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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1956

Eisenhower Will Shuffle The GOP's Political Deck

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON (AP) — As hard as they will to discount it, keeping their fingers crossed and determinedly talking about the dangers of overconfidence, the Republican mood is one of supreme conviction of victory with overtones of the smugness against which President Eisenhower himself warned.

Much of the talk in private at San Francisco was about the second term and the shift in emphasis and, to some extent, in personnel it is likely to bring.

COMPLETING A TASK
The intention, as of now, is to prepare the way in the campaign for the President to complete his task of bridging the chasm between the Communist and the non-Communist halves of the world.

A new team of speech writers has been brought in to articulate this glowing prospect. Emmett Hughes of Life magazine and Arthur Larson, undersecretary of labor, will be the principals and their stamp was evident on the acceptance speech. Larson, a former law school dean, is the moving force of a committee to recruit intellectuals and artists—the unpaid vote — for Eisenhower.

His view of the "New Republicanism," with Mr. Eisenhower as its founder and prophet, has been welcomed by the President himself. It is a view of a new group representing all groups and kinds of Americans which will hold office through an indefinite future of peace and prosperity.

This is an accord with the President's own objective of making over the Republican Party. He has said that this goal is one of his chief reasons for seeking reelection. Angered early in his first term by the obstructionism of the McCarthy wing of his party, he had even considered, according to Robert Donovan's "Inside" story, trying to start a third party.

MAJOR CHANGES
In a second administration there could well be major changes. It is possible that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will retire after January. Some of the top managers around the President have in recent months expressed dissatisfaction with Dulles.

Former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is thought by some to be a candidate for secretary of state. In making the most effective political speech of the entire convention, much of it dealing with foreign policy, Dewey never once mentioned Dulles, even when he referred to the Suez Canal crisis.



DULLES



HUMPHREY



WILSON

"In a second administration there could well be major changes."

George M. Humphrey has long talked his hope of retiring to private life as soon as possible. Just since the President's election would stay on at least a year in the new term. The able undersecretary, Randolph Burgess, would most likely succeed him.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson is believed ready to step out. While his habit of putting his foot in his mouth on public occasions has made headlines, he has worked hard at mastering the vast complexities of the Defense Department and, in so doing, he has won the respect of military men, even when they have opposed his policies.

Secretary of the Treasury

element-out of the unregenerate past. Minimalist — Bricker, Malone, Goldwater, McCarthy, Welch, Butler — have opposed much of President's foreign policy and some of his domestic policy. The Senate minority leader, Sen. William F. Knowland of California has opposed the administration on what the President and Dulles have said were key issues, and so has Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate's Republican Policy Committee.

What the President may or may not have fully appreciated is that if by the pull of his popularity he should sweep into power a Congress of his own party, these same men so hostile to the "New Republicanism" would hold key legislative positions. There is reason to doubt that they would, however great the President's victory, because of the constitutional amendment hastily adopted to insure there would never be another Franklin D. Roosevelt. Since, as 1954 demonstrated, his magic will rub off on other leaders, the calculating politician looking to the next election would know that he had little to gain from the President.

HALL'S HOPES
Leonard W. Hall has his own political ambitions. He would like to run for governor of New York in 1960 against Averell Harriman. To advance his ambition and at the same time reward him for his effective services, he is being considered for postmaster general to replace Arthur E. Summerfield.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom is eager to return to industry and a retirement would come not long after the President's second inauguration.

OTHER CHANGES
Clifford Folger, who has done a spectacular job of fund-raising for the party, would be in line for a high office. John Hay Whitney, one of the intimate group of financiers and industrialists who the President met at Cypress Point, is to replace Winthrop Aldrich as ambassador to Britain.

These are all, it hardly needs to be pointed out, chickens counted before the egg of the election has been hatched. This assumption of a Democratic convention ignores the fact that within the Republican Party are still elements — in some respects the preponderant

LAME DUCK
For they would understand perfectly — fully than the prophets of the "New Republicanism" that in his second term Mr. Eisenhower would be a lame-duck President. His age to one side, he would be ineligible for a third term because of the constitutional amendment hastily adopted to insure there would never be another Franklin D. Roosevelt. Since, as 1954 demonstrated, his magic will rub off on other leaders, the calculating politician looking to the next election would know that he had little to gain from the President.

What Have Politics Got To Laugh About?
Charlotte
Editors, The News:
This is the age of the unbroken pursuit of heaving on the part of candidates for political office.

Ever since Franklin D. Roosevelt chortled his way through four campaigns we have seen nothing but laugh wrinkles on the faces of our presidential candidates.

Partakers of all this hilarious merriment include Adlai Stevenson, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Thomas E. Dewey, Estes Kefauver, and so on and so on.

What in blazes is so funny?
—CLYDE LOMBARDI

Politicians Can't Repeat God's Law
Charlotte
Editors, The News:
Following is an open letter to the mayor.

Dear Mayor Van Every:
As a servant of The Lord Jesus Christ and one who believes that God's law can never be repealed even by politicians, I must register my protest to the action taken continuing the ban on Sunday evening movies and sporting events.

First I resent the fact that the above mentioned law was promulgated previous to the time of the Charlotte Mocklebunberg Ministers Association.

Second: To take such action while many ministers were on vacation, and a large number of us were away on active duty with the Army Reserve seems to me to be unfair. No doubt this was politically expedient but surely you must share my convictions that such a decision cannot be pleasing to

JEAN SIMMONS.

E. P. Really Sounds Like A 'Nice Guy'
Whiteville
Editors, The News:
I HAVE read many letters about Elvis Presley. Most of them have had bad things to say about him. Nearly everyone who has written these things does not know E. P. personally so I figured I could write too—although I am not writing anything about him.

Personally, I like Elvis very much and have read the magazines which have been put out about him. I feel that if some of these critics would read these magazines, they would change their minds about Elvis or either meet him in person and see what he is really like. I am sure if they were written on his life and from what I read he sounds like a pretty nice guy.

Oh, yes, about his dancing. It doesn't bother me because I don't pay much attention to it. And I'm sure if the critics would do the same as me and pay less attention to his dancing they would see nothing wrong with him.

—JEAN SIMMONS.

Help Needed For Tar Heel Farmers

WHEN Gov. Hodges discussed farm income in Henderson's yesterday he gave the reddest spot in North Carolina's postwar economy a resounding thwack.

It was the kind of frank talk that has been needed for some time.

Addressing the North Carolina Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives, he said:

While our per capita income for non-farm people is nothing to boast about, the greatest problem lies with our low per capita farm income. Agriculture is in a great transition, and the small farm or family farm, as we know it in North Carolina, faces a very dark future.

It is perfectly true that North Carolina has more farm farms than any other state and that more than the total number of farms. But there is no guaranteed prosperity in numbers.

In fact, the state's agricultural kingdom has actually begun to shrink because of the sharp decline in the agricultural economy. North Carolina lost 20,602 farms between 1950 and 1954. Except for the dark years of 1935-40, it was the first time the state had ever lost farm farms.

Still, the relatively low per farm income and the relatively large number of farms are responsible in a large measure for the low per capita income in North Carolina (a ranking of 45th in the nation in 1955).

North Carolina uses the largest amount of labor per acre of cropland of any state. Since they have a large amount of labor in relation to land, Tar Heel farmers concentrate on the production of commodities which use large quantities of labor per dollar of output. These commodities yield a low return per dollar value of labor employed. Furthermore, a large proportion of the labor on farms in North Carolina is not used in income-generating uses at all.

Frankly viewing the situation with alarm is fine but it is not enough. In spite of adjustments that have been made in Tar Heel agriculture, the gap in income from agriculture per farm person in the United States and in North Carolina is still very large. To close it, the state must show a greater rate of increase than is being made in the nation as a whole. It must be closed.

The Department of Agricultural Economics of North Carolina State College has recommended that specific steps be taken to raise the incomes of farm families nearer the levels enjoyed by other families. Its observations on the problem have a particularly reasonable ring:

"Farm families must be informed of more profitable uses of their resources. The results of production research have not been incorporated into farm plans to the extent that would be profitable. Also, more farmers in low income areas do not have sufficient capital and cannot obtain sufficient capital, on the basis of their present ownership of assets, to efficiently organize their farms. Capital must be made available to finance adjustments in resource use. Instability of employment in nonfarm sectors has contributed to a depression fear and a reluctance by farm persons to migrate to nonfarm residences. An expansion of industries characterized by stable employment will provide opportunity for increasing the incomes of farm and nonfarm families. Over the long pull, expansion of vocational and educational training will be one of the most important factors in increasing the productivity and incomes of North Carolina families."

Above all, North Carolina's farm problem requires the continuing study and interest of the people and their government. Until significant progress is made in improving the Tar Heel farmer's lot, little real progress can be made in bolstering the health of the state's overall economy.

A Few \$50 Fines Will Do Wonders

THE built-in untidiness of Tar Heel motorists must date to some ancient and bumpy democratic instinct which fails to differentiate in any way between the king's highway and the king's dump.

At any rate, the report out of Raleigh that the annual cost of cleaning heavily traveled North Carolina highways averages \$14.60 a mile is illustrative of native orneryness beyond description. Citizens who would dread discarding a cigar ash on the living room rug give no thought whatsoever to depositing anything from dead cats to empty orange crates on or beside the public thoroughfare.

That, in a nutshell, is the reason for the rather ominous signs being planted in the vicinity of Charlotte and other Tar Heel cities: "Unlawful To Throw Trash On Highways... Fine Up To \$50."

We sincerely hope the authorities intend to make the sign mean something. A few \$50 fines would do wonders.

Targets of the law ought not to be simply the large-scale or Mack truck variety of dumpers either. Just as deadly is the common everyday garden variety of litterbug who contributes modest quantities of beer cans, whisky bottles, watermelon rinds, paper cups, newspapers and an occasional car seat to the roadside debris.

Picking up after these careless folk can cost a highway division in the neighborhood of \$2,000 a month. The price is borne by all taxpayers — most particularly those who buy gasoline and other automobile supplies.

Until the picking up is done all citizens share in the additional penalty of eving filthy, frowzy landscapes during every motor trip.

The problem should be taken care of at the source — and firmly.

Fair Play Is A Relative Thing

THE few remaining days of grace before the presidential campaign officially opens are already as phony as a hotly of 12-year-old moonshine. In case anybody has failed to notice, the campaign has already begun. At least, one crescendo of shrill rhetoric has followed another ever since Charlemagne Sam Rayburn and Joe Martin rapped their respective party conventions to a close.

We may be listening a little too closely for August but we do believe we detect a certain cry-baby sensitivity about this year's politicking that has not been so apparent in the past. We are thinking particularly about complaints from both camps that political utterances of convention speakers have been "lifted out of context" for special spankings. This, we are told by people of no less importance than Leonard Hall and Paul Butler, is sinful.

Maybe so.

But politics, like love and war, has a flexible code. The fervor of the outcries, however, reminds us of Sam Ervin's yarn about the 19th century Carolina preacher who became enraged at the female habit of wearing the hair in gaudy top knots. The preacher decided to invoke the gospel against this vice. Gathering all the ladies to church, he delivered a mighty sermon on the text, "Top Knot Come Down."

After the sermon an angry woman declared the sermon was a fraud. She challenged the preacher to find any such text in the Bible. The preacher opened the book and pointed to the 17th verse of the 24th chapter of Matthew. It read:

"Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take anything out of his house."

From The Greensboro Daily News

TIME ROCKETS ALONG IN CHARLOTTE

HOW TIME does rocket along these days!

Remember when a small boy's masterpiece of construction was to piece four old wheels and a couple of axles together to produce a homemade wagon to be pulled by his pet dog or a Billy goat? Then he advanced to the soapbox derby stage and created handsome, streamlined cars that ran fine down hill. Or if he were the mature type, he constructed intricate mechanisms with an erector set or carefully glued together model airplanes.

But the 1956 model boy has gone far beyond his humble predecessors. In Charlotte, 17-year-old Jimmy Blackmon

has manufactured, in his basement, a rocket missile which won attention of the Army's Redstone Arsenal in Alabama of a group of the world's top rocket authorities.

Gone are the old carefree days of tops and marbles and rabbit boxes and tree playhouses. The New Look of modern youth is up toward the skies; and rocket-boosted in the basement may be just a prelude to flying satellites and rockets to the moon.

To ask a favor, a man says to himself, "What shall I say?—A woman: What shall I wear?"—GASTONIA GAZETTE.

All Ike's Chillun Got Wings



Political Storms Brewing

Fasten Your Safety Belts

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American voter is about to find himself the referee of a real sporting event this fall. The outcome is not yet predictable, but change and surprise and fancy folklore are inherent in the campaign that has begun to take shape in Libertyville and Los Angeles.

President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon are starting out in low key. The President says he will make relatively few televised appearances. He will perhaps fly to various regions for speeches in behalf of important congressional candidates.

MARCHING SOCIETY
The vice president is drawing around him a group of his close friends in the House, mostly young, all vigorous and politically flexible. In Washington they termed a marching and "chowder club" for sociability's sake. Now they are forming a stumping team for victory's sake and a place in

the sun under a Republican gravatar toward Nixon as its political lead.

Nixon speaks now of a "moderate, constructive" campaign. He has also accepted responsibility for the major part of the effort to regain control of Congress.

SPEED AND DRIVE
As challengers, Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver were duty-bound to take the offensive. What is impressive is the speed and drive with which they have leaped to the attack.

They have taken the much-needed precaution of calling on the party organizations over the country. This is probably Campaign Manager Jim Finnegan's contribution. Finnegan elected a reform mayor of Philadelphia and governor of Pennsylvania by effecting a mixed marriage between the reformers and the pros.

Stevenson and Kefauver are also warming up on Joe Smith, the mythical Republican thrown out of the San Francisco convention by flustered Republicans. With his order, "Take your Joe Smith out of here," Representative Joe Martin, convention chairman, has joined the distinguished club whose motto is "I wish I hadn't said it."

The Stevenson-Kefauver aim is, of course, to bring the champions out of their corners. There is good reason to expect they will succeed.

KEE'S SENSITIVITY
The President is sensitive to criticism. He also has been promised repeatedly to go to the rescue of Republicans who cry for help.

Nixon's specialty is the much-underrated campaign. It is the reason the party regulars like him.

The public is well aware that all four national candidates are formidable fighters when heated to combat. It is going to want them to fight, too.

Drew Pearson's Publisher Persuaded Gore To Withdraw

Editors' note: Today Drew Pearson concludes the thrilling inside story of the last day of the Chicago convention.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Democratic Convention reached the climax of its exciting vote for vice president, Albert Gore, junior, after from Tennessee, watched the proceedings from the taproom behind the speaker's platform. He had his elbow on the bar, but he was not drinking.

Johnson's Plot
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with Gore, standing at the bar in the taproom, he refused to withdraw.

Martha Radland, former committee-woman from Tennessee, came to urge his withdrawal. Gore declined. Sen. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, close friend of Sam Rayburn, came to urge Gore to back Johnson.

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Al Smith in 1928. They recalled that Kennedy had voted with Benson on the farm bill.

In the private room where rivals Kefauver and Humphrey sat together, Kefauver pointed out that the switches were going to Kennedy, not to Humphrey, that his race was hopeless.

"I'll talk to Orville," Humphrey said, referring to Minnesota's Gov. Orville Freeman. They whispered briefly, then Humphrey turned to two aides.

"Go out on the floor," he said, "and switch our delegates to Kefauver."

Over in the Stock Yards Inn, Adlai Stevenson's son, John Foll, slipped into Kennedy's room to congratulate him. Kennedy had put on his pants, but not his shoes. He lay on the bed.

"What a bit, I'm not in yet, but thanks anyway," he told young Stevenson.

Police Escort
"I'm not in yet," Kennedy repeated. As Kennedy's votes rolled up, a cord of Chicago police arrived. They had come, they said, to escort him to the platform.

Over in the convention tap room, Sil-

man Evans Jr., publisher of the powerful Nashville Tennessean, finally cornered young Sen. Gore, told him the facts of loyalty and of life. If you don't support me from Tennessee, he warned bluntly, you can never expect to be reelected in 1958. Col. Roberts phoned that Oklahoma was switching to Kefauver.

Gore Pulls Out
This tipped the scales. Gore threw in the sponge. But, though he announced his withdrawal from the race, Tennessee could not get recognition.

Gov. Clement waved the Tennessee standard, but Sam Rayburn ignored it. He knew Kentucky was against Kefauver and recognized it. Kentucky didn't disapprove him. It switched its 30 votes to Kennedy.

Finally, Gov. Clement got recognition. Finally, didn't know he was going to switch. From the race, said Clement, went to Estes Kefauver. Then Oklahoma switched. Maybelle Kennedy of Pawhuska, Okla., almost killed Gov. Gary. Sen. Tom Hanning of Missouri switched 37 votes to Kefauver. It was all over.

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