

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1958

DWIGHT D. Eisenhower's vision of the future of farming in America is laughably logical.

If the government were dealing with chess men or insensible blocks of wood

Farming today is the only major sector of the economy—apart from national defense—that is subsidized and thus stands apart from the rest of the economy. The “farm problem” will not be solved until it is related again to the whole. Politics permitting, this will happen some day and the laughable logic of Mr. Eisenhower about the future of agriculture may have the solemn ring of orthodoxy.

## Prevailing View

The southern view appears vastly oversimplified, the estimate of the generation before the region is emotional rather than rational. It remains, however, the prevailing view and therefore the reality with which any consideration of the dilemma in race relations must begin.

Non-southerners did not, in most cases, but, faced with a rising tide of Negro immigration, they have erected extra-legal barriers that have attained the same end. With only rare exceptions, Negroes everywhere in the United States live in segregated communities, the result of a long process of discrimination that has become more sharply drawn than they are in Atlanta.

The tradition in the South is

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### Diplomat Herter Pay

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There is nothing new about the problem. Most fine musical institutions in the United States share the Charlotte Symphony's woe. The Metropolitan Opera, for instance, has been teetering on the brink of financial disaster ever since its founding in the 1880s. But where there has been an extra effort on the part of truly devoted music lovers what has been worth saving has usually been saved. Charlotte's symphony orchestra is eminently worth saving. Now, where is the extra effort?

**T**HE visit in Charlotte of Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter confers a signal honor on the com-

Mr. Herter himself has a long and distinguished record of public service. The

office he now holds is a key command post in the nation's war for peace. His address, "Waging Peace," before the 78th annual meeting of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce tonight should bring to the community a larger appreciation of the importance of the State Department in the conduct of national affairs. This importance has grown steadily in an age which has brought the nation into a continuing crisis as far as the conflict between East and West is concerned.

Welcome to Charlotte, Mr. Herter.  
Come back soon.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round **GOP Tries**

**W**ASHINGTON  
After a bitter, all-day back-and-forth battle, the Moulder Committee finally decided to side-step an inquiry into corruption inside the Federal Communications Commission, the agency which regulates the nation's radio and television frequencies. A quarter of a million dollars had been appropriated by Congress to pay for the investigation, and almost every penny has now been spent in ad-

From The Hackensack (N. J.) Bergen Evening Record

**We** can understand once for all that the satellites are a triumph of the au-

We can believe anything that saps our valor weakens us—whether it turns up in a juke-box song or a bottle, an advertisement or a sneer at the color of a man's skin, a comic or a political speech or skinning through a red light or a joke of the kind that leaves people feeling degraded.

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But the committee turned around and said it was too big to bring the dynamite-laden facts its probers had unearthed, even though the \$250,000 may be wasted. The facts were too hot to handle.

The committee vote was 6 to 2. The two dissenting votes were from Democrats who said what was happening were John Moss of California and Morgap Moulder of Missouri, both Democrats.

The men who fought hardest to keep the public in the dark were John Heslin, D-Minnesota, and Dan Rostenkowski, R-Illinois. Both members of the GOP

**Ike's In-Law**

After 10 years of being in the limelight since 1957, Channel 10 went into limbo—the first time in its history. The station's new owner, the airline has been granted oral arguments were heard last week by the FCC. Shattuck, who has an excellent reputation, won opinion recommending they go to Frank Katzentine, an avowed leader. But in a surprise move, the FCC awarded the channel to

## Public Policy

It is not unusual to find the declared public attitude in conflict with the public attitude in action. It has always been so. Public policy forbade the mistreatment of bondsmen in the era of slavery but did not effectively protect them; the Plessy doctrine called for equal public facilities in the days when separation was legal, but discrimination prevailed; bringing practices of conformity

These are the polar attitudes, and there is a great range between them. The Negroes' integration in their public schools is a limited scale. The attitude of the white citizens of Louisville has not changed; they will not re-integrate their schools. But, under the pressure of the law and the prodding of a few wise men, they have accepted a measure of equality of opportunity. The Negroes' integration in their public schools is a limited scale. The attitude of the white citizens of Louisville has not changed; they will not re-integrate their schools. But, under the pressure of the law and the prodding of a few wise men, they have accepted a measure of equality of opportunity.

This, I think, is the essential distinction. Apparently, we are

This, surely, was the concept embodied in the Supreme Court decision in the public school cases. Yet it has been obscured by two false notions widely and stubbornly held — one on each side of the central controversy. One, is the

Does this mean that the evolution of master and servant inevitably leads to intermingling of the races. The other is the belief that any separation of the races is inherently discriminatory and therefore morally wrong.

Even cursory reading of the record should dispel both notions. The only widespread intermingling of the races occurred in the days of the Negro's enforced degradation: it has declined almost to the vanishing point with the general social improvement.

So it is with the notion that segregation has always been discrimination. In historical perspective, the separate-but-equal doctrine may be seen as a necessary bridge in the transition from slavery to citizenship. If it denied

certain privileges and immunities at a time when he was not equipped to compete on an equal footing with his white neighbors. The gross abuses and the calculated exploitation that were cloaked by legal segregation are an essential part of the record.

They were and are indelensible—and because of this they provided the cutting edge that has removed the legal underpinning of segregation. But noblesse oblige was part of the system, too—the recognized obligation of the strong to protect the weak. And this, too, is disappearing in the transition that is now well under way.

Both these deeply-held ideas will survive for the foreseeable future. They will provide the rallying point for those who, in Ralph McGill's phrase, are now en-

gaged in guerrilla fighting among the ruins of the old segregated society. They will continue for some years to shape political decisions and social customs. Yet, already an increasing number of southerners are groping for new accommodations—not because the old attitudes are necessarily changing, but because they are beginning to understand that the old-time racial outlook is only a

on his side, and the law—and the moral force which has made him a hard-core racist. He cannot claim a conscience throughout our national history.

But the future is real. The horns are sharp. But its resolution is at least as certain as the survival of the human race. The accommodation which has never attained its goal—but has never considered

## To Hide Scandal In FCC

George "Ted" Baker, president of National Airlines, admitted when questioned that Col. Moore had visited him frequently in Miami. The time of the

One reason GOP Congressmen bucked against any FCC probe was because of White House calls to FCC members attempting to dictate their decision. Also troubling is the strange role played by Mack, admitted to FCC by the White House as a lobbyist, who had been a close friend and Mack's personal assistant in the FCC. Earl "Buzz" Barber, had come from Whiteside's law firm, informed of the reports that he had committed his vote, in advance, to National Airlines. Mack, on the other hand, had

From 1947 to 1950, the most important is the strange role played by FCC Commissioner Richard Mack in the Channel 10 case.

**Alleged Democrat**

Mack, an alleged Democrat who voted

Mack, an alleged Democrat who voted for Eisenhower, was appointed to the post by Eisenhower from Miami in 1955, when the White House was still the unfavorable recommendation of examiner Sharfman which the White House wanted to reverse.

There are reports that before he was

side's law office just before the Channel 10 decision.

"These calls had nothing to do with the FCC," Mack replied. "Whiteside's lawyer I was discussing a personal matter."