

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1952

THE TASK AFTER ELECTION DAY

THE TUMULT and roar will soon die away. The President and the man selected will take well-earned rests. Congress will have some last moments of relative tranquility before settling down to the Washington grind.

We would hope that the bitterness of the campaign, the inflated claim, the exaggerated promise, be quickly pushed to the background. Rather, thoughtful attention should be directed to the perennial and the new problems which will require action next year.

There are many. A listing of those which readily come to mind is sufficiently sobering: The formulation and execution of a Korean policy which is not a quiet solution, is at least the most desirable alternative.

Control of the inflationary pressures which are gnawing at the life savings of the retired, the salaries of the employed—and achievement of this control without diminishing needed production and expansion.

Meeting the Communist threat in its several forms, from internal subversion to its attempts to shatter the free world alliance.

Defense spending, reduction in military waste.

Economic and military aid for our allies.

THE LOYALTY OF U.N. EMPLOYEES

SHOULD Americans of questionable loyalty to the United States be permitted to work for the United Nations? This is the question now posed by Secretary General Trygve Lie's suspension of several Americans who refused to answer questions of the United Nations Internal Security Subcommittee regarding alleged Communist activities.

The problem is a little different from that of Communists in the U. S. Government. Obviously, no uniform requirement of either Communist or non-Communist ideology would be possible, in the world-wide organization. Red nations would laugh off the suggestion that all U. N. employees be non-Communists as quickly as we would any proposal that they be Communists.

Further, the Americans who work for the Secretariat and agencies, rather than with the U. S. delegations, are doing the U. S. business. They are not handling matters of their leasing any secrets.

There are two main kinds of damage that American Communists could do at the U. N. First, by serving as links between American

Reorganization, for greater efficiency and economy, of our vast Federal Government.

Several pieces of specific legislation will expire next year. These include excise profits and income tax legislation, reciprocal trade agreements, drafting of doctors and dentists, wage and price controls.

Then there's the question of what to do about civil defense. And call-back of military reserves, UMT, immigration, Taft-Hartley, civil rights, home rule for Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia, planning for a new agricultural program.

Congress will be responsible for providing the answer to many of these problems. Nevertheless the burden lies heavily upon the President. He must direct and advise, and plan a solemn task. The decisions of the campaign must fade into insignificance, as viewed from the awful solitude of the Presidency, when our next leader faces the stark reality of governing a nation which leads the world in the Atomic Age. Whichever man wins, he will deserve and need such strength and support as the people can give him.

'Let's See, Now—3 And 3 Is 12, And 4 Is 13—'



Also Gave Personal Views Of Eisenhower & Stevenson

BY JOSEPH H. STEWART AND LOP

WASHINGTON: THE tumult and the shouting are all but over. For the last three months, these two men have tried to cover the Presidential campaign factually and impartially. It is this structure, however, that may perhaps be allowed a personal word—a judgment of the campaign. For the men who were transformed from the news to appear to them.

In casting up the final balance sheet, the first question that arises is: How did Eisenhower's performance as Republican candidate, how did Stevenson's performance as Democratic leader drawn into politics by acclamation. Here was a General regarded as the finest soldier of which the General is often as painful as toasting his shells is for jobbers. Here was a man suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to transform himself by main force, under the eyes of a critical nation, into a national political leader.

Gen. Eisenhower has not merely transformed himself. He has become Eisenhower, the Presidential candidate whose quality of human nature is almost beyond description. An element in a post. Gen. Eisenhower has not only learned-by-doing, but he has learned-by-teaching all the ugly intricacies of American party politics, which any national leader has to know. Above all, Gen. Eisenhower has gained the experience and self-confidence to be himself as Mr. Eisenhower.

AUTHENTIC VERSION

The Eisenhower who spoke in New York Thursday night, Friday was the long-awaited, for authentic and recognizable civilian virtues in status, in one side and utterance, of the military Eisenhower who first captured the country's imagination and affection. This is the truly important and significant final outcome of Eisenhower's campaign.

This very fact suggests that Eisenhower will be able to guide his party and lead the country in accordance with his own high moral principles, instead of yielding to the Republican factions who have surrounded him. At this point in the balance sheet, one must also set down another fact that is vital although somewhat negative. It is not only that Gen. Eisenhower has promised to be able to renounce the Republican Party in his own mind, but he has also promised to give the grave danger that Eisenhower's defeat will leave the Republican Party in a new military of its own worst elements.

By the same token, however, any honest man might say that Gen. Eisenhower has followed the campaign at all closely must confess admiration for Gov. Stevenson. His election would be a great victory for his concessions to expediency. Unlike Eisenhower, Stevenson is not a politician. He is a man of letters. Yet Stevenson has also talked forthrightly, explicitly and courageously about the issues. He has been eloquent in calling the American people to a higher sense of duty and responsibility. He has made the world think that his campaign double talk had false promise. And these reporters do not believe that Stevenson will be the captive of Harry S. Truman, any more than they believe Eisenhower will be the captive of Robert A. Taft and Joseph R. McCarthy.

THE SURE THING

It is not the practice, in this space, to support or oppose candidates in national elections. In this respect, however, has always been to try to report honestly and in reasonable proportion the views of the men who stand about both sides. These reporters would not presume to advise their readers how to vote; but they would like to see the reports. But after stripping away all the clichés of partisanship, sitting on one side and the other, and exaggerations begotten of campaign-time emotion, these reporters believe that the men who stand about both sides are two such men as to lead us for the next four years.

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Backs Whitsett Plan

CHARLOTTE
I THINK Kenneth Whitsett's plan to use the D. H. Hill School building and grounds for a "White Southern Institute" and a park should be backed by all our citizens.

Charlotte has an enviable record for achievement in all phases of activity and there is a wealth of objects, pictures and documents concerning these achievements which should be collected in one place where they may be viewed and studied, especially by the younger generation.

Then, too, there is the untapped store of memories, lore and relics of our ancestors and the living generations who raised and reared them, lives for their country which should be publicly enshrined rather than locked in our hearts and homes.

The site of an historical building is the veritable cradle of the sentiment and when the site is destroyed much of the sentiment dies with it.

Again, let me urge that the D. H. Hill School building and grounds be preserved for a useful purpose. Mr. Whitsett has had the foresight to see this.

It is quite evident that the Stoverall Street route in Plan "A" suggested by Mr. Whitsett is the logical one for the extension of the Highway.

—J. FRANK WILKES.

A Northern Views The South

CHARLOTTE
AN election year has among its peculiarities a tendency to arouse numerous passions that are generally extraneous to the main issue at hand and to arouse them with singular violence of expression. As a Northerner of foreign parentage I listen with more than usual interest to rehashing a commendable nostalgia for a certain goodness of living that has passed from American life, combined with the base accusation that "North" and the non-Anglo-Saxon element especially, "North" is responsible for the decline of good taste and good manners. Indeed, a fine old American who is responsible for the decline of a certain local character of a certain local character for purposes in refinement whatever may be regarded as a source of respectability.

I would be the last to say that prejudiced delusions about the South exist up North. But I have always assumed that, outside of holding some ancient grudge against the Democrats, according to point of historical fact, the Southerner's criticism of Northern life was honest, accurate and tempered with intelligent good humor. America's literature owes a great deal to southerners like O. Henry, who portrayed the North in all its vicissitudes with fine critical insight and superb artistry.

I am still convinced that the southerner's appraisal of the North is far more than vice versa, but I would like to remind those whose dislike of northern customs bears the faint traces of prejudice that

BEST WE PLAY 'BEIZBOL'

ONE CAN always depend on the New York Times, even during the present inundation of U. S. political news in faraway places.

Thus, last week, the Times' editorial page contained the import of the situation in Vietnam, found good news from the Sudan, was smugged by a Polish election and heartened by the founding of a college in Colombia and in the United States.

But it is unduly distressing, we feel, by a recent event in Sweden. There the Soviets have once again provided an impressive show of strength—on the chess board.

Solemnly, the Times explores the death of American chess player, International Grandmaster, even suggesting backhandedly that chess, like most everything from peanuts to basketball players, be subsidized. The U. S. concludes:

"Will make a better showing in international chess when our players are not so concerned with the importance of such competition in the struggle for international prestige and goodwill now going on throughout the world."

This suggestion is the old business of lead-

From The Greenhorns Daily News

A GOOD MEAL IS HARD TO FIND

NO SOUTHERN food for The During "Visit." This headline from the Atlanta Journal referred to General Eisenhower's speaking-meat of Atlanta, Jacksonville and Miami. We see all his meals on the plane. Well, where would he have found "Southern food" in any of those places? Not in the hotels and restaurants; food has been standardized there. It is good but it is no more Southern than the food in Oregon or Minn.

Tourists coming South with their appetites for the more than the delights of Southern fried chicken, old country ham, "batty cakes" with lacey eggs, etc., are naturally disappointed.

The truth is that most Southern cooking is bad, but it is not especially Southern. A good meal is hard to find. You always get the other three.

There are three kinds of Southern cooking—and only three kinds as far as we know. First, there is the kind that is so good that it is difficult to explain their presence on a simple earth except by the mercy of Providence.

(1) Fowl, or outdoor, cooking. Included in this category are the old-fashioned fish fry, as described in "The Green Pastures"; country Sunday school picnic, and barbecue. The barbecue we are talking about is a private affair in which each man gets his own piece of meat and cooks it in his own pot. The pig is cooked all day in a pit in an oak grove with a spring bar in place; the pig is basted with a mixture of red pepper and vinegar, and is still eaten on the spot while the fat is still sizzling and the flesh is still warm. This barbecue bears the same resemblance to wafers "Bar-B-Q" as a

Drew Pearson's GOP Expects 34 Electoral Votes

WASHINGTON
AS one of the hottest Presidential campaigns in years comes to a close, here is the conditional survey prepared for General Eisenhower, Governor Dewey and the top echelon of the Republican Party. It shows Republicans confident of winning 313 "certain" electoral votes, plus "probable" votes, a total of 341. It requires 286 to win.

The GOP survey puts the two key states of New York and California in the "probable" column though the border states of Kentucky, West Virginia and Oklahoma are conceded to the Democrats, according to the secret GOP survey, though Maryland is chalked up "certain" for the Republicans. Another border state, Tennessee, is marked "not too hopeful" though the home state of President Truman, is listed as "probable" for the GOP.

On the other hand, where they spent so much time and effort, is conceded to the Democrats. Michigan, though considered "probable," is listed as "slipped during the week" and is listed as "slipped during the week" carries the notation "removed from sure column because of effectiveness of Democratic speaking campaign in Michigan." It is not too hopeful, though Stevenson, has toured Minnesota recently.

Massachusetts is marked with the notation: "Even if Lodge beaten, it's hoped he will run enough ahead of the other candidates to carry enough votes to carry the state." This refers to Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. who has a tough race against Congressman Jack Kennedy, who is generally predicted the winner.

New Jersey is marked "Expect us to win if upstate region get the vote out."

Truman And John L. Lewis

WHILE President Truman was escorting his new-found friend, John L. Lewis, on a personal tour of the White House the other night, he "let drop" the following: "I am sure that the Republicans should be elected and Taft should be President."

Harry Moses, representing the coal operators, who was with the two men, did not join in the ensuing laughter.

Mr. Truman's wisecrack followed a relatively brief but lengthy discussion of the coal industry, the subject of further negotiations possibly resulting in an increase in the eventual cost of coal.

Those who attended the White House meeting insist that there was no deal between Truman and Lewis to increase wages. Harry Moses of the operators was with them throughout. As far as can be ascertained, here is what transpired: Truman, David Cole, the federal mediator, opened the meeting with a plea that the Wage Stabilization Board, which ruled against the coal operators, had overruled certain facts and had been unfair to the miners.

Cole pointed out that the miners worked only 200 days a year, had fringe benefits such as paid holidays or paid vacation; and finally that they had greatly increased production. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, he pointed out, showed that production had been increased 15 per cent in two years, that the industry was at its highest peak, and that this was a tribute to John L. Lewis and the operators for their handling of the industry.

Cole also dwelt upon the hazards of mining and the heavy accident rate in the mines.

"New President Truman," said Harry Moses, "Let's hear from the operators," he said.

Ruark Crawls Out On Limb And Predicts Ike Victory

BY ROBERT C. RUARK

STEVENSON, of whom very few people had heard prior to his draft into the White House last Summer. MAN OF SUTLETY

His personality is neither homespun nor ruggedly straightforward. He is a man of great subtlety and considerable indirectness of thought and speech. He does not approach the matter in either end or career in the mass media to the extent that He does. His style is unassuming, short-lived and awkward on a rather jumpy, great aphorism. He has been in the news classes have never traveled very far on anything more contrived than common sense. Men have been known to produce irony and break their political necks.

A great many prominent men are varying circles of friends. He declares their belief that Eisenhower is a great and good man. He has also been known to produce irony and break their political necks.

So I boil it down to this way: In all the strident squawking denials, declarations, affirmations and denials the voting public must be as confused as I am. So, in the interests of sanity and common sense, I predict that the Democrats have begun and will rise to a great deal of the nonsense, noise and snarls engendered by the campaign.

The beginning revealed that the Eisenhower was considered to be a man of great confidence and confidence for ten years. He has what is called an honest face. He has a certain amount of impressive quality of friendliness and common folkiness. He was good enough a chunk of raw political material to have been made a Democrat. His financial history and personal record in the Army and Navy are spotless.

As opposed to Ike, we have Mr. Stevenson, who represents H. C. Frick & Co. and some of the biggest mines in the nation; said that the miners and mine owners had agreed to draw up a contract and that their agreement was an excellent example of free and open bargaining. He said they had drawn up the contract and that John Lewis didn't want them. He professed cash, instead.

The steelworkers and other labor groups, he argued, had received fringe benefits which were the equivalent of the 40-cent increase in the cost of steel. He said that John Lewis was then called upon. He gave a brief sermon on economic production, pointing out that the U. S. is the greatest producer in the world and the American miner produces more than one-half ton per man daily compared with the British production of one ton per man.

"Britain's mine enough coal to heat itself well, let alone the rest of Europe," opined Lewis. "We can supply the world, all as a result of our genius and know-how."

Stevenson went on to say that some of his men will not live long enough to get fringe benefits and they should have their cash now.

"Four miners are killed every day in the year," said Lewis. "There are more than 100,000 men in the coal mine industry during the year than there were from combat action."

Stevenson produced a three- and one-half page mimeographed note on wages and handed it to Economic Director Roger Putnam, who will probably make the final decision.

"I don't know what the results of our analysis will show," Mr. President," Putnam said.

"I don't know what you get it as quickly as possible," replied Truman.