



## THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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### The Tenth District Deserves A Contest

EVEN to a casual sniffer of political breezes in the Tenth District, the scent of Democratic dread is unmistakable.

Rumor has it that the party's inner circle will field no candidate against Charles Raper Jonas in the 1958 House race.

Unless an "outsider" challenges the Republican incumbent, it appears that the seat will go by default this year.

It is not even the present intention of Democratic chieftains to either beat the husker for, or bestow their blessing on an "outsider" if they consider him unworthy.

It is the frankly expressed feeling of many Democratic leaders in Mecklenburg that Rep. Jonas is unbeatable.

If true, what the reports represent is a half-faced confession of party weakness. It is a condition which no amount of organizational window-dressing can cure.

Regardless of the strength of Mr. Jonas, to maintain that the Democratic Party

can find no worthy opponent for him this year is absurd.

For defeat at the hands of Mr. Jonas is not a valid reason for failing to put him to the test.

Regardless of the popularity of the Republican incumbent, it is a healthy thing for his ideas, his program and his party to be subjected to the strongest possible challenge on election day. Vigorous debate of issues supplies the very lifeblood of democracy. Mr. Jonas would undoubtedly be the first to agree.

Mr. Jonas is the Republican Party's tried and true warrior — its Tar Heel champion. He should meet the best the Democrats can muster in the Tenth District in a fair and open contest. In other words the electorate should be given a clear choice between strong candidates who represent the best their respective parties have to offer.

The challenge rests today with the Democrats. In conceding the race to the Republican Party in 1958 they have incurred in an hour of great decisions and calls to greatness.

### Odds Favor The Beach Towel Brigade

SOUTH Carolina legislators have denounced as a smear on the memory of Robert E. Lee the manufacture of beach towels emblazoned with a Confederate battle flag design.

Doubtless this venting of their ire made the honorables feel better. Just possibly it also increased the sale of those beach towels. The public passion for personal use of the symbols of the Confederacy seems to be almost as intense as South Carolina's devotion to the substance of it. At any rate, the craze seems out of reach of even the most vigorous legislative denunciation.

Sanctioned by some of the South's oldest universities is a fraternity whose members show up at annual hops wearing pseudo Confederate uniforms. Surely it could be argued if one thought it worthwhile that these unscrupulous youths who wouldn't know a gopher pea if they saw one profane the memory of the Confederate soldier about as much as the beach towel manufacturer. Johnny Reb attended few, if any dances on the way to Gettysburg.

Then, what is to be done about the fact that some southern Chambers of Commerce run off Confederate money for use as stage gimmicks? Is censure due the GIs who charged Japanese pillboxes with a U.S. flag in their hands and a Confederate flag under their undershirts? And what about all the high

school basketball teams who style themselves "Rebels" but aren't?

We fear the war for the sanctity of Confederate symbols is lost. Here, for example, is a gentleman wearing a Confederate-type cap passed out as a party favor at a Georgia Chamber of Commerce dinner — gentleman named Richard Brevard Russell.

Anybody wise to accuse him of smearing Lee's memory?



Is He An Unbeliever?

### Jazz Came From The Carolinas, Too

FOLLOWERS of the fortunes of an art form called American jazz were recently informed that Dixie's claim to Dixieland is tenuous at best. In the southern city—New Orleans—turned out musical performers of any real worth, writes an expert who sees the remainder of the region as a Sahara of mediocrity. The Carolinas? In the minds of the jazz historian, our main claim to musical fame seems to rest with such rickety, non-jazz influences as Kay Kyser, John Scott Trotter and the late Hal Kemp.

Philadelphtics. Artists in any area of U. S. culture are to corn a phrase, where you find them jazz is no exception.

You want examples? Well, give you examples. Among the old-timers: Singer Chippie Hill and trumpeter Bubber Miles, both of Charleston, S. C.

Among the swing stars: Alto saxophonist Tab Smith of Wilson, N. C.; clarinetist Jimmy Hamilton of Dillon, S. C.; guitarist Freddie Green of Charleston, S. C.; trombonist Sandy Williams of Somerville, S. C.; trumpeter John Best of Shelby, N. C.; trumpeter Cat Anderson of Greenville, S. C.; alto saxophonist Willie Smith of Charleston, S. C.; pianist Eddie Miller of Milledgeville, S. C.; guitarist Jimmy Shirley of Union, S. C.

Among the modernists of jazz: Trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie of Cheraw, S. C.; pianist Billy Taylor of Greenville, N. C.; alto saxophonist Bud Shank of Durham, N. C.; bassist Peter Heath of Wilmington, N. C.; alto saxophonist Lou Donaldson of Radin, N. C.; guitarist Tai Farrow of Greensboro, N. C.; pianist Dick Katz, one-time Chapel Hill resident.

Among jazz-influenced folk artists: Singer-guitarist Josh White of Greenville, S. C.; singer-harmonica player, Sonny Terry of Durham, N. C.

The defense rests.

### Massive Retaliation

WHEN the Army lost its Jupiter C in the heavens this week, the Loson Sax front-paged its concern in the form of a very rhyme:

I shot a rocket in the air,  
It buzzed away I know not where.  
Let's hope and pray it missed  
The pole,  
Oh him who can retaliate.

Well, if the source of those earth tremors around Wilmington isn't discovered soon, Coastal Carolina may indeed mobilize. And then, Cape Canaveral look out!

## Presidential Ear Doesn't Hear Much Outside Advice

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON

THE public record of a President's appointments does not wholly describe his activities, but it is strongly revealing of one important aspect. That aspect is the extent to which he sees people outside the Executive branch who are independent of his mood and favor in a way that his own appointees cannot be.

It is a truism that the President is largely insulated from common life. For all the ordinary tasks — food, shelter, service, transportation — he has only to rub the Auldikin lamp of an extraordinary efficient White House organization which can command all departments of the government. This spells a kind of freedom.

But from the moment of his election his staff will have him way from people, which has the exactly opposite effect. How to lean over that wall without wadding his energies on non-essentials is his greatest problem.

#### DULL MONTH

February is normally a dull month for legislative Congress. It is a slower start by Congress than in its calendar year. In other words the legislature is in a lull.

Lincoln, Jefferson and Jackson. Yet this year a war mounting pressures for a summit meeting the start of defense reorganization, the kickoff of the difficult season and a deepening recession.

The public record of President Eisenhower's schedule of February, verified by the White House, contains no senators except Republican Senate leaders at two Monday conferences and only four representatives except for the

House GOP leaders at the two Monday conferences.

No members of federal regulatory agencies, all now under heavy fire from a House subcommittee, called on him. He met with the National Security Council three times, with the Cabinet and press twice, and with the chairman of his Economic Advisory Council once.

On the record, Secretary of State Dulles, the postmaster general and Dr. James R. Killian, his science advisor, called twice. The vice president, the secretary of labor, defense and agriculture and the attorney general called once.

#### LONG DETOUR

Ten days were spent on his ill, started Georgia vacation with the first of his detours.

The record, excluding Feb. 2 and 9 which were Sundays spent here, the other two Sundays of the month being spent in Georgia.

#### FEB. 1

Nothing.

#### FEB. 3

10 a.m. Secretary of Agriculture, 11 a.m. Attorney General, 2:30 p.m. Postmaster General,

#### FEB. 4

9 a.m. National Security Council, 3 p.m. Delegation from American College of Surgeons to present cap and gown denoting Chief Justice an honorary fellow in the American College of Surgeons.

#### FEB. 7

9 a.m. Cabinet.



MESSRS. MCELROY, DULLES, WELLES, STASSEN, BINSON, ROGERS, CLARK & KILLIAN  
Congressmen Calling On The Were Few And Far Between

#### FEB. 8

10:30 a.m. Dr. Killian, 11 a.m. Delegation of Boy Scouts, 11:30 a.m. Harold E. Stassen.

#### FEB. 10

9 a.m. The new Ambassador from Haiti, 10 a.m. Secretary of State, 11:30 a.m. The new Lebanese Ambassador, 3 p.m. The United States Ambassador to Jordan, Parker T. Hart, 8 p.m. First diplomatic dinner.

#### FEB. 11

9 a.m. Secretary of Commerce and Postmaster General, 10 a.m. The new Soviet Ambassador, 11 a.m. Mayor Brandt of Berlin, 11:30 a.m. The new United States Ambassador to Greece, James R. Riddleberger, to say goodbye.

#### FEB. 12

9 a.m. Second diplomatic dinner, Nothing.

#### FEB. 13

9 a.m. National Security Council, 11 a.m. Takeoff for Georgia.

#### FEB. 14-23

Georgia vacation.

#### FEB. 25

9 a.m. Cabinet.

#### FEB. 26

Return to White House from Arlington, 11 a.m. appointment with vice president, Noon: Address to food conference.

#### FEB. 27

8 a.m. Breakfast, President of Guatemala, 9 a.m. Republican legislative leaders, 7:35 p.m. Address to Foreign Aid Conference.

#### FEB. 28

9:15 a.m. Dr. Raymond Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, 10:29 a.m. News conference.

#### FEB. 29

9 a.m. National Security Council, 11 a.m. Secretary of Defense and Charles A. Coulter, special assistant to the secretary, 11:30 a.m. Attorney General and Secretary of Labor, 2:30 p.m. Rep. Miller and Weaver, Nebraska, Republicans to discuss their demand of ouster of Agriculture Secretary Benson, 3 p.m. Gen. Mark Clark, president of the Citadel, S. C. military school.

## Sweet Are The Songs Of Pollyanna To Tired Britons

By JOSEPH ALSOP

LONDON

THE shift in the British theory of Soviet purposes is a cardinal fact in the new post-Sputnik world scene.

The officials of the Foreign Office and the service ministries have by no means changed their view of what the Kremlin is after, or their estimates of the means the Kremlin may employ to attain its aims. But an apparent majority of the public and most of the press and large numbers of members of Parliament are clearly operating on a novel theory, which it is important to analyze.

Since this theory has no particular, recognized official spokesman, its outlines are misty and hard to pin down. But one approach that is helpful is to examine the foreign affairs debate that took place in the House of Commons just after Prime Minister Macmillan's return from his empire tour.

#### UNHAPPY SPEECH

For this purpose, the most interesting part of the debate was the unhappy speech of Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, which was denounced as a shocking failure by great numbers of Conservative politicians and almost the entire Conservative press. "Lloyd was resigning," was the cry of the next day.

The Foreign Secretary is certainly no great orator. And on this occasion he also seems to have been hindered when he took the floor. But pedestrian performance was not, so far as one could judge, the real cause of the disappointment. The real cause was his stolid refusal to indulge in undue optimism about the many serious problems now confronting Britain, and, especially about the problem of negotiations with the Soviets.

#### SEMI-MAGICAL

In this refusal, Lloyd reflected the prevailing opinion of his extremely able expert advisors. But he bitterly disappointed the great numbers of people in this country who now long to be told that "everything is going to be all right" for one semi-magical reason or another.

If Lloyd's speech had opened more hopeful perspectives of possible agreement with the Soviets at the summit, of relaxation of world tensions, and so on and so on, he could have numbed every word and still expected cheers at the finish. The cheers would have been deafening, if he had thrown in a hint that the new millennium

was only being prevented by the "unbelievable" of the American State Department.

#### FOUR STRANDS

There are at least four discernible strands woven into this new British tendency to want to hear and believe only what is pleasant to hear and believe about a highly unpleasant world situation.

One is economic. With magnificent determination, the British have been making an effort that was really beyond their means throughout all the thirteen post-war years. But no British politician will seriously advocate continuing the effort by buying goods instead of butter: for in this respect, in peacetime British policy is almost indistinguishable from American policies.

#### SUEZ AFTERMATH

Meanwhile the excessiveness of the British effort has finally been recognized, as was indicated by the reception of Peter Thorneycroft's explanation of his resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer. And when you cannot make the effort an unpleasant situation demands, it is always comforting to believe that the situation is not as unpleasant as it appears.

Still another strand in the new British tendency is the latent all-embracing of the follies of American policy before and during the Suez crisis. In the prevailing British view of Nikita Khrushchev, there is a good deal of "I could not love thee, dear, so much, nated I not Foster Dulles more."

#### REAL CHANGE?

A third strand, and an important one, is the remarkable public relations job Khrushchev himself has done. He has gone far to persuade the Western allies on this side of the Atlantic that there has been a real and deep change in the Soviet system since Stalin's death, which makes the Kremlin's purposes somehow less menacing to the West.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, there is the strange, inevitable, acidic solvent effect on all opinion of the nuclear nightmare in which humanity now lives. Until the Sputnik, all but the experts continued to operate on the assumption that the comfortable, familiar, everyday world had been greatly altered. It is now in a state of deep change in the Soviet system since Stalin's death, which makes the Kremlin's purposes somehow less menacing to the West.

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

WASHINGTON  
THEN gym-nased Alabama State legislators made a pilgrimage to Washington this week to lay before Congress the long-drawn-out bill concerning cotton farmers in the south.

The picture was a solemn one, summed up in the words of a cotton farmer, E. F. Mauldin of Lexington, Ala., now serving as a consultant to the state legislators.

"Our farmers are more southerly than ever before," Mauldin told the House Agriculture Committee. "They find farm labor gone, their tenants vanished or barely existing, their plows run by their tractors down their miles converted to dog meat, their fields vacated and lying idle, their rural communities disappearing and their country homes, churches, and schools standing vacant. The crowded moments to hand the memory of what once was a cherished and respected way of life."

#### Acres Cut

The causes are, he says, and a giant 33 per cent slash, since 1933, in the number of acres allowed to be planted

## Congress Hears Cotton Farmer Woes

in cotton under Secretary Benson's "flexible" support system. For as the nation's cotton surplus swells, the acres planted to cotton are cut.

At Birmingham, the southeast — Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina — has borne the brunt of the decline, while the acreage of such western states as California, Arizona and New Mexico has fared proportionately better.

#### Individuals Hurt

This is because a state's share of the national cotton acreage is based upon its average acreage in the preceding five years. And with poor cotton farmers in the southeast, the acreage of such western states as California, Arizona and New Mexico has fared proportionately better.

## Congress Hears Cotton Farmer Woes

Result: In Alabama 125,000 farmers have signed up with the State Employment Service for off-farm jobs. One tractor dealer reports that he sold 60 tractors in 1952, only 22 in 1953, and just 14 in 1957. Most of the 14 he sold in 1957 had to be repossessed when farmers couldn't meet their payments.

Ginner, bankers, creditors, farm laborers, fertilizer manufacturers, warehousemen, and cotton merchants are all affected.

#### City Jobs

According to Maynard Layman, farm editor of the Decatur Daily, the solution is not in moving farmers off the land. What Alabama needs, he says, is more marginal farmers, not fewer. He points out that it doesn't solve anything for farmers to sell out and move to the city. There they merely add to unemployment rolls and create all kinds of social problems. Moreover, in many cases it is just plain impossible for a man who has been a farmer all his life to make the shift in city life at the age of 40 or 50.

"A pestilence has been visited upon the land of cotton," farmer Mauldin told

the House committee. He proposed these solutions:

1.—An increase in cotton-acreage allotments, not across the board by state, but just enough to guarantee every farmer his historic share of the nation's production.

2.—A Brannan plan for cotton, whereby all American cotton would be sold without price supports at the normal level. By letting the price seek its own level, cotton would better compete with nylon, rayon, and other synthetics. Instead of price supports, farmers would receive direct production payments to the extent necessary to raise their income to parity with industrial workers.

#### Soil Bank

Note: The soil bank hasn't helped. A total of 70,000 Alabama farmers were frozen out of the soil bank, by insufficient soil bank funds, many of them all right they had sold their implements. Even if Congress appropriates more soil bank funds it won't help the thousands of farmers and tenant farmers whose jobs disappear whenever an acre of land goes into the soil bank.

Joseph Wood Krutch In The Saturday Review

### PUT THE HOBBY HORSE BACK

DID you know that hobby horses are hard to come by?

The reason is simply this: The play-school consultants have decided that a hobby horse "does not develop the group spirit."

The youthful rider is likely to gallop off on an adventure of his own. He may even do something which he happens to want to do instead of adjusting himself to the common denominator of his group. And you know what that can lead to.

We Americans were once supposed to be admirable individualists, but it now seems to be taken for granted in some quarters that we ought to be.

Lives of great men may remind us that quite a few of them started going their own way while young. And so they grew up so "unadjusted" that some of them

were abnormal to the point of being dangerous. For all anybody knows, the whole unfortunate business may have begun with a hobby horse which did not "develop the group spirit."

Perhaps the best answer to totalitarian promises of material welfare is a chicken in every pot. But if we want to encourage a distaste for the atmosphere of totalitarian society, then maybe our first slogan should be: "Two hobby horses in every nursery."

One of the girls at a club here was telling about what a filthy book this new one called *THYRON PLACK* is. And she said she threw the nasty thing in the waste basket just as soon as she'd finished it. — AMARILLO (TEX) GLOBE TIMES.

