

U.S. Pilot 'Should Tell 'Passengers' The Score

By THE ALSPING

THESE WEEKS of the crisis of decision about Indochina have thrown a lot of light on the peculiarly American attitude toward the Eisenhower administration.

From the House, however, doughty Minority Leader Sam Rayburn seems to have voiced the opinion of the majority of Americans when he said that there was no difference in principle between 200 American paratroopers and 200 American soldiers.

From these discussions with the congressional leaders have emerged the two rules that have thus far controlled the Administration's handling of the crisis.

Imagine the pilot of an air transport, in which three engines go dead with the Rocky Mountains straight ahead. In the cabin are the passengers. The passengers are the passengers of course the country and the Congress do not want to intervene in Indochina. Nobody does.

But if the administration believes—as it does believe—that the loss of Indochina will involve far greater disasters, is there not a duty to offer the country and the Congress a clear choice? Or is it proper to say, as is now being said, "The country and the Congress won't stand for anything being done so, in effect, we must just run into the mountain."

Questions For Assembly Candidates

MOST of Mecklenburg's candidates for the General Assembly are busy making the rounds of the barbecues and fish fries, passing out cards, smiles, jokes and firm handshakes. That is all a healthy part of the democratic process.

10. What, if any, changes should be made in the state's truck weight limits laws?  
11. Are you for or against continuance of the present system under which election to membership in county school boards is subject to approval of the General Assembly?

To help you determine the views of candidates, and thus decide who will get your vote, THE NEWS has drawn up a list of questions dealing with important legislation likely to come before the next General Assembly, some of which you may wish to put to the candidates you talk to. Here are the questions:  
1. Are you for a state minimum wage law? If so, what should the minimum be?  
2. Are you for a car inspection law?  
3. Are you for compulsory auto liability insurance?  
4. Would you vote for repeal of the secrecy law passed by the last General Assembly?  
5. Would you favor separation of the Prison Division from the Highway Department?  
6. Do you believe county and city governments should have more home rule than they presently have? If so, in what respects?  
7. What changes, if any, do you think should be made in the state's justice of the peace system?  
8. What do you think should be done to curb the loan shark racket in this state?  
9. If the 1955 General Assembly is forced to raise more revenue, on what

12. Do you favor urban redevelopment laws which are strong enough to enable cities to condemn and redevelop areas which, for the most part, are blighted?  
13. Do you favor a presidential primary for North Carolina?  
14. Would you, if elected, abide by Mecklenburg County's traditional "unit rule", under which the four Mecklenburg representatives and one senator "bind" by a majority caucus vote on local bills?  
15. Are you for or against a statewide liquor referendum?  
16. What changes, if any, do you propose regarding the jurisdiction and authority of the Mecklenburg County Police Department?  
17. Would you favor a perimeter zoning bill for Mecklenburg County?  
18. What should North Carolina do to obtain more trained teachers and, in general, improve the quality of education in the state?  
19. In the event that the Supreme Court rules against segregation, what action, if any, should North Carolina take regarding its public school system?  
Giving the answers to these questions will keep the candidates from eating more than their share of barbecue. Firm away.

A fortnight or so ago, the word came that the 200 paratroopers were not nearly enough to keep all the French bombers and transports in the air. The need was for about twice as many, or the same number the French had originally asked for. Before dealing with this problem, administration representatives conferred with bipartisan groups of House and Senate leaders.

It shows, particularly, how the present time of danger has driven the administration to revive the old system of bipartisan consultations.

From the day that President Eisenhower took over the White House, there was no serious bipartisan consultation on foreign policy until the Indochina crisis began. But as soon as the administration's position was challenged, we could not just lock through in Indochina, rather continuous consultations began to be held. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate and Saltonstall, and Lyndon Johnson, Russell and George,

Foreign Policy Needs Bipartisanship

LYNDON JOHNSON of Texas, Democratic minority leader in the U. S. Senate, has gone out of his way to be cooperative with the Eisenhower administration on domestic and foreign policy—so much so that he has been criticized by his own party members.

After all the cruel things said about Roosevelt and Truman foreign policies in the Far East, including the 1952 Republican platform's foreign policy plank written largely by Secretary of State Dulles, Democratic leaders have some justification for recent attacks on the Eisenhower-Dulles approach to the Indochinese problem.

Even so, we hope that this interpretation of Johnson's speech has been wrong, that it does not mean a change from past Democratic attitudes in Congress. Bipartisanship in the shaping of foreign policy has never been more urgently needed than at this crucial stage in our nation's history. And the Democrats will have small claim to control of Congress this year if they follow the example set by one element of the Republican Party from 1950 through 1952 and exploit foreign policy problems for domestic political gain.

Bipartisanship works both ways, of course. President Eisenhower could do much to forestall a Democratic break if he and Mr. Dulles could call on such men as former Secretary of State Acheson and former Ambassador George F. Kennan for advice and counsel, just as President Truman used Mr. Dulles in many important capacities.

People's Platform

Doctors Expected To Show The Way

Charlotte Editors, The News: I BELIEVE I READ with genuine interest your news and editorial coverage of the current discussion among physicians in our country regarding admission of Negro physicians to membership and participation in these organizations.

requires the same standards of practice and ethics among both white and Negro doctors.

At this momentous moment in the history of the Mecklenburg Medical Association, Sir Winston Churchill "enters" with a letter he had sent to the late Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, in statesmanship you must forever watch for that one moment when you can "take all" with one stroke.

If The Doctors Lead, Others May Follow

Charlotte Editors, The News: I should like to comment you on your fine editorial notice to the admission of Negroes to membership in the local medical association. It is my hope, added to yours, that the medical profession of this community will approach the issue of membership with courage and vision.

An Opportunity For Carolina Farmers

IT USED to be that rural lads left the farm to seek greater opportunities in the city. If any Carolinians are now pondering such a move, they ought to think long and hard about an opportunity they may already have, right at home. It is in the sheep business.

sheep business in South Carolina. But at present the Carolinians raise practically no sheep at all. The sheep and lamb population of North Carolina last year was 48,000—2,000 less than in 1950, and in South Carolina it was only 4,000. The 1953 sheep population of Virginia was 318,000, Kentucky 668,000, Tennessee 274,000.

Recent events in New England, Washington, D. C., and South Carolina point up the size of the opportunity. In New England, woolen mills are in trouble. They are encountering many of the problems which beset the cotton mills before the majority of them decided to come South. The old plants, with their several floors, provide less efficient operations than do the new one-story plants which dot the Carolina landscape. New England is far from the wool-producing areas—all of the New England states together have but two-tenths of one per cent of the entire U. S. sheep population. About two weeks ago 10 New England woolen mills were struck by the CIO Textile Workers Union, in protest against a wage cut.

North Carolina ranks a dismal 46th among the states in per farm cash receipts from livestock, and South Carolina is 47th. Yet both states have a large rural population—North Carolina's is the largest rural population in the nation. If but a fourth or a fifth of the Carolinians' farmers started farm flocks of sheep, they would soon find themselves in a profitable business that would raise their cash income, decrease their dependence on tobacco and cotton, and provide yet another incentive for industry to come to the Carolinians, bringing with it opportunities for more jobs in the region. Certainly in view of these recent developments in wool, far-sighted Carolinians ought to redouble their efforts to promote the sheep-raising industry, through 4-H clubs, FFA, the extension service and in every other way possible.

The significant development in South Carolina was the decision of Nichols & Co. Inc. to build a modern combing plant for its subsidiary, Welman Combing Co., in Johnsonville, S. C. Nichols & Co. is the largest topmaker in the country (a top being wool prepared for spinning) and its move may be the harbinger of an industrial shift as remarkable as that which occurred in the cotton industry.

You can count the robins, note the flowers, sneeze and all that, but when you leave your topcoat in the house with the keys in the pocket and lock yourself out, then it is spring—LEXINGTON HERALD.  
The reason a lot of people use pseudonyms is to avoid being sued.—NASHVILLE BANNER.  
It's just about got so that a town is of no account until it develops a traffic problem.—DALLAS MORNING NEWS.

M. D.'s Can Strengthen The 'American Way'

Charlotte Editors, The News: THE ACTION of the N. C. Medical Society in denying membership to qualified Negro physicians is disturbing to thinking Carolinians. It is earnestly hoped that the Mecklenburg doctors will not similarly pass up an opportunity to strengthen the "American Way," and add tremendously to the well-being of our community.

Club Endorses Tax For Two Colleges

Charlotte Editors, The News: A RECENT meeting of the Consolidated Club Council, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Be it unanimously resolved that the Consolidated Club Council, which heartily endorse and support the proposed one per cent tax levy for the support of Carver and Charlotte Colleges, and that this body impress upon the members of all clubs which are members of the council to register and vote for said tax."

Johnson Challenges Administration

By DORIS FLEESON

SEN. JOHNSON "We have been caught bluffing," Johnson said tartly. "We stand in clear danger of being left naked and alone in a hostile world." Many Democrats, at least in the House and Senate, share this feeling. There is considerable evidence, too, to support Sen. Johnson's contention that "the American people have only a secondary interest in doctored photographs and kitchen politics... they want action... every other day."



Quote, Unquote

At the height of the summer in Tampico, Mexico, a tourist asked his taxi driver why he kept driving from the left hand side to the right and vice versa. The driver said, "Here we have no left and right, only sun and shade." —Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.

Wright Decided to Buy His Own Car

For the Justice Department has declared Pharmacia's patents invalid, and though Pharmacia immediately appealed to the courts, Adams, as Army counselor, had to decide whether to accept the Justice Department's word and get involved in a long legal battle, or make a compromise with Pharmacia.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

HARRY TRUMAN, WASHINGTON member of the Pearson Non-Administration Society, may be a bit surprised to read this story about him on the week end birthday. But he should not deny it as he has some stories in the past. K. F. Keller, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation, told a group at the famed Bohemian Grove in California that he had telephoned ex-President and told him he wanted him to have a Chrysler car.

McCarthy's Dynamite

McCarthy and aides have been chortling with glee over a piece of dynamite they are holding in reserve to explode against the Army Counselor John G. Adams when he gets on the witness stand. At first blush it might look as if McCarthy's dynamite was the exact language of Bowers' recommendation. "If the purchases run up to 200,000 pounds, there will be a forty per cent per pound on all blood plasma expander purchased or produced by the government."

Democratic Presidential Candidate

Sen. Johnson's sudden stride into the center of the national stage that the way was cleared for him when the primary filing date was passed in Texas and no serious opposition appeared. Governor Shivers, an open supporter of Eisenhower in 1952, chose to be governor again rather than re-open party wounds.

Wrong Lawyer

It was when this leaked out that Joe McCarthy's attorney, Frank A. Bowers, discovered that Pharmacia's lawyers in New York are Fish, Richardson and Neave, of which Frank A. Bowers is a member. In other words, Counselor Adams, the man McCarthy hates, apparently had played right into McCarthy's hands by appointing as so-called neutral counsel a man who worked for the Swedish firm's law firm. This column, however, checking on McCarthy's secret impending exposure, found that the lawyer working for the Swedish attorney is "Frank A. Bowers," an entirely different person from Frank A. Bowers, appointed by the Army. Bowers, when queried by this column, said he had no connection, past or present, with Fish, Richardson and Neave, but his proposed compromise would be cheaper in the end than a long court battle that the Swedish firm had helped to develop the blood-plasma patent, so we owed them a moral obligation. Asked why the Army had picked him as special counsel, he said he had no idea, but supposed it was because he was a patent expert and this case involved patent law. That's the story of what Sen. McCarthy has been secretly preparing to spring on the Congress. It is Adams when he takes the witness stand.