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FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1957

The Mentally Ill Must Not Be Forsaken

IT'S difficult for a layman to form opinions on decisions of professional bodies such as the State Board of Medical Examiners.
The occupants of one Ivory Tower, for example, have denounced the board for its decision to de-license certain foreign-born doctors employed by state institutions...

came from" should be completely acceptable.
So far, however, there has been a shortage of certainty that this will be the case. Dr. James Murdock, superintendent of state mental institutions, says "it is entirely possible that a critical shortage of doctors will exist in state hospitals..."

James M. Cox: He Should Have Won

IT'S ALWAYS remember Mr. Cox," the man said, "because he was the first candidate for President elected for..."
It was the same with a lot of people, but not the same with enough of them to elect James Middleton Cox of Ohio to the nation's highest office in 1920...

must be met and answered honestly and not with equivocation. We must say in language which the world can understand whether we shall participate in the advancement of a cause which has in it the hope of peace and world reconstruction...

Flowers Should Be Left Out Of Doors

ONE of the drawbacks to summer is that it brings flowers. Not the flowers that bloom in the spring to prove that winter is over. Not the flowers that bloom in the fall, like goldenrod, just to aggravate hay fever. Just the flowers that bloom in the summer—and have to be "arranged."
A mere man can walk out into the garden he has cultivated, admire the dew on the blossoms, pick a few zinnias or petunias or even a bunch of roses, and bring them in the house. They do, doesn't he? He knows they must have water to live, so he stuffs them awkwardly into a vase and lets them alone, figuring that flowers pretty enough to pick are smart enough to arrange themselves into some pleasing natural pattern...

It takes Ogden Nash to get to the heart of a man's problem with a flower-arranging wife. In quiet desperation, undoubtedly born of experience, he writes:
Once there was a lonely man named Mr. Powers.
He was lonely because his wife fixed flowers.
The sad and tragic story of Mr. Powers must have a universal appeal in this summer hey-day of flower arrangers when a mere husband cannot compete with a pair of clippers, a fresh bunch of garden flowers, and a wife who once attended a meeting of some garden club...

From The Washington Post

AGING ROMEOS

THE theory that a man is only as old as he thinks he is seems to be losing its hold in Hollywood. Movie producers are reported concerned over the growing objections of their youthful patrons to the many older men stars who still play romantic leads. While women stars generally move on to more mature parts, the screen's great lovers, of 30 or 40 years ago continue, in spite of receding hairlines and broadening jaws, to play opposite glamorous young heroines.
In a poll of its readers, who are classified as "predominantly youthful" the EXTENSION magazine, a national Roman Catholic monthly, found that 72 per cent objected to older actors posing as romantic figures and called them "stupid," "pathetic," "fame greedy" or "conceited." Possibly the Enzo Pinza epoch exalting the mature, worldly wise suitor, is over and film makers and their men stars don't know it. Or possibly there's a lack of potential Valentines among the younger actors. Or perhaps good non-romantic roles for men are scarce.

At any rate, men in the world of make-believe, like those in the world of reality, are finding that Mark Antony and Casanova types may have their flings in romantic appeal to youth, but that the young Romeo is the lasting symbol of the lover.
Time when parents need pause plus when their nursery school son announces gleefully, "You know what, Tomorrow it's my turn to bring the rats home from school to spend the night." —TALLARIS, SEE DEMOCRAT.
Now comes time for planning vacations, when some husbands and wives will quarrel bitterly over how to enjoy themselves.—RILEIGH NEWS & OBSERVER.
Paying alimony is like paying installments on the automobile that has been wrecked.—ELBERTON (GA.) STAR.
When the after-dinner speaker says, "But the hour grows late," you know that his wife has just tugged at his coat-tail.—RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH.

Assuring One Right

It's Time For A Settlement

By WALTER LIPPMANN



JOHN FOSTER DULLES A Doubtful Excuse

Dulles Seeks To Control A Free Press

By DORIS FLEESON

THE Eisenhower administration negotiates its military contracts, shows disinterest in the evil and seeks by its power of appointment to mold the policies of independent agencies. The press is next.
Freedom of the press has always been considered non-negotiable and indivisible by working reporters, as countless policemen, politicians and assorted public figures can testify. Secretary of State Dulles, however, will seek to negotiate and divide it late this week with what the State Department impressively calls "press media representatives..."

NEW YORK NOW THAT civil rights legislation is before the Senate, the crucial question is whether the leaders from the southern states are willing to let a bill pass which is directed solely to securing and protecting the right of Negroes to vote. There have been some indications that Sen. Russell may be willing, after the southern minority have argued their case, to let the majority of the Senate pass such a bill. There is, also, some reason to think that Sen. Lyndon Johnson is feeling his way towards a compromise based on limiting the substance of the bill to the single issue of suffrage in the southern states.
By such a compromise the southerners would be making a very big concession. But they would avoid, or at least postpone for some considerable time to come, what would amount to a decisive defeat on the whole range of civil rights issues. If they resorted to a filibuster to destroy a bill amended to deal only with federal voting, there is a very good chance, as Mr. Howland Evans Jr., reported in the New York Herald Tribune, the other day, that they will provoke a movement to amend the rules of the Senate in order to abolish the right to filibuster.
If ever the rules are amended, the southerners will be faced with a majority in the Senate which is prepared to use the federal power to enforce all the civil rights laws, including that against segregation in the public schools.
The South, therefore, has much to lose by being intransigent, and it has much to gain by a concession on the right to vote.



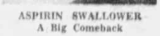
"Please! Couldn't We Try It Without This Load?"

The word "compromise" needs to be defined. A genuine compromise would be an understanding that the bill should be amended by cutting out Part III, which deals with integration in the schools and other civil rights. Such an amendment would mean that the special feature of this bill—the use of injunction—would not apply to the cases where there is a denial by local election officials of the right to vote. The injunction procedure would not apply to the school problem, or to the other civil rights problems.
It would not be a true compromise on the other hand, to cut out Part III, and then also to amend Part IV to require trials by jury in all election cases. That would amount to the cancellation of the bill, and would mean that Congress was passing a bill that was not meant to be enforced. Either the federal government is

to have power to secure and protect the right to vote or it is not to have that power. That power can, and should be, strictly defined. But there is no halfway station between granting and not granting the power.

NATIONAL SETTLEMENT

There may be in the making something bigger than a compromise on the bill which is now before the Senate. We may venture to hope that for the first time there exists an opportunity for something like a national settlement and understanding based on the inherent principle and implied policy of an amended bill.
The principle of the amended bill would be that the paramount civil right of an American citizen is the right to vote. If he can qualify under rules that are the same for all, the right to vote is his guarantee that he will be heard and listened to and counted.
The corollary of this principle is that the right to vote is the paramount civil right that the other civil rights are not to be enforced by the executive power of the federal government. They are to be brought into being by persuasion, experiment, negotiation, and by judicial process.
It would be a bright day for the country if there could be a general national understanding based on such a view of the scope and nature of federal intervention in the problem of civil rights. There are great repugnances to be made by those, be they in Congress or in the administration, who seize the opportunity which is open, and make themselves the architects of such an understanding.



ASPIRIN SWALLOWER A Big Comeback

Tight Shoes And Aspirin Will Save Us

By ROBERT C. RUARK

PALAMOS, Spain AS ONE who is madly rushing toward reality and is conscious of a new ache or another inch of dried hairline, it gives me a deal of pleasure to read where simple, kindly old aspirin is making "a comeback." There are so many fine and fancy specifics around today that it's real pleasant to see an old friend hold up his head again.
The Ninth International Congress on Rheumatoid Diseases has just reported that aspirin is equally effective as cortisone and other drugs in the treatment of painful muscles and joints. Aspirin, it also reports, is not prone to troublesome side effects, and besides, it don't cost much.

This leads me to a treatise which would be called reactionary if Grandpa had written it. I got a theory which will go down in medical archives as the Immutable Curmudgeon's Law according to R. Ruark, unfracked physician.

FRESH MALADY

It's this. The reason why everybody feels so lousy today is not alcohol fallout or that basely wonderful aid to serenity, the cigarette. It's just that every time the docs come up with a new cure, they got to find a fresh malady to keep the population in balance, or, new symptom. New shot, new disease.

As I was saying to the crowned heads of Johns Hopkins the other day, and I don't write it, I got a piece of leeching, this must stop. We need must slow down, because this diagnosis of everything as virus has got to quit.
We must go back to the days of our founding fathers, who died only from the galling consumption and Indian arrow wounds. Back we must go to the aspidochelone, worn around the neck like a conjur charm, and there will be no more passing of the common cold and similar germs. This for the simple reason that it is impossible to approach a person wearing an aspidochelone bag around the neck because of the stench.

SHAMEFUL DISUSE

Sulphur - and - molasses in the spring, as a blood purifier, has fallen into shameful disuse. That's one reason we have all these new ailments that make the hypochondriacs, who worry so much about a pimple here and a blotch there, feel free to coronary thrombosis.
As I was saying to the Magna Clinica the other day, after a harrowing morning in the theater, involving wart-and-corn-removal, "We are caused by hand-saw-toothed frogs, and don't let nobody tell you no different." They nodded listlessly.

John said, "You want a quick cure for heart attacks?" They looked up eagerly.
Laying down my Bluejean corn plaster, I said miserably, "I can't help you. Mr. Knowland, the wanted Anderson, "but we didn't get much help from Mr. Knowland in changing color if he knewled had helped. But he didn't help. No I object to marching under his banner now it's locked."

"I remember," concluded Anderson, "that for many years when we did try something on civil rights, Dr. Taft would go over and whisper with Dick Russell (Georgia) and we would be licked."

"So let's follow our own leader, not these recent Republican converts."

Washington Whirl

Fred Ford, promoted from a minor Post Department job to be a Federal Communications Commission, has orders to keep Congressional investigators out of FCC files. He received special instructions from his boss, Secretary of General Bill Rogers, on legal tricks to keep Congress from prying into FCC secrets...

Now How Do I Keep The Goose That Lays The Golden Eggs From Killing Me?



People's Platform

Bar's Still Dragging An Old Red Herring

Editors, The News: I SEE by the papers that Mr. J. Spencer Bell has his program in the paper again, getting more credit for the so-called "reform" program.
This program has been in progress now for years, but the only thing we know about the details is that the North Carolina Bar is backing some sort of vague re-

search program that never gets started.
Mr. Bell had the right idea in 1953 when he blasted the Bar for certain shocking conditions within its own organization. This was in a speech at the North Carolina Bar Convention while Mr. Bell was president of the Bar.
Many of us will agree with Mr. Bell in his criticism of the Bar. Since it is an accepted fact that the Bar controls the grand juries and the courts charged with the duty of investigating Mr. Bell's 1953 charges against the Bar, obviously the place to start the re-

form is with the Bar. The Bar has the power to reform itself; if the best it can do is drag the same old herring year after year, then it is up to John Public to do the reforming.

There is only one thing we are sure of: Whatever the Bar is doing, it is not doing it voluntarily. The conditions which Mr. Bell spoke in 1953 have been raising a stink for a whole generation. This odor cannot be concealed indefinitely, even by the strong-arm policy of the Bar.
—JOHN C. BENNETT

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON IT PROBABLY isn't known to most of their Senate colleagues, but the Senate liberals are in a heck of a mess. After arguing for years for civil rights and being consistently defeated by the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition, they now find themselves divided among themselves and led by the Republican leader of that sometime Dixiecrat coalition.
How deep the disagreement is came out in a secret meeting of Democratic civil rights champions called by Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois. Present were Sen. Bennett of Massachusetts, Symington of Missouri, Neuberger of Oregon, and McNamara of Michigan—all Democrats.
Morse Absent
At the start of the meeting Neuberger observed the absence of another stalwart liberal, Wayne Morse of Oregon.
"I am sorry my colleague is not present," he remarked, "I would prefer to be fighting side by side with him. It is difficult for me to enter into any ar-

Northerners Split On Civil Rights

rangements here with Wayne absent because, unfortunately, the newspapers in Oregon have been trying to give the impression that there is a split between me and the course there is nothing of the kind."
Anti-Vote Vote
"it is quite evident why Wayne is not here," replied Douglas, who was presiding. "He voted against Rule 14 the other day."
In that case, I had better excuse myself, interposed Gen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, "because I did too. Before I do, however, let me give you some advice.
"There are five men sitting up in the front row of the Democratic side, I want to name them in the order of their seats. Kerr (Okla.), Frear (Del.), Anderson (N. Mex.), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.). They all voted against Rule 14, and you're going to need their help. You haven't got it now."
Beginning Of Split
"Then," continued Anderson, "on the second row back from the end stand this fellow Morse. And let me tip you

off, you're going to regret the day that you sent this bill to the calendar without going through the Judiciary Committee because you are going to have to admit in the end that Morse was right."
This referred to the battle which first split the liberal coalition, when Wayne Morse of Oregon argued that the civil rights bill, passed in the House of Representatives, should not be put on the Senate calendar immediately but should go to the Senate Judiciary Committee.
Other Liberals
Other liberals argued that if sent to the Judiciary Committee, it would be blocked by Chairman Eastland of Mississippi for weeks, just as it has been blocked by him ever since January.
"I also want to make it very clear," continued Anderson, "that I have no intention of following the leadership of Knowland of California through the Senator of Illinois (Douglas).
"Furthermore, I want to make it clear that I'll have no part of the 8-101 ratification of the bill. I would like to see said Anderson, referring to the arrangement whereby three Republicans—Dirksen of Illinois, Case of New Jersey, and Knowland on one side—met with only

one Democrat, Douglas, on the other side of the civil rights strategy.
"Someone of us tried to get civil rights passed last winter by changing color," he reminded Anderson, "but we didn't get much help from Mr. Knowland in changing color if he knewled had helped. But he didn't help. No I object to marching under his banner now it's locked."
"I remember," concluded Anderson, "that for many years when we did try something on civil rights, Dr. Taft would go over and whisper with Dick Russell (Georgia) and we would be licked."
"So let's follow our own leader, not these recent Republican converts."