

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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City's Human Institutions Need Attention

SOME of Charlotte's older streets begin in squalor and end in beauty. One the one end the blight of age and ill use proceeds unchecked; on the other, the surgery of reconstruction has been applied through sun clearance and new building.

Physical facelifting is costly, but attainable within a predictable pattern if citizens desire it. It's that way with all material institutions. So many dollars, bricks and board feet of lumber will produce the wanted repairs. They don't produce the foundation and facade of a human institution—such as Charlotte's police department—are not so easily repaired. If through ill use or neglect the department deteriorates, citizen desire and dollars might not be sufficient to restore its reputation and efficiency. The worth and quality of human institutions are built uncertainly, and over long periods.

For this reason Police Chief Littlejohn is warning that inadequate pay scale is cheating his department of ex-

perienced officers as well as qualified recruits deserves the close attention of Charlotteans.

Chief Littlejohn stated his case precisely: Only two of seven potential recruits found qualified at the last Civil Service examination are expected to accept jobs on the force. Meantime, six patrolmen are expected to resign shortly to get better pay in private industry, as others already have resigned.

What is true of the police department applies in greater or lesser extent to the fire and other city departments. The losses are both numerical and qualitative.

Such losses must be stopped while the structure of the municipal organization is sound. Delay will demand uncertain and more costly remedies.

The chief's report enhances the wisdom of City Council's recent decision to initiate a careful survey of city pay scales as the first step in maintaining the quality and efficiency of municipal services.

B-E Day: Shake Hands & Exit Smiling

THE VISIT of 1,200 teachers to the nooks and crannies of Charlotte's business community is the city's own wise and wonderful way of spanning an ancient gap between the thinker and the doer in U. S. society.

There was a time, not so long ago, when it was fashionable for the local Babbitt to exclaim: "Those teachers are all impractical theorists. They don't know anything about what business is really like."

On the other hand, it was popular in certain academic circles to damn the businessman merely because he was a businessman.

Whenever such harsh opinions existed, the difficulty could almost invariably be traced to a lack of first-hand acquaintance between the two groups. The result was often suspicion and sometimes contempt.

Fortunately, these cleavages are no longer so sharp. An era of greater understanding is developing. Both teachers and businessmen have helped by actively explaining themselves to each other. Charlotte's Business Education Day is a small but excellent example of how a start can be made.

In this modest way, a great many teachers can see U. S. capitalism in ac-

tion. They do not have to depend on the cost curves, demand curves and supply curves of textbook charts. They can see the business—the making of products and selling them—has cultural significance as well as economic importance. They can see how American capitalism, when it behaves itself, actually increases the standard of living of ordinary people, deepening social good and raising the moral tone of everyday existence.

The businessman can see for himself that the Babbitts were wrong. That teacher has not suddenly changed from a respectable figure into a foolish one. Through familiarity, he can learn a greater respect for the dedication, the knowledge and the common sense of the educator. On years when he visits the schools, he receives a first-hand impression of the many, many problems public education is up against in these hurried times.

It is an excellent experiment in the creation of mutual good will. The Association of Charlotte Civic Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce are to be congratulated for making it possible—and so are more than 40 business and industrial organizations who participated this year.

Wishing Will Not Make It Go Away

IN THIS rather drowsy period of post-election calm, it has become customary to avoid speaking of the "race issue" with customary vehemence. Some southerners have even seemed to believe that if the problem is merely ignored, it will go away and everything will be magnolias and moonlight again.

Today's headlines should serve as a rude awakening. With what has become characteristic terseness, the United States Supreme Court has upheld a federal district court decision holding unconstitutional Alabama and Montgomery, Ala. laws requiring racial segregation on buses.

Thus, the widening ripples of legal necessity to desegregate are being felt once more in the reluctant South.

The Alabama case is especially noteworthy because a Negro boycott against

segregated city bus lines in Montgomery attracted such wide publicity. But its real importance cuts deeper into the regional consciousness.

It is further evidence of the crumbling of the old Plessy vs. Ferguson separate-but-equal doctrine, wherever it is still in force. This apparently includes not only public schools and transportation but wherever public institutions exist.

The problem will not go away.

The fact must be faced squarely throughout the South that, in the eyes of the Supreme Court, segregation in public facilities violates the federal Constitution's guarantees of due process and equal protection of law. The court has given no indication that it will hesitate in an any way what 1954 school ruling to any applicable situation.

Something Went Sliding Softly By

SOMETHING, we keep thinking, has just slunk by us.

It was something we made a misplaced note of.

Something that we remembered, to be girded against it, to be suspiciously aware of.

Something to mention disparagingly, if at all.

It was, we're pretty sure, a WEEK. It wasn't National Doughnut Week

for that has a hole for a memory peg, or Apple Week with a sweet, or Pickle Week with a sour, taste.

It was, it was, was a WEEK suggestive of smoothness, of motion, of certain sleekness. We have the definite impression that it slunk by.

Could it have been National Car Week?

It must have been.

We hope it was.

From The Goldsboro News-Argus

SPANKING CHILDREN FOR A FEE

A WOMAN in Maine has turned the old adage "spare the rod and spoil the child" into a profession. She advertises that she will spank children, who need spanking for pay. Her want ad in the local paper offers to do the spanking at the home of the child or the child may be sent to her home for the spanking.

Who is she? She is a mother of four children and has grandchildren.

The spanking makes better children, she affirms, and points to little hellions turned into respectful, obedient children after the application of a few spankings.

What is the fee? For an ordinary spanking she gets a dollar. For special jobs she may charge \$2 or \$3.

As she sees it, the children do not long resent the spankings. They seem to feel that justice has been done and that they had it coming to them.

We expect to see a national publication result from the publicity given this new profession.

Spanking as generally practiced, most

will agree, is resorted to in anger by the parent. The spanking is to permit the parent to let off steam and thus to preserve his sanity.

The lady spanker from Maine failed to designate whether she prefers the hairbrush or the palm of the hand.

Among the parents of some years back the peach tree switch was the favorite medicine. The child who had been bad was required to go to the tree and select his own switch. One family of a dozen children we know says that the peach tree in the back yard never had a chance to bear it was so frequently ravaged to get switches.

An old lady walked into the judge's office. "Are you judge of reprobrates?" she inquired. "I am the judge of the probate," replied his honor, with a smile. "That's it," she went on. "My husband died destitute, and left several infants, and I want to be their executor!" —CARLESDA CURTNER-ARGUS.

Recapturing The Cities Demo Showdown

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON

THE voters have put the Republican Party on probation, and kept the Democrats in business. In both cases, their action amounts to considerably less than a mandate to either side.

As a result, agonizing reappraisals are in progress among the experienced politicians of both parties, who realize that it is not too soon to start preparing for the less than 1960.

Republicans have certain immediate advantages which will enable them to work more slowly and secretly to repair their fences. The Eisenhower facade behind which they operate has just been strengthened and burnished to new lustre. While House patronage and prestige is all theirs. The

enison's campaign manager, national chairman.

The present national chairman, Paul Butler, has called a meeting of the national committee for Nov. 26-27 here. The coalition is driving toward a solution by that date.

The coalition argument is that it is imperative to set up immediately a counterpart to the party influence of the Southern-led Democratic Congress. Speaker Rayburn is not its target. He has been outstandingly loyal to the New Deal direction of the national party since 1933. But Sen. Lyndon Johnson, who is already claiming the election endorsed leadership, is a target and so are right-wing Democratic chairmen, including of course Sen. Eastland of Mississippi.



PAUL BUTLER Saved By Old Loyalty

President has proclaimed his intention to do all he can to rebuild his party.

STRIKING FOR POWER

But while Republicans may proceed, it did exactly at leisure, with some deliberation. Democrats like any defeated party must focus up on an immediate struggle for power over the party machinery. It has already begun and it reflects the North-South schism which has so long harassed them.

Northern moderates and liberals are trying to put together a coalition of the 28 Democratic governors, the big city managers to call them bosses after the Nov. 6 returns would be hardly accurate—and the newly developed centers of strength in the Northeast. Its aim: To elect James A. Finigan of Philadelphia, Adlai Ste-

URBAN MAJORITIES

The coalition spokesmen see no chance of winning in 1960 unless Democrats can recapture the urban majorities so decisively won by President Eisenhower last week. To do that, they believe a national ideological tone far different from Johnson's must be re-established among the national committee is the obvious and indeed only vehicle open to them.

Chairman Butler reversed a Stevenson post-convention decision to replace him with Finigan by appealing to loyalists he had built up within the committee. There will doubtless still be committee men who want him to stay until they see the future a little more clearly.

LONG VIEW

The next ten days should show the extent to which the governans can be interested in the long view approach of the coalition. Governors' meetings of congressional convenants away from senators, was shown strikingly at Chicago in 1952 and last summer. What they don't always realize ahead of time is that they can be fatally handicapped in the relatively brief presidential campaign by the record the party in the preceding years.

STRONG IMAGE

This is what happened to Republican school teachers in 1952. It has just happened to Stevenson, who would be could not in two months destroy an image of Eisenhower that Democrats in Congress, joined by the bulk up without aid or hindrance for the better part of four years.



HERSLOCK (AP Photo) WASHINGTON POST

Wilson's 'Ripple' Was A Wave Truth Interrupts Return To Normalcy

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

IN foreign policy, where the order of the day has been too hasty and too late, a new Eisenhower administration with an overwhelming personal mandate must quickly try to formulate a long-term policy and the means to carry out such a policy.

The position in which the United States finds itself today is one of almost-deperate uncertainty. In the Middle East against a mountain of evidence, including the fact of successful Russian intrusion in that region through the arms deal with Egypt, this government kept on pretending that everything would turn out all right.



SECRETARY WILSON How Small Things Grow!

PATENTED CLAIM

But the deterioration in America's position had begun long before it became frighteningly evident in the present crisis. The comfortable assumption of almost everyone in the administration has been that the temporary, uneasy settlements which had checked the flitting in various parts of the world could be labeled "peace" and put out of mind. In the presidential campaign peace was a financial promise advertised at every crossroads.

TWIN PROMISES

The goal of the most influential men in the administration has been to balance the budget and return to normalcy. And that coincided with the desire of most Americans who were happy to accept the twin promises of peace and prosperity. But it did not coincide with the real facts underlying the surface calm.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson have steadily pushed reductions in the armed forces which have meant tax reductions and lower expenditures. Humphrey has held the deep conviction that the greater danger was continuing high military expenditures and high taxes which would undermine the American free enterprise system.

ONE EXCEPTION

With one exception, and that a position below the policy level, Dulles as secretary of state has failed to give similar recognition to the Democratic opposition. Davy Bruce, who had been ambassador to France, was named ambassador to the NATO powers but was resigned because he felt this was a more or less meaningless office.

President Eisenhower named Sen. Walter George of Georgia to be his special representative to NATO. But George is old and infirm and his appointment was considered in part at least as a consolation prize for the fact that he was being forced out of the Senate by the new Congress.

It is vital that bipartisanship be restored and it cannot be done by occasional White House conferences which are hardly more than briefings to pass on the facts of a given situation. The appointment of a real Democrat with stature in the foreign field would help. Dulles, in the view of Democratic senators most concerned with foreign policy, can no longer carry that policy in his hat.

People's Platform

The Present Crisis Vs. Worse Future

ROCK HILL

PROJECTED dateline: Cairo, Dec. 10, 1956—Col. Nasser and his Arab League States attacked Israel on four borders. Using Communist arms and planes, which followed Nasser's fifteen attacks, the Arab armies moved on Israel.

U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjöld has announced that the veto by Russia in the Security Council has made a United Nations cease-fire resolution unlikely.

United Nations, Dec. 11, 1956—Despite strong statements by Anglo-French United Nations representatives it appears that none of the Security Council powers will take steps to stop the attack by the Arab states on Israel.

Preposterous! But who knows if these headlines would have not come true? This could have happened.

—D. EMIS

more inches.

He was one of the most interesting characters I ever knew. A school teacher and a showman, he lived for many years at Magnetic City, now Buladain, at the foot of the beautiful Roan Mountain in Mitchell County.

Uncle Sam was strictly honest and conservative. He'd walk a mile to pay a dime or walk a mile to save a dime. He said he never tasted tobacco or whiskey. As a boy he had one night at Penland but I did not get tangled up in his life. The only thing mentioned in the article you mentioned.

Uncle Sam made a lot of money showing his beard in the circus, or it was a quarter to school. He was a showman, he was a leading Baptist layman and a life-long Republican until his death about 20 years ago.

—RALPH CONNELLY

King Cotton

COTTON alone, of all the products of our soil or industry, stirs the emotions of whoever contemplates it. Its melancholy distinction of cotton to be the very stuff of big drama and tragedy, of bloody conflict and of life-long life of human slavery. ... Cotton alone, of all the products of our soil or industry, stirs the thinking and way of life of a whole great region, and despite marked diversities existing among its various parts, made it one—David L. Cohn in "The Life And Times Of King Cotton."

King Cotton

Mr. Brinkley Profited From Bountiful Beard

CHARLOTTE

YOUR reprint of an article from The Asheville Citizen, entitled "The Brinkley's Beard," was very interesting.

I wish to say that Mr. Brinkley was a twin brother to my grandmother on my mother's side. He had a long, beautiful white beard that touched the floor and lapped over two or

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL leaders who sat down with the President last week learned that the world was in a much more precarious position than appeared in the newspapers.

No Reassurance

It was stated publicly afterward that the briefing was reassuring. Private congressional leaders said just the opposite.

Next week will tell whether the world will be plunged into war. President Eisenhower was represented as saying, "The United States is powerless to control developments."

Able To Fight

We are willing and able to fight, the congressmen were told, if it has come to that. What Russia does in the next few days will tell the story.

Eisenhower himself made the essential points at the White House session. He was eloquent and assured. In past conferences involving domestic matters the President has sometimes seemed opaque

Next Week Crucial For Keeping Peace

WASHINGTON

and bored. But in the current crisis he was well prepared. His analysis was sharper than that of his subordinates.

Hoover Statement

The President opened and closed the conference, Herbert Hoover Jr., acting secretary of state in the absence of John Foster Dulles, read a prepared statement, and read it as his father used to read statements in press conferences—not effectively. He did not seem too well prepared.

Allen Dulles, younger brother of the secretary of state and head of Central Intelligence, also gave a long school-room lecture which did not impress congressional leaders.

Radford View

Admiral Arthur Radford, dynamic chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke of the logistic troubles the Russians would have in moving troops into the Suez area. He estimated that it takes several weeks because of the distance, and because of the fact that Egypt is completely surrounded by non-Communist nations. He suggested Russia might

Next Week Crucial For Keeping Peace

be able to make a secret concentration inside Jordan along the Israeli border, then invade from that direction.

Plane Lost

It was brought out that Russia already has technical equipment on hand in the Near East necessary to fight a war. That was why the British lost a plane over Syria flying at 45,000 feet. It would only have been brought down at that altitude with radar intercepter equipment, obviously supplied by Russia.

Three Moves

Heart of the White House briefing was summarized by the President as follows: We do not intend to give up the Middle East. What happens there is now up to Russia. There are three chief moves Russia could make:

1. Move in the Red Army—which would mean war.
2. Move in volunteers—which would not mean war. It would be serious but war could be avoided.
3. Let the United Nations police force settle the dispute.

Next Week Crucial For Keeping Peace

The opinion was expressed that the U. N. and the West had moved so fast to send a police force that they had caught Russia off base. It was believed that Moscow definitely intended to move troops into the U. N. got there first. If Russia does not move by this week, peace will be preserved.

Infiltration

No matter what happens, however, the congressmen were told, Russia will end up with a new satellite. That country is Communist infiltrated.

Russia would have plenty of troops to move to Egypt, should that be Moscow's decision, the congressmen were told, because the blood bath in Hungary has destroyed any chance of revolt in Poland, Czechoslovakia or East Germany. More troops will not be needed there.

Cement In Suez

Opening the Suez Canal will be much more difficult than the public realizes. Not only has it been blocked at both ends, but congressmen were told the ship sunk in the middle was a converted LST loaded with quick-setting cement.