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Local Politics Need More Competition

A STRANGE political hybrid grows in Mecklenburg County. It has most of the disadvantages of a one-party system, and almost none of the advantages of a two-party system. It is neither of these, of course. It is a sort of a one-party system with an escape hatch for occasionally disenchanted Democrats, but with no real opening for full expression of Republican convictions. The offshoots of Democratic protest voting have not been strong enough to make the Democratic a vital party with widespread community participation, nor to establish the Republican Party as a challenge all across the ballot to Democratic performance.

Here Lies Bela Szabo, Hungarian Hero

THE HEADSTONE will be rough-hewn, and the words will be crudely inscribed on it. In the language of the deceased will be summed up the story of his brief life.
BELA SZABO
Oct. 25, 1946—Nov. 4, 1956
Killed by a Soviet bullet while fighting for a freedom he never knew.

must be called Mr. Coira's "success" was due to grass roots organization to send a Republican to Raleigh and his appeal for votes was based on straightforward criticism of some of the actions of the Democratic legislature.
These first faltering steps toward a two-party system in Mecklenburg already have brought government closer to the people. Mr. Coira was out among them constantly, and so were his Democratic opponents. That was the only way for any candidate in that race to assure success.

Doublecross In Dixie

As a result, northerners charge, these Democratic candidates for the Texas leadership of Congress, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Sen. Lyndon Johnson, they prevailed with Adlai Stevenson with National Chairman Paul Butler and with Butler's predecessor, Stephen Mitchell, who took over in 1952 at Stevenson's request.

Eisenhower Is Out Of His Swaddling Clothes At Last

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON
THE Dwight D. Eisenhower voters have elected President this year in a marked and significant way a very different man from the Dwight D. Eisenhower they elected in 1952.

over the arrangements for the Gettysburg speech to the party faithful—the President thought it was stupid to have his first big campaign speech a straight political appeal. But that was the only explosion. And the calming of the Eisenhower spirit was only one of several differences between the 1952 Eisenhower and the 1956 Eisenhower.

editor of the speeches Hughes prepared for him.
He has his own special editorial quirks — he dislikes certain words, notably, the word "challenge." He is surprisingly pedantic about grammar, and he strongly resists using the first person singular. These editors prepared for him.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER Acquired Confidence

has been the hard educational process of the presidency, the most difficult course in the world.
But most important of all, the experience of the presidency has given the President convictions where before there were vague theories, and above all a confidence in himself as a political leader which was lacking four years ago. This is what is really new in the "new Eisenhower."

'Well, Gentlemen—We Have Our Work Cut Out For Us'



Russia Has Powerful Voice In Mid-East For First Time

By WALTER LIPPMANN

NEW YORK
IT is not yet clear whether the Soviet notes to Britain and France were in fact what they seem to be — a threat of Soviet intervention in the Middle East. They contained the sentence which, if it were taken literally, would mean that "we are fully determined to crush the aggressors and restore peace in the East through the use of force." And this sounds as if "we" — namely the Soviet government — were fully determined to do so.

ish and the French succeeded in knocking out Nasser, they would have knocked out the center of Soviet influence in the Middle East.
Eastern Europe has for more than two centuries been in Russian eyes of vital interest to them. Under Stalin's rule at least a century before an object of Russian imperial ambition. Under Stalin — thanks to the European war — Europe. Under Stalin's successors, Russia has for the first time in our history succeeded in winning a place of power in the Middle East.

However, when the notes were given out for publication, the official spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Office in Moscow said in answer to questions from the correspondents of the New York Herald Tribune and of the New York Times that the "we" referred to the United Nations. This would seem to mean that the Soviet government will intervene with force in the Middle East if the United Nations authorize it. The United Nations has not authorized it.

In the past few weeks the whole post-war game of Russia has been put in jeopardy, and for the past week Moscow has been reacting violently to its situation.

DECEPTION
The two interpretations are as far apart as night and day, and it looks very much as if the Soviet government had intended it to be that way. It looks as if they had meant to give the appearance of an ultimatum for its popular effect and yet not to make a commitment of this kind to the world.

OMINOUS SIGNS
There are ominous signs, though they are no more than signs, that the men who are now top dogs in the Kremlin may not stop at the usual limits of their power. There is less promise than there was a few weeks ago of a stabilization of Russian intentions about Poland.

Nuclear Scientists To The Rescue

U. S. SCIENTISTS are answering with admirable clarity and forthrightness the challenge to speak out on perhaps the most serious issue to emerge during the 1956 presidential campaign — the control of nuclear weapons. There is every reason to believe they will continue to be heard when the sound of this year's political sparring has become a distant memory.

But the executive board of the American Federation of Scientists urges that there be an international agreement to stop the test. Such an agreement would, in the group's opinion, give hope to millions that broader pacts to limit armaments could be reached.

We suggested editorially Oct. 23 that scientists have an obligation to enter the debate. It is therefore particularly gratifying that so notable a sense of social responsibility is being demonstrated by men who are obviously more at home in the laboratory.

We can all agree that nuclear warfare might well lead to universal death. The present weapons-testing program presents a double threat. First, the genetic damage from fall-out and from radioactive vapor, and second, the threat that continued testing may progress to actual warfare.

For instance, Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, the distinguished nuclear physicist who spoke to Charlotte's Executive Club earlier this year, had this to say a few days ago:

Dr. Everts A. Graham, professor emeritus of surgery, Washington University, said:

More absorbed with "practicalities" is Dr. Arthur H. Compton, a nuclear physicist who is former chancellor of Washington University:

Certainly, Adlai Stevenson's most important single contribution to the campaign just completed was his insistence on making the H-Bomb the subject of discussion. It must continue to be an issue. It is too important to be put away with the campaign paraphernalia and forgotten. But it is now up to the scientists to impress statesmen with the urgency of the situation.

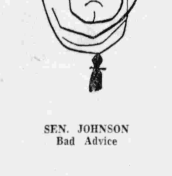
Appausement Line Backfires

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON
NORTHERN Democrats are today convinced that they lost at least six senators through the party's policy of appeasing the South between the years 1952 and 1956.

The city revolt affected Baltimore, Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Indianapolis, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans and lesser known but important industrial citadels in North Carolina, West Virginia and Tennessee.

The northern biterly point out that not only did they lose badly wanted senators but that Stevenson profited handsomely at the expense of the southern states. The final figures are not on hand but preliminary studies show that these former Democratic bastions fell decisively to the President with fatal results for Stevenson and some senatorial candidates.



SEN. JOHNSON Bad Advice

senator bit the dust: George Manland in Maryland, Gov. William Wickard in Indiana, Richard Stengel in Illinois, and in Kentucky, Sen. Earle Clements and former Gov. Lawrence Wetherby.

In the other states affected the margin either for or against the Democratic candidates was this year so large, no one factor could be said to be decisive.

The northern argument is impressive. It is being developed in detail by Stevenson and the national committee. It inevitably will be a source of strife within the Democratic camp. Congress, which are replete with able young liberals whose aspirations for president and vice president are deeply affected by the revolution in the cities.

REPAIRS DEMANDED
It is, of course, true that any political course by which a party gains bloc support, stands to lose its other support which might have been forthcoming.

To this reminder, the embittered northerners reply that when the cities break from the Democrats, they will demand that repairs be begun at once before such hopeful scenes as New York and California slip further out of reach.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
HERE is the inside story of the greatest war scare Washington has witnessed since Pearl Harbor. It took place early last week following receipt of a blunt warning from Russia threatening to use force against England and France if they did not get out of Suez. This caused the following chain reaction:

the White House worked late into Monday night trying to decide whether Russia was serious about its threat to use force, including rockets, against England, to halt war in the Near East.

Russia Ready
Acting Secretary of State Herbert Hoover was the most worried of all. He had reports that 150 out of 300 Russian divisions were on the ready-alert, that Russian troops were on the Iranian border, that four new Red army divisions had poured into Hungary, making a total of 100,000 Russian troops in that little country.

out of Rumania to enter Hungary, but when rebellion smoldered in Rumania, they came back, and four new divisions were sent direct from Russia.

Zhukov In Command
American intelligence also reported that the Red army in Hungary was under the personal command of President Eisenhower's wartime friend, Marshal Zhukov, though he was under orders from the Kremlin. Those in control in the Kremlin appeared to be Anastas Mikoyan and a new figure, Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Soviet Politburo.

People's Platform

U.S. Way Of Life Still The Greatest

Editors, The News:
I heard two speakers on television speaking on the Socialist Party, trying to show to us the glories of socialism. In all nations where socialism and communism, which are twins, have flourished, dictatorship, repression, enslavement and the loss of freedom, unrest and war have resulted. The main reason for this is the lack of religious freedom. Before these pagan teach-

ings can succeed, they first have to curb freedom of speech and religion.

The United States, in spite of some faults and errands who seek to destroy our constitution and American way of life, is still the best and greatest nation on earth. That is because our forefathers founded it on faith in God and religious freedom and gave us our Constitution, which guarantees freedom of speech, of religion, of the press and of peaceful assembly.

—PARKS A. YANBLE

WHO WANTS TO BE SEASICK?

WITH the new Mayflower still being readied for a voyage from Plymouth to Plymouth—England to Massachusetts—comes word from Quebec that a replica of the vessel in which Samuel de Champlain crossed from France to Canada 350 years ago is to be built to repeat his gallant adventure.

Just when travelers are mindful that even modern liners are not really unsinkable, this revived passion for cockleshells and seasickness is a bit puzzling. Surely there are more comfortable and more impressive ways of observing historic occasions. At that 17th century sailing vessels were not really so comfortable as today's pleasure-liners. Or has the work-a-day pleasure killed our appreciation of adventure and publicity.

Red War Threat Scared Washington

ons on Oct. 30, flying over Egypt. This is the huge new Russian jet bomber, equivalent to our B-52.
All this sent the jittery top American leaders. Pears were expressed that, with the British and French busy at Suez, their home territories, virtually undefended, might be attacked.

Fears Calmed
At the emergency White House meeting, however, Allan Dulles, head of Central Intelligence, and younger brother of John Dulles, called the situation. He reported that Russian policies in the satellite countries had backfired so disastrously that the Kremlin was trying to save face by waving the big stick in other areas. He argued, however, that Red army leaders were too realistic to start an atomic war.

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