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Legislative Branch Should Take School Lead Now

By LEROY COLLINS
Governor of Florida

Editors' note: While the world watches the U. S. says Gov. Collins, is involved in a dangerous stalemate over the school issue. Congress should assume the responsibility for implementing a Court decision made under the 14th Amendment...

And I refuse to believe such men of good will do not exist, both North and South. East and West. I do not presume to say how the race problem should be handled...

It varies from state to state, from county to county, from community to community and from neighborhood to neighborhood, even within the South.

For example, out of some 3,000 southern school districts containing children of both races, nearly 800 have some desegregation. And since the 1954 Supreme Court decision, another 100 private and public colleges in the South have opened their doors to some Negroes.



Schools: 'The Peculiar Pride Of All Americans'

Education For The Organization Man

AN industrial relations manager for one of the big chemical companies talked wisdom and good business the other day in Asheville.

He told hearers: 'The life blood, the very body of industry' comes from the public schools. It is imperative that our public schools adjust their sights in line with the dynamic change that has occurred in our industrial enterprise.

Emphasis on vitality of the public schools equals wisdom. We think of the public schools as 'adjusting their sights' to changes in industrial enterprise—and we don't know exactly what the man meant—we're not so sure.

There is no doubt some 'good business' in it. But as industry continues to wage education with newfound fervor, we are often struck that it remains to be seen whether wisdom or good business will get the nod.

A few years back, industry hotly demanded specialized training for the young executives required by managerial revolutions. It reached such a point that a newspaper on one of the Tar Heel campuses signed one day: 'All we hear nowadays is Move over for the Business Administration School. That capote gradually crumbled before liberal arts drives, and business demanded arts and sciences for her young recruits.

At the moment we seem to be in limbo somewhere between Liberal arts et al. stress, but there remains the emphasis afterthought that 'only rounded' people are wanted. 'No ad-balls or eggheads here' was a favorite business theme—at least until the rude 'beep-beep' of Sputnik drowned it out. The gist was that you were not 'well

rounded' enough if you had any unusual ideas, and personality tests, so-called, were given to make sure you hadn't. This and industry's wide retreat from the 'Protestant ethic' of competitive individualism received close scrutiny with William H. Whyte's 'organization man' two years ago.

It is a curious limbo if you think about it. Businessmen are wise enough to have young people well versed in the humanities and sciences. Yet business-minded (or so they think) enough to wish to have the vital effects, the creation of ideas and insight, nullified so that their young charges would not rock the industrial boat or make anyone mad. The Asheville speaker, Mr. Garrett, of the Olin Mattelink Chemical Corp., must have been making a heroic attempt to bestride this limbo in his vague call for public schools to adjust their sights to a foot on both sides; be a diplomat; that is the message of what Mr. Whyte called our new 'social ethic' in business.

But it looks sadly enough as if in the end we must choose what will be made. We will have to emerge from limbo and make up our minds. These are times when the corporation, often the business corporation, is becoming the basic organizing unit in the society. It will be doing the hiring and firing; it will have hold of the purse strings, and will consequently dictate in large degree whether the ideal of American education is to be mediocrity not alone of mind but of personality, or excellence.

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I NEED not tell you that our nation is facing the most severe constitutional and social crisis since the dark days of reconstruction following the Civil War.

The fabric of our federal system has become strained and even rent. Racial hatred is exploding in public school classrooms, and troops have been deployed inside and outside school buildings.

Free public schools, the peculiar pride of all Americans, since Thomas Jefferson's day are being closed at the very same time our nation is undergoing a painful re-evaluation of its educational system in view of the social space age.

Throughout the world, the insidious word is being spread by our communists detractors that internal strife is sapping and destroying America's strength.

Tragically I see little hope for pulling out of this crisis—short of national catastrophe—if we continue to follow the present pattern of events.

POINT NOT PASSED I refuse to believe, however, that we have passed the point where men of good will can rise above their differences, above

their prejudices and above their pride, to strive the national interest.

And I refuse to believe such men of good will do not exist, both North and South. East and West.

I do not presume to say how the race problem should be handled, but I do believe that we must find a way out as to be found, while it is not in position to see the play.

Two many in high positions of authority do not understand the facts with which we are confronted. They simply are not in position to see the play.

ONE BIG REALITY The first reality I would emphasize is that the great majority of white Southerners and a considerable number in the North are bitterly opposed to sending their children to schools with Negro children. Whether one shares this sentiment or not, it is a reality which will not be changed overnight.

This sentiment is not uniform in degree throughout the nation.

—Five Years, Eight Months And Two Days—Five Years, Eight Months And Three Days—



Mecklenburg Needs Full-Time Solicitor

EVEN solicitors have their limitations. They certainly cannot be in two courtrooms at once.

Consequently, the trial of defendants in Charlotte's Recorder's Court scandal must wait and so must Solicitor Gray R. Stott's attempts to discover what improvements are needed in records used by the criminal division of Mecklenburg Superior Court.

Conflicting duties in Gaston County are at least partly to blame for the delays, for Mecklenburg shares its solicitor with its neighbor to the west.

So, we twiddle our thumbs and wait. The situation is plainly ridiculous. Mecklenburg became a self-contained judicial district in 1955. But the solicitorial district, bracketing this county with Gaston, was left unchanged. Legislation

introduced late in the 1957 General Assembly to adjust the district lines was somehow lost in the shuffle. The matter ought certainly to be corrected when the legislature meets again in 1959.

In populous Mecklenburg, the large number of criminal cases in Superior Court absolutely require the services of a full-time solicitor for maximum efficiency.

By limiting his attention to one county, the administration of justice would be noticeably improved.

This is no reflection on Mr. Stott, who does well within the limitations placed upon him. But why impose a dual responsibility on the solicitor by compelling him to divide his time and energy between more than one judicial district? It's not fair to Mr. Stott and it's not fair to the two counties involved.

U.N. Dialogue—With Oriental Music

IMAGINE a conversation backstage with the U. N. Dullies at the U. N. yesterday after we had again gotten a vote to postpone consideration of admitting Red China.

Q. Isn't it considered very undemocratic in your Congress to keep a bill bottled up in committee?

A. Yes. Especially when Southern Democratic congressmen do it. Q. Wouldn't you say a majority of the members of the U. N. would vote for Red Chinese membership, and that you and Mr. Lodge have effectively 'bottled up' the 'bill' in committee?

A. Perhaps so. But a moral question is involved: Red China shall not shoot her way into the United Nations. Q. The Kadar government certainly shot its way into Hungary, but it hasn't been thrown out.

A. Maybe you're right. But a legal question is involved: We cannot have two governments in China. Q. But if this is really an issue between two governments of China doesn't that make it a civil war?

A. You might say so. Q. What is the U. S. doing in a Chinese civil war?

A. That's tricky. But we are trying to save Asia from Communism. Q. Well, why don't you start by saving Burma, Ceylon, India and Indonesia from themselves? They all voted to let the question come to the floor.

A. They are misquoting—just as are some people in our country who are soft on international Communism. Q. In a book, Mr. Dulles, you once said that when expediency or majority feeling will let recognition should come to any de facto government, no matter how morally reprehensible. Were you soft on Communism then?

A. You are being very difficult. You don't realize that I said that before I voted for the 1952 Republican platform on foreign policy. Q. Oh, I see.

People's Platform

Do White People Have No Freedoms? Charlotte

Editors: The New West of the southern ask the question of the American people—does not the people of our land remember that our government was of, by and for the people and of the people? Not for a few and the minority, as our highest court implies in its rulings on segregation in our schools and other public places.

What has happened to the rights of those people who will not mix? Have we, the white people, no right to say when we will associate with? No citizen should be forced by a court or marshals or troops to do that which denies his rights as a full American. We must remember we had a prohibition period once, legislated law which could not be enforced because those who wanted it continued to have their strong drink regardless of the law. Yes this is not a law of the land—but just a ruling by one appointed man who we feel should resign and retire to men who believe in the rights

of all of our people, our Constitution states that the Congress will make the laws of the land and they are acted by the people.

We the white race of the South may not get an education but we will also promise that the Negro will also not get an education at the expense of the white people. No one will be to blame for their plight but the Supreme Court and the NAACP. We of the South wish to be treated as members of a free society.

—J. A. GRAHAM

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From The Richmond News Leader

END OF A YUKON TRAIL

WHEN Rudyard Kipling died in 1938, lovers of the old-style ballad lamented that only one such poet remained. Today there are none. The death of Robert W. Service yesterday in France takes from the world of letters the last of the ballad masters.

His life was as colorful as the verse he wrote in such a hearty stream a half-century ago. Born in England in 1876, he was struck early by a wanderlust that took him, at 20, across Canada, down the Pacific Coast, and into Mexico.

In 1901, the lure of the Yukon drew him to White Horse and then to Dawson City. He began to write the ballads that his audiences loved and he himself came finally to despise—"The Shooting of Dan McGrew," "The Law of the Yukon," and "The Cremation of Sam McGee." They were not great poetry, in the classic sense, but they were grand verse, with a fine masculine lilt and swing to them.

In the years that followed, he was at one time or another "bank clerk, ranch hand, cowboy, logger, lumberman, miner, sailor, freemason, teacher, post office clerk, trader, dishwasher, sandwich man, actor, journalist, and novelist." Twenty-five years ago he retired to a villa on the Riviera, where he lived in near seclusion.

An Associated Press correspondent who visited him in 1936 found Service in high spirits. He had just written a "Barthub Ballad," which reads in part: Please, Mother, don't stab Father with the blunt knife. Remember, too, a gift when you were wild. But if you must stab Father with the broadsword, Please, Mother, use another for the broad.

By 1931, this affection for nonsense verse had faded. Service found Service somber and morose. The last clipping we have in the file, dated eight years ago, reflects his bitterness: Ah me! The rapture, the delight, The hope of glory— Our silly names in dust we write— Dust end the story.

A gentleman in a min who I always see a lady a head start I was racing her for a bus seat—GASTON GAZETTE.

It used to be that the boy reaching 21 was too old to act like a child—MATTHEW (ILL.) JOURNAL-GAZETTE.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON It looks as if Governor Faubus of Arkansas has had a rough time of it when he is lashed out at the Presbyterian church of Little Rock as "Communists." Prior to that most of the Arkansas episcopate had been on the sidelines, some of them even sided, apparently at most, terrorized by the bitterness of their parishioners.

However, when Faubus claimed he was at Commonwealth only a short time and was a poor boy who was merely trying to get a free education, dismissed Arkansas now against the clergy, charge and the fact that Faubus, the accusation is laid out.

Irony The irony of Faubus' "Communism" lies against the Presbyterians is the fact that when Faubus first ran for Governor he had this very same charge

Faubus Blast At Presbyterians Backfires

hurlled at him by his opponent, Gov. Faubus Cherry, circumstantially at least with more justification. Faubus had attended Commonwealth College, listed as a Communist informant, where he was president of the student body and delivered the day-day speech, a day significant to Communism.

However, when Faubus claimed he was at Commonwealth only a short time and was a poor boy who was merely trying to get a free education, dismissed Arkansas now against the clergy, charge and the fact that Faubus, the accusation is laid out.

Today many Arkansians are reacting similarly against Faubus's unfair charge against the Presbyterians. Free Methodist ministers in North Little Rock, Worsh Gibson, Jesse Johnson, Joseph E.

Taylor, Bob Edwards and E. B. Williams immediately demanded that Faubus apologize.

Following this, Rev. Kenneth Shablin, Methodist of Little Rock, charged from his pulpit that the Faubus school election was "tricked" and urged that the schools be reopened.

Rev. Dale Cowling, Baptist, president of the Ministerial Alliance, also spoke out against Faubus. "It is best that we keep our public schools open even if it means integration," he said.

Stand For Tolerance Bishop Paul F. Martin, Methodist Bishop for Arkansas, also took a stand for respect for federal order and racial tolerance.

"A good citizen," he said, "must stand for obedience to the law... As Christians we must remind ourselves that it is our solemn obligation to avoid the worst of our tempers, its hatreds, its prejudices and its pride. If we are to follow the will of God in this troubled time, we must demonstrate in all our relationships to our fellow men love rather than hate. We must maintain a genuine respect for sincere people with whom we disagree and we must recognize and appreciate the dignity and integrity of all children of God."

The issue over which Governor Faubus lashed out at the Presbyterians was a rather trivial one: never, actually, a matter of church and state, but one that one member of the Presbyterian synod would present a resolution proposing that Rev. Billy Graham meet with Governor Faubus to bring about a "healing" of the school crisis. After the Faubus blast, this proposal was withdrawn.

Friendlier Than Us? BOTH common sense and experience tell me that honesty is no more nor less than it is elsewhere. As for friendliness, it is probably silly to generalize. Yet I have never known a more valued than anything else. I like to hope that we immigrants from longer settled and far more populous regions, where both courtesy and friendliness are thought to have faded from more crowded, may absorb something of those qualities in this Northwest which to me, after more than 30 years, is still strange, still new, still dynamic, still wonderful.— Stewart T. Holbrook in "Far Corners: A Peaceful View of the Pacific Northwest."

DUTY OF LEADERSHIP I feel that those of us in positions of leadership have a duty to seek constructive solutions through the use of objective, at times, misinterpreted and misunderstood.

Thomas Jefferson once said: "Those who accept great charges have a duty to risk themselves on great occasions when the safety of the nation or some of its very high interests are at stake." My fellow governors, great responsibilities have been committed to us by the people of our respective states. What higher interest could impel us than the preservation of our one nation in peace, with liberty and justice for all?