



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

EDITORIAL PAGE

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1955

Income Tax Cut In The Picture

TREASURY Secretary Humphrey's talk of balancing of the federal budget next year makes a tax cut seem almost certain.

Although Mr. Humphrey said it is too early to talk about a reduction, he knows very well that subject is going to be talked about incessantly when Congress reconvenes in an election year. Even before the secretary made his optimistic report, Democrats had made it clear they will renew their unsuccessful effort of this year to reduce individual income taxes. And since a tax cut looks equally well on the record of either party, Republicans can be expected to vie with Democrats in introducing necessary legislation, providing nothing happens to upset Humphrey's expectation, before the presidential campaign opens.

This was demonstrated in comments of Sens. George, a Democrat, and Mil-

kan, Republican, who said they will favor tax reduction if the administration even "approaches" a balanced budget. Both are powerful spokesmen in their respective parties and their current views augur well for some sort of lessening of the tax burden on individuals. Millikan said an absolute budget balance won't be necessary before cuts are considered and George said "whether one approves of it or not Congress is going to cut taxes next year."

Sen. Ford, current chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, took a sounder view in saying "it would be foolhardy to balance the budget and then unbalance it by premature reduction of taxes" but sound policies are not necessarily winning policies. In an election year and at this point it looks as if taxes are coming down next year even if they have to be pushed up again later.

Hendrix Palmer Helped Charlotte Build

A modest man who quietly exerted properly esteemed leadership through many years for Charlotte's progress and conservation came to the end of his career in death yesterday. He was William Hendrix Palmer, known wherever American fire chiefs gather as chief of Charlotte's Fire Department.

Hendrix Palmer won and deserved the high respect paid to his leadership by this community. Yet the community generally knew only the broader aspects of his accomplishments in Charlotte's official circles for the benefit of all the people. That was because much of which he accomplished was behind the scenes. There, without haste, he exerted his outstanding abilities as commander of Charlotte's fire fighters, until his retirement in 1948.

Chief Palmer helped Charlotte grow through the years when this city's slogan was "Watch Charlotte Grow." Perhaps the many men in Charlotte who represent the companies providing the insurance for property owners have the fullest appreciation of Hendrix Palmer's far-sighted leadership. Through his understanding and vision, Charlotte's city government was induced, often through persistent prodding, to fire fighting facilities and personnel on a scale that encouraged economic progress and confidence in property protection.

The reputation of this Charlotte fire chief spread throughout the membership by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. He was president one time of that North American continental organization. He helped organize the North Carolina Fire Chiefs Association; was its first president, and altogether served 11 years as chief of that association.

Hendrix Palmer was accorded high esteem alike by the other fire chiefs and Charlotte's populace because of his sincere and helpful personality and his alertness for progress in fire fighting techniques. Always he was quick to attain greatest possible utilization of technical advances in the field of fire arms, systems, fire fighting equipment, design and equipment of fire trucks, and in firemen's training programs. Attainment of these advances was assisted by Chief Palmer in various ways.

Nevertheless, all of Chief Palmer's leadership and understanding was not devoted to problems related to protecting property from fire. Humanitarianism was a deeply ingrained trait in his character. That trait perhaps appeared most impressively in his consistent striving on behalf of worthy unfortunate, especially those in care of the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children.

Through a long period of years, Hendrix Palmer was a member of an officer of Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine and he was potentate one year. He was one of the men who inspired development of the Shrine Bowl football game at Charlotte. In 18 games so far almost one million dollars has been raised to benefit patients of the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children at Greenville, S. C.

Hendrix Palmer was 71 years of age when he died. He went with the Fire Department here in 1904. He gave 44 years of active service before he retired in May, 1948. In May, 1927, he was inducted by the City Government as being promoted to Fire Department Chief. He told intimate friends he was proud of this recognition, enthused over the opportunity, hopeful he could measure up in vision and leadership to the responsibility he did so splendidly—in a career when community expansion here was tremendous and well protected.

Tomorrow has been designated by the Jaycees and cooperating ministers as "Fill-The-Churches Sunday." We hope their efforts have justified their choice of a title for the day.

Time For Backsliders To Arise

LIKE all other institutions churches are afflicted by summer slumps, even those in the Queen City that prides itself on the size of the church population. This seasonal backsliding is fretful to ministers who must look sometimes at the sunlight glinting off empty benches. This is a kind of reflection in church work that do not like.

All this month the Junior Chamber of Commerce has been trying to keep the church upmost in the minds of peo-

ple concerned with vacations, picnics, camping trips and the other addenda of the season. The Jaycees have distributed restaurant table cards, written letters, pushed publicity materials and otherwise worked toward their objective.

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H. Clay Ferree In The Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel

WHAT IS THE SOUTH?

THE South is a garden full of roses set with the morning dew of May. It is the old Huguenot cemetery in St. Augustine; the iron grilled work on the porches of old houses in the Latin quarter of once languorous New Orleans; the magnificence of old Charleston's mansions and gardens and the look of purement and pleased surprise on the face of restored Williamsburg.

It is the oyster boats on the Chesapeake and the vast deep shadow of the Washington monument across the Mall; dress parade on the White House; the "mighty Mo" steaming into the harbor of restored Williamsburg.

It is blue smoke curling from a dozen tobacco barns in a quiet Old Belt valley in September and in any warehouse town, the mellotious and monotonous chant of the tobacco auctioneer.

It is a Negro jazz band playing with home-made instruments in a shoeshine stand in Durham, Atlanta or Chattanooga. A Gene Tallante snappin' his gaiters and exhorting whoops in a ball game on a sign, a Huey Long spell-binding the Cajuns in the Louisiana canebrakes.

It is Ol' Man River rolling across the levees in the bayou country, the sweat on the weary faces in the saw mills of Birmingham, and the clatter through the swamps of the "Cannon Ball Express" too, it is the sea of fog which fills the mountain valleys on a summer dawn, and the patter of rain on the roof of the cabin in the cold woods of the lynchwood; the inescapable memory of the Ku Klux Klan and reverence for "Marse Robert" and "Stonewall."

It is Oak Ridge and the atomic bomb, and textiles. It is Tobacco Road and Jim Crow,

harassed but lingering literary, moon-shine hour, crap games in shantytown and death by pistol or knife in slum alleyways.

It is the expanding schoolhouse on the hill, the planetarium at Chapel Hill, the Duke tower chimes at twilight, the rounda at Charlottesville, and the rising spires of a new Wake Forest.

It is the pulling power of traditions long held, the magic of dreams and the enchanting persuasiveness of the alluring myth, and the wishfulness inspired by the memory of defeat and sacrifice.

It is William Faulkner, Erskine Caldwell, Paul Green, James Street, Eudora Welty, brooding Tom Wolfe, and all the rest of the moderns who see the South as it is today, as well as the romanticists who see the South as who magnified the grandeur of a South that never existed.

Bill Polk, James Street and many another writer has tried to define and explain the South, but in the end admitted it defies definition and it is largely inexplicable.

But certainly it is a pleasant land populated by a hospitable, warm-hearted people who do not take life quite so easily or leisurely as once they did. They are a people both bound and free, courageous yet presently apprehensive of the impact of new social forces—wise in their way and determined yet plagued by deep uncertainties.

Yet because the South is San Juan Hill as well as Appomattox, Normandy Beach-shine hour, the lynchwood of the Ku Klux Klan and reverence for "Marse Robert" and "Stonewall."

It is Oak Ridge and the atomic bomb, and textiles. It is Tobacco Road and Jim Crow,

'Absolutely Fair And Impartial'



A Hand Overplayed

Time Of Hysteria Runs Out

By WALTER LIPPMANN

NEW YORK

WHEN THE outgoing president of the American Bar Association is elected as he calls for a "bloodless revolution" to be led by lawyers to restore our "ancient liberties," there is no doubt that the times have changed. We are in the early stages of a great popular reaction against the hysteria and the demagoguery, the lawlessness and the cruel injustices which we call quite rightly the era of McCarthyism. There are underways or projected, many investigations which are in effect reviews and reappraisals of what has done in the name of security and patriotism and anti-communism to the ancient liberties which Americans share with other free and civilized people.

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The great majority of the leaders of American opinion are no longer willing to stand for the theory that espionage, sabotage and subversion can be dealt with only by ignoring the Constitution and by committing at what is nakedly and simply lynch law. There are, however, a minority who hold that such is the danger of communism and such is the threat to American security that one must suspend the Constitution and the methods or the results of the anti-Communist investigations and prosecutions. They hold that the Constitution guarantees, must interfere with the detection, the exposure, and the punishment of those who are in fact security risks. And if it is not even the constitutional guarantees, must interfere with the detection, the exposure, and the punishment of those who are in fact security risks. And if it is not even the constitutional guarantees, must interfere with the detection, the exposure, and the punishment of those who are in fact security risks.

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Moroccan Crisis Threatens New Indo-China For France

By STEWART ALSP

CASABLANCA

THE French will not get off the built-in paralysis of their system of government, or all North Africa will go the way of Indo-China. That is the main lesson of the tragedy which has been unfolding here.

Consider what has happened. Two years ago, a French military clique, acting more or less independently of the government, succeeded in getting rid of Moroccan Sultan Mohammed V. Mohammed ben-Youssef, who had displayed a disquieting tendency to think for himself, Ben-Youssef was replaced as sultan by an elderly, accessible fellow called Sidi Mohammed ben-Moulay Arafat.

A SYMBOL

The deposed ben-Youssef (actually a rather worldly type) became precisely what Morocco had hitherto lacked — a symbol of national unity acknowledged by all Moroccans. In short, the deposition of ben-Youssef was precisely what was required to make Moroccan nationalism the formidable force it has now become.

Ever since ben-Youssef was deposed the situation has deteriorated steadily. Months ago, it became obvious that something had to be done, and in June, French Premier Edgar Faure sent General Graval to Morocco as representative and other means of work out a plan of action.

FORCEFUL MAN

Graval is a brilliant and forceful man. He spent several weeks sounding out all shades of opinion — including the views of the nationalist leaders, who had been jailed or exiled by the previous regime. He soon concluded that the policies were possible. One was a policy of absolute ruthlessness and brutal repression. But this, he warned the French, it also plain that it was a far worse, would lead to another Indo-China situation in the end. The second alternative was a policy of compromising with the Nationalists, while safeguarding French interests. Graval advocated the latter choice.

But for such a policy to succeed, he warned, the thing must be done with decision and a certain dash. Ben-Youssef must immediately be brought back to his dusty boarding house in Casablanca and installed there in comfort and honor. Ben-Moulay Arafat must be replaced by a regency council headed by ben-Youssef. And real, not fake, reforms, giving genuine power in internal affairs to a qualified Moroccan nationalist, must immediately be adopted. First, Ben-Moulay Arafat was asked to form a "representative" government, which everyone knew the unfortunate did not and could not possibly do. Then the nationalist leaders and other Moroccans were invited to Aix-les-Bains, in France, like Gen. Juin and former Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, brought great pressure to bear on the Graval policy. They were joined by members of Arafat's own cabinet, like Defense Minister Mohammed el-Khatib. The French political system is such that this opposition was enough to inhibit any decisive action at all.

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So transparent substitutes for real action were adopted. First, Ben-Moulay Arafat was asked to form a "representative" government, which everyone knew the unfortunate did not and could not possibly do. Then the nationalist leaders and other Moroccans were invited to Aix-les-Bains, in France, like Gen. Juin and former Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, brought great pressure to bear on the Graval policy. They were joined by members of Arafat's own cabinet, like Defense Minister Mohammed el-Khatib. The French political system is such that this opposition was enough to inhibit any decisive action at all.

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