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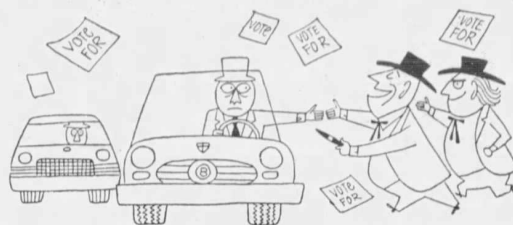
Senate's Civil Rights Bill Is Stronger Than Brownell's

By WALTER LIPPMANN

IT IS not, it seems to me, a true reading of what has happened about civil rights to suppose that the Senate has taken a good and a strong bill and has made it into a poor and a weak one. The Senate version is, on the contrary, a far better bill than the one that passed the House.

The radical view of the original bill is that it promises more than the President and the attorney general can fulfill. It vests the federal executive with nominal power and an enormous mandate, that of compelling the southern states to cease to exist from all violation of civil rights, including segregation in the public schools.

Inviting Trouble
For if the President were to do what innocent supporters of the Brownell bill have been led to expect him to do, he would find himself embroiled all over the deep South in fierce legal battles and popular commotions. Such a



Battle Over Civil Rights Became A Battle For Votes

massive federal intervention, as the House bill calls for, would surely provoke a sectional resistance which would divide the country and would embitter the human condition of the South.

LIKE IS LUCKY

And if the President hesitated and was cautious, he would be charged with violating his oath of office. He would be subject to all manner of demagogic pressure and to popular reprisals. If President Eisenhower had understood the problem, he would now be congratulating himself on the defeat of the House bill.

brought upon him. He would have found himself obligated to do quickly by widespread legal coercion what can in fact be done, as he well knows, only gradually by the evolution of opinion.

SENATE BILL'S VIRTUE

The great virtue of the Senate's bill is that it reduces the responsibility of the executive branch of the government to a manageable size. The responsibilities are manageable because the Senate bill registers an historic event:—namely, an agreement with the big political leaders of the South that the time has arrived to secure and protect by federal intervention the civil rights of qual-

ified Negroes to vote. The reason the Senate bill is really "stronger" than the House bill is that underneath the powers granted to enforce the critical civil right to vote there is the agreement to acquiesce and to comply in the acknowledgment of that right. The Senate bill was passed without a filibuster. What this signifies is that it can be used effectively without provoking the resistance of a more or less unified South.

IT'S UP TO CONGRESS

Whether the Senate bill will be used effectively depends not on Congress but on the administration — on whether it is disinterested, on whether it is lucid, and

on whether it has the imagination to make the most of what the Senate leaders have conceded. Led by Sen. Russell of Georgia and Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, they have acknowledged the constitutional right of qualified Negroes to vote and they have accepted the principle that the federal government has the right and the duty to intervene to protect this right.

CERTAIN DEFECTS

The bill has certain defects, which are quite incidental, most importantly, the jury trial amendment should be limited to the field covered by the bill itself — namely, the protection and the securing of the right to vote. Without sacrificing anything of the principle or of substance, the Senate should agree to correct this mistake.

If that is done, there will be no ground on which the House can object to the Senate bill. There will be none on which the President can veto it. For the bill is not only a great advance in the civil rights of the southern Negroes. It is a very great advance in the concurrence on a dangerous issue of the nation as a whole.

Defense: Good Men Coming And Going

Enter Mr. McElroy . . .

IN Neil H. McElroy, the Department of Defense has a leader of candor, courage and rare promise.

His selection on Wednesday by President Eisenhower places one of America's outstanding executives in what has become the "hot corner" of the administration's lineup. As the successor to retiring Secretary of Defense Charles E. Lammie, he will be called upon to perform a major miracle—the perfection of a striking new balance in military forces for this constantly changing thermonuclear age.

Mr. McElroy, during his brilliant career in industry, has given every indication that he is up to the task.

It is not enough to be a successful businessman, of course. There are many successful businessmen who would make miserable secretaries of defense. What matters is the kind of leadership exhibited. McElroy's kind, as president of Procter & Gamble, has been tough-minded, vigorous and inventive.

The McElroy reputation is already well-known and respected in the upper stratosphere of U.S. big business. Washington has even received a tentative taste of it. As chairman of the Committee for the White House Conference on Education, he performed with such distinction that he won the admiration of educational professionals and the laity alike and also a personal commendation from President Eisenhower.

The Department of Defense has already been warned to expect a new type of taskmaster. With Mr. McElroy in the saddle, it will find that guesswork is not tolerated, opinion is secondary to fact, and that he can make up his mind in a hurry. One colleague put it this way:

"Mac is especially tough on accuracy. If you want to tell him something, you have to have complete support for your statement. Don't guess, and for God's sake don't just give an opinion." Mr. McElroy, like his predecessor, is self-made. After college, he took a job at Procter & Gamble as a \$100 a month mail clerk. He went up fast—salesman, promotion manager, advertising. In 1948, at the age of 43, he became the company's president at an annual salary of \$285,000. Under Mr. McElroy's leadership, Procter & Gamble has won a number of management awards and last year he was named "businessman of the year" by the Saturday Evening Post.

He will need all of his many talents as an imaginative administrator in his new post. Demanding chores lie ahead for him. Technology and diplomacy have conspired to place the free world in a new military era full of multiple dangers and as many uncertainties. It is a time for reflective endeavor, big ideas and practical wisdom. Much will depend on how this promising new Cabinet officer will supply these essentials.

Exit Mr. Wilson . . .

THE war between Washington and Charles E. Wilson is at an end.

There are no winners. The Defense secretary leaves the field voluntarily after a plucky five-and-a-half year fight with the managers and men of Congress. Despite some rather gross tramping by Wilson upon the tender sensibilities of the House, Congress remains unchanged. It will continue to expect a great deal more deference from mere appointed officials than it ever got from the Cabinet officer who was given to addressing senators as "you men." And Wilson, hit militantly by the heaviest erudite artillery Congress could mount is equally undaunted. To the end, he will run Defense with the littlest possible advice and consent from Congress.

It is not possible for Congress or laymen to say how well he ran it. Certainly he tried to maintain what he considered a safe balance between national economy and national security, although he sometimes seemed to lean too heavily toward economy. He introduced valuable administrative reforms. He strove for efficiency. He tried to keep the damper on bitter attacks by the highest erudite artillery Congress could mount is equally undaunted. To the end, he will run Defense with the littlest possible advice and consent from Congress.

As Wilson found out, a governmental department can't be run with the sleek efficiency of a kind-sized corporation where one man calls the tune. Particularly not the Defense Department which, besides being obligated to defend almost any spot on the globe, is charged with the responsibility of investing wisely about two-thirds of all governmental expenditures. It's an impossible job. In view of Wilson's hard-headed dedication to the task and the proved administrative abilities he brought to bear on it, it's difficult to believe that he has done anything less than an excellent job. Fortunately, the only constructive test of his stewardship—a war—has not occurred.

In the tricky waters of politics, Charlie Wilson made some terrific blunders. He was given to excessive secrecy. He managed to slur for to give that impression to the unemployed, the National Guard, and assorted committees of Congress. But he was not without grace and a rare and appealing simplicity. He could admit errors, take his own share of abuse and join in the laughter at his own verbal follies. His eloquence of speech did no real harm and may have done some good in a capital noted more and more for the deceptive gloss applied to issues and men by the art of public relations.

One thing about Charlie Wilson is clear. He went to Washington as a member of the Eisenhower "team" at a tremendous financial sacrifice. Government service was alien to his training and his temperament. He staved the course and took his lumps uncomplainingly, although he was the only constructive test of his stewardship—a war—has not occurred.

If anyone like Wilson could have done a better job, his name never came up.

Now's The Time To Fix The Scales

THE municipal government's job classification system, established three years ago and tinkered with considerably since, has come to resemble one of those old Rubie Goldberg cartoons in confusion. Too many adjustments have completely destroyed any symmetry it might have had in the beginning.

The proposal by City Councilman Herbert Baxter that the system be given a stem-to-stern re-evaluation is sound. Clearly, job classification should again

become a "system" in practice as well as theory. It cannot command an enormous respect if it is so mishapen that it can be subjected to casual alterations without any qualms whatsoever. Occasionally, adjustments have to be made. Job classification must after all fit changing conditions and situations. But somewhere along the line a time comes when the whole apparatus must be put in order and given some balance.

That time is now.

From The Manchester Guardian

BARREL OF TROUBLE

A STRIKING lesson in keeping the upper lip stiff is given in a recent number of the weekly bulletin of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, which prints the following letter from a bricklayer in Barbados to the firm for which he worked:

"Respected sir:—When I got to the building, I found that the hurricane had knocked some bricks off the top. So I rigged up a beam with a pulley at the top of the building and hoisted up a couple of barrels full of bricks. When I had fixed the building, there was a lot of bricks left over. I hoisted the barrel back up again and secured the line at the bottom, and then went up and filled the barrel with extra bricks. Then I went to the bottom and cast off the line. Unfortunately, the barrel of bricks was heavier than the command, before I knew what was happening, the barrel started down, jerking me off the ground. I decided to hang on and halfway up I met the barrel coming down and received a severe blow on the shoulder.

"I then continued to the top, banging my head against the beam and getting my fingers jammed in the pulley. When the barrel hit the ground it burst its bottom, allowing all the bricks to spill out. I was now heavier than the barrel and so started down again at high speed. Halfway down, I met the barrel com-

ing up and received severe injuries to my shins. When I hit the ground I landed on the bricks, getting several painful cuts from the sharp edges.

"At this point I must have lost my presence of mind, because I let go the line. The barrel then came down, giving me another heavy blow on the head and putting me in hospital. I respectfully request sick leave.

"Tsk-tsk. To think that the head of the nation's bakers, who had a row with his girl friend over a diamond ring, should have trouble with such a simple thing as being iced for ladies' fingers. — NEW ORLEANS STATES.

Carolina Methodists approve "local option," says a headline, and let us hasten to explain that the case involved a method of church integration, not an okay on you-know-what. — ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

"My wife," he man told the psychiatrist, "has an inferiority complex. How can I be sure she will keep it?" — CARLEBON CURRENT-ARGUS.

Most children are opposed to drinking water until they are in bed and the parents are nearly asleep. — BARTOW COUNTY (GA.) HERALD.

People's Platform Where Is Unknown Soldier's Honor Guard?

Tacoma, Wash. Editors, The News:

AFTER participating in an historic ceremony 35 years ago, many Army officers and 180 enlisted men went their separate ways. The ceremony was the entombment of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery Nov. 11, 1921. The officers and men were the Honor Guard for the occasion. They were selected from the 13th Engineers stationed at Camp Humphreys, now Ft. Belvoir, Va. I am trying to locate these men for the purpose of organizing a reunion for the living to be held at Arlington, and to determine if possible the fate of the others.

I realize that 35 years is a long time, that these are only a few among many people, and that death has taken its toll. "Looking for a needle in a haystack" seems easy by comparison. I am wondering if you could help me in your paper about this search. It is my hope that among your readers someone will be able to help me.

After studying old rosters and other material from 1921 I find that I cannot place a man as being from your city, but there were men from North Carolina in the regiment at that time. The material I have given me and rank only so I must depend upon the memory of men contacted and my own to place them in states and cities.

After over 40 contacts I find that in most cases the men are no longer in their home states or cities, and it is possible that anyone of those not accounted for could be in your area. This seemed true at this time. The living and those who have gone to join the Unknown Soldier helped lay to rest so long ago are about equal in number. Should this prove to be a fact there will only be about 100 of us left to attend any reunion that could be held this side of the River Styx. —LEON SIDES

Men Of Good Will Mustn't Be Misled

Charlotte Editors, The News:

WITH the change in ownership of the two leading Charlotte newspapers, it has been evident to me for quite some time that the policy and ideology has likewise undergone a sweeping change and not in keeping with a large segment of Carolinians and people of the South generally.

The phrase, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," no longer applies here, it seems to me, but on the contrary, when you are in Rome make the Romans think as you do. . . .

It therefore seems to me, that this whole relationship between white people over North Carolina and the South and elsewhere, has become grossly distorted, so much so that many people of good will

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON VOTES inside the House Rules Committee are super-secret. Folks back home are not supposed to know how the members of this key committee vote. Even this committee can kill a bill or expedite a bill. For, without a "rule" from the rules committee, no legislation can pass. Very important but secret vote took place inside the rules committee the other day on whether to give the natural gas bill which will increase the cost of gas about \$800 million a year to the consumers. Almost every member of this committee elected from gas-consuming areas voted against the bill—except for one man.

He Turned The Tide

He was Congressman Hugh Scott, Republican of Philadelphia. Philadelphia is a tremendous consumer of gas, one of the foremost in the nation. Its representatives have fought

have aligned themselves into a racial problem, the solution of which does not seem to be near, or in the foreseeable future. And I think this has been brought about by a segment of our white and Negro people here in the South and particularly in certain northern areas who do not understand the situation and apparently don't want to understand it. That has been aggravated by most of the articles which have been prepared in the past few years by reporters who are assigned to certain tasks who already had substantially, the answer before leaving for the assignment. . . .

The newspaper display given to an address by a Charlotte lawyer before one of our civic organizations last week, indicated to me that this lawyer was hungry for publicity, any kind of publicity, and the newspapers were apparently tickled to death to give it. Perhaps it was figured this would add to their stature in this Negro political, social and educational thinking which has swept over the whole country in recent years. Undoubtedly this lawyer is a man of good will but I am afraid he, like so many others, are off on the wrong foot. From the President on down this propaganda is bearing fruit. There is a question in my mind if the fruit it eventually bears will be good fruit, or the kind its sponsors presently think it will be.

I am quite sure this Charlotte lawyer must know one of the basic reasons why Jews as a group for the past thousands of years remain Jews. To me I think it is because they believe in something — and that something is in the heritage of the fathers which made them Jews.

Think The U. N. Will Do Anything About Hungry?



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I am the son of a young Confederate soldier who cast his first ballot for Gen. Wade Hampton for governor of South Carolina. The events which led up to this great gubernatorial campaign and the election of a great hero was one which took courage, fortitude and an infinite amount of inter-lateral strength to accomplish, bayonets on every side and at the ballot box notwithstanding.

In relating many of the events to me, my father often spoke of the carpetbaggers — and scallaws, whereupon I inquired as to the scallaws. I can see him now, with fire in his blue eyes and a feeling of disgust in the tone of his voice he said: "They were those who deserted their neighbors and state in a great crisis and joined up with the carpetbaggers and Negroes." And until a few years ago this crowd was known

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in South Carolina as the Republican Party.

Carolinians, southerners and all men of good will, don't be misled in this fight. Weigh the news carefully, both newspaper and radio. Be sure you sift the real wheat out and leave the chaff to be carried away by the wind of time. You have a wonderful heritage — a heritage not an amount of course as that of the Jews but nevertheless just as honorable. If you are proud of your heritage as a true southerner, don't weaken and don't be brainwashed by anyone because some of these days the stream from which the opposition to the status quo receive their power will cease. The white people and Negroes of the South will undertake to repair and obliterate from the face of the earth the crop of racial tares which have been sown in a vain effort to thwart the Divine Plan of God's creation. — G. J. MITCHELL

A Siren On The Car Would Curb Speeding

Monroe Editors, The News:

THE "SIREN" which the Siren And Conquer Speeding is a very fine idea, indeed. Occasionally, a person speeds without getting stopped, so a person could cause the death of an innocent person or maim him for life. I think a person would be much more hesitant about speeding if he had a siren on his car. What speeders need today is to know every time he starts his car that he has to be extra careful or there isn't any way of getting out of paying the cost of endangering a life.

I think it is a very brilliant idea and I say the quicker it is put into action the more lives will be saved. — MRS. HELEN CURETON

Here's A Perfect Recipe For Sleep

Charlotte Editors, The News:

MANY of us go to bed at night with worries and a haunting sense of life's uncertainties. One of the best ways to sleep well at night is by listing the many blessings of God. As they add up you will get a new understanding of the goodness of God.

We are so fortunate in having friends who can give us comfort in life. When we go to bed we can lay all our burdens at His feet and sleep in peace.

Too many of us don't count our blessings. Do not practice subtraction. Look over the women and the dying. Another such victory and we are done. A few more such victories," says Neuberger, "and the Democratic Party is undone."

Hugh Scott Votes Against Own District

hitterly against the gas bill. Despite this, Scott secretly voted against his own city.

Surprise Vote

Furthermore, he cast a key vote. The vote inside the rules committee was five to five when it came to him. Members of the committee expected Scott to vote against the gas bill. He was once Republican national chairman, once managed Tom Dewey's campaign for President had a tough re-election race himself. It seemed inconceivable that he would vote against the interests of his own city. But he did.

Bill Survived

Had Scott voted the other way, against the gas bill, Chairman Howard Smith of Virginia could only have tied the vote. This would have resulted in a defeat for the gas lobby. The gas bill would not have been voted to the floor of Congress.

No one knows exactly why Scott voted against his own constituents. Perhaps it was because he figured it would remain secret.

Funny Coincidence

However, the biggest contributor to the Republican Party in the entire nation was the Few family of Sun Oil Co. The Few family contributed \$216,000 to various Republican committees, which in turn were the biggest contributors to Scott.

Note—Another interesting contributor to Scott's campaign was Maxwell H. Gluck, new, native ambassador to Ceylon, who admitted he didn't know the name of the Ceylonese Prime Minister or even the Prime Minister of India.

From Oregon, Dick Neuberger.

Here are some of the latest "Neuberger" going around the Senate cloakroom: "Watching Dick Nixon during the civil rights debate, you'd think he was married to Booker T. Washington's sister." "Having Bricker of Ohio and Jenner of Indiana come out in support of rights is like having a Bengal tiger come out for vegetarianism." "If the Southern Committee tried hard enough they could even get something on Florence Nightingale." "As a result of the civil rights debate, Democratic candidates from the bottom states will run in the next election carrying two anvils under each arm." "The South won the civil rights battle all right, but it was like the Roman general Pyrrhus who was told: 'General, we have won a great victory.' Yes, 'replied Pyrrhus looking over the wound on his head and the dying. 'Another such victory and we are done. A few more such victories,' says Neuberger, "and the Democratic Party is undone."