



## THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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### U. S. Saber Rattling Will Solve Nothing

IF THERE is anything more depressing than the shabby disorders in the free world today, it is the muddled responses of men in authority.

In South America, would-be builders of inter-American good will and unity have found that something terrible has happened to the foundations. In France, the republic's 25th premier in half as many years is confronted by the military of a French general in Algeria and his demand for establishment of a dictatorship in Paris. In Lebanon, a courageous and stubbornly pro-Western president strives desperately to maintain his regime in the face of mob action from within and without his country. Through all these incidents, and others, run violent threats of anti-Americanism.

The Communist world, to be sure, is encountering severe political weather in its attempts to maintain unity and agreement among Moscow's bloc of puppets. Khrushchev apparently is having trouble with his Stalinist enemies at home, and Tito once again is preaching the heresy of national communism. Moscow's attempts to silence him have sent a shiver through the uncommitted nations, causing Nehru, for instance, to complain about Red dictation.

BUT there can be no comfort in Communist quarrels over how to govern for free nations which lack either the capacity to govern at all, as in France, or to act with poise and maturity, as in Washington.

Vice President Nixon has marched with bravado into the eager jaws of an apparent Communist conspiracy in South America. All Americans will feel great sympathy for the Nixons and strong resentment over the indignities that have been heaped upon them and, through them, upon the U.S.

But it is necessary to remember that this "good will" mission has reawakened the very memories of U.S. saber rattling and jumbato diplomacy that any good will mission must be designed to quell. And it is pertinent to ask why U.S. intelligence had not detected the

propaganda plot before the Nixon tour began. To say the least, a most suspicious time was chosen for the tour.

As the situation developed, President Eisenhower was confronted with the choice of permitting Mr. Nixon to continue the tour under the shadow of the U.S. saber or calling the vice president home. The choice was distasteful because both alternatives smacked of failure for the tour. But the action the president took left little hope that any "good will" can be salvaged from the tour. The mobs that attacked the Nixons were not representative of their countries, but all Latin Americans are allied in their abhorrence of North American saber rattling.

THROUGH no fault of his own, Mr. Nixon's tour not only has laid bare an appalling lack of good will for the U.S. in South America, but has worsened the situation considerably.

There are no quick and easy solutions, no grand and dramatic pronouncements by which the U.S. can wield into harmony and health the scattered and complex national structures it is trying to preserve against the erosion of communism. It cannot infuse into the French the determination to get their affairs into hand, nor can it psychoanalyze the frustrated and glibulous youth in Peru and Venezuela.

But the nation can refrain from self-defeating exercises in bravado and it can remember that nothing would please the Kremlin more than for the U.S. to wish its hands of all these "ungrateful" allies.

PERHAPS never before in so short a time has the peril and pain of leading the free world been borne in so heavily upon the American consciousness. But at the same time the greater peril and pain of not leading or of leading poorly should be even clearer. For the events of all these trouble spots will hardly fail to encourage the Kremlin in its dreams of world domination.

### Those Who Wait Are Disappointed, Too

Everything comes to him who waits.  
If he waits in a place that's meet,  
But never wait for an uptown car  
On the downtown side of the street.

—MODERN JINGLE

BETWEEN stonings in South America, Vice President Nixon did pause long enough the other day to declare that it was "no crime to aspire to the White House but those who seek the presidency seldom win it."

The vice president, as usual, was hav-

ing his little joke at the expense of those who take his exercises in the semantics of politics seriously.

Since only one person at a time can occupy the presidency we suppose it is true that the "seekers" seldom win out. One "seeker" is chosen. All the rest are necessarily disappointed.

But if he means he will not seek the presidency in 1960 then he has been wasting the time of every Republican in the United States, from ward healer to national chairman, for roughly six years.

All sorts of things come to him who waits—except election as president of the United States.

### Prosperity: Just Add Salt And Serve

WARY as we just naturally are of statistics, we have prepared a special pinch of salt to take with what is perhaps the only non-Nixon note to come out of South America in days.

It seems that Americans are being asked by our hemisphere neighbors to assure the stability of Latin American coffee companies by using 12 more beans to each cup.

We are assured that 112 million Americans drink 85 billion cups of coffee at home a year. By adding those 12 beans, it is estimated that coffee consumption would be increased by more than 600 million pounds annually, every-

body down there would be happy and prosperous and no one would think of opposing a U.S. vice president ever again.

Likewise, everybody in North Carolina would be happier and more prosperous if everybody else would smoke an extra pack of cigarettes a week, buy another chair for their living room and invest a little more lavishly in textile products for the home. The possible effect on our economy staggers the imagination. In fact, everything might be done in a wild abandoned way, or make them lie between two chairs as stiff as boards while the manufacturers stick pins into them? Or does it merely send them to sleep? It would be nice to know.

The philosopher who says there has never been a perfect man obviously has never listened to a nominating speech at a convention—GASTONIA GAZETTE.

"Escape velocity" is a comparatively new term used by rocket technicians, but the principle referred to is one that has been used many years by pedestrians—JACKSON (MISS.) STATE TIMES.

The atmosphere about us certainly is filled with growth-giving nutrients. If you doubt it, tell a story and notice when it gets back to you how much bigger it has become—LEXINGTON LEADER.

## People's Platform 'Historical Method' Of Electing Judges Exposed

Rocky Mount

THE public discussions of the tentative report of the bar association subcommittee on selection of judges, more heat than light has been emitted. The label attached to a thing often determines its future. Some newspapers have labeled the issue as whether North Carolina should abandon its historical method of electing judges for a new method of appointing them. In my opinion, we do not now have an elective method, and such as we have is not historical, nor is historical as the appointive method at any rate.

My information is that 85 per cent of the North Carolina Supreme Court justices serving since 1928 were, in the first instance, appointed by the governor to fill the unexpired term of a judge who died or retired, and that a very large majority of the Superior Court judges likewise were appointed. But rarely is the governor's appointive method successfully challenged at the next election. Where there is a challenge, the conscientious voter often goes to a lawyer friend and asks his opinion of the judge's qualifications. He does this, not because he doesn't think he has the "sense or intelligence" to vote on the judge's qualifications, but because he has not had the opportunity to observe him in court or to read his judicial opinions. For all practical purposes, then, it can be fairly stated that we have a system of judicial appointment in North Carolina.

Perhaps no group of men ever assembled had more reason to be zealous in guarding the rights of the people than the founding fathers who met at Philadelphia in 1787 to draft the Constitution of a new nation. Yet, my study of the minutes of that convention fails to disclose that the method of selecting judges of the new federal courts by election was even considered. The two methods debated were selection by Congress and appointment by the President.

The result was a compromise. If the critics of the bar association subcommittee's report have come forward with a proposal to change the U. S. Constitution to provide for election of judges, I have not heard of it. Certainly no man from the South would have a chance today of being elected to the U. S. Supreme Court.

One incident at the Philadelphia Convention bears repeating. Ben Franklin, suggesting, with some levity, the system then used in Scotland for selecting judges, Scotland had a commission of lawyers to do the selecting. Dr. Franklin said the lawyers always picked their best man, to get rid of him, so they could divide his law practice among themselves.

All of the 13 original states, except Georgia, had appointive judges. For the first 50 years of this nation's history, about half of the new states entering the union provided for selection of judges by the legislature, about half by appointment by the governor. The

big switch to elected judges did not begin until around 1850. Now, outside 36 of the United States, judges are not elected in any country of the civilized world except Switzerland, Russia and her satellites.

In view of what has been said, the issue of "election vs. appointment" loses much of its importance. The real issue seems to me to be this: Should one man, the governor, have this power of appointment without some limitation in the first instance? That we have as good judges as we do today is due to the wisdom of many governors trying to pick the most competent men on the bench, when it is politically feasible to do so. However, politics being what it is, pressure is sometimes very strong on governors to pay off political obligations with judicial appointments. We are fortunate that our present governor, new to politics, came into office with few such political obligations.

A case might arise where a man, high in qualifications as a successful political campaign manager, might not have good judicial qualifications. In any event, selecting judges is too important to entrust absolutely to any one man.

What type of limitation on the governor's appointive power is desirable? The federal Constitution requires the concurrence by the Senate of the President's judicial appointments. Because the General Assembly meets but once in two years and is not a continuous body, this method is not suitable here. The bar association subcommittee recommends a Judicial Council to screen candi-

dates before appointment by the governor. Perhaps some third method would be best for our state. A possibility might be to require the governor's judicial appointments to be concurred in by a committee appointed by the legislature. In any event, as the bar association subcommittee has recognized, there should be some check on the governor's power to appoint judges. This, and not the matter of "election vs. appointment," is the crux of the problem.



GOV. LUTHER HODGES  
No Pay-Offs

—DON EVANS

### Perils Of The Standard-Bearer



### L'Affaire Knutson

## The Woman In Politics

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON  
ANDREW Knutson, farm implement salesman and proprietor of the Oakley Hotel, Oakley, Minn., population 408, has made brilliantly clear the difference between a woman member of Congress and a man member of Congress.

It is that when the husband of a woman member of Congress complains about her job and asks her to come home, he makes front page news. Many of the wives of the 55 male members are unhappy in exactly the same way as Knutson, and mention it freely, both here and in their home districts.

It is a hardy staple of political conversation, in truth and in fact, fully as newsworthy as the news to be news. One in a while when a wife, homesick for Pocatello, puts it over, the departing statesman will mention that he is bowing to his wife's wishes, and this is unobtrusively recorded in the story. To be brutally frank, it is rarely believed to be the whole or even the real story, so its treatment in the news is justified.

### WASHINGTON RALLIES

This is one reason why Washington has rallied with remarkable unanimity to Sen. Gaylord Knutson. All the women in Congress—Sen. Margaret Chase Smith and 14 other representatives, drawn from both parties—are naturally indignant.

But Mrs. Knutson's men colleagues also stood up to be counted. Their principal spokesman

was the chairman of Mrs. Knutson's Agriculture Committee, who is Rep. Harold Cooley, a North Carolina Democrat. "She's a hard worker and devoted to agriculture," Cooley said. "I wouldn't swap her service on the committee to any man."

### PLEASANT SURPRISE

Other committee members agree that Mrs. Knutson works at her job. One said it came as a rather pleasant surprise, because she is a cheerful blonde, addicted

and her outlook than some of her famous predecessors, has been all in her favor with her colleagues. They don't have to be jealous of her, and she had not until her husband stepped in—our turn in newspaper publicity, which was all to her good.

Mrs. Knutson is fortunate, too, in her son, Terry, 18, a freshman at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. He put the matter on the basis of simple justice when he recalled that his father had joined in all the family consultations about his mother running for the House and had agreed.

### MORE IS EXPECTED

The incident revives the question of the handicaps of women in politics. There can be no question that more is expected of them in the way of character, ability and conservative behavior than of men. They never get to run for office unless their personal affairs are in perfect order, which is not true of the other sex.

They are perhaps watched more closely than their men colleagues, not because they are women but because there are relatively so few of them that they stand out more. What they do, say and are becomes common currency rather quickly. Of course, nothing really escapes the cocktail conversationists here, including the President's dog.

Knutson may discourage some women ambitious for political office, but his reception here really ought to encourage them.

They successfully fired two more intercontinental missiles, however, during the past few weeks. These soared over the Caspian Sea to the Kamchatka peninsula, a high-powered radar tracked the streaking nose comes which re-entered the earth's atmosphere without burning up, then either smacked into the peninsula or plunged into the Bering Sea less than 1,500 miles from Alaska.

Our technical experts expect Russia to try again soon to launch something more spectacular than a simple Sputnik. They believe Khrushchev would like to shoot a man into space, then bring him back alive in a sealed capsule parachuted from outer space. No doubt Khrushchev also intends to beat the United States to the moon with the first rocket.

### Tracked By Radar

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without burning up, then either smacked into the peninsula or plunged into the Bering Sea less than 1,500 miles from Alaska.

### It's Now Or Never

## Reducing Tensions

By WALTER LIPPMANN

WASHINGTON  
THE latest Soviet note, which arrived on Sunday, seems to show that Mr. Khrushchev has not missed the points of the NATO communiqué, which was published May 7. It is that for the time being at least there is no contention on either side for a meeting at the summit but that on both sides there is a compelling interest not to let negotiations be broken off. In order that negotiations may continue, Mr. Khrushchev has agreed to the original Eisenhower proposal which was adopted at the NATO meeting in Copenhagen, calling for expert studies of the means to "detect nuclear explosions."

If past experience is a guide to the future, this concession by the Soviet Union will once again pose a question which haunts Western diplomacy. This is whether to raise the ante, and to press for more concessions, or to play for a little and limited agreement.

There are powerful arguments both for and against such a little and limited agreement, and in the discussion which the Soviet note will now open up these arguments will call for a number of very important decisions.

### BIGGEST ARGUMENT

The biggest of the arguments will turn on the issue of a policy of pressure versus a policy of relaxation. There are those who believe that the Communist order in Russia and in China will change its fundamental international character only if it is encircled and subjected to a mounting pressure of military power and economic non-intercourse. There are, on the other hand, those who believe that the policy of encirclement and near-boycott, while implicit against the authority of the central government, is a great support to them in regaining their peoples and compelling them to accept the sacrifices of the totalitarian system.

When these two points of view are argued, the believers in the policy of pressure are likely to say that the other school is guilty of pacifism. Those who believe in a policy of relaxation are likely to say, or at least to suspect, that the others regard war as inevitable, and preventive war as conceivable. Both are extremist views, and the real question is, it seems to me, whether on the assumption that a balance of power is maintained, which is the wiser political policy? Is it to exert the maximum pressure, maintaining high tension in the world? Or is it to moderate the pressure in order to encourage the peoples on both sides to believe that there will be no war?

### CRUCIAL QUESTIONS

These questions, which are crucial, are extremely difficult on both sides of the iron curtain. This is not a question of military force, but of the policy of relaxation.

### 'Please Keep Up This Good News'

Charlotte  
Editors: The News  
We appreciate hearing about the Billy Graham Crusade. Please keep up this good news.  
—KAY BARD

### OUR TRUE INTERESTS

The temporary relaxation of the tension after the summit meeting is generally held to be its unfortunate and inconvenient consequences in the West. But we must not forget that with peace rather than war on the horizon, it will be necessary to relax the internal pressure of the Communist system which compels the Russian and Chinese people, and the satellite nations, to work, to save, and to obey.

As between the two lines of policy, it seems to me that the true interest is in a policy of relaxation, given an effective and astute management of our foreign affairs. I realize that there is a strong tendency in Congress and the other NATO legislatures to retrench in military and foreign affairs, some out of a desire for more or less imminent war is removed. But this is a risk that good leaders and a vigilant press could mitigate and overcome. On the other hand, I do not believe that the Western democracies can be frightened enough to cause them to support an indefinite and cumulative race of armaments.

The policy of pressure is, as regards the NATO democracies, subject to the law of diminishing returns. The reason why the military objectives of NATO are not being met is that the European democracies are not really very much afraid that war is imminent. Frighten them enough to make them want to arm more heavily, and the chances are very great indeed that neutralism will be the result.

### IT'S A GAMBLE

On the other hand, it seems to me likely that the Communist orbit would be profoundly affected if the world's main tensions were reduced. It is no doubt, a gamble to say so. But on the assumption always that the West remained armed and that its diplomacy is alert and realistic, we have every reason to believe we have to live by going forward, and as when we can, towards little and limited agreements. The most likely agreement would be an agreement to suspend nuclear tests once the present series of tests are concluded.

### Another 1492?

The Air Force also hopes to boom, as the moon in September and October with more complex satellites. The October 1958 mission will carry a camera if present plans work out. Meanwhile, special observation stations will be built in Hawaii and England for the moon shots.

The year 1958 may go down in history as another 1492.