



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

EDITORIAL PAGE

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Good Conduct Ribbon For Congress

BAGS packed, noses keened to the open spaces, fingers itchy for fence-mending, the members of the 84th Congress make ready to end their first session and get cozy again with those salt-of-the-earth people back home. Suddenly, night sessions have become a convenience.

Individually, some deserve brass band receptions; for others, tar and feathers would better suit. But the question at hand is the worth of their aggregate efforts as reflected in legislation and conduct. There is much good to be said, particularly about conduct, a subject that has been neglected of late.

Congress' biggest victory was in setting straight its own house. It did this by reassertion of a sense of responsibility almost destroyed in the partisan wrecking party the 83rd flung in the house of government. Hysteria reeled, extremists were curbed and investigating committees remembered the mantle of dignity. Bipartisanship flowered in foreign affairs. The sensitive and much abused issue of internal security was removed from debate and marked for study by a bipartisan citizens committee.

Whether it resulted from new resolves by congressmen themselves or from realization that time and the voters' common sense had deflated the Red and allied scares, the new restraint of Congress stands to its credit.

ON INDIVIDUAL issues Congress was at its best on foreign policy. It voted the money to continue the mutual security program, stood solidly with the President in the Formosa crisis, backed his trip to Geneva and generally endorsed his conduct there. The few mutterings of dissent came from the President's own party. The German treaties were signed and reciprocal trade extended.

On the domestic front, Congress gave the President all he asked and more for standing military strength, but dodged

the need for a universal military training program, and weakened the reserve bill proposed to accomplish a similar result.

Although it may have set the figure too high for present conditions, it passed a minimum wage increase. Postal and other federal workers received long deserved raises despite partisan haggling over the exact percentages.

The same partisan instinct killed Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood, inspired unsuccessful attempts to reap political capital out of an unwise tax cut bill, and from a hike in farm support prices. The Congress failed fully to meet the need for a nationwide highway construction program. Housing legislation was threatened by a Senate attempt to quadruple the President's request for public housing units and the House's reluctance to provide any, although a compromise to meet the presidential program was expected. There was no likelihood of a sensible settlement that would eliminate public housing units and continued funds for FHA purposes, military housing and slum clearance.

Congress can be praised for the fatal blows it delivered to the Dixon-Yates contract but blamed for making no effort to devise a new public power policy to fit the needs of the times.

IN SUM the Congress was blind to several domestic needs, put politics first in considering others and wound up pretty much standing on the status quo. There was little originality, neither was there much regression.

If it was not a pioneering Congress it can be said there were few clarion calls for pioneering. If it indulged a taste for partisan politics, it can be said it avoided the feast that so often prevails with a political split between the legislative and executive branches and more raw wounds, it healed some it inherited.

Artificial Satellites: Full Speed Ahead

IN APPROVING plans for building and launching the world's first man-made satellites, President Eisenhower yielded to stubborn necessity. He almost tarried too long.

There is good reason to believe that the Russians are already at work on a similar project. Moscow, Prof. N. S. Nesmeyanov, president of the august Soviet Academy of Science, passed the word:

Science has reached a point for us to speak of... creating an artificial satellite of the earth.

Nesmeyanov's words were echoed by many confident predictions from other Soviet scientists.

The U.S. has learned from sad experience—particularly in the field of nuclear energy—that this kind of Red chest-thumping is to be taken seriously.

This is not a weapons race, however. The satellite won't kill anybody or enable its developer to spy on anybody.

All the same, the first nation to break the bonds of gravity would register a significant propaganda victory.

According to News columnist Stewart Alsop, the very fact that a satellite had no military application has stayed Uncle Sam's hand for years—even though in the 1940s technicians at the Air Force's Rand Project believed that a satellite was technically feasible. Opponents of the satellite argued that top priority ought to be given to scientific projects of military value—such as the intercontinental ballistic missile.

Earlier, a figure of \$20 million had been considered necessary by leading authorities to launch the satellite experiment. The President has authorized just

half that amount—an indication that military considerations are still playing a part in the administration's judgment.

This is no time for penny-pinching. Within reason, the project should be allowed the funds it needs to achieve success.

Even assuming that the satellite lacks military application, it will undoubtedly open the door to the great unknowns of outer space. The scientific value of such an experiment is enormous. Information gathered would be useful in many fields—communications, meteorology and even space exploration.

Significantly too, this new knowledge could be offered to the people of the world with America's compliments—a fact which obviously has great psychological effect in that great "no man's land" of the cold war.

Where Pity Ends

SOUTH CAROLINA'S Gov. Timmerman has his back up about Tar Heel newspaper criticism of the Palmetto blockade against liquor and cigarettes unblended by S.C. tax stamps.

He says we just don't understand the ban that can result in arrest and fines for persons who cross the border with Tar Heel-taxed whisky or cigarettes, and that is a point well taken. We never have understood it.

But when the governor avers that Tar Heels "would enjoy the (S.C.) beaches more if they left their liquor in North Carolina," he has quit reasoning and gone to meddling.

Diplomacy Without Fear

Cold War Issues Devalued

By WALTER LIPPMANN

THE GENEVA meeting brought into the open the historic fact that there has been a big change of feeling

in the Soviet Union and in the United States. The remarkable change in the new friendliness is that it has occurred without any corresponding change in the declared policies of the two countries. What then, we may ask, has happened to the great conflict of policies about Germany and about China—to the big unyielded and as yet insoluble issues of the cold war?

What has happened, I think, is that while the conflicting policies are as yet unchanged, the importance of the issues between the two countries has been re-examined, and then downgraded and devalued. Both governments, pushed and backed by a mounting public opinion, have concluded that the specific issues—Germany, China, Formosa, the satellites, Vietnam, the laeas—are not of such vital importance that they must be settled at the risk of nuclear war. Both countries can live with these issues un settled. Each would, of course, prefer to settle them on his own terms. But rather than take the risk of war, they will talk politely about the

issues, and they will wait and see.

This devaluation—the downgrading of the policies and the upgrading of the danger of war—occurred in Western Europe more than two years ago. It was made explicit by Churchill. His appeal for a meeting at the summit, which he made in May of 1953, was inspired by the conviction that once the statesmen realize, as they had not yet realized then, what the nuclear weapons meant, they would have to agree on the avoidance of war. Once again the great old man has been proved a true prophet. In the two years that have passed, the realization has come to both Russians and Americans, and it has affected profoundly not so much the specific terms but the spirit of their conflicting policies.

BALANCE OF FORCES
The realization has also affected profoundly the balance of political forces within each country. It is manifest from the public documents that there has been a great change in Soviet military thinking, due to a new and recent appreciation of the nuclear weapons. It is also manifest that Soviet foreign policy is deeply influenced, perhaps even directed, by the reeducated military leaders of the Soviet Union.

In this country, the cause behind the immediate causes, the collapse of McCarthyism and the effacement of the war party has been the popular realization that modern war is intolerable. President Eisenhower has always been opposed to the war party. But even as late as last January, he resisted them with difficulty and felt compelled to appease them considerably. It may have been the threat of war over such an absurdity as Quemoy and Matsu which was the trigger that set off the American revolution against a third World War. In any event, once the Soviets began to show that they too were afraid of war, Eisenhower had this whole country behind him. He could go to Geneva with the avoidance of war as his paramount aim.

WITHOUT FEAR
Secretary Dulles said on Tuesday that as a result of Geneva the diplomats can now practice diplomacy without fear of war. Among the Geneva powers at least, this means that they are as it were, disarmed. They do not have to make concessions and they cannot enforce their demands. All they can do is to argue and if they settle, it will be because they have struck a bargain, because they have given up something in order to get something.

The West German press takes a dark view of this having realized at once that insofar as Geneva did anything about Germany, it was to devalue the issue and reduce the compulsion to settle the issue. It is,

therefore, most improbable that Mr. Dulles will be able by diplomacy in the foreign minister's meetings to induce the Soviet Union to accept Dr. Adenauer's terms. For what has he to offer the Russians in return for their accepting a reunited and rearmament Germany within NATO? In the Geneva climate Germany can be reunited only by bargaining and compromise. The Adenauer terms do not permit much bargaining and compromise, and the prospects are that unless they are revised, there will be no German settlement.

ACCOMMODATION
The first effect of the downgrading of the issues is, as I have been saying, that the easiest thing to do is to leave the issues unsettled and as they are. But this cannot, of course, go on forever. So we shall see, I think, that as the great powers do not make settlements, the peoples affected will tend more and more to take their own fate into their own hands. There will be a national popular movement in Ger-



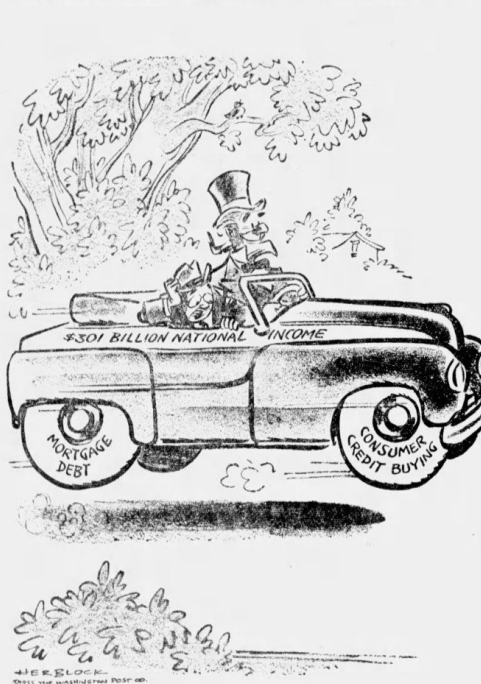
"I wonder if there's any relationship between the 'easing' of world tensions and the 'falling off' of our business..."

many on both sides of the dividing line. There will be, or rather there already is a strong tendency toward accommodation across the dividing line of the Formosa Strait. The primary concern of the big powers will be to see in it that their own clients or satellites, do not involve them in a great war.

CRUMBLING BARRIERS
For there is now a worldwide popular feeling that none of the existing conflicts of interest are worth a nuclear war. Eisenhower has always shared that feeling. It is moreover the real feeling of most Americans. But hitherto it has been suppressed until Eisenhower expressed it.

At Geneva he was able to identify the United States with the sentiments of the great mass of mankind. He was able therefore to build a bridge across the chasm to our great adversary, and to knock away the worst of the barriers and stumbling blocks that separate us from our friends. We are, as a result, much less alone.

'You Sure We Don't Have Too Much Air In The Tires?'



Der Alte

Adenauer Plays A Waiting Game

By MARQUIS CHILDS

MURREN, Switzerland. A SPY, ELDERLY gentleman wearing a dark suit and a monocle, walks along the single street of this picturesque mile-high Alpine resort looking much like an old-fashioned summer visitor seeking quiet and rest.

And for this interval between the Geneva conference and his visit to Moscow that is just what Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is doing in the modest villa he has leased for a five-day stay.

SO LITTLE PROGRESS
Although at his age, nearing 80 he cannot swim, Adenauer has been shown again and again the patience of a determined man. He wants to climax a career that has seen the resurgence of the West German Republic to world power only 10 years after disaster.

He was asked if during his visit to Moscow sometime in the first half of September there was any chance he would agree to the kind of neutralization for a reunited Germany which the Soviets have urged. With unfeigned calm Adenauer said merely that he had made many declarations opposing any such neutrality and that those declarations still stood.

He will not be drawn into controversy in this waiting phase. I asked him to comment on Bulganin's final speech to the conference and whether, in view of the repetition in that speech of the Russian desire to put off German unification as long as possible, there could be any profit in his visit to Moscow. Without hesitating and with a dry smile he replied, "When you have only had the hors d'oeuvres you can't judge a dinner, even though you may not like the hors d'oeuvres."

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Mr. Dean's Decision

Was 'Terrible Shock'

Greensboro

Editors, The News: J. R. Dean, who is a

LL NET of Union County and is now living in Lincoln, has at least 5,000 friends in Greensboro. Mr. Dean worked here at one time, hence all the many fine friends.

His recent letter to The News ("Governor's Speech Was A Masterpiece") was a terrible shock to me, inasmuch as I had planned to vote for Mr. Dean to be "our next governor" for over a period of two years.

Even though I feel that Gov. Hodges is on the right road, I honestly think that J. R. Dean of Lincoln would make a better governor. Speaking frankly, as former Gov. Byrnes of South Carolina said, I sure hope that Brother Dean will reconsider and therefore, will enter into the governor's race in 1956.

—PAUL SHADBURN

Casper Was Used As An 'Example'

Charlotte

Editors, The News: I READ with a great deal of interest the letters in the

People's Platform recently by union officials in regard to the hiring and firing of Officer Fred H. Casper. It seemed rather ironic that the same group that was cutting cables and dynamiting stations just a couple of months ago should suddenly become outraged at the hiring of a Negro man with a record and that record being a conviction of their own indignity. I forgot though that the union had "nothing" to do with the cable cuttings and dynamiting, but then neither did Russia have anything to do with Red China entering the Korean war.

Why should these officials put on this sanctimonious show when anyone who happened to be in the vicinity of the telephone building, when the nonstriking employees went on or off duty, was able to see and observe what type of conduct the union was capable of. The monitored phone calls and threats serve to offer additional proof that the union explanation of what happened was really "bull" as one official called Casper's plea of innocence.

In this trial where Casper was convicted, why did the union witnesses to his defense not allow to testify? Prosecution witnesses were allowed to testify freely. Could it be that a "retired" politician did not want to risk offending the powerful labor vote with an adverse decision?

—E. ADAMS

Who Is Behind NAACP Actions?

Charlotte

Editors, The News: I DON'T President Eisenhower

say at the Big Four it is not always that necessary that people should think alike, or believe alike, the essential thing is that none should attempt to force his beliefs on others. I wonder why the Jewish race is so anxious to get the Negroes and the white race mixed. There surely must be a reason. I notice that the president and director are both Jews.

SOMETHING WRONG
Why aren't the Negroes in charge of their own advancement? There is something wrong somewhere.

It seems that as in Bible days when the Roman soldiers killed Christ, that the Jews were in back of it. Now just what do they have planned for our two races?

Didn't the State of Israel pass a law, Sept. 9, 1953, forbidding Jews to marry non-Jews?

I think we southern people have more to fear from the Jews than from the Negroes. I wonder why the North will be surprised.

—E. ADAMS

From The Sanford Herald

LEGAL LIGHTNING WON'T LAST

A man would be walking home along about bullwhip time and a neighbor would say come in, he had something he wanted him to try. He would lead the way through the living room to the kitchen, or else the bathroom, and fish out a jar of white liquor from a cabinet or behind the bathtub.

He would shake the jar vigorously and hold it before the light. Maybe flecks of corn mash would float through the liquid and maybe a couple of beetles or caterpillars would be seen. He would say, hey, look at that, ain't that some head? Then he would pour a little of it on a table and light a match to it. The flame would be red or blue; it didn't matter. See that? That sure passes the alcohol purity test.

Sooner or later the man and his neighbor would take a drink of the liquor. Usually they would nip it neat or else cut it with water; it depended mixing with ginger ale or sodawater. They might get and wipe tears from their eyes; one or the other might cram bread into his mouth to reassure his salivary glands.

When at last they could speak, they would say yep, yep, bet that was worth trying, that sure was good.

Sometimes the county solicitor will say well, your honor, that's the case; like the deputy said, he found 14 half-gallon jars of white liquor under this man's porch. But for sure I think you ought to give him about six months on the roads this time.

Then the defense attorney will say no, sir, if it please the court, this fine-old gentleman never sold a drop of liquor in his life and never bought any, either. The thing is, he just naturally loves a goodly but can't stand the storebought red-stuff that that reason that reason alone, our friend here, this good old man, likes to run off a little liquor every now and then for home-drinking purposes—yes, sir, he just about has to have a little stimulant and he wants to know it's good, so he makes it his ownself.

It's this sort of thing, we think that accounts for the unexpected popularity of the "white lightning" corn liquor that the State's ABC stores are offering at \$2.25 a pint. The majority of the purchasers probably never have seen a croke of the nontaxable variety, let alone tasted it. But they've heard tales about it all their lives and they think they owe it to their southern heritage to learn if "cawn" will do what folks say.

There has been corn whiskey on ABC shelves before. Twenty years ago, when Charles Moore was ABC chairman and maintained a policy of stocking brands cheap enough to meet the bootlegger competition, you could buy a bottle of white "Cotton Picker" for 50 cents. But not many people did.

It will be, we predict, the same with white lightning. Its boom represents the power of advertising. But it won't hold up.

Corn simply isn't what — no pun intended — it's cracked up to be.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

THE real story of Harold Talbott goes deeper than his own difficulties with a Senate committee over using his official position to get business for his company. It goes deep down to the roots of the American political system where a few wealthy men are called upon to raise money for the mounting cost of elections.

Talbott was one of Ike's big money-raiser. He was also one of Tom Dewey's. But he also happens to belong to a little group who helped found the General Motors empire and who made a fortune out of airplanes that never flew in World War I.

Secretary Talbott Has A Stormy Past

WASHINGTON

He was not a man like Charles E. Wilson, having resigned to run against Wilson in 1916. Because of the seriousness of the airplane scandals, Wilson appointed his own opponent, the top Republican of that period, to investigate them. Hughes spent weeks digging into Talbott, then president of the company formed to make liberty motors.

With Talbott in the company were his father, John Talbott, later vice president of General Motors, and Edward A. Deeds, head of DeLoe Battery which became a General Motors subsidiary. Hughes at that time had been governor

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with "conduct of a reprehensible character," but said they could not be prosecuted under existing law. But he went on to recommend a court-martial for E. A. Deeds.

Deeds had been made a colonel in the Army in charge of aircraft procurement, from which inside position he proceeded, according to a letter that the president, Mr. Talbott in an improper manner with respect to the transaction of business between the company and the division of the Signal Corps of which Col. Deeds was the head.

In other words, Talbott helped set a pattern even that early in life for inside profits on war contracts.