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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1955

Gov. Hodges And His Industrial Tune

THROUGH persistent practice Gov. Hodges has become a virtuoso at the industrial drums. He has found in his own industrial and governmental experience a tune set to the need for locally owned and operated business and if he plays the tune often it is also true that he plays it well and at the right place.

economists have advanced after studying the needs and opportunities of the Tar Heel industrial field; namely, that a strong state economy cannot be built with transplants of northern money alone. A variety of small industries feeding on native raw materials are needed to fill the big gaps in employment and payroll between the big plants that are scattered across the state.

Besides translating local materials into jobs to produce material of added-value, local industry generates profit that stays in the state and returns over and over through the cycle of productivity, giving permanence and continuing control to the investment.

Tar Heels appreciate and are thankful for transplanted industry but they will be even more proud and secure with firms that make North Carolina jobs out of North Carolina products and then plow the profits back into the same field.

U. S. Music: Prophets Without Honor

CHARLES MUNCH, whose superb Boston Symphony Orchestra thrilled Charlotte concert-goers last night, paused long enough between conducting chores to issue a jubilant report on the quality of U. S. music. A veritable flood of fine, enduring works is flowing from the pens of American composers today, said he.

nation producing so much truly fine contemporary music bothers to hear only a small fraction of it. Yet America's honor roll of composers is studded with brilliance—men like Samuel Barber, Leonard Bernstein, Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, Paul Creston, Norman Dello Joio, David Diamond, Charles Griffes, Alexei Haieff, Roy Harris, Alan Hovhaness, Charles Ives, Walter Piston, Wallingford Riegger, Virgil Thomson, Roger Sessions, William Schuman, Roger Sessions, Gian-Carlo Menotti, the Italian-born composer who has lived in the United States for more than 20 years, is particularly sensitive to the problem. He wrote recently:

America must realize that its present civilization will be crystallized and remolded in the future only as portrayed by its contemporary creative artists. It is the Germany of Bach, Beethoven and Goethe that we love and adore. It is the Italy of Verdi and Puccini that we adore and the Italy of Verdi and Puccini that we adore and the Italy of Verdi and Puccini that we adore.

There is high art in much of America's music. It deserves to be heard. Its creators deserve to be encouraged. It is, after all, a matter of building a cultural heritage.

The Myth Of Sisyphus Rides Again

THE gallant efforts of a few sincere U. S. public servants to get something done about the problem of internal security somehow have become the myth of Sisyphus, lately revived by Albert Camus.

House conferees ironed out their differences over legislation creating an impartial Commission on Government Security. The measure was to be President Dwight D. Eisenhower said he had "no objection" to the commission.

There is still no Commission on Government Security—nearly 2 1/2 months after Congress agreed to set one up.

Yet the date on which the commission's final report is due is just 80 days away. Sisyphus, move over.

The Soil And The Flower Of Time

IT'S NEITHER unusual nor important for a trained eye to spot a nugget of human interest in the column of statistics unless the gem is unearthed and shared.

These elderly citizens already have another kind of key to the community, one infinitely more precious than the symbolic metals they were handed, and that is perspective, the knowing how things were when the county was mostly field and flower, the quiet substance of crowded memories of how things have grown. Perspective is a clear view down a long avenue of years and it is a well-spring for twilight talk and thought.

The only price of perspective is time and observation, but unless you're uncommonly smart you have to grow old to get it.

We rejoice in the recognition of these keepers of keys, and hope that red roses flourish in their gardens.

From The Richmond News Leader

DISTHRESSIN' NEWS FRIM DUBLIN

AN HAVE ye seen th' latest wurrid frim th' ol' island, now? 'Tis enough to make a man lose his bearings. If there was a thing a man was sure he could be countin' on, 'twas that whiniver there's a fight to be had, there's an Irishman to fight it. As our frim Ma-artin Dooley, bless his soul, used to say, "Whin there's battles to be won, who do they send for? McMartin or shuns him? No, it's Kearney, or Colonel Colby." He might have added Pat Cleburne to th' list, only Ma-artin was frim Chicago an' wasn't taught no better.

Grandpa and grandma were good at raising children. They didn't have time to refer to child-care books.—CRAWFORDVILLE (GA.) ADVOCATE-DEMOCRAT.

Someday a Sunday driver will look out the window of his space ship and see on an anchored satellite the warning: Speed limit 18,000 miles per minute.—DECATUR (ILL.) HERALD.

It seems when you get tired of life, the best thing to do is take an automobile out on the highway on a holiday.—JESUP (GA.) SENTINEL.

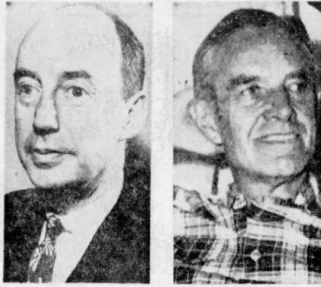
KNOWLAND

STEVENSON

HARRIMAN

NIXON

HUMPHREY



The Phone Rings And Tourists Come Visiting

White House Race: The Groomed And The Grooming

By THE ALSOP

IN THE last fortnight, Republican leaders from every corner of the United States have been telephoning or calling on Vice President Richard Nixon, to assure him of their support, or to sound out his intentions toward the coming presidential election.

Nixon has given them all the same answer. According to several first-hand reports, the Nixon answer has run about as follows: "We all hope the President will be well enough to run himself. Even if he decides that he can't run again, I think the party ought to defer entirely to his wishes, as I'm sure you agree. So I don't want to talk about the matter at all."

LOYALTY CHECK

This answer to the eager politics is typical of the way Nixon has handled the difficult situation into which the President's illness automatically plunged him. He has not only been loyal to his chief. He has also been sure-footed and dignified, which is an extremely difficult combination, as anyone knows who has tried to get over slippery ground in a dignified manner.

But it is already transparently obvious, of course, that the vice president will in fact be a candidate for the Republican nomination if the President, as is virtually certain, decides he must retire. Unless he is directly encouraged by the President himself, Nixon will not be an active, avowed candidate, engaging in public delegate hunts in the manner of his great enemy, California Gov. Goodwin Knight. But Nixon will be a candidate all the same.

Furthermore an assessment of the Nixon assets and liabilities clearly reveals that he is, as of now, the leading candidate among the Republicans. He starts, of course, with one very heavy handicap. If Gov. Knight has anything to say about it, and he will have a great deal, no California delegate will be carrying Nixon banners.

But Nixon can do what Gov. Knight will have the greatest difficulty in doing. He can obtain heavy support in other states. For example, it is not generally known but there is a close personal link between the vice president and former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who may be retired, but will still have a great deal to say about what happens to the New York delegation at San Francisco.

DEWEY LINK

How or when this link with Dewey was established is not quite certain. It may have come about through Nixon's close personal friendship with Deputy Attorney General William Rogers, who is the chief political aid of the chief Dewey man in the Cabinet, Attorney General Herbert Brownell. At any rate, although Gov. Dewey is abroad, people who invariably reflect his views are already passing the word that "there's no one but Nixon."



MR. EISENHOWER Will He No?

By the same token, almost all members of the old Fall group in the Republican party also regard Nixon as entirely acceptable, although they probably feel more real enthusiasm for Sen. Knowland. Almost the only exceptions, interestingly enough, are Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and two of his fellow extremists, who cannot forgive the vice president for standing by the President in the culminating showdown in the Senate. Finally, there is no doubt at all

that Nixon also has the invaluable asset of the President's warm liking and admiration. Whether Nixon will also have the President's active support is of course another question. Most of those who know Eisenhower best think the Republican leaders will be unable to persuade him to designate his successor, although they will certainly try to do so. And there may be other voices to counsel other successors in the White House.

None the less, when the list of Nixon assets is added up, the total is certainly impressive. In view of the relative sparseness of the Republican competition, in fact, one would be inclined to go out on a limb and predict a Nixon nomination, if it were not for one weak point.

BAD IMAGE

As the President's principal political foe, Nixon has unavoidably conveyed an image of himself to the public that is strongly political; and nowadays the way to succeed in politics seems to be to look like a politician. Among many independent voters, and even among certain groups of Republicans, Nixon is decidedly unpopular, in a considerable degree because he has done political errands that Eisenhower wanted him to do.

This weakness of Nixon's has shown up strongly, in turn, in the public opinion polls. These have so far shown that whereas Adlai Stevenson would be badly beaten by President Eisenhower, Stevenson would beat Nixon by a heavy majority. If Nixon can project a new image of himself—and he is sure to try to do so—the polls can of course be expected to change if polls are to be relied on.

DARK HORSE

If so, the polls go on saying that Nixon is a loser, as the said Sen. Taft was a loser, the politicians are likely to end by fighting tight. And if that happens, the politicians may perhaps stampede to some dark horse like the President's brother, Milton Eisenhower, or to the Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, who has been getting a good many positive telephone calls himself recently.

Six months ago, hardly anybody thought that W. Averell Harriman was a serious contender for the Democratic nomination. Now, almost everybody thinks he will be elected. Six months from now, if things work out according to plan, Harriman may well be the man to beat.

The plan is that of Carmine DeSapio, shrewd chief of Tammany Hall and Harriman's principal political strategist. DeSapio is, of course, not showing his hand to anyone. But, as he is fond of saying, "You don't have to draw a diagram, and the essence of his strategy is already clear enough."

SIMPLE AND RELAXED

Like all really expert political strategists, the DeSapio plan has the merit of being simple, and about all relaxed. All that the American political history has established the rule that it is fatal to press, to seem too eager, to seek to transform the existing situation rather than to take advantage of it. DeSapio has learned that rule well.

He has carefully avoided any appearance of beating the bushes for support for Harriman. For one thing, Harriman would not have permitted him to do so. For another, it has not really been necessary. New York is after all a city of many attractions, and in the course of time a great many influential Democratic professional politicians show up there.

PRIVATE TALK

It is entirely natural that the Democratic leader in the state should roll out the carpet for such persons. It is also natural that he should introduce at least

the more influential of them to the Democratic governor, for a long private talk.

Over the past few months many visiting firemen have come to New York and been impressed. They have been impressed by the job Harriman is doing as governor, and by Harriman's only impressive personal quality: his ability to be impressed by the position occupied by DeSapio himself.

One Democrat thoughtfully remarked, "Adlai didn't make Jack Arvey secretary of state." Harriman has not only made DeSapio secretary of state. He has left such matters as patronage almost entirely in DeSapio's highly professional hands. Things are therefore run the way professional politicians like to see them run.

PROFESSIONAL WAY

Moreover, DeSapio speaks the language of the professional, which is not true of anyone in the immediate entourage of Adlai Stevenson. DeSapio is an equally friendly terms with the Democratic professionals who will carry decisive weight in Chicago next August, men like Mayor David Lawrence of Pittsburgh, John Bailey of Connecticut, Paul Dever of Massachusetts. Adlai that DeSapio is regarded as their main rival, by the rising group of big city Italo-American politicians, and you have some of the reasons why Harriman's political stock has risen so markedly in recent months.

For the future, the DeSapio strategy is equally simple and relaxing. Harriman has repeatedly said, "I'm for Stevenson," and he means it. Harriman greatly admires Stevenson, and will certainly support him if Stevenson shows that he is a strong, fighting candidate with the united support of the party. But there is likely to be a simple test of whether Stevenson is this kind of candidate.

PRIMARY PARADE

Early next spring, the familiar parade of preferential primaries begins in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Oklahoma to name five of the first. In 1952, in these five states, Senator Estes Kefauver was elected before him. Kefauver is expected to try to repeat this year, in a second bid for the nomination.

If so, Stevenson will be faced with a moot decision. He must either meet Kefauver in some primaries, or seem to duck a conflict with him. Harriman, since he has said all along that he is for Stevenson, faces no such decision. So, as always, the DeSapio strategy will be formed by the unfolding situation.

If, by next spring it is clear that Stevenson has lit a fire in the land—if, for example, he has taken on Kefauver in a number of primaries and roundly trounced him—there will be no problem. Harriman will support Stevenson.

But, by the same token, if the fire in the land remains unlit—especially if Kefauver beats Stevenson in a primary or so—then the time will come to launch the Harriman-Kefauver ticket might be counted upon to launch it with professional skill. As for Kefauver, he still very much from runner-up and close friends proposed that he become, in effect, acting president.

There has already been denied, and will be denied again. Now that the President seems well on the road to recovery, Nixon's friends don't want that he can take first place. But he has a real following, and without drawing any diagrams, it is obvious that a Harriman-Kefauver ticket might make a strong combination.

Stevenson, it should be added, is still very much from runner-up with his said popular and organizational ability and his proven ability as speaker and party leader. Yet the above may suggest why the position of front runner is so often perilous in American politics.

'Say, Maybe We Haven't Got It So Bad'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

A PLAY for power always takes place around the person of an ailing president or monarch. Some of the most disastrous intrigue in our history took place during the illness of Woodrow Wilson, when Secretary of State Lansing, uncle of John Foster Dulles, was forced to resign because he tried to take over some of the powers of the President.

Bickering

The political bickering behind Ike's back has been kept largely from the public and so far hasn't affected important policy. But behind the pleasant statements and the trip by Vice President Nixon to Denver has been the definite fact that Nixon made a bold bid for power and was blocked off by potent

members of the Eisenhower staff and Cabinet. For a time, Nixon's attempt to move in as acting president caused deep resentment among the White House personnel and he was told rather bluntly that the staff and cabinet could carry on without his barging into the picture.

The Inheritance

Part of this inside power struggle has already been told. Part is still held very close to the chest of top Cabinet members and probably will be denied. However, it's extremely important in connection with the question of who will inherit Ike's mantle as GOP candidate in 1956.

The founding fathers made no clear provisions that the vice president should take over the powers of the president in case of illness, and practice has kept the two offices largely separate. The Tie Vote Charles E. Dewey, for instance, missed a close vote in the Senate under Calvin

Coolidge because he said his alarm clock didn't go off and he overslept. But it was widely reported that Dewey lost the election by a narrow margin.

Disarmony

Vice President Jack Garner likewise was completely out of sympathy with much of the Roosevelt program. Vice President Charles Curtis was never close to Herbert Hoover, and Vice President Henry Wallace, though in sympathy with Roosevelt and given charge of the Board of Economic Warfare, was in a constant battle with Jesse Jones and Cordell Hull.

Nixon, long before Eisenhower became ill, had staged an adroit and partially successful drive to become part of the executive branch of government. He even managed to get himself photographed as presiding over a Cabinet meeting while Eisenhower was in Geneva.

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