



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

Brodie S. Griffith Editor and General Manager
Cecil Price Associate Editor
R. L. Young Jr. Managing Editor

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Why Write Minority Rule Into Law?

The victory of court reform in North Carolina's Senate was very sweet. It will turn very sour if the issue is packaged on the ballot with another proposed constitutional amendment to deny the populous Piedmont its fair share of legislative representation.

A constitutional provision for a uniform judicial system administered by the State Supreme Court is absolutely essential to Tar Heel progress. But the proposition ought to stand or fall on its own merits when submitted to the voters for approval.

It would be particularly unfortunate if court reform were offered on a take-it-or-leave-it basis with the proposal to limit every county to one senator regardless of whether its population entitles it to more representation.

This latter plan is roughly the same proposal North Carolina voters rejected in 1954. It was a bad idea then; it is still a bad idea.

If every county in the state is limited to one senator a nonrepresentative minority will be able to control the General Assembly's upper house permanently. It would simply write into law the kind of inequity the state's more populous counties have been suffering from for years.

In Congress the states are represented in the Senate and the people are represented in the House of Representatives. Each representative has approximately the same number of persons in his constituency. In the North Carolina General Assembly, however, these roles are reversed. Each of the state's 100 counties, no matter what its size, is entitled to one

representative, with the remaining 20 seats scattered on a population basis. The 50 Senate seats, theoretically, are apportioned according to population. A reapportionment is supposed to take place after each census, according to the present state constitution. However, there has been no reapportionment since 1941. As a result, the citizens of counties like Mecklenburg and Guilford are grossly underrepresented. They will continue to be grossly underrepresented if no county can ever have more than one senator.

In fact, if this ridiculous gimmick is rammed into the new state constitution North Carolina may very well wind up with something akin to the Georgia system. There, Atlanta has one representative for each 131,000 inhabitants while a neighboring county has one representative for each 3,000 inhabitants. Rural dominated legislatures throughout the nation have used their power to perpetuate this disproportion of representation. It should not be allowed to happen in North Carolina.

Tar Heels indicated clearly in 1954 that they wanted no part of minority rule. Naturally, the larger counties were strongly opposed. Mecklenburg voted against the amendment by more than 4 to 1. Guilford by more than 4 to 1. Forsyth by more than 3 to 1. But many smaller counties registered their dissent, too—among them, neighboring Anson, Union and Stanly—to prove that the concepts of equal representation and justice are not graded according to population. We are confident that the citizens of North Carolina, if given an opportunity, would vote against it again.

Too Much Apology Kills An Old Friend

John Motley Morehead, industrialist and gift-giver to the University of North Carolina, was the central figure of a pleasant but sad little story as its title says. He died last week in Chapel Hill.

Mr. Morehead, there to be installed as a lifetime trustee, recalled that he entered the university 72 years ago with "little Latin." "Prof. Winston," said Mr. Morehead, "found my Latin was very deficient."

We are stumped to guess what deficiencies illustrious old grads will lament in the year 2021—72 years from now—but Latin will scarcely be one of them. Therein lies the tragedy. Until a few weeks ago, the academics glimmered with the hope that Latin might one day be downstage again. That was before the best hope fell away—before word came from England that Oxford and Cambridge may no longer require Latin for entry.

"Incredible," The New York Herald-Tribune said. "Mirabile dictu! Virgil might exclaim. As for us, it looks just like a case of *Et tu, Brute?* Oxford has stabbed an old friend."

The old friend is not likely to recover. Indeed, it was pronounced "dead" years ago. We have examined many theories as to how or why Latin was once vital or why it might be made so today. Could it be a leisurely quest for "the best that has been known and said in this world"? Much of the best has been said in other languages. Could it be in today's educational jargon be "a discipline"? There are

equal disciplines, like math or logic. For some reason, classic pretenses have always lent themselves to phonies, and it was the kiss of death when they took up the cause of Latin. Deep-embedded in impassioned pleas for its revival, there was something fatal to it.

We can only offer an observation, which is that the fortunes of what had been educated in the tongue, like Chancellor House at Chapel Hill, or the late journalist Elmer Davis, who, it lightly, graciously, not with defense or pretense. They did not think of their knowledge of the ancients as a bludgeon of snobbery with which to swat the moderns. To them, Caesar was a politician with style, a soldier with brevity. Cicero was an orator whose passions were as familiar as the family historian, fascinating, but with a touch too many political axes to grind.

The world of Latin called for no apologizing, for no drawing of lines. It was as full of touch and feeling as the latest newspapers, but went on when they went to the garbage can.

Pass The Salt

The General Assembly's well publicized lament about the length of the 1959 session can be taken with a grain of salt. Last week, the House devoted a full hour to debate a bill which passed by a vote of 100 to 4.

Yet it would not only have been nice, but it would have been fitting and proper if the university, which he served so well and from which he graduated some 50 years ago, had seen fit to make some acknowledgment of its debt to him on this very memorable milestone in his life. The debt that the state and the university owes to Frank Graham can never be repaid, and Dr. Graham would not want it repaid in anything but the currency of true progress. But a simple gesture, one that said, "We realize that what Dr. Graham has been doing for the state and the university could be done by others," would have been both gratifying to Dr. Graham and the only honest and decent thing the university could do with respect to itself.

It is unfortunate that an error of this sort cannot be corrected.

Together they have great potential, but, once adopted, we must remain vigilant. There's always the possibility of having some enterprising merchant open his doors. If this should happen, the movement might grow, and before you know it, drug stores will be selling groceries on Togetherday.

That will create a need for advertising and weekend papers.

And, sure enough, we'll be right back where we started.

From The Manchester Guardian

COMESTIBLE CURRENCY

Fiji seems to be suffering from a shortage of pennies, judging by reports from the news agencies. This time tourists are blamed, and there may be some truth in the accusation as Fiji pennies are silver and have a hole in the middle. They are about as big as a half-penny and give an exotic touch to a charm bracelet or key-ring. Last week sixty cases of pennies arrive at Suva to replace the missing souvenirs. During the war, however, it was Fiji's dogs that accounted for the disappearance of pennies, and the dogs were given pounds and pounds of pennies to eat to them. In case a picture of a dog, heavy and jingling, comes to mind as he leaps on a plateful of pennies instead of a bone, disfigure yourself if it, gentle reader. The pennies were paper—the

only paper pennies in the world. A shortage of coins forced the government to print pennies locally.

They were about 2½ x 1½ inches and looked like little banknotes, which, of course, they were. The color was a sort of greyish-green with the king's head on one side and the queen on the other. They were quite well considering the handling they received, and the one hazard was the ubiquitous Fiji dog. For some curious reason these animals found a penny irresistible, and many soon discovered this remarkable canine taste. One of the chief pastimes in the Suva bars was feeding pennies to dogs, and the amount in currency which any given dog could hold was often the subject of bets.

People's Platform

Waynesville, N. C.

The graduation exercises this year at the University of North Carolina were, in the eyes of many, an exciting and important affair, but it was at these same exercises that an outstanding error of omission was committed.

Sitting in Kenan Stadium on that warm Monday evening was a person who had come specially to Chapel Hill from New York to participate in the 36th reunion of his class.

The University of North Carolina, as perhaps any university in the United States, can boast of only a handful of people in its entire history who have bridged the gap between medicine, or even goodness, and greatness, and the person sitting in the stands is one of that handful.

Since his graduation in 1923, he has been a leading figure in both the state and the nation. He served for some 20 years as president of the University of North Carolina and succeeded in planning and promoting the laurels upon which the University is now all too complacently resting.

Upon his appointment to the United States Senate by Governor Kerr Scott, this man proceeded to serve the state with the wisdom, candor, and dignity that earned him a place of highest respect among his colleagues. His re-election campaign in 1958 is still a standard example for political science students and is indicative of the man's stature and of the depths that this people will sink in order to defeat goodness and preserve their narrow horizons.

DR. FRANK GRAHAM
A Gesture Was Due

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Three times recently people have made appeals for translation of these words into English. In two cases help could be given. This set me to thinking: Why should Charlotte not have a school of languages, using as interpreters any and all the people who speak the language? The school would let it be known that help will be given wherever and whenever needed. One of the presenters of the school would be a person who could serve as clearing house, keeping in file names of any willing to help in case of need. Such a center might develop into a school of languages—even as an international language school. This local students would not need to leave home. And those going abroad might make some preparation for their contacts with people of other lands.

Sumner, it seems that our contacts and association with newcomers are not warm enough. Couldn't we be more open through something like the plan mentioned above?

Americans might be a bit bolder in endeavoring to help limit newcomers to the plan mentioned above.

—SENEED OGBURN

Is Price Too High On School Merger?

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I noticed in a newspaper published in one of our New England states recently, that all county lines had been abolished and all county political functions had been ordered transferred to the state capital—that all of these governments had been consolidated into one.

To me it appears that schools are the last thing in the world the bureaucrats could meddle with. The legislature of

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Was Dr. Graham Ignored At UNC Graduation?

The same gang of snarling boys that snarled at the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy are now lighting, smearing and slandering the governor of Arkansas, Mr. Orval Faubus. A dispatch out of Washington, D. C. written by one Ed Cragh for the Associated Press states that in Orval Faubus who has spiritual kin to Joe McCarthy. This is the tip-off, this is a sure-fire indication that the assassin machine is to be opened upon the fearless governor of the sovereign state of Arkansas.

Poor Sen. McCarthy is dead, but his spirit will eventually win the battle. The reason why his enemies hated him so much was that he did more than any other man in America to find America's Communist traitors and cause their arrest. But the Earl Warren-Felix Frankfurter Supreme Court has since turned them loose to carry on their dirty work. The reason that the President and others are afraid to have America know the real truth about the terrible condition of our defense equipment: They would be forced by revealing these reports to admit that Joe McCarthy was right when he warned America. Gov. Faubus, by standing up alone in the face of smear and persecution, has stopped the integration campaign in its tracks, so much so that even the northern politicians are afraid to discuss it. We are living in an age when old-fashioned statesmanship and government are hard to find. These enemies of America are now wanting to increase the national debt to \$25 billion.

Every loyal American who is interested in the welfare of his country ought to go to the polls on next Nov. 4 and vote for a third party by writing, for there will be no other candidate for either the Republican or Democratic Party who has enough love for our American way of life to stand for states rights government, and for the U. S. Constitution. If Congress and the Supreme Court are not checked soon we won't have a Constitution. Our enemies at Raleigh are doing all they can to increase a tax deduction bill from all payrolls; a person's pay check is his or her private property and only a thief would take it. Peanut politicians have taken the place of real statesmen in America.

—PARKS A. YANDLE

Charlotte Needs A Language School

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North Carolina saw fit to permit schools to local control and I believe the child, the parent, the school and those who administer the schools should be in close relationship.

Our chambers of commerce and many business leaders have boldly fought for the avenues of competitive endeavor to be kept free and clear. Our anti-trust laws were enacted to keep consolidation from stifling competition. Economic chaos would result if amalgamations and consolidations went unchecked in this country and I am against consolidations in increase, economic and educational affairs that will make freedom and independence a mockery.

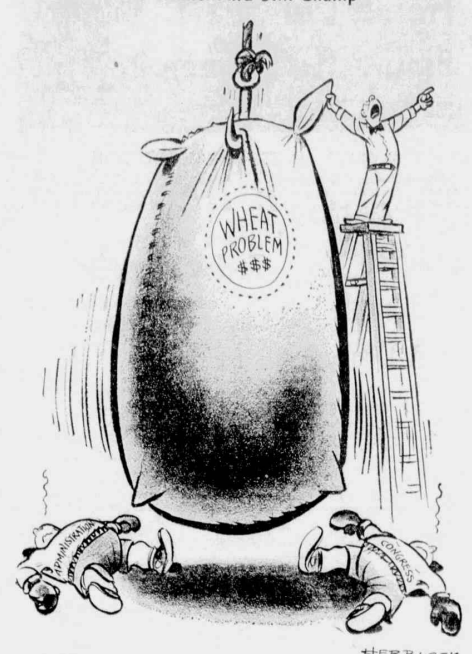
The price tag will be more than just the increased tax rate. It will be the minds of little children and old

er ones too will be cast in a rigid mold and thinking will be stereotyped and regimentation will begin and end in the schools of a bureaucratic headquarters and the spirit of learning will be told to conform or die.

City schools and county schools are doing well enough. Let's not tamper with them. Vote against consolidation on June 30th.

—M. J. BLANKENSHIP

'The Winner And Still Champ'



Federal Aid A Must

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By WALTER LIPPMANN

Between 1970 and 1983 our population has been multiplied by four. But the number of students in our public high schools has multiplied approximately eighty times.

In a period of three-quarters of a century "we have taken a general system a great proportion of our youngsters and we have kept more of them in the system longer than any other nation. Size and mass are not the only reasons, why our educational system will so far short of being excellent.

EXPENSIVE

Education on such a scale, if it is to be good for the great mass and excellent for the very gifted few, is bound to be expensive. As of 1965, the total recent year for which the figures are available, the total spent in this country on education was \$14 billion a year.

SHIFTING BURDEN

In the past 25 years there has been a drastic shift in the burden of school support from the local governments to the state governments. Whereas in 1930 the state governments carried only 17 per cent of the load, by 1964 they were carrying 37 per cent. There is no use expecting or hoping that the whole new burden of costs can be borne by the state. For, as the Rockefeller Report says, "state and local tax systems are in some respects archaic," chiefly because of their dependence upon the real property tax.

There is no escape from the conclusion that if the new and necessary costs are to be met, if they are not to be ignored and neglected, we shall have to raise some considerable part of them out of federal taxes. This is bound to happen, and the sooner we face up to the necessity, the more likely are we to be prepared to act with deliberation and with awareness of the hazards, and with wisdom.

RAISING THE CASH

The real question is how to raise the money. Here, we may begin by insisting that the country can indubitably afford to raise the money. From 1930 to 1967 the expenditure on education was more or less stationary at about 3.3 per cent of

the gross national product. It has now risen to about 4 per cent. As the gross national product has risen since 1930, the amount spent on education has risen too. But it has not risen enough to keep pace with the rise in enrollments. Thus, in fact, less money is available for each pupil. There is more money. But the school population is much bigger. There is, therefore, a growing shortage in our educational facilities, in classrooms, and in teachers and the like, to deal with our expanding population.

If we adopt the conclusion of the President's committee, we should be prepared to spend, by say 1967, something like 20 billion dollars generally estimated that by 1967 the gross national product will be around 600 billions. Thus, the expenditure for education would rise from about 4 per cent, as at present, to about 3 per cent of the gross national product.

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Steelworkers Poise To Strike In June

Washington

Word has gone out to the nation's steelworkers to be ready to walk off the job at the end of this month. All that remains is formal ratification of a strike by the union's wage policy committee.

Wildcat Strike

At least one wildcat strike has already been reported by James McLaughlin, though the news was kept out of the papers. Their Chicago plant was emptied for one afternoon until the union persuaded the workers to go back to their jobs.

Meanwhile, White House aides have

advised the steel companies that President Eisenhower won't intervene in the strike unless the national security is threatened. This suits the steel tycoons who have stockpiled enough steel to last three to four months.

Brass Hat Lobbyists

Congressman Alfred Santagelo, who represents part of the teeming island of Manhattan, has introduced an amendment to the Defense Appropriations Act, which could save the taxpayers millions of dollars. The Democratic Congressman wants to bar defense contractors to any company which is em-

ploying a retired general or admiral who has been out of the service for less than five years.

Pentagon Tammany

The congressman figures that when a retired admiral or general goes back to the Pentagon to talk to his former subordinates, he has a favorite position in winning billion-dollar contracts. And with most his defense contractors on a noncompetitive, cost-plus basis, there is more favoritism in the Pentagon than in Tammany Hall.

The list of retired Army, Air Force and naval officers working for big corporations reads almost like the mem-

bership of the Army-Navy Club. It will be interesting to see what the budgetary administration does about Congressman Santagelo's amendment.

'After You'

Democratic candidates for president are giving each other the after-you-Alphonse treatment. Though Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota is one of the top farm experts in the nation, he bowed to Stuart Symington of Missouri when it came to investigating the Agriculture Department. He let Symington have the last word. "I'm certainly honored to have Hubert sit on my committee."