBINSON
Publisher, The News

sanctuary of exiled protection in Munich. Czechs are telling the truth to their enslaved brother Czechs. In short, the effort is to have the Czechs' broadcasts emulate the work of a free domestic station, if it were possible to have one in any of the captive nations under the Kremlin's domination.

In visiting the studios and offices where tape recordings were being made, I was impressed with the breadth of the programming. Although news broadcasts are the heart of the program schedule, entertainment, political "cabaret" (a European art form of its own incorporating political jokes and songs) forbidden songs and music—all this kind of material is broadcast principally to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to a somewhat lesser degree to Bulgaria and Romania.

There is a full and impressive day of programs lasting from as early as 6 a. m. to midnight. Constant monitoring of countless programs from these nations behind the Iron Curtain enables the editors and commentators to answer promptly the Russian propaganda beamed to these five enslaved countries.

To me, Munich was extremely absorbing as an international center, for in no other city of Europe have so many exiled writers, poets, novelists and other artists gathered around the radio. The radio programs beamed from their transmitters identify by name police informers and they expose outrageous and barbaric crimes perpetrated by the Russians on decent citizens.

Again, as in the Voice of America, the Soviet enemy employs every known "jamming" device, but a vast amount of mail and reports from escaped individuals testify to the fact that the programs get through and are avidly followed. No man can tell at this point what may be the destiny of the 76 million people living in the satellite nations reached by Radio Free Europe. But the chief objective is to keep up their spiritual courage and their stamina, and their will to seek freedom.

In visiting the Munich offices of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, I came away with the conviction that the radio programs constitute a tremendous political weapon in the fight for peace. Furthermore, they may well be able to stop the ominous prospects of a third World War.

Radio Free Europe is, in essence, people talking to people. That is, Poles are telling the truth to Poles from their

The Segregation Question

Alternatives Under The Law

By RUBY B. VANCE

Editors' Note: The following articles were taken from an article by Dr. Vance in the Journal of Public Law of Emory University Law School. The author is Kreean professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina and a past president of the American Sociological Society.

OPINION: The change ordered by legal enactment and judicial decision is so limited in scope that no actual evasion is drawn upon to block social change. Sometimes modes of adjustment may exist within the choice of individuals and groups—alternatives sanctioned in legal codes. It must be remembered that issues will be decided, not on the basis of an assumed code of ethics but on the basis of what is enforceable within the system of legality.

Evasion has been present throughout the issue of school segregation, or else the accepted doctrine of "separate but equal facilities" would have been implemented in the public schools. The much publicized plans of Georgia and South Carolina to operate their public schools at private institutions also represent forms of evasion, whose legality the courts may be forced to adjudicate.

The abandonment of public education by an official body is a direct evasion of laws; the abandonment of public schools for private schools by individuals is sanctioned in all our legal codes. In terms of legal alternatives, there is no reason to assume that the courts will allow the use of state funds to support segregated schools conducted under private auspices. On the other hand, there is no conceivable way whereby states and school districts can be forced to support public schools at their present levels if enrollments decline. Nor can it be seen, at the moment, how local school districts can be enjoined from selling or renting school property in districts where pupils no longer attend.

In terms of this situation, the transfer of students from public to private schools should come as no surprise. The pattern is already well-trodden for certain classes and areas in the nation. In the immigrant areas of the Northeast, the development of the rising middle classes to the private school as a means of holding or achieving higher social status for their children. The private schools as preparation for high status once was a part of the South's tradition, as it is of New England's today. The South's

present devotion to universal education in the public schools represents many things. It is an adjustment to the poverty of many of its people; it also represents a real triumph of the democratic movement in the South.

NO VIOLATION
A flight of students to bona fide private schools, as an individual choice, will depend more on economic circumstances of the aspiring middle classes than on anything else. It would not represent a violation of the law, although it may leave an almost barren public school system to the Negroes and the lower classes. A second alternative—a flight of teachers from the public schools—is equally sanctioned in law. This is already a national problem. In terms of the law, the loss of teachers will be even greater.



INTEGRATION IN BALTIMORE: One City Did Not Wait.

greater. Lawyers have the problem of determining whether any form of legal action can be used to enforce the employment of Negro teachers upon the boards of the local school districts. The fact that this can hardly be accomplished in the absence of supporting legislation simply underscores the difficulty of the change. A Supreme Court decision striking down contrary statutes, it does not guarantee the passage of supporting legislation by either Congress or the states.

REFUSAL TO SERVE
What of those important officers of administration, the members of local school boards? What alternatives have they? Obviously their alternatives are limited; they cannot resign when they are sued, enjoined, or jailed for the community's noncompliance with the law. But as citizens they can refuse service on school boards. The easement of hardships in permitting whites and Negroes to attend segregated schools outside their districts would represent

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GOPs' 'Neanderthal Wing' Aims Barbs At Cliff Case

By STEWART ALMON

NEWARK, N. J. **REP. CLIFFORD CASE**, who is running for the Senate on the Republican ticket in New Jersey, is a most unusual politician. He is unusual for a number of reasons, but especially because he is one of the very few American politicians who have bothered to think seriously about American politics.

The vast majority of candidates of both parties, asked their views on any issue, automatically produce the correct, pre-designated party line, so that the traveling reporter becomes sick unto death of the old, tired, slick phrases. Case thinks for himself—a unorthodox habit which has got him into trouble.

For Case has become the whipping boy of the Neanderthal wing of the Republican Party. A number of anti-Case, extreme right wing splinter groups, the most conspicuous being the ironically named "Committee for a Stronger New Jersey Republican Party" have been organized here.

The ostensible purpose of these groups is to force Case out of the race, and to replace him with a "real Republican" candidate. As a practical matter, this is quite obviously out of the question. Thus the real purpose is to defeat Case, and so to achieve at least the power of absolute veto in the New Jersey Republican Party, at the cost of an extra Democratic seat in the Senate.

To this end, New Jersey Republicans have been deluged with "literature" flagrantly distorting Case's record, and portraying him as a radical. Most of the distortions and outright untruths have been exposed by press headquarters here. But meanwhile, the New Jersey Republican organization has been thrown into an uproar, and much has been done.

No doubt many New Jersey Republicans have been convinced that Case is a dangerous radical masquerading under false colors. Case's answer, when asked to define his real political position, is therefore interesting.

A thin man handsome in a quiet way, Case speaks quietly, yet with a sort of halting eloquence. He regards himself, he says, as a deeply conservative man.

Genuine conservatism, as Case defines it, permits and even encourages the behavior of an aspiring middle class in the avoidance of neighbors who "live across the tracks." Teachers who leave the public schools are strictly exercising their right to a choice of occupations. School boards which refuse to hire Negro teachers are exercising their right to a choice of employees.

The Democratic Party, Case believes, cannot by its very nature be the party of gradual and necessary change. "When the Democrats are in control," he says, "an absolute and proper reaction" in Congress and in the country.

This dominant wing of the Democratic Party "presses so hard for extremes that it arouses an understandable and proper reaction," both in the Republican Party and in the minority, conservative wing of the Democratic Party. So in the end all effective action is blocked.

OPPORTUNITY
"This is the real reason," Case says, "why we have not made steady, orderly progress under the Democrats. It is why I feel so strongly that the Republican Party, under Eisenhower, has an opportunity to give the country what it wants and needs—flexible and intelligent leadership and a genuinely conservative government."

Case and the above suggests, Case is something of an intellectual—a Republican egotist, if you will, in the sense that he is much interested in his own ideas and also a practical—and so far highly successful—politician.

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"Get a whiff of that brisk autumn air... ah, soon we'll be ushering in the football season..."

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

It's Too Bad His Brilliance Wastes

Morganton Editors: The News: I AM, and have been for a good many years, a consistent reader of The News because I believe it printed the news as is, and your editorials have been good because they reflected your private opinion on subjects in question, and I think that I can recall times when, as other folks (or is it wise men?) you have changed your opinion.

I am just a hick from out in the sticks some miles from Morganton, whose voice could not be heard as far in local or county politics as you could hear a pin drop, and also I do not live within the institution run by the state here. Perhaps it would be a good idea though that they

open their gates and let me in. I think Charlotte is to be congratulated in having such a brilliant anti-Communist in its midst as is one of your letter writers. I am sure no Communist would dare show his face within the city limits, and it may be that even the name has such effect on them that they would not dare show their face even as far away as Morganton. For I am sure there are none here. Yet on the other hand, I wouldn't know one if I saw him, and probably wouldn't believe him if he said he or she was.

I do think it is a shame that F.D.R. did not have the gift of the pen. I advise him that I would advise him at the Yalta meeting, and later at San Francisco, when the U.N. was born, for I am sure that he would have been able to tell him just what kind of a fellow Alger Hiss was, and there-

by changed the history of the world. Even though F.D.R. missed out on his advice, it is still to be deplored that H.S.T. and Ache-so did not call on this letter writer to tell them how to run the country, and form foreign policies. But that is the way of the world to pass up the really great, while men of less brilliance are creating the destiny of the world.

A few weeks ago the FBI arrested some Communist out in Denver, Colo. that it had been traveling for some time, and I have been looking in the paper ever since for a statement from Sen. McCarthy saying that he had given the information causing the arrests, but it must have been that it was such a routine affair that the senator and the letter writer just didn't bother to make a statement.

—N. L. NORTON

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON Actually the transcript involves no military secrets, but rather the tax-payers' money since it is the United States which pays for the planes and any carrier sent to Italy. Also of interest is the letter written in foreign countries.

Adm. Robert Carney, now chief of the Navy, actually laid down a virtual ultimatum to the Italian minister of defense that Italy change its air force. Unless Italy did so, Adm. Carney as much as warned that the world's naval planes from the American Navy, no helicopters from the American Army.

The interesting thing is that when Adm. Carney called upon Defense Minister Rodolfo Paleari to look with him his veemsa who, wanting to be efficient, made verbatim notes of the conversation. Later he typed up the notes and filed the transcript.

Adm. Carney, obviously embarrassed at this record of his highly unusual conversation, could not have desired the transcript even if he wanted to. It had already been filed, and to destroy such a government document would be highly unethical. So the embarrassing document was stamped "top secret."

Carney Pressures Italy On Airpower

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There Is No 'Short Cut' To Art

CHALK up another shady triumph for a man in his determined quest for the better life. A new album of phonograph records is now on sale in Charlotte stores called THE LISTENER'S DIGEST, subtitled "The Exciting New Short Cut To Great Music." For the moment, it consists of classical items in abridged form. For its first movement of Beethoven's FIFTH SYMPHONY, has been cut from about six minutes to about three minutes.

It just won't work. Even in an age of distilled wisdom, capsule culture and digested classics, this is carrying things too far. Take Beethoven's Fifth, for instance. The first movement has always been

The Big Ones Always Get Away

FISHING, one of mankind's oldest pursuits, is at last being elevated to a solemn pedestal of honor in the academic world. A few years ago, North Carolina State College Extension Service established its first salt water fishing institute at Morehead City. The experiment was so successful that this year the Extension Service sponsored a fresh water course in practical piscatology at Fontana Dam lake.

Formal recognition of angling as an art has come none too soon. It's not that you can really teach anyone how to catch a fish. There is too much of the occult involved for that. The best an instructor can hope for is to impart something of the knowledge of how to buy a hook, tie a fly and swim to shore when the boat capsizes.

But the mystic science of holding your mouth right for bass and luring a trout toward your line by sheer Circian concentration cannot be learned in a classroom—even an outdoor classroom.

The real value of fishing is what it contributes to man's philosophical attitudes. For instance, did you ever see a fisherman who did not recognize the enormous importance of patience as a virtue? There is certainly something in angling. Washington Irving once admitted, "that tends to produce a gentleness of spirit and a pure serenity of mind."

hauled as a supreme example of musical compression within the framework of art. Subtract one note, say its musicologists, and the whole delicate mechanism collapses in a heap.

Man cannot enrich and extend his cultural horizons by listening art. Fine art cannot be distilled or compressed to little shot-glasses of inspiration. Modern life is not so crowded that man must take his art the way he gets his iron, niacin, thiamine and riboflavin in his breakfast cereal. Art is not meant to be enjoyed (nor can it be fully appreciated) while reading a book, sneaking looks at the TV screen and having dinner. It demands full attention—and full treatment.

Fishing also teaches you—painfully at first—the art of taking disappointments. In life and at the pond it seems that the big ones always get away.

But, of course, you have the consolation that you never lose a little fish. You also learn about temptation. The trout always bite best on the Sabbath.

To old Izaak Walton, there was a kind of nobility about fishing and he felt that you always left the water's edge a better person than you got. Art is not meant to be enjoyed (nor can it be fully appreciated) while reading a book, sneaking looks at the TV screen and having dinner. It demands full attention—and full treatment.

But the author of THE COMPLEX ANSWER to the question of why fishing is "so like mathematics that it can never be fully learned."

It was also Walton who wrote: "We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: 'Doubtless God could have made a better berry but doubtless he never did; and so, if I might be the judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling.'"