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A Bigger & Better Passport To Eternity

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States indicated today it has found a way to develop more efficient hydrogen bombs.
I F PRIDE is in order it is tempered with a certain uneasiness.
U. S. nuclear scientists have indeed performed with great distinction. They have, in the words of the Atomic Energy Commission, developed "new design principles which will lead to more efficient weapons that can be more effectively employed."

kind's rank and file have not changed very much since Marjorie Laurence Street recorded them for a national magazine after the first bomb was exploded nearly a dozen years ago:
"Let's not talk about it... The higher-ups will solve it... A defense will be found, it always has... They won't dare use it... The U. S. can stay ahead of all enemies... Anyway, we're keeping it secret... We've never lost a war... We all have to die sometime... You can't change human nature... I'll be dead by then... We ought to bottle up those scientists!"
As late as 1956 when a candidate for president tried to talk about it the pollsters said he lost votes by the carload.
Sooner or later, an intelligent awareness of the social significance of bigger and better bombs must come. Technical controls will be needed to protect us until trustworthy political controls can be devised.
And there is no cause to blame the scientist for a man, they are exhibiting the most gratifying terror. The next step is to get the rest of us as intelligently terrified as the scientists.

Inflammatory Fluff Must Be Retracted

HERETOFORE Charlie Wilson's talent for loose talk has been matched by his willingness to make gracious, good-humored retractions.
His reluctance to lift his unjustified slur from the National Guard is surprising. Moreover, it is surely self-defeating to his aim of revising the guard's training program. Perhaps it was a vision of defeat arising from the opposition of the guard's tremendous political power that spurred him to the slur.
Whatever moved him, this more than any of the defense secretary's inflammatory fluffs should be taken back.
His past blunders have involved nothing much more than unpopular political opinion. But a general characterization of national guardsmen as draft-dodgers is a simple piece of silliness. Secretary Wilson may believe it, but he can prove

it neither to himself nor to Congress because he cannot assess motivations of enlistees.
The defense secretary carries one of Washington's heaviest burdens. The task of creating and maintaining a peacetime military force prepared to respond instantly to aggression anywhere requires a man of Charlie Wilson's toughness and industriousness. But it also requires a great deal of tact and political savvy that he has not demonstrated.
There may be much merit in his proposal to require six months active duty of National Guard enlistees, and thus beef up the ready reserve. The question ought to be decided in the national interest. Unfortunately Mr. Wilson appears to have doomed a studied program with an unstudied insult.

Buck-Passing Solves Nothing At All

WITH much a rhetorical lament, administration spokesmen are following up President Eisenhower's suggestion that labor and management share much of the responsibility to fight inflation every time they sit down at the bargaining table.
The argument sounds fine. But it is blundered more than somewhat by the facts.
It is true that sudden wage fluctuations — in bulk — affect inflation.
However it is equally true that most of the big unions — especially those that traditionally set national wage trends — have contracts that will run through this year. And wage increases contained therein are largely automatic.
The search for commonsensical solutions to the nation's inflationary woes should not begin by passing the buck to labor.

More vocal and instrumental talent is needed to develop local talent and reduce the need for importing outside talent in future years.
Youth organizations: an orchestra especially, and also choruses in addition to the Myers Park Youth Chorus.
Adequate financial support from the community of its arts groups.
City support for various cultural organizations.
A string teachers' forum as we have at present a Forum for Young Teachers.

Jackie Gleason Never Had It So Made

U. S. POLITICS not only produces back platform orators, wheedealers, baby kissers, five-percenters and lame ducks. The electronics age has ushered in a new phenomenon: The singing comedian.
Consider the farewell party given in Washington the other night for Leonard Hall, retiring GOP national chairman. Mr. Hall would not just utter a few well-chosen words of farewell and retire to the front stoop. Oh, no. He had to render in his thunderous baritone a genuine swan song — the ballad of the red unwashed from Ike's campaign train, sung to the tune of I'M LOOKING OVER A FOUR-LEAF CLOVER:
As Ike's train keeps moving, its passengers are proving,

A bath is needed every day.
Sometimes it's three days; other times four.
Mum's the word they're saying, when it's a week or more.
There's no use complaining, it needs no explaining.
We're doing it for dear friend Ike.
Without a bath or shower, it would take atomic power,
To scrape off the soot each night.
Then, amid whistles, cheers and foot-stomping, Mr. Hall belted the reprise:
Without a shower, we've seen all the U. S. A.
Mr. Hall need not have quit. All he needed was a summer replacement.

HOW CHIMPANZEES REACT TO MONEY

DR. ROGER T. KELLERHER of Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology in Florida has been studying the reaction of chimpanzees to money. The results of his experiments should interest economists who worry about the decline of thrift in the "higher" species.
What Dr. Kellerher did was to train two chimps to work for "money" (poker chips) by pressing a lever. The "money" could then be used to buy food by putting the chips through a slot in a Plexiglas window. When open, the window of this "Automat" would flash a red light.
The animals were paid on a time basis and also on a piecework basis. On the time schedule, they would be paid after the first lever push following the end of a five-minute shift. But they were not permitted to spend their pay until the close of the hour. As might have been expected, not much work was done under these circumstances. The chimps would not give even one push during the five-minute period unless they were permitted to spend their pay more quickly.
On the piece-work schedule, it was a different story. Here, the chimps were paid after each 20th push of the lever and could spend their pay immediately. Result: Work proceeded at a fast and stable pace.
Dr. Kellerher refrains from drawing

any conclusions from these experiments. The most ardent admirer of primate intelligence could hardly claim that the reactions of a lever-pulling chimpanzee could be used to explain the behavior of complex human beings. Most of us (so we think) work for such long-range goals as a college education for our children, a house, a carefree old age, etc. Certainly, immediate spending power is not as important a work incentive with us as it is with chimpanzees.
And yet, there are similarities. Most of us do not only expect immediate reward, we need it to stay alive. Without quick and substantial rewards, very few of us would work as hard as we do. It was no chimpanzee who said that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. It was also no economist. On the basis of Dr. Kellerher's experiment, we suspect it was a psychologist.
The coach of one of the larger football factories says he is happy. He has a three-year contract in his pocket, and six high school phenoms chained in the basement. —COLUMBIA (S. C.) STATE.

Pome In Which Is Contained An Observation Concerning Military Discipline: It is not considered cute. If you fall to give salute. —ATLANTA JOURNAL.

By EDWIN S. BERGAMINI

CHARLOTTE'S cultural development is what Charlotte is made of.
The Queen City has considerable cultural assets. In the last 10 years the Symphony became a semi-professional community orchestra with expanded activities; the Music Club has expanded; the Opera Association, Oratorio Singers, the Symphonette, the Choral Society, the Mint Museum Drama Guild, and other groups have been founded.

Ovens Auditorium has made possible the importation of major events and the enhancement of certain local ones. Community Concerts have also expanded. All told, some 20 arts groups fill the scene.
The past decade has seen an artistic burgeoning throughout the nation — a phenomenon mostly brought about by artistic people. There's every reason for growth to continue. The change is that now inspired lay persons can be expected to carry the ball for the creative people who founded and nurtured many of Charlotte's organizations in the 10 years past.

HELP ASKED
Because lay supporters are needed for the present groups in our city need development; all need more audiences; virtually all need more money.

A random look at Charlotte's cultural picture suggests these needs:
In Ovens Auditorium, an imported drama series. One major orchestra and one major ballet company each season, in concert series; initiation of summer activities.
A shell in Freedom Park for operettas, hand concerts, and other programs in warm weather.

Another, smaller, concert hall, seating 600 to 800 for events that can't afford Ovens and that don't expect to command an Ovens-sized audience. Desirable facilities would be lecture and imported chamber music series; open or closed concert series offering less expensive groups and soloists to a more limited audience.

BIGGER ORCHESTRA
Enlargement of the Charlotte Symphony Orchestra by approximately 20 players, and improvement of its overall quality.
More players generally for orchestras besides the symphony — the Symphonette, the Opera Association orchestra, and other groups.

More singers to fill out the ranks of the Charlotte Opera Association, and the Oratorio Singers, the Choral Society, and other choruses, where needed.
More vocal and instrumental talent is needed to develop local talent and reduce the need for importing outside talent in future years.

Youth organizations: an orchestra especially, and also choruses in addition to the Myers Park Youth Chorus.
Adequate financial support from the community of its arts groups.
City support for various cultural organizations.
A string teachers' forum as we have at present a Forum for Young Teachers.

SMALL GROUPS
An active local string quartet and other chamber groups such as a wind quintet, performing before the public.
A further expanding schedule of music education for Charlotte area school children.

A number of technical improvements, such as solving the problem of heat, or lack of it, in auditoriums. Effective signaling of audiences at end of intermission at Ovens Auditorium events.

Radio: listening to good music, for both youth and adult, both local and network in origin, must be made a much more readily available commodity. In television, expansion of cultural coverage, local and network; the addition of a second channel (WSOC) to the Charlotte area should help greatly.

Last but not least: development of an Arts Council which we feel should rightly become a united appeal for the arts.

where a single donation supports all arts organizations.
Although the 2,600-seat Ovens Auditorium is ideal for certain events, it is unsuitable (mostly too large) for certain others. While Ovens will do for symphony and opera, we need a smaller concert hall, seating perhaps 600 to 800, for string quartets, chamber orchestras, solo recitals, lectures, and films. Such a hall would be ideal to show off to an audience that size talented young performers whose fees are less expensive and who can realistically be booked for such an auditorium.

We need a string quartet and other chamber combinations to offer the chamber music literature. One of the reasons there isn't a local string quartet is the lack of cellists, and cellists are just a sample of the instrumentalists we need.

"SEMI-PROS"
Additional players in the Charlotte area could help build the symphony personnel to perhaps 80 players. These players would also be available to the Opera Association orchestra, the Symphonette, and to play in any events needing orchestras, such as the Oratorio Singers, church choir concerts, and the like.
Most communities this size cannot offer a player a living only as a player. Either a man comes to a community to work in industry and is discovered to be a cellist, or in the community arranged that a cellist be brought in to work in industry and play in the orchestra. There's some question whether Charlotte groups have taken pains to discover the playing talent that's recently come here to work. And Charlotte has not made a sufficiently impressive effort to import players and place them in local jobs.

Another kind of player import should be the player whose circumstances allow him at least part-time teaching. The next decade should show the development of local playing talent youngsters up from our city and county schools. For this purpose we need more instrumental teachers in Charlotte, especially



Earl Berg Leads Charlotte's Oratorio Singers

in the string.
The singer situation seems more hopeful, simply because there is apparently more area singing talent, known or undiscovered, than playing talent. The Charlotte Opera Association was formed to give local talent a chance to sing opera. It should continue to implement that purpose stated in its constitution. We feel that adding to its roster of singers from local sources it can continue its successful development, musically speaking.

Both Opera and Symphony have financial troubles. The situation around the country is such that both the groups must successfully put across the fact to the Charlotte public that 50 cents out of every dollar in their budgets must come from contributions. We believe that

discussions at past conventions of the American Symphony Orchestra League indicate that development of real musical quality and of sure techniques of selling the public on this quality (resulting in sold-out houses) are more important to the financial success of an organization than the importation of "name" soloists. This applies to both symphony and opera.

POLITICAL HELP
It is a common thing for cities Charlotte's size to provide financial support out of City Hall for certain cultural groups or perhaps for all of them. It's a measure of enlightenment of the city's administration in these days that they recognize the interdependence, in a modern community, of commerce and culture. Louisville is an exam-

ple of a city which found that industrialists count on culture as an essential ingredient of the good life they offer employees — and as a lure to new industry, which in turn can be expected to add new wealth to a community.

We feel the arts council movement in the United States is significant for Charlotte. There are over 70 such organizations in the country at present, with the Winston-Salem organization, founded in 1949, the earliest still extant.

PLAN
The Winston-Salem group has grown into an organization raising funds for its member groups. Considering the success of the annual United Appeal drive in Charlotte, we believe this type of arts council will make sense within the next 10 years to Charlotteans, and that they will support a united appeal for the arts.
Youth: Today's teenagers should be the young adults supporting our cultural organizations in 1967. What they need is more opportunity to hear and become familiar with good music now — see and appreciate art works now. For music especially we feel that young taste is broader than that of adults. Radio and television can make good music easily available. Why make a long-haul drive to a jockey for younger people, one who is independent-minded enough not merely to please parents' taste in music?

HELP NEEDED
Indeed, serious music listening, for both young and old, is sadly lacking. More music should be made more readily available within the next decade. Those who are interested in such programs are a minority, but they deserve a stronger minority consideration in the program-planning of local radio stations. In this connection, all important network musical shows should always be carried by local outlets.

The churches deserve increased recognition for their cultural contributions to Charlotte. At least one offers monthly musical programs. A number sponsor organ recitals, which should be cited for their real musical importance. Charlotte has a chapter of the American Guild of Organists and is notable for having several fine organs and a number of reputable organists in residence. The A.G.O. regional convention was held here in 1955. Charlotte might well again be the convention site in the next 10 years.

LEAGUE HERE?
The American Symphony Orchestra League, whose membership is made up of symphony orchestras and similar groups, and which has shown interest in arts councils, music criticism, and other fields, could hold its annual meeting in Charlotte in 1958. We believe the Charlotte Symphony, the Opera Association, the Symphonette, and the Fine Arts Council would benefit from this.

For those who stay in Charlotte in the summer, we would like to see a schedule of summer activities. Operettas in Ovens Auditorium. Band concerts in Freedom Park. Concerts in Ovens Auditorium. We'd hazard that hundreds of people who don't frequent concert halls enjoy listening to music out of doors.

A municipal area having a quarter of a million people that is expected to grow by over 100,000 by 1967 has every reason to embrace these expansions and developments in culture.

This population increase in this commercial and market city means that people come to work here who are music and arts lovers but who are not known of by our arts organizations. Coordinated information about audiences (a typical arts council function) helps bring the audience and the event together.

If all the people who do enjoy concerts and arts activities were informed and encouraged and made to feel welcome at these events, our problems would be a long way toward being solved.
Charlotteans should not sell Charlotte short. They will get what they are willing to work and pay for.

—And Every Year That Mary Went—



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
SLAVERY in Saudi Arabia came in for a goodly amount of attention at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Ambassador Raymond A. Harbo, U. S. envoy to Egypt, was on the witness stand, trying to defend U. S. policy toward Near East dictators.

Totitarianism
"Are these not totalitarian monarchies we are supporting in the Near East?" Morse asked, referring chiefly to King Saud.
"None," replied the ambassador.
"If they are not totalitarian monarchies and if I got out in the street and criticized the government, what would happen?" pursued Morse.

Tacit Agreement
"You'd get into trouble," admitted the ambassador.
"Would you mean I'd go to jail?" The ambassador laughed, tacitly agreed.
"And if I were a Baptist minister and started to convert people in Saudi Arabia?"
"You'd be in trouble," admitted the ambassador.
"In other words there is no freedom

Morse Criticizes Saud In Secret Session

of religion. Now suppose I was a pamphleteer," continued the relentless senator from Oregon, "and tried to write what I wanted to write."
"You'd be in trouble," admitted Ambassador Harbo.

Seeing The Boss
"Isn't that true," said the ambassador, "but it's changing here?"
"Even the lowliest person can see the King?"
"Nothing more modern about that," remonstrated Morse. "In feudal days, even the lowliest serf could see his lord and master."
"Now what effect are the Russians having in this area?" Morse changed his attack.

Reds Selling Arms
Ambassador Harbo reported that the Russians were flooding the Near East with literature, books and propaganda, and were "selling" lots of arms.
"Selling arms?" interposed Sen. William Fulbright of Arkansas.

"Yes."
"Don't you think we had better sell them, too, rather than give them away?"
Evasive Answer
Harbo did not have a conclusive answer, and Wayne Morse returned to the cross-examination. "You say the Russians are making great headway," he asked. "Do you see any impending threat on the part of Russia against the Arabian countries?"

There was a long pause. Finally Ambassador Harbo replied: "That will depend on future developments."

No Red Threat?
"I would like to have an answer to that question," pursued Morse. "Do you see any impending threat on the part of Russia against the Arabian countries?"

"No, not at the moment," replied the Ambassador, "but a lot of developments could come in the future."

When Morse asked about slavery, however the ambassador explained that slavery in Saudi Arabia was not as bad as it sounded. When a child was born to a nobleman in Saudi Arabia, he said, a slave child was placed with him so they could grow up together.

"Mr. Harbo," asked Morse, "is it not true that human beings are bought and sold in Saudi Arabia?"
Ambassador Harbo admitted that it was true.

Right next door to Saudi Arabia is a strange contrast in what enlightened Arab leadership can do to prevent disease, poverty, and Communism. In one Sheikhdom in Kuwait, a British protectorate, the Sheik gets about as much oil royalties as King Saud — approximately \$50 million annually. Eton instead of spending it largely on defense and on his royal household, Sheik Sir Abudhalal al Salm al Subah has used his oil money so that every citizen benefits.

Free Education
Children get free education in air-conditioned schools, as compared with the children of Saudi Arabia who are over 90 per cent illiterate. Parents are paid \$55 a year to send their children to school. Schools even have swimming pools.

Every resident gets free medical service in modern, air-conditioned hospitals, including free eye-glasses and false teeth. Slavery was wiped out some time ago.