



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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The Show, Unfortunately, Must Go On

It must be noted at once that Nikita Khrushchev will stick out at the United Nations Security Council like a brick in a Louis Quinze drawing room.

The incongruity is almost—but not quite—laughable.

It is inconceivable that his presence can add anything but a disruptive and discordant note.

That the United States should allow itself to be hornsogged into this hastily arranged get-together is equally inconceivable.

What can the United States discuss at Security Council's "summit" except the terms of its own diplomatic surrender?

The unhappy fact is that we still do not have a policy to our name with regard to the Middle East. We have been unable to translate to the Arabs, the world or even to our own people any clearly defined U. S. interests and aims in the region.

Had we a policy we might also have a settlement in mind. We have neither. How then can we discuss a settlement without inviting another diplomatic disaster?

Lacking any reasonable basis for negotiation, the United States is surrendering the initiative to the canniest propaganda pichman of the decade. We are almost surely to be on the defensive from the start with the immediate withdrawal of U. S. Marines from the Middle East.

at the top of the Soviet agenda. Such a withdrawal cannot even be discussed by the United States without great embarrassment—unless it is considered within the framework of a larger settlement. The United States has no negotiable terms for a larger settlement to propose to the Soviets or, more important, to the inhabitants of the unfortunate region in question.

But it appears that the show must go on. A show it will most certainly be with Khrushchev as the ringmaster and chief barker. We must not only endure his propaganda spiel but also shoulder the considerable responsibility of protecting his person in an atmosphere of built-in hostility and great risk.

The prospect is bleak indeed for the West. President Eisenhower is no longer the tower of unchallenged and unchallengeable strength at the head of the Western alliance. Secretary of State Dulles' front platitudes and negativistic policies have been discredited to an alarming extent. Our ideals are as honorable as they ever were. Yet our means to a honorable end have so often been clumsily fabricated and miserably executed.

The resultant challenge facing the nation is staggering. But it is not hopeless. The situation can always be saved by a brave assertion of practical wisdom and enlightened leadership. We are still waiting.

Good Pay Doesn't Grow Good Ethics

THE Henkel case has led to some misunderstanding about the need for adequate salaries in the Police Department.

We refer to a suggestion coming from several quarters that money is a magic ingredient in maintaining high ethical and moral standards in a police force. Poor conduct or misconduct according to this theory, is a natural result of low wages; thus the public should not expect high standards unless it is paying high salaries.

The public, it seems to us, ought not only to expect high standards but to demand them regardless of what it pays. Police officers and all other public servants deserve fair pay for their work. They ought to be paid for their work—and not with the foggy idea of infusing their character with vigor. For

while pay is related to efficiency, it cannot buy moral or ethical conduct. The suggestion not only is misleading, it is unfair to numerous civil servants who, along with lean paychecks, have exceedingly stout character.

When a police force or any other organization comes to the point where higher pay makes the difference between ethics and lack of ethics, it is not going out of the business of proper law enforcement. It is already out of business.

Charlotte ought never to forget the difficult, sometimes dangerous and often thankless services it gets from its police force. Nor should Charlotteans forget their obligations to provide good working conditions and fair salaries. But it should never accept the idea that good pay gets flourishing ethics.

Precinct 31: The Questions Remain

THE election of Robert C. Dellinger as constable of Charlotte Township has been settled by the concession of incumbent William H. Sherron.

Distinctly not settled, however, is the question of whether perjury or fraud was involved in the preparation of affidavits on the basis of which the county went to the trouble and expense of a recount. Perhaps trouble and expense are relatively minor matters. But the integrity of the elective process also is involved, and there is nothing minor about that. The question must be explored thoroughly.

After the recount was made on the basis of sworn statements by 20 persons that they had voted for Sherron in a precinct where only 11 votes are recorded for Sherron, the affidavits began to explode like a string of firecrackers.

One of the 20 persons had not voted at all. She said she had been bamboozled by the persons gathering the affidavits. Then others of the 20 reportedly denied they had signed the affidavits or claimed they had been misled as to the meaning of the affidavits.

Equally perplexing is the reaction of the Rev. Seth C. Vanlandingham who, with the assistance of Craig Lawing,

County Commission nominee, gathered the affidavits.

"A lot of the people," he said, "probably can't even pronounce his name (Sherron), so how can you know whether they voted for him or not?" placing such a low estimate on the intelligence of the persons whose signatures he sought, would have been a part of using their signatures to force a recount.

The indications are that somebody is lying. We don't pretend to know who. But we do know that unless a vigorous effort is made to find the truth of the matter, and to take appropriate legal action, the elective process will be regarded with less confidence by Mecklenburgers—and with good reason.

Hiding Place?

THE scientists and military men doubtless have good and sufficient reasons for wanting to find out what the dark side of the moon looks like. But it would be of some interest, and settle a few bets perhaps, if the first explorers could decide definitely the question of whether Hitler is hiding there.

Bipartisanship Strained As Congress Packs For Home

By DORIS FLEESON

A CONGRESSIONAL adjournment stamped in the making.

Barring unforeseen developments, it is possible that both House and Senate will be out of here earlier

than their present goal of August 15.

In both parties there is weariness and wariness regarding the Middle East crisis. The veneer of bipartisanship has never been so thin; the leaders feel that an un-

becoming fracas could easily develop.

Meeting quietly in small groups, Democrats have informally decided that there is no real contribution they can make to the situation at present. Their intensely

critical private feelings have been subordinated to several considerations.

They do not wish to undermine the President; they think it would be politically unwise to move along lines that might develop into a seemingly partisan attack. Many suggest that the American system at this point serves as a loyal opposition "body"; they look regretfully toward London where it is wholly acceptable for the leaders of the Labor Party to summon the dominant Conservatives to account publicly for government policy.

PARTISAN DEBATE

Democrats can only do this in speeches openly critical of the President or by summoning Secretary of State Dulles to a public hearing to explain United States objectives. They would then expect some, though not all, Republicans to feel obliged to rally to the Eisenhower defense. The end result almost surely would resemble the partisan debate that at this juncture Democrats want to avoid.

What reconciles Democrats to a solution admittedly unsatisfactory to them is that a spontaneous protest has arisen in the country with respect to the Eisenhower-Dulles moves. It is unusual in that it goes on by itself without whip or spur from a demagogue or a responsible politician with a wide following or any organization.

It is not partisan, for Republicans are in it as well as Democrats. Thoughtful people who care deeply about how this country appears before nations as well as about what it does have joined in it.

At the same time there is little organized bearing of the drums in support of the Eisenhower moves and not much flag-waving. The White House would be deceiving itself if it thought that the political silence gave anything more than a temporary consent to the moves it is making. With increasing momentum, people are protesting that they are



Wariness In The Ranks



The Dead End Street

Diplomacy Without Direction

By WALTER LIPPMANN

AS THINGS stand at this moment, the notion of a summit meeting in the heart of New York City has the characteristic of one of those nightmares in which one is compelled to do what one desperately does not want to do.

At this time, a public confrontation between Eisenhower and Khrushchev would be a ghastly spectacle, almost certain to poison the air still further with charges and countercharges.

Moreover, there are great risks that the local police would not be able to manage the visit of a man who has in the cosmopolitan city of New York so many embittered enemies. Beyond that, there does not now exist as between Washington and Moscow a general public opinion in which there are no extremists.

Yet the fact is that the President has been pushed and pulled by the British government and by widespread public opinion in Germany, in Scandinavia, in Japan, and elsewhere, to a grudging acceptance of the idea of a summit meeting on the Middle East. Why, we must ask ourselves, did Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles find themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea, between having a conference which would now be dangerous and refusing to have one which is dangerous too?

THEY HAVE NO POLICY.

The find themselves in this dilemma because they have no Middle East policy and have therefore lost the diplomatic initiative. The right and effective answer to Khrushchev's call for a summit conference was not to refuse it and leave it there, was not to accept it and be entangled from there on. The right answer would have been to propose the terms of a settlement which included but extended beyond the withdrawal of the Marines. The right and effective answer to Khrushchev's call for a summit conference was not to refuse it and leave it there, was not to accept it and be entangled from there on. The right answer would have been to propose the terms of a settlement which included but extended beyond the withdrawal of the Marines. The right and effective answer to Khrushchev's call for a summit conference was not to refuse it and leave it there, was not to accept it and be entangled from there on. The right answer would have been to propose the terms of a settlement which included but extended beyond the withdrawal of the Marines.

Unfortunately, we do not have negotiable terms of settlement to propose. The Arab-American intervention in the Lebanon and Jordan was carried out to prevent the collapse. But this was a hurried reaction to the unexpected news from Iraq. It was not a deliberate act of policy.

DANGEROUS DILEMMA

In our hands, therefore, in a dead end street. The presence of our troops not only does not promise a settlement of the revolutionary condition which caused us to send them in—the larger the troops stay, the harder it will

the Middle East which borders on Russia, the Soviet Union is incomparably a stronger power than was Czarist Russia in the 19th century. The Arab revolution, of which Nasser is the most conspicuous but not the only champion, did not exist at all in the imperial days of the last century.

If, therefore, the day is past and gone forever when the Middle East can be stabilized by Western military power, we must seek an accommodation with the new powers in the Middle East—namely with the Soviet Union and with Nasser's Confederation.

What other line of policy is conceivable? None, unless it can be called a policy to do nothing but dig in where we are in the Lebanon and in Jordan, and for the rest to trade insults with Nasser and Khrushchev. We shall get the worse of the exchange of insults. In that it is always easier to denounce intervention than to defend it.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Unless there is a reasonably prompt settlement in the Lebanon with the Marines withdrawing, laws Farmer Jones can be harassed everywhere in the world. They were sent in order to prove to the Turks and the Palestinians and others that our military promises will be honored. But if the Marines stay and become an army of occupation, there will be some serious second thought not only among the nations guaranteed but also here among ourselves who must provide the guarantees.

It is, therefore, a very great interest, one might without exaggeration call it a vital interest, of the United States to work out by negotiation an honorable exit for the Marines. This may be impossible, given the revolutionary character of the Nasser movement. But it may not be impossible, if it is seriously and thoroughly attempted, given on the one hand the military weakness of the Arab states and on the other their great need of the West in the oil business and in their economic development.

People's Platform

Grass Roots Issue

Aberdeen

Editors, The News: I HAVE just read your editorial in today's paper, "How Many Floods Does It Take?"

It is inconceivable that you have not heard of Public Law 560, the so-called "Small Watershed Law," which is a right-deploring the fact that our state government has not accepted its moral responsibility. Under Public Law 560, local people may, at any time, initiate action for flood prevention or, as you term it, flood control. Unfortunately, the legislature has not seen fit to designate officially any unit, local or state, as the legal unit through which applications may be submitted for watershed assistance.

I believe that 37 states have enacted such legislation to date, with all or nearly all designating the local soil conservation district as the agency which is to handle watershed applications. Legally or, more realistically, as you know, this practice is very serious as well as dangerous.

Officer Williams was extremely courteous and in a very pleasant manner explained the danger involved in this reckless conduct.

May I commend this officer as a representative of the Charlotte Police Department for his courteous conduct?

—GRADY S. THOMAS

and the immediate concern of the citizen."

May you be sufficiently aroused to accept a challenge. I dare you to read the book by your fellow newsman, "Big Dam Foolishness," by Elmer Peterson.

—WILLARD K. KELLER

Courteous Policeman

Saluted By Citizen

Charlotte

Editors, The News: THE Charlotte Police Department has some good points although we have been hearing of them for some time.

Although it cost me some money may I commend an officer and a gentleman from the police department of the bad lady.

A few days ago, through a careless error, I broke one of the traffic laws. In due course I was stopped by Officer T. W. Williams. My violation consisted of running a stop sign and, as you know, this practice is very serious as well as dangerous.

Officer Williams was extremely courteous and in a very pleasant manner explained the danger involved in this reckless conduct.

May I commend this officer as a representative of the Charlotte Police Department for his courteous conduct?

—GRADY S. THOMAS

He Had His Choice:

Carnival Or Canaveral

Pageland, S. C.

Editors, The News: THE Pageland Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the annual Watermelon Carnival, are indeed grateful for the excellent coverage given the event by your newspaper, a favorite with Pagelanders for many years.

The pictures and stories of the carnival added significantly to its success, and we believe that it was bigger and better this year than ever. We're sorry Judge Schorr was busy watching a firecracker and Roman candle show down in Florida at the time and missed all the fun. Maybe next year he can arrange his schedule more appropriately, and put first things first!

President Pageland Chamber of Commerce

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

IN SOME parts of the North, Negro flag-waving has become good politics. In some parts of the South, Negro flag-waving has become equally good politics. In both cases it can sometimes cover up a multitude of sins.

Take the case of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, alleged Democrat of Harlem in the North, and the case of Gov. Orval Faubus, alleged Democrat of Arkansas in the South. Both are up for reelection and both are running not on whether they have been good public servants, but whether they are either a champion of the Negro or a suppressor of the Negro.

It happens that other uses are also extremely important in the U.S., but they have been forgotten in these and certain other election races.

Congressman Powell represents a dis-

trict, Harlem, which has many problems in Congress outside the race issue—housing, education, health. But the congressman from Harlem has one of the worst attendance records in Congress. Twice in the middle of Congress he simply quit and went to Europe. In Rome last summer he collected enough counterparty funds from the American Embassy to rent a villa on the Adriatic.

Negroes Oppose Him

Now that Adam Powell has been indicted for income-tax evasion, many prominent Negro leaders in New York are opposing him—simply because he is not a good congressman. Julian Jack, the prominent Negro leader in New York, has been forgotten in these and certain other election races.

However, having wrapped himself in the race issue, Powell will probably be re-elected.

Take the reverse case of Gov. Faubus

of Little Rock, who has probably done the U.S. more damage in Asia and Africa than any other American.

Faubus was elected on a platform of opposing higher taxes and higher rates for the public utilities. But when the Public Service Commission raised a rate increase and the Supreme Court of Arkansas also refused an increase, Gov. Faubus, despite previous campaign pledges, raised the rates.

The Supreme Court decision came down on a Monday. By Friday of that same week Faubus has rushed a rate increase through the Legislature for Arkansas.

It is not whether Faubus has been a good governor, but on whether he has been a vigorous opponent of the Negro, just as the voters of Harlem will vote for Congressman Powell, not on the basis of whether he's been a good congressman, but whether he's been a champion of the Negro.

From The Denver Post

NOT JUST JOHNNY

SINCE Sputnik, few Americans have been trying to find out what is wrong with American education and what to do with it. As often happens when we attack a national problem, much of our collective effort has degenerated into a search for scapegoats. We have blamed John Dewey, progressive education, poor school administration, underpaid teachers, crowded classrooms, and a raft of other things, most of them with some justification.

What we often fail to appreciate, however, is how much our schools reflect the world around them. To put it another way, the quality of education depends as much on what goes on outside the school as what happens inside.

The partial answer to what's wrong can be found by a kind of mental look-in-the-mirror. Here's a starter.

Complaint: Johnny can't read. Question: Do any adults around your house show any enthusiasm for reading by being frequently seen with a book in their hands?

Complaint: Johnny is a conformist. Question: Does he tend to conform to the crowd? Has he been given any reason to believe his family thinks or acts different from the Browns down the block?

Complaint: Johnny isn't interested in science and math. Question: Is anybody at your house?

This kind of mental exercise may improve more people than just Johnny.

The ears and throat are sympathetically connected, says a reader, which probably explains why so many things we hear give us a pain in the neck.

—LEXINGTON LEADS

Some new inventions are sought to lead us out of the recession. As we recall it, it was the home cigarette-rolling machine that whipped the big slump of the '30s.—COLUMBIA STATE.

Suddenly realizing you are headed against the traffic on a one-way street is sort of like being secretary of state in today's world—anything you do is going to be wrong.—FLORIDA TIMES/UNION.

The French are an odd race—they tell women all the world that they are not war but they can't pick out a becoming government for themselves.—ASHVILLE CITIZEN.

Congressman Powell represents a dis-