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IKE EISENHOWER—A GREAT AMERICAN

SHORTLY AFTER General Dwight Eisenhower's return to this country, he was met at the airport in Denver, Colorado, by Governor Dan Thornton who slapped him hard on the back—yelled "Hiya, Ike," and stuck out his hand.

Thus began the transition from a military man, trained through life to be correct and somewhat aloof, to the candidate who was in Charlotte today. It is a tribute to Ike's understanding of the American people that he has made the transition quickly and easily, without losing any of his enormous popularity in the process.

The welcome that Charlotte gave him was genuine expression of the esteem in which this great American is held by people of all ages groups and all political affiliations. Eisenhower may be the candidate of the Republican Party, but he belongs to the whole nation.

We share that esteem. As early as 1948, Taz News was hopeful that Eisenhower would quit his military career and enter public service. He decided against it then, and as it turned out, there was another important assignment for him in Europe which

he carried out with typical success. This year he was unable to resist the popular demand that he become a candidate for the Presidency. On Jan. 7 he told newsmen in Paris, in effect, that he was available. On Jan. 8, Taz News said it would support him strongly for the GOP nomination, and do so through the brilliant victory at the Chicago convention.

We still like Ike, but being an honest and independent newspaper, we must say that we are not completely satisfied with the Eisenhower campaign so far. We understand full well that issues are not the sole factor in a Presidential election, since it is usually Congress, rather than the President, that finally writes legislation on key issues. But the President, especially if the voters decide upon a change of party, is in a position to influence legislation strongly, and we must say that General Eisenhower has not yet set forth his specific views on a good many major issues.

We suspect that many of our readers, like ourselves, have not yet made a final decision between the candidates and parties, because all the evidence is not yet in. They will understand if we watch the campaign a little longer to see what new evidence is offered.

UNESCO'S BIG JOB

THE United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has undergone another one of the periodic attacks leveled against it. A California school teacher was criticized for speaking favorably of the organization to her pupils and forbidding her to teach a school board from talking about UNESCO in other than an "impartial" manner.

Some UNESCO officials are viewed as starry-eyed idealists. Their statements are sharply suspected as being subversive propaganda. Perhaps, when composed of the views often expressed in the political and military arenas, the hopes and goals stated by UNESCO officials sound visionary. But with the crushing emphasis upon the production of military hardware, the world's scarce needs do seem to be in jeopardy.

Fundamentally, UNESCO is trying to do a job of basic education. With its modest funds, borne jointly by participating U. N. countries, it isn't going to make much of a dent in the problem. But more power to it.

NOW OPERA WILL BE SEEN AND HEARD

FOR YEARS local opera fans have watched singers pass and turn blue in the face trying to sing through an orchestra which formed a brass curtain at a level with the audience. Listeners, troubled by poor acoustics, complained their ears were being kept forward to a pleasant four-production season.

This year, beginning with an English version of Verdi's popular La Traviata on Oct. 6 and 7, the Charlotte Opera Association will perform at East Mecklenburg High School Auditorium. Unlike Piedmont Jr. High School, where productions have been staged for four seasons, East High has an orchestra pit, well below stage level. Every seat is elevated, this sloping incline affording better visibility to the audience. There is plenty of parking space. And there are adequate dressing room facilities for the cast.

The Charlotte Opera Association is taking a gamble by moving out past city limits. There aren't any city bus lines to it, so unless some arrangement is made with a private bus company, attendees can miss out hard. When the proposed \$3 million auditorium-coliseum is completed the opera people will have really adequate facilities. But for the time being the new location, out Independence Blvd. at the intersection of Monroe Road, will be a welcome improvement.

WHISTLE STOP

PROVOKED by a News story saying that Charlotte will be the only North Carolina site of a major address by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and apparently having little else to do in their uneventful town, the editors of the Winston-Salem Journal looked around for a place where they could—or thought they did—in another story saying that the Eisenhower train would come into Charlotte from Salisbury in reverse, while it would move into Winston-Salem from the west.

The "objection is to face forward in coming into Winston-Salem, a distinct honor for this community and an indication that it is here, not Charlotte, where the candidate will make

a major bid for Tar Heel support of his candidacy in the November elections," argued the Journal.

Our contemporary better rustle up another idea. Ike's train came into Charlotte frontward, and was pulled into Winston-Salem in reverse.

But let a top executive of the Associated Press give the final touch to this little duel. Asked to explain why the AP planned to give fuller coverage to Ike's Charlotte visit than to the Winston-Salem appearance, the executive told Winston Mayor Marshall Kurtes: "The Associated Press couldn't cover every whistlestop."

To that, we can add nothing.

BETTY FURNESS AND THE GOP

BETTY FURNESS, that wonderful Westinghouse Electric girl, entered into a public battle with Republicans. It was a battle with no debate; it was a slaughter. She took them on one after the other. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Congressman Joe Martin, Sen. Joe McCarthy, and Sen. Everett Dirksen, the stalwarts of the Republican Party, and won every round.

Even the rebuttal against General Eisenhower was "no contest." Betty Furness won every round. When Gen. MacArthur said the country is going to the dogs, the TV camera switched immediately to Betty Furness who said that now we have a patent that takes the moisture out of air, so that when you sit in your living room reading the paper you do not have to worry that the air has any moisture in it. Then when Sen. Joe McCarthy came back and said that America is going down the drain of economic socialism, Betty came right back and showed a new brother where you don't have to lift the lid in order to see how the turkey is roasting. It has a glass top so you can keep playing canasta or reading your book and just take

a look through the glass top and see that everything is O. K.

Finally when Senator Dirksen said there's no hope and the American way of life and standard of living has been destroyed by Roosevelt and Truman, Betty Furness came up with the haymaker. She said the day of the ice-box and even the electric refrigerator is a thing of the past—now we have an apartment building in Chicago that has been empty the drip part. It does it automatically with a little button every time you open the refrigerator. The Republicans talked of a skid-row America but Betty Furness was in there punching all the time, on top of which, she was certainly better to look at, too.

The Agriculture Department reports crop production this year the third largest in history. We'll have plenty to eat if we can afford it.—Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.

The ukulele, guitar and mandolin have returned to popularity. It looks like world peace is getting farther away.—Josephore (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

'Well, What's New?'



Truman, Alarmed By McCarthy Win, Primed For Whistle-Stop

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

ON the morning after the election in Washington, the White House was in a state of confusion. The news of Sen. Joe McCarthy's landslide victory came in President Truman's hands as he was in the White House. The President was deeply shocked by the victory, and was showing the remarkable extent of the McCarthy triumph.

This, the President said earnestly, may not be just a local phenomenon. He talked about McCarthy's "demagoguery," wondering whether he might not be spreading before the borders of Wisconsin. Seldom have his associates seen him so concerned.

Truman had, of course, been determined all along to take an active part in the campaign in behalf of the Democratic nominee. But what happened in Wisconsin on primary day is believed to have made him resolve to go all-in in a whistle-stop tour of at least 17 states rivaling what he did four years ago.

The President has been angered, too, by statements made by Gen. Eisenhower on foreign policy. This criticism of the President has told his associates, has been directed at policy decisions which Eisenhower, as chief of staff of the Army, played a leading part. In at least one or two instances, notably his connection with Korea, Eisenhower exerted perhaps the greatest weight in reaching the decision, according to Truman.

The Eisenhower record in that respect is part of the demagoguery for the trip. There have been some discussion of declassifying certain records now labeled "secret" in the future so they can be brought out in the course of the tour.

It is an interesting commentary on this curious campaign that while Governor Stevenson long postponed his departure from the country, the Truman tour is spelled out even down to the 10-minute stops. Forty newspaper and radio reporters are to be sent for the full route of two weeks' duration. At least 30 more will

set on and off the train as it makes the transcontinental sweep. This means coverage at least as complete as that of '48 when Truman was considered to have no chance for re-election.

But recent history shows Truman's record in dealing with people and influencing friends to be poor indeed. In July the President spoke Arkansas and says that Gov. Sid McMath was approving pat on the head. In his contest for a third term the popular McMath lost by nearly a hundred thousand votes.

On Labor Day Truman spoke in Milwaukee at a rally sponsored by both the AFL and CIO. Originally he had intended to make a slambang attack on McCarthy and McCarthysm. While that attack was given, the President's effort was expected to influence the primary vote later. The extent of McCarthy's triumph was beyond anything that had been anticipated.

What Truman has apparently never realized is his own failure in connection with the political issue of Communism. The extent of this was, above all, a failure to appreciate the serious effect of the charges made against the background of the conviction of Alger Hiss and in the light of the evidence against the phrase "red berring" when the Hiss charges were first pressed.

In March of 1950, as the entry over the McCarthy issue was loudest, there were some in the Administration who believed an effort should be made to elevate the whole question above the political arena. It was suggested this might be done by naming a commission of men of the very highest integrity, the selections to be made on a co-equal basis by the Senate and the House.

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Outlook For Senate Dim

GOP May Win In House

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

CONTROL of the House in the 83rd Congress probably will be determined by the outcome of contests in 94 Congressional districts in 28 states, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly.

The party which wins the Presidency is likely to win control of the House as well, judging from past election results. But Democrats now hold 30 more House seats than the GOP, so that Republicans have a tougher fight.

The Republicans, however, have a better chance to win control of the House than the other has the edge, because Democrats have more shaky House seats than the GOP. The situation is reversed in the Senate.

CQ analyzed the chances in the 435 House seats by checking political experts of both parties against each other in Washington and in the field.

The survey shows that there are 37 "doubtful" districts in 17 states, where the contest can go either way. In addition, there are 57 "lightning" districts, in 28 states, in which one party or the other has the edge, but the margin is not so wide.

Safe change expected. Democrats 177, Republicans 168, Independent 1.

Total 346. Fighting—in which one party has the edge. (Democrats currently hold 29 of these seats, Republicans 18, and 12 are new districts.)

Democrat 36, Republican 21. Total 57. Doubtful—the outcome is uncertain, and either party can win. Democrat 15, Republican 16, New seats 3. Total 37.

There is expected to be a bumper crop of freshmen Congressmen in the 83rd Congress. Already it is certain there will be at least 70 new Congressmen because of redistricting, retirements, deaths and deaths. In the 78th Congress, the last one affected by general reapportionment, there were 80 new Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL QUIZ

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY. Q—I am a "part-time" prospector, and I think I've found some uranium deposits. Do I have to report them to the Government? A—No. But you'll be able to do anything with the ore, once it's mined, except through the Atomic Energy Commission, which controls the sale and processing of such materials. Full information on how to get your ore appraised and how to go about selling it, including how to tell whether it's worth reporting, is contained in AEC's handbook "Prospecting for Uranium," available at the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 48 cents.

Q—If atomic energy ever becomes a commercial source of power for civilian use, who will control it? A—That question hasn't been decided. Present law, the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, requires the Atomic Energy Commission, whenever it thinks any non-military use of atomic energy is being sufficiently developed to be of practical value, to report to the President on the social, political and economic problems involved. The President then must send Congress an AEC report, along with his own recommendations for legislation.

Q—Can the government take over land to get uranium deposits, despite objections of its owner? A—If it has to. The Atomic Energy Act gives the government authority to buy "or otherwise acquire" land containing uranium deposits. But the AEC says it has not needed this authority, as bonuses and incentives provided by law so far have been attractive enough to encourage mining of atomic energy materials.

make a net gain of at least 18 seats if they are to take over House leadership.

The Republicans say they might pick up as many as 70 seats, including a few in the solid South—Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Texas.

The Democrats are counting on a pick-up of from 25-35 seats. Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D. Ohio), Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, has even said that the prospects are good for the Democrats to retain control of the House no matter who wins the Presidential election.

But each party is making its pick-up estimates on the basis that it will win the Presidency.

Q—HOUSE ROUNDUP. The CQ analysis of the districts show: Safe—no change expected. Democrats 177, Republicans 168, Independent 1.

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

GENERAL Eisenhower's period of indecision regarding his Vice-Presidential run-mate was due largely to the fact that he was torn between a creature of advice from two groups of backers.

One was the professional politicians who accompanied him on the train. These, led by GOP National Chairman Arthur Summerfield, fought hard to keep Nixon on the ticket. With him were other GOP leaders, such as the great Hugh Scott of Philadelphia; while Milton Eisenhower, the General's brother, a non-professional, was emphatically in favor of dropping Nixon and Gen. William F. Westmoreland, one of Ike's old military friends, was on the fence.

But the enthusiastic amateurs who got on the train during its stops en route urged that Nixon be taken off. These were the leaders who had rounded up the big white-eyes for Eisenhower during the primaries, who sometimes had voted Democratic and who represented the independent bloc which can swing an election.

They felt that the General must give an example to the nation. It must show that he meant business right at the start by cleaning up any taint or even suspicion of corruption. They argued that if the Nixon "expense girls" had been known in Chicago he would not have been nominated, and that if the General put action to words the election would be in the bag.

In The Dark

ONE factor which helped Eisenhower's decision was the fact that his advisers kept the Nixon news from him for 18 hours. They thought they got the first copy on the New York Post story via the United Press on Thursday afternoon. They did not tell the General about it until next morning.

Ike's Pros & Amateurs Differed On Nixon

carefully, he did not learn the news—even though his advisers sat up until 3 A. M. at Omaha trying to decide what to do while the man chiefly concerned slept peacefully in the hotel; blissfully ignorant that the worst political storm in 50 years of Presidential campaigns was about to break over his head.

Next morning, the General was told what had happened in a full statement, and he got some of his own. Nixon should fly to Kansas City or St. Louis to talk things over. Finally it was decided that Senator Seaton of Nebraska would get off the train at the next stop and phone Nixon—which he did.

Nixon, when reached by telephone, had some strong opinions. He asked that no action be taken until he could get to the White House. He suggested that perhaps a telephone call to tell of the big crowds he'd been getting. They indicated that the people around Eisenhower had buck fever. The talk got to be, they urged, was to play down the story and proceed as if nothing had happened.

Kansas City Conference

THAT night at the Muehlebach Hotel in Harry Truman's hometown, the General called a staff conference. "The Little White House" conference was presided by President Truman when he comes back to Missouri. Truman's picture had been removed, though the piano on which he sometimes plays the Missouri Waltz remained.

At the meeting were Chairman Summerfield, Governor Arthur Summerfield, president of Fox and H. H. Haggerty, press secretary; Senator Seaton, Me. Gen. "Slick" Pearson, Brig. Gen. Robert Ostler and James H. Doolittle. They did not tell the General about the other statements, then wait for Nixon to explain all it

Chaplin Is A Harmless Cad Not Worth Official Bother

BY ROBERT C. URANK

NEW YORK. CHARLIE CHAPLIN is a delightful actor, they say, a versatile performer, a comedian, and a man who has contributed much to the richness of our theatrical past. They contemplate the fact that he has been on a land he has lived in for 40 years without condescending to become a citizen of it, that they have him on the high seas and can deny him re-entrance as an inanimate character, morally and politically.

I wonder that they bother, after so long a time. His illegitimate suit with some poor girl, who eventually hooked up with Hollywood stamped him bestially as a self-preening libertine and something of a cad. His wartime performance as a non-patriot and his constant association with the violent pink machine gunner, still susceptible to ban. But I still wonder why they bother.

We have put up with this pitiful record of his life, and he has eventually blown himself up as a matter of his nastiness for a reasonable lifetime, on the strength of his lively portrayals of pantomime tramps, and it is a pity we have not lost us a war nor hastened the ingress of Communism by any appreciable margin.

AN ACTOR, YOU KNOW. You may not buy his secret espousals of "proteges" or his wild and irresponsible oracles with disenchanted boredom, but never bothered to marry, but actors will be actors and, Heaven to Betsy, Mr. Chaplin is no exception. He is rich, too, and we may as well keep him around for taxes.

It is a pity that in this time of war, you know, the last one which he deplored. He said he was paying taxes, and that was enough. I think that is all that is needed. In the Adolf mime, is a very

But this started out to be a defense of Charlie Chaplin. Unless they have found a man setting fire to the White House or heading the cell which handles the theft of the atomic bomb, we are not to persecute him at his late date does us more harm than good. Our little friends across the curtain.

Once you leave an undesirable around too long, you eventually achieve sponsorship of him, and we have had Charlie on our hands for such a space of time that he has become the show-biz scene. This is in the same way that Paul Robeson is part of it, and Gaby Barbours scar our countenance.

One voice which kept urging the General to drop the Nixon case was that of Bert Andrews, an official writer for the New York Herald Tribune who originally introduced Nixon to Eisenhower. Andrews felt that the General would be sure of election if he showed he was against any suspicion of unethical conduct.

On the other hand, the General was boiling mad at the New York Herald Tribune for originally introducing Nixon to Eisenhower. Andrews felt that the General would be sure of election if he showed he was against any suspicion of unethical conduct.