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FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1959

A Few Months Have Brought Hard Blows To Dick Nixon

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON
PRESIDENT Eisenhower's second term has just passed its midpoint. Hereafter, under the anti-Franklin Roosevelt constitutional amendment, the vice president can replace the President at any time without sacrificing his right to seek two full terms of his own.



Furthermore, if the President laid down the heavy burden of his office and retired to Gettysburg tomorrow morning, EISENHOWER the vast majority of Republican politicians would be almost too overjoyed to be polite about it.

able fact of considerable political significance.
FEAR 'DICK' A 'SPENDER'
Last year, only the frankest congressional and organization Republicans would admit their hankering for the President's voluntary retirement. Today, there are very few who are not quite open about it, although only in their private talk, to be sure.

Richard M. Nixon's grip on the 1960 nomination is not nearly as unshakable as it once was.
One obvious reason for this change is the emergence of a major rival to Nixon, in the person of New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. The other reason is the bad news for Nixon in recent public opinion polls.

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had trouble can be expected, especially if the polls show Nelson Rockefeller doing rather better than Nixon.
VULNERABLE
Nixon has always said a front-runner like himself, being well known to the country, is especially vulnerable to bad news from the polls.

Prizewinning Editorial

A New South: Not So Wild a Dream

Editors' Notes: This editorial by Cecil Prince was one of several by the editor of The News selected by the North Carolina Press Association as representative of the best editorial writing in daily newspapers of over 20,000 circulation in the state during 1958. It appeared in The News on Sept. 16. The NCPA's first prize went to Editor Prince and its second prize was awarded to Associate Editor Perry Morgan. The News has won a national editorial writing in size of the past nine years—1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956 and 1958.

LISTEN to the words and voice.
The South in 1958 is awash in a torrent of rhetoric—nostalgic, pitiable rhetoric as far removed from reality as a kaleidoscope's fractured images.

A great region on the brink of unimaginable wealth and progress is in actual danger of drowning in the feeble vapors of its own cant and sentimentality.

Fear has unlocked the floodgates. It might as well be called by its own name for it will never be banished until it is isolated and labeled for dispatch and scrutiny.

Fear of change, fear of the distressed industrialization and its effect on social values, fear of the Negro, fear of trade unionism, fear of Washington, fear of northern Democrats, fear of political innovation and economic revolution: These are the nightmares of the spirit that haunt the South's consciousness in 1958.

THE South has reached a point in history where it must turn from the citadels of constraint and artifice back to nature or forward to progress. The South cannot continue to cultivate a cultural heritage which does not correspond to social reality. The individual southerner in 1958 cannot continue to nourish a nostalgic wish to sit on the cool and columned veranda, sip bourbon and brandywater and converse exclusively while the poor whites and Negroes toil for them in the hot, wide fields that spread out against the horizon.

THE notion is not new. Sidney Lanier, Georgia's distinguished poet, recognized it in 1873 when he went North to follow his artistic fortunes and his letter to his brother, Clifford, who had remained at home, he wrote: "Our people have failed to perceive the deeper movements underpinning the times; they lie wholly off, out of the stream of thought and action in their poor dead leaves of recollection round and round, in a piteous motion that has all the wear and tear of motion without any of the rewards of progress."

THE battle is here. It must be fought here by our own people calling upon their own vast forces and untapped resources to challenge and destroy the bugaboo of the past and build a new South that will be better than the old. They must not heed the advice of either the nostalgic or the reactionary.

First, there must be the rites of negation, of making peace with ancestral voices, of purging the fears that haunt and inhibit the region. The South's divided and unhappy consciousness need not be sharply split and torn by the past and the future. The richness and distinctiveness of the southern heritage can be retained without doing violence to the image of a new South.

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Some ideas must be discarded in every civilization order to progress. It is our larger enjoyment. In conserving a heritage we must conserve only what is worth conserving.

OBSOLETELY, this will mean coming to terms with the race problem, rejecting Negrophobia as an article of faith and reaching what can best be termed an accommodation with the region's own conscience.

However, the solution to this problem lies not so much in the courtroom, and the legislative chamber as it does in the essential goodness of the human heart and in the renewal of a mutual willingness to work together toward a common goal.

For instance, all thoughtful Americans share President Eisenhower's insistence that law must prevail. Anarchy cannot be allowed. But as Jonathan Daniels observed the other day, if military power were the only substitute for anarchy in this country something tragically different from the American faith would prevail.

William Faulkner expresses the terrible necessity with equal urgency. We speak now against the day when our southern people who will resist to the last these inevitable changes in social relations, will when they have been forced to accept what they at one time might have accepted with dignity and goodwill, will say, "Why didn't someone tell us this before? Tell us this in time."

No. The answer is not stubbornness and steel. It is reason and understanding and goodwill.

DEMAGOGUES and reformers to the contrary notwithstanding, race is not the South's only headache. It is but part of a larger malady—fear of social change, fear of southern progress, deep suspicion of industrialization, its extreme reluctance to abandon agrarian institutions, its political conservatism, its hatred of "the cities."

The consequences of urbanization and industrialization will be what we choose to make them. In an age of considerable enlightenment in the science of social planning we can make of the new South what we will. The tools are available. We have only to use them.

THE time has come to halt the guerrilla fighting in the ruins of a way of life and politics that once flourished grandly in the South. We ought to adopt the faith of Thomas Wolfe, I thought—full of vigor, who once confessed that we are all lost in America, but I believe we shall be found.

We in the South will be found, too, if we refuse to listen to the voices of doom and perfect a faith in the future that is at least as strong as our memory of the past.

'What Do We Do Now, Samson?'



WASHINGTON
Lyndon Johnson pilot model of the presidency took off Tuesday with civil rights gas in his tanks. Liberals promptly questioned the high-octane quality of the Johnson fuel, but all hands and to go.

It contained every ingredient the Eisenhower administration was planning to put into their strategy some presidential address followed by a few hours a trial spin in the labor.

The effect of a strong congressional initiative which the President must follow—or veto remains. It is the deliberate leadership and will be pursued in a variety of other fields, including space and defense.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona conservative, rather plaintively announced that within the next few days the President at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue would ask the Congress a much faster and stronger vehicle for labor reform.

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Proposed Civil Rights Bill Is Gas In Lyndon's Tank

By DORIS FLEESON

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People's Platform

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From The New York Herald Tribune

POOR LITTLE CWMILLYNFELL

SAD news comes from London. In Sunday suits and cloth caps, singing their native Welsh songs, 150 coal miners from Cwmillynfell have arrived at the capital seeking a remedy for the small Swansea Valley village. Its 3,600 persons live by mining, and now the National Coal Board, harassed by losses, plans to close the nationalized colliery pits. With the pits closed, the village will be no more, and Cwmillynfell probably vanish.

If the town were called something like Pott's Landing we'd be sorry but it wouldn't seem so poignant. For there

The danger is that when Congress gets into orbit it is the taxpayers who burn up.—MIAMI HERALD.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
ONE significant aspect of the private luncheon given by five American labor leaders, gave for Deputy Premier Mikoyan was that two of them had fought vicious battles against Communists inside their own unions.

Strong Left Wing

Walter Reuther at one time faced a strong leftwing, partly pro-Communist movement inside the United Auto Workers, which James Carey of the Electrical Workers has battled against pro-Communist leaders in a rival union and has charged that General Electric and International Harvester were soft toward them.

Their Own Fate

"What we want is a free Berlin, dominated only by the German people," Mikoyan maintained in the course of a long discussion of East Germany.

Labor Leaders Get An Invitation

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Violating The Corridor

Reuther added that if Russia tried to take over West Berlin it would be violating the "corridor" established by Soviet General Zhukov and Gen. Eisenhower at the end of World War II.

Russia Makes Mistakes

Carey got a frank admission from Mikoyan that the Soviet trade unions had made mistakes, when Carey said Russia was making the same mistake in Berlin that it made when Soviet trade unions captured the World Federation of Trade Unions, thereby forcing the CIO and the British Trade Union Congress out of the WFTU.

Open Door To Labor

"Perhaps if we could go where we wanted to go, without as many restrictions as we are having, we would visit your country," observed Joe Beirne of the Communications Workers.

An Invitation

"We did the right thing in making these changes. The ones you mention were not serving the people's government. Now I have a question for you, gentlemen. Why don't more American labor leaders like yourselves, visit the Soviet Union? Adlai Stevenson has paid a visit. So have members of Congress and a number of your business leaders."

Afterthought

Mikoyan added an afterthought: "Since we are being frank with each other, it is sometimes difficult for me to understand why American labor leaders are so much more vitriolic toward capitalists in condemning Communism. Capitalists come to Russia in droves. Yet

The Purpose Of Passports

"I HAS been laid down with obligations and sense by the English government that a British passport simply identifies a man by name as a British citizen, and nothing more or might attempt to do further. Even such a passport would not be necessary before the jealousy of foreign governments requires such an identification before admitting us into their territories. But while this remains so, two great ends should

be kept in view by the British government in granting passports, —to commit the duty of ascertaining the general fact of citizenship to those who are at once most likely to be the applicant and most easily accessible to him; and at the same time to grant the passport under a name and authority which will be known to and respected by the various governments of the continent. — The Economist (London).

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