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Put Colleges On Full-Year Schedule

COMMON sense cure has been suggested for higher education's growing pains. Dr. J. Harris Parks Jr. says North Carolina's colleges could increase their capacity 20 per cent if they operated during the summer months on the same basis that they do during the rest of the year.

In fact, says the director of the new State Board of Higher Education, 15,000 more undergraduates could be accommodated in summer without reducing the special programs for teachers. It is a sensible solution to a growing problem. If the college rush continues, educators ought to make the limited "summer school" concept and add a full-blown academic quarter during June, July and August.

It's workable. The lesson of 1945-49 proved that. Just after World War II a tidal wave of veterans nearly overwhelmed University of North Carolina units at Chapel Hill and Raleigh. Most 'ex-GIs were anxious to wrap their education up in a hurry. So they attended classes the

year-round, practically making an extra quarter out of summer school. Where there was a will there was a way. The University accommodated them with a regular slate of courses.

Tar Heel summers can be torrid. But it is never too hot for eager scholars. Experts foresee no decrease in the number of scholars nor in eagerness in the years just ahead. At the present time, there are 8.6 million American youths of college age, 18 to 21, and 13.2 million of grade school age, 7 to 10. In ten years there will not only be more young men and women of college age but more of them will want to go to college. Many educators feel that there may not be enough room for all of them unless U. S. colleges and universities double their present size within the next few years.

Like other states, North Carolina will have to pour more and more money into higher education. But it can cushion the shock—or at least ease the burden—by using present facilities more economically. Dr. Parks has suggested an excellent way to do just that.

It's Time To End The Big Stall

OF ALL those involved in the bitter year-long battle over Simon E. Sobeloff's nomination to the U. S. Court of Appeals, only Mr. Sobeloff himself seems to have retained his poise and sense of humor.

When newsmen bait him with questions about the dispute he tells the story of the minister who rushed into the condemned man's cell and urged him to "renounce the devil and all his works." "I'm sorry," Mr. Sobeloff said. "The condemned man reply, 'but in my position I can't afford to offend anybody.'"

But Mr. Sobeloff himself has somehow managed to offend a large number of people—most of them living south of the Mason-Dixon line. Because he seems to be connected in some ominous way with the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision many southern politicians have labeled him person non grata in the federal judiciary. It has been charged that, as solicitor general of the United States, Mr. Sobeloff was "responsible" for what has been called "Black Monday."

This is not true. He did not take part in the original Supreme Court argument. He did argue for the government of the 1955 implementing decree. But, like many southerners themselves, he urged that gradual desegregation be permitted and the court largely followed his view.

It is regrettable that much of the opposition to Mr. Sobeloff has come from individuals and groups who base their criticism, not on his qualifications,

but on unreasoning prejudice.

As it happens, Mr. Sobeloff's qualifications are good. He is a Maryland Republican who has served in the administration of Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin and as chief judge of the Court of Appeals, Maryland's highest court. As solicitor general (the appeal attorney for the government) he has served with distinction. President Eisenhower has on several occasions expressed his faith in Mr. Sobeloff and has properly turned a deaf ear to demands that his nomination be withdrawn.

All of the opposition to Mr. Sobeloff is not irrefragable. It has been argued by some, including Sen. Sam Ervin, that an unwritten rule of rotation was violated in nominating a Marylander to the circuit bench. Sen. Ervin says the judgeship ought to go to South Carolina. The validity of the "unwritten rule" is doubtful but the way is perfectly clear for a South Carolinian to be named to another place on the same court if one qualifies. Both Judge Armistead Dobie and Judge Morris Soper have retired but are still serving. Mr. Sobeloff was nominated to succeed Judge Soper.

But whatever the difficulties in selecting a successor to Judge Dobie, there should be no further delay in acting on the Sobeloff nomination. It has been approved by an 82 vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It has survived a fire bath of demagoguery already. Mr. Sobeloff and the nation ought to be spared further turmoil.

The Palmleaf Fan And Fun In Church

THE passing of the palmleaf fan from the hymnal rack is the subject of a cheerful little obituary in the ATLANTA JOURNAL.

Remembering the palmleaf's primary purpose as stirring the summer air the JOURNAL finds the efficiency of air conditioners reason enough for labeling the palmleaf a curiosity fit for a museum.

So it is, we suppose, for people who never had any fun in church. The palmleaf wasn't much of a cooler. But as an instrument for provoking and hiding mischief on the back benches the palmleaf is irreplaceable by any electric fan yet invented, or any likely to be.

If anything has made the palmleaf fan obsolete it is the short sermon, not the air conditioner. In the days when preachers got to the point a half hour before they came to the back benches the palmleaf parishioners had to have something to pick at and to play with. That was the palmleaf fan. They also had to find cover for irreplaceable laughter that welled up and, being suppressed, burst out. That was the palmleaf fan. They had to have something with which to tickle necks of plump ladies on the next bench forward, thus starting the laugh-

ter. That was the palmleaf fan. They had to have something to chew on when hunger pains set in, as they did inevitably, when the preacher was just beginning to take his text. That, too, was the palmleaf fan.

Adults also found it useful.

"Mr. John" would testify to that if he were here instead of in Beulah Land where he was assigned in graveside rites many summers ago. We hope that was the correct address. At any rate Mr. John used a palmleaf fan to cover his mouth in church. He could not keep it closed while asleep, and he was never awake after the first hymn. He sneezed uproariously, but everybody was used to that—everybody except a wisp that buzzed into Mr. John's mouth one Sunday.

He was ejected along with a quarter of a plug of Brown Mule, a fountain spray of tobacco juice and three spluttering "Amen, Brothers" just as the preacher was condemning the wicked and the idle.

After that Mr. John always sneezed behind a palmleaf fan. It had a picture of a funeral home ambulance on it, we remember, and sometimes Mr. John sounded like a siren.

From The Greensboro Daily News

HOW DOES A MOCKING BIRD DO IT?

JUST when does a mockingbird sleep? That's a question which has been batted around the editorial department recently without satisfactory answer.

Reference is primarily to the male mocker which seems busy enough all day just now cutting loose throughout the day with his usual miming, courtship as the case may be or serenading or helping his spouse as she sits upon her nest or tends a brood in its insatiable demands for food and more food.

Then any time you wake up on a moonlit night, you hear him again, his song perhaps a bit softer but just as continuous and varied as his daytime serenades. Meanwhile he shows no signs of weariness, fatigue or listlessness.

He's apparently as fit for singing, for attending to his family chores and for maintaining his bellicosity and boss-

ing of the back-and-side-yard range as ever.

What some of us insomniacs would like to know is how he does it. As amateurs we do not profess to have gotten beyond the point of discussion and wonderment. If any knowledgeable ornithologist know the answer, we are confident that the entire psychosomatic segment of our readers would deeply appreciate their divulgement of the successful technique or formula.

Won't this practice of staying up all day and all night eventually get such a tough hombre as the mockingbird? And if not, why not?

Pome In Which A Down-The-Nose Look Is Taken At Those Who Do Not Take Things Seriously Enough: Too much insurance—Results in a noun-ounce.—ATLANTA JOURNAL.

Was Stalin Murdered By Soviet Russia's New Elite?

By THE ALSOP'S WASHINGTON

A BOUT a week after Joseph Stalin died, one of these reporters had a long talk with George Kennan, who had very recently been recalled as ambassador to the Soviet Union. Kennan ventured a prediction about the future and a guess about the immediate past, and both are worth recalling in view of what has happened since.

Kennan's prediction was that Stalin might very well become within a few years the chief ideological devil of the Soviet Union and world communism. It seemed a strange notion at the time, since Khrushchev and company in Moscow, and all important Communists elsewhere, were vying with each other in fulsome tributes to the "great last leader." But in the light of recent events, Kennan's prediction about the future lends added weight to his guess about the past.

HATED TYRANT Kennan's guess was that the man around Stalin had murdered him, or at least been implicated in his death. He had, Kennan said, no solid evidence that Stalin had been murdered, any more than he had solid evidence that Stalin would become an ideological devil. In both cases, it was a matter of atmosphere and of instinct. Kennan vividly described the atmosphere in the Moscow which he had so recently left—the fear and hatred of the old tyrant so thick in the air that he could almost smell it.

If Stalin was not a madman before he died, Kennan said, he was just this side of madness—a judgment they reached by reading Khrushchev's hair-raising description of Stalin's last years. It seemed to Kennan a reasonable conjecture that Stalin's subordinates had done away with him, not only to save their own lives, but because the structure of Soviet power might be endangered by the dictator's near madness.

MISSING PIECE There was only a guess, and there is still no positive proof that Stalin was murdered. But, if you re-read Khrushchev's famous speech, in which he



JOSEPH STALIN A Collective Sense of Blood Guilt Can Be A Source of Unity

denounced Stalin as a murderer, and consider other recent events in the light of Kennan's guess, it begins to seem rather like the missing piece of a puzzle.

Why, for example, did Khrushchev make his speech at all? This is the question which has mystified all the experts. Before the speech Kennan's successor, the able Charles E. Bohlen, and every other diplomatic observer in Moscow, had reported that the Khrushchev-Bulgarian regime was

solidly installed. For more than a year a carefully planned process of the chipping away at Stalin's reputation had been in progress. Why, then, should Khrushchev suddenly abandon the chisel for the meat axe, and hack away so

ruthlessly at the memory of the dead dictator? He no doubt underestimated the risks he was undertaking, but he is a shrewd man, and he must have known that the risks were real and grave. Why take them?

If Kennan's guess was accurate, the answer is clear. A collective sense of blood guilt can be a source of unity, and could in part explain why the "collective leadership" has worked successfully, containing many expert predictions. But blood guilt can also be a source of danger, the danger of blackmail by a party to the secret.

There are two ways of dealing with such a danger. There is Stalin's way, killing all who know the secret. The other way is to transform the act itself into a necessary and even laudable one. NATURAL RETRIBUTION

Certain passages of Khrushchev's speech also take on a new meaning in the light of Kennan's guess. For example, Khrushchev singled out Molotov and Mikoyan by name and said that even they would not have survived had Stalin lived. Mikoyan and Molotov, Kennan has speculated, are precisely the two men who were almost certainly not implicated in Stalin's death—Mikoyan hated Stalin, but he is a cautious man, and Molotov retained to the end a spaniel-like devotion to his cruel master. Thus Khrushchev's words may have been a warning and a reminder. The whole tone of Khrushchev's speech, in fact, with its repeated emphasis on Stalin as a murderer, supports Kennan's conjecture for murder is the natural retribution for murder.

Finally, there is the more recent mystery. Why did Pravda, Khrushchev's own party newspaper, publish an article by the American Communist Eugene Dennis, criticizing Khrushchev by name, and asking why he and his colleagues did nothing to prevent Stalin's crimes? Such an article in the Soviet press has always been the prelude to an official answer. Might not the answer be that Khrushchev and his colleagues did indeed do something, and something rather drastic and decisive, to curb the murdering tyrant?

People's Republican Party's Leadership In 'Bankruptcy'

Great Falls, S. C. Editors: The News: To judge the Republicans by their frequent statements, particularly the statements made by their national chairman, Leonard Hall, pertaining to the election, one comes to the conclusion that their party is in bankruptcy as far as viable candidates are concerned. They know that they must choose one in whom the people can display trust and confidence, and it seems they haven't got any one to replace President Eisenhower. They are proving this by the way they lean on him as a crutch.

They do not seem to pay any attention to the fact that within a period of six or eight months, the President suffered a severe heart attack and was incapacitated for many months. Then after claiming almost complete recovery, he was suddenly taken ill and it necessitated an immediate emergency operation. He was hardly out from the operating table when statements were already circulated that he was going to run for reelection that year.

Such a pressure upon the President that is being used by his national committee and by most of the Republican politicians will place him in a most embarrassing situation from which he will not be able to refuse acceptance of the candidacy and be compelled to stay in the race.

A situation like that is not only painful but also tragic, for if the Republicans valued his life to any degree they would have it in their hearts and souls that this man served his country well during the 40 years of his public life, achieved popularity and honor as no other citizen did and surely deserves his retirement. Had they been the party of the people and for the people they would not have to persist upon the President to be their candidate, but would surely have someone else that the people would feel confident that they could vote for. The very fact that they insist that he must be their candidate proves their defeat in advance.

The campaign of 1952 cannot be repeated. Then they had a candidate, a military hero. In addition to such an advantage, the Republican party spent a fortune to prepare a well-planned propaganda program consisting of untruths about the Democrats, which propaganda went on for several years. They vigorously and strenuously accused the Democrats, particularly during the 1952 campaign, of shielding Communists in government, of having thousands of security risks in government, of having corrupted government. And if that was not enough they were accused of being the party of treason. As there was no let-down on the propaganda, they told the people a change must take place. During the campaign their national hero, who was the candidate of the Republican Party, very often urged the people to vote only Republican as this was the only trustworthy party. It was natural for the people to assume that the Democrats were guilty of all the accusations made by the Republicans after hearing the general speech. Some of the Republican politicians went so far as to accuse the highly regarded general, who was a close friend to Gen. Eisenhower, of being disloyal to his country and candidate Eisenhower never denied it, disputed it or has shown any displeasure.

'Don't Be Naive—That Was When I Was Sick'



In addition to such a smear campaign they made impossible promises to the people about what they would do for them if they were elected. The Republicans are actually in despair, having no suitable candidate to substitute for the President. They must continue to insist upon him to stay in the race no matter what his physical condition so they may save the Republican Party. What they fail to understand, however, is that the people have learned about the facts of the 1952 election. The people learned that 95 per cent of the accusations against the Democrats in 1952 were untruths.

The people know that the Democrats did not shield any Communists, that there were no security risks, that it was not a corrupt government and the Democratic Party was no treason party and that all these accusations were fabricated for the campaign, and if I know people, they don't fall for the same falsehoods twice. Therefore the Republicans better not try such tactics this time, because Abraham Lincoln's saying still holds: "You can fool all the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people most of the time; you can fool all the people all of the time."

Not so long ago, the President stated that no one person is indispensable. To me it seemed that he hinted that he would prefer to retire. But because of the pressure used on him, he accepted. And if these Republicans continue to pressure him now, as he is a sick man, that would mean that it is openly admitted by them that their party has nothing of importance to approach the voters with. —HENRY KAY

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IT doesn't take either a shrewd diplomat or a Washington columnist to report that some of the most important events in 40 years of Soviet history are of our readers would deeply appreciate their divulgement of the successful technique or formula.

Won't this practice of staying up all day and all night eventually get such a tough hombre as the mockingbird? And if not, why not?

World Communism Is At A Crossroads

IN ITALY—Pietro Nenni, the left-wing Socialist hitherto playing ball with Italian Communists, has berated Moscow and announced that he is ready to join western social democracy. For years, Secretary Dulles' brother Allen, head of Central Intelligence, has been trying to figure out a way to win over Nenni. Eight years ago in Italy I tried to get Nenni to participate in the Friendship Train reception. He stuck with the Communists. But last week he took a public stand against communism. This could pave the way for a solid democratic, Central-Catholic government in Italy. It's the most important development since the end of the war.

Polish Revolt IN POLAND—Workers and peasants, restless against communism, have been shot down by a government supposed to represent and protect workers and peasants. For years, Polish-Americans in the United States have been trying to encourage such a movement. Ever since 1951, the Crusade for Freedom has been sending friendship-freedom balloon messages to the people of Poland. Now overnight, the Polish people have shown their ire against Moscow.

Czech Unrest IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Riotous students have been demanding more independence, more freedom of study. The Czech people have been demanding to know why Communist leaders were shot or hanged for emulating the independence of Tito and why Tito is now feted and saluted in Moscow.

Bitter Rebellion IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, DENMARK, BRITAIN Communist parties are in bitter rebellion against their local Communist leaders because they never bucked the Stalin reign of terror. Maurice Thorez, the French Communist who used to spend his summer vacations at Stalin's camp, will probably be booted out of office.

IN THE UNITED STATES—Communist leaders are so bewildered they are almost running around in circles.