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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1956

Ike Represented Stability And Safety
To The Nation's 'Satisfied' Citizenry

THE spectacular triumph of President Dwight D. Eisenhower is essentially a triumph of the status quo.

It is an expression of faith in a changeless political Nirvana conjured up in the minds of millions of Americans who are as devoted to the idea of Eisenhower as they are to the man himself.

"If only a man can have courage enough to take the leadership of the middle," Mr. Eisenhower once exclaimed to John Gunther in four short years this remarkable man has done just that.

TO ATTRIBUTE his landslide victory to a "personality cult" and the "Eisenhower aura" is too simple. It is more than that. It is a combination of the President's personal radiance, the righteous uplift of what is loosely called the Eisenhower program and the solid attractiveness of the status quo that Adlai E. Stevenson found unconquerable yesterday.

The personality of the man is simply the clincher—the one attribute that assures his political invulnerability.

Times when his radiance seems spent, as Max Ascoli has written, he says something that sets it glowing again in all its splendor, "as if the batteries were suddenly charged."

Unquestionably, there is something durable, massive and unusually likable about the man that rises above the professional "I Like Ike" yammering of the campaign.

But Americans do not go parading indiscriminately behind every pleasant political personality that appears on the scene. Loyalty is shaped not by engaging flims alone but by the hidden currents flowing continually beneath the surface of political history.

Adlai Stevenson's task was, it might be argued, to assert truth, to unveil illusion, to set in motion those forces of instruction and imagination that will

produce a New America. It was well-intentioned but hopeless. Still, it was essential that the Eisenhower fortress be tested with courage and candor.

THE Eisenhower triumph does not sound a death knell for liberalism in its purest state or for the hopes of those who are wisely dedicated to Mr. Stevenson's New America.

HOWEVER smashing his victory yesterday, Mr. Eisenhower faces stern responsibilities today. They will test his mettle as a leader more fully than the national campaign just concluded.

The Western alliance the President worked so determinedly to hold together for so long is crumbling visibly.

Here at home, there is no shortage of domestic issues to concern the keepers of the nation's destiny. There is the enormous problem of racial desegregation, a matter that will be with us for many years to come.

THE WAY ahead will not be easy for even so popular a leader as Mr. Eisenhower. He will face the danger of diminishing influence in his party.

But the President is superbly equipped to deal with the day to day tribulations of a nation which is, on the whole, stable and rather well satisfied with itself.

Jonas & Douglas: A Shared Capacity

THE Democratic Party fielded its strongest candidate in years in the race for North Carolina's Tenth District congressional seat.

But Ben E. Douglas was never able to penetrate the huge personal following of Republican Rep. Charles E. Jones.

"The man" in this case was Mr. Jones, who deserves the congratulations of even

the most practical politician for the manner in which he had attracted support from Democrats and Republicans alike.

It is a tribute to the conscientious manner in which Mr. Jones has represented his district and to his lofty standing as an individual.

But Mr. Douglas is also a man of considerable ability and standing. He has served his city and his state well in the past. His capacity for future service is still great.

Join The Will For Peace With Prayer

EVERYWHERE among the people of the world today there is a will for peace, but there is no peace.

The will is strong, but it has not been joined in a force strong enough to break through the walls of history, heritage and national instincts that compartmentalize mankind.

The people cannot get together — except through prayer, the universal bond. That is why churches everywhere will be opening their doors for special prayers this week for peace and justice.

Churches and temples to be open tonight and all day tomorrow for prayer. It was the least the ministers could do — and the most.

For prayer leaps over wall that men have erected between themselves. It is the only medium for putting all their separate hopes for peace together, and making them meaningful.

The calls to prayer must be answered. Not in a distant, remote, unattainable world, but in the here and now.

MR. BRINKLEY'S BEARD

ARTHELA (Tillie) Brooks, doing a bit of research, has come up with the information that a North Carolina mountain man had the longest beard in the world.

The bearded gentleman was Sam G. Brinkley of Balford, who died many years ago.

Mr. Brinkley, five feet, 10 inches tall, has a beard that reached to the floor. On one occasion, a small boy, sleeping with Mr. Brinkley, dreamed he was playing in a hayrack and became tangled in the hay. He awoke to find himself almost strangled in Mr. Brinkley's beard!

Mr. Brinkley grew such a long beard simply because he wanted to. After all, he had a right to do as he pleased.

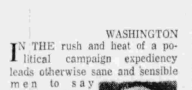
Until someone comes up with proof of a longer one, Mr. Brinkley goes down in our book as another superlative for Western North Carolina—the man with the longest beard in the world.

Tangy aromas fill the autumn air, as leaves are burned in gutters and football coaches in effigy.—JACKSONVILLE TIMES-UNION.



Nuclear Peril Exposed
Stevenson's Big Contribution

By MARQUIS CHILDS



ADLAI STEVENSON

IN THE rush and heat of a political campaign expediency leads otherwise sane and sensible men to say things which they might not have said in calmer circumstances.

The little heads are already bobbing up to say, in effect, that if only Adlai Stevenson had been more

expedient he would have had a better chance of winning. This is said particularly with respect to Stevenson's challenge on the testing of nuclear weapons.

But it seems to this observer that expediency to one side, Stevenson has performed for the nation and the world a great service.

He has done this not only by pulling aside a corner of the tight curtain of secrecy maintained around the whole question of the contamination of the atmosphere and the potential threat to human life on the earth.

The denials from the White House and from Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission cannot obscure the fact that persons high in the Eisenhower administration did recommend that the government come forward with proposals for limiting or halting at least temporarily the H-bomb tests.

It was Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who expressed the belief that America's position before the world would be greatly strengthened if we could go to the General Assembly of the United Nations with a proposal to limit the tests by agreement among the atomic powers.

Another was Harold Stassen, President of the strongest part of the argument Stevenson has made for initiating talks that could lead to an end to the tests of the big bombs.

Dulles and Stassen made their recommendations prior to the Sept. 11 meeting of the National Security Council. At that meeting Pentagon in adamant opposition to any gesture that might hamper

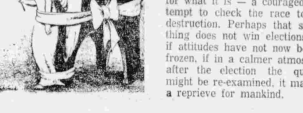
the right of unlimited testing prevailed. Afterward, one policy-maker threw up his hands and said with something like despair: "This is the greatest mistake the Eisenhower administration has made thus far."

So it is correct that the President never approved such testing, but it is untrue to suggest that there was unanimity within the administration on this view and that there were not those who felt almost as strongly about it as Stevenson.

With a corner of the curtain of secrecy raised, we have begun to get some intimation of the peril. The word of one of the nation's greatest cancer specialists, Dr. Everts A. Graham, who says that the present burden of Strontium-90 comprises a public health problem of serious magnitude, cannot be puffed-off as Strauss is wont to do.

Some Strauss' partisans are now saying that since the guns have begun firing in the Middle East the Strontium argument is completely invalidated. This is like saying that since the children have begun to use their pop guns we must hurry and make sure they are equipped with atomic hand grenades. It is to recommend a design not for disaster but for annihilation.

For all the horrors reflected in each day's headlines, the black and awful tragedy in Hungary, it may be that in the perspective of even a few years Stevenson's challenge on the H-bomb will stand out for what it is: a courageous attempt to check the race to nuclear destruction. Perhaps that sort of thing does not win elections. But if it does have not become frozen, if in a calmer atmosphere after the election the question might be re-examined, it may win a reprieve for mankind.



Mysterious Sources
The Genes Of Society

THE faith of the experimental scientist in his method; the faith of the believer in his God; the faith of the crusader in his cause; the faith of the soldier in his nation or perhaps only in his buddies—all these are organizing images. Their origins are obscure and their consequences are profound. Where life is disorganized, where there is dissatisfaction and discontent with the processes of existing faith, then there is search for change.

Where a faith is disorganizing, it is likely to grow and to prosper. In our present state of knowledge, however, we must confess that the sources of organizing power are mysterious. Faiths are the genes of society. Their operation is as potent and as mysterious as that of the gene in biology.—Kenneth Boulding in "The Image."

These problems cannot be dealt with in separate, airtight, diplomatic compartments, as Dulles sought to do. They are inextricably interwoven. To solve them we suggest:

1. A U.N. police force, as proposed by Canadian Foreign Minister Lester Pearson to stop the fighting in Suez. This would be a first step towards the badly wounded United Nations.

2. Reasonable guarantees for France and England and the West for ships transiting the Suez Canal and for their property and citizens in North Africa. The French and British have not always been wise in North Africa, but economically they can give that area as much as it can give them. There should be mutual cooperation.

3. Keep the Sinai Peninsula under the U.N. indefinitely, as a canal zone, similar to the Panama Canal. Sinai is a hot, arid desert except for the canal, which the French built and the British support. The canal is a permanent international zone under the U.N. for the use of all nations.

4. Let the U.N. pay Egypt a regular sum for the Suez Canal zone which would finance the Aswan Dam and improve the health and living standards of the impoverished Egyptian people.

Cops Are Needed As Cops, Not As Clerks And Stoges

By ROBERT C. RUARK

PALAMOS, Spain WE have arrived at an unusual solution for the oft-problem of New York City hasn't enough cops to make the streets safe for the citizens and the parks safe for the kids.



This comes as a result of reading that Commissioner of Parks Robert Moses recently said that a full-time attendant (police) could not be provided for a playground because of severe budgetary limitations. He made his reply to a Mrs. Carole Leone, who said that a playground at 1180 St. and Central Park West was unfit for children.

According to the newspapers, Mrs. Leone said: "The playground is littered with broken whisky bottles; the benches surround the playground have become a sort of home for homeless prostitutes, and the once lovely shrubs turned into restaurants for the homeless."

SHORTAGE? Moses replied, "There simply aren't enough police to make our parks safe."

There are about 25,000 cops in New York City, and I am not counting the extra ones who take tolls on bridges. It takes quite a time to train a probationer-police-man. He has to learn at least a smattering of law, so he'll know what he's arresting a man for.

He has to learn to shoot; he has to learn something of fingerprinting, detective work, traffic-handling, mob-dispersal, car-prowling, and a hundred other details of his craft. In some instances, he has to learn to shake down a bookie or administer the third-degree, but we skip that (as nonessential).

Once you've got this boy in blue trained, it seems a shame waste of his knowledge to set him to tying tickets onto parked cars, issuing summonses for throwing paper on the streets and not curbing dogs, and playing master-of-ceremonies at parades.

STATIONHOUSE DUTY You don't need a trained police-man to run a switchboard or a paper route or a mail delivery. A 90-penny working, male or female, can take the place of a policeman who only gets paid and sippy on the stationhouse detail.

A small boy can tie a ticket on a car. A passel of police are

"Awright, buddy. Move along! You're blocking traffic."

wasted on political motorcades, celebrity arrivals, and Saturday parades which nobody really needs, especially if he lives in the neighborhood.

A lot of these jobs (nonessential to the prevention of crime) could be handled by retired cops or other people on pension, for a fee which would amount to less than one percent of the city's \$100-million budget. Then a lot of burly professionals could be turned loose to vend a nightstick over some park-prowling pervert or loose-lipped mauler of the public weat — provided it didn't bore the cop too much.

We used to live in the neighborhood of 83rd Street and Central Park, and Mamma used to walk the dog specifically. This was just off Fifth Avenue and a good section of the city.

THE COP YAWNED Mamma finally quit walking the dog. One of the reasons she quit was because of a certain park-pervert who did awful things in front of children. After the fourth or fifth such incident Mamma filed a passing cop and pointed out the dog.

"Has that dog got a license, lady?" he asked, closing the matter.

We both were attacked by three young thugs at 83rd Street, just off Madison Avenue, and I saw no cops to call for help. I presume that stationhouse detail and car-parking tickets were using up the dog cop's time.

People's Platform
Is It Already 1984?

Editors, The News: I am writing you in the hope that you will be able to help me in my political choice. I have been reading the papers, the magazines, the news, the stories in the news and the obituary notices of candidates.

Why should readers refuse to read these newspapers or other publications when the editors will coincide with their political choice? This writer did not agree with your selection, but he did agree with your publisher's stand against a publisher's stand (perhaps some editors also fall to agree) that their publishers' papers should naturally express the opinion of the man that signs the payroll is a strange protest.

In these times one of the easiest ways of alienating friends and making enemies is by opposing a political preference. This may be a new development due to the incursions by our security-minded politicians into the free thought process of Americans. An open and free statement by a paper or friend may force us to respond. But what happens? If I read John says he likes me, and we disagree, we must reply. We are compelled to make a choice. In the case of the choice we are confronted by the doubts and insecurities hammered into us over the years by the McCarthyism and its ilk. From the more than ten presidential elections that I have observed, I did not until now recall an un-

pleasantness on the part of the people. The news, the magazines, the papers, the stories in the news and the obituary notices of candidates. Have we reached Orwell's 1984 in 1956? —D. EMIS

Story In The News Beneficial To Morale

Editors, The News: All members of our squadron are glad to express, through me, our sincere appreciation for your fine cooperation to the Navy Reserve Program. The arrangement you have made for your reporter, Dick Bayer, to write a story for The Charlotte News will, I am certain, prove very beneficial to the morale of the morale of the squadron, and at the same time, serve to keep your readers better informed about our activities.

Quote, Unquote "I suppose nothing can be done with people who put picked onions in martinis. Strangulation seems best."—Bernard DeVoto.

"Talk to every woman as if you loved her, and to every man as if you hated her, and you will have the reputation of possessing the most perfect social tact."—Oscar Wilde.

"A man who is no conversation should smoke."— Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round
How To Bring Peace To Middle East

NEWSPAPERMEN are supposed to recede rather than get the disconcerting and deep conviction that the future peace of the world is more at stake in this area than many realize. I set forth herewith a proposed pattern for peace. It is not original. Parts of it have already been proposed by Eric Johnston, an indefatigable laborer for Near East peace, by Harry Truman, by E. M. Greenwood, and others. Here it is.

1—Reasonable guarantees for France and England and the West for ships transiting the Suez Canal and for their property and citizens in North Africa. The French and British have not always been wise in North Africa, but economically they can give that area as much as it can give them. There should be mutual cooperation.

2—Keep the Sinai Peninsula under the U.N. indefinitely, as a canal zone, similar to the Panama Canal. Sinai is a hot, arid desert except for the canal, which the French built and the British support. The canal is a permanent international zone under the U.N. for the use of all nations.

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