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Southern 'Moderates' Face Future With New Courage

By DORIS FLEESON

THE SKY failed to fall this week when a handful of Negro children quietly entered previously all-white schools in Arlington and Norfolk. The southern moderates, but they know that the issue of desegregation, which has poisoned southern

politics for a decade, is still noxious further south. Virginia's brand of massive resistance, which had been overplayed as the hope of a South finally crumbled under the blows of the courts, federal as well as Virginia's own. The law of the land, as expected, applies in Vir-

ginia as well as in Massachusetts. But the fact that when the chips were down and compliance became mandatory, compliance was peaceful and this was a genuine triumph for the moderates. Moderates have been having a tough time in the South of late, and this victory of theirs in ap-

plying common sense and peaceful means is quite possibly the most important thing that has come out of Virginia's trial. There were no huddles and no agitators present in either Norfolk or Arlington to mark a significant occasion. Both communities were prepared to accept the decisions of the courts, whether they liked them or not. There were no snarls and no catcalls. Both white and colored school children were models of decent behavior. In neither community was this an accident.



SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER A Sign Of Relief

It's Very Simple — We're So Far Ahead Of Them That In A Couple Of Years We Might Catch Up'

Take A Deep Breath And Think Big

THE cry is coming from North Carolina's 1959 General Assembly still has bystanders baffled today. None could say whether the new legislature was "progressive" as advertised, or merely mettlesome. It was too early to tell.

This means simply honestly to new ideas, a firm grip on reality and a capacity for easy adjustment to contemporary needs.

Perhaps it is a large order—but not too large for Tar Heels.

Gov. Hodges, with a few broad strokes, sketched in some of the possibilities for the year. He could have gone further, enunciated with a little less timidity the great and growing needs of the South's most dynamic state. But all in all, it was a good message, bolder in many respects than the final biennial messages of most of his predecessors, firm of purpose, more than some of his own recent addresses.

Actually, the biennial message is only a partial unveiling of the governor's program. Some of the more important elements will come later in his budget message for which he is preparing his application. Other major matters—constitutional revision and court reform, for instance—will be subjects for special messages.

What emerged yesterday was a generally liberal program aimed as much at the future as at the present. It was concerned largely with the many ways in

which North Carolina can be provided with better public schools and colleges, better health and welfare services, more roads and highways, a more diversified agriculture and industry, improved tax laws and a better-functioning state government.

His strong pitch for a state minimum wage law, his request for an additional 13 weeks of unemployment benefits "under emergency conditions specified by law," his endorsement of the incentive plan for public school finance, his support of more equitable property tax laws and his abandonment of the perennial demand for a statewide liquor referendum were all welcome sounds. Equally important were his encouraging size-up of the state's industrial progress and his sympathetic grasp of the problems confronting municipal governments in North Carolina.

"We all recognize that the year 1959 will be a year of great legislative decisions," the governor concluded, "and I welcome the careful consideration, the wisdom and the experience which you will bring to bear on the many problems and challenges confronting us. There is unlimited opportunity ahead for North Carolina if we act wisely, vigorously and with full realization of the needs of our people."

These needs are indeed great and wisdom, vigor and a full realization of them are the basic requirements of the hour. We would add another essential. A willingness to scale the barriers of orthodoxy and tradition, when the situation calls for fresh thinking and new ideas.

The First Stirrings Of The City's Web

CITY Manager Henry A. Yancey stepped to the mayor's desk and unrolled a map which showed a portion of Thomasboro.

City Councilmen clustered close, and Mr. Yancey explained in his piping tone that city water lines were to be extended into that area.

As a footnote of explanation to the scene at council's informal session, it might be added that Thomasboro has been the No. 1 contender for city services, especially water, for a long, parched period.

A section of that bit of suburbia kept the news spotlight for most of the summer of 1957 when the A. A. McCall Water Co. decided to abandon its system. As of June 1 of that year the county government took over its operation, but at a cost of \$50 a day.

At the end of July, most of the 85 families involved organized their own water company and began to operate the antiquated system which the county had taken over on an emergency basis. Now genuine relief is in sight. It will

be all too slow for those people who had suffered a real water shortage. But the actual work of laying pipe and tapping customers is not an overnight task.

Here, however, is a positive move. As Mr. Yancey said during the huddle over the map, "We've got to start somewhere."

On another related front, the city manager also won approval for his plan to retain draftsmen to complete perimeter work on city plans.

More and more this year the actual contracts for water, the realization of plans for the perimeter, will become reality.

With the coming of 1960 wells will be abandoned, the fire department's operation complicated and city officials will have all sorts of new names bringing in their benefits.

A Gridiron Pitfall Outside The Stadium

THE poor college administrator. No longer is his safe behind his academic herbs while students and alumni detrench their football coach for a losing season.

It happened at Northwestern University. A student led had been using a successful television skirmish in his "Quiz Bowl," a mental contest against other collegiate contenders in the field of general knowledge.

Northwestern shone in victory over Columbia, Pittsburgh and Brown-Pembroke. But, as sports writers will inevitably intone, "You gotta lose sometime."

It was a fine battle, but Georgetown University won.

Not a bad television season, 3 and 1. But not good enough.

Northwestern's coach had been Dean of Students James C. McLeod.

His days are numbered.

After his team's defeat, a dummy labeled "McLeod" was found hanging outside the school's administration building.

Only In Raleigh A LOCAL radio newscaster offered an intriguing thought. "I don't know if it's blooped," that Guy Hodges had offered Rep. Addison Hewitt a Superior Judge Courtship.

From The Greensboro Daily News

HOW TO CURE PEANUT-FED HAM

WE'VE COME HOME TO WASHEN PLACE. Grace and Gilbert Stephenson's account of their retirement to a Northampton County plantation, would be worth the money if for no other reason than the recipe for curing "real country hams."

This lost art has been preserved for posterity in "Cap'n Will," Stephenson's own words. "Cap'n Will," or William Madrey Stephenson, cousin and childhood companion of Gilbert Stephenson, is now a neighbor.

Although the curing of ham nowadays generally gets entrusted to the packing house, it is in the more-old history that we present "Cap'n Will's" recipe in the first-person narrative form. "January is the best month for killing our peanut-fed hams. I prefer a green (fresh) ham weighing 15 to 18 pounds. I use plenty of salt, rubbing it on thoroughly on the skin side of the ham. On the other side I sprinkle one-third of a teaspoonful of saltpeter to give it color. I sprinkle the hams with three table spoons of sugar and cover it well with salts.

water into which I put a good sprinkling of saltpeter. I dip the ham into the water, take it out immediately and give it a good rubbing.

"Next, I mix a gallon of blackstrap molasses and two pounds of black pepper. I cover the ham completely with the mixture and let it stand for an hour. I hang it up in my smoke-house. I have a hole in the door just large enough to take a stovepipe.

"Outside the house, I have a tin boiler. I run the stovepipe through the hole in the door. I make a fire in the heater of my wood-burning stove, and I have a good fire in the boiler. I have a hole in the boiler just large enough to take a stovepipe. I have a hole in the boiler just large enough to take a stovepipe.

"After seven days I remove this salt and apply more salt. I let this salt stay on two days for each pound weight of the ham. Then I remove as much of this salt as possible.



Chain Gang Empire—V

Mao Hurls Threat At Russia

By R. H. SHACKFORD

WHAT IS the international significance of Mao Tse-tung's "chain gang" system of communes in Red China?

It would be a major clue to the shape of the world to come in the last half of this 20th century.

How will this frightful program of super-Stalinism, reverberating in the rest of the Communist world?

What will reaction be in the neutral, underdeveloped areas of Asia and Africa which look admiringly on China's industrial, agricultural results (reportedly colossal) but tend to overlook the slavery which produces them?

Can the men in the Kremlin, heretofore unchallenged potentates of Communist ideology and practice, tolerate Mao's grab for leadership of the world Communist movement? Will they dare put the brakes on Mao? Or will they be forced to "keep up" with Mao's communism?

Is there a chance that the Kremlin eventually may decide that Red China and its total mobilization of 650 million hungry and land-starved people is a greater threat than the "American imperialist"?

What about the Chinese people themselves? Will they take this new form of enslavement, including abolition of the family, as a greater threat than the "American imperialist"?

Will they risk another Hungary and an inevitable blood bath for millions?

NO ANSWERS There are no answers to these and dozens of other questions to be asked.

But there are signs of alarm in Russia's Eastern European satellite empire. Even the Communist bloc are wondering if what Mao is doing to the Chinese people in the name of "the road to communism" is not a step for the Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, etc. By comparison, the Russian brand

of communism looks good — so much so, tragically, that in places like Poland people are trying to jostle about it by saying: "Thank God the Soviet Union is between us and China!"

Speculation Wherever it is that Mao is leading China and the rest of the world, his commune movement raises this kind of fascination and spectacular speculation — for the long run.

It is possible that Mao's chain gang empire will succeed sufficiently so that cold war tensions between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. might diminish in the face of what might come to be considered a common Asiatic threat?

After all, Red China and the Soviet Union have the longest common border in the world. China has three times as many people as Russia, but the Soviets have nearly two and one-half times as much land.

WISHFUL THINKING This is long-range crystal-ball gazing. There is no sign of such a break now, although the elements for such a situation are there.

The relationship between Moscow and Peking never has been dramatic.

'DEVILIONISTS' Deviation in theory or practice from the "line" decreed by Moscow has been the No. 1 Communist crime.

Trotsky is a right deviationist in Moscow's eyes. Trotsky was a left deviationist — wanting to move too fast for Stalin along the Red road. In Communist jargon, that and remained unconscious for 24 hours. So my mother later told me.

The nastiest damned man I ever saw was a fellow from Lexington County, S. C. He lived in luxury

at an easy one, has gotten more complicated since Stalin's death. It is unlikely to be easier if Mao can boast that he is the first to lead a nation from the transition stage of socialism (the most the Soviets now claim) to Marx's Utopia, communism.

With Mao racing ahead and Khrushchev seeming to want to hold back, it is going to be difficult to maintain the pretense of "equal partnership" between Soviet Russia and Red China. Both sides have too much at stake to risk a break now, but even so, Mao Tse-tung has flexed his muscles in international politics as well as ideology.

Last August Mao summoned Khrushchev to Peking — on the double — to treat both the Communist and non-Communist world to a public lambasting of Nikita's prestige and dignity. Mao also has thrown his influence first for and now against the Throist movements in Eastern Europe — the most sensitive part of Moscow's empire.

What will Mao's six-month-old coexistence campaign do to the Moscow-Peking partnership? Moscow Radio and press carried official announcements of Mao's moves, but conspicuously have refrained from any comment about them, let alone beating any drums.

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CALM ATMOSPHERE

Both Arlington and Norfolk have the advantage of being served by deeply responsible newspapers. In neither community was there any outlet for demagogues. In both the clergy took a notable part in preparing the way for a peaceable change. In both, the best citizens, including important men and women from the business community, were at work for a calm atmosphere.

If there had been a Fabus in Virginia, peaceful events would have been different. Still, what happened ought to give courage to moderates everywhere in the South.

HARD CORE STATES

The hard core states, such as Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia, still have to face up to the realities before them. Georgia will probably get its change before the new school term next fall. So perhaps will Louisiana. Court cases affecting Orleans are about ready for decision.

Wherever it is possible, steadfast segregationists will try to use the issue against southern border state senators who will be up for reelection next year. Sens. James O. Eastland of Mississippi and John J. Ellender of Louisiana are probably untouchable on this issue, as is the case with Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas. It will not deeply affect Lyndon Johnson

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in Texas or Sen. John Sherman Cooper in Kentucky.

But there may be attempts to apply it in some fashion to Richard B. Russell of Georgia and John J. Sparkman of Alabama—not because either has shown the faintest spark on the question of segregation, but because ambitions of others will be seeking to take out an issue against them. The only issue in that case would be that neither man succeeded in halting the slow march of desegregation.

One senator who may well benefit from happenings in Virginia is Estes Kefauver, the most moderate of the lot. With Virginia no longer crying its lost cause on Tennessee's northern border, the voice of moderation doubtless will be heard more clearly in his state.

People's Platform

It's All Our Fault

Editors, The News: NOW the weather is hopey, rotten for a while, and I really you confounded medicine-men newspaper men are satisfied.

There wasn't a sign of sunshine on Ground Hog Day and when the poor critter went for a look-see all at once it looked like the welding torches in a shipyard when you blasted away with them initial light bulbs stuck on your camera.

There was a sign of sunshine. There were shadows made him see his shadow anywhere he looked. They even make a man's eyes water when they take his picture down at the police station.

—A. C. BUCKLE

'I Would Rather Have Friends Than Money'

Editors, The News: YOU CAN tell your friends and you when you get sick, down and out and broke. They will stand by you. But the ones who love you only when you have money are not friends at all.

I'd rather have friends than money. —MRS. MAYME BARGER

Why One Reader Despises Tobacco

Editors, The News: MY experience with tobacco came the hard way. For that reason, I am not afraid to call the governor of North Carolina anyone else a "liar" who claims there is anything good about tobacco.

At about age seven an oldie brother confronted me with a demand that I take a "chaw" from a nasty plug he pulled from his overalls and chew it as long as he did his — cutting off a big square for himself and smaller one for me. That tobacco wasn't in my mouth five minutes before I began to get sick, and in another minute or so the world was spinning with a tremendous speed. I fell to the ground with a head and remained unconscious for 24 hours. So my mother later told me.

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One Was Prepared

in early life in a big frame mansion in the upper reaches of what is now called the Murray Lake. He is said to have lighted his cigar or pipe with folded five or ten dollar bills. He died perhaps the poorest man in South Carolina, had it not been for my daddy's help. He may have started to die — like they say people of India are doing today.

He was smallish with a big nose and a big head. He would pinch up his tobacco and stuff it in his nose. Just how many decents with tobacco is a question beyond my credibility.

We so plain creaked about our schools. How many of our children are classed as morose today from the effects of smoking cigarette stumps and other cast-off tobacco? They pick such filth up from the streets, gutters, roads. And if their heads are swimming in classes, whose pants should receive several dinned-squid marks?

—DR. K. A. PRICE

Minority Vote Ruled In Old Dominion

Editors, The News: I NOTICED in Norfolk, Va., that the minority popular vote rules and they liked to have the man with a nice majority vote in Arkansas take his hand in our capital. What does it mean? Is our democracy about gone to Communist dictatorship?

Hitler and some other dictators had a minority vote in their countries, wake up, America. —C. F. KENNER

It's Just Not True This, however, was just not true. And both senators and newspapermen cover military matters knew it was not true. They knew we would have a squadron of ICBMs ready in January 1960, by which time unfortunately one part of their guidance system will be out of date. Later Secretary McElroy was man enough to correct his statement. He said the squadron of 10 ICBMs would not be ready in July.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round McElroy Soft-Soaps The U.S. Public

SECRETARY OF Defense Neil McElroy is one of the most likable members of the Eisenhower Cabinet. He is also one of the most loyal. A big businessman who once sold soap to millions, McElroy has always taken time out to help his fellow men. Before he entered the Cabinet, he served as chairman of the National Education Conference and served well. In the Cabinet, he still takes time to help raise money for educational projects.

A secretary of defense, however, he has been given a budget to defend and wouldn't he like it or not, he has to defend it. That is part of loyalty to the team.

Confused Picture

That also explains why the public has been given such a confused picture of our defenses. On Jan. 22, for instance, Secretary McElroy informed a press conference that there was "no positive evi-

dence" that Russia will have an operational ICBM before the United States. He gave the impression that our missile position was safe and secure.

Heckling Session

One week later, Jan. 29, when heckled by senators, the same secretary of defense admitted that the United States did not plan to match missiles with Russia had no plans for catching up. He was still being loyal to Ike. But this time he was under oath and hard-pressed by senators.

The argument used by the big lumbering, very pleasant secretary of defense from Cincinnati, was that we didn't want to put all our eggs in one weapons basket. Admitting that Russia had more ICBMs, he pointed out that we had more other weapons to offset them. He mentioned the following, but at the same time failed to mention the fact that some of them just don't exist:

1. The Minute Man — This will be an

excellent solid-propellant missile which will not require the cumbersome, time-consuming countdown necessary for liquid-fueled missiles. However, it will be operational in about five years. And while McElroy was boasting the importance of the Minute Man to the senators, he was curtailing money for developing the Minute Man.

2. The IRBM — Intermediate Range Missile. The secretary of defense said we had IRBMs stationed in England and said this was one reason we didn't need to spend so much on ICBMs or long-range missiles. However, we have only two dozen IRBMs in England, and at 75. In contrast, Russia is estimated to have 750.

3. The Polaris — McElroy cited this missile-firing sub as one reason we don't need more ICBMs. Yet the first Polaris will not be ready until late 1960.

4. U. S. Bombers — McElroy argued

that our bombers were a deterrent and that was one reason we hadn't pushed ahead with ICBMs. Russia, however, has bombers too. She has a total of around 18,000 to 20,000 combat planes of all types, while we have only 13,000 of all types.

5. Faulty Figures In ICBMs — Finally, the loyal secretary of defense testified that the United States would have a squadron of ICBMs operational in July. There are 10 ICBMs in a squadron.

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The Big Gamble Begins (END OF SERIES)