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THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1957

For The Queen, A Crown Of Culture?

THE proper groundwork has been laid for the resurrection of the Charlotte Symphony Orchestra from the rubble of its own fiscal failures.

The advisory group appointed by Chamber of Commerce directors yesterday to select a new symphony board has a major task on its hands. The ultimate success of a revitalized symphony will depend upon the vigor, imagination and persuasiveness of new board members. They must be chosen with care and they must not fail.

Chamber of Commerce directors were wise to leave the immediate financial problems for the new board to solve. That is where the responsibility belongs. From the time the new board comes into being it will be free to plot its own financial destiny. Presumably, the new board will be fully qualified to make its own plans and see them through to successful completion.

There is much to do and time is short. But Charlotte must again have a fine symphony orchestra. The cultural life of the Queen City would not be complete without it. It is a project that all of us can support without question. It is not just idealism in action. It is an investment in a more attractive and prosperous community.

With a symphonic organization once more in residence, Charlotte can again live up to the expansive boast of a Chamber of Commerce bulletin issued a year ago:

"While her progressive spirit and economic progress have more recently marked her the Spearhead of the New South, Charlotte recalls that she is also the Queen City, and she wears a crown of culture that properly befits a namesake of royalty. There exists within her bounds a strong and solid movement of education and growth through the arts."

Billy Graham: A Happy Homecoming

CHARLOTTE is already on pins and needles about the 1958 homecoming of Evangelist Billy Graham — and rightly so.

The famous Tar Heel's Queen City crusade is still more than a year away but a momentum of anticipation is noticeably building.

An indication of the substantial foundations being readied for the event came this week when a committee of distinguished Charlotteans—both laymen and ministers—was named to busy itself with advance planning. Chairman of the crusade's top level executive committee is George M. Ivey, president and treasurer of J. B. Ivey Co. Dr. C. C. Warren, pastor of First Baptist Church, will head the ministers advisory committee. In addition to Mr. Ivey and Dr. Warren, other members and officers of the executive committee include William S. Tate, first vice chairman; Rev. James J. Wertz, second vice chairman; McAlister Carson Jr., secretary; Carl C. McCraw, treasurer; George D. Powell, assistant treasurer; Paul R. Ervin, James J. Harris and Vernon W. Patterson. Chairman Ivey has said that other members will be added in the near future.

It is an excellent group for an excellent cause.

Americans Realize The Need For Unity

WRITING in the SATURDAY REVIEW, pollster Elmo Roper reveals the answers to a highly significant question asked recently of a cross-section of the American public.

The question:

"Last year's crisis over the Suez Canal and the Middle East caused a great strain between the U.S. and its allies, England and France. Do you think it *essential* that that we get this alliance fixed up, or merely *desirable*, or do you think it really *doesn't matter* whether we get it fixed up or not?"

The answers:

Essential we get alliance fixed up . . . 66 per cent.

Not essential, but desirable . . . . . 13 per cent.

Really doesn't matter . . . 9 per cent.

Don't know . . . . . 7 per cent.

Even Mr. Roper, who is president of the Atlantic Union Committee, was amazed at the response. "It is hard to remember," said he, "when any political question got such strongly positive answers, or when the undecided formed so small a part of the total. The American public is very clear in its understanding that the absolute first duty of our foreign policy is to preserve the ties that bind us to our fellow democracies of Europe."

It indicated, as well, that the American people may be better prepared than their leaders for a day when even *closer* economic and political ties with Europe will be needed to win the struggle for the survival of our country and our civilization.

Mr. Hellpart Shows A Prettier Picture

THIS may well go down as the dirty linen summer.

Week after dreary week, some of the dimmest foibles of mankind have flapped from the nation's headlines. No respite is in view.

As a tour of Hollywood boudoirs begins via the CONFIDENTIAL trial, the seemingly endless parade of parasites on the body of labor continues before the McClellan committee. Suddenly, the supposedly brave young pilot who survived a 54-day "ordeal" in the High Sierra is suspect as a fake, and the young wife who rejoiced to see him return from the listed dead is considering a divorce.

A heroic effort to rescue a little boy from the bottom of a well is converted into a greedy squabble over money and the even more highly valued currency of "good public relations." Teenage terrorists have terrorized some of the adult millions of New York. And in a faraway place called Oman, the British have been defending western civilization by bombing the primitive mud huts of rebellious tribesmen.

It isn't that this summer has a particularly high content of low deeds, one supposes. These are just the inevitable washdays. But the task is taking up a wearisomely long time, and no one has yet invented a means of laying the odors. Sen. McClellan's bursts of righteous wrath doubtless ease his indignation over the scandals his committee is uncovering, but rather than flinching from that wrath, the punks and hoodlums excorlated by the senator seem genuinely puzzled that anyone should be upset by their sordid records.

Happily, man continues to exhibit his virtues even if, for the moment, they are less well heralded. In Moravian Falls the other day, five-year-old Phillip Hix Woody was rescued from a well by a quick-thinking uncle and there has been no fuss about who should have the credit. In Switzerland, a man named Alfred Hellpart descended a 980-foot cable tied to a shaky ledge in order to save a foolhardy mountain climber who had purposely chosen the most difficult route to the top.

As soon as the washdays are completed, people like Alfred Hellpart and Phillip Woody's uncle will present a better view of mankind.

From The Raleigh News & Observer

THE TOWN IN THE TOWN

ONE of Thomas Wolfe's short stories, ONLY THE DEAD KNOW BROOKLYN, indicates the subtle and elusive elements contained in any collection of human beings and brick and mortar. Wolfe knew that the varied nuances of Brooklyn cannot be measured by rule-of-thumb nor captured by a single camera. And neither can the little county seat towns in this state. The little town, apparently perched like a petrified duck on a pond, quickly invites the camera, but flies off in a dozen directions while the man is focusing. For, each little town is subdivided into visible and invisible other little towns.

Fishermen and golfers do business together but otherwise live in different worlds. Card players and devotees of the sports pages may vote for the same candidate, but individual disaster and triumph come from diametrically opposite directions. And more forthrightly, the town has positive physical dimensions that lie closely as the fingers of the hand but never in a thousand years overlap into a community of tastes.

In politics, for example, Cap'n Jackson gets all the votes in East Centerville where the old folks live, but he can't catch flies in a garbage can in North Centerville where the Jaycees abound.

In one part of a town, the children say, "Yes, sir," and take afternoon naps and baths. Just beyond they award campaign ribbons for unerring marksmanship with rocks, for rolling rabbit tobacco cigarettes and for mouths holding the most blackberry juice. In one town, within the town, milk comes directly from a cow, and in another section a man leaves a bottle on the porch.

Each town in the town has its own unofficial mayor and this exalted gentleman cuts more ice locally with a jackknife than the governor could ever cut at the North Pole with a chain-saw.

In New Brunswick, N. J., Jay C. Van Nuys, an architect, suffered minor cuts of the hand when he walked through a plate glass wall at Rutgers University. We trust it was not some of Brother Van Nuys' own designing. — GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS.

U. S. Immigration Act Is Being Shrouded In Sanctity

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

IN any list of the 10 or 12 most influential men in the Congress, the name of Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) would come high up. As chairman of the House subcommittee on immigration and as the surviving co-author of the Walter-McCarran act, he exercises what are, in effect, life and death powers over the flow of immigration into this country.

Through the session now grinding to a close, a tug of war has been going on between Walter and those who want to change the basic formula for admission of immigrants in the act that bears Walter's name. That formula, based on the census of 1920, weights the quotas heavily in favor of northern Europeans as being more "desirable" citizens than Southern and Eastern Europeans.

Rep. Kenneth Keating (R-NY) early in the session introduced the administration bill calling for fundamental changes. It would change the base for the national origins quota system from the 1920 to the 1950 census, thereby increasing the number of immigrants by about 65,000 a year.

ESCAPE HATCH

The measure also would authorize the President to keep open an escape hatch for refugees from Iron Curtain countries, anticipating another crisis such as occurred when thousands of Hungarians fled Soviet oppression last November.

Keating says he has tried repeatedly to get Walter to hold hearings on the administration bill. Up to this writing, with the sands of time rapidly running out, there have been no hearings.

Walter, who is shrewd, able, tireless, has agreed to a number of minor modifications. He would lift all the mortgages imposed on national quotas by reason of admission of refugees who have taken up the quotas of some nations for years in advance. He would change the law to permit divided families to be reunited and to raise the age for orphans admitted under a special provision of the law.

But on any change in the basic formula, Walter is adamant. In the explosive birth rate, which is rapidly filling up the remaining empty spaces in this country, Walter has a powerful argument.

Every 11 seconds, he says solemnly, there is a child born in the United States and every one minute and 32 seconds a new immigrant is admitted. In New York alone, Walter says in a voice of dire warning, are more than one million Puerto Ricans. Immigrations from Mexico—no quotas apply to any country in this hemisphere — has risen from 2,500 to 30,000 since 1953.

In the five years since the McCarran-Walter Act was adopted, any change has been steadfastly resisted. The law has taken on an aura of sanctity.

When the Hungarian explosion occurred, the only provision under which refugees could be admitted to the United States was on a parole basis. Some 30,000 were admitted under that status, which originally was meant merely to cover cases of temporary haven for stranded sailors or other emergencies.

FAIR TRIAL

The difficulty — one might almost say the impossibility — of making any change in the basic structure of the immigration act is cited by administration spokesmen as a precedent for what will happen with acceptance of the watered-down civil rights bill.

If this bill becomes law, then its architects will continue for years to argue that it must be given a fair trial and that any change can only be for the worse. The same color of sanctity will be invoked by the shrewd southerners who engineered its passage in the Senate.

The inequities in the McCarran-Walter Act have long been apparent. The unused visas for the northern European countries, where the quotas are large, average 250,000 a year. State Department officials estimate regular normal immigration at 110,000 to 125,000 a year.

Politics enters in here, of course, just as it does in the civil rights issue. The minorities in the big cities—Polish, Italian and others —are almost as keenly aware of what is or is not done in immigration as are the Negroes in the matter of civil rights legislation. The Eisenhower administration has made a determined appeal to these minorities, coming down hard in favor of changes in the immigration law.

To have a Democrat, the powerful chairman of a key committee, blocking action may be useful to the Republicans. In the same way, a weak and unworkable civil rights law could be exploited.

REP. FRANCIS WALTER
Country Getting Crowded?

'Just Like Topsy—I Growed'

Erosions Of Power

A Fitful Peace Will Continue

By WALTER LIPPMANN

NEW YORK

THERE is increasing evidence, it seems to me, that the stalemate in the cold war has become so deep that neither side has much hope or much fear that it will soon be broken. The ritual of proposals, offers, demands, and declarations goes on. But there is little pretense that they are serious in the sense that they are steps in a genuine negotiation. What we are now saying to the Russians and what they are now saying to us about Germany, China, the Middle East, and disarmament is said without any expectation that it may lead to an agreement.

We are talking to the West Germans and the Russians are talking to the East Germans. Each of us is laying down terms which presuppose that the other side has made an unconditional surrender. On disarmament we would like the Russians to give up their great advantage—their capacity to conceal their intentions and to spring a surprise. The Russians would like us to give up our great advantage, which is that we have bases within striking distance of the heart of the Soviet Union.

These are some of the marks of the stalemate. For the time being, the balance of power is such that there is no prospect of a general war, and there is no compulsion to settle the issues. The real concern of both coalitions — of the NATO powers and of the Warsaw powers — is inside their own spheres of interest and influence. Khrushchev is making a determined effort to hold the satellite empire in line. We are greatly concerned at the turmoil and the hostility in the Arab lands on our side of the iron curtain.

HOW WILL IT END?

Since change is in the nature of things, we know that this stalemate will not persist forever. The overriding question is how the stalemate may come to an end.

There are two main possibilities.

One is by what is known as a technological breakthrough which would give one side or the other undoubted military superiority. The other is by that erosion and dissolution of alliances and allegiances which is going on within the two coalitions. There is erosion in eastern Europe, which is obviously a great worry to the Kremlin. There is erosion in French North Africa, in the British Middle East, and in the American sphere of interest from Formosa and Okinawa to Japan.

On the whole, the probabilities seem to be that if the stalemate dissolves, it will be because of the great political changes that are taking place within the two coalitions. It is not, of course, for a layman to say that there will not be a decisive technological breakthrough that will radically alter the military balance of power. But a layman can say that foreign policy cannot be founded on the possibility that something, which is not happening, could conceivably happen some day nevertheless.

Moreover, the new invention would have to be a very big one —say, some easily produced device, unknown and unavailable to the other side, which would be an almost perfect defense against bombers and missiles. For the stalemate will almost certainly not be broken as long as both sides have the power to inflict terrible and crippling blows on each other.

The history of invention shows, it seems to me, that where there is such an intense competition as between the Soviet Union and ourselves where the best brains from all over the world are mobilized on the problem, where such great resources are available, the chances are very small that there will be a new invention which, if it is decisive, is also unique.

DECLINING INFLUENCE

It is more probable, then, that when the stalemate dissolves it will be because of political developments in Germany, in Eastern Europe, in North Africa and the Middle East, in China and in Japan.

People's Platform

Judge Prisoners By Depth Of Repentance

Zirconia

Editors, The News:

ROBERT Ruark did not measure up to himself in "Thrill Killers Belong On Ice, Not In Society." When Jesus forgave the criminal on the cross he based His words on the depth of the repentance, not on the dimension of the crime. I think a drunk or a highway speeder is more of a danger to society than a repented man guilty of the worst of crimes.

— MRS. R. H. LINDSEY

Rich Capitalists Called A Blessing

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

JUST how naive does Mr. Drew Pearson think the public is? His column in The Charlotte News Aug. 10 would have one think he believes that bureaucracy has advanced to the point where it is a crime punishable by law for a capitalist to make a substantial contribution to the party of his choice. Fortunately, this is not true up to now and, pray God, it never will be. You would think that Mr. Pearson thought he made a great discovery when he says that a State Department stenographer made a mistake and got the letters of Sen. Theodore Green, Democrat of Rhode Island, crossed with the letters of Sen. Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin.

Anyone but the most naive knows that in a free democracy every person has the right to make contributions to the party of their choice. Certainly, contributions should not buy an appointment of any kind. On the other hand, they shouldn't disqualify a person of ability. Too many people are too quick to label any act that doesn't reward and promote bureaucracy "the spoils system." I think it is wonderful that we have successful capitalists who can afford to make contributions and alter appointment to diplomatic posts can afford to live up to the situation he finds himself in, without groveling to his superior for a larger salary or expense account. Neither does he have to curry favor from individuals of the foreign powers.

Too many bureaucrats are willing to give our country away because they have no investment in it.

There is nothing new about the situation which Mr. Pearson is griping about, and he knows it better than anyone else. He must have been hurting pretty bad for something to write about and must be losing his perspective when he devotes a whole column to promoting bureaucracy at the expense of a free and unstrangled democracy. Most of our columnists and commentators spend a lot of time and energy fighting communism in distant Moscow, but keep on promoting and advocating bureaucracy, which is the double first cousin of communism, in Washington, D. C.

I wonder if Mr. Pearson ever used any of this thing called "money" to buy information for his column from a bureaucrat!

—SYDNEY F. CROFT

Build One Home For City-County Agencies

Charlotte

Editors The News:

THERE is still time for the City Council to listen to J. W. Alexander's plea for the city and county jointly to pool their resources, purchase the property on E. 4th St., and erect a building large enough to take in all the city's various departments including the Health Center. Because it is near to all the other buildings owned by the city and county, purchase that land and enough in the rear or on the sides to have parking space for 100 years.

Erect it where it is convenient to all the people. If Council desires to please the three politicians, then just build them a road around Memorial Hospital and don't erect the health building on a stinking creek inhabited by snakes, rats, insects and rotten odors. That is an out-of-the-way location not convenient to the most people.

—WILLIAM C. McINTYRE

Quote, Unquote

"My father was a failure: Only his latest years could be called happy. I am conceited enough to believe that it is just as well that he didn't dispose of me in a fit of low spirits."—George Bernard Shaw.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Why The President Was Called A Liar

WASHINGTON

AS one who has been called names by Presidents, I suppose I should get sardonic satisfaction from the fact that President Eisenhower was called a "lousy liar" by Congressman Cleveland Bailey of West Virginia. But I didn't. Name-calling in American politics doesn't pay.

However, the issue which caused Congressman Bailey to pop off — namely aid to education — is one of the most important to the nation, and if you know Congressman Bailey's role in the battle for better education, you can understand why he lost his temper.

Faithful Fighter

It so happens that Bailey has been one of the most valiant and faithful fighters for schools in the entire history of Congress. For seven years he has struggled to pass a school bill. At the climax of this struggle, just as the aid to education bill was about to come up for a vote, he saw the President do two things which the public didn't know about.

1—Ike called off his press conference the day before the school bill vote so he would not have to express an opinion on it.

2—The President also suppressed a vitally important report urging federal aid to colleges just before the school bill vote.

Committee Report

Many months earlier, the President had appointed a "Committee on Education Beyond the High School." Chairman of the committee was a conservative Republican and J. P. Morgan director, Devereaux Josephs, chairman of the New York Life Insurance Co. This is not exactly a Communist organization and Mr. Josephs is not unfriendly to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

This Ike-appointed Committee had finished a painstaking report which was marked for public release July 28 — the Sunday before the House was scheduled to vote on school construction.

Alarming Statements

While the report did not specifically support the school construction bill, it did make alarming statements about our lagging education.

It cited an "unparalleled demand" by all Americans for better and better education. American education, it said, has entered a "revolutionary phase."

"Without realizing it, we have become a society of students," said this report, headed by one of the most conservative businessmen in New York.

Suppression

Then, after outlining the tremendous need for education, the committee appointed by Eisenhower proceeded to criticize the government for failure to make known the needs of aid for education.

"We have been struck above all else," said the President's committee, "by the astounding lack of accurate, consistent, and up-to-date facts, and by how little this nation knows about its educational enterprise."

This report, which would have helped to enlighten Congress on educational needs just before it was to vote on the aid to education bill, was all ready for publication July 28. Suddenly the President held it up. The report was suppressed and the school bill defeated.

After that, the President announced to the public that he had done everything in his power to support the school bill. And after that, Congressman Bailey of West Virginia called him "a lousy liar."

Copies Available

Note 1—The report on education was later published by the White House August 11, and while the White House will doubtless deny that publication was delayed, they will send you a copy if you write and ask for it.

Note 2—Bailey was not the only one critical of Ike's stand on the school bill. Vice President Nixon himself made caustic, though private comment regarding Eisenhower's wishy-washy stand on both school aid and the civil rights bills. It was the first time Nixon has been heard to use harsh words about the President.

Probing Business

Last week an interesting thing happened when Sen. Estes Kefauver was probing the high cost of living and had Roy Blough, fast-talking head of U.S. Steel, on the witness stand to ascertain why U.S. Steel contributed to inflation by boosting prices. Naturally, such important testimony as U.S. Steel's could not be concluded in a single morning, so when the Senate convened at noon, Kefauver asked permission to meet in the afternoon.

Sen. Knowland of California, the GOP leader, promptly objected. He had been tipped off by Sen. Everett Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, the member of Kefauver's Committee who asked helpful questions of glib steel mogul Blough.