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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1956

Mecklenburg Has A Secret Strength

"We who work for united community campaigns are something like that familiar character of early America, the lamp lighter. He carried his ladder on his shoulder as he went down the lane, placing the ladder against the lamp post, climbing the ladder and lighting the lamp; climbing down the ladder and carrying it on to the next lamp, repeating the process on down the lane until in the end there was no longer be seen..."

CARL O. OLSEN

CHARLOTTE and Mecklenburg County are witnessing a triumphant demonstration of the desire of their people to meet community responsibilities dutifully and forcefully.

Every citizen can take pride in the fact that the United Appeal raised 98.6 per cent of its 1956-57 goal by 9 p.m. yesterday.

In only a little over three weeks, \$976,946 has been pledged or donated.

It was not the \$990,493 hoped for yesterday but it was tantalizingly close. Furthermore, there is every reason to believe that the final amount will be on the United Appeal books by Nov. 15 when a final Victory Meeting has been scheduled.

Yesterday's session was the fifth of the brief campaign. By the fifth meeting

last year 93.2 per cent of the goal had been reached. A week later at the Victory Meeting 102.24 per cent was reported.

The entire history of this year's United Appeal has been inspiring. It got off to an amazingly fast start with \$388,428 recorded at its first report meeting Oct. 23. The red line on United Appeal's big campaign thermometer has climbed steadily ever since.

For his aggressive leadership as campaign chairman Standford Brookshire deserves great credit. He and his top level associates did, and are doing, an outstanding job. But too much cannot be said about the resourceful dedication of some 3,000 volunteers who have helped these leaders push the current drive within sight of its goal. They have sacrificed time and money to work tirelessly for the welfare of all of us. They have been proud to phrase an affirmative answer to the age-old question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

These volunteers who work for United Appeal represent our great strength as a metropolitan community. In their enthusiasm and their willingness to labor long and hard for their fellow citizens is a spark of old-fashioned neighborliness that has all but vanished in many U. S. cities. We must guard it well. It makes us a better community.

We are proud once again that although our needs as a community are great, the resources we can summon to meet them are greater.

A Victory For Mecklenburg 'Neutrals'

A CITIZEN has to live deep to find a flavor in a non-partisan role in politics. He serves not for a champion and against a foe with the attendant joy of conflict and rewards of praise or patronage, but for the rather colorless idea of community service. In times of political tempests the determined neutral is the forgotten man.

A get-out-the-vote campaign is determinedly neutral. Campaigners subordinate their own partisan instincts to the goal of getting people to vote for whom ever they please. Campaigners never know whether his efforts helped or hurt his own political favor—but only that the larger cause of a healthy democracy was aided.

The sizable vote in this week's election reflected the stimulus provided by hundreds of volunteers who gave of their time and money to remind citizens of their responsibility to inform themselves and to vote their convictions. There was, of course, substantial prodding of the civic conscience by vigorous party activities and by the threat of war.

But many a citizen, unmoved by any of these factors, went to the polls only because someone called him, left an appeal at his door or inspired his interest in a civic club speech. And, fortunately, the experience of voting once can make it a habit.

The News offers no patronage but its warmest thanks to the get-out-the-vote campaigns led by Chairman Arthur H. Jones and the vice chairmen, G. Randolph Babcock and Mrs. Truman Safford.

Other individuals deserving warm commendation are B. W. Barnard Sr., treasurer, Tom Lynne and John Archer Carter, who handled publicity, and these organizations: League of Women Voters, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association, Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Jaycees, Mecklenburg Council of Boy Scouts, American Legion posts and auxiliaries and the Junior Woman's Club.

They helped to make the community more deserving of its right to participate in the affairs of its government.

Government Prying Carried Too Far

MCCARTHYISTIC snooping has not entirely vanished in the United States but, fortunately for all of us, individuals and organizations are learning to combat it effectively.

As an example, consider the rather amusing exchange of letters between the United States Armed Forces Institute and a publishing house, and between the publishing house and an editor of one of its textbooks. According to accounts in THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST and the WASHINGTON POST & TIMES-HERALD, USAFI was considering the purchase of 2,000 copies of a textbook for one of its courses. It advised the publisher that it would be necessary to provide information concerning the editor of the textbook and all of its contributors in order to "insure that government funds are not paid to individuals who are considered security risks to the United States."

The publishing house passed USAFI's request along to the editor, who replied:

I believe that a book should be judged by its content and by its professional

competence rather than by the past of its contributors. The implications of the USAFI request are disturbing. To ensure wide sales and royalties a publishing house would have to screen its editors, the editors the contributors, and the contributors their fellow contributors. In short, the publishing house, the editor, the contributor, in addition to their regular jobs, would become investigators...

It was a justified and courageous rebuttal to an unjustified and presumptuous demand.

Security systems are designed to keep classified information safe from the prying eyes of our enemies. They are not concerned with the authors of textbooks which are admittedly not subversive and therefore pose no threat to the nation's security.

From The Mattoon (Ill.) Journal-Gazette

THE GENTLE ART OF REFUSING

AMERICA has not produced an outspoken advocate of the gentle art of refusing. We are searching libraries in vain for reference on "how to lose friends and alienate people" or the "power of negative acting."

The trend today seems to be to smile prettily and do anything you don't really want to do, simply to make people like you. Destroy your ego. Tell them you're a better man than you, so he'll look down on you with loving tenderness. Live for today, let yesterday and tomorrow bury their dead. Listen carefully. Speak not about yourself. Don't criticize but do follow the leader. Like blind little black lambs in a blizzard.

This perhaps, creates a lot of smiles. But it will also create a lot of worthless evenings out when you really should be home, scowling at the world from the window.

Popular people have no solitude. They cannot say "no" to simple questions such as "how about another piece of pie" or "you really should join the Brown Sugar Girls, you know."

Popular people wake up rich and frustrated and never even have time to get acquainted with themselves. And they

take their affirmative little selves to the grave beneath a brightly polished piece of marble engraved with an inspiring headstone. Stories about them get into the newspapers on the inside pages, with oh-so happy pictures.

But a great man is a critical man. He considers yesterday and plans for tomorrow. He runs for president, cuts the ribbon, directs industry, teaches youth, etc., and pulls no punches when his track is straight. He learns, early in life, that a simple "no" is a great time-saver.

Negative thinking has its place in the world.

Vice President Nixon says U. S. economic progress is just starting. There is no telling what we could do if we had our debts paid.—MERRINS PRESS-SCIMITAR.

"Good news, parson. The board of deacons has decided to raise your salary." "Goodness me. We must stop them before they get too far. I'm having enough trouble trying to raise what they're paying me now."—FOUR MYSTERS (FLA.) NEWS-PRESS.

—THREE VIEWS OF THE 1956 ELECTION—
Loss Of Congress Punctured Ike's 'New Republicanism'

By MARQUIS CHILDS

THERE were only two real surprises in the election and one of them, the size of President Eisenhower's sweep—should have been no surprise at all since it was quite accurately forecast in the polls.

But the fact that the President, despite his extraordinary personal popularity, failed by a considerable margin to carry the Senate and House of his own party is a surprising phenomenon. It is all the more remarkable considering the lengths to which he went to try to help Republican candidates get a firm grip on his coalition.

MAJOR EFFORT

The President in the congressional elections of 1954 did the same thing, going further than perhaps any President in history to try to increase the slender Republican majorities that came out of the Eisenhower victory of '52. He failed then as he failed on Tuesday.

This would seem to confirm everything that was said during the campaign about the President's "new Republicanism" and the "new Republican Party" both in organizational strength and in the esteem of the voters. The Democratic Party is still overwhelming-



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
A Single Fly...

by the majority party, and that fact was only obscured by the magic of Eisenhower, the symbol, the Reorganization, as it was called toward the end of the campaign when thousands chanted "We like Ike" and every platform and billboard was dominated by a picture of the smiling President.

in the aftermath of the great Eisenhower triumph is a rumble of discontent which is likely to find expression when the new Congress meets. This reflects a feeling that the Republican organization put all its stress on Ike, making him appear as a kind of benevolent, constitutional monarch above the sordid battle of politics. That was the role in which he appeared to millions who saw in him a father radiating the assurance that all is well.

Yet, it is patently unfair in view of the President's strenuous efforts in behalf of his party's candidates to blame him for the party's failures. While he followed the line of the "new Republicanism," even in his own tentative fashion going along with his good friend Paul Hoffman in reading Sen. Jenner McCarthy out of the party, he went to bat for Sen. Herman Welker in Idaho. Welker's record of opposition to Eisenhower measures in the Senate is only a shade better than that of the Jenner-McCarthy team.

RIPPED COATTAILS

In spite of a "Dear Herman" letter from the President holding out the presidential coat-tails, Welker was defeated by Frank Church, a newcomer to politics in Idaho, as in other states, the



VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
... in the Ointment

stress was not so much on Welker's betrayal of the Eisenhower administration on the national and international level as on his failure to serve his own state while in Washington.

The voting in many instances confirmed the separateness of 48 Republican and Democratic parties, each vied off behind state

boundaries. The Republicans in their unsuccessful effort to defeat Sen. Wayne Morse charged that he had not helped Oregon. They were even charged with doctoring a photograph to try to show that when he spoke in the Senate he spoke to an empty chamber. One reason given for the defeat of Sen. James Duff was that he could not give Pennsylvania constituents enough time and attention.

EMERGING PATTERN

This emerging pattern of state and regional demand on senators—as well as on representatives—local service comes at a time when the nation's responsibility before the world is as great as it ever has been in our history. It concerns well as members of the House are to be errand boys, responsible solely to 48 splinter parties, then we are in a bad way.

President Eisenhower showed an ungrudging recognition of this fact when he was urged at a press conference during the campaign to relate the Jenner-McCarthy matter to the "new Republicanism." He replied that national direction and control, to the extent of drumming renegades out of the ranks, could not be contemplated under our party system.

Dixie Democrats And Midwest Republicans Still Rule

By DORIS FLEESON

THE general run against the Democratic Party and both are feeling fine, thanks.

The general creamed Adlai Stevenson in a near-record landslide. The Democrats set a record of their own by denying him that landslide control of the Senate and House.

Just such a divided government has meant stalemate at or near the ideological center during 1955-56 when it has also weakened. For all practical purposes, control of congressional machinery will again rest, with the conservative coalition of southern Democrats and Midwest Republicans.

The situation will be somewhat different during the next two years. The fast and dangerous

pace of world events will force some far-reaching decisions in foreign policy. It will be difficult for the President still to avoid action in some fields at home, such as farm policy, civil rights, education and health.

Also the Constitution now commands the end of the Eisenhower tenure in 1960. It ends this in sight, the vast of ambition will do its fermenting work in senatorial breasts on both sides of the aisle. Any number of presidential campaigns will begin when the gavel falls Jan. 3 next.

Liberals appear to have made a net gain of one in the Senate. This comes about through two "sleepers"—John Carroll of Colorado and Frank Church of Idaho, both Democrats. They displaced authentic right-wing Re-

publicans, Sen. Eugene Millikin, whose health forced him to retire, and Sen. Herman Welker, respectively.

But an equally authentic R. W. R.—Chapman Revercomb—won the Senate seat left vacant in West Virginia by the death of the late liberal Democrat, Harley Kilgore. Only two years remain of Kilgore's term, however. Democrats naturally hope that the party defuncting which let Revercomb in will have ended by then so they can reassert their normal West Virginia majorities.

The Eisenhower-Republican score in the Senate is a mixed affair. He gained two pillars of strength—John Sherman Cooper in Kentucky and Jacob K. Javits in New York. Both are able and ar-

ticulate. But Revercomb is strictly a minus one in that area and the loss of Sen. Duff of Pennsylvania is still another.

Duff's conqueror, Joseph S. Clark, can be expected generally to support an internationalist foreign policy as that liberal has done. He is a bright particular star, in fact, of the Democratic Senate in its interest in domestic affairs. He has practical experience to whom they often look for leadership.

Clark has a further advantage. Pennsylvania is one of the big states that normally makes or un-makes Presidents.

By getting personal friends and one of his Cabinet into the Senate, Foster Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, Gov. Arthur Langlie and former Gov. Dan Thornton, who ran at his request in Oregon, Washington and Colorado, respectively, were beaten. Only Cooper among the President's personal draftees survived.

Two new senators, both Democrats—Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio and former Gov. Herman Tamme of Georgia—are unpredictable. Lausche was a conservative governor but he has a habit of surprising people. Tamme made noises in Georgia like an isolationist and reactionary but he, like his late father, is notoriously practical in his approach to New York. Both are able and ar-

ticulate. But Revercomb is strictly a minus one in that area and the loss of Sen. Duff of Pennsylvania is still another. The President came up very much minus in his efforts to new. Both are able and ar-

Campaign Was Clean And Decent But Unenlightening

By WALTER LIPPMANN

THIS TIME the professional observers, with no very serious dissent among them, have long been forecasting the grand results of the election. There has never been any real doubt that if

While Eisenhower was a certainty from the beginning, it was highly probable that the Democratic Party would come again that it is stronger than the Republican Party. As this is written, indications are that the correspondents, the commentators, and the pollsters have been essentially right in distinguishing between

Eisenhower and his party. He has had an enormous vote of confidence. The Republican Party has not had one.

The campaign has been clean and decent, but not enlightening or interesting. It takes two to bring on a debate, and the President refused to be provoked into anything. Since the President was a great contented majority behind him, he did not have to admit that there was any issue to debate. To have admitted that there were issues which were debatable might have been to disturb his majority.

Since the weekend the international situation may have reached, and perhaps passed, a very dangerous crisis. The Anglo-French intervention in Suez called for quick and decisive results, for an accomplished fact which created a new situation. In fact the intervention was so slow that in the interval—before the landings and while the Egyptian airfields were being bombed—the Eden government found itself in a whirlpool of opposing forces at home and abroad.

At this point the Soviet government saw an opportunity which it

promptly seized. It threatened to intervene on the side of Egypt, confident that in much of the world it would find sympathy.

By this action the Soviet government re-established its position in Egypt and among Egypt's Arab allies. That position would have been lost had the Anglo-French intervention been a quick and complete success.

IDEN'S RESPONSE

To this dangerous threat the Eden government has responded by breaking off the military operations at a point where some but not all of its objectives have been achieved. We have responded, as we were bound to do, by warning the Soviet government not to intervene.

The best hope of the world now lies in the plan which has been voted by the United Nations, for an international force to police the occupied territory of the British, French and Israeli armies withdrawal. The success of this undertaking is almost certain to depend on whether the Soviet Union really backs it or really opposes it.

We can only hope for the best.

'Things Are Still A Little Up In The Air Here'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

THE day before elections President Eisenhower had a friendly talk with his understudy, Vice President Nixon, in which he sketched some of his hopes and ambitions for the future. White House friends say the talk was most significant.

Negative Record

The President knew then that, despite some of the earlier fears of his associates, he was certain to be re-elected, so he outlined to Nixon his plans to re-build the Republican Party in his own image. Part of what he told Nixon he later told the television audience when he made his brief election speech and outlined his plans for modern Republi-

Nixon Pledges Support To 'Rebuilt' GOP

Nixon, of course, has belonged to the opposite wing of the GOP. When in the Senate he voted against practically all the Roosevelt-Truman measures which Eisenhower has largely embraced. Nixon's voting record shows that he opposed reciprocal trade, whereas Eisenhower has staunchly supported it. Nixon opposed foreign aid, whereas Eisenhower has pushed it personally. Nixon also voted to reduce school lunches, crop insurance, social security and the scope of minimum wages. His program has been just the opposite.

He'll Take High Road

One reason why the conservative wing of the GOP demanded Nixon on the

ticket was because of his vigorous record of opposing so-called New Deal measures.

In this pre-election talk with Eisenhower, however, White House friends say that Nixon pledged his support to Ike's dreams for a modern Republican Party. White House advisers also say that the "new Nixon" who followed the "high road" during the campaign, will continue to be the "new Nixon."

Cabinet Shuffle

It looks as if President Eisenhower would have four vacancies to fill in his cabinet. He will fill some of them with great regard.

People's Platform

Democrats Join Ike And Hope For Best

Editors, The News: As a Democrat, I wish to express my views concerning the recent victory of the Republican Party and the would-be Democrats who crossed party lines to elect our President again. The voice of the people has spoken. We wish him better health than he has enjoyed in the past four years. There is no one in his party who could fill his shoes as president. I doubt if Mr. Nixon would even have a chance if he were to run on his own for president. So I, for one, pray for Mr. Eisenhower's health for he is America's only hope for the next four years. He is the people's choice. He is our President whether we be Democrat or Republican.

We the Democrats join in the

great crusade with the President in support of the great promises he has made to make America a greater nation for the years to come. This is all that we, the President will do during the years to come. But let's all work and hope for the best.

I realize that there is a lot to be done—not only at home but in Europe where people are dying for freedom. Let's stick by them for the sake of all humanity. —J. A. GRAHAM

Is Ex-President Ready To Talk?

Editors, The News: Now let's hear from Harry S. Truman. —EDWARD MACCLEMENTS

We the Democrats join in the