



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

EDITORIAL PAGE

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Charlotte Can Learn From Atlanta

THE city of Atlanta has arrived, so to speak, at Charlotte's destination. It has become a major city in every sense of the word, a rich, growing center of industry, business, transportation, education, the arts and sports. Its Chamber of Commerce doesn't have to gild the lily a bit to call Atlanta the hub of the South.

Charlotte and Atlanta in many ways are sister cities. Both are merchants, conveyors, manufacturers, doctors and entertainers to a vast surrounding area. Because of this both are growing at an almost phenomenal rate. And growth being a mixed blessing both cities are concerned with the same basic problem—how to grow orderly, gracefully, and economically, rather than as a well-nourished plant grown wildly to weed.

Atlanta waited too long to face the problem. There came a time when thousands of new residents so choked downtown streets with automobiles that a rush-hour ride down Peachtree was a time-wasting, nerve-wearing agony; when industry plopped down in residential sections and gave citizens a steady, unwelcome diet of smoke, noise and odor and in turn found itself short of growing room and ease of transportation; when residential streets had to share thoroughfare traffic and thus became theaters of the happiness and safety of children and adults alike.

Atlanta solved the problem, or is solving it, but it is paying painfully for not having recognized and dealt with the problem of rapid growth sooner by planning and organizing for growth. Piling bond issue upon bond issue At-

lanta publicly and privately have cooperated in cutting out their city's cankers. They have built magnificent north-south expressway approaches to the city, cleared low-tax slums for high-tax industrial sites, developed new residential areas with easily accessible schools, stores and recreation areas, and streets protected from heavy traffic. Still much remains to be done at a cost that could have been prevented had planning been brought into play sooner.

Charlotte has its raw spots, too, but it has recognized the value of planning early enough so that it can be made an integral part of economy, safety, and health while there is time to avoid the eventually heavy cost of unplanned growth.

The mere fact that Charlotte employs a group of hardworking planners, however, doesn't mean they're going to rack-age the future neatly and tie it with a pretty bow. The planners draw the lines of the future. The merchant, the citizen, the civic club, the realtor, the industrialist decide whether the lines remain in order and tranquility.

The planners now are working on zoning classifications in Charlotte's perimeter waistline, the rapid-growth area. Public hearings are to be held next week and though the subject may sound dull nothing more important to the future of the city will be happening.

Charlotteans ought to keep an ear open to the planners' recommendations. They want to keep an eye open to see what happens to them.

The Changing South

Republicans Foresee 1956 Gains in Democratic Dixie

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON
THE 1956 election, whatever the national outcome, may well mark expansion of Republican inroads in the traditionally Democratic South.

This distinct possibility emerges from a Congressional Quarterly survey of party plans and expectations, and a detailed analysis of 1952 and 1954 elections.

Results indicate that, in several states, the Democratic Party is real trouble in holding those states. While Republicans display a high order of confidence.

Much may depend on the results of the 1956 presidential election. GOP Chairman Leonard Hall concedes that his optimism is based on assumptions that President Eisenhower will again run and again prove as popular as he was in 1952.

NOT SAYING
If Democratic Chairman Paul Butler shares these assumptions, he's not saying. But he's prepared for a serious fight in the South, says he.

"We are going to consider each southern state as one of the 48, instead far as campaign is concerned, instead of think of it as a section."

IKES KEY ROLE
Both parties are conscious of the changing character of the southern scene, and are seeking to adapt their tactics to new conditions.

Eisenhower's leading role in Hall's plans for the South is simply explained. The 1952 Republican candidate carried five of the 13 southern states—Florida, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, almost all of Kentucky and South Carolina, won some 47 per cent of the popular vote in the entire region, and significant, led his party by a wide margin.

Republicans, of course, did not

contest even a majority of the 120 seats held by southerners in the House of Representatives. But in the 46 congressional districts where GOP candidates were entered, they averaged some 37 per cent of the vote, while in these same districts Eisenhower received 50 per cent of the vote. In 1954, when the President was not running, GOP candidates entered 40 races, averaged only 32 per cent of the vote.

MAJOR FACTOR
Moreover, there is evidence that 21 Republican personal popularity was a major factor in helping to elect four new GOP representatives—three from Virginia, one from North Carolina.

In each case, his percentage of the vote was greater than that of the Republican candidate. And without these four victories, which gave the GOP 221 seats to 219 Democratic seats in the House, the Republicans might have been unable to control the House in the 83rd Congress.

NO ASSURANCE
There is, to be sure, no assurance that Mr. Eisenhower would do as well in the South in 1956 as he did in 1952, whether Adlai E. Stevenson is or is not the Democratic nominee. Issues have changed, and factors are emerging, and above all, the Republican Party is now the challenged, no longer the challenger.

But CQ's analysis of the 1952 election suggests that, all other factors being equal, increasing "balkanization" in the South may prove to be a boon to Republican aspirations.

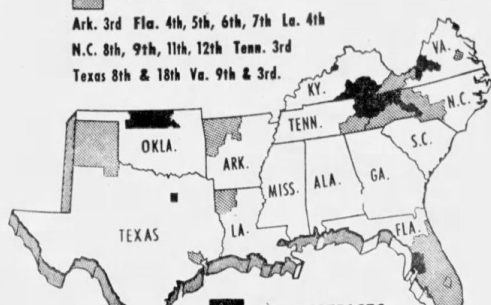
GOP GAINS IN CITIES
First step in this analysis was to determine some of the major characteristics of each of the 13 southern congressional districts.

Results were as follows: For every 100 persons in the strong Eisenhower district, 38 were city dwellers, in the marginal district, 47 lived in cities; in the strong Stevenson district, only 34.

Conversely, farm workers were twice as numerous in the Stevenson district (30 per cent) as in the Eisenhower district (16 per cent), with the marginal district falling

GOP HOPEFULS:

Ark. 3rd Fla. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th La. 4th
N.C. 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th Tenn. 3rd
Texas 8th & 18th Va. 9th & 3rd.



GOP DISTRICTS:

Fla. 1st Ky. 3rd & 8th N.C. 10th
Okla. 1st Tenn. 1st & 2nd Tex. 5th
Va. 6th & 10th.

These were the 52 districts which went to Stevenson by 55 per cent or more of the vote; the 29 districts won by Eisenhower by a similar margin; and the 39 districts 120 for Stevenson, 19 for Eisenhower, won by less than 35 per cent.

BREAKDOWN
Results were as follows: For every 100 persons in the strong Eisenhower district, 38 were city dwellers, in the marginal district, 47 lived in cities; in the strong Stevenson district, only 34.

Conversely, farm workers were twice as numerous in the Stevenson district (30 per cent) as in the Eisenhower district (16 per cent), with the marginal district falling

midway. Negroes, likewise, were substantially more numerous in the Stevenson district (28 per cent) than in the Eisenhower district (15 per cent). Manufacturing workers alone stood in somewhat the same proportion: 19 per cent in the Stevenson district, 16 per cent in the Eisenhower district.

PARTY ADVANCES
All of these district characteristics are based on the 1950 census—the latest information available. There is good reason to believe that proportions of city dwellers, farmers and factory workers have changed in many parts of the South, as in other regions.

Republicans see party advances

in many of these changes. Democrats, while reverting their approach, see gains in such issues as falling farm prices and the Eisenhower power and desegregation policies. But both parties are preparing for a hard battle for southern votes in 1956.

HISTORY
Three times since World War I—in 1920, 1928 and 1952—the GOP has won the presidency by large majorities and has picked up a number of House seats in the traditionally Democratic South.

But in the mid-term elections of 1932 and 1938, the GOP lost more than half of the southern seats won two years earlier.

Outdoor Dramas: Deep Are The Roots

SOMEONE once said that Hugh Morton was the only person who could take pictures of azaleas in Wilmington and get Grandfather Mountain in the background.

We have no doubt that ace photographer, Grandfather owner, Azalea Festival father Morton could do it if anyone could, but even his range-finder isn't that sharp.

However, there seems to be no limit on Morton's vision.

And his idea of bringing the coast to the mountains, or the mountains to the sea may yet pay off.

Morton is one of the state's biggest boosters. Between his own clever promotions, he toils long and hard for Tar Heels.

Therefore, it is hardly surprising to find Morton offering up an idea for saving the state's faltering outdoor dramas.

Paul Green's *Two Lost Colonies* and Kermit Hunter's *Hox in the West* were slightly hit this summer. The question of salvation is being discussed right now.

Why not, says Morton, switch the coast's *Colonies*—Sir Walter Raleigh, Virginia Dare, et al.—to the mountains and ship Dan Boone from the hills to the coast.

Surefooted Morton may have something. He suggests a one-year change. Let the people in the coast see the Boone drama and let the mountain people learn of the *Colonies*. A change of scenery could boost sagging attendance with Tar Heel tourists alone, he thinks, plus in-

spire the area residents to support their home-grown products when they return to native haunts.

For at least two years, he says, the dramas could be saved with good attendance. If by then, he projects, *Uproar* *THREE HILLS* needs help, try a three-way switch.

It all sounds very well.

But surely even Morton will agree that the real heart of these dramas is that they are staged on the scene of their original settings. At Manteo the first whites told and in Boone our Daniel killed subsequent bears and intruders. And much of the dramas' tremendous thrust is derived from viewing them in those locales.

We agree that the outdoor dramas must be saved. If it takes a one-year change of scenery to do it, the switch would be tolerated.

But it would be a tragedy to uproot a drama like *Two Lost Colonies* and haul it hundreds of miles to surroundings with no historical connection with this particular page in the New World's history. It is a powerfully moving experience to sit in the amphitheater by the water and listen to the words of the Minister that open the production:

"Friends we are gathered here this evening to honor the spiritual birthplace of our nation and to memorialize those heroic men and women who made it so."

It is an experience that would lose much of its magic anywhere else in the world but on Roanoke Island.

In A New Era, Portent Or Promise?

"THE SEARCH for peace has its high hopes and its deep frustrations. But after the frustration, there is always renewed hope."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles spoke these words a year ago today. Significantly, his address yesterday before the United Nations General Assembly was a cautious recognition of the fact that an era of "renewed hope" is indeed upon us.

In a few crisp phrases, he emphasized that the world may actually be entering a decade of peaceful change which will spell the end of the cold war.

But is the international "freeze" really thawing and is a period of peace really developing?

To find the answer, the nation must get its thinking down to bed rock and appraise the fundamentals of the situation, trying not to be misled by peripheral and surface considerations.

Of course, the United States believes that peace is an attainable goal. That is the premise which must underlie all foreign policy planning. The nation must never desist, never admit discouragement, until peace becomes a sustaining principle of action.

At the same time, it must be admitted that many, many basic problems remain unsolved. Historic decisions lie before the peoples of the world. They involve

the solidity of NATO, the role of Germany in the power balance, unrest in Asia and the thorny problem of Red China. There is ferment in Africa and a particularly uneasy situation brewing in the Middle East. Furthermore, there is considerable concern about the twists and turns of recent Soviet policy.

Serious struggles—deep ideological struggles—are still going on. Certainly, they are going on without a war's clash of arms. At the same time, Soviet Russia continues to hold in its hands some rather fearsome military cards. In spite of the broad smiles and champagne toasts, those cards are being strengthened all the time.

It would be folly to maintain that the way ahead does not contain some rocky and risky terrain. As the New York Times said not so long ago:

"Free peoples have still to realize the vastness of the task before them. How much it costs before they can attain the relative tranquility of 'co-existence'—two worlds agreeing to disagree and live together under some code of international law."

The United States must steadily for peace. But it cannot afford to lull itself into a false sense of security. In other words, it must be alert to the peril and work steadily to surmount it.

And favorably act upon this project.

That is what is known as really splitting an infinitive. Never before has an infinitive in the English language been split so promptly and thoroughly, if not altogether fairly or favorably. However, considering what has happened the atom, perhaps we should realize that it had to come sooner or later.

People's Platform

Editors, The News:

PLEASE permit me to lodge with you an idea, not upon the whims of the day or the evils of the world, but rather upon the type of program the Mecklenburg Historical Association should sponsor for the Mecklenburg Declaration Day, May 20, 1956.

STOP
You no doubt recall George Washington visited Charlotte in 1781 when he was on a tour of the southern tier of states and was entertained at a grand banquet at Cook's Tavern on W. Trade St.

I wish to suggest in commemoration of this event, one of many in Charlotte of Revolutionary War time, that Charlotte should sponsor the "return" of President Washington and that "he" be entertained with a banquet at the Selys Hotel which stands less than 100 feet from the site of Cook's Tavern.

DINING & DANCING
There are several handsome men in Charlotte who could well impersonate President Washington and upon "his" arrival at the hotel about 5 p.m. a reception could be held, followed by

the banquet and later by dancing. Any one attending would be permitted to wear costumes of that period.

The toasts spoken at the banquet could be repeated by citizens in costume representing all the important men of the time; the toasts were preserved by Washington in his diary of his tour. The event could be staged without much expense and the celebration would serve to acquaint the youths of today and all newcomers of Charlotte's important position in Revolutionary War days; an old-style carriage and horses could

be obtained for "his" ride into the city; possibly at the head of a parade, with hands playing and "members" of the continental army escorting the president to the hotel.

The signing of the Declaration could easily be hooked with the President's visit by the master of ceremonies.

—VICTOR C. KING.

Two Agencies Receive Praise

Charlotte
Editors, The News:
FOR SEVERAL years my home was in Norfolk, Conn., just a few miles from Winsted which, as you will remember, suffered such terrific flood disaster during hurricane Diane, and on which newspapers, radio and TV focused both local and national attention at that time. Last week I wrote to ask about the organizations doing rehabilitation there and today's mail brought an answer which pays such high tribute to the flood relief work of the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross that I feel you might want to publish excerpts from the letter in support of these organizations, especially at this time when they are both hard at work again doing the same sort of humanitarian job along North Carolina's own coast.

The letter is from Mr. Howard M. Deming, founder of the Sterling Name Tape Co., Winsted, Conn., and I quote excerpts:

"The Salvation Army moved in with trucks right away and did wonderful work for human bodies—food, clothing, shelter. In money, the Salvation Army is poor. In great, big, heart-warming help, it is rich. No fanfare."

"The Red Cross, with a great deal of money, moved in to take care of the future needs of many who have no means for pulling themselves back. The expected Red Cross expenditure here is about \$700,000."

"The state and the U. S. government is very active with men and equipment."

"And Winsted is an old New England town. We may be bent but not broken."

"We suggest that you remember your Red Cross for its wonderful work in its big way and the Salvation Army for its quick help to tumblers and shoeless feet. A lump comes to our throats. We are going to overlook the good things with which we are surrounded, as in Russell Conwell's 'Acres of Diamonds'."

Mr. Deming adds this, in part:

"And since few telephone wires are untapped these days, especially those of a congressional son of a late President, renowned for his feminine admirers, quite a few are employed over the following conversation between Los Angeles and Washington the other day:

"How is Truman?" asks Congressman Roosevelt of Miss Blackburn.

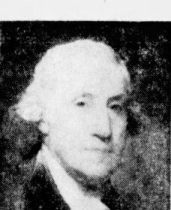
"Oh I took him to the hospital. I've been worried about him. He doesn't seem at all well."

Taking Nourishment
The next day Congressman Roosevelt called again.

"How is Truman today?" he asked.

"Much better," replied Miss Blackburn. "He just ate a big meal and is out in the yard asleep."

"What the people who listened in didn't know was that Truman is the name of the cat."



GEORGE WASHINGTON
Presidential Visitor
retires, under his signature. "I remember the blitzkrieg of '58."

—HARRIET R. PURSER

Christmas Spirit: Too Commercial?

Charlotte
Editors, The News:
TWO OF Charlotte's biggest institutions are soon to begin.

First is the Christmas Carrousel, which is growing larger each year. Christmas is supposed to represent the birthday of our Lord and Savior. And it is commercialized more than any other holiday.

It is supposed to be a holy day. But through greed for the almighty dollar it has been made a season for getting rich, and it has been turned into a great show. I do not believe God is pleased with it.

Next is the heaving campaign known as United Appeal. In most industrial plants and stores all employees are almost forced to give, so that the plant or store can report 100 per cent.

A million dollars is a lot of money and they always want more every year. And this year more people are employed than ever before in peacetime. Why then should the public be asked to give so much? Will it never cease?

—FARRIS A. YANDEL.

'Somebody's Changed The Course Of This Stream Too'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
THE usually frank Len Hall was being franker than usual when he let down his few remaining strands of hair with newsmen the other day in Denver.

Asked how the GOP was going to carry out its threat of defeating Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, the GOP chairman replied:

"We'll attack him for attacking Ike."

Political Penalty
Hall went on to explain that few senators had criticized the President and those who did were going to pay for it at election time.

"But suppose Ike doesn't run," Hall was asked.

"The FBI commit suicide," replied the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Hall Can See No Candidate But Ike

WASHINGTON
The GOP doesn't agree with Mr. Hall about his campaign strategy. While they want Eisenhower to run just as much as he does, they don't believe in betting their money on a horse.

And at Denver some of them quietly but vigorously pointed out that with the Republican strategy of their general GOP chairman but claim that now is the time to take out some candidate insurance.

Repeated Warnings
They also pointed out that the President has already given ample and repeated warning that he does not plan to run again. His first warning came as early as a stag White House dinner in December 1954.

Later, talking to Sen. George Bender and other Ohio Republicans, he warned that if he ran he would be the oldest president in history, and

be referred to the erosion that wears away any president.

Finally at Denver, Eisenhower repeated his warning that the party must not bet on any one man.

Roosevelt's Cat

Congressman Jimmy Roosevelt has been out in Los Angeles in his home congressional district. Meanwhile his pet cat has been in his other home in Washington in the custody of Miss Casey Blackburn, who once worked for his father and President Truman and now works for the House Small Business Committee of which Roosevelt is a member.

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From The Dallas Morning News

MURDER IN HIGH PLACES

STAND by to render first aid to all pursuers in the use of the Queen's English. They have just been dealt a shock punch by Utah's 31st Legislature.

The Utah lawmakers want a storage project on the Colorado River, including a dam at Echo Park, revived by Congress. Passed by both houses at Salt Lake City and signed by Gov. J. Bracken Lee, their resolution calls upon Washington "to promptly, thoroughly and fairly con-