THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1956

UNC Presidency: A Happy Choice

THE choice of 36-year-old William Clyde Friday as permanent president of the Consolidated University of North Carolina assures Tarheelia's groves of academe an educational statesman of vitality, vision, courage and candor.

All conviction, of course, is partly intuitive. But our conviction regarding the promise of the Friday administration is based, too, on the personality of the man himself, his record as acting president and his oft-expressed educational philosophy.

The selection of the executive committee of the University's board of trustees yesterday is subject to the full board's approval. However, there is no reason to believe Mr. Friday's nomination will not be endorsed.

The president-elect's youth will guarantee him special attention in the nation's press. Mr. Friday is indeed young in years. But he is already rich in experience and equipped with a maturity of vision that is quite remarkable. We are pleased that trustees did not turn over the administration of the University to a mere caretaker for a short number of years. We had hoped that a young man would be selected, a man who would have the time to plan and administer to fruition a long range program of progress for the University's three branches.

We firmly believe that the University, under Mr. Friday, will continue to be an outstanding force in the development of the state and the region. Certainly, it will be a place which will offer consistent hospitality to fresh thinking and new thinkers. We know this because we know Mr. Friday.

What is the mission of the University, anyway? Possibly it was best expressed many years ago by Edward Kidder Graham during his short term as president of the Chapel Hill unit. Said he in 1915:

"Culture as learning, science as investigation and work as utility, each has an eternal life of its own, and to perfect each of them for the performance of its own special work will always be the aim of the university . . .

"The real measure of its power will be whether, discarding the irrelevancies of past and present, it can focus, fuse and interpret their eternal verities and radiate them from a new organic center of culture. This let it tentatively define as achievement touched by fine feeling—as truth alive and at work in the world of men and things. . .

"The American state university in the 20th century is an organism of the productive state, striving to express in tangible realities the aspirations of present democracy, as it adjusts itself, to the liberations of a new humanism."

The whole function of education, Dr. Graham said, was to "make straight and clear the way for the liberation of the spirit of men from the tyranny of place and time, not by running away from the world but by mastering it."

It was a worthy statement and one which Bill Friday can appreciate and accept as an educational challenge in the years ahead. He is both humanist and scientist, and, as one commentator put it, he is the kind of a man who can "humanize the scientist and simonize the humanist."

The new president-elect will need all of his natural gifts and acquired skills to lead the University through the difficult days ahead. We have faith in the man and confidence in his leadership. The future of the University looks bright.

Let The Hammers Do The Ringing

ROME, we are assured by City Councilman Herbert H. Baxter, was not built in a day. Likewise, it takes time to construct health centers.

But unless some progress is made on the selection of a site for our own City-County Health Center, plans may even be a little outdated.

Meanwhile, we would much prefer to hear ringing hammers on a Health Center than ringing explanations of why there is virtue in bureaucratic delay.

Please Play The Game At Halloween

THE little Halloween visitors have two ways to put the proposition: Trick-Or-Treat and Helping Out-The-Poor.

Never in our lives have we glowered menacingly and answered "trick," nor have we been upset by tiny goblins running to the door from a waiting Cadillac, reciting the "poor" routine. And the thought of putting hickory nuts into their bags, or candy-colored rocks, was always dashed by the sweet, abounding joy of wanting to play the game with them. Even when one mother led her little people to our door with one hand while holding a Martini in the other.

Yes, indeed, Halloween is gala, and grown-ups ought to be happy to "treat" or "help out the poor" with all kinds of fruit, nuts, candy, gum, cookies, and maybe one or two jawbreakers—small ones, mind you.

Granted, a lot of mileage is involved in answering the door. But think of all the protection adults are getting. Wise heads of the local constabulary again are urging parents to organize parties to keep the little ones off the streets so officers can keep their eyes on the big ones. Odds are the community will come through the holiday with little damage to property or lives.

We are not rashly endorsing the activities of the smaller, unmenacing trick-or-treaters. It is an act of penance for us. They are very nice to play so fair. In Halloween activities long ago we didn't know about the "treat" part of the proposition.

And we can't help wondering, in some shame, how the school principal ever got the paint off that purple cow.

A Slight Trip Amid Biscuits & Beauties

REPORTER Julian Scheer forsook the local politicians yesterday to report from Manning, S. C., on Miss America's fashions.

Mr. Scheer has a lot of versatility and it tripped him. He sounded quite objective and disinterested reeling off a couple of paragraphs about three-quarter length sleeves with a black-cuff trim, and a black turtle neck yoke, whatever that is. The dispatch withal was quite level headed until he reported that "Miss McKnight ate a hearty breakfast, including two biscuits. . ."

Nobody, Julian Scheer, eats a hearty breakfast including only *two* biscuits. People who have biscuits to eat eat more than two. Otherwise, they are *pecking* at breakfast which is what most ladies with Miss McKnight's measurements do.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State

THE LONG, PROUD HISTORY OF THE FIG

THE oldest fruit in the world is a rarity in its fresh state in America, and is not too popular in any form. It is the fig, which is said even to antedate Eve's apple, or pomegranate or whatever it was. For fossil remains of fig foliage were recently dug up in France and Italy showing that the fruit preceded the Stone Age.

Frequently referred to in the Bible as a love-potent fruit, the fig played a prominent role in ancient religious rites when it was regarded as sacred food. It is pictured on the walls of Egyptian tombs. Yet it was also the staple food for common people, growing wild in hot arid regions. Its home grounds where it still abounds are the Middle East countries bordering the Mediterranean. It was first domesticated in Arabia and Egypt.

Some observant nature-lovers may have noticed a resemblance between a mulberry leaf and that of the fig. No wonder. The fig is one of 800 species of the mulberry.

The most popular fig in South Carolina is the Celestial or sugar fig as it is popularly known, the small deep purple teardrops of lusciousness about the size of a large hickory nut. But the Smyrna fig is the most popular commercial variety and is grown extensively in California and Texas. Of the former 90,000 tons are produced annually, most of them being dried in the sun. Texas is said to be unable to do this because of its "humid" climate. So it concentrates on figs for canning.

Most varieties of figs are edible but the Smyrna depends indirectly on an inedible variety, the hard Caprl, through the *Blastophagus* or fig wasp which lays its eggs in the inedible Capri fig, then in seeking other breeding grounds bites into the Smyrna and thus pollinates and fertilizes it. Thus, the Capri seems to be the male of the Smyrna. Without the help of the tiny wasp the Smyrna figs shrivel and drop. So growers must provide the Capri fig in their orchards.

The fig is unusual in that it produces three crops a season. Besides being a fruit of a distinctive, delicious flavor it is high in vitamin A content, and rich in calcium, iron, copper and sugar. And a pound contains only 1,500 calories.

It is said that the fig can be grown as far north as Philadelphia, but it is observed that in order to get them to hardy size even around Columbia special pains must be taken, for moderately cold weather kills them down to the ground unless they are planted against protecting buildings.

People's Platform

Opinions On Oil & Books, Dram-Shops & Laws

Lincolnton

Editors, The News:

I READ the letter by Mr. J. C. James in Saturday's Platform and carefully noted the questions addressed to me.

First off, let me say, I feel quite certain that in looking at the record from 1947 to '52, Mr. James had the record of his fellow Democrat, the former congressman from the Tenth District, Ham Jones, I must admit that his record was so abominably bad that I would not attempt to justify it. In fact I would not even condone it. If Mr. James wishes to do so, he has my sympathy.

I want to say right here that both of the bills mentioned by Mr. James came before Congress in 1953 and '54. Mr. Jonas stood for re-election in Nov. 1954 and received the overwhelming approval of the alert voters of the Tenth District. The two bills were issues in that campaign (and legitimate ones). They are not issues in this campaign.

However, I will discuss the bills in question a bit further.

Now regarding the tidelands bill to give back to the states their rightful ownership of off-shore resources. This particular question became an issue in the 1952 campaign and as I remember it the Republicans promised during the campaign that if elected they would restore to the states this ownership of off-shore resources which had been usurped by the federal government. The Republicans clearly indicated that they believed in and respected states rights. Surely Mr. James, a Democrat in the true tradition of Jefferson, believes in states rights?

Beware of the Truman Fair Deal, raw deal enthusiasts who prate the inherent power of the federal government to take anything it wants regardless of the rights or prior claims of others. We remember Mr. Truman claimed this right when he seized the steel industry.

If Mr. James will check the record, he will find that the congressman and senators from all the coastal states voted overwhelmingly for passage of this bill. If Mr. James had perused the record further, he would have discovered that all of the following North Carolina congressmen voted for this bill: Bonner, Barden, Carlyle, Cooley, Fountain, Durham, Deane, Alexander, Jonas, Jones and Shuford. Both U. S. senators, Clyde Hoey and Willis Smith.

There is the record. Look at it closely. Do the intelligent voters of this district believe these 13 men voted to give anything away when they voted for this bill? You bet they don't!

I will discuss the other question raised by Mr. James in a subsequent letter.

Now I would like to ask a question of Mr. James. This is a question that vitally affects all the citizens of the Tenth District.

The tricky get-Jonas ballot as passed by the Democrat legislature. Do you consider this a piece of Democratic, progressive, enlightened legislation designed to advance the economic and intellectual lives of the citizens of N. C. and the Tenth District? Do you call it progressive responsible leadership when a legislature representing four million citizens has nothing more important to do than pass legislation designed for the detriment of one single Republican candidate? Is this, Mr. James, a sample of the responsible, progressive, enlightened leadership offered by your candidate, Mr. Douglas?

—CHARLES EUREY

Rep. Jonas Approved Anti-Housing Measure

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

LET us ask my challenger for his views on Mr. Jonas' action on Public Housing (HR-4663) July 21, 1953, passed 239-161. Phillips of California offered this motion, forbidding any new units, and halting construction on all except 20,000 of 62,000 public housing units previously contracted for. Rep. Phillips admitted his motion could end public housing. Mr. Jonas voted for this motion.

Also, wet-back farm labor, March 2, 1954. Defeated 156-250. Rep. Shelby of California offered motion to recommit a bill permitting Labor Department to hire Mexican labor on the U. S. side of the border over the objection of the Mexican government. Continuous import of cheap labor reduces wages and living standards of domestic labor. Mr. Jonas voted against this motion.

These two votes tell me that Charles Raper Jonas would like to see our farm laborers work for pennies and our poor live in the hovels and shacks that these Mexican farm laborers call home. I am interested to see what they convey to my challenger.

— J. C. JAMES

A Book's Value Lies Between The Covers

Monroe

Editors, The News:

THE state superintendent of public instruction has made a noteworthy suggestion concerning the role of parents in the matter of book-selection for the public school libraries.

In a letter dated Oct. 9, Dr. Charles F. Carroll states:

"We feel that the final decision, in selecting any library book, must be made by the local school. We recommend that books be read and evaluated by local people before inclusion in the school's book collection, for only they can evaluate books in the light of their needs. It is highly desirable that this responsibility be shared by teachers, librarians, pupil and parents. Interested parents . . . can do much to help accomplish this goal."

To those conscientious parents who will cooperate in selection of books for school libraries, one fact may be noted: A book should be evaluated on the basis of the material contained between its covers.

A book should not be accepted blindly, merely because its author had at one time received some literary bauble or "honor."

—PETER J. KING

Christians Must Use Influence On Politics

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

ELECTION day is Nov. 6 and everyone should go to the polls and vote. We are glad that we live in America and rejoice that certain Christian principles are embodied in our Constitution. We "hope and pray" that God will keep them for us.

The idea that Christians should not be in politics is not scriptural. We are to seperate ourselves from conformity but not contact. Christian people are not concerned enough to take steps to insure a Christian basis for legislation; but unless we do, we must live under laws made by unbelievers.

There are dram-shops, brothels and gambling dens open in multiplying variety for the allurement of our young men and women. Sunday is desecrated, and life is imperiled by the iniquity of those in authority, when it is in the power of the members of the Christian church in almost every community to overawe and remove that official iniquity, as Christ Himself drove the traders and money-changers from the temple.

Since it is the declared will of God that, "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God," let us labor and pray for God-fearing men to rule over us lest we be found guilty of sins of omission as well as of commission.

I earnestly urge every citizen possessing the privlege of voting to exercise it as a solemn obligation laid upon him by God. And that he exert his influence to awaken, among his neighbors and fellow-citizens, a revival of civic righteousness that would put honest and incorruptible men into public office; who would execute the laws, close the liquor shops, exterminate the gambling hells, sanctify one day in seven as a day of rest and worship.

Moral decay and political irresponsibility have penetrated to the roots of American institutions. It is essential that every spiritual force be mobilized to defend and preserve the religious base upon which this nation was founded.

— WARREN W. WOODS

New Definition For 'Equality'

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

MRS. R. H. Lindsey's statements regarding "discrimination" and "the law must be equal for all" are misleading.

Equality means, for instance, that all citizens have the right to own an automobile. It does not mean that a car belonging to one citizen also belongs to every other citizen.

No family has the "right" to force its way into the home of another family, and demand "equality" in that home.

A community and its institutions is the home of a people. Every racial and cultural group has the right to live in a community composed of its own people, and governed by men and laws of its own choosing.

— O. E. MUELLER

No One Knows When The Call Will Come

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I SOMETIMES meet lots of people who are staying away from church because of some members who are not Christians, and I have told so many that no one can keep a Christian from church when he is able to go.

Today many are doing wrong by staying away from their church because of sins of others. You know you don't have to answer for anyone but yourself, and you alone meet God at the Judgment and answer for your life on earth. I am more concerned about my name being on God's book than a church roll down here, for you can easily join a church.

— MRS. MAYME BARGER

The Third Man Scream

The President As Peace-Maker

A Policy Without Tomorrow

By WALTER LIPPMANN

NEW YORK

THE SUEZ affair has now been brought to the condition which prevailed at the other danger spots — Korea, Formosa and Indochina — that of a stalemate without a settlement, that of the acceptance, not in principle but in fact, of the status quo. The President has once again been the peacemaker in the sense that he has vetoed successfully a recourse to arms, and once again he has had no positive policy of his own which seized the problem, and opened up the prospect of a decent future.

COUNTER STROKE

On Thursday, July 19, Secretary Dulles told the Egyptian ambassador that the United States, which had been negotiating with Cairo for some months, was withdrawing its offer to help finance the High Dam at Aswan. The next day, Friday, July 20, the British government followed suit. This was a major stroke at Nasser's government, and it was carried out by Mr. Dulles with the accompaniment of a sharp attack on Egypt's financial credit. It was most improbable, indeed almost inconceivable, that Nasser, a dictator who depends on prestige, would not react with some counter stroke.

UNPREPARED

Apparently, Mr. Dulles and the State Department did not expect one, and it is certain that they were quite unprepared for what Nasser did, which was to seize the Suez Company. The timetable tells the story. On Friday, the day after he withdrew American aid on the Aswan Dam project, the President, accompanied by Mr. Dulles, flew to Panama, where they stayed until Tuesday, July 24. On that Tuesday, Nasser delivered a violent speech attacking the United States and charging that Mr. Dulles had lied about the Egyptian economy. Two days later, on Thursday, July 26, Nasser seized the Suez Company.

Where was Mr. Dulles? He was in Peru for the inauguration of the President, and he did not return to the United States until Sunday, July 29.

Thus for the first nine days following the crisis which he had touched off in his talk with the Egyptian Ambassador Mr. Dulles was in Panama and Peru, away from the State Department, away from his expert advisors, away from the ambassadors in Washington who could speak for the countries most vitally affected. No doubt, he was kept more or less informed by telephone. But by the time he got back to Washington such crisis had flared up in London and Paris, that, having just returned from Peru, he had to rush off to London two days later to put out the fire.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
Stalemates Promoted

NOT IN TOUCH

This time-table goes far to prove that the President and the secretary were not really in touch with conditions in the Middle East and that they had prepared no policy for what might happen, once they had so abruptly made their break with Nasser.

This accounts for what has followed. There were three possible lines of policy which could have been followed. One was to coerce Nasser, as Britain and France meant to, with military and economic sanctions into accepting international management of the canal. The President himself vetoed the use of force, rightly enough it seems to me, since that would almost certainly have meant making Egypt and the Middle East a kind of enlarged Cyprus and Algeria.

But if Nasser was not to be coerced then there were only two general choices left. One was to let him have his way. The other was to propose a new regime for the canal which would have the support of so many nations, including India and even the Soviet Union, that it would be very difficult for Nasser to refuse it, very difficult for him to violate it.

But the administration had no ideas about such a new regime. If it had had any, it would have insisted at the first London conference on a major effort to negotiate for common ground between what the 18 nations wanted and what India was proposing. It is no use saying that the Indian plan was not good enough. For the prospects now are very slim indeed of getting anything better, indeed of getting anything as good.

Lacking any positive policy of our own for building a new regime at the canal, Mr. Dulles found himself working principally to restrain Britain and France from following their policy. This has caused deep and dangerous resentment in London and Paris. Instead of taking a bold and independent line for a new deal at Suez, Mr. Dulles took a line of agreeing with London and Paris just enough to hold on to them, and not enough to support them. It was, to give it its name, a tactic of frustration which had as its aim the avoidance of hostilities without offering any real proposal of a settlement.

The Suez affair illustrates the virtues and the limitations of Gen. Eisenhower as a peace-maker. He is opposed to fighting wherever and whenever it is avoidable, and he is quick and decisive to say no to those who might wish to fight. He reacts peaceably when a crisis reaches the point where war might come. He does not react much sooner. He reacts to what is happening and does little to foresee and little to prepare for what is going to happen. The result is that his solutions are stalemates in which he accepts the status quo and the accomplished fact, teaching his countrymen to live in the present with no serious concern about the future.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

The Millionaires Vs. The Billionaires

LOS ANGELES

HERE in California is being waged the battle of the titans. It's the millionaires against the billionaires. And it has aroused almost as much attention as the battle between Ike and Adlai.

Oil Resources

It's a statewide vote on Point 4 to adopt a new oil conservation plan to keep California's vast, but fast dwindling oil reserves from being further squandered.

Repercussions

Though it's a state battle, it has national repercussions: First, because other oil states face the same conservation problem but even more important because it continues the same pattern use by the oil and gas companies to get what they want—namely, to buy up the legislature, the Congress or the electorate.

Influence

In the case of the natural gas bill in Washington last winter, the gas-oil moguls tried to buy up the Congress.

In California for years they have bought up the legislature. And right now they're trying to buy up the California electorate. Never in the history of California have newsmen seen the state deluged with so many handouts, billboards, TV plugs, blasts and counterblasts all aimed at influencing the voting public.

A Million

A total of $985,000 is officially listed by the billionaires, the big oil companies, as spent to put across their conservation plan. How much has been spent beyond the official listing is of course not known.

A total of $575,000 is listed by the millionaires, the independent oil companies, to block the conservation plan of the billionaires.

Sad Commentary

Unquestionably California needs oil conservation. Ten years ago it produced all the oil it needed. Today it produces 70 per cent of what it needs. If oil isn't conserved, California will be forced to buy more and more from Arabia.

But the big question is: Should California have a conservation law rammed down its throat by the greatest propaganda machine ever seen in the state, and if the law passes can it ever be changed? The power of oil company millions is such that change is difficult.

The Referee

In the present battle of the billionaires vs. the millionaires the people of California are at least able to watch two groups of oil companies battle it out. They are fortunate enough to be on the side-lines, acting as referee.

The reason they are able to act as referee, however, is in itself a sad commentary on present legislative methods. For the California legislature is so tightly controlled by the independent oil companies — the millionaires — that no oil-conservation law could pass. That's why the big companies—the billionaires went to the people with a referendum.