

## Algeria

The regime set up in Cairo for Algeria is the beginning of what will be a series of steps to make a United Arab Republic which stretches from Algeria to Afghanistan. This may be a heart rending defeat for American Foreign policy, but it is surely a victory for the Arabs who long have suffered from the colonialistic domination of European powers.

Shortly the new regime will be recognized by Red China and Russia, and it will again precipitate a world war in order to wrest the country away from the new regime. A plebiscite will be demanded — this time from the Russians — and the result will show that the Algerians want independence where a dominion status could have been established several years ago.

Then, the United States if it pursues its present policy of power politics will be again further isolated.

It is high time that the United States woke up to the realities of the situation and realized that Arab nationalism is the most overriding force in the Middle East. Then the U.S. could wage an economic offensive for the Middle East which would undercut the Russian's effort in the area.

They could do this by simply recognizing and encouraging the spirit that is predominant. They must recognize that not only the United States, but more important the people of the area have a stake in the economic future of the Middle East.

They must agree upon aid without strings attached, and then maybe, only maybe, the United States may win back the support of what is called the "uncommitted" peoples.

The United States would be true to the principles upon which it was founded, and would follow the only course left open at the present time short of destruction.

The only unfortunate thing to come out of the new exile government of Algeria is that the constitutional reforms of General Charles DeGaulle will probably not be passed, for he will have fallen in disfavor.

This price is a high one to pay, but it is better than a losing war or peace with dishonor.

## Labor

A part of the future of a free labor movement rests in part on what the Teamsters Union does about one James Hoffa.

Back in the late 19th century it was recognized that some method of worker organization was necessary for the workers to free themselves from low wages, intolerable conditions, and paternalistic management policies.

Since then unions have grown, and the economic interests of many have received an outlet. Many non-laborers have led the movement in order to see that American democracy is truly a democracy and not just a spokesman for the vested interests. The guarantee of equal opportunity seems to be intimately bound up in the democratic labor union movement.

However, other non-laborers have joined the movement. They have joined because they saw that they might either control the country through the labor force or that they could make a huge financial profit from unionism.

Such a man is James Hoffa. Nobody can truthfully say of James Hoffa that he does not deliver his workers the best contracts, nor can they deny that operating conditions have been improved since Hoffa took charge, after an equally corrupt reign of Dave Beck. However, it is not the fact of delivery of contracts and working conditions that counts, it is the how he does this that counts.

The end may indeed be noble, but corrupt means never did justify a good end. Moreover, the end cannot be called exactly noble either, for Hoffa profits by the kick-backs, Hoffa profits by the dues, and Hoffa gives very little.

A person like Hoffa is operating on a philosophy that if you give the people enough food, comfort, and occasional luxury, the people are satisfied and are not worried about having a say in larger more far reaching affairs that may at the present time affect them only indirectly, but in the future affect them directly. In short, he is saying that these people do not want a voice — that they want James Hoffa to serve as their mouthpiece. He is saying that people are no damn good, and that is reflected in the type of leadership the union has.

A contrast between the Teamsters Union and the United Auto Workers is like the contrast between night and day. This summer on the University campus, the UAW sponsored an educational camp, in which members of the union discussed not only right to work laws, but the conflict in the Middle East, the Kennedy-Ive Bill, and the United Nations. Corruption has not been an issue with this union.

A good labor movement is necessary. It must respect each member's individuality, and must let each member have a say in the ultimate policy. It must strive to educate as well as strive for the economic betterment of its members. It must be designed so that end product will be an American democracy in which all the people are represented all of the time, rather than some of the people all of the time.

A democratic labor movement is a step in that direction. A movement such as that of James Hoffa's Teamsters takes a step in the opposite direction. The labor movement is resting on a tenuous foundation as long as men like James Hoffa have the ultimate say in policy matters, for it will not be too long to the day when the public will be sick of hearing about corruption in labor and institute right-to-work laws in every state. This would be a calamity to democracy, but labor must be the first to take a step.

A strong, representative, democracy where equality of opportunity is the rule rather than the exception hangs in the balance.

Charles S. Rhyne

(The following is the first part of former American Bar Association President Charles S. Rhyne's talk, part of the Law School's Heck Lecture Series. The remainder of the speech will be reprinted in subsequent issues of The Daily Tar Heel.)

You who today begin your career in the study of the law will undoubtedly study the history of law and the legal profession. You will learn that the legal profession grew up as a substitute for armed knights and soldiers. The knights and soldiers were hired to settle disputes by force. As civilization developed, men came to recognize the inequity of decision by force. Lawyers were hired to settle disputes by substituting reason and justice for violence as the criteria for determining the rights of man. This reason proceeded from and was based upon basic principles known as the rule of law. The beginnings of the rule of law are largely unknown but its principles have remained the same throughout the recorded history of man.

Tonight I wanted to review for you the functions of lawyers in the world of today. I would classify the lawyer's functions as follows: (1) Counseling and advising; (2) advocacy in the courts and before other forums; (3) public service; (4) improving the legal profession; (5) improving the administration of justice; (6) improving law; and (7) leadership on public issues of the day.

### COUNSELING AND ADVISING

Most lawyers spend their time principally as counselors advising men and women on present or future problems or courses of action. As our society has grown more complex almost every person has need of a lawyer at one time or another. Every person is affected by the existing maze of Federal, state and local statutes and regulations. The lawyer is called upon for advice more often than the members of any other profession and the advice often covers personal and business matters which extend far beyond strictly legal problems. He must therefore have a deep understanding of human nature and of modern society. The able lawyer must have a comprehensiveness of view, a composite of information in many fields of learning. Counseling and advising require not only a thorough knowledge of the general principles of law but a constant and continuing knowledge of the many changes in statutes, regulations and orders, and court



Photo By Charlie Sloan

interpretations thereof. In planning for the future the lawyer must be able to forecast governmental action as well as changes in law.

While more and more people have learned that it is better to plan for the future rather than meet problems on a crisis basis, still most of the people who come into a lawyer's office are already in some real or imaginary trouble and have not come to see the lawyer until that trouble arose. The annual legal check-up sponsored by the Michigan State Bar Association and other bar associations is a new development in the area of prevention of legal difficulties. The chief reason people do not go to law offices in greater numbers is lack of knowledge as to legal fees. The Michigan check-up plan gets over this roadblock by advertising in all media a 30-minute conference on any legal problem for a fee of \$10.00. If more legal work is required the usual

fees apply. Those rates vary widely but an hourly charge has become the usual standard.

Even the greatest and busiest trial lawyers spend much of their time counseling and advising. Equipping yourself to perform this function well is essential to success in the law.

### THE ART OF ADVOCACY

The most common picture of a lawyer in the public mind is that of advocacy. Lawyers are trained in the art of prosecuting and defending the legal rights of man. They are trained analysts of words, motives, and character. This art of advocacy is brought to bear in disputes of man v. man or man v. government in law offices and in court, in hearings before government agencies or in hearings and discussions before other forums or bodies. Lawyers are recognized experts in collecting facts and in presenting them in adversary pro-

ceedings.

The most intensive work which you will do as a lawyer is trial work. It is also the hardest and most difficult work of the lawyer. Proficiency in the art of advocacy is something that is acquired through years of great effort and experience. Few indeed are the lawyers who really master this most difficult function of our profession. The ability to knife through mountains of facts and present a client's position in a clear and logical, yet concise, manner is the hallmark of the great lawyer.

Lawyers no longer have the two or three days, or week or more, for the argument of a case as they did in the days of Webster or Choate. So in advocacy we lawyers of our day labor under different rules and under much greater pressure. We also face the complications of our more developed economic and social machinery and the problems thereby created. The ability to select and go quickly to the heart of decisive issues marks the great advocate in our appellate courts today. Records are long and voluminous, so the selection of material and preparation for argument is an essential and back-breaking chore which the advocate must perform.

Our complex society has resulted in the administrative regulatory agency—a new forum which commands a new type of advocacy. Many involved cases go on there for months and years. Here a different type of trial work is re-

quired but it is in many ways just as demanding as trial work in court. Again, the ability to condense and evaluate great masses of material is the hallmark of the great lawyer.

Nearly every young lawyer envisions himself as another Clarence Darrow. But the trouble is that with the changing character of our society the great lawyers of our day are no longer giants of the courtroom but legal advisors to large business, large labor or large government. There is still need for the trial lawyer but he no longer dominates the legal profession. I say this most regretfully, as one who has done much trial work, but it is nonetheless an accurate report.

### PUBLIC SERVICE

Law and participation in public affairs go hand in hand. No group or profession devotes more time to public service than lawyers. The head of nearly every community, state or national activity is a lawyer. Approximately two-thirds of the members of Congress are lawyers. Twenty-three of the presidents of the United States have been lawyers. More than a majority of the governors of states and the mayors of cities are lawyers. The legal profession is, therefore, the great incubator of the public leaders of our Nation.

Nearly every lawyers at one time or another will be in the public service on a full-time or a part-time basis. Public service is most definitely one of the primary functions of our profession.

## They Made The News

Davis B. Young

Swinging through the 26 letters of ye old alphabet, it becomes apparent that over 2100 persons figured in the news this week on the UNC campus.

These were the new students, coming from Charlotte, New York, Honolulu and all points east and west, who officially became members of the Carolina Family this week.



HERMAN GODWIN

The highlight of this year's Orientation Week was the Sunday night address to new students by UNC's progressive Student Body Prexy, Don Furtado. Skipping the usual nostalgic "welcome to Carolina" routine, Furtado turned his attentions to the lack of direction currently being shown by American college students and made a tremendously moving plea for leadership. Other outstanding speeches during the week were delivered by Dr. G. V. Taylor, Dean Fred Weaver, Women's Honor Council Chairman Nancy Adams and Hugh Patterson, chairman of the Men's Honor Council.

Special mention and commendation should also go out to Jim Jordan and the entire staff of the YMWCA for an outstanding Freshmen Camp.

Elsewhere on the Chapel Hill scene, Carolina's colorful football mentor, Sunny Jim Tatum was reported to be feeling better this week. Tatum has been the unfortunate victim of a painful and consistent throat ailment which has caused much speculation in local circles.

Still hoarse and obviously not up to par, Tatum was apparently in good spirits after a series of tests at the hospital.

Looking to his team, supposedly one of the best in the nation according to pigskin speculators, we see a veteran and talented eleven led by Captain Phil Blazer, veterans Fred Swearingen, Jack Cummings, Don Kemper, Mac Turlington and Emil DeCantis. Up from last year and seeing their first action are such highly rated newcomers as Russ Hollers, Sonny Folckomer and Rip Hawkins.

On the national front, colorful, reactionary and

do or die segregationists Orval Faubus and J. Lind-say Almond this week closed schools in Arkansas and Virginia in a last ditch effort to avoid mixing Negro and White students.

Backed by home state voters shouting "no niggers in our schools," these two continued their disgraceful demonstration as their long fight with the NAACP raged on.

With this great problem confronting not only the South, but also the entire nation, it became obvious that President Eisenhower was more interested in his golf game than a peaceful solution to racial turmoil. It is sincerely hoped in this corner that Ike will at last be able to break 80 in the next few weeks, before the cold weather forces him off of the course. This will probably be the most significant achievement of his "administration."

In the Far East, trouble continued to brew as Communist China kept up a steady battery of shells on Taiwan and Quemoy. Chiang Kai-Shek, head of the tottering Nationalist government and now on Formosa persisted again and again that he was still the chief of state for the entire country of China.

The U. S., under pressure from Chiang continued this week to pour in aid in what is probably a futile attempt to save two worthless islands. With our foreign policy hell bent for disaster in this pivotal area, speculation ran high in America this week that we might be on the verge of finally recognizing the Communist regime in China.

The British have long believed in this program. After a number of years at the helm, it is becoming quite obvious that the Communists are in China to stay. Chiang will never again see the mainland, and the U. S. might do considerably better by sending less aid to Formosa and reaching a settlement with Communist China. It is doubtful that we can continue to be led by Chiang in his long bout with Peking, without sooner or later realizing the futility of his goals.



CHIANG KAI-SHEK

## States Rights Forgotten In Integration Uproar

Nick Bagdasarian

With today's crisis over segregation in the South still foremost in the mind of the people, it seems to me, oddly enough, the real issue has been overlooked.

One might ask: "What is the real issue?" In this writer's opinion, it is the conflict between the state and federal governments.

Under the influence and possible misguidance of several organizations, the federal government has taken over state functions and with the backing of the populus of the United States, has relegated the individual states to mere social clubs, where one decides whether a new street lamp is to be put on such-and-such a street.

Getting back to the segregation issue (and more particularly the Arkansas issue) neither side has as yet given in. But whether Faubus or Eisenhower will give in first is not a difficult question. With today's governmental system, no state, even with justification, can successfully stand up to the federal government.

Although there may be madness in his method, it must be admitted that Faubus has shown extreme courage and calmness throughout his states' right campaign; but other Southern govern-

ments have only timidly entered "segregationist water," and the only foreseeable answer to his future is that he too will fall by the wayside.

Only one more question need be answered and that is—"what will be the results of integration." Of course, the usual race disturbances will occur, with federal forces gallantly upholding justice; and perhaps, after a few years (or decades) integration will succeed.

But what is the South to do in the meantime?

### Merchants Association Welcomes New Students

Dear Students: The Merchants Association welcomes you to the University of North Carolina and to Chapel Hill.

This past year the Merchants Association approved a promotion to have an appointed student of the University of North Carolina as an associate member of our Board of Directors.

We look forward to a very pleasant relationship with you this coming year.

Very sincerely,  
C. Whid Powell  
President

## Quemoy & Matsu

The United States is presently in a bind in the Far East where any step it may take is a disaster. What is more the ugly spectre of a World War where nuclear weapons may be used hangs over the heads of the world.

The mistake is not in present action, for any present action or inaction is wrong. The mistake lies in history. It lies in a policy of non-recognition for a government which is definitely de facto and is most certainly de jure, unless the United States no longer recognizes the right of revolution upon which this nation was founded. It lies in putting the weight of the United States behind a person as ambitious and untrustworthy as Chiang Kai-Shek. It lies in unleashing Chiang in 1953 to put a hefty percentage of his military force into the islands so near to the mainland as to be dangerous to the security interests of the Chinese Communists.

What is worse, Quemoy and Matsu have never been asked whom they would like to ally themselves with. They have been as forcefully controlled by Chiang as Hungary was by Russia. The U. S. is in a fairly ironic predicament at the present time, for it is helping the Chinese protect Quemoy and Matsu from the Chinese.

The predicament the United States is in at the present time is serious, for as long as the United States maintains its present policy of backing Chiang in maintaining Nationalist control of the two islands, war is imminent. From the recent exchange of notes between Moscow and Washington and the recent exchange of fire between the mainland and the islands, the war is more than possible, it is probable. The only victory the United States could gain at that time is a holding action in which American lives would be lost, but world war averted. With the recently announced policy of letting American flyers follow attacking Chinese planes back into the mainland, even world war will probably not be avoided.

The other alternative is to back down from the announced policy of defending the islands, and to tell Chiang publicly that the U. S. will let the mainland Chinese take over Quemoy and Matsu. This would lead to great loss of face on the eyes of the allies who look to the U. S. with trust and expect the U. S. to back up its promises with constructive and concrete action.

The United States is in a position which it cannot easily get out of short of war. At least one avenue, however, suggests itself. This avenue is the immediate recognition of Red China and dealing with them through regular diplomatic channels which would in all probability avert war. Secondly, the United States could suggest a cease fire, a further agreement should be made that Chiang's forces leave the islands, and finally that a U.N. plebiscite be held on the islands to determine their disposition as to whether they wish to be autonomous, controlled by Chiang or by Mao Tse-Tung.

With regard to Chiang, the United States should make it clear to the Nationalist leader that it will not back any return to the mainland unless the Chinese people vote in a supervised plebiscite to return Chiang to power. This last is doubtful, for the Chinese people are far better off today than they were under Chiang. They at least can hope for a strong nation, not one to be overrun by the Japanese. If any truism came out of Owen Lattimore, it was that revolution which brought the Communists to power was a popular one, for the people near Mongolia could just look over the border to see better economic conditions.

It may be too late for the United States to salvage what it could have gained from recognition not too many years ago — a China independent of Russia once that China became internally strong, but at least it can be hoped that a war can be averted, and that the United States has neither compromised its principles nor its allies.

## The Daily Tar Heel

The official student publication of the Publication Board of the University of North Carolina, where it is published daily except Sunday, Monday and examination periods and summer terms. Entered as second class matter in the post office in Chapel Hill, N.C., under the Act of March 8, 1879. Subscription rates: \$4.50 per semester, \$8.50 per year.



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