



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Mecklenburgers Have A Job To Do

The selection of Edwin L. Jones Jr. as chairman of Mecklenburg Community Building Fund Campaign is a virtual assurance of civic progress in an hour of enormous need.

Mr. Jones is young, energetic and imaginative. He knows the Queen City, its problems and its people. With the community's wholehearted support, he will make a notable success of one of the most important civic chores Mecklenburgers have undertaken in years.

He must have that support. The Community Building Fund Campaign represents a triumph of conscience over carelessness.

During metropolitan Mecklenburg's most explosive period of growth, the building needs of many agencies affiliated with United Community Services have been tragically neglected. Funds have been available to finance the wholly necessary operating programs. But in many cases almost nothing has been put aside to furnish adequate physical facilities for these ever-expanding operations.

The community was profoundly shocked in early February when enterprising newsmen brought to light the lamentable condition of the Charlotte Day Nursery. Forty-eight hours later, newspaper readers were given an equally revealing and unpleasant look at the "terrible old house" that is the Salvation Army's transient men's shelter.

It was not long after that a broad pat-

tern of inadequacy was firmly established. Fortunately, the board of directors of United Community Services accepted the challenge. Blueprints were prepared at once under the general direction of Charles H. Harris, chairman of the UCS Capital Funds Board, to raise the necessary money.

It will be a separate campaign with a single purpose: To repair the damage of 25 years of neglect. It is not another United Appeal for operating funds. Every penny raised will be used to meet the urgent physical needs of UCS agencies.

It could properly be considered a crash program, for certain minimum standards of decency and efficiency must be met at once. Otherwise the effectiveness of the entire social welfare program will be endangered.

Wisely, this rebuilding program will be based on total community needs and not on an opportunistic individual approach. That is as it should be if traditional UCS principles are to be maintained.

The responsibility for a quarter century of neglect belongs to the entire community. The assistance of the entire community will be required to correct it.

We are confident that Mecklenburgers will respond with a creditable burst of civic zeal. Determination and positive action will turn the trick. The need is evident. The leadership is available. The time to get busy is at hand.

Bishop Penick: A Counsel And Guide

The Protestant Episcopal Church has lost an expressive ministry with the death of Bishop Edwin A. Penick.

The cause of Christianity is poorer, too, for his passing. As his church's prelate for this state, his guidance was model, his authority felt and his policies respected.

Churchmen with such position as that held by the bishop must walk a thin tightrope above the audience of public opinion. They are buffeted from all sides by divergent forces. They must be able to moderate, assuage, direct and, occasionally, reject.

Bishop Penick did these things, and well.

Well known in Charlotte, St. Peter's Church here was his first charge in North Carolina. His distinguished career was marked with long years of service in this region, especially to that Carolina.

The bishop, a Kentucky native, was the son of an Episcopal minister, the brother of another and father of a third. Steeped in his church's traditions, he was elected bishop coadjutor in 1922 and bishop of the diocese of North Carolina ten years later.

Quiet by nature, a serene personality, Bishop Penick delivered tempered but dynamic sermons. He was able always to

communicate a keen message for the kingdom of God.

Retirement plans, which would have been fulfilled in July, have been stayed for the 72-year-old church figure. But, until his recent illness and death, he carried himself in active voice.

Bishop Penick's duties will be passed on. But the memory of the man will be a bright light to those who knew him.

Baltimore Rock

Often a story is difficult to translate into a brief, informative headline. Sometimes it doesn't go over at all.

Then there's the localized headline, which comes clear to informed area readers. Take this example, from THE SUN of Baltimore, which fascinated us: "Zumbur Asks Taxes Probe Hepburn."

Zumbur, Alvin J. T., is managing director of the Criminal Justice Commission, who asked Gov. Tawes to take over a Baltimore investigation of the policies of James M. Hepburn, police commissioner.

Anyway, it beats a heap of rock 'n' roll lyrics.

Season's Greetings Come To The City

The sturdy oaks of First Presbyterian Church have donated patrician green for another spring.

Along famed Sugar Creek new grass is bright, an attempt at camouflage.

Judas trees slash smother patches of deep shade with garnet swatches.

New-minted daffodils sparkle in the dew like golden coins scattered by an emperor's hand. Peach and cherry present delicate pastels. They show their bloom before the doped, which will offer a snore of purity dazing in nature.

Above new-turned earth, bluebirds and cardinals flash, matchless in darting color. The pale blue crown of sky is streaked with thin brushing of cloudy vapor trails of passing aircraft scar the dome only to be whisked away in a freshening April wind.

Charlotte's spring is a sound, a movement, a surge of color.

It is kites chased by children across a reborn lawn. Gay voices from first picnics in Freedom Park. Busy calves on a Mecklenburg farm. First shorts by youth, impatient for a tanning sun.

Early morning is the best time. The city's haze of winter has been swept

away with a new broom of crisp air. Even the stone canyons catch rays of light, fading the garish new glow.

Winter's frost is ended, summer's spell-binding heat yet ahead.

There is urgency to be about our tasks, a new energy transmitted from the season. It is an hour to take heart and whistle a tune at adversity.

This is the glowing time. It is a hearty greeting that will always come and yet is never quite the same.

Educational Note

The frontiers of learning are being advanced in Hanover Park (N. 1) High School by a course in Home and Family Living which features mock weddings. One such "wedding" held recently was complete with bride and groom, clergyman, parents, punch and a "miniature chicken salad party." It was claimed that this fosters "a better appreciation of the dignity of the wedding ceremony."

It also fosters a better appreciation of indignities committed in the name of public education.

Place Future Of Berlin In Trust With United Nations

By WALTER LIPPMAN

Editors' Note: Walter Lippman has just returned from Europe, where he has taken a first-hand look at the Berlin crisis. This is the third of a four-part report on the situation.

WASHINGTON

The preceding articles have made the point that for the indefinite future the two German states cannot be reunited in one German state with its capital in Berlin. There will be the German Federal Republic of the West with its capital at Bonn. And there will be the German Democratic Republic of the East with its capital at Pankow, which is a part of East Berlin. These two German states now deal with one another in many economic and technical matters. Thus, for example, for some considerable time West German traffic to West Berlin has been controlled by the East German government. With the assent of Bonn it exercises the right not only to stamp the identification papers but actually to inspect the cargo.

LONG ARMISTICE

There is every reason to suppose that there will be an increasing intercourse and communication between the two German states. But they do not recognize each other as legal and legitimate sovereign states.

We must, therefore, accept the fact that for years to come—perhaps for a generation or more—these two German states will have to live side by side with a frontier on the line fixed by the armistice which ended World War II. From the frontier of East Berlin to the city of Berlin is a distance of 110 miles. The basic problem is how to protect the future of the West Berlin community, which consists of two and a half million people. They must expect to live in an indefinite future, perhaps for the rest of their lives, in the heart of a Communist state.

STRATEGIC TRAP

In my view, the future of West Berlin cannot be secured adequately by a determination to stand firm on a policy of standing pat. No doubt, we can prevent the Soviet Union and the East German government from blockading West Berlin. We can threaten to go to war if they do. But that is not good enough. West Berlin lies in a strategic trap, and its security cannot be protected adequately



West Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt: Man On A Hotspot

by military measures alone. It can be secured against blockade and outright aggression. But it cannot be made secure against harassment and a perpetual war of nerves, and the feeling that there is no hope.

COMPLICATIONS

West Berlin is a highly complicated economic and political community. It enjoys the institution of private property.

There is free enterprise in investment and in banking and in the management of capital.

If the division of Germany is to last for the indefinite future, we must find ways to protect the West Berlin community with a dependable order of things. We cannot expect the West Berliners to depend for their whole security upon what over the course of a generation or more we may be able and willing to do with our Strategic Air Force.

The West Berliners cannot

go on for years waiting to hear what the Potsdam will say about going to war whenever an East German official harasses them. There has already been some considerable flight of capital since the Khrushchev note of last November, and the economy of West Berlin will suffer if, whenever there is a sign of trouble, the best we can do for it is to threaten World War III.

NEW STATUS

My conviction is that the future of West Berlin must be protected not by standing pat but by insisting that West Berlin needs and is entitled to have a new status. When Mr. K. tells us that the present status of Berlin is obsolete, it is a mistake for the West to act as if any departure from the status quo would be a defeat and surrender. It might be an improvement. At present the status quo

is from our point of view extremely unsatisfactory. The right answer to Mr. K. is to propose that we negotiate a new charter or statute in which West Berlin is guaranteed an ordered future by the presence of Western troops acting under international auspices.

A new statute for Berlin is needed because the existing arrangements were improvised, rather incompetently, by men who regarded them as temporary. Nobody planned them for a long future. Nobody supposed that there would be two German states with Berlin in the middle of one of them. Only last week we had an example of how ramshackle are our arrangements about access to Berlin, when Soviet fighters buzzed an American plane, which was flying, apparently for the first time, over the customary ceiling of 10,000 feet.

IT WILL BOOMERANG

In negotiating a new statute, we should begin by establishing the principles under which we have a right to be present in West Berlin and to participate in determining its future. For some extraordinary reason we have chosen to argue that our rights in Berlin rest upon the right of conquest. That is, if I may say so, a poor reason for the defenders of civilization to invoke. If we choose to stand on the right of conquest, we shall live to regret it. It will boomerang. For where would we be if the Soviet Union which is also a conqueror of Germany, chose to invoke for itself the right of conquest? The whole of Germany was surrendered to the conquerors, and if there is a right of conquest, it is not limited to West Berlin.

There is no need for us to resort to so primitive and brutal and repellent a principle as the right of conquest. We have good and sufficient neutral reasons for being in Berlin and for remaining there. We are in Berlin because it is the capital of Germany. We are entitled to stay there until it is once again the seat of a united German government. During our stay in Berlin we have in the course of time acquired a special moral obligation to the two and a half million inhabitants of West Berlin. This obligation we intend to honor and we could well say to Mr. K. that we would despise us as we would our

selves if we did not honor it. For us, negotiation must start with these two fundamental facts. The need for a long future of steadfastness and stability, and the need for a change which reflects the new reality. This can best be done if a new statute is negotiated in which the future of Berlin is put in trust with the United Nations. The new charter or statute should begin with an explicit declaration that the United Nations trust will last until the two German states agree to restore Berlin as the capital of a reunited Germany.

Then, in the new statute the right of access, the conditions of co-existence, the relations between the two Berlins and the two Germanies, the presence of Allied and United Nations troops, military forces, should be spelled out. Though it is a complicated thing to do, it is not an impossible thing to establish a city within a city and within a foreign state. The most striking example, which could be used as a suggestive model, is the treaty signed in 1929 between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy. This was the Lateran Treaty which established Vatican City.

SEPARATE ENTITY

The State of the Vatican is a quite separate sovereign jurisdiction entirely although it is in fact entirely surrounded by the Italian city of Rome. The treaty regulates the whole problem of access across Italian Territory, and it does so with a precision which anyone must envy who knows something of the fuzziness of our position in Berlin.

I think I have reason to say that a solution of this sort would be acceptable in West Berlin. Whether the Russians would accept it there is no way of knowing until we try to negotiate it in concrete terms. But the signs are not altogether unfavorable. Mr. K. has mentioned the U. N. in connection with Berlin, he has acknowledged that the West has rights and obligations in Berlin, and he has not rejected the idea of a Western military presence.

Both sides have much to gain from such a settlement. For us it would mean that the West Berlin community was guaranteed a certain security under a new and much more authoritative statute than exists today. It would mean also that the Berlin situation would be closed, and that the prospect of Berlin's becoming again the capital of Germany would be extinguished with the sanction of the world's society. The West Berliners would have a reason for carrying on. For they would have hope, which in affairs of this sort, is as important as hydrogen bombs.

The Russians for their part would get a good deal too. They would get, as we would get, the relief that comes from straightening out a dangerous situation. They would get a provisional but durable acceptance of the fact that there are two Germanies. Since a United Nations statute would have to be agreed to both by the Soviet Union and by the Pankow government, they would get a de facto recognition of the East German state by the U. N. This might mean much to them in that it would help to stabilize their situation in Eastern Europe.

NO 'VICTORIES'

Neither side would "win." But neither would "lose." Each side would hold within its sphere of influence what it now holds, and neither would surrender to the other any territory or any people. But we would get a new legal, political, and economic framework which takes account of the hard facts of life—that there will long be two Germanies and that Berlin must be protected in a special way while Germany remains divided.

'It's A Great Chance To Get In On The Ground Floor'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

At the NATO meeting of foreign ministers one British diplomat remarked privately that more than 100 diplomats were in the conference room, so he could not discuss any secret security plans for settling the Berlin crisis. This was true.

There wasn't much important policy discussed in the regularly scheduled NATO meetings, but there was plenty discussed in private sessions. It's always difficult to report on these backstage talks. But from British, American and other allied sources, this column has been able to piece together the major highlights of what happened.

Criticism Resented

From the U. S. and the British—Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd lately resented criticism that he and Prime Minister Macmillan were following the appeasement path of Sir Neville Chamberlain who surrendered to Hitler at Munich. This came up many times during the course of private conversations and it

netted the British considerably.

From John Foster Dulles' Vacation Spot—Like talked to Dulles by long distance telephone for his reaction on various points, and to some extent American foreign policy is still being dictated by a sick man from his bedside. Dulles urged the President to stand firm and not get dragged into a summit meeting by a sick man from his bedside. Dulles urged the President to stand firm and not get dragged into a summit meeting by a sick man from his bedside.

Mr. Pollyanna

From British Talks With U. S. and Allies—Selwyn Lloyd believes the Russians intend to be reasonable at the summit meeting. He believes the Berlin crisis may turn out to be a blessing.

It may remove cold war tensions. He expressed the view that Khrushchev may well have stirred up the Berlin crisis deliberately in order to prod the West into a summit conference. Lloyd was convinced the Russians would not start war over Berlin.

A rather lengthy and important diagnosis of what is happening inside Russia and how it affects the West was given by the British foreign minister, based on his recent trip to Moscow. It was by far the most important viewpoint expressed at the NATO meeting. In brief, he balanced political differences inside NATO off against political differences inside Russia, as follows:

Inside NATO—Some Western leaders believe that an end of the cold war would bring disunity among the NATO allies and a spread of neutralism toward Moscow. Without the threat of Russian aggression and the cold war, NATO would fall apart.

Lessening Tensions

Inside the Kremlin—Exactly the same discussion is taking place among Russian leaders. The anti-West, conservative, pro-Stalin clique in opposition to Khrushchev believes in more armament and more ability to crack down on the West. The liberal clique led by Khrushchev believes it's possible to

People's Platform

'Flattering Review' Delights An Author

Editors, The News: Thank you so much for your great kindness in devoting the

editorial column of The Charlotte News to a review of my book, "What's Wrong With U. S. Foreign Policy?"

I need not add how delighted I was with the flattering nature of the review.

—C. L. SULZBERGER

Berlin Crisis A Blessing In Disguise?

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relieve pressures and get along with the West.

Elaborating these ideas, the British claimed that relieving cold war tensions would encourage peaceful forces inside Russia; that the West could afford the same lessening of tension if it strengthened pro-West forces inside the Kremlin.

It Can Be Done

The cold war, the British argued, keeps the cold war in the Soviet Union. It keeps tensions bottled up. It discourages the very healthy trend of the Russian people toward broader education, higher standards of living, and greater tolerance. The higher the level of education and living standards in Russia, Selwyn Lloyd argued, the more the Russians want to negotiate, not fight. Therefore, the British position is to use Berlin as a means of establishing a better understanding with Russia. This can be done, the British claimed, without surrendering any of our real responsibilities in Berlin.

From The Christian Science Monitor

THE 'PERFECT' VIOLIN

A WANDERER among London auction rooms has come upon a collection of violins. This is an experience that nearly wakens the philosopher in a man, and the philosopher usually mumbles the same question that he asked last time he woke up: "Why has no one ever produced a new-type violin to supersede the classic model as it appeared in the sixteenth century?"

The answer is invariable: the violin was born, like a certain goddess, needing no improvements. But this is usually a view of those who admire from afar. The man with a fiddle under his chin sometimes has more radical ideas, and his own brand of expressions therefore, on the supposed perfection of the instrument.

That is why names like Stradivarius, or his teacher Amati, or Guarnerius lead all the rest. The perfection of the violin is a thing rarely achieved either by maker or player. And as a matter of fact a good many violin makers have brooded on the need for change.

It is only when their new-fangled notions take form in pulsating wood that the ancient violins really command their own. Even many of them are far from perfect. But all attempts to improve on them only remind one of the horse in the fable that offered his own specifications for self-improvement and became a camel—on which the playing of a sonata would be a pleasure to next to nobody.

"Man Run Over By Tractor Greatly Improved."—Headline. It seems in order to assume that this straightened him out.—JACKSON (Miss.) STATE TIMES.

A boy is a Cub Scout until 11 years old, a Boy Scout until he's 15, and a girl scout thereafter. — ROCKY MOUNT TELEGRAM.