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Ike's Decision: Two Questions Remain

IT NO LONGER is a very "iffs" question. All the ponderable "ifs" have been removed by the President's announcement. He is willing to run again. He is the GOP's best candidate, politically and otherwise. He will be re-nominated. Odds are he will be re-elected.

The only "if" remaining—his health—runs an unknowable course. But that question raises two others that can and must be answered with a purposiveness unsoftened by the rightful enthusiasm for a beloved leader's willingness to remain at the helm.

Who would replace the President should he be re-elected and die in office? Who would discharge his powers and duties should he be re-elected and again be disabled in office?

The first question is for the President to answer. It is part of his duty to Americans to consider his choice of a running mate just as carefully as he did his own decision. He should guarantee as nearly as possible that his running mate believes wholeheartedly in the Eisenhower principles.

The second pressing question posed by the President's announcement is constitutional. It is clear that the vice president succeeds when a president dies in office. The constitution is impracticable to the disability of a president—who de-



The President

termines disability, when it begins and ends. In that legal vacuum the government was operated during the disabilities of Presidents Wilson and Eisenhower by appointed officials unaccountable to the people.

This is a question for the Congress, but one that should be settled now. The President has made a fateful decision, one to which the fortunes of this nation and the whole free world are inescapably tied.

It would have been a tragedy if he had not been able to offer his leadership again to the people. It would be a greater tragedy if, the offer being accepted, the people were cheated of that leadership by a reasonable facsimile thereof.

Good Intentions Can Still Be Rescued

Good resolutions and babies crying in church are a lot alike—both should be carried out immediately.

WITH a humility that was both touching and impressive, the City Council proved once again yesterday that it is willing to go to any reasonable lengths to make Charlotte's industrial waste ordinance palatable to a handful of affected laundry operators.

The law—part a move to get objectionable waste out of Sugar Creek and into the city sewer system for processing—has never been properly enforced. It has been on the books for some six years since last June 1, a deadline was set for "general compliance." But a lamentable reluctance on the part of some firms to cooperate and an equally lamentable reluctance on the part of the city to bring legal action against the holdouts had made a hollow mockery of good intentions.

Yesterday, councilmen agreed upon certain modifications in the doctored ordinance and announced once again that the city is prepared to insist upon "strict

compliance by all industrial plants." Among other things, requirements governing the size and nature of holding tanks were softened.

Significantly, the modifications were made with the full approval of the city's engineering experts, who pointed out that the changes would not greatly affect the overall control picture.

Surely there can be no further excuse for municipal foot-dragging. The ordinance has been shaped and reshaped.

The Council has made every possible concession to make it fair—and still reasonably effective.

No matter how much tinkering the Council does, the ordinance is going to pinch somebody. Said Water Dept. Supt. W. M. Franklin yesterday: "Some of the boys are still going to squawk but we've gone as far as we can go."

True enough. Too much valuable time has been squandered.

There can be no alternative to strict enforcement now. Pray, let the policing begin.

Settle Woman's College Ruckus—Now

FOR YEARS, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina has had to endure the unseemly turmoil of a semi-public wrestling match between certain faculty factions and the administration.

Victim of some of the more elaborate holds has been Dr. Edward Kidder Graham, the institution's youthful chancellor and a gentleman of firmly progressive persuasion. When he arrived on the campus in 1950, he instituted certain reforms designed to bundle up the various fields of learning into "one coherent plan of study."

There was needless to say, resistance. There was personal disagreement with Dr. Graham's general education plan on the part of several influential faculty members. There was also resentment over the alleged "crude and undignified," "impolite" and "unpleasant" manner in which the chancellor put his program into effect.

The whole unhappy controversy is brought into sharp focus in a Page 1 story in today's News by Staff Writer Charles Ruffal.

We do not pretend to know which side deserves the greatest measure of blame, or if ceasing is indeed required. There is undoubtedly something to be said on both sides. But we do know that the undignified ruckus has been allowed to continue for an unreasonably long period of time. It has already harmed Woman's College. Further harm will be done unless it is settled at once.

This week's action by university trustees—turning the matter over to the administrative staff of the consolidated university for investigation—may well pave the way for just and proper solution. We sincerely hope so.

A visiting subcommittee has probed the controversy for some time, but in

doing so it has received "confidential" testimony from several critics of Dr. Graham. Acting University President William C. Friday told The News today that the new administration committee would throw out all of the secret charges and start from scratch. It was a wise decision. The chancellor clearly deserves the right to face his accusers.

The goal of the new administrative committee should be to set the college's house in order swiftly and fairly. What the Greensboro Daily News calls "an atmosphere of uncertainty and unrest" at Woman's College must be dissolved if the institution is to perform its mission. Trustees should not hesitate to undertake whatever curative treatment appears to be necessary, whether it be surgery or therapy. It may well be however that all that is needed at Woman's College is a more magnanimous tolerance and a more persuasive patience.

When a man owes his job to a congressman there is no law that says he must contribute to that congressman's campaign fund. Except, of course, the law of compensation. —KINGSMAN TERRY Times

This here skindiving deal is really nuttin' new. All it's kids used to do in for skindivin' back at th' of swimming hole. —BROUGHTON News

The old-fashioned girl who said, "This is so sudden, now has a granddaddy who says, 'WELL, it's about time.'" —SPARKS GA. Eagle

Rose: "It's about time you gave me some old-fashioned love." Bill: "Lucky I'll call up my grandfather!" —LOANER (Mo.) Democrat

Farm Surplus Dilemma

The Immovable Mountain

By WALTER UPPMANN

NEW YORK SECRETARY Benson's statisticians have made a calculation that for the accumulated "farm surpluses"—now reported to be worth nearly eight billion dollars—farm prices must be 18 per cent higher and the income of farmers some 20 per cent higher.

These surpluses cannot be held here at home without wrecking the market, the temptation to get rid of them abroad is naturally very strong. Sen. Bridges has let it be known that the Senate Republican Policy Committee is disturbed over reports of "assistance" by the State Department and the Defense Department. The policy committee is also aware that the administration should be "pushed, prodded and encouraged" to step up surplus disposal.

DUMPING DENOUNCED The trouble with this idea is that so many of the allied and friendly countries abroad also have surpluses which they need to dispose of. Our efforts to get rid of parts of our surpluses at cut-rate prices, easy terms and as outright gifts are being denounced, accurately enough, as dumping. This New Zealand has protested that "dirty products are now being dumped at prices well below those ruling in world markets."

Mr. C. D. Howe, the trade min-

ister of Canada a country also beleaguered as we are by a wheat surplus, has complained that "markets generally are disorganized by U. S. surplus disposal measures." Thailand and Burma themselves recipients of certain of our surpluses, are protesting that we are dumping rice, which interferes unfairly with their export trade. England has made a protest against any agreement to supply Brazil with wheat and other farm products, contending that they compete unfairly with Brazilian trade with Brazil.

In a jam like this, the State Department is not finding it easy to find the surplus in a hurry. The department is, in fact, in a jam. It is under pressure from Congress to dump the surpluses and under attack abroad from the countries which suffer from the dumping. It is almost certainly an error to think that our farm products can be sold, or even expensively alienated, by the effort to get rid of the surpluses abroad. In fact, we make strenuous efforts under a number of different acts. The Administration got rid of surpluses over two billion dollars' worth of surplus commodities, which a little over six months ago were piled up at home. But the surpluses accumulated at home are bigger than they ever were.

The basic fact of the matter is that only 10 per cent of our total agricultural production is exported, and though the world market is important for certain crops, the problem cannot be solved by pushing it off on to the world markets. It is not possible to dispose of the surpluses quickly even by a combination of such devices as giving them away, selling them for currencies we do not need or hoarding them for foreign commodities that we would buy anyway.

For us to push very hard along these lines, essentially that of dumping, would almost certainly do us more harm abroad than it does in good here at home. For we must not lose sight of a cardinal element of the new Soviet campaign in Asia and in Africa. This is the willingness of the Soviet government to be paid, or at least to appear to be paid, for its industrial goods by accepting payment in cotton from Egypt, rice from Burma, jute from Pakistan, accepting in other words the surplus of the underdeveloped countries. We shall not do well in this contest with the Soviet government if the Soviet accepts commodities which are in surplus while we dump those same commodities.

All this is not to say that some part, some comparatively small part of our surpluses, cannot be disposed of abroad through com-



"I Used To Think It Would Be Nice Growing Up On A Farm... But Not With Today's Falling Farm Income..."

mercial channels. Appreciable amounts can still be gotten rid of abroad through programs designed to help remedy undernourishment and raise economic productivity, provided these programs are wisely conceived and administered as aid programs and not as dumping measures. But in the main, we should regard these surpluses as a reserve to be drawn upon in time of disaster at home or abroad, when there are great crop failures or natural catastrophes such as floods, typhoons, earthquakes, drought.

These surpluses cannot really be disposed of in the world market any more than they can be disposed of in the domestic market, and as an economic factor in supply and demand there is nothing to be done with these surpluses except to isolate and neutralize them.

'And Some Day We May Improve Delivery Service'



HERB BLOCK CREATOR OF THE "LAMPPOST POLITIC"

People's Platform

House Committee 'Slammed And Banged'

Editor, The News: We will see the House S. Committee on Un-American Activities convening in Charlotte. This committee is coming here to find out about Communist activities in our country.

This institution has been "slammed and banged" during its existence. Many of us have been called out by the committee for a good reason. If we have to go to the committee, we have to go to the committee. We have to go to the committee. We have to go to the committee.

Recently a writer wrote to you and stated that "the dumbest ever" was a man who said "I have a political philosophy." He was wrong.

These are the reasons that it is a hard job to do for me.

whether a man has ever been a member of the Communist Party. This Committee on Un-American Activities is trying hard to prove our government and our people are against this highly militant group.

Remember, these men are not having their constitutional rights destroyed. The committee does not pass sentence. It is out to gather evidence. The sentence will be passed by a jury once the evidence has been collected.

How wrong we are when we believe that communism cannot be a serious threat to the security of 160 million free Americans. There are a lot more Chinese than Americans and they are undisciplined. If you don't believe it can be accomplished then just take yourself a hammer and a sledge hammer. Hammer on it will crack and sledge on it will crack and topple after a while. The Communists are working on time. They have years, but remember they have already worked years underground for you.

G. SYLVESTER THOMAS

Russian Students Saturated With Courses In Science

By MARQUON CHILDS

WASHINGTON A REPORT based on first-hand observation of a d.d.s. another country of the world is that the Soviet Union is far outstripping education in the United States.

The massive educational program still expanding in Russia, under which today nearly twice as many students are enrolled above the high school level in this country, is one reason for the Soviet Union's rapid rise in scientific and technical education. It is expressed by Soviet leaders at the recent 20th Congress of the Communist Party.

COLD WAR LEVER For as the latest warning from former Sen. William Jenner, of Indiana, makes clear, the Soviet educational system is geared to win the cold war.

Researcher who made an intensive study of Soviet education and propaganda last year, says that system is producing a surplus of engineers and technicians who will be assigned to carry out technical assistance in every uncommitted country of the world.

With a flourish of scientific interpreter and assistant, Benton took a tour of Soviet Russia, universities, technical institutes, laboratories and libraries. In a 3,000-word article for the "Returnee Yearbook" of which he is publisher, Benton writes:

The Soviets are now challenging us frontally at what has historically been two of our strongest points, technology and mass education. The present rate of Soviet educational advance is faster than our own, but its growth rate in industrial production surpasses ours. The gap in total performance is closing. It is closing rapidly.

GRAVE MARCH In two speeches late last year, Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, sounded a siren of grave alarm. He said that unless the United States was rapid in falling behind Soviet Russia in the training of scientists and technicians with the "certainty that we are turning out less than one-sixth the number of scientists and engineers we require—on an alarm clock basis by itself."

The objective, he said, according to Strauss, in the high schools

technical training hitherto by complete indoctrination in Communist dogma. It is the combination of indoctrinated skill with technical proficiency that is so ominous for the West.

Others say that while the threat of massive technical training is a real one, the very fact of advanced education in the scientific field will raise troubling doubts that will in turn lead to a weakening of the support for the state. If this could happen, then an economic and political malaise would be toward a genuine acceptance of peaceful co-existence might be possible.

A recent speech, Benton predicted the creation of technical assistance academies similar to those of the United States, where students of superior intelligence would be trained as engineers and technicians in every field.

to say I feel sure of: 1.—That spokesmen for each side will "smear" the other side, and the candidates, probably at intervals.

2.—That each side will indignantly accuse the other side of "smearing" while insisting that the own "smearing" is within the bounds of proper and legitimate criticism.

Drew Pearson's Brownell Readies Negro Voter Measure

WASHINGTON THE Justice Department is planning to step up its attack on the constitutional question in the South with a set of revised regulations for law enforcement that will probably affect both sides also.

The recommendations will be for either extension of the Negro right to vote not only in Federal but in state and local elections. If approved by the White House, they will be sent to Congress as the recommendations of President Eisenhower.

Furor Coming

As of today the Justice Department interprets the revised law as giving the federal enforcement power to intervene solely in Federal elections. However, intervention to apply to local elections is not so far off as a furor on some states and will meet vigorous opposition in Congress. However House Republicans have enough votes to pass such a bill — if they

can. Whether it would get by a Senate filibuster is another matter. While the legislation is bound to create bitterness in the South, Negroes and whites alike, it does not so much as demand immediate intervention in American elections.

Till Murder

Attorney General Brownell has now taken a definite and official stand on the issue. He has said the Justice Department would have intervened in the Emmett Till murder case in Mississippi.

In reply to a letter from Congressman Clyde Doyle (D-Calif.), Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney, writing the Justice Department cannot intervene in this case because it does not so much as demand immediate intervention in American elections.

found within three days of the kidnapping and he was not imprisoned across state lines. These defenses sets the violation of the laws of Mississippi, not out of any Federal statute. This department, therefore, had no jurisdiction or authority to take any action in connection with the latter and no investigation was conducted.

Referring to two other murders of Negroes in Mississippi, Olney wrote Congressman Doyle:

Assumption

"We assume that the two 'old' Negroes referred to in the fourth paragraph of your letter to Lamar Smith, who was killed at Brookhaven, Miss. on or about May 13, 1955, and the Rev. James Lee who was killed at Brookhaven, Miss. on or about May 2, 1955.

Election Forecast

The Political 'Smear'

Extensive investigation was conducted in connection with the death of the Rev. George Wesley Lee to determine whether he was killed as had been alleged, bearing in mind his right to vote or for the purpose of intimidating other Negroes. The investigation developed that the Rev. Wesley Lee was killed for his own sake and not for the purpose of intimidating other Negroes. The investigation developed that the Rev. Wesley Lee was killed for his own sake and not for the purpose of intimidating other Negroes.

right to vote, but in a controversy and fight with private individuals over his alleged illegal manipulation of absentee ballots in a purely local election. Such facts, even if true, do not constitute Federal crimes and the department has been unable to take any action.

Investigation

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