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It's The Symphony Board's Move Now

The Charlotte Symphony Orchestra is in trouble. A large number of its players have apparently lost faith in Conductor James Christian Froh.

If that is true, the board ought to benefit from past mistakes. It appears to be the only agency that can resolve the conflict between the players and the con-

ductor and it should take quickly whatever action is necessary to do so. The second problem, the financial one, will still remain. The rest of us can help solve that one.

Down through the years, hundreds of people—musicians, board members and patrons—have contributed their time and their money to the proposition that Charlotte deserves a fine orchestra.

Now that this orchestra is in difficulty, it will take more time and more money to insure its future. It will also take an extra measure of wisdom on the part of its governing body.

Farm Recession Has No Boundaries

IOWA Gov. Leo A. Hoegh didn't beat around the bush. "I'm not commenting on any of that stuff (national politics) I'm for the farmer and Hoegh for governor."

\$2.9 billion drop in farm income in the last three years and a 20 point drop in the parity ratio, from 100 per cent in 1952 to 80 per cent in Dec. 15, 1955. It is obvious that the farmer is not sharing in the nation's general prosperity.

But a return to rigid supports would have sabotaged the current and long-overdue efforts to whittle down the surplus and get it off the farmer's back.

Lyndon Johnson: Whoop And Holler

You senators and reporters—your better saddle up your horses and put on your spurs if you're going to keep up with Johnson on the flag, mother and corruption.

That was Senate Democratic Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson's way of saying the Senate was going to substitute platitudes for an investigation of lobbying and campaign contributions hearing on passage of legislation.

With Minority Leader Knowland's enthusiastic help, a special bipartisan committee was then set up with members carefully chosen to assure a dead-lock on rules, the chairmanship and subpoena power. Sen. Johnson knew his senators and he knew his parliamentary tricks.

That, of course, was the Johnson-Knowland plan. No saddles and spurs. Just whooping and hollering.

It's about time for Lyndon Johnson to take his tongue out of his cheek and give Sen. Gore the power he needs to run the committee.



Majority Leader Johnson doesn't want to do anything about the lobbies that besmirched its integrity would be better than that terribly transparent mock show now running on Capitol Hill.

Confusing World Of The Camellia

The world of the camellia, on which Charlotte growers open a window with their weekend show, is one of beauty and confusion.

The beauty is apparent, from the simple, stately Pink Perfection to the delicately fringed Viole de Nantes. The confusion comes in the names called—the "e," pronounced as a long "e," a long "a," or as "eh." Webster says pronunciation "eh" permits the long "e" but has never heard of the "a" sound.

Well, we've heard them all, and being cowed in the presence of such painstakingly displayed beauty, we used to be loathe to mention their name, fearing a down-the-nose look from some dowager lady.

As it happened, it was a dowager-type lady—Miss Willie Rice—who settled the question for us quite nicely at the Marshallsville, Ga., show several years ago. "What is the name of that variety?" we asked.

"Mathoniana Rubra," she said. "Well," we replied, "we just heard another lady call it a Lizzie Ware."

"Yes," she said, "but it was Miss Lizzie that planted the first Mathoniana here and we just call it after her."

We opined it was mighty confusing, and we didn't even know how to pronounce camellia.

fashioned and call them all Japanese? We haven't stuttered about it since. See you at the Japonica Show!

Mrs. Johns, having her living room walls repainted, was explaining to the unsympathetic painter just what she wanted. "I want a light green blue which will be sort of a cross between a darker blue and a light blue."

The young man had just met the father of his favorite girl. "The young man who marries my daughter will get a prize," boasted the proud father. There was a pause. "May I see it?" the young man inquired politely.—CARLSRAD CHERBERT-ANGUS.

The Old Sorehead paid his respects to the weather on a recently extremely inclement morning. "The ding-busted weather," he said, "ought to be improved or abolished."—JACKSON (Miss) STATE TIMES.

"The fellow who draws those tomatoes for the covers of the seed catalogues has a brother. He's the one who writes the lipstick ads."—ELKIN TABERN.

The 'Moderate' Position Is Threatened On All Sides

By WALTER LIPPMANN

NEW YORK LIFE magazine publishes a letter addressed to the people of the northern states by William Faulkner, the eminent novelist.



WILLIAM FAULKNER A Pious Exhortation

IN BETWEEN Mr. Faulkner, as a southerner who is opposed in principle both to segregation and to enforced integration, regards his position as being in the "middle." He sees himself as pressed from two sides between the Citizens Councils on the one hand, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the other. He

is between those who would uphold "white supremacy" by nullification of the Supreme Court's

decision and those who would use the federal power to abolish segregation. Where he asks, will southerners like himself go if federal enforcement is attempted? They will go, so he says in effect, with the resistance of the Citizens Councils.

NORTHERN MAJORITY The burden of Mr. Faulkner's plea is that southerners should not now press for federal enforcement. For this would make it impossible for southerners like himself to work for the gradual acceptance of integration.

To this there is something which must be said for the southerners who will understand and sympathize with Mr. Faulkner's argument. These southerners include the President and Gov. Stevenson, and they are quite surely a majority today. But their position is threatened by the southern extremists who not only proclaim the doctrine of nullification, but, as in the Lacey case in Alabama, commit at will violence.

TWO PRINCIPLES For the moderate southerner it is impossible to accept the grad-

ualism that Mr. Faulkner advises if at the same time they have to acquiesce in what happened at Alabama University. To do so would be to surrender long elementary principles. One is, as Mr. Faulkner defines it, that of the gradualness of the process. The other is that the laws of the Union must be observed.

There is little reason to believe that the South can now be dealt with in the South as it was after the Civil War — by nullification of the laws of the Union. There is a new dynamic factor in the situation today — the rise of the American Negro to a position of very considerable economic and political power.

We have seen the first beginnings of what this may mean in the boycott in Montgomery. There the Negro population has practiced positive resistance — the

classic tactic of weak and subject peoples. There is every reason to suppose that non-intimidating and militant resistance by the Citizens Councils in the Deep South will — if it closes the door to gradual reform — cause the Montgomery example to spread.

BASIC WEAKNESS Yet we can have no great hope that the warnings like Mr. Faulkner's and mine, that these points embarras to reason and will in themselves be heeded. The basic weakness of the middle position is that it does not as yet represent a principle and concrete program on which men of moderate temper have agreed to unite. Mr. Faulkner says "go slow now." But how slowly can we go without nullifying the Constitution?

The Supreme Court has accepted the responsibility of deciding these questions as they are presented to the federal court. But it will be a mistake to suppose a consensus of enlightened opinion as to what issues it is necessary and wise to present to the court in any order. For the formation of such a consensus it may prove necessary to call upon the President for leadership.



Dixie's Dark Doubts Prevent Prompt Decision On Sobeloff

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON THE power of a dozen men to make or unmake the policy of a government under the seniority rule in Congress is once again being demonstrated to the country and to the world.

These men are the chairman of the principal standing committees of the Senate.

James O. Eastland of Mississippi, under the seniority rule, has just taken over the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, which ranks among the top three or four in the power of the Senate.

The position is at least as important as that of a Cabinet member. In what he can do, or refuse to do, the chairman is one of the most powerful figures in Washington.

LIMITED VOTE The senator from Mississippi achieved that position by virtue of having been re-elected three times from a state with a population of some 2,000,000, of whom two million, nearly half of whom are, in effect, ineligible to vote by reason of their race.

One of the practical powers exercised by the chairman of this committee is to advance or hold back appointments made by the President.

Last July, shortly before the first session of the present Congress ended, the White House sent to the Senate for confirmation the name of Simon E. Sobeloff to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Fourth Circuit.

The nomination of Sobeloff, who at present is solicitor general, was resubmitted on Jan. 12, and referred to a subcommittee headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

Sobeloff, as chief legal representative of the government in the courts, argued before the Supreme Court for integration in the public schools. He thereby won the enmity of southerners and particularly it is reported, Sen. Eastland.

Sen. Eastland's opposition will permit the Sobeloff nomination to be reported to the Senate floor for action in any form. There is no question of his capacity or fitness for the judgeship.

But nothing which touches this deeply troubling issue of race and equality is simple. The southern senators in that. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. deliberately forwarded

the appointment of Sobeloff to invite the kind of delay and embarrassment that resulted in the Democratic Party and especially in its southern wing. By holding up the appointment, Eastland overstates the division in Democratic ranks over the integration issue.

DISQUALIFICATION The darker suspicion is that this was not only intended to embarrass the Democrats, but to bring about the dismissal of Sobeloff, who, by his integrity, caused the administration a certain embarrassment.

Sobeloff refused to allow his name as solicitor general to go on the government's brief in the highly sensitive case of the late Dr. John P. Peters, of the Yale University School of Medicine. He made a careful effort to present the facts and to confess the government's error and, when the Supreme Court found for him, his judgment was vindicated.

The Fourth Circuit in which Sobeloff would serve as a judge includes South Carolina and that court inevitably will be passing on many legal phases of the integration issue. Five months ago, when South Carolina is one, are resisting the Supreme Court's integration order.

"DISQUALIFIED" He argued that he argued the case for integration disqualified Sobeloff, in view of some southern states, which South Carolina is one, are resisting the Supreme Court's integration order.

Sen. Jim D. Johnston, of South Carolina, is a member of the Judiciary Committee. He is up for reelection this year and has for his no substantial opposition.

But Johnston's friends on the committee feel that action on the Sobeloff nomination would be an invitation to challenge the senator. So it is a shrewd, certain that action won't be taken before April 5, the last date when candidates may file in South Carolina, or previous to before June 12, the date of the primary.

BURGER'S NOMINATION Shortly before Sobeloff was nominated to the Fourth Circuit judgeship in the South, Assistant Attorney General Warren Burger was named to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

His appointment likewise is being resisted. The southerners argue that if the administration really wanted to make Sobeloff a judge he could have been named to the court in the District of Columbia and the integration issue would have not been raised in an acute form.

Out of the school integration issue there has come a breeding resentment that hangs heavily over this capital. The feeling is growing among southerners that the issue is being deliberately inflamed by some in the administration for political purposes.

"They are coming up here," one southern leader said recently of the administration, "to add more money to these uncommitted countries in order to try to hold those people in line with the West. Yet, at the same time, they are pouring gasoline on the fire that's been started down with us." They can't have it both ways.

"Those Alabama students should be ashamed of themselves . . . they're an insult to higher learning!"

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Ike Is On GOP's 'Expendable' List

Editors, The News: DURING the late World War the soldiers used the word "expendable" to apply to those who had to be sacrificed to save some crucial post or situation. It is now evident that the Republicans think that can get along without it, inflicting the surplus all the while.

Can there not be a system to provide selective aid while the soil bank and other plans for long-range settlement are given a chance to reduce the surplus?

By many promises. Can he now win reelection on his record as a President with many unfulfilled promises and on the conduct of his administration?

We are on the eve of a vigorous campaign during which we shall no longer see a war hero riding through crowded streets waving his arms to frenzied mobs. But we are in, in the quiet of our homes, our radio and television, to leaders who will discuss the real issues of national and world welfare. We shall have the opportunity for real decisions.

The GOP seems to have decided that Ike is "an expendable." The people will decide if he is indispensable or not.

—FRANCIS M. OSBORNE

March On Capital Will Do No Good

Editors, The News: PLEASE LET me call to your attention the news reports of the intentions of some of our people who, it seems, are being urged by their would-be friends to form a march on our nation's capital for the purpose of petitions and using pressure tactics on our members of Congress.

In the opinion of others and myself, you are planning something you will regret in the future. Yet, you know for a fact that the Congress will not have a hand in the decision that has brought about our condition between our people, white and colored, in the South. So my advice would be, while you are marching, just go

around to the White House and the Supreme Court building and probably they will inform you who were the ones who caused the conditions that exist today concerning our civil rights as a people.

I wish to state that this writer warned you, the colored people, that your real friends are here at home in the South, and I guess you are finding that out.

Why are you planning a march on Washington if you haven't the support of the act of the Congress?

All should stay home and solve our own problems for the outside world does not understand our problems, for ours are not as theirs. Let me state that we, the white and colored people here, were getting on fine until some of your would-be friends came in with the purpose of getting your money down this time of prosperity in the South.

Remember the news march in the '30s.

It was met by the Army and police and run out of Washington, just for petitioning our Congress for the compensation of a bonus. And, let me warn you. You do better get out and stop where you are before someone gets hurt in our capital for that's what will happen. That's no way to solve your problems. Come and settle your grievances with the men whom you elect to represent in a peaceful manner.

Remember a babe has to crawl before he can walk, but to do this he needs help also.

—J. A. GRAHAM

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IN England it's a tradition with important families to go into government service for the good of the empire. The tradition isn't followed to the same extent in the U. S. A. but it would be better off if it was. So, congratulations to Ralph Gardner, son of the late O. Max Gardner, governor of North Carolina. Ralph has given up a lucrative law practice in Washington to run for Congress in the 11th district of North Carolina. He should make a tip-top job of the seat.

High Spirits

Needless to say, there were no long faces among Republican leaders of Con-

Ralph Gardner Upholds Family Tradition

gress when they called at the White House for their first legislative meeting with President Eisenhower following announcement that he would seek reelection.

Even so-called Bill Knowland of California, Senate GOP leader, whose own presidential hopes were jettisoned by the Eisenhower declaration, seemed in high spirits. Knowland joined in congratulating the President, remarked that he hasn't "looked better" since the day of his appointment at the last Congress.

Outlook Excellent

"I feel fine," agreed Sen. "Now that the tension is off, I hope we're all happier. I know I am. The outlook for the campaign is excellent. I've been getting splendid reports from all over the country."

As the President and his callers got down to legislative business, Ike added with a sly grin: "Now I'm ready to be ready for a celebration if Congress passed my flexible-support farm bill." (Later, the Senate defeated a Democratic drive to put it into law.)

These leaders, Joe Martin and Charles Halleck, were very optimistic about the super-highway bill. The super-highway bill has high priority with Eisenhower. They reported that GOP members of the House Ways and Means Committee were content that a satisfactory financing plan would be worked out for the high-

Ike's Willing

he replied that he still didn't favor the committee's pay-as-you-go tax compromise worked out by the Democrats, but was willing to accept it if this was the only hope of getting the super-roads bill through Congress.

NOTE: The Democrats have proposed a bill on fire, alcohol, diesel oil, and a wide range of taxes to finance the super-highways. They argue that a bond issue would mean gravy for the big bankers and show a "boom" of payment on the next generation.