

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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The Catcall As A Prelude To Progress

POLITICAL breast-beating about the condition of the city is neither hateful nor hurtful—if it serves as a prelude to progress. It is the important hurrah that Charlotte must guard against. It smug complacency that freshenads decay. The tart exchanges between Mayor Phil Van Every and City Councilman Herbert H. Baxter this week were scolding in tone. But a common purpose was involved—the prevention of decay. As long as municipal officials are vying with one another to promote the city's betterment the vitality of the community is healthily aglow. It is the reverse that must be feared—obstructionism, reaction and civic blindness.

3—Beautification of Sugar Creek.
4—A new traffic speed-up plan.
5—Rezoning.
6—Correction of duplicated street names.
7—"Bread and butter" items such as more water, sewer and street expansion.
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11—"Bread and butter" items such as more water, sewer and street expansion.
12—A new traffic speed-up plan.
13—Rezoning.
14—Correction of duplicated street names.

The Sphinx & The Filibuster: No Change

THERE is much sound and some fury in the unimpaired renewal of the fight over the filibuster in the U. S. Senate. There also is some significance but it does not lie in chances for ruling out windiness as one of the arts of government. Change in its customs comes to the Senate only a bit faster than to the face of a sphinx. And there is nothing in the events of this rather unrevolutionary period at home to suggest that the Senate is going to change its rules, although stranger things may have happened. The significance seems to be that basically the fight is over the passage of federal civil rights legislation, and only incidentally over the filibuster which has been an effective instrument of minority opinions of all sorts for a very long time. For northerners who would outlaw it would concede readily that the filibuster has served their own liberal purposes in the past. And southerners who defend it would admit that the southern minority has used it to prevent full justice for a southern sub-minority of Negro citizens.

It is doubtful that the value or effectiveness of civil rights legislation is sufficient price to pay for closing off the last refuge of minority opinion, whatever its stripe. The majority cannot always be right. When it is right or when it is a studied conviction, it will prevail eventually over all delaying actions, the filibuster included. In a very real sense the U. S. Senate is the only place where the South did not lose the Civil War. The filibuster has been a potent weapon in holding that stronghold in which the South's power far outstrips its numbers. But it is a two-edged weapon that used excessively or unwisely can isolate the user from all sympathies of the majority. Such isolation already is working against efforts of the South to explain its special problems to the nation. Southern senators girding themselves to do anti-lynch legislation by use of the filibuster must ask themselves whether the winning of this battle may not be losing the war for states rights.

No Pity Needed For Working Reporters

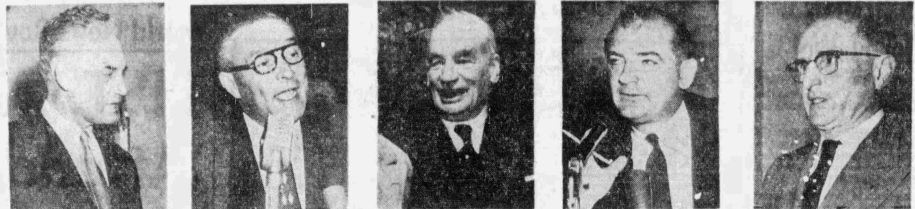
STATE Department reprisals need provoke no pity for these American newsmen traveling in Red China against State's wishes. At least they will be using the keen eyes and ears that Providence gives to good reporters and photographers. The satisfactions of that will save any wounds inflicted by State's peevish policymakers. The newsmen will send back news and pictures which will provide Americans some small view of the Chinese millions swallowed up by communism and seldom seen again by American eyes. Perhaps their reports will even broaden the view of State's China. They will see the largest Communist country in the world through the borrowed eyes of informers and diplomats of nations that recognize China. However much their observations may

be limited, the newsmen will be perceived as a reaction from congressionals laws that of the free press in general—to get news and print it, subject only to good taste, truthfulness and the needs of national security. None of these considerations supports State's ban on travel. The purpose of which comes down to the attempt to make the press an instrument of government policy of non-recognition of China. The press cannot be that, and be free at the same time. The ban is an expression of a moral judgment. The reporter is an expression of the need of people to know facts—which are quite unimpaired. The deeds of bandits as well as of martyrs have always been embraced by the need to know. It is unfortunate that the State Department has also adopted a policy of non-recognition toward this fact.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch WHY THE RUSH? GOLFERS DON'T ASK

NON-GOLFERS must wonder every now and then what motivates President Eisenhower's urgent, almost frantic, impulsion to wing from Washington to the links at Augusta. The other day he hardly stopped for the news photographers, he was in such a hurry to be off. And within an hour after reaching Augusta he was out on the course. Why the rush? We would be surprised if a single one of America's millions of weekend golfers would ask such a question. They know the answer. For he initiated the urge to the links is universal. Even an ordinary golf course is a manured refuge from foul, a happy square mile or so of the most pleasant kind of kind of man-made geography that exists, bar none. If life anywhere in the out-of-doors is attractive, a few hours on the golf course is triply so. The Augusta National Golf Club is all that and then some. Founded by Bobby Jones, one of the giants of the sporting world of the 1920s, Augusta is anything but a social club. It has no tennis courts, no swimming pool, dance floor or cocktail lounge. All it offers is one of the finest golf courses in the country, a layout where the masters play once a year. That is what attracts the President. Augusta is also a wonderful place for the idler to dream. A well-belted wad, a crisp iron and a long, true putt and the President might baffle a hole in exactly the way one of the masters would. In golf a birdie is slightly better

than perfect. The fact he falls completely apart for the rest of the afternoon would be immaterial—to the President or any other weekend golfer. On that one hole, on perhaps the best-tailored links in America, he did as well as the best of them. If he could only string together several holes like that, well... Anyway, that's what keeps him coming back, and with such excitement and haste. An old country doctor parked his model T on the street. When he came back a number of youths were standing around laughing at the old car. The doctor climbed into the seat and said mildly, "The car's paid for, boys," then he looked deliberately from one boy to another, "but you're not, and you're not." —HIGH POINT ENTERPRISE. Question from a little boy: "If there are 40 states, who are there only seven seas?" How would YOU answer that one?—TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT. The TV repairman was trying to locate the trouble in a customer's set. A six-year-old was watching the operation with fascination. The youngster said, "I'll bet if you'd clean out all the dead crows from the bottom of the set it would work again!" —LAMAR (Mo.) DEMOCRAT. Secretary of Agriculture Benson must have started doing a good job right after the election. You don't hear the Democrats complaining any more.—LEXINGTON LEADER.



Sometime Victims Of Ike's Cold Shoulder; Sens. Goldwater, Jenner, Langer, McCarthy and Case

Will Eisenhower Purge Republican Party's Old Guard?

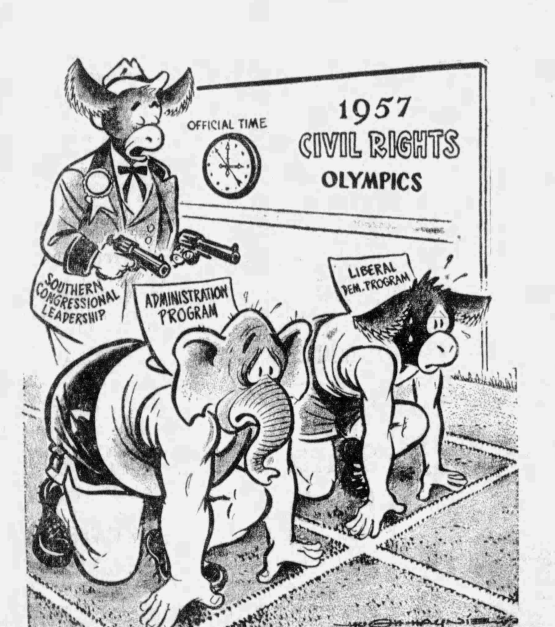
By CQ WASHINGTON WILL President Eisenhower undertake a purge of the Republican Party? While Senate Democrats mobilize the headlines with their compass-setting debate on civil rights and Senate rules, the President's political intentions remain the biggest behind-the-scenes question for Republican congressmen. After seeing his party lose its second successive bid for legislative control, Mr. Eisenhower pledged to "work industriously and incessantly" to establish "modern Republicanism" as the philosophy of the GOP. LAST CALL The election returns, he declared, must convince even "a certain group" of congressional Republicans "that some change in the understanding that the general public has of the Republican Party is necessary." The question: How does the President intend to make that change?

It's not just an academic query. The 1958 congressional election is the last in which Mr. Eisenhower will lead his party to battle. By 1960, there will be a new presidential nominee to carry the flag. Moreover, among the 21 Republican senators up for reelection in 1958 are eight men who pose something of a special problem for the President: Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), William F. Jenner (Ind.), Roman L. Hruska (Nebr.), George W. Malone (Nev.), William Langer (N.D.), John W. Bricker (Ohio), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) and Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.). During the 1955-56 sessions of Congress, these men's Congressional Quarterly Eisenhower-Support scores were below average for Senate Republicans. All eight were among the 15 Republicans who voted to cut off funds for the President's foreign aid program. None of the eight has announced plans for retirement. Will they change their stands to bring themselves into closer agreement with the President? Or will Mr. Eisenhower recon-

sider his past policy of nonintervention in Republican primaries and support for all Republican nominees? USE OF PRESTIGE In 1956, the President used his personal prestige to influence the character of the Republican congressional delegation in two ways. First, he backed the nomination of "modern Republicans" in states where there were no incumbent GOP senators seeking reelection. Such men as John Sherman Cooper, Thurston B. Morton, Jacob K. Javits, Dan Thornton, Douglas McKay and Arthur B. Langlie were encouraged or persuaded to run. Second, by chance or design, the President's personal campaigning helped only "modern Republican" candidates for the Senate. He stamped only five of the six men listed above and for Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), George F. Bender (Ohio) and James H. Duff (Pa.), all of whom had been above average in support of his program. The four Republican senators who were below average in their Eisenhower support scores—Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Milton R. Young (N.D.), Doug A. Burne (Iowa) and Herman Welker (Ia.)—did not see the President in their states during the campaign. However, the President did not intervene directly in any contested Republican primaries except Oregon's where his nod to Douglas McKay was based, the White House said, on incorrect information that McKay had an opponent. Most of Mr. Eisenhower's predecessors have a dabbled in state primaries, with a very mixed record of success. HOW OTHERS DID IT Woodward Wilson in 1918 opposed Democratic candidates in 43 of the 49 states in two houses in primaries, and saw four of the five defeated. Herbert Hoover in 1920 helped Rep. Carroll Reece (Tenn.) win the primary, but was unable to

save him from defeat by an independent Republican in the general election. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1938 marked 10 Democrats for extinction, but only one—Rep. John J. O'Connor (N.Y.)—was defeated. Harry S. Truman helped beat Rep. Roger Slaughter (Mo.) in 1946 but could not stop the nomination of Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) in 1950. STATE PARTIES Will President Eisenhower try any such purge? Probably not. Commenting on a statement Oct. 12 that Sen. Malone, Jenner and McCarthy "have no place in the new Republican Party," the President said: "The most I can say is that in many things they do not agree with me... I'd remember there are no national parties in the United States. There are 48 state parties, then they are the ones that determine the people that belong to those parties. There is nothing I can do to say that no one is not a Republican."

'On Yo' Mark—'



Pursuit Of Policy Realism Revisited

By WALTER LIPPMAN I WOULD be a mistake, I think, to shape our policy in a way which forces, or appears to force, the Middle Eastern countries to make a public and definite choice, as to who will be their protector, between the Soviet Union and ourselves. It will be tactless and it will be unwise to do this. The natural line of policy is to avoid being aligned irrevocably with either side, and then to play one side against the other, to profit by the competition of the great powers for their favor. Any declaration of policy that we make ought to take full account of the great powers as a matter of fact, the very best we can now hope for in the Middle East is that the Arab countries will remain unaligned in a middle position. It is, therefore, not only misleading but almost certainly mischievous to keep saying that with the collapse of the British authority in the Middle East, there is a vacuum of power, which the United States must fill. LONG GONE Whatever else the United States can do, it certainly cannot play the role that Britain used to play. Britain was once not only the paramount military power in the Arab world but also the controlling power in Egypt, and in most of the Arab states. Not only has Britain ceased to play that role—the role itself no longer exists for anyone to play. In thinking about the Middle East, there are two general conceptions, one of which we must choose. The first is to regard the Middle East as the stake in the great conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. If that is the way we approach the problem, whatever we offer the Arab states as military protection or economic aid, we carry with it the implication that they must make their choice between Moscow and Washington. BALANCE OF POWER The other way to think about the Arab countries is in terms of the balance of power within the region. They remain independent and unaligned. This is the approach which best reflects the realities of the military situation in the Middle East, and the true national interests of the Arab states. If we look quite realistically at the United States and the U.S.S.R. in the Middle East, there must not conclude that there exists a stalemate in which both of us are deterred from intervening with our own military forces? The warning against Soviet intervention, which Congress is being asked by Presi-



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Stabilization By Neutralization

People's Platform

Christianity Moves Toward Its Downfall Charlotte THE NEWS-TRIBUNE Editors: The News-Tribune is an amusement and exasperated by religious protagonists who zealously seek to convert and usher into heaven everyone possible, yet invalidate every precept of their premise by the very nature of their inconsistent conduct. Invariably these proselytizers speak in glowing terms of fellowship, brotherly love, charity and other magnanimous virtues, but for the most part wouldn't give an unfortunate a drink of water if he was perishing, or a five dollar bill to visit his dying mother, or a check for a ransom from congressionals laws that of the free press in general—to get news and print it, subject only to good taste, truthfulness and the needs of national security. None of these considerations supports State's ban on travel. The purpose of which comes down to the attempt to make the press an instrument of government policy of non-recognition of China. The press cannot be that, and be free at the same time. The ban is an expression of a moral judgment. The reporter is an expression of the need of people to know facts—which are quite unimpaired. The deeds of bandits as well as of martyrs have always been embraced by the need to know. It is unfortunate that the State Department has also adopted a policy of non-recognition toward this fact.

segregation and the evils of discrimination, loudly proclaiming the theoretical homogeneity and equality of heaven, yet surreptitiously, or otherwise, object to, and conveniently avoid association with their racial opposites at every opportunity. This sort of preaching out of both sides of the mouth, and manifest contradiction between precept and performance is hypocrisy personified, and explains, at least in part, why millions of people are disdainful, indifferent, and contemptuous of religion and its ultimate decadence of Christianity. Then there are those who melodramatically feign abhorrence for

build it. It would pay for itself in a few years. We could make this one of the breadbaskets of the Near East. "So, with Israel supplying the industry and Iraq supplying the food, you have a sound economic cooperation and peace back to this part of the world. That's the way you prevent war." Helping Hand I am certain from the way he talks that he would pitch in, put his shoulder to the wheel, and urge Democratic support for the current plan if Ike asked him to. In this case, our foreign affairs could be sold back to some semblance of the now long-forgotten bipartisan policy. Eisenhower, however, will have to ask him personally. Mr. Truman feels quite bitter over the manner in which he has never been asked to do all at the White House since he left it on Jan. 20, 1953.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON PRESIDENT Eisenhower has not had too happy a reaction from congressionals laws that of the free press in general—to get news and print it, subject only to good taste, truthfulness and the needs of national security. None of these considerations supports State's ban on travel. The purpose of which comes down to the attempt to make the press an instrument of government policy of non-recognition of China. The press cannot be that, and be free at the same time. The ban is an expression of a moral judgment. The reporter is an expression of the need of people to know facts—which are quite unimpaired. The deeds of bandits as well as of martyrs have always been embraced by the need to know. It is unfortunate that the State Department has also adopted a policy of non-recognition toward this fact. Ready And Willing It's best potential ally for his package plan is a man like bitterly dislikes—Harry Truman. It so happens that Truman worked on the same package plan when he was in the White House. Much of Eisenhower's plan is identical with Truman's. Truman still believes sincerely that this is the way to prevent war, and if the President asked him, Harry would doubtless throw his usual energy and enthusiasm toward put-

HST Could Help Ike Save The Peace

ing it across. Visiting with Mr. Truman in his Kansas City office last February, I asked him what he thought were the dangers of war. He replied: "There is one great danger—down here in this corner of the Mediterranean." He pointed to Suez. This, incidentally, was nine months before fighting started in Suez. Truman's Plan "The Russians are after this 400 billion barrels of oil—down here in Arabia. That's why they've given arms to Egypt." "But," continued Mr. Truman, "I could have outmaneuvered the Russians with my development plan." Canal To Dead Sea When I asked for details, the ex-President became really enthusiastic. "First," he said, "I would siphon water from the Mediterranean into the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea is 1,000 feet lower than the Mediterranean, and I'd dig a canal between them. The rush of water dropping 1,800 feet would supply electric power for all the industries you need. "I would make Israel the industrial country of the Near East, then let the Arabs raise crops to feed themselves and themselves. They're cousins. They don't have to fight. They're all Semitic peoples." He pointed to the globe. Rebuilding Eden "Over here, Iraq," he said, "would once a Garden of Eden—before Tamerlane and his Mongols swept in and destroyed the irrigation system of the Tigris and the Euphrates. We could re-

bulldoze it. It would pay for itself in a few years. We could make this one of the breadbaskets of the Near East. "So, with Israel supplying the industry and Iraq supplying the food, you have a sound economic cooperation and peace back to this part of the world. That's the way you prevent war." Helping Hand I am certain from the way he talks that he would pitch in, put his shoulder to the wheel, and urge Democratic support for the current plan if Ike asked him to. In this case, our foreign affairs could be sold back to some semblance of the now long-forgotten bipartisan policy. Eisenhower, however, will have to ask him personally. Mr. Truman feels quite bitter over the manner in which he has never been asked to do all at the White House since he left it on Jan. 20, 1953.