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The World Needs More Blue Helmets

THE shoulders of a few hundred blue-helmeted men doubtless are shaky supports for hopes of peace in the Middle East. The men of the United Nations Emergency Force, assembled in crisis and dispatched in haste to Egypt...

Egyptian border have prevented the incessant raidings that finally touched off a pocket war? They would have, if anything would have. Yet for 10 years the U. N. has tried and failed to reach agreement for mustering a permanent police force...

Many A Tar Heel Lily Needs Gilding

THE STATE Magazine's Old Trade, adding to the score on North Carolina's 1956 tourist season, admits that "it wasn't sensationally better than previous years..."

whistling across the rocky highlands of Clingmans Dome. Furthermore, Uncle Sam has provided parks and parkways, the state has invested in outdoor drama and municipalities have restored certain historical monuments...

The Law Is To Be Obeyed Regardless Of The Cost

By IRVING CARLVE

Editors' Note: How the Pearsall plan can blaze a trail out of North Carolina's segregation dilemma was discussed in The News-Observer by Col. William T. Joyner, prominent Tar Heel attorney and vice chairman of the State Advisory Committee on Schools...

was referred to by the proponents as safety-valve, stop-gap, and time-buying legislation. From this accurate description, and for other reasons, it seems to me to be obvious that the adoption of the plan has not yet settled the legal problems in the field of school segregation...

TO THE great credit of our profession, its members can strongly disagree with each other and remain friends. That knowledge makes my task here today much easier. In fact, I must speak forthrightly about a difficult and controversial subject and I do not expect general agreement with all that I shall say.

It should first be said that lawyers have a peculiar obligation to speak out at times of crisis when law is on trial before the bar of public opinion. That trial is now in progress, and as it goes on, we need to remember that the law is the cure, as well as the cause, of evils. In fact, it is the only cure. The superior knowledge of the lawyer about the law gives to him a unique and privileged role...

PROBLEMS AT HAND

There are some things that the lawyer knows better than anybody else, and this knowledge must be brought to bear upon the solution of the problems at hand. For instance, he knows that our whole scheme of life in all parts of America is based upon the supremacy of law. He knows that the source of law is the conscience and reason of the people...



The High Road And The Low Road

That the people are justified in disobeying laws which they do not like and their censure of the courts for unpopular decisions do great harm. That is not the process for changing the law. The test of the law is not, it is popular, but is it in accord with basic principles, and when that test has been met, the attitude of the prostration of justice for all men. And this is so because respect for law should not be predicated upon fear but solely upon a sense of justice, and for the further reason that we profane the law when we use it as a weapon against the legal rights of others.

RIGHTS OF MINORITY

The usurpation of law by a majority to deprive a minority of constitutional rights is certain to backfire. That is the verdict of both history and common sense. Temporizing is overlooked in politics and sometimes tolerated in government but it has no place in the law. The law is always to be obeyed regardless of the cost. The belief

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EXPEDIENCY

From this, it follows that when expediency rather than principle is the controlling factor in the legal process, the outcome is injustice. We do great injury to ourselves when we seek to bolster our claims to superiority by compelling others to surrender their legal rights. And the damage done is far greater when the surrender is coerced by punitive measures taken under color of law. The use of intimidation by law is a backward step unworthy of a great profession that is committed to improving the administration of justice for all men. And this is so because respect for law should not be predicated upon fear but solely upon a sense of justice, and for the further reason that we profane the law when we use it as a weapon against the legal rights of others.

James Dean & The Decline Of Taste

WHEN history slams shut its diary on 1956, there may be but one memorable entry: "The decline of taste." Not since the age of flagpole sitters, goldfish swallows and Harding's "normalcy" have Americans departed so outrageously from the bounds of decency and what we used to describe as good breeding.

particularily perverted type. To keep the craze going, teenagers are even encouraged to write to Dean "wherever he is, care of Hollywood." It has been suggested that he may be alive somewhere — a basket case. A phonograph album called THE JAMES DEAN STORY, with text written by the usually intelligent Steve Allen, chimes out: "Don't feel sorry for him—feel sorry for yourself... the living gathered together to comfort each other."

Mr. Frost Needn't Fret About The Kids

IN WRITE ME A POEM. BABY, author H. Allen Smith pays tribute to the large literary talents of children. He cites this Robert Frost cutie as the pen of a Tar Heel fifth grader: The autumn days are here. You always expect them this time of year. And this essay on manners by another youngster: "I have good manners, I say good night and good morning and hello and goodbye, and when I see dead things lying around the house I bury them."

Point proved. Children indeed "bring a freshness and a verve to their work that is often lacking in adult writers." We also agree with Mr. Smith's doubt that even Robert Frost could have written a better piece about autumn than the Tar Heel lad. The granite-voiced and genteel-poet would like that couplet. Unfortunately, Frost need fear no competition from talented small fry. He grew into his talent. Most children grow out of theirs.

Ike Downgrades Atlantic Alliance, Plugs United Nations

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALOP

WASHINGTON. The home drama of the last event-cramped week has been greatly intensified by the role played by President Eisenhower. The President, who used to be content in most cases to "let Foster handle it," has now become his own secretary of state.

Even before the unfortunate illness of Secretary Dulles, the President was already moving gradually in this direction. The secretary's forced withdrawal from the scene then abruptly placed the entire responsibility in the President's hands. He has accepted it cheerfully and with alacrity. In this new role, Eisenhower has resolved differences of opinion

by personally dictating important cables at National Security Council meetings. He has supplemented his normal diplomatic channels by personal contacts with foreign representatives, as when he received the French ambassador, Herve Alphand, at the White House, and when he talked at length by telephone with British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden at the time of the Suez cease-fire.

governments that he wishes to heal the recent breach in the Western alliance, and to strengthen the alliance by all means possible at the very earliest opportunity. ABOUT FACE None the less, the mere change in emphasis already made is a gigantic new departure. For the last 11 years, the United States has poured out untold billions of dollars, has shed much brave blood in Korea, has made every kind of painful effort all over the world, for the sole purpose of building up and safeguarding and invigorating the Western Alliance. In the past, when the United States had to choose between the U. N. and the Western Alliance, the decision was always in favor of the Alliance.

'This Is Strictly An Internal Matter Among Us Doves'

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THE OLD-FASHIONED BOARDING HOUSE

THE old-fashioned boarding house was as distinctive in the community as the post office or the court house. It had a unique personality and was in every sense a local institution. Not so many years ago there were usually several splendid boarding houses in every town. But today, even in the smaller places, the boarding house has gone down the spout. The long table on which was paraded the vast treasures of smoke house, barnyard, garden, and orchard has been supplanted by the sleek, slender, hip-hipped, fashionplate restaurant. Perhaps, the passing of the boarding house can be chalked up to expediency. Every little town in the state now has its dignified cafe with blazing lights, mirrors, and quick service. Perhaps, the times demand it. The old-fashioned boarding house was the product of a more leisurely era. The eating place was a huge room within a home. There were long tables on which every conceivable kind of meat, vegetable and fruit were placed. At 12 o'clock or at 6 o'clock the lady who ran the boarding house came to the front door and rang her big bell. The sound was more than the music in the room, and magic. Happy men laid down their hammers, their bolts of cloth, and their pencils to foregather eagerly at the boarding house.

Every meal was closely akin to a Sunday school picnic. There was splendid food, good fellowship, and furtive conversations between chewing and passing dishes. After the meal, when the weather was fair, the male boarders sat on the front porch. Turned inside, no one ever complained about being hungry. The stuff was there on the long table for you. The only problem confronting the boarder involved which particular meats or vegetables to concentrate on. The boarding house was the mecca for the local unmarried working men, for the drummers who came to town to sell their wares, and for the out-of-town judges and lawyers who came to the quarterly sessions of the local court. The lawyers might come close to fist fights up in the court room, but when the big bell rang, everyone sat down together and concentrated on eating, on the best of all simple pleasures. There is no record of any altercation when the court had retired to Mrs. Soandso's for dinner or supper. There is nothing wrong with local cafes and the meals and services they provide. But it does seem a shame for a new generation never to know the unadorned poetry of the boarding house bell and all the bliss of stomach and soul it implied.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON. NEWSMEN in southeast Europe report that, next to Russia, the United States is the most hated nation in Hungary. Freedom fighters spit when the name America is mentioned. "You have been telling us to revolt," they are reported as saying. "Yet when we face Russian tanks, you stand by and watch them crush us." Long-Range View Much of this is unfair, some of it inevitable. Turned inside, the satellite countries was bound to come but to see who had the greatest long-range view of the world, let's take a look at the record—among others that of Harry S. Truman.

Hungarian Rebels Embittered By U.S.

"Nothing could be worse," said Truman, "than to raise false hopes of this (insurrection) in eastern Europe. Nothing could be worse than to incite uprisings that could only end by giving a new crop of victims to the Soviet executioners." Promising Aid Truman, then President of the United States, was replying to two speeches made by John Foster Dulles and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower encouraging the satellite nations and virtually, if not actually, promising them aid. Speaking in Buffalo Aug. 27, 1952, in a speech obviously aimed at winning Buffalo's huge Polish-American vote, Dulles promised that if the Republicans were elected the Voice of America would begin to stir up the resistance spirit behind the Iron Curtain, letting the Poles, Czechs and others know they had the moral backing of the United States. Supplies "Resistance movements would spring up among patriots who could be supplied and integrated with air-drops," Dulles pledged. Answering Averell Harriman, who had warned of dangers in the Eisenhower policy of liberation, Dulles said: "It is nonsense for Mr. Harriman to say that Gen. Eisenhower's liberation policy is a trap and would lead to premature uprising and more Warsaw massacres. The only trap I see is that in the Democratic platform which says they look forward to liberation of these people but are unwilling to do anything about it. That's a trap to get votes." Not That Word The President told his press conference last week that his administration had never urged the people to armed revolt. True, he never used that word. But here is exactly what he said: "We must tell the Kremlin that never shall we desert in our aid to every man and woman of those backward lands who seeks refuge with us, any man who keeps burling among his own people the flame of the little peoples to armed revolt for the Middle Eastern desert."

COSTLY DECISION

This Egyptian political victory is being achieved, it must be remembered, at the expense of our two chief Western allies, Britain and France, as well as the expense of Israel, whose survival this country is morally bound to guarantee. We may also wish, and the President certainly wishes, to conserve the Western alliance, and the question is, rather whether we shall be able to conserve the alliance, after the other principal Western ally, France, has begun to suffer the predictable consequences of her Middle Eastern defeat.

RIOT ACT

He has read the riot act, too, when he seemed to him who shed a new tone, as when he cured the first paroxysm of hysteria caused in Washington by the sudden Anglo-French move against Egypt, by sharply reminding his subordinates that he still had to remember who were our real friends and enemies. In sum, Dwight D. Eisenhower has been in day to day operation control of American diplomacy throughout this crisis period, and he seems likely to keep this close control even after Secretary Dulles' return to duty. This in itself is a critically important development. In a rather curious way, moreover, it has already changed the whole picture, turning committee-ridden method of U.S. policy-making. The truth is that an almost defunct aura now surrounds the re-elected President. "Ours not to reason why," is very much the attitude nowadays, even among the most independent-minded policy-makers.

NEW COURSE

Thus the future meaning of the President's decisions does not seem to have been studied very closely. In effect, a new American course in the world has been three quarters charted, without any really painstaking inquiries as to where the new course may lead. To be sure, the new course is mainly a matter of emphasis, this far. The Western alliance has been de-emphasized, and a strong new emphasis has been placed on the United Nations, and especially on the United Nations General Assembly. Meanwhile the President himself has taken great pains to assure the British and French