



THOMAS L. ROBINSON... President and Publisher
BRODIE S. GRIFFITH... General Manager
ROBERT H. LAMPERT... Advertising Director
OCEL PRINCE... Editor
FRANK MORAN... (on leave)... Associate Editor
R. L. YOUNG JR... Managing Editor
JAMES MCDOWELL... Circulation Manager

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1959

The South Pauses To Analyze An Idea

HENRY ADAMS, surveying his southern classmates at Harvard in the mid-19th century, lauded the southerner for his temper and force and humor but noted portentously his "inability to analyze an idea."

Many southerners have suffered from a current and in some quarters popular idea making the rounds unanalyzed nowadays. Continuing unanalyzed, it promises an infinity of suffering.

That is the idea of "closing the schools" rather than complying, even in moderate measure, with the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court. Failure to scrutinize the idea carefully has already produced heavy casualties in Virginia and Arkansas, and that only since September, 1958.

One Virginian, Dr. Lorin A. Thompson of the University of Virginia's graduate school of business administration, has overturned Henry Adams' praise and justly dissected the idea with great care; and southerners who have not done so, not only in Virginia but in North Carolina and the rest of the South, would do themselves a justice by examining his conclusions.

What, Dr. Thompson asks, would be the difficulties and consequences of dismantling public education? Technical snarls alone, he observes, are potentially baffling. Capital investment in a state's system of public instruction by itself classes it as "big business." Supposing a state wanted to liquidate that investment, its primary duty would be to the bondholders who claim mortgages on plant and equipment in Virginia, some \$200 million worth. Could plant and equipment be sold for full cost value, let alone replacement value? Who will purchase chalky blackboards, well-worn school desks, and school buildings? What proceeds be enough to retire bond debt?

How Do We Know It's On The Level?

IT IS only fair to report that the announced retirement of Ernest Hunter of the Ochsawka is being viewed with some suspicion in these precincts. Veterans of a rowdier era of newspapering fear that this is another of the old dragon's tricks, that the very moment we think we have beaten the Ochsawka's Johnny-Come-Lately to another major story he will leap back into harness and filch our thunder with all of his customary cunning. That would be like him. For Ernest Hunter is an editor of surpassing skill, a journalist of enormous brilliance and a competitor of unlimited resourcefulness. We don't mind admitting that during his long hitch as the morning paper's managing editor, he gave us more than one good drubbing.

Clear The Way For Progressive English

DIAGNOSTICIANS of the ills of the English language have found every kind of villain — officials who write and speak offensively, professors oozing with jargon, patois-loving Madison Avenue men who specialize in breezy barbarity. The probe continues, but this time it has led columnist George Dixon into a most unlikely lair — the dentist's office. There is he writes, a "disease" in dental vocabulary. You don't feel "pain"; you feel "sensitivity and discomfort." Your tooth is no longer "drilled"; it is "prepared." Then it is not "filled" or "pulled"; it is "restored" or "removed." Even the command "pull your head back" has been softened to "rest your head."

Henry Belk In The Greensboro Daily News

OLD MEDICAL FEES

In a term paper written by Dr. Richard W. Borden of Goldsboro when he was a student in a history course taught by Dr. Hugh T. Leffer at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill in 1948, I learned what doctors charged for their services in Goldsboro 100 years ago. The paper was entitled "Three Centuries of Medicine in North Carolina 1600-1900."

The quotation below from the paper concerned Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, father of the late Dr. W. H. Cobb, known here as "Dr. Bob"; he was the grandfather of the late Dr. Donnell Cobb and Borden Cobb and the great-grandfather of Jack Cobb of Goldsboro. "Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, a native of Wayne County, pursued his medical studies at the University of Virginia, and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated on April 12, 1861; he was at that time assistant surgeon of the Goldsboro Rifles and was appointed assistant surgeon of the 2nd Regiment of North Carolina State Troops the next year. Dr. Cobb served with his regiment throughout the war, being present at the surrender at Appomattox and returned to his home to find the seal of the University of Pennsylvania ripped from his medical diploma by a Yankee soldier's bayonet. He built a prominent practice in Goldsboro and was, at the time, president of the State Medical Society and

By DORIS WASHINGTON

SENATE LIBERALS have decided to go for broke with their nominees of John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky for minority leader and Thomas Kuchel of California for whip. There will now ensue a lively fight for the votes of the half dozen middle-of-the-road Republican senators who are uncommitted to either left or right.

DETERMINED STAND

The determined stand of the liberals has resulted in the possibility that Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the changing conservative who has been so far the strongest candidate of the right, elements among the Republicans, may be dumped in favor of Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. Bridges, who was elected to the Senate in 1937, has the greatest seniority among the Republicans. That seniority, in a tradition-minded Senate, might tell the tale among the middle-grounds.

The final choice for the liberals was between Cooper and Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont. There was little choice between them and the often-touted remedy of "private schools." Would tax refunds be large enough to enable parents of moderate purses to educate their children? Under the present system, he notes, parents pay not only what their own children are in school but over a lifetime — and it is over the long range that cost and expenditure equal out. And would the interests and curriculum of a private school, primarily aiming at college preparation, accord with the interests and aims of the three-quarters of youngsters of 18 who do not go to college?

Bluster A Prelude? Austrian Example

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WHEN THE terms of the cold war, the bellicose response to Moscow on the Russian proposal to make Berlin a "free city" was perhaps inevitable. But for all the slam-banging over Berlin there are those who believe that something almost like a happy ending could result in the end.

Despite the sternness of the talk he put on Berlin, Nikita Khrushchev gave a clue in his talk with Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota to a calculation deeper than the surface bluster. What he said as reported by Humphrey in a briefing of top government officials, can be paraphrased as follows: "You in the West have in NATO a military defense organization that has no purpose at all. We are going to defeat you not by fighting you in Europe but by giving economic help and guidance to the underdeveloped countries. That is what we are doing now and we are doing it very successfully."

Even when this is heavily discounted as propaganda it suggests an ulterior motive in the racket over Berlin. Here it is the case for that motive which is being argued by those who are trying to knock behind the language of bluster and innuendo.

First, Khrushchev cannot be so deluded as to think that the West will, in response to his belittled demand, march out and abandon Berlin to some shadowy status as a "free city." He is too much of a realist for that. Nor can it be assumed that this realist wants to start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.



...tween the two lay in the fact that Sen. Thurston Morton, Cooper's Kentucky colleague, had announced that he would vote for Cooper for the leadership if he was a candidate, but otherwise for Dirksen.

Aiken, in any event, politely bowed out of the contest in favor of Cooper. Apparently no votes were necessary or taken.

There has now been brought about a direct division among the reduced ranks of Senate Republicans which the White House sought to avoid through compromise. It had been hoped there would be a coalition between Dirksen, accepting either the position of whip or assistant leader, with one of themselves, or accepting, according to a proposal by Morton, the chairmanship of the Committee on Committees as a sop.

The Morton proposal is supposed to have had its origin in the White House. Yet it has become apparent, particularly in the details of the 1960 budget so far revealed, that the President has forsaken many of the liberal positions he earlier took. This has led the more liberal Senate Republicans in the position of fighting not so much for what they conceive as the Eisenhower program as the future of the Republican party.



STYLES BRIDGES

the present division is that it occurs during the declining years of the administration. The more liberal group represents those senators who best represented the philosophy on which President Eisenhower originally declared his administration rested.

THE 'INGROUP' IS OUT

It was next rumored that the liberals would nominate one of their own for minority leader and a member of the more conservative faction for whip. This they declined to do and the division now between the more liberal and conservative factions is complete.

The most remarkable aspect of

Do You Think I've Quite Got Him?

Those who make this guess here in terms of the fundamental realism of the masters of the Kremlin. Their position in Western Europe has steadily deteriorated since more than 10 years of effort with the Communist parties there at the lowest point since the war. Walter Lippmann concluded on the basis of his talks with Khrushchev and others in the Kremlin that they were no longer interested in Europe. The game he was in for them in Asia, the Near East and Africa.

One need not be an utter naïve Pollyanna to feel that some benefit in the way of relaxed tensions might come from a development as it here foreseen. As a price for pulling back and thereby opening the way to an ultimate solution of the German question the Russians would certainly exact stiff terms.

NO BAGS PACKED

It might well be a guarantee of the status quo in Eastern Europe. The game he was in for them in Asia, the Near East and Africa. One need not be an utter naïve Pollyanna to feel that some benefit in the way of relaxed tensions might come from a development as it here foreseen. As a price for pulling back and thereby opening the way to an ultimate solution of the German question the Russians would certainly exact stiff terms.

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED

NO BAGS PACKED



People's Platform

from experience and a knowledge of the language structure. Teaching is not done by rules of thumb. You can't get in the absence of translating as in its over-or-incorrect use.

Connected with this error is the phenomenon that the method tends to eschew drill and writing, the latter being an important motor and visual appeal. Neglect of drill is one of the serious failures of the "new education" now beginning to be recognized. It is gratifying that the article notes provision for drill. One hopes there will be sufficiency of it. No drill, or insufficient drill, can be destructive of learning as can overmuch or unintelligent drill.

So—all hail to the universal spread of much needed instruction in foreign languages to all our children. But let us be sure we are on solid ground in the teaching of it.

—MATTHEW SCHWAB

Censorship Foreign Tongues Require New Methods

SO WE have new demands for censorship all over the world, and new censorships imposed by governments. Their excuse is always the same: Western artists and writers distort the truth. But censorship in history always has the same result: sooner or later it becomes a mere frustration and cynicism in whole peoples. A writer treated like irresponsible moron will behave in a responsible manner. It is the writer who is the censor, and self-censorship is only the writer's own mind.

To suppress the freedom of the arts is not only to cut off knowledge of the actual movements of human feeling but also, and more disastrously, contact with the realities of life—love, fear, joy, and death.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

ANCHORAGE, Alaska. President Eisenhower, when first he agreed, six months ago, to let Alaska, said it would be very difficult to defend Alaska in case of war. And when he traveled over his vast and largely uninhabited area one-fifth the size of the United States—you can readily understand why he was worried.

Integral Part

However, Alaska tomorrow becomes the 49th state, an integral part of the United States, and come what may it must be defended.

The man primarily responsible for the defense of the 49th state is Gen. Frank A. Armstrong of Nashville, N. C. He made his first tour of Alaska in 1952 when he led the first daylight air raid ever made over Axis territory and later the first heavy-bomber raid over Germany proper, dramatically chronicled in the book and movie "Twelve O'Clock High."

Carolinian Draw

Carolinian Oversees Alaskan Defense

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

Prime Targets Open

This means that Russian ICBMs with a range of around 1,200 miles could easily hit the prime targets of Alaska, while the longer range missiles which Khrushchev boasted to Sen. Humphrey about could hit our big Boeing and Douglas bomber plants on the west coast.

No Secret

It is no secret that the United States has approximately 30,000 men in Alaska. It is also no secret that the United States has an army of 17 divisions while the Red Army has 175 divisions. By sheer weight of numbers, the Red Army could parachute enough men into Alaska to overwhelm our courageous, highly skilled, but relatively meager force. As President Eisenhower seemed to have in the back of his mind, it would not be too difficult to take the new 49th state.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.

It is just here that a parallel with Austria suggests itself. The first moves the Russians made in 1955 over a change in the status of occupied Austria were aimed at start World War III over Berlin.