



## THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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### Toward A Union Of Hopes And Dreams

DESPITE the muffled amusement in some Western capitals about the attempted union of Egypt and Syria, a "United Arab State" in the Middle East is no chattering matter.

It is true that the gap between formal proclamation of a union and its full implementation is wide and filled with hazards. But the very fact that federation is being seriously attempted is meaningful. If there is anything at all ludicrous in the attempt there is no knee-slapping in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Amman, Ankara, Baghdad and vicinity.

Western diplomats can hush with some justification at the dream of "Arab nationalism." There are indeed many points of friction within the Arab world itself. But it is nevertheless a fact that the dream of a unified Arab state "from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf" is viewed throughout the area as an ancient and honorable ideal.

Jordan, for instance, opposes this particular union for good reason. Most Jordanians, however, speak lovingly of Arab nationalism and cherish dreams of an Arab federation. They know too well that disunity has been the great weakness of the Arabs, leaving them a prey to foreign exploitation.

Western diplomats who fail to recognize this built-in longing—and all of the other longings and fears that make up the Arab mystique—are in for some rude awakenings. Diplomacy based solely upon military considerations is a frail reed upon which to base hopes for lasting global peace. The Middle East is more than "just another strategic area." It is a strange complex of ancient ambitions and new anxieties. The human element is so important in the Middle East—and so neglected.

Arab nationalism need not be feared but it must be respected. The danger lies in the fact that Soviet communism has ridden into the Middle East on the coattails of Arab nationalism. The chief condition for joining the new Arab Union led by Egypt's Gamel Abdel Nasser is that the people and leaders adopt a curious policy of "positive neutrality." This means, on paper, non-alignment

with either the Eastern or Western blocs of nations. It means, in fact, that the West is to be viewed as a coldly imperialistic enemy while the Soviet world is viewed as a trusted benefactor. The consequences are obvious.

Fear of Soviet penetration is the principal reason for the Baghdad Pact, one of the strange, new cohesions bred by the cold war. Although it refuses to become a member of the pact formally, the United States strongly supports it.

But support of a military alliance alone does not make a nation. Nor is the cause of peace in the Middle East served by Western statements which ridicule or ignore the potentialities of Arab nationalism, which pretend the Arab-Israeli dispute will ever exist and who fail to respond to the challenge of economic development of the region.

Sooner or later Arab leaders are going to have to acknowledge publicly what many now admit privately—the right of a permanent and inalienable Israel to live in peace. At the same time, Israel must satisfy the Arab states that she has no expansionist aims and some progress must be made, with Israel's help, on the Arab refugee problem.

These long-standing political problems can be solved more easily if accompanied by economic development. Something very much like the ill-fated Jordan River development plan will be required. And the United States will have to help.

The possibilities of enriching arid desert land are endless. The imaginable rewards in human happiness are equally limitless. What is needed, really, is for Israel to live in peace. At the same time, national enmities and frustrations will be overcome. This kind of union—a union of hopes and dreams—can be an enormous pact for peace in the Middle East. There is no such union today. There are only federations of hate.

And there is muffled amusement in some Western capitals.

## Dramatic Appeal For Control Of Space Weapons Due?

By STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON  
THE LAUNCHING of the first American earth satellite is likely to be the signal for a dramatic gesture by President Eisenhower. It is a good bet that a special session of the United Nations General Assembly will be convened to hear an earnest appeal by the President for international control of the ballistic missiles and other space weapons.

The idea of convening a special session of the U. N. for this purpose started as a bright notion tossed out some time ago by some middle level official. It began to be seriously considered a couple of weeks ago, when Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson promised "undivided support" for the President if he would thus "dramatize initiative before the United Nations."

### HIGH ON THE LIST

Now that the American satellite has been launched, the idea of calling a special session of the U. N. is very high on the list of things to be considered by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The idea is tempting for a number of reasons. As he demonstrated in his famous "Atoms-for-Peace" speech to the U. N. in 1953, a high level appeal to the representatives of the assembled nations is the sort of thing the President does best.

There are all sorts of other reasons, some of them extremely practical, why the idea is tempting. On the most practical level, such a presidential initiative would certainly be good domestic politics. It would tend to recreate the image of the President as the great leader which has been so badly marred by the Soviet satellites and other events of the last months.

### GOP NEEDS AN ASSET

That image has been the central Republican asset in the last

five years. The Republicans are badly in need of assets in this election year. And since the idea of a presidential initiative before the United Nations was first put forward by Lyndon Johnson, the Democrats would be in no position to attack that initiative as a grandstand play.

The idea is tempting for international reasons as well. For the Eisenhower image has of course also been badly marred in the NATO nations and among the neutrals, and the plan would provide an opportunity for this President to regain some of the prestige he has lost.

### TURNING THE TABLES

But the most tempting aspect of the idea is the thought that it might at last put the Soviets on the defensive. It would tend to undercut the Soviet drive for a summit meeting, which has been gathering force daily, and which has the American government squirming in discomfort.

It would also again put the Soviets in the position of eternal may-sayers, a position now pre-empted in the eyes of the world, by Secretary Dulles. Eisenhower's speech to the United Nations in 1953, a high level appeal to the representatives of the assembled nations is the sort of thing the President does best.

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### SMIDGON OF HOPE

And that, oddly enough, is another reason why the plan for a presidential address to the United Nations is more likely than not to be adopted. For before Khrushchev spoke there was at least a small smidgen of hope that the Soviets might be ready to talk



Time For Better Heads

seriously about control of the missiles.

The Soviets, it was argued, must know that this country would in time challenge their lead in the ballistic missiles. They must know that the missiles, in their present crude state of development, are still technically inferior to those of the United States.

They must know that this stage will not last long, and that control of the missiles, as Dulles has also

said, will soon become "impossible."

### BASIS FOR CONTROL

Surely, the hopeful argument ran, the prospect of a world armed with these weapons of total and instant destruction could not be altogether agreeable to the Russians. Thus, it was thought, serious and secret negotiations with the Russians might actually produce the basis for an agree-

ment to control the new weapons.

The hope that the Soviets might be willing to negotiate seriously was probably illusory anyway. If the plan for a presidential address to the United Nations is adopted, it can be taken as a signal that the hope has been abandoned. For whatever its advantages in other ways, such a dramatic gesture is obviously unlikely to produce any agreement whatever.

## People's Management Fails To Follow Labor's Example

Charles

I certainly think that Mr. George M. M. of the AF of L and CIO, has cracked the whip hard and made it known to the leaders of organized labor that the labor movement will not tolerate any conduct unbecoming to a gentleman or a labor leader.

I certainly think that President Eisenhower's ten-point program to wipe out labor-management corruption was an untimely event. Organized labor is doing an exceptionally good job cleaning its

own house very thoroughly.

In the very beginning of the McClellan Committee it was made known to the public that the committee would expose labor-management corruption. The committee has made only one effort to show corruption on the part of management and was fished up. No further testimony has been heard since then on the part of corruption and management. A member of management

is just as guilty for offering a gift as it would be for a labor leader to accept it in setting up or making a sweetheart contract.

I wish to again thank The Charlotte News for making it known to the public that labor is cleaning its own house and management has as yet failed to do so. Certainly the public should be proud of labor for doing its part.

—R. P. JONES  
Member, CWA

Don't Guess I'll

Vote Anymore . . .  
Charles

Editors, The News:  
FOR years, I have always made an effort to be sure and vote. Don't guess I'll vote anymore. No candidate seems to want the white vote anymore.  
—J. C. JOHNSON

### They Flew The Coop Too Easily

STONE walls do not a prison make—nor do iron bars, sturdy locks and inebriated night fallers.

In fact, Monday morning's jailbreak at Mecklenburg County Courthouse suggests that something a little more satisfactory than the usual medieval measures are necessary to keep the modern criminal on ice.

The ease with which five prisoners outwitted Jailer J. O. Summey was more than a little absurd. One can only marvel at the fact that so few have attempted to escape in the past.

At least one of the escapees was known to be extremely dangerous. He had a long record of previous escapes. Yet county officials obviously failed to exercise the special caution necessary with prisoners of this type.

Jailer Summey might have been killed. He says the possibility of his being silenced permanently did happen to come up in conversation as he was being bound and gagged.

### For Charlotte's Future, A Secret Asset

WEEP not for Charlotte's future. It's as full of promise and dynamism as the past.

Doubters need only pad along behind the hustling figure of Charles F. Coira Jr., winner of the Junior Chamber of Commerce's Distinguished Service Award for 1957. Mr. Coira, a man of almost exasperating energy and enterprise, is precisely the kind of community builder who creates the successive and irresistible pulsations of progress in such a city as this.

Charlotte's dynamism is, after all, the dynamism of people. A few oldsters have been saying of late that the kind of people who really made Charlotte hum are to put it delicately, passing on. It is true many of the oldsters have left us recently and that others are aging and increasingly inactive. But, fortunately, younger men of enormous promise are beginning to take their own turns at the wheels of leadership. Such a man is Mr.

ing bound and gagged.

County Commissioners have a clear obligation to give more than routine attention to conditions which made the jailbreak possible. The keeping of prisoners is a serious thing. Many are desperate men. Society has a right to expect protection from these men while justice demands that they be kept in custody. Mecklenburg should be equipped with a maximum security system for dealing with prisoners of known dangerousness, but all inmates should be subjected to requirements sufficient to prevent the casual trussing of lone night fallers. Meanwhile, appropriate alarm systems should be installed and every effort should be made to prevent the kind of human errors that contribute so handsomely to the success of many escape attempts.

In Mecklenburg, the stock-taking should begin at once.

Coira, 1957's Young Man of the Year.

He is a particularly deserving recipient of the Junior Chamber's honor. But he is also representative of a whole new youth movement that is fast rising to prominence in the arena of civic service. Charlotte is particularly blessed with young merchants, young professional people and young public servants who are already shouldering heavy loads of leadership in the community.

This is more important than many realize because, actually, youthful enthusiasm has been one of the characteristics, one of the shaping forces, of the city's postwar progress. Despite its long history, Charlotte is looked upon by its neighbors as a young city.

All youngsters human and municipal, need the counsel of wise elders. But they also need the vigor and ambition and special drive that only their youth can supply.

Weep not for Charlotte's future. It's quite safe.

Charles

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### Explorer



### Secret Strategy

## GOP's Newest Clique

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

IN THE hope of reversing certain policies of the Eisenhower administration, a half dozen key figures, including Vice President Richard M. Nixon, have been holding informal meetings recently to discuss high political strategy.

These night meetings, usually following a dinner in the handsome private dining room of the executive suite and Secretariat of Interior Fred Seaton, take in the younger members of the administration generally regarded as allies of Nixon looking to his nomination and election in 1960. Every effort has been made to keep the meetings secret.

### SEATON UPGRADED

This group, which includes Attorney General William P. Rogers and Chairman Meade A. Acheson of the Republican National Committee, constitutes a new focus of power. Seaton, one of the ablest members of the Cabinet, is being definitely upgraded, and if conservation and other policies of Interior can be given a new look, he is a conspicuous possibility as a vice presidential candidate with Nixon.

At a dinner meeting about two months ago, at which Sherman Adams, the assistant to the President, was present, the group is reported to have frankly discussed the handicap of the power and conservation stand of the first Eisenhower term. They considered also what could be done to put a new aspect on the administration's approach to issues that directly influence voters in a large section of the country.

The "partnership" power and other policies of Seaton's predecessor, Douglas McKay, now little favor in the West. McKay resigned as secretary of interior in 1954 for the Senate against Sen.

### Quote, Unquote

"Never speak badly to one another unless the house is on fire."  
—Harold William Thompson.

### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON  
ERIC Johnston, who has had the courage to try to arrange peace between the Jews and the Arabs, tried recently to appease Eisenhower's enmity toward Harry Truman. He didn't quite succeed.

### No Thanks

He did get an agreement that Truman should be invited to be the main speaker at a big bipartisan luncheon to boost foreign aid on Feb. 25, and that Eisenhower should be the main speaker at a dinner the same night. But he didn't succeed in getting the President to agree to dine with Truman—even though Vice President Nixon strongly backed him up.

### New Mission

Johnston, who is head of the Motion Picture Association and was president of

## Ike Refuses To Dine With Truman

the U.S. Chamber of Commerce longer than any other man in history, had been appointed by Eisenhower to lead a bipartisan campaign to mobilize public opinion for foreign aid, now facing rough sledding in Congress.

### Bipartisan Confab

The campaign is to include a bipartisan conference attended by Eisenhower, Herbert Hoover and Charles McNair on the Republican side, with A. J. Stevens, Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Truman on the Democratic side. Johnston feels that the future of American world leadership is at stake and that complete political unity is necessary. To sell the idea to Eisenhower, he and Vice President Nixon went to the White House. Ike approved the plan until Harry Truman's name was mentioned. At this he

blew a gasket. He objected to having Truman participate.

Nixon argued that some dramatic spectacle such as a joint appeal by Ike and Truman was necessary. If the administration was to put foreign aid through Congress, Ike, however, was still opposed.

### Ancient Grudge

He didn't elaborate, but it's no secret that the President has never a grudge against Truman for the President never invited him to the White House, and refused to see him when he first went to Kansas City in 1953. Truman tried to pay his respects at the time but was informed Eisenhower was busy.

### Johnston Discouraged

Johnston looked a little discouraged when he left the White House after his

session with Nixon and Ike. His plans for bipartisanism seemed to be on the rocks.

### They Won't Meet

However, the resourceful Johnston went out to Kansas City to see Mr. Truman. The ex-President was a good sport, had accepted an invitation to speak at a gala luncheon. That night President Eisenhower will speak at a gala dinner. The two will not meet.

Note—There's one definite advantage to holding both a luncheon and a dinner, the White House argues. For if too many big names are at one speaker's table it curtails the time limit for each speaker and makes for too many important speeches for the newspapers to absorb in one story.

From The Milwaukee Journal

### TIPPLER'S PROGRESS

THE Swiss, naturally, are not among the leading nations at wine producing; there is only so much room for vineyards in their craggy land. But they are very likely to be most progressive and ingenious.

The Swiss dairy industry has had success in transporting milk through underground pipe lines made of polyethylene, a plastic material. So now it is reported that a leading wine maker has applied the technique to his age old business, too.

His polyethylene pipe runs down a 2½ per cent grade for more than three-quarters of a mile from the vineyards to

the bottling works on the shore of Lake Leman (Geneva, if you insist). Flow of the mature wine is controlled at about two miles an hour, so as not to shake the stuff up. The saving in transportation costs will pay for the polyethylene in five years—maybe less if the local farmers' union raises its stakes.

This revelation from nearby Lausanne does not mention any difficulty with local resistance to the wine, or polyethylene being poisonous or something. On the contrary, it insists the quality is not affected one little bit.

It sounds like a tippler's pipe dream.