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FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1956

Give 'Human Relations' Official Status

THE pattern of race relations in North Carolina is changing too rapidly for Charlotte to tarry longer in providing adequate lines of communication between its white and Negro citizens.

In May, 1954, following the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in the public schools, Mayor Phil Van Every himself suggested that an advisory committee be appointed to promote and maintain interracial harmony.

After nearly two years, there is no record of such a public body being named.

It is not too late. The public interest would be clearly served by a quasi-official human relations group with membership drawn from responsible representatives of both races.

Why wait until there is trouble? The experience of other communities indicates that the existence of such a group can prevent disorders, or ease tensions after disorders have occurred.

Variations On A Theme By Sandburg

THE dry crackle of poet Carl Sandburg's wisdom still cuts cleanly through the smog of contemporary confusions. When he leaves the sanctuary of his North Carolina home to visit the Big City, journalists come hungrily with their little tin cups of curiosity seeking droppings from the great man's mind.

There must always be a continuous gap between "is" and "ought to be."

"Fat-dripping prosperity," he said of the state of the nation.

"When the goal of the country is only happiness and comfort, there is danger, Albert Einstein said as much. Listen. To make a goal of comfort or happiness has never appealed to me. You see, he wants the element of struggle in life."

"Before you go to sleep at night, you say, 'I haven't got it yet. I haven't got it yet.' Take the man who invented the thermostat blanket. I hope he didn't say to himself, 'Now I'll go to Florida and sit around.'"

We thought, warmly: Sandburg—a rich prophet with honor, even in his own country, and yet still giving voice to the petulance of the proletariat.

It is 1955, a group of private citizens organized the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council On Human Relations. But this organization lacks any ties with the mayor, the City Council, the County Commissioners, the School Boards or any other public agency.

Whatever Charlotte's official attitude toward the question of desegregating its schools and other public facilities, a quasi-public advisory body is needed.

It would serve as an effective antidote to chaos, misunderstanding and possible violence. By anticipating problems and points of potential friction, it would serve as a useful instrument to promote the public peace. But more important, it would serve as a means of communication between people who are parties to a common social problem.

It is right, of course, in his glorification of struggle. It is essential. Without it the jig's up for our civilization.

But a goal which contains happiness and comfort is not villainous. It is a self-satisfied belief that the goal has been attained that is deadly.

There must always be a continuous gap between "is" and "ought to be."

"The ought to be" or ideal side may include peace, plenty and happiness in all its range from lazy comfort to the leap of the heart.

Of course, the gap can never be closed. But we must never give up trying to close it.

It may be that the early philosophers were right, that the gap was not an abyss but a relation. The EPIKURE TO THE NECESSARY summed it up: "For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come."

But the struggle must go on. Men's ideas and ideals must drive on toward the magnificent, the impossible, the Napoleonic, if you please. Man must not get so satiated with fat-dripping prosperity that he says to himself, "Now I'll go to Florida and sit around."

No Welcome Mat For Charm Peddlers

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's decision not to put out the welcome mat for Khrushchev and Bulganin is worthy of cheers all around.

The home front is wacky enough already, as results from the Pennsylvania primary this week will show. There were three candidates, but no losers. Eisenhower, with 60 per cent of the vote, was grateful but "astounded" that he got any Stevenson, with 40 per cent, was grateful, and DeFever, with a few thousand writes-ins, was grateful, too.

These are bad jokes, but as the summer and the real campaign comes there will be more, and old sayings, too. Bad jokes and old sayings are the things we feared most from the Russians. Like Bulganin quoting in London "an old Russian saying that Moscow was not built in a day." Or Khrushchev observing at

bomb-damaged St. Paul's cathedral: "Looking ahead, you won't need a repair job if an H-bomb falls."

It would be just like Bulganin, peddling a little charm, to get off the boat and say, "Your Republican Party slogan is peace, progress and prosperity. We are for that, too." Then McCarthy would be back in the news, switching his allegiance back to the Democratic Party. Somebody would get out of a few faked photographs showing Bulganin with an arm around Knowland of California. Congress would flee Washington. There would be demands for deportation of K and B, cartoons, worried commentators, and many among a tribe.

In the year of a national election, the U. S. just doesn't have time for any other crisis. Let K and B make their hobbies at home.

Bedlam In The Woodlands At 3 A. M.

MAY is almost upon us and once again the birdwatchers have let the green opportunity slip by them.

What we mean is they have been doing nothing but watching and what birdland needs is a little close order drill in the rudiments of harmony. We refer, of course, to that pre-dawn cacophony of screeching warbling and vodeling before which alarm clocks are silent, dogs bark, babies cry and garbage cans flip their lids even on mornings the man doesn't come.

One would think the feathered friends are on Daylight Saving Time. Absolutely nothing, of course, can be done about the time birds live up. But it does seem the birdwatchers could do something about getting the dear things to sing together, possibly beginning with, say, a lullaby from 3 a.m. If they must start then, to 8 a.m. After that, as far

as we are concerned at the office, they could swing and sway or rock and roll the rest of the day.

Granted, this would require considerable organizational talent. But after reading a discussion of woodpeckers—downy, hairy and pileated—and yellow-bellied sapsuckers in the GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS the other day we are certain the talent is to be had among birdwatchers. They would only quit standing around looking. The Daily News, if memory serves, has a solid reputation among birdwatchers and we earnestly solicit their support in this constructive undertaking toward more order and good manners among a tribe.

In our own small way we have done what we could by telling a mockbird who echoes our whistle for the dog, thus confusing the beast, to get off our property.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

SO THERE IT IS

MRS. Veronica Nicholson is a dainty British lady who for four years has been automobile editor of the British edition of HARRY'S BAZAAR and now, according to International News Service, has a question for American automobile manufacturers and purchasers.

If you've got to have chrome on a car it should be put on more fastidiously. Why don't the makers just mix it all together and put it in one place, like on the top, instead of putting strips of chrome here and there, so willy nilly? This is not a new puzzle, we wish to inform Mrs. Nicholson, though her manner of phrasing it may give Detroit some alarming ideas. Nearly everybody who has had to pay for all that chrome

is gingerbread, or cut his finger polishing it, or been dismayed by the rust which may tarnish it, has wondered about chrome.

Yet even those who cuss the chrome seem to be secretly proud of it. The bright metal is in plain view, and speaks for itself. Not everybody can afford 300 horsepower, and nobody can display it, but on everybody's car some chrome must fall, or so it seems. The stuff is not utility; neither is it art. It is not conspicuous consumption, it is certainly conspicuous. Having given this explanation, we wish Mrs. Nicholson does not ask about whitewall tires, too.

'Mind You, We're Against All That Socialistic Stuff—'

People's Platform

A Raise For All



HERB LOCK GIVES THE NATIONAL POST CO.

Bad Prose And Partisan Fencing

The 'Great Inquiry' Begins

By WALTER LIPPMANN

HAVING listened to Gov. Stevenson at the luncheon and to the President at the dinner of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington last Saturday, it seemed to me that we were being shown what a poor thing is this reading of speeches written in whole or in part by others.

To write a speech that sounds well when it is spoken is an art, closely akin to writing for the theater, and last Saturday's ghost writers had little of the art. It was confirmed in this feeling by the President's unwritten speech when he was off the television circuit and again on Sunday by

the fact that there has been a great change in the world situation during the past three years—since early in 1953 when, as it happened, the inauguration of Eisenhower coincided so nearly with the death of Stalin. The serious terms of both speeches was that American policy has to be reappraised and revised to meet these changes. Both speeches were made by men who are still at the stage of asking the questions, instead of deciding what are the questions, rather than preparing definitive answers.

We are not now at least at the beginning of another of the great debates, like that before we entered World War II, like that over the Marshall Plan, or the NATO after World War II. Instead of a great debate we are engaged, one might say, in a great inquiry. There are two sides, one pointing in this direction and another pointing in that direction. We are all in a new and strange country, for which we have no acceptable maps—neither Truman maps nor Eisenhower maps. We are reconnoitering unknown ground. All is still tentative. But both speakers dealt sincerely with current innovations and departures from the old Truman-Eisenhower positions. They were agreed that we cannot expect that every country will align itself as important the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. It marks a very important change in the official American view. Both men agreed that economic aid to underdeveloped countries should be divorced from military considerations such as bases and alliances. Both men agreed that the Western powers must identify themselves with the epochal trends towards the national independence of dependent peoples.

But though there are these new conceptions, neither the President nor Gov. Stevenson claimed that he has as yet arrived at a new, clear and established policy, born of these conceptions.

The change that has come, or rather that is coming, upon the world since Eisenhower was inaugurated and Stalin died is very great indeed, greater than we can as yet fully appreciate. We are most conscious of it, as both speeches on Saturday showed, because of the presence of the Soviet Union as a great power in the vast area of the world which has been excluded from this arc, has been excluded from this arc, has been excluded from this arc, has been excluded from this arc.

Under the partisan fencing the striking thing about the speeches was that on no substantial question did the two speakers disagree between them. Both men were talking about the same fact

Western monopoly of the supply of military and economic aid, are prepared to have two competing suppliers, and will as a matter of policy try to keep the competition going.

If this is in its essence the formation of our policy, there are three great, though not necessarily exclusive and absolute, choices. We can complete with the Soviet Union by trying to outbid her. We can try to collaborate with the Soviet Union in projects of development—on the principle of a consortium or concert of powers. Or we can as Gov. Stevenson suggested, turn to the United Nations as the main distributor of technical aid, hoping that it will regulate and limit the competition of the great powers.

All of these choices are difficult, and no one, so far as I know, has as yet worked out a practical policy for any one of them. But if we are, as I believe, at the beginning of a great inquiry, then these choices will develop as Aristotle says, precede reason.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

AN IMPORTANT detail was omitted from the story the Justice Department leaked out that Trevor Gardner, the guided-missiles expert who has been such a severe critic of the Eisenhower administration for bogging down on guided missiles.

Tip Off Attorney General Brownell's boys tipped off INS reporter Ruth Montgomery that the Senate investigating Committee had forwarded its Gardner file to the Justice Department. Implication was that the senators wanted the Justice Department to check the file for possible law violations.

But what Brownell's boys neglected to mention was that the Justice Department specifically requested the file. Deputy Attorney General Bill Rogers sent

Brownell Hitting Back At Gardner?

the committee a formal letter asking for its records on Gardner, in other words, it is the Justice Department, not the Senate, which is trying to revive the case.

No Interest In direct contact to what the Justice Department has done in other cases. The Senate committee heard conflicting testimony during its investigation of the Gardner case.

Retaliation As a result senators suspect that Brownell is retaliating against Gardner for opposing the administration's guided-missiles program. A staunch Republican, Gardner resigned as assistant Air Force secretary with a blast at the administration for putting its own defense in the guided-missiles field.

Gardner's views are hammered in the current issue of Look Magazine. Unhappily for the administration, Gardner coincides with Communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev's open boast that Russia will develop a hydrogen-bomb, intercontinental missile ahead of the United States. One reason senators believe the Justice Department's move against Gardner

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I HAVE had so many inquiries as to whether I wrote the letter, Name Withheld by Requester, regarding teachers vs. truck drivers salaries that I would like to make public denial of praise or blame. I do this mainly to say my own opinion on Mr. Paul Buck's salary raise for management of the Coliseum and Auditorium.

Teachers' salaries, I think we all agree, are appallingly low. They always have been in comparison with the producers of so many of the tangible services. Back in the days when there were such in England, the family governess was not less than the family cook. All through literature the teacher is pictured as a threadbare character, of varying nobility, idealism, stupidity—a firebrand, a fool, or a good steady influence—but pretty uniformly threadbare. No one who is financially ambitious ever set out to be a scholar or a teacher. But just as the results of good and bad teaching are impossible to measure in hard cash, so are the intangible rewards of teaching to the teacher immeasurable. The immediate rewards—the superior young person today is not after inflexible rewards, and probably quite right.

But don't let's therefore attack the truck drivers as a compensation. Since the drivers aren't the ones who take in hand to defend themselves as overpaid dumb brutes, I will remind you that drivers of a tractor-trailer gross a weight perhaps 50 tons, on a long run requires considerable experience and mechanical knowledge, and a good physical condition, the steadiness of nerves and the ability to meet many emergencies. Danger is ever present for the driver who works hours an upset family life, and short job expectancy in this particular industry. Their salaries are not insignificant; it better be, hadn't it? We can measure in cash the damage they do to property.

Neither candidate would enjoy being put arbitrarily in any niche as I have here. But I do think it an interesting sidelight on this important election, and worth some thought.

MRS. BERNARD D. VENER

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

ISN'T THE forthcoming contest for the office of judge of Superior Court essentially a contest between a "Democratic type" and a "Republican type"?

Although Mr. Campbell is running as a Democrat, he appears to fit the traditional "Republican type" better than many Republicans. As an attorney, he represents his business. In society, he represents the first families.

Mr. Goodman seems to fall into the Democratic type of categorization. His popularity among the people put him on top of the ticket in his election to the state legislature. According to newspaper accounts of his legal work, his clients are often the underdogs, the people without influence who need help.

Neither candidate would enjoy being put arbitrarily in any niche as I have here. But I do think it an interesting sidelight on this important election, and worth some thought.

MRS. BERNARD D. VENER

Air Pollution: Real Job Ahead

ON behalf of the Citizens Committee for Air Pollution Control, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing its appreciation for the fine support you have given in your columns.

Charlotte now has a fine department of air pollution control and what we believe to be an excellent ordinance. The real job lies ahead. With the continued support of your paper and those interested in making Charlotte a better place to live we feel sure that each succeeding year will show a marked improvement over what we have known in the past.

The committee would also like to thank the committee of the Professional Engineers of North Carolina composed of W. P. Wells, F. E. A. M. Stephens, Paul H. K. Owsen, P. E., who assisted in the preparation of the technical part of the ordinance.

CHARLES N. BRILEY, Chairman, Citizens Committee For Air Pollution Control.

Stories In The News Helped Jayce Jollies

EDITH BILKLE of the Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce, I wish to express sincere appreciation for the excellent coverage and promotion your newspaper recently accorded the "Jayce Jollies of 1956".

The publicity was timely and effective and the success of your staff made the publicity promotion of the "Jollies" a pleasure. The Charlotte News is a newspaper which recognizes and fulfills its opportunity to serve our community.

CHARLES N. BRILEY

Standards

Habit Must Precede Reason

By IRVING BABBITT

IN "Democracy And Leadership" I have standards means practical, and it again means that one must discipline one's feelings or affections, to use the old word, to some ethical ideal. If the discipline is to be effective, so that a man will like and dislike the right things, it is as a rule necessary that it should be come a matter of habit, and that almost from infancy. One cannot wait until the child has reached the so-called age of reason, until, in short, he is in a position to do his own selecting, for in the meanwhile he may have become the victim of bad habits. This is the true prison house that is in danger of closing on the growing boy. Habit must, as Aristotle says, precede reason.

It is in its essence the formation of our policy, there are three great, though not necessarily exclusive and absolute, choices. We can complete with the Soviet Union by trying to outbid her. We can try to collaborate with the Soviet Union in projects of development—on the principle of a consortium or concert of powers. Or we can as Gov. Stevenson suggested, turn to the United Nations as the main distributor of technical aid, hoping that it will regulate and limit the competition of the great powers.

All of these choices are difficult, and no one, so far as I know, has as yet worked out a practical policy for any one of them. But if we are, as I believe, at the beginning of a great inquiry, then these choices will develop as Aristotle says, precede reason.

If a community is to transmit certain habits to its young, it must normally come to some kind of agreement as to what habits are desirable. It is the liberal meaning of that word achieve a convention. Here is a chief difference between the true and the false liberal. It has been said of our modernists that they have only one convention and that is that there shall be no more conventions. As individualism that is just purely temperamental is incompatible with the survival of civilization, what is civilized in most people is precisely that part of them which is conventional. It is to be sure difficult to have a convention without falling into more conventionalism, two things that the modernist confounds; but then, everything that is worth while is difficult.

Montana. Under the circumstances, the interest in Gardner seems strange.

Retaliation As a result senators suspect that Brownell is retaliating against Gardner for opposing the administration's guided-missiles program. A staunch Republican, Gardner resigned as assistant Air Force secretary with a blast at the administration for putting its own defense in the guided-missiles field.

Gardner's views are hammered in the current issue of Look Magazine. Unhappily for the administration, Gardner coincides with Communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev's open boast that Russia will develop a hydrogen-bomb, intercontinental missile ahead of the United States. One reason senators believe the Justice Department's move against Gardner

politically motivated is that the Senate investigating Committee, after thorough investigation, dropped the case. The committee found some evidence that Gardner had conducted personal business on official Air Force trips, but it was not considered serious enough to pursue. In fact, he was not even asked to testify.

Barkley The income-tax investigation of Sen. Barkley ("The Veep") plus the trial of Truman's former secretary Matt Conroy on May 6, plus the income-tax probe of eight Democratic congressmen seems to indicate a general pattern of crack-down timed for this political year.

Brownell took office he cracked down on several Democrats but they backed.