



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Sugar-Coating The Same Bitter Pill

WITH exasperating persistence, Sen. Bricker is continuing his one-man crusade to curb the President's treaty-making authority. Time and time again, Congress and public opinion have frowned upon the Ohio legislator's scheme to tamper with the traditional balance of powers. But Mr. Bricker keeps bouncing back, with a new spirit, new hope and new encouragement from right wing extremists.

The latest sugar-coating of a constitutional amendment first proposed Sept. 14, 1951, is by (our own unofficial) 20th version.

It now provides that:
No treaty or other international agreement shall of itself be law within the United States nor shall it enlarge the power of the Congress to enact laws.

The phrasing is different but the intent is the same: To tie the President's hands in such a way as to lead to chaos in our dealings with other nations. The constitution already declares (Article I) that "all treaties which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." The Bricker amendment would merely add confusing and conflicting language to destroy what the republic's founders set out to do. These founding fathers conceived the treaty-making power as being the exclusive province of neither the executive nor the legislative. Therefore, they gave the President power to negotiate treaties, but required that two-thirds of the senators present would have to concur in ratification.

If Sen. Bricker's amendment were adopted, treaties would have to win the approval of two thirds of the Senate and

then go back to each house of Congress for a completely new test.

Constitutional experts see even greater mischief in the second clause, which says that no treaty should enlarge the power of Congress to enact law. Of this rather exquisite method of hamstringing the President, the Washington Post & Times Herald said this week:

"This means that when a treaty deals with the rights of people to do business, to own land and engage in other activities controlled by the states, it would have to be approved, if at all, by the state legislatures. The United States would suddenly become, for the purpose of making treaties of this sort, not one nation but 48."

What is the outlook for the Bricker amendment?

"It will pass," Sen. Bricker says flatly. "I'm quite confident. The American people want it."

We are confident that the American people neither want nor need Mr. Bricker's destructive nonsense. As President Eisenhower said last April 27: "The constitution had as one of its principal reasons for coming into being the conduct of foreign affairs of the United States as a single unit, not as 48 states. We must never agree to any kind of arrangement that would weaken . . . the provisions now in the constitution for conducting foreign affairs."

The constitution and the Bill of Rights are single units, not 48 states. The President and the Senate, acting jointly on treaties. The traditional balance of powers must be preserved. This is no time to abandon adequately safeguarded principles of government which have withstood the gusts of history so well for so long.

Dr. White And The Political Quacks

THE President's illness has put a great many Washington Republicans in jeopardy of going to jail for practicing medicine without a license. Prescriptions for the Eisenhower illness from these pompous political quacks have been uniformly simple—hard work at the head of the '56 GOP ticket. The general idea, with a deep bow to the Eisenhower coat-tails, was that the General could cure his heart trouble with a special order or a presidential proclamation ordering that organ to snap to, to be peppy, be of good cheer, and all that.

The main reason the quacks have sounded so much like quacks is that the public has had recurrently the beautiful, precise medical advice from the real doctor in the house, Dr. Paul Dudley White. The credit for making the calm, concise talk of Dr. White available to the public through press conferences goes, by all accounts, to President Secretary James Hagerly. But the knowledge and the expression which have so simply and thoroughly charted the scope of the President's attack and his recovery there from have been the doctor's own. What medical terms he has used have been ex-

plained. The forecasts he has made have been elucidated so clearly there has been no chance for misunderstanding. He has given information willingly and promptly for the use of the public, and he has paid no heed whatever to what the medicopolitics might think about it.

After his first examination of the President, Dr. White brought the elephant to its knees by saying if he were in the President's shoes he wouldn't run again. This made Democrats gleeful, of course, but he remedied that by saying after the last examination that he doubted the presidency was the cause of Mr. Eisenhower's attack. Then the GOP was happy.

As both parties probably will rejoice together when Dr. White sinks back into the relative obscurity of his medical eminence in Boston. He has violated all the rules of bluffing by giving simple, honest answers to simple questions.

As Russell Baker said in The New York Times: "Washington can cope with guile, deceit, quackery, buffoonery, intrigue, double-dealing and double-crossing, but confronted with candor it is as helpless as a burlesque barker before Immanuel Kant."

Didn't Anyone Remember The Machine?

THERE was a multiplicity of common denominators among the year's "top ten" news events as chosen by newsmen participating in the annual Associated Press poll. Some of the denominators:

1. Each story was part of a significant pattern of events. Heart trouble, a concern of millions, entered the White House. Polio, an unseen threat that made summer a season of fear for parents of small children, finally was brought to bay. A princess made public her love of a commoner, as had a king; wavered between duty's straight-and-narrow and the primrose path of romance and then chose the road not taken by the king. Two tyrants fell, as tyrants always do, in Russia, new tyrants appeared, as is the custom.

2. Each of the stories was personified by a person or a group of persons. The Supreme Court was the fountainhead of "desegregation developments." Story No. 9, Gilbert Graham, had four persons to be killed on a plane entered murder's hall of infamy. Even the hurricanes were personified although they traveled under assumed names.

3. Each of the stories grew out of elements that are, in one sense or another, the average man to control. At Geneva, four men talked about the tranquility for which all humanity hungers and cannot achieve. Gilbert Graham's

greed put the bomb on the airplane. No one has done much, but talk, about the violence of weather. The princess' love was confounded by interlocking systems of media and religion.

4. We are satisfied with this list of top news stories as we are likely to be with any. They make good reading in a slack news season. They recall earlier fustian, and offer a background for putting events in their proper perspective. But we wonder why the machine didn't make the list.

The machine, goodness knows, is part of a significant pattern. We are making it bigger and better every year. It can kill tyrants, as tyrants always do, in Russia, new tyrants appeared, as is the custom. The machine is personified. Univac predicts the elections. The cartoonists have given the H-Bomb a personality all its own, a giant cylindrical figure that sits in a secret place, waiting with blood in its eye.

Finally, the machine is too large for man to control. At least he is beginning to think it is and there has been nothing to disprove his fear. And didn't anyone remember the satiate machine? Didn't it rate a space among the top ten?

Why, gentlemen, it's out of this world, or it will be soon, the government announced on July 29, 1955.

From The Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont

DICTIONARY, PLEASE

HOW does a foreigner ever learn to speak English?

He learns how to pronounce "cough" and is then confronted with "tough" or "through" or "though" or "thorough." He should be a little mad—insane, that is—by the time he realizes that, although all have the same endings, they are all pronounced differently.

Suppose he is reading and comes across "tomb." A native tells him how it sounds and a little further along in his books he finds "comb" and "bomb." That stuff floating to earth is his hair.

Or take the word "cleave." It may mean to split apart or to cling together. And if you are raised to raising a house, the way you split determines

whether you are putting it up or tearing it down.

These are just the pitfalls in American English. When you get into English English, it is even a more muddled dish of tea. To our cousins across the sea it seems perfectly proper to pronounce "chomosome" "Chimley," and make "Rivers" Those are only minor examples.

Foreigners have a dubious time of it. But for that matter, how did the English ever come to speak English?

The divorce court records indicate that differences between husband and wife do not cause as many divorces as indifference between husband and wife.—Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.

America Faces Atomic Perils With 'Horse Cart' Arm

BY THE ALSOPs

WASHINGTON
ATOMIC bombs about the size of a grapefruit can be fired as warheads to small rockets, baby versions of such existing rockets as the "Honest John." Three or four of these baby rockets with baby atomic warheads can easily be carried in a jeep. Thus a couple of GIs in a jeep could have at their disposal the firepower of 200 World War II blockbusters. This suggests how new weapons developments are revolutionizing ground warfare. It also suggests an interesting question: What kind of war are we preparing to fight?

LOCALIZED WARS
The summit meeting is supposed to have led to a tacit agreement by both sides not to resort to the nation-destroying intercontinental missiles. If so, we should logically be going all out to prepare our ground forces to fight localized wars with revolutionary means. Are we doing so? The answer is that the Army is more than ever the stepchild of the services. Moreover, it remains essentially a World War II Army. This is not because the revolutionary means are unknown. On the contrary, some brilliant advances have been made by Army researchers.

SPACE-LINKED TRACK
For example, the "space-linked track" and the "terradyamic vehicle" have been developed by the Army Land Locomotion Research Laboratory in Detroit. Enthusiasts say that the "space-linked track" is as big an advance in land locomotion as the jet engine in aviation; and that the "science of terradyamics" has done for movement in the air. Great advances have already been made in this field, like the experimental "Groundhog," which will go virtually everywhere, and the brilliantly suc-

cessful M-39 troop carrier, an early prototype of which was given credit for winning the battle of Porkchop Hill at the end of the Korean War.

AUTOMATION
Or take "automation artillery" or "burnable case ammunition." New "automation" devices make it possible for a heavy artillery piece to fire a shell a second, and the piece is serviced by three men, instead of thirteen. And it is also possible to make a shell

whose case is burned up in the firing, thus immensely simplifying the supply problem.

Then there are such advances as the new gas turbine tank engine developed by Cadillac, which makes possible a tank with a previously unprecedented fuel range. Finally, and perhaps most important of all, a major breakthrough in electronics have provided the means for really sure communication at very great distances, such that a commander

can maintain control over even his smaller units when they are dispersed over hundreds of square miles.

In short, the means are already at hand for a real atomic-age army, an atomic-age army, according to official Soviet military doctrine, must be capable of quick, decisive action of concentrating groups of dispersed small units. It must also, as our own Nevada nuclear tests proved last spring, have maximum armor for

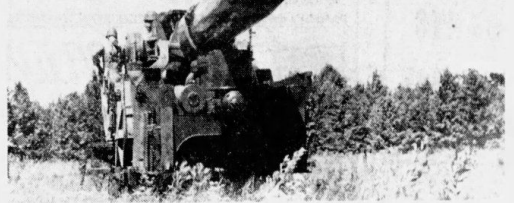
protection against nuclear heat, blast and radiation. And, especially for an ocean-surrounded island like the United States, it must have maximum mobility, not only on the ground, but by air for long distances.

This is the kind of army the Russians are building. They have broken up their divisions into six brigades capable of fighting on their own. They have put enormous emphasis on armor and mobility. Nineteen of the 20 Soviet forward divisions in Europe, and 75 of the grand total of some 173 Red Army divisions have been fully or partially "atomized," or prepared for modern war.

We are not building such an army, except in the blueprints. A start has been made on "atomizing" two of our 19 divisions (of which seven are not really "atomic" in this respect). But air transport is woefully inadequate. During the Guatemala crisis, for example, the possibility arose of an emergency basis but it turned out that there was a hardy transport element in a single regiment.

The Germans, who are no fools about warfare, plan to have 600 vehicles like the M-39 in each of their new divisions, the object being to give every soldier protection from nuclear weapons. American infantry divisions are provided with just seven such vehicles. And the Army is vying from other technical advances only on a test or prototype basis.

Given the supremacy of this country in the automotive and atomic industries, we ought to be able to beat the Communists, with its unchallengeable manpower superiority, all along in this respect. But we are not doing it. The main reason, of course, money. A rough but expert guess is that it would cost upwards of \$3 billion to atomize 12 divisions. That is a lot of money. But losing wars, even small wars, or not being able to fight them at all, can be very costly too.



THE ARMY'S 280 MM. ATOMIC 'XON' WAS UNVEILED IN 1952
Too Little Too Late?

GOP Senate Hopes Black

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON
DEMOCRATS welcome the decision of Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio to run for the Senate for the simplest and best reason in politics—they think he can win, without the Lausche, and he has paid no heed whatever to what the medicopolitics might think about it.

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People's Platform

The Negro Wishes To Be Respected

Editors, The Negroes: WILL you please print the following in your People's Platform?

The Negroes have been asked to give a letter addressed to him to give the answer that I believe will express the views of most Negroes.

Negroes don't want anything out of the ordinary. They certainly do not wish to socialize with the white people especially.

NO HONOR
They no longer feel it an honor or just to be in the company of a white person just because he is white.

They come in contact with the white people out of necessity, not necessarily desire.

The Negro, however, does wish to be respected as he feels any one has the right to be respected in things such as addressing one another. He wonders why he is not addressed as Mr., Miss or Mrs. just as everyone else.

No Negro expects to be called Mr. or Mrs. or Miss by his employer. But he does feel that he rates these common courtesies in business dealings and things which he is spending his money for.

Anyone past fifth grade knows

that it is not proper to address anyone by their first name, unless they are a personal friend or a servant. And in addressing a letter, even a child should be addressed as Miss if it is a girl and Master if it is a boy.

So is there any wonder that the Negro feels insulted when he receives a letter addressed to him as John Smith instead of Mr. John Smith?

And when a Negro woman goes into a department store and makes a charge or lay-away purchase and tells the white clerk her name is Mrs. Mary Smith, why does the clerk insist upon calling her Mary instead of Mrs. Smith?

The Negroes' money spends just as good as the whites' and the Negro woman's husband has to work just as hard for the money she spends in these stores as the white's. After all, sometimes it is the little things that count and the white people would bitterly resent these discourtesies dressed as Negroes.

The thing that is most important to the Negro man is being able to get any job for which he is talented and receive the salary these jobs pay, so as to be able to take better care of his family and not be turned down when applying for a job just because his skin is darker than some else's.

—MRS. AVA PAUL

No Place In Christ's Church For Racism

Editors, The News CHRISTIANITY and segregation based upon race are incompatible. A body of true worshippers of God cannot live with a conscience that demands racial Jim Crow in the cathedral where universal brotherhood, one spirit and one God is supposed to reign.

Any church that advocates racial or class distinction is not an assembly of God's people, but is a social clan of first magnitude pagans.

Any church that rejects the following of God and metriculously gathers in his name, to pay homage to the vicars of hell, mocks the Holy Spirit with carnal sacrifice.

A prejudiced-ridden church is idolatrous to a pagan's temple of idol gods. The white supremacist's church is an abomination and the vilest sort of stigma upon the Christian religion.

The doors of a racist church are invisible bars that fetter the spirit of God that is neither class nor race conscious.

How can a hypocritical, church-going nation of pseudo-Christians and self-righteous heathens condemn the Soviet Union for its atheistic ideology, when they themselves have exceeded the savagery of the physical destruction of the church?

—ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

Drew Pearson's Merry Go-Round

WASHINGTON
BURIED in the files when the Budget Bureau was the devil of Sen. Kefauver during the last Dixon-Yates probe is some extremely interesting pay dirt on certain top-level faces on the port of certain top-level faces.

Despite the dynamite in these documents, nothing has been done about them. This illustrates how jealous Senate colleagues of the gentleman from Tennessee have been so fearful that he might get cut down by their cut him down on the Dixon-Yates probe.

Partly because of this, partly of late because Kefauver has been absorbed with

his own presidential gyrations, the Dixon-Yates pay dirt has been gathering dust in Senate files. However, here is what is lying just below the surface:

Pay Dirt No. 1.—A document showing that Mr. Adm. Lewis Strauss, director of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Rowland "Hal" Hughes, director of the budget, did not tell the truth when they denied Adm. Venzell's secret part in the Dixon-Yates deal.

Adm. Strauss, former partner in the Kahn, Loeb banking firm and secretary, they denied Adm. Venzell's secret part in the Dixon-Yates deal.

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Senate Neglects Dixon-Yates Pay Dirt

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