

FACULTY CLUB

The Faculty Club Tuesday at 1 p.m. in Chapel Hill instead of the announced. The

CHAPEL HILL NEWS LEADER

Leading With The News in Chapel Hill, Carrboro, Glen Lenoir and Surrounding Areas

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1955

A Brighter Franklin Street

The improvement within the last few years of shop and store fronts and interiors on Franklin Street has been marked, and Chapel Hill can now boast of a business section as attractive as can be found in the state.

Numbers of noteworthy changes have been made within the last year or two. Light and air have been let into dark corners, and glass has made possible window displays close to metropolitan quality in design and color.

Particularly has there been a gain in attractiveness where flowers and other plants have been placed around filling stations and stretches that otherwise might be bare. Chapel Hill's soil and climate encourage a wide variety of plants, and there is no reason why this should not become one of the flower towns of the state.

Anyone who has ever passed through Quitman, Ga., during the rose season or Goussboro and Wilmington, N. C., when the crepe myrtles are at their best, will realize how greatly ordinary streets can be enhanced by the right sort of flowers.

Some years ago a short-sighted policy cut down many of the trees on Franklin Street and in particular razed those in front of business establishments. There has been a long and slow recovery. If Chapel Hill's business district were well shaded in summer in addition to its other attractions, it would be among the handsomest towns south of the Potomac.

A beginning towards a greater beauty has been made, but it should lead towards yet greater steps.

North Carolina Moves Up an Inch

North Carolina has moved up an inch in the economic column.

We are no longer 44th in per capita income, but 43rd, with \$1190 as against \$1181 in the previous year.

It is true that to occupy the forty-third place in a list of 48 states is nothing to brag about, but even a few dollars added to a low income are better than no addition at all.

Below us are North Dakota, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

It is to be noted that Mississippi is lowest of all. In view of recent events in that state, does this indicate anything?

In North Carolina all the available statistics show that the state's low economic position is due to the prevailing low income of its Negro people. In brief, Negroes are not paid enough for their labor. Their limited purchasing power is a drag, not an asset.

And this leads us to the conclusion that if the same amount of passion, energy, study, and oratory now being put into the school segregation issue were put into an effort to raise the Negro's economic status, the whole state, the whole commonwealth, would benefit.

The Negro is at the bottom of the ditch economically. When he is raised, the whole structure above him will be raised.

Ike's Successor

Although the medical reports say President Eisenhower is improving steadily, it ought to be apparent by now that he should not be asked to undertake another campaign for the presidency.

A man of his age who has been the head man in a world war, and then the head man in the government, ought to be allowed to retire to his farm or his fishing streams, and enjoy himself in his own way.

The chiefs of his own party will of course bring pressure to induce him to run again, and with good reason; for otherwise they have small hope of keeping their power.

It is time for the Democratic Party to sharpen its edge and prepare for the next presidential battle. If it doesn't have to fight a ticket headed by Ike, it ought to have a walk-over.

But so far it has not put forward any issues that can rouse the country. It can offer Mr. Stevenson or other good men to head the ticket, but it has not endorsed any cause that had gripped the imagination of the nation.

Does it favor peace or war? What is its tax program? What would it do for the schools? How would it handle the big aggressive corporations? What is its agricultural program? What labor laws does it approve?

These are a few of the questions that the Democrats, no matter under what leadership, may be asked by the voting population in the course of the next few months.

Good answers might appeal to a nation which at present seems to be more interested in Ike's daily condition than in his possible Democratic successor.

Are War Fears Dying Down?

JOSEPH C. HARSCH

(in the Christian Science Monitor)

If one wishes to retain one's optimism and confidence about the future in this immediate post-Geneva phase of events one must take as the base a line of thinking about the Soviet Union which was recessive in the Washington background during the inflexible "cold war" phase of events, but which re-emerged into respectability after the Eisenhower administration's decision of 1954-55 to try at all respectable costs to avoid an atomic war.

Even during the dark days at the beginning of the Korean war there were serious and thoughtful students of the Soviet Union in the policy and planning staffs of Washington who held out against the prevalent assumption of the time that Moscow was bent on a course of implacable imperialistic expansion which probably would force an eventual war on the United States.

These "holdouts" of 1950 began to come into their own perhaps a year ago when Dwight D. Eisenhower rejected the doctrine of "preventive war" and set in motion the train of events which could only be recorded as possible alternate theories in 1950 have become now the reason, or the rationalization, for the new course of Washington policy.

The heart of these old theories which have now become dominant in current Washington staff thinking is that the Soviet Union is motivated primarily not by the ideology of communism but by the ancient, gnawing sense of insecurity which has from the beginning plagued the Russian state and has been inherited by the Soviet state.

The theory is based on much history and geography. Russia, now the Soviet Union, is physically the largest country in the world. But it has few frontiers fixed irrevocably by geography, as are the frontiers of the Brit-

ish Isles or the east and west frontiers of the United States. Add that the lands ruled from Moscow have time and again been invaded over these unfixed frontiers and that great and powerful countries live on either side.

Is this the real explanation of the actions of the Soviet Union since World War II—this rather than the ideology of communism of a serious desire to conquer the whole world?

There are among President Eisenhower's most experienced and thoughtful advisers many who say yes to this question and who explain almost every Soviet action since 1945 in these terms.

The seizure of Czechoslovakia in 1948, the blockade of Berlin in 1949, even the Korean War of 1950, are now explained in these terms; that is, as having been conceived by Moscow as measures necessary for Soviet defense and Soviet security in times when the United States possessed a monopoly in atomic weapons, had consolidated Western influence in West Germany, and had excluded Moscow from influence in Japan.

In particular, the Korean war is explained by these advisers to the President as having been retaliation for the then impending Japanese Peace Treaty, which did, in fact, give the United States a monopoly of external influence in Japan and did exclude Moscow from that country at the time.

Is all of this a reason for taking our chances in a world of competitive coexistence with the Soviet Union, or is it wishful rationalization after a decision to try to avoid atomic war?

Only time can possibly give the answer.

In the meantime, however, there is no harm in pursuing the implications of these theories to the future. Mr. Dulles' prospect of a period of "orderly evolution"

ahead is clearly based upon them, and thus to pursue them is to understand the basis for his own and the President's relative confidence about the future.

If, as is currently argued in Washington, Soviet "aggression" since 1945 has been primarily due to fear of the United States and its atomic weapons, then the removal of the basis for any real fear should, in the long run, induce relaxation in Moscow and willingness to abandon those positions and policies which have roused so much real fear in the West.

No one in Washington expects the Soviets to do the abandoning suddenly. On the contrary, it was to be expected that when relieved of the restraints which were part of the cold war period the men of Moscow would take advantage of their new security to try to improve their positions even more. It will take time, perhaps a lot of it, before the Washington theories of today are tested and proved by events. There will be a lot of "stresses and strains" before we begin to see the ultimate fruits of Geneva.

N. C. ROAD BUILDING PRAISED

North Carolina's use of the "stage construction" technique in its accelerated highway modernization program is saluted in the theme article in the autumn issue of the "Quarterly," official publication of The Asphalt Institute.

The "Quarterly," in a technical appraisal of the Tar Heel highway program, pointed out that, by employing the stage construction method, "more miles of highway are opened to traffic from available funds that would be possible if all three phases of construction were completed under one contract."

'Can This Be Franklin Street?'



"You'd think they would realize that traffic was bad enough without their bringing in any more."

(From the New Yorker)

Chips That Fall

What has happened to Southern cooking that nobody any longer knows how to cook a pot of ordinary regular garden string beans?

This question arises in consequence of a trip through several counties during which stops were made at roadside restaurants. In every instance string beans were ordered and in every case they were tasteless, watery, or otherwise offensive.

There was a time when string beans baffled nobody. You picked them while tender, put them in a pot with a piece of fatback, added a spoon of salt and spoon of sugar, boiled them a very few minutes, and the result was savory and satisfying, especially if the beans were eaten with a slice of raw onion and a wedge of cornbread.

Why should our tourist bureau labor to bring visitors to the State while our roadside restaurants drive them off?

Reminds us of what James Street once wrote: "Southern cooking is worse than bad in many public places and usually better than good in most homes."

"Something happens to the southerner when he starts selling his own cooking. He gets his skillet confused with his till, and the result is terrible cooking at cheap prices or fair cooking at high prices."

'Wou'd be surprised how often you can walk into a southern restaurant and be told that the boss has gone home for dinner. I admire the restaurateur who advertised, "Southern cooking for Yankees only!"

Is there any mother more assiduous and faithful to her young than a dog up to the eighth week, and is there any mother colder, more indifferent, and more snappish at the end of that eighth week? The expression of disbelief, bewilderment, disillusion, and stummedness on the face of a trusting pup who has just been signaled by his mother that the accustomed fountain has been shut off, is beyond the pen of any recording artist.

The author of an article in which a death figured pas-

ses to us a letter from an editor that contains a new note in rejections. "We have a good percentage of older readers," says the editor, "and it has finally got to my attention that a lot of elderly people resent stories about death. . . . I once worked for a man who would not let death be mentioned in his presence."

We would guess that the man referred to was W. R. Hearst, the late publisher of a string of newspapers and magazines. There used to be a legend about his objection to the use of the word death in any of his publications.

We think the editor in question is wrong in his conclusion about the attitude of elderly people. What man of any sense of care for his family neglects to make his will, regardless of his age?

A collision in which five people died in Wake County involved a car which was straddling the center line. There is a downhill curve in Chapel Hill on which at least two out of every three cars straddle the center line. The drivers no doubt imagine they are saving time and space.

It would be interesting to know a highway patrolman's full opinion of the foolishness of the human race when behind an automobile wheel.

The town of Leaksville estimates that after one month of parking meters it will take in about \$2,000 a month. Half will go on the purchase of meters and half "for traffic enforcement and expansion of parking spaces or lots." Chapel Hill has never accepted parking meters, but \$1,000 a month would look mighty tempting in tight times.

Lambert Davis of the UNC Press reports that the "Hiroshima Diary" is going at a rate that indicates a total sale of 20-25 thousand copies. Publishers of all the major nations are bidding for translation rights. These are good signs. It would be hard to name another single book that can come so near blocking a third world war in which there would be, could be, no brass bands and few survivors.

A Veto by Alfred Smith

teach if he or she entertained any objection, however conscientious, to any existing institution. If this law had been in force prior to the abolition of slavery, opposition to that institution which was protected by the Constitution and its laws would have been just cause for the disqualification of a teacher. . . . "Opposition to any presently established institution, no matter how intelligent, conscientious, or disinterested this opposition might be, would be sufficient to

(Joe Knox in Greensboro News)

Why is it dangerous to apply your brakes on a curve? How much longer is the braking distance at 60 miles an hour than at 20 miles an hour? How can you stop a car if the brakes fail?

New drivers and out-of-state drivers appearing before State Highway Patrol examiners for their first license should know the answers to these and dozens of other similar questions — if they expect to receive their permits to drive.

Officials of the Department of Motor Vehicles candidly admit that a new written examination, which was initiated over the state about two weeks ago, is far more difficult than previous tests. In fact, if you don't read and study a book entitled Traffic Law and Highway Safety, published by the Department of Motor Vehicles, your chances of passing the test are slim.

You don't have to buy the book. The license examiner will lend you a copy, in fact, urge you to take it. It was written and is being used in the new licensing program with the single purpose of reducing motor vehicle accidents on North Carolina highways.

Something's radically wrong" comments the Chatham News of Siler City in a recent editorial pointing out that only 13 cases were tried out of 34 on the Superior Court docket for a week's term in Chatham County.

Shucks, that's nothing. Only one case from a docket of more than 40 was tried in the recent two-week civil term of Moore County Superior Court.

The first week in Moore County, as the week in Chatham, was cut short by the Labor Day holiday and, in Moore, the entire first week was consumed in trial of one very complicated case.

But what about the second, or "special" week's term of court in Moore—the term that was set for the specific purpose of clearing up the overcrowded docket? Why nothing about it, that's what. The judge had held court for part of Monday. That's all. He heard the jury's verdict in the case that had taken all the previous week for trial, heard a marriage annulment case from another county, signed a few motions and judgments and dismissed a new jury which had taken their seats.

Because federal court opened at Rockingham and Superior Court opened at Sanford, and no doubt for other mysterious reasons beyond our ken to comprehend, attorneys were not avail-

able, plaintiffs, defendants and witnesses were scattered and, except for part of Monday, there just wasn't any court held during the second week of the term.

According to The Chatham News, the Labor Day holiday and a district bar meeting were the reasons the Chatham court was cut short. "Lawyers involved were absent. Other lawyers with cases ready found themselves without a court to try them in."

What worries us most about the situation is that these postponements and delays — which strike at the heart of the average man's faith in justice—seem to be engineered so smoothly and accepted so placidly by the judges and lawyers involved. This may not be so in every case and with every lawyer and every judge, but we have yet to hear a lawyer or a judge stand up and say, in regard to these delays, postponements and evasions in the administration of justice:

"This is an outrage. This weakens the people's confidence in bench and bar. Of what significance is our great constitutional right to obtain redress for grievances if a case, for whatever reason, can continue on the docket for months and years without coming to trial?"

Maybe some lawyers, some judges think such thoughts, but we don't hear them publicly expressed. It is up to the lawyers and judges to clean house and restore the people's faith in the administration of justice.

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Driving Tests Harder Now

First Efforts In Paint

On view at Person's October 27 is an exhibition of paintings lent by the Modern Art which have been for those persons who on the one hand, for the art or for the dramatic notonous collapse of paint called "abstract" the other.

There ought to be ground, and this is consisting of early paintings by men who are imitative, or at least yesterday, contemporary.

We see here the right pictures of contemporary reactions to an scene before their intellectualized and they can follow their haleywo days when came by the dozen and thousand, and when yet felt driven into surrealism, and the rieties of abstraction.

Here, for instance, landscape by Marcel It has color and years later he produced "Nude Descending a which has neither er, but which with impressed young artists that they all began the process.

And here is a with a simple and of an old mill and before he graduated rancements of vertical lines which are ingenious but which feeling that can be cated.

Max Weber's early a cafe scene has a and crispness often his "modern" phase.

There are other represented. Includes Dongen, Gleizes, Kand Davis, Dufy, Miro, Gran Kline, and Ainslie. Negan to paint in per world wars were and when the head with something else der, traffic accidents, incipient wars. Their shown here have an grasp, and a sense of ly to be found in any rent exhibition. It is Grosz introduces a of sensational elements does not detain the less sophisticated picture.

This is an exhibition review found no storing. One can feel done by men for clear world that they intru world we live in, and tures are interpreted formless abstraction mental processes. They put us back on the a great tradition.

"Abstract" painting great contributions to It has freed painting tight boundaries of tion. But it is becoming. It is not new or fresh. We ment synthesis. — P. R.

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