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Ruffianism At School Games Must End

RIOTS and rowdism at high school athletic events in Mecklenburg County cannot be tolerated... If students are to blame, the main burden of responsibility for the preservation of the peace falls upon the shoulders of school authorities themselves.

wholesome conditions. If a student misbehaves at a school athletic event he should be compelled to answer to the principal for his indiscretion... The public's patience is already wearing thin. Another outbreak of violence will bode ill for the future of interscholastic athletics in Mecklenburg County.

White House Talks: Some Reminders

THE Eisenhower-Eden talks did not remove the policy differences that brought the prime minister to Washington... It is almost always easier, of course, to determine what nations do not accomplish in conference than to mark the nuggets of achievement.

U. S., likewise, will not withdraw its embargo on trade with Red China, but will consider relaxations that would bring these concessions seemingly minor because they could have been arranged without a top-level conference.

The most significant is that the two allies, who together form the bedrock of the free world, came together to explain to each other again the reasons why they differ, to agree to disagree while striving to make their policies serve the same ends, even though those policies for a variety of practical reasons cannot be made identical.

The second notable achievement of the conference was the joint closing declaration which pointedly warned Red China and firmly fingered Russia as a promoter of war in the Middle East. Although the statement did not specify any joint steps to keep the peace, it did promise concerted planning toward that end.

The Language That Separates Us

THE head-scratching perplexity of U. S. Britain's Prime Minister Eden when some U. S. newsmen find "unintelligible" questions at him this week was not surprising. They were simply speaking in Americanese, a curious tongue which is beginning to have its own idiom.

It was H. L. Mencken's contention that the American language of today is more honestly English than the language of the mother country—"it still shows all the characters that marked the common tongue in the days of Elizabeth, and it continues to have the same quality that ironed out Standard English in the 17th and 18th centuries."

What pray, can be done about the diction when Americans insist on wearing suspenders while blokes from across the sea wear identical equipment called "braces"? Other Americanisms and their British counterparts: railroad tracks, "metals", freight car, "goods wagon", auto hood, "bonnet", battery, "accumulator", a trillion, "a billion" (the British are always deflating things, calling tennis "mimpins"), truck, "lorry", soft drinks, "minerals", sightseeing bus, "charabanc", saloon, "public-house", checkers (the game), "draughts"; cow-catcher, "plough", "bowler", "druggist", "chemist", "elevator", "ambulance", "ware dealer", "iron-monger", and molasses, "treacle."

It is a gigantic mission—an immense challenge—this task of seeing that our does not break out because a nation such as the Soviet Union or Red China pushes us into a position from which we must discover some satisfactory counter-movement short of open warfare.

A. A. Milne: The Toys Still Speak

A. A. MILNE wrote plays, novels and essays. But the world took little note of that because he wrote light verse. Also because he wrote light verse—very timeless little verse—the world took comparatively little note of Alan Alexander Milne himself. He was well known, but not nearly so well as Winnie-the-Pooh, Piglet and Eeyore.

James James said to his Mother, "Mother," he said, said he, "You must never go down to the end of the town. If you don't go down with me." And also the Furry (stuffed) Bear who averred: If I were a bear, And a big bear, too, I shouldn't care much If it froze or snow.

J. Van Chandler In The Rotorion BOYS, BB GUNS AND BIRDS

A friend of mine, living on the outskirts of a small Texas town, loved birds and was disturbed that the air guns of boys were driving the birds away. One day he staged a picnic for the boys right in the middle of his bird sanctuary. He had learned the name of each boy, and as a bird flew near, he would call, "Here, Tommy, here, Tommy" explaining to one of the lads—Tommy by name—that I named that bird after you because he is just like you. He's full of pep.

found that a bird had been named after him. From then on, not only was the bird free around my friend's home protected, but also that of the entire community. When a new boy joined the club, he was given immediately to my friend to have a bird named after him.

Peace Treaties Must Not Perpetuate World Injustice

By THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher, The News

Editors' Note: Following is the contents text of an address on U. S. foreign policy delivered by Thomas L. Robinson, publisher of The News, at Davidson College Thursday.

I HAVE chosen as my topic, "Some Observations on the Foreign Policy of the United States" with some misgivings because I know that many members of your distinguished faculty know far more about this subject of American foreign policy than I shall ever know as an ordinary working newspaperman.

Nevertheless, I did have the pleasure of serving as a foreign correspondent for many newspapers 15 months ago, and during a period of seven weeks I flew by commercial air lines around five countries of Western Europe and then on to England and Scotland. It was an enlightening experience and I particularly profited from a visit to London, Madrid, Rome, Munich, Bonn, Berlin, Paris, London and Glasgow.

High spirits and partisan viewpoints are normal. But when fists, officials are threatened and players are mobbed, the time has come to draw a sharp line between simple enthusiasm and sheer ruffianism.

The public's patience is already wearing thin. Another outbreak of violence will bode ill for the future of interscholastic athletics in Mecklenburg County.

Government Talks

During my travels I spent a great deal of time talking to foreign government officials, military leaders and officers and to American embassies. In addition to writing reports for my newspaper, I had the good fortune to make a lot of new friends in the seven countries I visited.

In fact, my correspondence with these new European friends has kept me busy during the past year. I am trying to keep alive my associations with these diplomats and foreign newspaper men, as well as with military leaders, for I know that I shall learn even more from a return visit in the near future to these same countries.

Waging Peace

You will recall that President Eisenhower in his most recent State of the Union message defined in a few well chosen words the basic purpose of the foreign policy of the United States. President said that the foreign policy of his administration was the waging of peace, with as much resources, with as great a sense of dedication and urgency, as we have ever mustered in defense of our country in time of war.

Specifically, just how are we endeavoring to push forward this waging of peace in the President refers with urgency? The United Nations organization, important as it is destined to become, but one tool in our quest for peace. Experience has shown our government that at least until the United Nations becomes stronger and more cohesive, our nation must act unilaterally in finding the answers to many problems.

Stability

We are obliged to maintain strong military defenses at enormous cost to our taxpayers, while at the same time we seek ways of stabilizing peace not only in Europe, but also throughout Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

It is a gigantic mission—an immense challenge—this task of seeing that our does not break out because a nation such as the Soviet Union or Red China pushes us into a position from which we must discover some satisfactory counter-movement short of open warfare.

Case In Point

The recent controversial article in Life magazine is a case in point. For the article, "The Case of the State Dulles in the relatively short period of three years has traveled himself more than 250,000 miles on diplomatic missions—all of which were directed toward the maintenance of peace in the face of recurring crises. To name but three very critical situations—the threatened resumption of warfare in Korea in June of 1953; the threat of the Communists to grab all of Indochina in April of 1954; and finally the overt designs which the Chinese Reds have to conquer Formosa—these serious problems have created hurried moments for Mr. Dulles in his fast moving global appointments with America's destiny.

Puny Optimism

Let us go back for a moment to the Bandung Conference in Indonesia and the Geneva Summit meeting. Although these two meetings did not present to the

participating nations an entirely new international predicament nevertheless there was a definite shift of emphasis and the outlook for a durable peace brightened appreciably. We must, in all candor, admit that the optimism was short-lived.

In reviewing the most recent meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, several aspects of the sessions stand out significantly. Mr. Francis O. Wilcox, assistant secretary of state, described this meeting of the General Assembly very vividly when he said in a speech he delivered in Washington about three weeks ago: "The Soviet leaders gave the clear impression that they would like to maintain the appearance of cooperative relations even though they are not willing to create the indispensable conditions for a secure peace."

New Flexibility

Secondly, the record of the past few months seems to indicate that we must come to grips with the new flexibility on the part of the Soviets. This flexibility or "zig-zagging" was manifest not only by Russia's conduct at the General Assembly of the U. N., but also in the letter which Premier Bulganin sent to President Eisenhower, requesting a so-called "friendship" treaty.

As you all know, Eisenhower replied courteously but firmly to Bulganin that a "change of spirit" and not merely "a stroke of the pen" on a bilateral pact is what is needed to promote world peace. Furthermore, Eisenhower declared that such a pact as Bulganin proposed "might indeed work against the cause of peace" by creating the illusion that the Soviets, this flexibility or "zig-zagging" was manifest not only by Russia's conduct at the General Assembly of the U. N., but also in the letter which Premier Bulganin sent to President Eisenhower, requesting a so-called "friendship" treaty.

Competition

For this reason, the Point Four program of our government has been accelerated and we are in direct competition with the Communists in this effort to win for democracy these nations such as Africa which sit precariously astride a fence, one eye and one ear directed toward Russia while the other eye and ear peer and listen hopefully to the voice of democracy.

Incidentally, don't fail to read a book called "The New Dimensions of Peace" by Chester Bowles, who distinguished himself as our enterprising ambassador to India from 1951 to 1953 and who writes with incisive clarity and conviction about the vital challenge of our American foreign policy in this period when devastating atomic power holds the world in a state of frightened paralysis.

A Balance

It is my own personal judgment that we cannot and must not rely too heavily on purely military answers to our problems involving the safety of our people. Neither can we count too heavily on a greatly stepped-up economic aid program. I say this

because I believe that neither military preparedness nor generous and practical financial aid to our foreign neighbors can alone help to win and hold solid friendships in all parts of the world.

Tactics Change

In their own clever and inimicable way, the Soviets have changed somewhat their tactics, but they have not changed their general purpose. Their purpose, and they work day and night at it, is to divide the non-Communist world and thus gain a sort of universal acceptance in the uncommitted areas to a conviction that only Russia is truly interested in bettering the lot of underprivileged people who live amid conditions of poverty, disease and over-population.

The Soviets have sent their scientists to countries in Asia, Africa and South America to drive home the message that the Communists have a more rapid and dynamic solution to the ills besetting undeveloped countries than what they call "the clumsy methods of slow-moving democracy."

Zeal For Travel

It is impossible for us to study merely our textbooks and magazines. To grasp a picture of our foreign neighbors in their native surroundings, we must visit with them and mingle with them in such a way as to feel that their problems are truly and completely our problems.

Many of you in this auditorium at Davidson are going to be ministers, doctors, educators, and when you enter these respective fields I hope that you will develop a zeal for work and travel in foreign lands. In the records of your Davidson alumni, which you will find in your own library, you will discover the inspiring accounts of men who left this institution and went out to some foreign country as a missionary, a doctor, a teacher or a diplomat.

Valiant Service

These men served the cause of democracy just as valiantly as soldiers and sailors and airmen.

'Lullaby — Sweet Dreams —'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

HERE is how low the moral standards of the great deliberative body, the United States Senate, have sunk today.

Sugar Bill

Not only is it highly unlikely that any senator will invoke Rule 12 and refrain from voting on the natural gas bill because he owns gasoline lands or stock, but another pocketbook-interest bill is due for debate next week—the sugar bill. The Senate is now in session in Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Arkansas are reported to have financial interests in the natural gas bill companies. But there is no indication to date that they will step aside and refrain from voting on pocketbook interest as provided under Senate Rule 12.

On top of this, the sugar bill, due for debate immediately after the gas bill, shows the links in one Senator in violation of Senate rules. He is Allen Ellender of Louisiana.

Real Breach

However, here is the real breach of Senate ethics. On Aug. 1, Ellender brought two sugar lobbyists into the highly secret sessions of the Senate Finance Committee to discuss the bill. They were Robert Shields, representing the beet-sugar lobby, and Joe Ferris, representing the cane-sugar lobby.

Inside Lobbying

Much more important when it comes to judging Senate ethics, however, was Ellender's behavior during testimony on the sugar bill last summer. As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, he not only pushed the bill personally but demanded that Congressman Cooley of North Carolina, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, act on the sugar bill or else Ellender in turn would not act on the parity price support bill affecting other farm commodities.

Senate Moral Standards Sink Further

Senator Ellender purchased from the South Downs Sugar Co. of Louisiana four acres of extremely valuable residential land on the edge of Houma, La., his home town for only \$2,500 an acre, though the company had refused to sell the same land to others at that price. The large faces the Agricultural Experiment Station and is considered an extremely choice location.

Active Lobby

The South Downs Sugar Co., which owns the property, is actively engaged in lobbying for the new sugar bill, its increasing domestic cane-sugar quotas, and its president, Wallace Kemper, testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee of which Ellender is chairman.

Ellender claims that he got the land cheap because he forewent oil rights.

because I believe that neither military preparedness nor generous and practical financial aid to our foreign neighbors can alone help to win and hold solid friendships in all parts of the world.

Prime Function

The word "diplomacy" deserves definition. To observe and to report on foreign political, economic and military trends remains one of the prime functions of a diplomat. However, in a more comprehensive definition, diplomacy is the great art of understanding and getting along in our peaceful fashion with people of an entirely different heritage, outlook and economic status.

Instead of restricting the role of the diplomat to the man in striped pants and a stiff collar, we can readily conceive of this art as embracing the best talents of large numbers of people like ourselves. In fact, the success of our diplomacy in the United States will, it seems to me, depend on how much time and effort and dedication people like you and me are willing to give to a study of the problems and aspirations of our fellow human beings in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

NATO Intent

As you also know, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is itself a warning to the Soviet Union that if it attacked anyone, it would have to fight simultaneously all the members of NATO.

Fifteen months ago I made a visit to the headquarters of NATO in Brussels. I was most favorably impressed with what I learned about the military and political defense of Europe. General Alfred Gruenther, the Supreme Allied Commander, and General Norstad, his Air Force aide, gave me a thorough summary of their time explaining in detail the far-flung plans for the interlocking defense of Europe and forces of the 15 component partners of NATO.

It was to me a thrilling story of the NATO military alliance in which each one of the 15 nations are playing a major role in the defense of virtually all of the free countries of Western Europe.

Not Enough

The task of uniting the western allies in the NATO military alliance will surely go down in history as the greatest deterrent step to a further aggression by not only the western part of Europe but on England as well as on the Middle East. But, unfortunately, the North Atlantic Treaty was not enough, for less than a year after the treaty was signed, the Communists attacked the Republic of Korea.

Now, with the exception of some countries which have chosen varying degrees of neutrality (Egypt, India, Afghanistan, Burma, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland) the warning system of a global basis has been perfected. Let me illustrate by pointing to the fact that the United States has made a defense treaty with the Philippines, with Japan, with Korea and with Nationalist China. In addition, the United States has entered into the ANZUS Pact. Seven other nations have joined hands with us to make a defense of Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty.

Balkan Group

We should not fail to mention the Balkan Alliance of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, and finally there is the Baghdad Pact comprising Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. These treaties and pacts have been made under the inherent right of collective self-defense as set forth in the United Nations Charter.

Since there are 20 nations bordering the 30,000 miles of the Iron Curtain, it is naturally impossible to build up impenetrable defenses to withstand a sudden unexpected attack by Russia. Nevertheless, one most effective defense is to be a sharp counter-attack and a strong deterrent plan for such a counter-offensive has been made. Such plans constitute the actual deterrent to Russia's ambitions to spread beyond her present territory.

Armaments

Our secretary of state, Mr. John Foster Dulles, in a speech in December declared that such a political warning system, complete with a "selective retaliatory power," constitutes a "firm foundation for peace." Mr. Dulles has been correct in his estimate. The United States is striving earnestly for

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Before the day was over, every boy