

THOMAS L. ROBINSON... President and Publisher
BRODIE S. GRIFFITH... General Manager
ROBERT H. LAMPERT... Advertising Director
OCHIL PRYNE... Associate Editor
FRANK MONAGH... Managing Editor
R. L. YOUNG JR... Managing Editor
JAMES McDOWELL... Circulation Manager

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1958

People Platform Consolidated Junior High Schools Are Better

Davidson College
Editors: The News
There appeared in the News a few days ago a letter from several school officials in the Mecklenburg area opposing the construction of a new consolidated junior high school.



Measure The Good Effects, Too

Consolidation of the junior high schools will increase the college attendance still more.

In short, I think that consolidation of the junior high schools would be a step forward educationally, through a better facility, a broader curriculum, better equipment, and more graduates of the high schools of Mecklenburg County has been one of the best things ever to happen to public education in this area.

Citizens Voted For Opportunity

MECKLENBURG voters last week voted themselves \$400,000 in matching state funds for the community college system, plus an additional \$400,000 in all probability to match expenditure for sites, plus \$3,400,000 of future state bond funds, plus immediate initial operating funds of \$142,000 annually from the state until more millions in the decades ahead.

They voted to make a dream of a future university come true, for some day it will be so.

They voted for training and skill, a raised standard of living, economically and culturally.

They voted for OPPORTUNITY. Their investment in our

greatest of resources—our human resources—will be repaid a thousand fold, even in this generation.

For the all-out help of The Charlotte News in this achievement, the education committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens Committee for Community Colleges salute you with respectful tip of the hat and deep appreciation.

—ARTHUR H. JONES
Chairman
Citizens Committee for Community Colleges

Local Citizens Urged To Write Commission

EDITORS: THE NEWS:
INDUSTRY nationwide could chance to profit from strikes as much as the City Coach Line in Charlotte is attempting to do, never again would you read of the evils of organized labor.

For the sake of fair play, the City Coach Line should be given a chance to prove to the Utilities Commission a real need of a fare increase, but in doing so they should lay the bare facts before the commission.

It is assumed that Mr. J. Cherry Jr. does his own writing, but he rushes into print and confesses he does not do his own reading and thinking.

Yes, he bandies words as if he has not read Dewar's book and that the thoughts expressed by the Charlotte News reviewer who did read it are sufficient to justify his denunciation of Dewar's "third class ahead in class."

Many Americans believe Dewar's writings are a vital force to good and honest government. Some are fearful of them,

particularly those who think that only Eisenhower should handle the "Great Crusade" and the "indirections" of Sherman Adams and other high interests office holders and elected officials.

Many Americans praised and endorsed Pearson's efforts to foster the Friendship Train and the freedom leaflets ballooned behind the Iron Curtain. Pearson is hitting out against those who bombed Jewish synagogues. He is currently organizing the price of a Coke and a dollar for a brick to be sent to the dismantled Clinton, Tenn. high school.

Does J. R. Cherry Jr. know where he writes if his mind is too closed to read?

—MRS. J. L. HURTT

Old Abe Lincoln Had The Answer

EDITORS: THE NEWS:
A LONG time ago a Republican, Abraham Lincoln, a man of many virtues and great vision, analyzed the results of the 1938 national election returns perfectly. Mr. Lincoln stated, and I quote:

"You can fool some of the people some of the time, and you can fool some of the people all of the time, you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." End of quote and enough said.

—H. D. LISK

'It Made You Feel You Were There'

EDITORS: THE NEWS:
JUST a "thank you" for the wonderful work you did in presenting the Crusade news daily. I don't think anyone could cover the Crusade better than you did.

The sightings were most interesting to me. After reading The News each day it made you feel as if you had been at the services. I know God will bless you for it.

—MISS IVANELL BURKE

Reconciliation Is A Form Of Wisdom

SOUTHERN Democrats boasted the party's smashing triumph last week with mixed emotions. Many could not decide whether to be glad or sad.

The Democratic sweep had eliminated most of the Republican Party's right-wing leadership which southern Democrats had often worked in coalition. Gone are Bricker of Ohio, Malone of Nevada, Potter of Michigan, Watkins of Utah, and of course, Knowland of California and Jenner of Indiana. It leaves Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona as the Old Guard's chief spokesman and he is often too busy battling Big Labor to bother with Confederate causes.

Replacing GOP conservatives will be a raft of bright young liberals, for the most part, who plainly cannot be trusted with such sensitive issues as civil rights and judicial restraint.

That did it. Before the frost was on the pumpkin in some parts of Dixie, there was talk of forming a "third party."

Surveying the post-election disarray, the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S Ralph McGill quoted a mournful member of the GOP: "About the only substance in the 86th Congress will be the Deep South Democrats."

"It was facetiously put," said McGill, "but it has meaning. The position of the so-called southern wing of the Democratic Party is more precarious than before."

It is indeed, but not so precarious that another ridiculous party bolt is in order.

A third party would delight some extremists—North and South—who neither like nor understand the great game of American politics, but it would be bad for the South and bad for the nation.

Dixie's plight is not as serious as it might appear at first glance. Even in the 86th Congress, southern Democrats, by virtue of their seniority

and statesmanship, will continue to wield much power. The important standing committees of Congress are headed by southerners. A southerner, Sam Rayburn, is speaker of the House of Representatives. Another southerner, Lyndon Johnson, is Senate majority leader.

Southern chairman of course hold no veto power over legislation. But they hold strategic advantages that make the northern liberals green with envy. They are in an excellent position to delay and obstruct and pick the time for political battles.

Max Ascoli has written that political parties project somewhat different images of the state and each plays "in true earnestness the game of being the state."

It would seem then that the Democratic Party is on the whole somewhat more successful than the Republican party today in "projecting an image of the state."

This is true because its southern members provide enough balance and political compensation to make it a truly national party.

The real test will come not in Congress but in the 1960 National Democratic Convention, of course. It will then be the responsibility of all factions of the party to keep their heads and avoid any explosive foolishness.

Referring to another rather delicate area in American political history, Samuel Eliot Morison once wrote:

"Practical politicians, in order to win national elections, have been forced to reconcile rival interests and sections in their platforms. Their so-called cowardice in excluding popular issues such as slavery, religion and prohibition has really been a form of wisdom, for once let an issue of that nature divide the parties from each other along sectional or class lines civil war or social violence is likely to happen."

The advice still has the ring of truth in 1958. It will be timelier still in 1960.

Streamlining Tarheel's T-Model Courts

THERE'S a lesson for Tar Heels in a recent pronouncement by U. S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan Jr.—even Tar Heels who wince instinctively whenever a Supreme Court justice clears his throat.

Endorsing an amendment modernizing the Illinois court system, Justice Brennan said:

"Judicial establishments well enough adapted to the needs of a pioneer or rural society are ill-fitted for today's increasingly complex communities. The maintenance of those establishments has become intolerable because there is exacted too high a cost in inadequate administration of justice and in justice-defeating delays."

The words apply equally well to North Carolina's antiquated court system. That is loosely designed to meet 19th century conditions. Actually, the present courts grew out of Tar Heel traditions from the state's colonial

beginnings, through the Revolution to the Civil War. Frequent tinkering has robbed the "system" of any unity if ever enjoyed, particularly with regard to the lower courts.

Fortunately for the cause of justice, something is being done about the mess. The Committee on Improving and Expediting the Administration of Justice in North Carolina, headed by Mecklenburg's Sen. J. Spencer Bell, is just now putting the final touches on a comprehensive blueprint for court reform. The result is a structurally simple and unified system designed to meet the needs of today—and tomorrow.

It is not a system copied from Illinois or New Jersey or Missouri. It is custom-tailored to North Carolina's own peculiar needs. That is the way it should be and that is why it deserves the General Assembly's earnest consideration in 1959.

Monday Morning Was A Trifle Late

"Your 'if' is the only peace-maker." —SHAKESPEARE

VISCOUNT Montgomery has won our annual Monday Morning Quarter-back award hands down suggesting in his memoirs that World War II could have ended in 1944 if Ike had launched a single 40-division thrust from Normandy through the Ruhr to Berlin.

But the famed British field marshal must be a late sleeper. He waited nearly 14 years to assert his Monday morning rights to second-guess the supreme commander.

While he is in such an iffy mood, however, we wish he would put his imagination to work and settle a few more historical questions for us.

Why, pray, would have been the wondrous results? If Grant had been drinking at Appomattox?

If Julius Caesar had made an honest woman of Cleopatra?

If Napoleon had not suffered from stomach upset?

If Alexander the Great had known when enough was enough?

If Shirley Temple had not grown up? If Khrushchev had taken the pledge in 1957?

If Marilyn Monroe had not posed nude for a calendar?

If Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery had never advanced beyond the rank of subaltern?

torical questions for us. Why, pray, would have been the wondrous results?

If Grant had been drinking at Appomattox?

If Julius Caesar had made an honest woman of Cleopatra?

If Napoleon had not suffered from stomach upset?

If Alexander the Great had known when enough was enough?

If Shirley Temple had not grown up? If Khrushchev had taken the pledge in 1957?

If Marilyn Monroe had not posed nude for a calendar?

If Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery had never advanced beyond the rank of subaltern?

Sonata For A Boy About To Be Ten

I'll be glad when it gets real cold, he said.

Why? Because.

Because what? You can't be just because.

Well, it will be December. That's a reason. And I'll be ten then.

That's no reason.

Well, because. Just because, well, because it makes you feel good and you run a lot and the leaves are all over the place in big piles and there's a fire

in the fireplace and I can poke it and it snows and I can shovel it and the milk in the morning is colder and like ice cream and you can watch squirrels and people blow smoke with their breaths and walk faster and it gets darker and you can act like you are staying up later and things happen like Thanksgiving and Christmas, and New Year's and George Washington's birthday and presents and visitors and you don't have to sweat flies.

I guess they're reasons I like winter, too.

From The Virginia Quarterly Review

THE GENEALOGY OF A CAR

LET us pass quickly over the lowest levels of industrial design, where we find pencil sharpeners and kettles with meaningless aerodynamics shapes or typewriters and cameras marketed in a non-sensational variety of colors, to conceal the fact that so few technical changes that could be disguised as art were possible.

Perhaps the most sickening example of the package is the current design for American motorists, with contrasting colors and tones, chosen as if to grace some elegant boudoir for a Texas oil magnate. The result is a miracle of meretricious taste and utilitarian ineptitude, looking as if a woman's powder compact had been mixed with an airplane and brought forth a hybrid monster—fortunately, let us hope, sterile.

A small town in a place where fans throw foul balls back into the game.—GREENSBORO (GA.) HERALD-JOURNAL.

'Right-To-Work' Laws Greased Skids For Republicans

By JOSEPH ALSTON

WASHINGTON
THE SCENE last June was a ball conference room in Cincinnati. The actors were Ohio's hardy perennial Republican senator, John W. Bricker, Ohio's veteran Republican state chairman, Ray Bliss, and a large group of leading Ohio industrialists.

The powerful Charles M. Co., had called the meeting to discuss the desirability of putting a so-

called right-to-work law on the Ohio ballot this year. The Times Roller-Bearing Co. and other Ohio businesses of comparable standing were also represented.

Bricker and Bliss are two of the most solidly conservative, most sincerely business-minded Republican politicians in any state in the Union, so everyone ought to have loved everyone else.

In fact, however, the two Republican professional politicians

were "treated like dogs," as one of them phrased it, and were recalled with considerable bitterness.

Even after the meeting, the Republican governor of Ohio, C. William O'Neill, had been pressured into staying at home.

If any damn chairman of any damn board calls Bill on the telephone, he just melts," was the explanation given by a colleague. Even after this description, however,

Sen. Bricker and State Chairman Bliss insisted on appearing before the assembled industrialists, and they did so, that putting the right-to-work law on the ballot was a suicidal act.

ANGRY ABUSE

The businessmen's reply was so angrily abusive that Sen. Bricker drew his dignity around him, and took his leave without further ado.

Ray Bliss, who is made of sterner stuff, stood his ground long enough to warn the right-to-work enthusiasts that the Republican Party could "lose everything" if the Ohio Republicans voted their greatest victory under the right-to-work banner. After that, Bliss also departed.

By no means all the Ohio industrialists disagreed with Bliss in this manner. The formidable George Meakin Humphreys, syndicated with his old friend, for instance, and many of the leaders of steel and rubber companies took the same position. But despite the split in the business community, the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Manufacturers Association persisted, and at considerable expense right-to-work went on the ballot by petition.

O'NEILL MELTED

Even so, all was not lost, until some of the board chairman who have the knack of melting George O'Neill, got the wretched man on the telephone. As a weak and unpopular governor, perhaps O'Neill was the only Republican candidate who was then in any danger of defeat. Therefore, he melted rather more easily than usual, obediently announcing that he was for the right-to-work law, and that right-to-work was the campaign's big issue.

O'Neill's action in turn entangled Sen. Bricker, who did not want a repeat of the Ohio Entanglement along with Bricker, the whole Republican state ticket was involved.

STAGGERING DEFEAT

In the outcome, Bricker was routed by Steven Younger, an amiable, old nonentity whom the Democrats had nominated. Stung because he was in the habit of running for office whenever possible, O'Neill took a fearful jolting. All the other candidates for state office, only a single Republican survived. Both houses of the state legislature were captured by the Democrats. Three



BRICKER OF OHIO Roundly Beaten

Republican Congress seats were lost. And the right-to-work law itself was defeated by the staggering margin of nearly a million votes.

This fearful debacle, as Ray Bliss bitterly pointed out in a public statement, was a direct result of the intervention of the right-to-work enthusiasts. Without right-to-work, the Ohio Republicans were due to win through with flying colors, except that the brisk Mike Dinsale would probably have defeated the feeble O'Neill anyway. But because of the right-to-work, the Ohio Republican Party, the businessmen's party, is just about back to where it was in the worst years of Franklin Roosevelt.

WARNING IS CLEAR

The story does not end in Ohio, either. Right-to-work laws are on the ballot in five other states besides Ohio. They were voted in four of these five states. Their presence on the ballot in all cases forced the Republican candidates. Even in Kansas, where right-to-work was approved, the issue revitalized labor votes to the victorious Democrat, Gov. George Dawkins. Even in Indiana, where right-to-work had already been placed on the statute book, the bitterness thereby engendered helped to defeat Republican Gov. Harold Handley in his Senate race.

Altogether, the warning is clear that meaningless ideological gymnastics should be carefully avoided by those who hope to win elections.



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IT'S time the American people got over the idea that a Catholic should not be elected President of the United States, and last week's election indicated that they are beginning to.

Four Catholics were elected to the Senate, not because of their religion but because they were good men, while two states—Pennsylvania and Colorado—elected Catholic governors for the first time in history. Two other important states also elected Catholic governors—Pat Dale in Ohio, both outstanding men.

Fears Put Aside

In Ohio, once a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan, no Catholic a few years ago had a chance. But after Frank Lausche, a Catholic, proved such a pop-

A Catholic Can Be Elected President

ular governor that he was re-elected four times, Ohioans got over their fear that the Pope would move into the State House at Columbus.

Jewish Governor

It's time the American people got over the idea that a Catholic should not be elected President of the United States, and last week's election indicated that they are beginning to.

Four Catholics were elected to the Senate, not because of their religion but because they were good men, while two states—Pennsylvania and Colorado—elected Catholic governors for the first time in history. Two other important states also elected Catholic governors—Pat Dale in Ohio, both outstanding men.

Ed Thye, a former governor. Religion was raised by some voters privately, but when the votes were counted, the majority had put religion on the sidelines.

Simultaneously, three Catholic candidates, Democrats, were defeated. Maryland, first, swept by Catholics fleeing from England, defeated Mayor D'Alesandro of Baltimore, running for the Senate. Religion, however, was not an issue. Maryland had previously elected a Catholic governor, Herbert O'Connor, later made his senator.

It Can Boomerang

Democrat Frank Hogan, Manhattan district attorney, was defeated in New York, and in this case religion was an issue. Maryland had previously elected a Catholic governor, Herbert O'Connor, later made his senator.

many that a Catholic must run for the Senate. Ed Sapiro, barred Tom Foley, a Protestant, and non-Catholic voters in a Republican and a Mason, defeated Hogan in this undisputed bid for the Catholic vote.

Kennedy Helped

Last week's demonstration of nonsectarian balloting should help the presidential aspirations of Massachusetts' Sen. Kennedy. Here again, if voters are judging a candidate not on his religion but on qualifications, Kennedy's vote will be against him. As a senator, he did not live up to his public duty. He straddled issues that were wrong. Lately he has become far-sighted. But he is still young.