

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Bell Snapp Kennedy Belk Hicks

Mecklenburg Delegation Performed Well

Mecklenburg welcomed home its legislative delegation today with genuine respect and more than a little awe.

There were two freshmen and two sophomores on the five-man team dispatched to Raleigh in February. But, once in harness, they performed with all the address and sagacity of parliamentary veterans.

The delegation was clearly one of the best to represent the county in many years.

This is not to say that the gentlemen—individually or collectively—turned in perfect score cards. There were times when we thought that members of the delegation erred seriously on single issues. But, taken as a whole, the record they made was superior. Mecklenburgers can be proud of it.

Sen. J. Spencer Bell earned not only the admiration of Mecklenburg but the respect of the entire state for his remarkable leadership in the Senate. Even though his ambitious program of judicial reform was butchered by the lesser vision, he demonstrated a degree of statesmanship, integrity and intellectual vitality seldom encountered in Raleigh. He has brought honor to the county and to the state.

Rep. Frank Snapp, although this was only his second term, rose swiftly to leadership in the House of Representatives. He was one of the session's most

vigorous debaters and was extremely active in shaping the most important legislation to come out of the 1959 session.

Reps. Kennedy, Belk and Hicks, using somewhat subtler techniques, nevertheless worked hard, contributed much and earned the esteem of fellow lawmakers. Rep. Kennedy, serving his first term, was particularly effective in educational matters and demonstrated great intelligence in dealing with several of the more ticklish legal questions. Reps. Belk and Hicks represented Mecklenburg's interests equally well.

The delegation had balance, courage and devotion to the common good. Furthermore, it was a generally popular team, and the value of this must not be overlooked at a time when powerful eastern legislators tend to view urban representatives with considerable suspicion and some resentment.

It must be remembered, too, that all of these men served their county and their state at great personal sacrifice in time and money. It is not a small thing to pull up stakes for 4½ months and toil in the legislative vineyards for modest pay. It is an aspect that is often overlooked by critics.

All in all, the delegation gave a reasonably good performance in reasonably challenging times for metropolitan Mecklenburg.

Tall Task Along The Evacuation Routes

The Pentagon is a long way from Charlotte, and so are the public places "specialists" plan America's atomic policy.

Yet "Evacuation Route" signs will soon dot the roads of Mecklenburg, reminding us that we do live in a "target" area. Occasionally, a wisp of condensation in the blue distance marks the passing of an SAC bomber, carrying nuclear weapons in its bomb-bays.

These sights and sounds are stark reminders, recalling to everyone, however remote from Washington, that public policy is not the exclusive preserve of specialists—in the Pentagon or elsewhere. As Raymond Aron has written: "Even Clemenceau's wisecrack about war being too serious an affair to be left to soldiers is now an understatement."

Today, the Holifield subcommittee opened hearings on nuclear attack which may prove revolutionary in their hold on public attention.

For some six years, we at the outer crossroads have lived under the shield of nuclear deterrence not too much concerned with the responsibilities involved. Officialdom's passion for "secrecy" has spared the public the ugly facts of bombs and sheltered policy from dangerous excesses of common sense. Beginning this week, the experts will lay bare many ugly facts. For the first time the voices of public sentiment may intrude on the inner circles of Washington.

At this juncture, it will be the public's arduous responsibility to monitor a transition in policy.

President Eisenhower, who scorned Adlai Stevenson as a visionary in 1956 when he urged nuclear test suspension, is said now to believe that the time has come for it. He is meeting robust opposition from the Pentagon, where the military and their satellite scientists like Dr. Edward Teller argue that "limited" nuclear weapons are the promise of the future; and that the U. S. cannot make an international agreement that would keep from shooting "small" (no doubt clean) bombs.

The basic question is just how candid the Pentagon is being. It is here that public scrutiny must be harnessed and directed. The men of "bigger bang for a buck" seem content to let the threat of "massive retaliation" fade into the background, on



Are Limited Arms Possible?

the grounds that big bombs are self-defeating in nature. Before the Holifield subcommittee, they will show how nuclear attack on a vast scale from either side of the Iron Curtain would bring disastrous fall-out damage to the assailant himself.

Granting this much, they will argue that consequently America ought to test and develop "limited" nuclear weapons—small ones for small uses. They will suppose, rather fantasitically, that if war began adversaries would politely limit themselves to small nuclear weapons in the hope that the enemy will do likewise. This supposition flies in the face of the basic human instinct to survive and to survive by means of the biggest weapon at our disposal. This instinct is common to all nations, even the most "moral"; isn't it reasonable to suppose that any limited-weapon war would quickly develop into an all-out, big-bomb war? Isn't this the kind of war the Pentagon experts are telling us has been rendered fatally self-defeating?

To follow the twistings and turns of the "specialists" is a tall task for those at the crossroads. But if the President is to have his test ban, and if the planet is to endure the "limited" nuclear war cast of the experts must be shown up for what it is—cant.

From The Christian Science Monitor

TIDDLY OLYMPICS

Out at the University of Chicago stadium, where the atomic bomb was born, warlike sounds are being heard. After all these years, it is becoming clear that the celebrated termination of intercollegiate football at that institution in 1940 was merely a feint. It confused the opposition into thinking that the Chicago campus was not sports-minded. But now the truth is out. During this long liberation the students have simply been shifting their attention to the far more ferocious game of tiddlywinks.

After their covert preparation period, which may or may not have included the fission work at the stadium, Chicago students have brazenly challenged England's world-champion tiddlers, the Cambridge University eight, to a match in September.

This is a move not to be winked at.

Cambridge has previously downed Oxford naturally, the Oxford Dictionary defines a tiddlywink as "a cheat... a trifle" a challenging game known as the Goons, backed by the Duke of Edinburgh, and an all-star team from the London Empire Club also backed by the Duke ("I believe they are capable of an even dirtier game than the Goons") and led by Gen. Sir Hugh Stockwell. The Cantabrigians knocked Sir Hugh's invading forces tiddly with a devastating series of squops. Final score: 88½ to 25½.

Chicago is rumored to be concentrating on de-aquaposing tactics, and may seek to introduce a new type of springy plastic wing equivalent to the "rabbit ball" in basket ball. The first promise to be a model of unsportsmanly behavior to gladden the heart of the otherwise sportsmanly Duke.

India: Theatre Of Conflict For Two Ways Of Life

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

An American official following the ups and downs—mostly downs—of the Geneva conference recalled the other day an incident out of the Potsdam meeting when President Truman confronted Stalin in the President's first exercise of global responsibility.

"Why, say, Jimmy," he remarked to his secretary of state, James F. Byrnes, "we've been here nearly ten days now and we haven't got a blankety-blank thing out of these people."

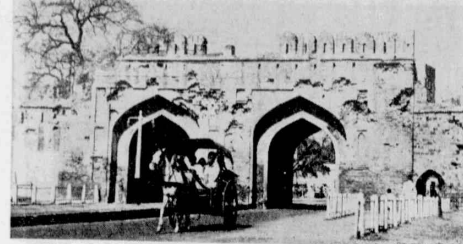
MONUMENTAL PATIENCE

Fourteen years after Potsdam we go on thinking that we can polish off the big international problems in a few weeks or a few months and then go on back to normal peacetime pursuits. American impatience comes up against the monumental patience—the long-term, unchanging objectives—of the Russians and the Chinese.

This applies with special force to the area which is today perhaps the principal battleground for the long pull of the two ways of life. Whether India succeeds or fails in raising the standard of living and creating a viable nation out of a conglomeration of diverse peoples and religions is likely to determine the shape of things to come for a long way in the future.

CHINA'S LEAP FAULTS

Happily at the moment things are looking up. Red China is having serious troubles. The "great leap forward" fell far short. It has left behind a snarl of overburdened transport and food deficiencies, with continued tight rationing. The brutal subjugation of Tibet and the persecution of the Dalai



Delhi's Kashmir Gate Bears Scars Of British Cannon Fire

Lama have produced throughout Asia anger and indignation. But equally important is the evidence that this country is beginning to learn the lesson of patience and the long view. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee under the direction of Chairman J. William Fulbright has voted to give the Development Loan Fund five years of continuity with \$1 billion a year to be underwritten out of the Treasury rather than through annual appropriations.

WORLD BANK

The advantages of this are obvious. It will be possible to make long commitments—to India's five-year plans, for example—rather than risk each year the political roller coaster of the appropriation committees. President Eisenhower once favored such a plan. If he persists in his present opposition the proposal is likely to be killed.

Sen. John F. Kennedy is presently revising the resolu-

tion he introduced in February to invite other nations to join in a mission to consult with India on the possibility for joint action to assure fulfillment of the third plan. It would be extended to Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma if the joint mission found common development programs. As revised, the resolution would indicate that the

mission should be carried out under the umbrella of the world bank.

The last is important for several reasons. A common approach would be possible to the billion-dollar development of the waters of the Indus River. The water for irrigation has been the source of a fierce dispute between the two countries, coming close to open warfare. Then, too, it would bring

Eugene Black, head of the bank, into the picture with the talent for economic statesmanship that he has superbly demonstrated in recent years.

LAST CHANCE

The current breathing spell in the struggle between the two ideologies in Asia may be a kind of last chance for the West. India is in deep trouble over the current five-year plan, which ends in 1961. A bailing-out operation such as has been undertaken by the United States and Britain is not enough.

The third five-year plan, intended to raise living standards six percent a year at a cost of an estimated \$25 billion, is incredibly ambitious. The Ford Foundation recently issued a report showing that the gains made in food production scarcely keep up with the galloping population and in three to four years mass hunger is the threat.

The Russians are hinting that they will do much more—in help for the third plan than they have done thus far. This is the challenging moment of decision in a contest that will be won or lost not in years but in decades.

Alabama For Kennedy?

Early-Bird Choice

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON

The governor of Alabama, young John Patterson, did not surprise the Kennedy forces by announcing in favor of the Massachusetts Democrat for the presidency, but his timing did.

Gov. Patterson broke the pattern of a well-laid plan when he blurted out his endorsement after a trip to Washington during which he breakfasted with Sen. John Kennedy. The plan had been that he would wait a year before making his endorsement and then ascribe his choice to grass-roots sentiments he had found.

EYES ON DIXIE

His early-bird choice was a matter of symbolism to either politicians in Alabama and elsewhere. Democratic governors generally have been going to great lengths to avoid a choice in the present fluid situation among the Democratic candidates. In states which have primaries, some are preparing to avoid making a choice right down to the wire themselves or sponsoring others for this sacrificial post.

The Patterson statement was at least revelatory. It showed either candidates with eyes on the South that Kennedy has

not given up his hope of those southern delegations which supported him for the vice presidential nomination in 1956 in the hope of beating Sen. Estes Ralfe.

SECURE POSITION

Replying to the initial opinion of some that endorsement by the governor of Alabama would hurt their chances in northern states, Kennedy supporters say the question of civil rights never came up in his discussions with the governor. They declare that Kennedy's position on civil rights is sufficiently secure that Patterson's endorsement will not change liberal judgment of their candidate.

What Patterson's decision will do politically in Alabama is another question. It is one of the most Protestant of states and in the past has had a hotbed of Ku Klux Klanism. If its governor can safely sponsor a Catholic for the Democratic presidential nomination, the situation will actually have changed as much as many believe it has.

At any rate—and even if Gov. Patterson cannot entirely control his state's delegation at the Democratic convention—his decision will be a blow to those southerners who hope to organize a bloc to march out of the convention and create a third party.

ROAD BLOCKS

Any affirmations of support are welcomed by the Kennedy forces, who are now finding roadblocks to their progress at nearly every turn. What Kennedy believes he needs most is a chance to demonstrate to the voters that he can appeal in a couple of primaries.

One of the few states not yet closed to him is Maryland. It is not very appealing to politicians, since it only lightly binds the delegates. But Kennedy thinks that there he will get to oppose Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, whose family roots are in the Free State and who is expected to run as kissing kin. That contest, Kennedy thinks, might be enough to yield some national hay.



Patterson: He Blurted

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

The same Howard Kock and his same Superior Oil Company which got mixed up in the attempt to bribe Sen. Francis Case of South Dakota during the battle over the federal natural gas act, pulled a fast one the other day in California.

Tax Block

Working with other oil companies, chiefly Standard Oil of California, Superior four Republican assemblymen to Sacramento to block the oil company expense were more than just a neat lobbying trick. They will mean:

1. A cut in planned pay raises for California schoolteachers and state professors.

2. The national limit on the Rockefeller family and the candidacy of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

Tar Heel Senators Ignore Royall Plea

It happens that Standard Oil of California is not only a Rockefeller company, but one which answers directly to the word of the Rockefeller. This was tested out graphically when the late Harold Kiese demanded that Standard Oil of California retire Ralph Davies, who had taken leave from the company as president to work for the War Petroleum Board. Davies, who had been Davies got his job back. But the Rockefeller said no. And that was that.

Opposition

In the recent California lobbying battle involving both Superior Oil and Standard, Gov. Brown had proposed a 2 per cent severance tax. California is the only oil-producing state in the U. S. without such a tax. The tax bill was immediately opposed by Harold Kiese, who is a lobbyist for Superior Oil and other companies, whose son-in-law, Joe Shell, is strategically placed in the California assembly as Republican floor leader.

Finally Gov. Brown got the bill out

of the Revenue and Tax Committee where it had been blocked, and got it referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Whereupon the oil lobby moved to reconsider and send it back to a pigeonhole in the Revenue and Tax Committee. The oil lobby needed 41 votes to win, but was four votes shy.

So special airplanes were chartered. Three flew from Dallas back from California; James Holmes from Santa Barbara; and Harold Levering and Bruce Reagan from a fishing trip near Quincy, north of Sacramento.

Result: The oil lobby won. California remains the only oil-producing state in the U. S. without a severance tax.

Royall's Trip

The President gave a "so what" answer to a recent press conference question regarding the lobbying to confirm Adm. Lewis Strauss. Here is part of the pressure campaign such as Washington had seldom seen before, some of it very close to the

ing tribute to Dr. Graham. The day that he publicly slips to his knees and asks the forgiveness of the people of N.C. for having been largely responsible for reducing their institution of higher learning (University of North Carolina) to essentially a stultifying, conforming academic mousetrap for insidious leftwing propaganda of every crimson shade and odor—that will be the day I can say—to quote me verbatim:

—J. R. CHERRY JR.

Take The Time To Say Thanks

Salisbury

Editors, The News:

In this fast and busy are very few of us take enough time to be courteous and thankful. We may feel that way but we are in such a hurry that we do not take time enough to express ourselves. But we hurt ourselves and our friends by our lack of courtesy. A little courtesy will take away friction that might cause hard feelings or at least bad or hurt feelings. People are pleased and overjoyed by an expression of courtesy may blow away whatever it is feeling our friends feel toward us.

—J. W. JEWELL

Carolina—Gen. Kenneth Royall, former secretary of the army, now a Wall Street attorney, made a special trip to Washington to urge the Democrats to switch their votes to Strauss.

Royall is a North Carolinian, has been a guest at the White House, and is the attorney for Ellis Slater, the Seagrams Whiskey executive and bridge-playing partner of the President. Mrs. Slater accompanied Mrs. Eisenhower to the Elizabeth Arden beauty ranch in Arizona in the presidential plane last year, and her husband arranged for the insinuation of one of the Black Angus heifers by Slater's prize bull.

Clinching A Vote

Sen. Tom Dodd of Connecticut—announced his vote for Strauss as induced by the admiral's "courtesy, competence, intellectual power." Actually, however, it was pressure from Gov. Abe Ribicoff of Connecticut which influenced his vote. Ribicoff advised Dodd that a vote for Strauss was the way to clinch the Jewish vote in that state.