

Thomas L. Robinson President and Publisher
Brodie S. Griffith General Manager
Robert H. Lampe Advertising Director
Cecil Prince Editor
Perry Morgan Associate Editor
R. L. Young Jr. Managing Editor
Huey Stinson Circulation Manager

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1937

Israel Must Have Survival Insurance

DWIGHT Eisenhower must be wrestled mightily with his soul before suggesting U. S. approval of sanctions against Israel.
It would be reprehensible to say that he lost his warning to Israel was the result of a difficult and conscientious choice between unhappy alternatives. It was the wrong choice, however, because it meets the test of neither fairness nor practicality.

"The United Nations must not fail," as the President said. But it cannot succeed for long by imposing its judgments on Israel in the interests of an Egyptian dictatorship which itself has flouted U. N. resolutions, and which by no deed has indicated any change in its attitude.

In shrinking from its old allies after Britain, France and Israel invaded Egypt, the U. S. upheld a single standard of world morality at the expense of a large strain on the American sense of fair play. That strain is multiplied and the single standard is lessened by the President's proposal.

The administration is still wading around the central issue. Put bluntly, in the words of Neil Stanford in the FOREIGN POLICY BULLETIN, "neither Israel must agree to commit national suicide, or its Arab neighbors must accept it as a permanent political entity."

Save Bigger Board For Bigger Program

LACKING needed support for her campaign to place a woman on the Park and Recreation Commission, Councilwoman Martha Evans would borrow a page from the ample political chabook of Franklin Roosevelt. The late President, dissatisfied with the makeup of the Supreme Court in 1937, had a simple remedy: Enlarge it.

It would be far better to wait until public sentiment can be mobilized behind the real reform of the community's recreation system. Then a metropolitan recreation commission can be established of perhaps a dozen members representing both the city and county, all sexes and racial groups.

Mrs. Evans has suggested that the size of the park board be boosted from seven to nine to enhance chances for a distaff appointment.

The proposal calls for a commission of 12 persons including the following: Four citizens appointed at large by the County Commissioners; four appointed by the City Council; a representative from both the city and county school systems to be either a board member or a superintendent of schools as the respective boards of education decide; the chairman of the County Commissioners and the city manager ex officio. It is recommended that the commission include women and persons from both white and colored races.

Her motives may be as pure as the driven snow. But surely there is a better way to achieve her aim.

In this way, Mrs. Evans would achieve her aim and the whole metropolitan community could have a recreation program which would require to baby them through the legislature.

It is to be an tinkering with the size of the park board it should be in accordance with recommendations of the Allen Organization as outlined in its recent survey. In this way, recreation services could be increased along with the size of the board.

Until the City Council is ready to go along with the Allen report—and make recreation a joint city-county operation—any adjustments of a rather trifling nature are probably inadvisable. They would hardly be worth the trouble it would require to baby them through the legislature.

Such comparisons are understandable but unfortunate. Actually, both men were giants. Each in his own way contributed hugely to the making of the republic. Without both the grand experiment might have been a horrible failure.

It is true that Washington was no intellectual. Nor was he a political philosopher. Nor did he have Jefferson's gift of felicitous prose. He was a stern and rather skeptical aristocrat. But despite his sternness and his skepticism, he was capable of fierce passions, unselfish devotion and high moral integrity.

Freedom Depends Upon Both Kinds

TO the utter dismay of old-school academicians, it is growing increasingly fashionable to take Washington's birthday lightly. The event is frequently regarded as just another legal holiday or an excuse to feature cherry pie on the luncheon menu.

Among the Fathers of Our Country, Thomas Jefferson has much the larger following. It is argued that Mr. Jefferson was the truer connoisseur of American freedom. After all, it was Jefferson, not Washington, who said: "The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time; the hand of force can destroy, but not disjoin them."

Such comparisons are understandable but unfortunate. Actually, both men were giants. Each in his own way contributed hugely to the making of the republic. Without both the grand experiment might have been a horrible failure.

It is true that Washington was no intellectual. Nor was he a political philosopher. Nor did he have Jefferson's gift of felicitous prose. He was a stern and rather skeptical aristocrat. But despite his sternness and his skepticism, he was capable of fierce passions, unselfish devotion and high moral integrity.

For an ideal that might have been better defined by Jefferson, he took a ragamuffin army of lukewarm farmers and molded them into a fighting force that braved eight freezing winters and exhausting summers to humble the most successful empire of the times. Afterward he bade a court farewell to Congress in order "to take my leave of all the employments of public life."

He was called back from the pleasant calm of rural life to be the nation's first president. He must have responded with reluctance. But, according to Douglas Southall Freeman, the only question he had was: "Is the good of the country at stake?"

Washington's platform was simple: "If I know myself, I would not seek or retain popularity at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue." America's destiny rode with this intrepid surge, this large, cool aristocrat of stern and tenacious spirit. Freedom depends upon his kind, too.

Washington's platform was simple: "If I know myself, I would not seek or retain popularity at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue." America's destiny rode with this intrepid surge, this large, cool aristocrat of stern and tenacious spirit. Freedom depends upon his kind, too.

From The Manchester Guardian

HIKING SHOES FOR GEES

AN EXPRESSION which is hardly ever heard these days—"Dew your father shew geese?"—had its origin some 60 years ago when roads were neither so hard nor so full of traffic as they are today.

On landing they set out on the walk home. Ten miles a day was the average distance covered. The whole journey took over a week. During the night the flocks would lay by in a field and the men lodged at a nearby inn—though it is doubtful if they slept at all, for the noise from the geese must have been considerable.

It was no strange sight, then, to see flocks of geese driven along the roads of the eastern counties, feeding on the wayside grass and drinking from ponds on their way from Holland. Geese buying then was quite a business, and dealers would go to the continent and buy three or four thousand geese between them. Later, their men would go over and fetch the flocks home.

When each driver reached his destination, he drove his own flock away from the main one, while the rest went on their way. Geese were sold after they had been fattened, and were no doubt purchased for Michaelmas by those who believed with the old saying that "the who does not baste a goose at Michaelmas will want for money all the year."

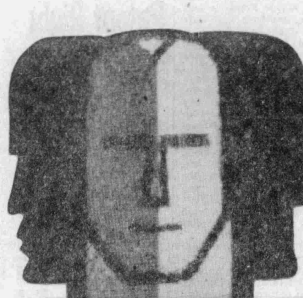
In preparation for their journey, the geese would be shod in the following manner: They would be driven through compounds of tar, sawdust and sand in that order, two or three times, until a pad was formed on their feet. This treatment did not cause the birds any suffering. They were then shipped in open boats to England landing at Dovercourt, and, though a very few might not survive the journey, in the main they did not suffer any ill effects.

One reason why girls kiss and make up is because the stuff rubs off.—GASTONIA GAZETTE. When educators urge schools to teach "unbiased" history, the suspicion is well-come created that they mean favorably to Russia.—LAUREL (MISS.) LEADER-CALL.

U. S. Must Renew Its Confession Of Faith In Democracy

By JOHN J. PARKER

Editors' Note: The senior judge of the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Parker, urges men to remember their debts to one another in the following excerpts from his two-column week-end address to a meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Charlotte this week.



'Freedom Lives In Understanding'

THIS doctrine of brotherhood is not a mere sentimental matter as some vainly imagine, but a profound philosophy of human relationships, taught by prophets and Catholics alike and going far back into the teachings of the Jewish people long before there were any Protestants or Catholics or Jews.

It is based upon the concept that there is one God, the loving father of mankind, and that we all are his children and of equal value in his sight. Democracy is but the recognition of this truth for all men, and friends, is not a mere form of government.

It is a philosophy of life—a philosophy based upon the worth and importance of the individual man—a philosophy which believes that institutions exist for men, not men for institutions, and that the happiness of the poor and the humble is of as much importance as the happiness of the great and the proud. Our country came into existence proclaiming this philosophy as her confession of faith.

NOBLE WORDS

The noble words of our Declaration of Independence are these: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

GREAT INSTRUMENT

Our Constitution, which Mr. Gladstone has described as the greatest instrument ever struck off at one time by the mind and purpose of man, has embodied this philosophy in the framework of government as the fundamental law of the land; but we must ever remember that freedom lives, not in a written document, but in the minds and hearts of the people just as the music of a symphony is not in the written score but in the understanding of the men who play the instruments.

SEEDS OF GREATNESS

She is great, not because of the strength of her Navy or Air Force,—not because of the wealth of field or forest or mine or factory,—not because of the splendor of her cities or the culture of her institutions of learning, but because in her heart of hearts she still believes in the sovereignty of the individual soul and the open door of opportunity for every man. Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, the right of every man to be secure in his person and property.

Freedom lives in understanding. It is so easy to compromise principles—to do a little evil in the hope that some good may result; and it is so hard to stand four square for the truth, when it conflicts with our cherished prejudices. It is easy enough to believe in freedom of religion for Baptists and Methodists and Episcopalians. The test is whether we believe in that freedom for Moslems or infidels or atheists. It is easy enough to believe in freedom of speech for Democrats and Republicans. The test is whether we believe in that freedom for socialists and communists and others who believe in a philosophy that we hate. We must face up to the test. Unless speech is free for everybody it is free for nobody. Unless it is free for error, it is not free for truth. And the only limitations which may safely be put upon that freedom are those which forbid slander and libel, obscenity and incitement to crime.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

One of the things that I learned at Nuremberg was the tremendous importance of these guarantees of personal freedom. When freedom of speech and freedom of religion were suppressed in Germany, the concentration camp flourished over night, a reign of terror had begun and men walked the streets in a nightmare of fear. Another thing that I learned was the deadly danger inherent in racial prejudice and hatred. The Nazi party came to power on a campaign of hatred of the Jews; but this unleashed savage

forces that could not be controlled and that led to deeds of which every decent German is ashamed.

As I never forget the anguished testimony of Hans Frank who had been governor general of Poland at the time that three million Jews were murdered in the Polish concentration camps. Asked by Mr. Justice Jackson what he thought of Frank's reply, "I have a deep feeling of guilt there. A thousand years will pass and this shame of Germany will still not be erased."

FREE MEN MUST UNITE

If we would defend the freedom which is the glory of the civilization of the West, free men everywhere must unite for its protection. We must unite here and there with those who share our belief in the fundamental philosophy upon which it is based and we must unite with those of other nations who share that belief and are threatened by the false philosophy of communism and the ambitions of the Soviet oligarchy. There is no sounder basis upon which we can unite, say, there is no other basis upon which we can unite, than the basis of human brotherhood, for which this philosophy of communism stands. We are to achieve this unity, we must cease thinking about the things that divide us, and think about the things that unite us. We don't like about those who do not agree with us on all things, and all thinking about the things that we do like about them—particularly things about the things for which we are indebted to them.

TEMPERATIONS

If we Christians are tempted to yield to the prejudice of anti-Semitism, we should remember that the blessed Savior himself was Jewish. He was not only Jewish, but he was a Jew of the Holy Scriptures, the New Testament as well as the Old, and his teachings, which are the basis of our moral code.

If we Protestants are tempted to harbor prejudice against our Catholic brethren, we should remember that it was the Catholic church which kept the Christian faith alive during the dark ages and preserved it for the regeneration of the world, and that in recent persecutions of the Christian faith by Nazis and Communists, the Catholic church has stood like a rock against the oppressor. And if Jews are tempted to harbor prejudice against Protestants, they should remember the great part that the Protestant religion has played in achieving free government and recognition by the government of the inherent rights of individual men. All us, Jews, Catholics and Protestants, have had a great part in the building of the free civilization of the West, and none of us should ever forget it.

NOT FOR MERRIMENT

We of America have come through the greatest war of history with our strength unimpaired and with wealth such as has been given to no other nation in all the times of time. Think you that we should give up our own self-use and enjoyment—that we might eat and drink and be merry—we cannot think so. They were given us in the providence of the God that all of us worship that we might lead in preserving God's greatest gift to man, the gift of human freedom—preserve it not only by creating the arms but by building up the waste places of the earth and enabling free men in other lands to live as God intended men to live. Only in this spirit of brotherhood can we exercise with success the leadership of the free nations with which we have been entrusted.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM

Sidewalk Mud Holes Disgrace The City

Editors, The News: Charlotte. SOME TIME ago we had a little rally going on here in our fair city about our sidewalks. I cannot figure out who ended it with no progress shown, but all of a sudden it was shut up as close as a clam. Today has been a very wet rainy day. I never felt so sorry for our women folks with their toes exposed and the water on the sidewalks impossible. Holes in the walks were covered with at least two inches of water. I found it was much better walking in the streets than on the sidewalks. Why don't the city councilmen stop wrangling about where they are going to park the cars at the Coliseum and ball games and devote a minute or two to the people who have to walk and go their shopping? I have never in my life seen such big mud puddles right in all the sidewalks here. I invite you to go anywhere in Charlotte on a rainy day and you will find a road in water holes to get in a store. I think this is a disgrace. I understand the city has the right by law to fix these "mud holes" and charge it up to the property owners. Why don't they do it? That's a big question mark, and I think it needs an answer.—J. P. WIMBISH

'I Hope You've Got The Roll To Pay For All This Rockin'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Sen. Long Blasts Dulles' 'Falsehoods'

WASHINGTON. SENATE ire against John Foster Dulles is more white-hot than against any other secretary of state in recent history. It is not merely smoulders in private, but it flares in public. There is a deep burning conviction in the minds of many senators, both Democratic and Republican, that Dulles' up-and-down vacillating policies are a grave danger to the nation. It is doubtful if distrust of Eisenhower policies can be changed as long as Dulles remains in office.

Tolerance Strained

There was a time when Sen. Knowland of California, the Republican leader, was so brusque and brutal in his Foreign Relations Committee criticism of Dulles that Democrat Sen. Fulbright of Arkansas went to Dulles' defense. But Fulbright today is cautious and severe in his criticism. There was a day also when southern Democrats, usually sympathetic on foreign policy,

Whose Power?

Here is a State Department document which says it is the position of the executive department that he does have the power. That is all I am asking you about, and I am asking you to have the power to send the troops without a congressional authorization.

No Thought

Long: I am sure you have given some thought to the matter. Dulles: No, I have never given thought to that one. Sen. Long read this part of the cross-examination to fellow senators and then told them: "That was a falsehood, and everyone in the committee room knew it was not true."

Was Jefferson Right?

The cross-examination of Secretary Dulles continued. Sen. Long: Did you think of the fact that Jefferson has the right to send American forces against the Barbary pirates? Dulles: I don't know, sir.

War And Peace

A dramatic and amazing story of how fighting men can drop the taking of humankind to rescue children is told in the new picture, "Battle Hymn," released in Marietta, Ohio, home town of Col. Dean Hess, last week.