



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

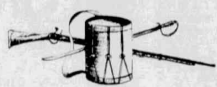
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From The Declaration Of Independence

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the



patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. . .

. . . We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do, in Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the State of Great Britain be, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor."

The Prudent Patriots & A Lost World

Like a forgotten World War II marine who said he was fighting in Guadalcanal for the right to drink a Coca-Cola, we sometimes lose sight of the real significance of the Declaration of Independence.

We confess, along these lines, a certain understanding of the casual patriots on the streets of Charlotte who asked what July 4 was all about, replied, "Suppose it's a holiday just like Sunday. . . . We should all go to church" or (an 11-year-old boy), "It's when we shoot firecrackers," or, simply, "Beats me."

Such hard honesty is harder to come by for editorial writers, but today we are of a mind to borrow from it.

Any visitor to the Library of Congress in Washington can stand before the shrine where the Declaration of Independence is signed under glass, and note how Mr. Jefferson's antiquated script fills the crinkled parchment with marks of delicate age. Physically, this old writ is a delicate survivor from a "lost world" and long exposure to 20th century air would speed it to a crumbling decay.

This delicacy often seems, symbolically, to escape those who say with great confidence that today's need is merely to preach the Declaration against Marx's Manifesto. Consider the great age of the ideas. They are not "ours," nor did they spring full-grown from Mr. Jefferson's mind. He cribbed them from the 17th Century Whig defender, John Locke, who had cribbed them from an obscure clergyman in order to legitimize the capture of the British throne by the Whig magnates from the Stuarts.

And what would most of us think of the drafters and signers today? Many of them would hardly pass muster before a congressional committee, and one wonders whether any one of them would be welcome at a White House stag dinner. Benjamin Franklin, who is suspected to have amended "sacred" rights to "self-evident" rights in an early draft, was a main insti-

gator of this radical piece of fury. And he was a gentleman acquainted with the skeptical climate of 18th Century France, who knew those French "philosophers" who prepared the grave for the Bourbon monarchy. Samuel Adams, a brewer from Boston, was one of the principal boldheads, and perhaps the most radical secessionist one can imagine. All in all, the Declaration was written and signed by eggheads with a lively contempt for both political and social orthodoxies of their day, by bad debtors, by deists who believed in a "natural" God and prayed seldom, if ever, in public.

Today, few of us would dare to engage in the scrutiny of the bases of loyalty that was their business in writing the Declaration of Independence. As for Mr. Jefferson, we would listen politely to his proviso that "Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes," but shy from his doctrine that "a free tree of liberty must be watered from time to time, by the blood of tyrants."

The technique of hard honesty, then, reveals little in the Declaration that does not give off the musty smell of a "lost world," like the 18th Century world, from which it came. In one half the world, there, the right of revolution is in vogue, but not in the spirit that prevailed in Philadelphia on a hot July day in 1776.

We are called, for reasons perhaps beyond our control, to be scrupulous on the side of preservation. But even the hardhearted look at this strange document is not enough, and in the last resort our reservations about the Declaration are like the harsh words that Mr. Pickwick heaped on his friends because he loved them. If its origins are faraway, the sense of freedom that inspires this radical document lives. It makes us less passionate and more prudent patriots of 1959 catch our breath, as we reflect what it meant to devote to a fine, daring conspiracy, "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Art? The Competition Will Be Terrific

The Washington Post gloomily remarks how ironic it is that Congressman Walter's investigations of the Moscow art exhibit border on political censorship of art—something we holly condemn in the Soviets. The Post has something there.

But from the President's words at the Wednesday press conference, we take it that gloom is a bit misplaced. Next time, like said, he'll put on the selection committee "one or two people that like most of us here. . . . are not too certain what art is but . . . know what we like and what America likes."

When you consider that America likes so many different things that America doesn't like any one thing too much, this seems a sound principle. In North Carolina, for instance, the State Art Society has set up a magnificent museum of old

masters in Raleigh, and the Acland gallery is open in Chapel Hill. But that is the very Chapel Hill that spawned a light-hearted art movement called "BRAT" a few years ago, abounding in elaborate compositions of cardboard, wire-hangers, strands of human hair, and daubs of paint. We had a girl friend once who "liked" mobiles, those suspended three-dimensional pieces of American art; and she once conceived a mobile that had something to do with a bearskin. We like our old masters, goodness knows, but we also are fascinated by the paint slingers who dribble paint on canvas from stepladders, and the artistic rebels of every description.

Let me's principle — "What America likes" — be applied. The gloomy journalists of Washington needn't worry. The competition will be terrific.

From The Asheville Citizen

REAL COOL

This cat's real cool, so don't let his long-hair piano fool you. Can't stand air conditioning: "It dries up the skin."

Wore a cloth cap, a heavy overcoat, knee-length jacket, gray muffler and gloves — in that air conditioned room. He's Canadian-born Glenn Gould, and he's touted as one of the world's rising young pianists. Additionally, he's a hypochondriac —

he packs his pockets with all sorts of poisons, and he lowers his piano stool an inch a year. (He's run out of some place for it to go, so now he's got the piano on stilts.)

Why not sit on the floor? he was asked.

"What," he retorted, "and have people think I'm eccentric?"

Well, now, perish the thought.

Khrushchev's Hitler-Like Interview Stuns Washington

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON

The inner circle of the American government has been shaken and alarmed by a "Hitler-like" interview given to W. Averell Harriman by Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The crude threats that the Soviet leader indulged in, the brutal tone and the unprintable language that he employed, are considered to mark a new phase in the world situation. Khrushchev, in fact, seized the opportunity of former Gov. Harriman's visit on Tuesday of last week to say to the U.S. government that he could not have said in any other way.

The U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson, was not a possible channel, according to government sources here, since no accredited representative of the United States could have permitted himself to hear Khrushchev out to the end. As a private person, former Gov. Harriman was under no obligation to break off the conversation. Beginning in Khrushchev's Moscow office, the meeting was even prolonged at the Soviet leader's country villa, where Anastas Mikoyan and others joined the group.

MESSAGE TO IKE

Yet the fact that Khrushchev was really speaking, not to former Gov. Harriman, but through him to President Eisenhower, was made abundantly clear. At one point, when the Soviet leader was emphasizing his readiness to use military force to get his way at Berlin, he said to Harriman, "You must tell your President what I have said," Harriman replied that he was traveling as a private person, with no right to receive messages for the President.

"Well, then," said Khrushchev, "I will tell him."

But in fact the former governor did exactly as Khrushchev desired, immediately sending an account of all that Khrushchev said through the Moscow Embassy to Washington. He requested that this account be closely held for the time being, apparently because he is under contract to publish his own story of his trip to Russia. Meanwhile, however, the impact was sharp here. Grave concern spread from group to group. Consequently it is now possible to describe at least the purpose of this Harriman-Khrushchev meeting, which is being compared to Lord Halifax's famous meetings with Hitler and Goering in the time before Munich.

FIRST STEP

The decidedly misleading first reports of the Khrushchev-Harriman meeting, while emphasizing Khrushchev's "inflexibility" gave pride of place to the Soviet leader's alleged desire to "improve relations" with the United States. As is his habit, Khrushchev mingled a good deal of sweet talk about the charming possibilities of peaceful co-existence with the hectoring and the menaces. But Khrushchev also indicated only too plainly that the first step towards improved Soviet-American relations would have to be the taking of a series of sweeping concessions to his viewpoint and wishes.

The Berlin problem was the most immediately crucial in the wide range of problems discussed, and the line Khrushchev took on Berlin was typical of the whole. On the one hand, Khrushchev admitted the existence of certain limitations on Western powers could not accept any arrangement that would mean the installation of a Communist regime in West Germany, or even in West Berlin. He denied desiring this result.

On the other hand, so it is stated, he was equally insistent that he had made his rock-bottom offer on Berlin. This rock-bottom offer, he declared, was the Soviet plan to make Berlin a "free city," with a Western presence in the form of reduced garrisons, but with all control of the right of access in the hands of the Kremlin's East German puppets. The Berlin negotiations, he insisted, must be resumed on the basis of this offer. Otherwise, he said with great emphasis, he would have to carry out his threat to confront the Western powers with an accomplished fact, by signing a peace treaty with East Germany.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

When a South Carolina states-righter who preaches onetime goes to bat for a Yankee shipyard for the purpose of costing the taxpayers extra money, the taxpayers need to know about it. It illustrates how the American people are being misled by the propaganda of the states-righters. The ship was delivered to the Power Equipment Corporation in Brooklyn for overhaul on March 3. On March 6, three days later, company owner Kelly was claiming for more money to take care of "extra work."

In this case, Vice Adm. John "Dutch" Will, who has just retired from the Military Sea Transportation Service to become head of American Express, just benefited from MSTS, is involved.

Strange Operation

Even more involved is Congressman Henry Rivers, who has been ordered while on congressional junkets abroad has shocked both Americans and Europeans.

You won't find the story in any congressional committee report or Pen-



claiming their invincible superiority. It was mainly this aspect of the interview which has caused it to be called "Hitler-like" in official circles. The interview was further marked, according to reliable

know. Finally, former Gov. Harriman was reportedly much impressed by the extreme self-confidence, amounting to downright arrogance, that Khrushchev displayed from start to finish.

HITLER-LIKE

One sign of this self-confidence, apparently, was the air of good humor that seldom left Khrushchev, even when he was making his most extreme claims and uttering his crudest threats. In short, so it is said, "this interview was not Hitler-like because there was any screaming or frothing at the mouth; it was Hitler-like because of the hard substance of Khrushchev's words."

'Peace, Brother—Don't Start Anything'



'A Gulf Of Hatred'

Why South Africa Is Aflame

By ROBERT C. RUARK

PALAMOS, Spain. The massive beer riots in Johannesburg, South Africa, in which four or five thousand outraged Negro women ran amok in protest against destruction of their illicit liquor stills, contain a few serious threats that are not all funny.

Of course, the first aspect of the really huge demonstration of the women is a comparison to the indignation we might expect from West Virginia hill-billy moonshiners if too many removals mess around their stills. These big, strong, black gals raided beer hauls, took mugs out of the men's hands, and destroyed thousands of gallons of municipally-made brew. They also burnt down the brewery. Several lives were lost in the commotion.

At the same time I notice that in Durban, another stronghold of apartheid, there was another massive riot, with people fleeing to the suburbs, with families evacuating homes, and the police firing into the retreating crowds. This was not all coincidence. Those whose material property tends to lap them in self-complacency and dull the edge of aspiration need to be thrilled by the emotions which great men can excite, stimulated by the ideals they represent, stirred to a loftier sense of what national life can attain. — James Bryce in "The American Commonwealth."

Leadership

Perhaps no form of government needs leaders so much as democracy. It is the habit of mind perceptible among the Americans needs to be corrected by the spectacle of courage and independence taking their own path, and not looking to see whether the masses are moving. Those whose material property tends to lap them in self-complacency and dull the edge of aspiration need to be thrilled by the emotions which great men can excite, stimulated by the ideals they represent, stirred to a loftier sense of what national life can attain. — James Bryce in "The American Commonwealth."

Frightened Whites

When I was in Africa a couple of months ago, I talked to some thoroughly frightened white South Africans who had just returned from the Union for a visit back home. South Africa, where the harshly religious whites have maintained a stern control over the natives — apartheid — or strict segregation even as to transportation and store purchase as well

as living quarters, is popularly supposed to be the last outpost of the white man in Africa.

ANCIENT HATRED

My friends don't think so. They think that the Union of South Africa may be the first to really fall with a resounding crash, by the sheer overweight of numbers, and through violence, not legislation. There is hatred of native for white in South Africa that is not measured in thousands, might have been the bridge between the white man and the black man in South Africa. But some stern Boer throwback suddenly decided to return the coloreds to "blanket" status, taking them out of their special category, and lumping them with the pure Negroes. This included segregation of all sorts, again, whereas before the Cape coloreds had enjoyed an approximate status of the Gonaese, being scorned neither by the Indians nor the colored half, or the Portuguese other half.

BRIDGE REPLACED

This return of the Cape coloreds to blanket status, I'm convinced, lost the war for the white South Africans then and there, because the bridge of communication was replaced by a gulf of hatred.

In the recent riots such a simple but important thing as the right to make beer could lose a country. We took a country here, I believe, on tea. In Boston.

GOD-GIVEN RIGHT

He believed that fertility of ground, cattle and people was his God-given right to oversee. He bred openly with the native

Carolina Congressman Applies Heat

The Military Sea Transportation Service must answer to the House Merchant Marine Committee and the House Armed Services Committee. High on the list of both committees is Congressman Rivers of South Carolina. Through an intermediary, Kelly arranged for Kelly to see Adm. Will.

Pressure Pays Off

"What's all this trouble over extras?" Rivers began his conversation. Then he asked the admiral to see Kelly, even though he does not come from South Carolina.

Kelly got to see the admiral at 9:30 a.m. on March 10. While Kelly was still seated across from his desk, Will called his commander in Brooklyn, Rear Adm. D. T. Eller, and ordered him to negotiate with Kelly.

This fast action shows what a congressman who meddles with the taxpayers' money can when he applies the heat. It also shows how some

Pentagon officials listen to any hint from Congress.

As a result, Power Equipment was paid an extra \$104,964 for extra work. This was about two-thirds more than the original low bid of \$142,860.

However, Kelly and his Power Equipment Company still were not satisfied. He came back on April 25 with a demand for another \$120,000. The pressure kept coming.

South Carolina's Congressman Rivers, the statesman South Carolinian, had already telephoned the admiral. Now he introduced a flatteringly biographical of him in the Congressional Record.

Innocence Claimed

When queried about "pressure," Rivers pretentiously claimed innocence. He admitted telephoning Adm. Will about Kelly, but had no explanation as to why he was helping someone outside his district get extra money from the taxpayers.