



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

Bredie S. Griffith Editor and General Manager
Cecil Prince Associate Editor
R. L. Young Jr. Managing Editor

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1959

Voters Chose Wisely In Mayor's Race

The victory of Mayor James S. Smith in yesterday's primary was a hopeful expression of confidence in a leader who has yet to leave his brand on City Hall.

It was a wise choice. Despite some reluctance during his first term to seize the initiative and battle boldly for his program, Mayor Smith gained valuable experience and demonstrated considerable promise.

With a strong City Council behind him, he should be able to offer Charlotte the kind of confident and constructive leadership a fast-growing city needs.

The voters must now provide the auxiliary manpower to accomplish the task.

The challenger, Councilwoman Martha Evans, disappointed us. She failed to conduct the aggressive campaign Charlotteans expected. Although we supported Mayor Smith, we would have felt better if the incumbent's policies and program had been subjected to sterner tests.

We had hoped that the campaign would bring out the diffident and daze the disaffected. It didn't. It was merely dull. Consequently, many voters went to the polls yesterday without the slightest notion of what the issues were or indeed if there were any issues.

The service Mrs. Evans rendered during two eventful terms on the City Council must not be overlooked, however. Iters was a remarkable role—that of a sharp questioner, frequent dissenter and lively champion of lonely causes. She devoted great time and energy to her job, and her record—for all its slightly negative aspects—will be long remembered.

Furthermore, Charlotte will be hearing more of Martha Evans. Her agile mind and her usually vigorous approach to community issues will be needed for a long time to come.

Meanwhile, much will be expected of Mayor Smith as he grapples with the problems of Charlotte's future. The vigilante is over. He must translate his experience and knowledge into conviction and finesse.

Too often in the past, the eager "amateurs" from the chambers of commerce and other centers of civic concern have been several steps ahead of City Hall in directing Charlotte's progress.

Fortune Picks A Man At Poplarville

While Theodore Bilbo's old hometown, Poplarville, Miss., slept early Sunday morning, an untired Negro man accused of rape was kidnapped.

Once again, southerners could expect knowing headlines to appear far and wide about the South's penchant for mob violence.

Is the generations-old accusation just?

One miniature drama across the street from the Poplarville Court House made the question more to the point than usual. An elderly farmer, finding himself the sole eye-witness as the prisoner was dragged away footfirst, told the FBI: "I realized I was in the wrong place. I went on. I didn't look back."

Except, perhaps, to believers in heroics, his refusal to look back will seem natural enough. He found himself in the wrong place at the wrong time and fled. The poet W. H. Auden has captured his "human position" perfectly, writing of how suffering:

... takes place
While someone else is eating or
opening a window or
just walking dully along.

The chances are small that the average southern newspaper reader will see his own face on the bystander who continued to walk dully along while the prisoner was hauled away. And yet fortune has made him the symbol of all of us, going on with the workaday world while a catalog of major tragedies and black marks is compiled against the name of Mississippi. If the South is as she so proudly boasts on occasions, a confederacy of defiant and isolated souls, where does the lynch mob come from? Somewhere, even in a world of committees, there is a line at which organized forces stop and individual consciences become troubled.

Undying Symbol

No little research and expense has gone into the search for a corporate symbol to identify products of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., makers of Johnson's Wax.

More than 80 designs were submitted, the company said. The winning symbol—a double free-form diamond in black and vermilion.

We have another symbol, though. And no matter what the company chooses, we'll always attach Johnson's name to Fibber McGee and Molly and the sound of a landscaping closet.

From The Washington Post

DO-IT-YOURSELF CAR

The do-it-yourself automobile that the British are planning to market in the United States undoubtedly will appeal to tinkering types, but the thought of putting together our own car appeals to us. We can't even assemble a bicycle that arrives in the semiknocked-down state in which the one-cylinder Nobel 200 will be available.

We would, however, like to see the instructions that will come with the automobile-in-a-box. As anyone who has tried to put together a bicycle or even a child's wagon knows, the plans for converting a pile of parts into rolling stock seem always to have been drawn up by determined specialists who have resolutely dedicated their lives to obfuscation.

During the next two years, the Smith administration will be expected to show some of the same kind of adroitness and initiative.

It will require partisanship. It will require a willingness to take aggressive stands when the common good is threatened by selfish interests. A mayor cannot always stand above the battle. He has to be a practicing politician.

There are moral dimensions to his



Mayor Smith

role, too. It is the duty of the mayor to touch if he can the potentials of reason and decency in the citizens of Charlotte and not just the strivings that are easy to mobilize.

Mayor Smith, we believe, is capable of this sort of leadership. He has shown flashes of it in the past. The latest examples came in February when he came out swinging on threats to the successful operation of Douglas Municipal Airport and the community's new juvenile diagnostic center. Charlotteans will be looking for more of this aggressive spirit in the future.

But first, the mayor must be given the freedom to launch a new era of progress. That is a problem we will discuss in more detail before the general election.

continued to walk dully along while the prisoner was hauled away. And yet fortune has made him the symbol of all of us, going on with the workaday world while a catalog of major tragedies and black marks is compiled against the name of Mississippi. If the South is as she so proudly boasts on occasions, a confederacy of defiant and isolated souls, where does the lynch mob come from? Somewhere, even in a world of committees, there is a line at which organized forces stop and individual consciences become troubled.

Undying Symbol

No little research and expense has gone into the search for a corporate symbol to identify products of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., makers of Johnson's Wax.

More than 80 designs were submitted, the company said. The winning symbol—a double free-form diamond in black and vermilion.

We have another symbol, though. And no matter what the company chooses, we'll always attach Johnson's name to Fibber McGee and Molly and the sound of a landscaping closet.

singing and prayers followed by Dr. Graham's sermons.

The ancient rituals of Christianity need not be meaningless. If a given church has a strong educational program, these timeless ceremonies will take on new meaning each instance they are used. They are retained as the most thoughtful, beautifully worded expressions written by man to his God. They are reverent works, and can provide more soul-searching than any "fresh thinking" conceived by those whose recept is to keep pace with the present. They represent the order religion forms out of chaos. Meaningless? Only chaos is meaningless.

From The Washington Post

DO-IT-YOURSELF CAR

The do-it-yourself automobile that the British are planning to market in the United States undoubtedly will appeal to tinkering types, but the thought of putting together our own car appeals to us. We can't even assemble a bicycle that arrives in the semiknocked-down state in which the one-cylinder Nobel 200 will be available.

We would, however, like to see the instructions that will come with the automobile-in-a-box. As anyone who has tried to put together a bicycle or even a child's wagon knows, the plans for converting a pile of parts into rolling stock seem always to have been drawn up by determined specialists who have resolutely dedicated their lives to obfuscation.

Deep Differences Threaten Anglo-American Alliance

By MARQUIS CHILDS

LONDON
The Anglo-American alliance, taken for granted behind a facade of suitable platitudes, is in trouble. The trouble is perhaps more acute than anyone in official position on either side of the Atlantic is willing to admit.

In normal times this might not matter. But in the competition with Soviet communism the normalcy of the times can never again be taken for granted, and that is particularly true on the eve of major negotiation with the Russians.

PINPRICKS

A series of pinpricks add up to deep resentment and distrust. And this is just now accentuated by differences in approach to the Foreign Ministers Conference at Geneva. As officials insist, the press has overplayed those differences with the sensational newspapers here headlining a charge against American generals who allegedly want to prevent negotiation and start a nuclear war. Nonetheless, the differences are real and they contribute to the crack in the Anglo-American picture window.

What is particularly maddening to the British is that actions which deeply affect their lives are taken with what seems a casual disregard for the consequences. News that is page one over here scarcely comes to the surface in the United States.

IMPORT QUOTA

The latest example of this is the announcement by President Eisenhower of an import quota

on British woollens. The cutoff point is 700,000 pounds lower than last year and 500,000 pounds lower than the level established in 1957.

Douglas Howe, chairman of the National Wool Textile Import Corporation, describes this as a bitter disappointment to the British industry, an industry on which great reliance is placed for dollar earnings. It comes after Prime Minister Macmillan only a month ago took up specifically with President Eisenhower at the Camp David talks the whole question of higher tariffs and import quotas. The British had the impression, as a result of those talks, that the President was taking the whole problem under sympathetic consideration.

MAN IN THE STREET

It is surprising to the American visitor to discover that the man in the street is aware of these things. In casual conversation the action of a Civil Aeronautics Board administrator in ruling against the right of British Overseas Airways Corporation to put Tokyo on its round-the-world route is brought up. Good—naturally enough—but nevertheless pointedly, the American is asked how we expect to get away with that sort of thing.

Earlier this year a British bid to construct turbines for the Green's Point nuclear electric power station in Lancashire was rejected on the grounds of "national security," although the British bid was nearly 15 percent below the lowest American bidder. The nationalistic press fanned the fire under that one but it did not take much fanning. The conviction is



Prime Minister Macmillan: The Pinpricks Add Up

growing that while Americans preach cooperation and freer trade they practice protection and the quota system.

APPEASEMENT

This complicates the already complicated political situation that Macmillan and the Conservatives face. The Labor opposition is charging that the negotiating position which the

Prime Minister evolved following his "reconnaissance" mission to Moscow has been almost completely eroded away by combined American, French and West German pressures. This is the other edge of the "appeasement" charge, with Macmillan accused of yielding until today there is little or nothing left of the negotiating package.

Last week end the Prime Minister made electrifying speeches in Lancashire textile towns where unemployment is considerably above the national level and many mills are shut down. Britain's unemployment is sharply underscored, first by reports of American tariff barriers and second by the fact that West Germany's export trade has recently come to exceed that of Britain.

OCTOBER ELECTION

Since Macmillan seems definitely to have decided to put the election over until October or perhaps even until the following spring, the current troubles may not be too important. If the negotiation with the Russians makes even a small contribution toward easing tensions they will be forgotten. But at the same time, in the view of this observer, they cannot be ignored.

The new secretary of state, Christian Herter, is an unknown quantity. The question repeatedly asked is: Can he bring the Germans into some kind of reconciliation with the minimum position the British feel is essential in negotiating with the Russians?

EFFORT NEEDED

Only events in the immediate future can answer that question. But if Herter were to find time to come here before May 11 to make a warm and friendly and positive speech on American policy and American efforts to ease tensions, it would make a world of difference. Some effort seems required in the present moment of doubt and uncertainty.

Where's Rocky?

Nixon's Surge

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON
There is good news for Vice President Richard Nixon in a poll of the political strategic state of Wisconsin taken a few weeks ago on behalf of Sen. John F. Kennedy.

There is even better news for Kennedy, but public opinion tests showing the present popularity of the young man from Massachusetts are relatively old hat. Several past tests have also shown, however, that New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller would be harder for a Democrat to beat than the vice president would be. Wisconsin's good news for the vice president is a sharp reversal of this pro-Rockefeller trend.

THE RESULTS

In summary, the Wisconsin poll showed Nixon's defeating any of the Democrats included except Kennedy, while all the Democrats defeated Rockefeller by substantial margins. The results may be tabulated as follows, with the percentage polled by the Democrats given first in all cases.

Nixon Rockefeller
Kennedy 33-47 63-37
Humphrey 48-52 54-46
Kefauver 48-52 54-46
Williams 45-55 55-45

This political poll was taken as a by-product of another sort of statewide opinion test by the well-known professional pollster, Louis Harris, who has made other polls for the Kennedy organization. The name of Sen. Estes Kefauver was included in the poll because of the strength he was known to have among Wisconsin Democrats. Gov. Monro Williams of Michigan was picked as another unwitting contestant because there was vague talk that he might try to get his presidential candidacy off the ground by entering next year's Wisconsin primary. A notable omission among the shadow candidates was Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri.

With respect to Nixon and Rockefeller, the Wisconsin poll results almost exactly reversed the results of another Harris poll of eight West Coast cities. In that poll, taken early this winter, Nixon was roundly beaten by all three Democrats included in the list. Kennedy, Humphrey and Symington, while Rockefeller defeated both Symington and Humphrey, but

was defeated by Kennedy. Wisconsin is very far from the West Coast. The Wisconsin Republicans, who were of course proportionally represented in the more recent poll, also included a high proportion of admirers of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, who would have Nixon over Rockefeller. Yet the preat between the Rockefeller vote and the Nixon vote in this Wisconsin poll is sufficiently great to suggest something larger than a local Wisconsin reaction.

The Wisconsin poll suggests, in fact, that voters across the country have been less impressed by the wisdom and courage of the Rockefeller legislative program, than by the simple, painful fact that the governor asked his New York constituents for new taxes. If other polls continue to show that Nixon has a better chance to win than Rockefeller, the vice president can consider himself nominated before the Republican convention even assemblies.

This very good news for Nixon is slightly poisoned, it must be added, by the character of the good news for Kennedy. Another Harris poll, taken in Wisconsin in the summer of last year, showed much the same broad pattern—Nixon losing to Kennedy but beating all the other Democrats. But in this 1958 poll, Nixon lost to Kennedy by a mere hair, 49.5 to 50.5, whereas in the 1959 poll the margin of defeat, 47 to 53, was considerably wider. The margins by which Nixon defeated the other Democrats were also substantially narrower in the recent poll than in the 1958 poll. If these latest results can be trusted, in short, Nixon is gaining on Rockefeller, but his party has been losing ground rather badly in Wisconsin.

OTHER RESULTS

Other results in the same poll cast an interesting light on the strategically important Wisconsin Democratic primary. When asked which of their party's possible candidates they preferred, 40 per cent of the Democrats polled picked Kennedy, 18 per cent picked Humphrey, 15 per cent picked Kefauver, 4 per cent picked Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas; 3 per cent picked Stuart Symington and another 3 per cent chose Gov. Williams, and 13 per cent were undecided.

Drew Pearson's
Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
It takes an expert at jigsaw puzzles to follow all the operations of Adm. Strauss and his friends in the field of atomic energy. But the pieces, when patiently put together form a revealing picture. The picture is one of favoritism for certain big corporations and such an intimate interchange of Atomic Energy officials with these corporations that it's difficult to accept the government interest stopped and private interest started.

Gas-Cooled Reactor

Most interesting part of the jigsaw puzzle is that regarding a gas-cooled atomic reactor. This is the revolutionary peacetime atomic plant to be used for the generation of electricity, merchant ships and the atomic airplane. For some years Adm. Strauss, as head of the Atomic Energy Commission, opposed development of a gas-cooled reactor. He stalled so long that he left the British get far ahead of us.

'How Is It You Don't Understand Us?'



People's Platform

Who Is To Blame
For The Violence?

Editors, The News

I read your lead editorial of April 24, captioned, "North Carolina's Patience Is Exhausted," concerning the labor turmoil at Henderson.

Let's not be academic or mushy-mashy about the Henderson situation. Surely North Carolinians have read enough about that prolonged affair to form a rather definite opinion as to which side must shoulder the major blame for the violence.

My sympathies are on the side of liberty and traditional Americanism; on the side of President John Cooper Jr. and his right to operate his own mill as he deems best; on the side of men and women who want to work without having to join a labor union; on the side of workers who are suffering the contemptible and cowardly act of being fired on as they leave a job which provides their families with bread and shelter.

Were I a Henderson textile worker, I would indeed be tempted to put a 45 caliber slug between the eyes of each cowardly gun whom I knew was responsible for attempting to deprive me of the right to earn a living for my family. And should intolerable circumstances require that the temptation be executed, I don't believe there'd be a decent, honorable jury in the land who wouldn't deal relatively lightly with the effete.

—J. R. CHERRY JR.

Big Corporations Hire AEC Officials

The congressional atomic watchdog committee kept needing him and even introduced legislation requiring him to build a gas-cooled atomic reactor. But Adm. Strauss was adamant. As late as Aug. 3, 1957, he wrote Congressman Sterling Cole: "The commission opposes inclusion of this project in the bill."

Contract Awarded

Finally, on June 26, 1958, four days before he left office, Strauss awarded a contract for a gas-cooled reactor to be built by General Dynamics for an atomic merchant ship. He let the contract under existing circumstances.

In the first place, 15 companies submitted proposals. Second, General Dynamics had no experience with atomic reactors but got the contract.

Some of Strauss' friends went to work for General Dynamics. Here is the roll call:

Dr. Frederic D. Hoffman, close associate to Dr. Edward Teller, both of whom were always available to back up Strauss policies, had been hired by General Dynamics.

Arthur Kolarow, a special attorney used by Strauss in the purge of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, was hired by General Dynamics right after the contract was let.

Everett Hollis, Strauss' former public relations adviser in the AEC, has now gone to work for General Dynamics.

W. Kenneth Davis, head of the atomic reactor program under Strauss, left the AEC to take a job with the

Rechtel Corporation, which together with General Dynamics received an important contract from the AEC to build an atomic power plant for Philadelphia Electric and a gas-cooled reactor as part of it.

Thus General Dynamics got two

gas-cooled reactor contracts, one for a merchant ship, the other for Philadelphia Electric and associated companies. Significantly, it got the contracts only after Adm. Strauss had opposed building any gas-cooled reactors and had resisted all pressure by the congressional watchdog committee to build them.

Only after General Dynamics got into the picture did Strauss decide to reverse his previous policy. By that time Strauss was far ahead of the United States.

Important Advantage

However, the British obligingly traded us gas-cooled reactor secrets for our atomic submarine secrets. Obligingly also, the AEC department, then under Kenneth Davis, gave General Dynamics access to this British secret research. The company thus gained an important advantage over its competitors.