



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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June 30 Will Be D-Day For Progress On Two Fronts In Mecklenburg County

June 30, 1959, will undoubtedly be the most significant date in a decade of decision for public education in Mecklenburg County.

On that crucial Tuesday, voters will go to the polls to vote for or against a single consolidated school system for the entire metropolitan community.

The choice will be made on the basis of approval or disapproval of a proposed 54-cent maximum supplemental tax. If the tax is approved, the two administrative units will be merged. If not, today's inequities will be preserved and a bitter struggle will ensue over possession of the rich perimeter area.

The choice must be made for progress. Consolidation ought to be approved.

The two school boards have already demonstrated a broad understanding of the totality of the challenge and the coordinated efforts needed to meet it. With great care and responsibility, they have drawn up a workable plan for a single system. If carried out, it will offer significant benefits to both the city and the county. County Commissioners agreed yesterday to put the matter before the voters June 30 at the same time a decision will be made on the issuance of \$8 million in bonds to finance the construction of desperately needed new classrooms all over the county.

The 54-cent figure which will appear on the ballots is actually a maximum. Commissioners will decide later on the exact tax to be levied for the consolidated system if the countywide supplement is approved by the voters. It could mean as much as a four-cent boost in the present city supplement and a 14-cent boost in the present county supplement. But, whatever modest increase is finally

agreed upon, a more effective and efficient system of public education will be assured children throughout the county. Furthermore, the perimeter will be shared as a source of revenue.

Contrary to the notions of many Mecklenburgers, the perimeter does not automatically become a part of the city system when the area is annexed at the end of the current year. Yet the city's administrative needs and the county's administrative unit cannot afford to part with it. Consolidation is the only logical solution if the best interests of all of the children in the county are to be served.

As for the June 30 bond election, the building needs of the two systems are already well known. The recent spurt in the metropolitan area's population has strained existing facilities to the breaking point. Unless new classrooms can be provided—and quickly—there will not be nearly enough seats to go around in the city or in the county when a new tidal wave of pupils hits the schools in September 1961. Approval of the bond issue is absolutely essential to the well-being of the community and its children.

Largely because of legal technicalities, much time has already been lost on building bonds and consolidation. It is regrettable that both matters could not have been decided by the voters before the end of the 1958-59 school year. But it is too late for lamentations about that. Friends of public education should devote all of the remaining time before June 30 communicating the nature of the need to the whole population. The call for leadership is a fitting challenge to the mettle of a great and growing metropolitan community.

Dulles: Gargantuan Gifts That Failed

G. K. Chesterton tells in one of his essays how, riding across country in a darkened train and sure he alone was aboard, he made himself comfortable with a long cigar. Suddenly, a porter appeared and said, "Sir, there's a dead man aboard this train."

Instinctively, instantly, Chesterton put out his cigar.

It is this instinctive respect human beings pay to the dead that will cause even his bitterest assailants to put away their enmity and pay respects to John Foster Dulles.

Mr. Dulles was a marvel of stone and steel. He continued to show, even after he passed from office as he hopefully but heartily battled cancer, age, and pneumonia in Walter Reed Hospital.

But to those in quest of his greatest virtues, Mr. Dulles will not seem a figure for sentimentalism. We were sad to see his decline surrounded by outpourings of emotionalism from his friends and extravagant claims for his career from political partisans. They were unworthy of Mr. Dulles. Perhaps the fairest tribute of all was made by a young man, Mr. Eisenhower awarded him the "Freedom Medal," thus putting Mr. Dulles in company with such colossi of the Eisenhower administration as Charles E. Wilson and Adm. Strauss. We happen to believe Mr. Dulles served his country with an integrity and a zeal far above what these other relics of the Eisenhower years mustered. He deserved better than to be placed, even tearfully, among them.

Lack of discrimination can stultify both praise and blame. We did not consider Mr. Dulles an effective secretary of state and said so. But we must admit that the same partisan zeal which makes Republican denigration look unseemly touched equally the Democrats. Many Democrats, finding no other words to express their anti-Dulles feeling, hit this ardent liberal (in the classic sense) as being "too conservative." Or they claimed he was narrowly partisan and that the failings of his policy might be righted if only he were a Democrat.

Mr. Dulles did, it is true, inherit his own excesses of the 1952 campaign and found himself somewhat outnumbered by them—as did many Republicans who were embittered by 20 years out of power. "Rolling back the iron curtain," "unleashing Chiang," "liberating the satellites," all these of his mottoes returned to haunt him.

But the politics of it all was an aberration for Mr. Dulles. He had served Democrats well before, and if he had been narrowly partisan, mediocre and without brilliance his shortcomings would not have been reflecting upon him. But a giant has fallen. The striking tragedy is that gargantuan gifts of intellect, energy, and

patriotism failed where lesser gifts might have held the line.

How did he fail? Mr. Dulles was perhaps more than anyone else a victim of America's sudden emergence to leadership after World War I. He was in his youth one of those bright young men of the Versailles Conference, of whose idealism Arthur Schlesinger Jr. has given us a vivid picture in one of his recent books. Dulles became the heir, in international politics, of a Democratic ideal. Woodrow Wilson, as such, he was all his life a steadfast prophet of the moral fervor, the idealism, the absolutism worthy of a Calvin, which Wilson left him. Self-determination, open covenants, independence, democracy—these noble ideals for all states, stirred many of the bright young heirs of Versailles; but on no one did its legacy of moral fanaticism rest so heavily or so long as on Mr. Dulles. "Making the world safe for democracy." For the principle, he deserves to be remembered.

But Mr. Dulles must have seen that in our own day—long after President Wilson died—the appeal of "the American premise" of liberty and democracy has been qualified. In place of the old European conservatives to whom Wilson in his fierce righteousness charged World War I, there were the Communists in the Kremlin. In 40 years, the Communists became tyrants and authoritarians; but they had taken an impoverished nation and made it a competitor in economic and military power with the West. The force of this example became a powerful rival with the Wilsonian idealism which had so impressed Mr. Dulles as a young man.

The late secretary of state was a complex and subtle man. But somehow, for all his undoubted intellect and wisdom, he was too busy to work at the level of his ideals of freedom and democracy. One saw him making fervent speeches against the Communist tyranny and building up military alliances; but he made appeals for such limited weapons as foreign aid to compete with the Communists against poverty, overpopulation, and inflamed nationalism among the uncommitted peoples often seemed doubtful and perfunctory. He seemed to think that the sheer force of his moral idealism about human freedom could best the materialist claim of the Communists and make the world safe for democracy.

Political failures and successes are never absolute. Mr. Dulles' failure perhaps lay in too much patriotism—in believing too strongly in the power of democracy and liberty to convert the unbeliever. He emphasized it, certainly, at the expense of the less noble things being waged nowadays at the level of the human stomachs.

Bob Fain In The Lexington Leader

JUST WHITTLE

Psychiatrists and manufacturers of goof balls would have to live free government commodities if whittle breaks became as mandatory as the coffee break. It's impossible for a man to be whittling to get rid of anything at all. Even when a whittler makes a mislick and denudes his hand of fingers, he will calmly sit and stare at his wounds before deciding whether to make an appointment with the doctor, or whether to ignore everything and whittle on at best he can one-handed. No snap decisions;

no ulcers; no pent-up emotions.

It should be a provision of international law, sit down at the hasty table, each be equipped with a 25-cent knife and three days supply of cedar spindles.

If at any time the Reds did happen to become unruly, we could threaten to withhold their supply of whittling sticks. Then they would become frustrated and whittle on themselves and each other with the knives we supply. A most pleasing thought.

Europe Is Intensely Curious About 1961's 'Big Change'

By DORIS FLEESON



NIXON

Preliminary inquiries made here suggest that Vice President Richard M. Nixon, when he returns to the United States, will find a new President in the White House. An Englishman asks not just whether Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller will decide to stand for the Republican nomination against Nixon, but he does want to know how men the eventual nominee might bring to office with him. It is apparent that he thinks they might be very different from the Republicans with Nixon's time with the Republican right wing are known to him.

No Democratic candidate for President has made any real impression abroad so far except the available Adlai Stevenson. It is widely assumed that he would be, if not at the head of a Democratic administration, its secretary of state.

HARRIMAN'S ROLE

But the present travels of former Gov. Averell Harriman of New York show that there is more than one candidate for the job. Harriman, who in Russia, has asked the State Department for permission to enter Red China and for that purpose has entered the wide spread amateur competition with the working press. As former ambassador to Russia and Marshall Plan administrator, Harriman has credentials that are impressive, and he can also document a powerful record of prestige about Russia's post-war course.

DARK HORSE

It is possible that Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee might give either Stevenson or Harriman a vote for

successes of impending change is also suggested by the many new faces on the scene here. Another generation is not going to take over all at once, of course, but it is on its way.

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secretary of state should his party prevail.

What remains to be seen about the Nixon travels is whether

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter will be responsive to the Nixon hope of entering the from Curtin countries where so

many relatives of United States voting blocs still live. Dulles voiced that Nixon idea firmly and regularly.

'Say, You Have Quite A Green Thumb'



Facade And Reality

A Conversation With Kadar

By JOSEPH ALSOP

BUDAPEST.

"Khrushchev said to me, 'I certainly won't see you any Russian advisors, because you Hungarians won't give a Russian any credit for your success, but if you have a failure and there's a Russian advisor handy, you'll all blame Ivan!'"

The story can be considered authentic, since it was told to me by Niklas Khrushchev's local partner, the present leader of the Hungarian Communists, János Kadar. In his joke to Kadar, moreover, Khrushchev went straight to the heart of the matter with his usual earthy shrewdness.

To be sure, he did not admit (perhaps because he dared not) that the dilemma was inescapable. But of course the very absence of Russian advisors in the ordinary ministries of the Hungarian government is relatively meaningless. It does not alter the harsh fact that the Hungarian situation is a colonial situation. In a colonial situation, the subject people automatically discount all the system's successes, and bitterly "blame Ivan" for all failures and disappointments.

The evidence that the Hungarian situation is colonial is plain for all to see. The sixty or seventy thousand Soviet troops that garrison the country are rather ruthlessly confined to their barracks and training areas. Yet the universal awareness of their half-hidden presence is the one of the two main props of the governments authority.

JUSTIFIED FEAR

No effort is made to hide the omnipresent security police, the grim A. V. O. as everyone still calls them. Their vast Interior Ministry is the most conspicuous new building on the Danube waterfront, and in that building, there is no lack of Russians. Russian officers seconded from the M. V. D. actually hold top command positions on the A. V. O. Well justified fear of the secret police, much deeper in Hungary today than in the Soviet Union itself, is the other main

prop of the government's authority.

In Hungary, in short, Khrushchev and Kadar are now relying on the same instruments of power that Stalin and Rakosi relied on. They want to make the Communist government of Hungary a stable government by winning the support of the Hungarian masses.

For this purpose, they have adopted the recipe so bravely

IT MAY WORK

In other words, conditions are not merely to be improved in Hungary. Under Kadar, the improvements are to be made in a practical undidactic way that will cause the minimum of dislocation. After hearing the boss of Hungary describe the heavy state investments that are planned for the new agriculture, it is quite prepared to believe that the scheme may work. If so, Hungary is due for a gradual but great increase in agricultural productivity.

By the same token, it is entirely believable that the whole Hungarian Communist program of improvement and advance will work in the end. This is a potentially rich little country. It is not afflicted with Poland's fearful population pressure. Since then the heavy handprints of the Stalin-Rakosi years have now been cast off. In short, the rulers of Hungary will be quite astonishingly inefficient, if their program fails.

For all these reasons, the soft spoken, pleasant mannered Kadar is entirely convincing when he insists, as he did to me, that he is "going to make things better in Hungary." But his further claim, that the political problem in Hungary will then be solved, is entirely unconvincing. Kadar, unfortunately, is too obviously the facade and the A. V. O. are too obviously the reality.

Unless the whole body of colonial history is utterly misleading, "just making things better" in order to win a subject people's support for a colonial regime is the political equivalent of trying to control the circle.

As one illustration, he cited the suspension of the campaign to collectivize Hungarian agricul-

ture. The implication was that he would do the same for the textile industry.

Sen. Thurmond complained that the textile recession had hit the hard, said textile mills constituted 75 per cent of South Carolina's industry. The Department considered textiles second only to steel in terms of military essentiality.

White House Okay

The Commerce Committee vote on Strauss' nomination was due May 18. On May 18, Secretary of Commerce Fred Mueller, right-hand man of Strauss, went to the White House. The votes of two textile Senators, Pastors of Rhode Island and Thurmond of South Carolina, were essential. They meant the difference between total defeat or partial victory. So, Mueller came back with a White House okay for the political payoff.

People's Platform

The Journalistic Air Reeks With Socialism

Charlotte

Your recent cartoon, captioned, "We Want to Protect You Against The Possibility That Criminals Might Hide Here," is as far from basic Americanism as the earth is from the Milky Way. Because you published it with no editorial comment, your readers must assume that you agree with its message.

Many of us would like to know why the bills to override recent Supreme Court decisions are so wrong. Why is it wrong to protest court decisions that lead us deeper into socialism? It is very obvious that these bills are wrong only in the eyes of socialists or left-wingers whose intelligence is so undeveloped that they fail to appreciate the freedom that is America's heritage.

The recent decision undermining the freedom of the average home from unlawful search is but another step deeper into the socialist jungle. To be sure, the reason for the decision was hidden behind a flimsy statement that the health of a community was involved. But is not this decision but another smokescreen behind which is the loss of another freedom that Americans cherish? Is it not possible and highly probable that this decision will be used to further the growth of socialism in our nation? In our era, when socialism and communistic phases

pollute the air, and when many of our newspapers lack the integrity to warn their readers of the insidious ways that are being used to destroy this country from within, it should behoove those who believe in constitutional government to work as hard to regain and keep our freedoms as the Communists and Socialists are working to destroy them. Many of us have not yet ferreted out the communists in the Supreme Court who were packed in order to pave the way for the socialist burdens under which we now struggle.

Your cartoon, spoken in paragraph one, implies that efforts to ferret out communists and to have a Supreme Court that is dedicated to constitutional decisions are the things that are destroying individual rights.

It has been said that one picture is worth ten thousand words, and if this adage is true, the anti-constitutionalists have gained by the publishing of the cartoon under discussion. To counteract this subversive influence, your cartoon, which you give not give the constitutionalists a break and print a cartoon which artist is a dedicated American? What is wrong with letting your readers have a few American drawings along with the kind now under discussion? By having both you can still satisfy the enemies within our gates, and occasionally give the constitutionalists a chance to breathe a bit of journalistic air that doesn't reek with socialism.

—ALBERT BOYLE, JR.

It's Physical

Can Poetry Be Defined?

Poetry indeed seems to me more physical than intellectual. A year or two ago, in common with many other poets, I received from America a request that I would define poetry. I replied that I could no more define poetry than a terrier can define a rat, but that I thought we who recognized the object by the symptoms which it evokes in us of these symptoms was described by Eliphaz the Temanite: "A spirit passed before my face: the hair of my flesh stood up." Experience has taught me, when I am shaving of a morning, to keep watch over my thoughts, because, if

a line of poetry strays into my memory my skin bristles so that I cannot resist the urge to act. This particular symptom is accompanied by a shiver down the spine; there is another symptom, a coldness of the throat and a precipitation of water to the eyes; and there is a third which I can only describe by borrowing a phrase from one of Keats' last letters where he says, speaking of Fanny Browne, "everything that reminds me of her goes through me like a spear." The seat of this sensation is the pit of the stomach. A. E. Houseman in "The Name and Nature of Poetry"

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

The day before the Senate Commerce Committee voted on his confirmation, Secretary of Commerce Lewis Strauss made a political payoff off to three Senators—Pastors of Rhode Island, Thurmond of South Carolina, and Cotton of New Hampshire—who helped salvage his one-voice victory. The payoff had to do with stricter controls on foreign textiles, especially Japanese. The whole incident illustrates the ruthlessness with which Senate votes are sometimes battered in a tough confirmation battle, and how such a battle can undermine an administration's foreign policy.

Unrevealed Highlights

Here are the unrevealed highlights:

1—Because U. S. military bases in Japan are so important, the Eisenhower administration has refused to put mandatory controls on Japanese tex-

Textile Senators Get Political Payoff

Instead, Japan itself has imposed voluntary controls. Such a policy has been urged by the State and Defense Departments in order to keep Japan an active free-trade ally in the cold war against Red China.

2—Because Adm. Strauss' confirmation as secretary of commerce is personally important to Eisenhower, the White House agreed to a special session to investigate textile imports, which expected stricter controls on Japanese products later.

Opposite Sides

3—Ex-Gov. Tom Dewey of New York, former GOP candidate for president, accepted a fee of \$100,000 a year to push Japanese textiles in the United States. Dewey is the man primarily responsible for nominating Eisenhower in 1952, and still has great influence at the White House. Dewey, incidentally, accepted the fee one day after the

White House announced formation of the special agency on textiles.

Therefore two prominent Republicans, Dewey and Strauss, will be battling on opposite sides of the textile fence.

Greensboro Trip

Adm. Strauss' backstage buttonholing among textile senators began some time ago. It was aided by certain big textile firms, notably Burlington Industries of North Carolina. In the middle of the Senate hearings over his confirmation, Strauss took a quick trip to Greensboro, N. C., to address a textile meeting where Spencer Love, chairman of Burlington Industries, called the Senate hearings an unwarranted "political vendetta."

Sen. Thurmond to tax textiles, told how he began his business career as a salesman in the Carolinas, how he had used his influence to set mandatory