

Charlotte Needs Better Air Routes

WHEN the City of Charlotte intervened in the Boston-New York-Atlanta-New Orleans case before the Civil Aeronautics Board in 1946, there was widespread dissatisfaction with the kind of service Eastern Air Lines was giving this community.

Five airlines had applied to the CAB for permission to fly between Atlanta and Washington. None of them asked to stop at Charlotte. So the city intervened, asking an end to Eastern's monopoly. The effort, it turned out, was unsuccessful.

Now another major hearing, known as the Northeast-Southwest Service Case, is before the CAB. Several major airlines are seeking to compete with Eastern along the route through the southeast from Maine to Texas. And once again the City of Charlotte has decided to intervene. A Washington attorney has been retained with an appropriation of \$3,000 authorized this week by the city council.

The Council's act showed foresight.

Aviation is playing a vital role in the city's life today, and its role will become larger and more important with each passing year. Moreover, the city has invested heavily in the municipal airport and its new administration building.

Eastern Air Lines is rendering very good service on its north-south route. But the city's brief in the Boston-New Orleans case summed up the case for competition well. It said:

"To assume that a carrier's actions will always voluntarily serve the public interest is to deny the need for regulation. Charlotte and other intermediate cities demand that the Civil Aeronautics Board protect them from the effects of uncontrolled, self-interest on the part of air carriers."

Charlotte needs competitive service along the north-south backbone of Eastern's main route. It needs better east-west service. It should be on a southern transcontinental route. The only way to attain those objectives is to scrap for them.

On Practicing What We Teach

IN AN EDITORIAL the other day on Rep. Speight's proposal for a special committee to try to settle the dispute over the "secrecy" law, The News suggested that the group should include public members, as well as press and legislative representatives. Our point was that the public interest is paramount.

The point was better made in an editorial in the current issue of NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION.

The editor attended the recent Freedom of Information discussion in Raleigh, and heard J. Russell Wiggins say: "I hope it (the legislature) will not long continue to punish the people for what some of its members looked upon as impudence in the press." To which the editor said he uttered "a silent though fervent 'Amen'." He continued:

"We did so for two reasons. In the first place, the closed-door policy was invoked when the committee was discussing appropriations for police and these appropriations affected the economic state and security of some 30,000 teachers of nearly a million children in North Carolina. These teachers and their children have a stake in the degree of democracy at work during such decisions. In the second place, and really far

more basic, the people have a right to expect and demand that these same teachers shall teach in good faith to their children the blessings of a democracy in which public officials elected by the people conduct public business in full view of those who elected them."

And what are the children being taught?

FROM CALLING ALL CITIZENS, Page 95: "When the right of citizens to read and hear is denied, there is no way of finding out what the majority wants. There is no democracy."

FROM CHALLENGES TO AMERICAN YOUTH, Page 151: "The truth shall make you free. But how are we to know what is truth? Only by hearing all sides of a question before passing judgment. . . . This is one of the priceless heritages of our form of government, to be guarded zealously against any infringement from within or without."

And the editor appends this concluding paragraph, posing a question that answers itself:

"These tenets our teachers are teaching our children, but, in good conscience, how long can they accept them at full value if our secrecy law continues to tarnish the statutes of North Carolina?"

Why Men Ask Scouts To Come Along

ONE OF THESE DAYS a Supreme Court justice, two newspaper editors and two Explorer Scouts are going for a hike along a picturesque canal near Washington, D. C. The trip was proposed by the justice, William Douglas, who wants the WASHINGTON POST editors to see for themselves that the road they want constructed along the canal would mar the beauty of one of the few pieces of virgin real estate in the region.

We think we know why the Explorer Scouts were invited along by the justice. Being an astute man who knows people as well as the out-of-doors, he decided to follow the Scout motto and be prepared for whatever might develop on the hike. The Scouts could carry, or at least drag, the editors after they wear out. Too, most Scouts appreciate the value of natural woodlands, and the wise justice figured the two young men would be able effectively to reason the editors out of their advocacy of the highway.

It is not at all unusual for a man to ask Scouts along on a venture such as this if his memory does not fail us. Adm. Byrd specifically requested that an Eagle Scout accompany him on one of his

antarctic expeditions. For scouting, perhaps more than any other youth program, prepares boys for positions that demand resourcefulness, self-reliance and leadership.

That is why we are pleased to note the rapid growth of the Boy Scout movement in Mecklenburg County. Last year - total of 3,729 Cub, Boy and Explorer Scouts were enrolled in this county. This is an increase of over 70 per cent in the past 10 years. Last year, Scoutmaster Winthrop Vincent's Troop 33, sponsored by the Sardis Community Men's Club, and Scoutmaster Robert Girard's Troop 65 from the Philadelphia Presbyterian Church particularly distinguished themselves, jointly winning the President's Cup.

Perhaps there is no canal country for Scouts to explore with a Supreme Court justice in Mecklenburg County, and no trip to penguin land in the offing. But "outing, no matter where, always is an adventure and education. When young Scouts become old Scouts, some of their fondest memories will be of their scouting days, even the seemingly grueling sessions before the examiners and that first "snipe hunt."

Yes, It Pays To Advertise

THE VOTELSE citizens of the District of Columbia have their kicks, despite disfranchisement and rule by sometimes obtuse commissioners. A few months ago District officials sought unsuccessfully to restrain a young Marine from labeling his car a lemon, which it was. More recently the commissioners have beat a hasty retreat from an irate grocer, name of Garcia.

Mr. Garcia is not at all happy with the present administration. His ideology permeated his display window advertising.

"We will trade your car for one pound of coffee if you will trade the present administration for something better," said one of the posters. Another: "COFFEE (delivery protection by Binks)"

After some backing and filling the city stepfathers, who had been irked by the slap at the administration, decided the signs related to the grocer's business, and he would not have to remove them or face prosecution.

We suppose this Mr. Garcia will not be immortalized as was his namesake who got a message and a stirring tribute from Elbert Hubbard. But the incident just goes to show how enterprising ad-

vertising pays off. With all his increased business, since the incident, Mr. Garcia will probably soon change his party affiliation.

It was so cold last week we made one of the biggest construction improvements in the Headquarters building that it has undergone in years. Up front where the floor has parted from the wall we stuffed in newspapers. Slowed the cold wind down to 10 miles an hour. We were sorry we had washed the windows. Makes it seem colder when you can see out - WOODHILLVILLE (GA.) HEADLINE.

In new and more decisive mood, President Eisenhower has outlined to his party lieutenants a program "progressive and dynamic." Unless he has a change of heart, Senator McCarthy's contribution to the dynamic program will continue to be mostly dynamic.—ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.

Striking workers, we read, "have virtually shut off production by the nation's two largest car manufacturers." That could be serious. Why, if the strike lasts long enough, engine cooking might even be thrown into vogue again.—NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN.

"You Know And I Know, But Does Your Dog Know?"



HERLOCK NOT LIKE TRUMAN'S

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

All Blue Laws Are Unfair, Un-American

LETTERS, The News: I AM writing you with reference to the problem that was juggled in the recent meeting of the City Council, and then passed on to the County Commission. I do not approach this problem from the point of view of having motion pictures on Sunday or any other day, for I do not attend them at any time, but I approach it from the religious liberty side, and especially since there is, in this case, a partial union of church and state, in that the council has passed an ordinance closing certain types of entertainment for the aid of the church.

To begin with, we have reached a serious juncture in American history when the ministers have to support a Sunday law, closing places of entertainment, thereby, in form, forcing the people to attend their churches. I do not believe that any individual should be told by the city or any government what he can or cannot do on one day of the week. This is God's prerogative. It is just as right to see a motion picture on Sunday as it is on any other day, for Sunday, according to the Bible, is the first laboring day of the week, a day aside by men, and not the Bible or God-given Sabbath. I do not believe that any city, county, state, or government has the right under our American Constitution to legislate on religious matters, and this applies whether it should affect the majority or the minority.

All blue laws are unfair to one group or another, and are un-American and totalitarian, and in my opinion have no place in our form of government. A person should be free to believe and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without the government laws of any government body restricting him in matters of conscience.

In matters of conscience the majority at no time has the right to rule. All we need to do to see how far this can be carried is to observe the intolerance now manifest in Spain and some of the South American countries where Protestants, because of their belief that every man has that inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of

his conscience, are sometimes persecuted or put to death. This intolerance carried a step further is demonstrated in some of the South American countries with their restrictive laws carried out not only in matters of worship, but in matters of thought, to where the church controls the individual, the government, and the very thoughts, and has reached the point to where they restrict government bodies, newspaper printing, and the individual conscience. Anyone who is a part in making or carrying out any such regulations or blue laws is treading on perilous ground in God's sight, for even man has been given the inalienable right to worship or not to worship God according to his own choosing.

—M. B. ELLISTON

Strange That Clergy Wants Force Used

LETTERS, The News: A FEW days ago you spoke well of a newspaper editor's speech in which he said that newspapers were brave about speaking up in favor of liberty a long way from home, but a bit prone to be silent when liberty is involved in issues right at home. The Charlotte News has been brave in expressing its opinions about liberty versus people in far-off Washington. Now how about a brave editorial about the Sunday movie controversy?

There is at least one nice thing about having some of our more vocal clergymen engaged in trying to sustain the use of coercive force to prevent their fellow citizens from engaging in the peaceful and unaggressive activities of holding or attending movie performances. It temporarily distracts them from their more usual efforts to get force used to make men pay for a house, or a pension or a coliseum or higher earnings for another man.

It seems that the "Sabbath" has been used in this debate. Surely the learned ministers know that it is precisely because Sunday is not the Sabbath of which the Bible speaks that we Christians honor it as our holy day. It was held sacred by the resurrection of Jesus who was more sacred than the Sabbath of the old law that the Roman Catholic Church decreed that Sunday would be the day of worship—a tradition still honored by most of us in the churches which

have broken with Rome.

If the learned ministers wish to transfer the customs of the Hebrew Sabbath to the holy day of the resurrection of Christ, that should be their privilege, and I would stand stoutly beside them in the fight if anyone tried to use force to prevent them from so doing. Still, it seems strange that they would want force used for that purpose against their fellow human beings in the name of the Saviour whose great lesson of love and persuasion was de-facto against the use of force for any purposes other than defense (if even then). If the cinematic movie changes should attempt to invade the actual premises of Charlotte's religious temples, I have little doubt that the ministers will give up their assistance in driving them out.

So, freedom-loving Charlotte—are you for liberty except when a powerful local group clothed with the odor of sanctity is against it?

—ALVIN WINGFIELD JR.

(Editors' Note: Reader Wingfield apparently missed The News' lead editorial Monday, Feb. 8, when we said: "The News disagrees with the Charlotte ministers who so earnestly and so eloquently pleaded their case against earlier Sunday evening movies. . . . It is the conviction of The News that civil law should never be used to enforce religious practices.")

A Democrat Resents Charges Of Treason

LETTERS, The News: I HAVE noticed in the papers and news reports the past few days statements of some people calling the Democrats traitors to our country. I resent it very much as a Democrat, and know that there are lots of good Republicans who will not stop remarks about anyone.

The Democratic Party is not perfect and has made some mistakes. Neither is our Republican Party clear of faults or mistakes. They are not perfect—don't forget. But the Democrats are making a great mistake today by saying members of the Democratic Party are traitors, when they need to be together to work and move forward and listen to their party leader, the President who has battled the bosses and the party bigwigs for delegates. At the Chicago convention on the second ballot he got 56 1/2 votes out of 61 1/2 necessary for nomination and the senator said many of his followers believed he would be nominated.

—J. A. GRABHAM

Ike's Legislative Program Surpasses All Expectation

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALOP

WASHINGTON

IT IS high time to report that President Eisenhower's massive legislative program looks like a conspicuous success by both the important tests.

Legislatively, the prospects are so excellent that an extraordinarily high proportion of the White House proposals will be approved by Congress. The President looks like getting most of what he has asked for without a fight. If he really fights for the rest, he should get almost everything he has asked for.

Politically the impact of the program has surpassed all expectations. The legislative drumfire of major messages; the careful preparation and aiming of almost all the shots; the unity and coherence of the whole barrage of proposals, have apparently inspired a strong new national confidence in Eisenhower's leadership.

The proof lies in the chastened complacency of the anti-Eisenhower Republicans and the mournful, surprised faces of the Democrats. The hardened old politicians of both parties in Congress have been caught off guard by the reaction from the country. They were not looking for anything of the sort, as they will frankly tell you if you catch them in a confiding mood.

The politicians were caught off guard, no doubt, because such a long time has passed since an American president has seriously asked the Congress to enact a serious and comprehensive program of legislation.

NOT LIKE TRUMAN'S

The programs of Harry S. Truman were mainly intended, not to be enacted into law, but to put Congress on the spot. Truman himself would probably have been horrified if the lawmakers had actually voted for some of his more extreme and ill-considered suggestions, such as the Oscar Ewing health and social security plans. And before Truman, there were the war years, when Franklin Roosevelt's programs dealt with war problems and little else.

The Democratic high command was actually planning, until Eisenhower upset everything, to make the "do nothing" Republican Congress one of the key issues of the upcoming campaign. They have had to do a quick shift of strategy. They dislike the shift all the more because the new strategy will force them to say "me too" to Eisenhower on so many major domestic questions.

The items in the program that will have the least trouble are those in the sector defined by the President as "liberalism about human problems." Here the right wing Republicans will grumble, but most of them will go along. As for the Democrats, Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson summed up: "On social security, the President has said 'I'll call you and raise you 10 millions. On housing, I'll call you and raise you 10 millions. On the road, Eisenhower has a good chance to get about what he wants."

ON A BOND

On reciprocal trade, Chairman Dan Reed of the House Ways and Means Committee has the President in a bind. Reed's committee must first deal with taxes and social security extensions. He will claim there is no time to trade that way. Thus the outlook is poor this year for real policy progress. But despite Reed, the President should be able to secure another extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, and so clear the decks for a major effort in 1955.

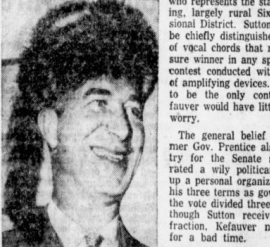
It would be tedious to go through all the many other items in the Presidential program. The important facts are these: The appeal the program is already showing, and the legislative success it promises to achieve. This is the sort of thing the Eisenhower voters were looking for, back in November, 1952.

Kefauver May Have A Tough Fight In Tennessee Primary

By MARQUIS CHILDS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.

TWO YEARS ago in his campaign for the Presidency, Sen. Estes Kefauver made the consoling cap a national political symbol. The number of raccoons he gave up their lives in vain for the senator's larger destiny has never been recounted but it was a great many.



SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER
Cons Died In Vain

In the role of the fearless young pioneer, Kefauver went a long way after he trounced Boss Crump and the rough, tough Crump machine in Memphis in the primary race in 1946. He showed an amazing stamina as he battled the bosses and the party bigwigs for delegates. At the Chicago convention on the second ballot he got 56 1/2 votes out of 61 1/2 necessary for nomination and the senator said many of his followers believed he would be nominated.

The general belief is that former Gov. Prentice also means to try for the Senate seat. He is a very able politician who built up a personal organization during his three terms as governor. With the vote divided three ways, even though Sutton recaptured a small fraction, Kefauver might be in for a bad time.

The senator's enemies, both old and new, seek to capitalize on what they believe is a needed reaction to fix on him such conveniently vague labels as "left-winger" and "pink." It is Sutton's approach and it has long been the technique of Boss Crump and others of the patronage and pup school of politics.

Both in the Senate and in his 19 years in the House he voted for the things in which he believed and for which his party professed to stand. He actively supported the measures to strengthen the free world against communism just as he has supported the United Nations. He has also resisted the extremists who, in his view, would sacrifice American freedoms in their fear of communism in this country.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

INSIDE reason for the request for an FBI report on ex-Gov. Earl Warren of California before he is confirmed as chief justice is complaints inspired by the ex-attorney general of California, Fred Hovener, and opposition by Sen. Jim Eastland of Mississippi, who is afraid Warren will vote for ending segregation in schools before the Mason-Dixon Line.

All of this is why Senate Judiciary Chairman "Wild Bill" Langer of North Dakota has bluntly warned the Senate that the partition that his committee will hold up Warren's confirmation until it gets a full FBI report on him.

Meanwhile, Langer has sent his own investigators to sort out his own confusion as to what the Judiciary Committee has received against the distinguished and much revered ex-governor of California. Many of these complaints appear to be from cranks.

Warren's Approval Awaits FBI Check

It was at the prodding of Sen. Eastland that Langer requested an FBI report several weeks ago. When it failed to arrive, Langer named Deputy Attorney General Bill Rogers and repeated his demand.

"But Earl Warren is one of the most characterful men in this country. He has been elected governor of his state three times," protested Rogers.

"Well, he's going to be treated just like everyone else who comes before the committee," asserted the North Dakotan.

Langer then made it clear that Warren won't be cleared to be the nation's highest judicial post until an FBI investigation has been made.

Chief source of the complaints against Warren, California's ex-Attorney General Hovener, would like to see Warren's confirmation blocked, was overwhelmingly defeated for reelection during this column exposed his friendship with California gamblers. Hovener sued for libel but a jury ruled that the charges were true. However, incidentally, was elected attorney general of California, not appointed by Warren, and the two men were no longer close friends.

In fact Warren appointed a special crime commission, operated by Warren Olney, now U. S. assistant attorney general, which kept an eye on Hovener's activity.

Now that all the high-powered oratory commemorating Lincoln's birthday, most of it by Republicans, has died down and Congress is ready to get back to work, it might be interesting to note the speech of a Democrat—Sen. Tom Burke of Ohio.

Mr. Burke, longtime mayor of Cleveland, made a modest little speech about Lincoln the other day which hardly got a line in the newspapers and certainly isn't going to be relished by some of the boys on Capitol Hill.

Among other things, he dug up some pungent quotes from Lincoln.

"Lincoln," said Sen. Burke, "was deeply preoccupied with the rights of people, not just the high and mighty, but of all the people. Lincoln was opposed to sacrificing principle for political gain and he was opposed to sacrificing principle for political gain."

"Lincoln said: 'Never add the weight of . . . character to a charge against a fellow man, without knowing it to be true.' I believe it is an established maxim in morals that he who makes an assertion without knowing whether it is true or false, is guilty of falsehood, and the accidental truth of the assertion does not justify or excuse him. This maxim ought to be particularly held in view when we contemplate an attack upon the reputation of our neighbor."

"Recently Postmaster General Summerfield," continued Burke, "said in a prepared speech that the government had rid itself of 2,300 security risks and added this calculated phrase, 'some-

how I do not feel too amiably inclined to the government who make treason a preoccupation."

"Lincoln said 'I believe we should not be too quick to judge of unjust suspicion of one another.'"

"The President's legal counsel, B. E. Shaw, said in a prepared speech, 'recently asserted that 1,456 subversives have been kicked out of the government since the President took office.'"

"Lincoln said 'persisting in a charge which one does not know to be true is simply malicious slander.'"

"The administration," continued Burke, "has said that it is not feasible to break down the categories of the security-risk cases to show how many were suspects of treason and how many were guilty or suspect of misconduct."

"Lincoln said 'A man cannot prove the negative, but he can prove the positive, that when one makes an affirmative charge he must offer some proof to show the truth of what he says.'"