THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Progress Requires Ballots In The Box

CHARLOTTE is capable on occasion of achieving a colossal indifference to its rights and responsibilities at the polls.

This must not be the case Monday when the vital issue of city limits extension will be decided. The issue directly affects the future of every man, woman and child in Charlotte and the perimeter area. The issue is nothing less than the future shape of the city—whether it will grow, how it will prosper, whether one group of citizens divided by an unrealistic city limits line will build a better future together or risk a less promising future separately.

A News poll this week indicated a 4 to 1 majority for extension and a large turn-out at the polls. That's wonderful news now, but it won't mean a thing unless the citizens who plan to vote do vote. The expectation of victory at the polls is one of the quickest roads to defeat.

What is needed to assure a major step forward for Charlotte and its citizens inside and outside the city limits line is not an anemic, half-hearted gesture of approval but a resounding chorus of yeas. This would be a valuable token of a peaceable ending to what has been a vigorous family scrap. Actually, the discord has not been so deep as the intensity of the fight in the General Assembly made it appear.

City and perimeter residents share too much to hamper their own future by refusing to recognize the fact that they all are in the same boat and that everybody has to paddle if anybody is going very far.

They have the same needs, the same source of livelihood, and the same dependence on that source for a healthy, happy future. Unquestionably the greatest good for the greatest number is wrapped up in a "yes" vote on extension.

There is a matter of taxes, of course. Some perimeter residents will have to pay more if extension passes. It's unfortunate but except in very few cases it is not unfair. Taxes, after all, have built civilization.

The extension proposal represents a large chunk of progress for all Charlotteans. But in this case progress can't be delivered. You have to go out and vote for it.

In the interests of a greater Charlotte and a brighter, more prosperous future for all its citizens, we earnestly urge you to cast your vote Monday for city limits extension.

Senate Should Reject Civil Rights Bill

THE administration's civil rights bill has come at last to the right place. Although House passage by a 286-126 vote last month may be taken as an accurate indication of national sentiment on the bill, sentiment alone cannot wisely be used to measure such precedent-setting legislation as this.

The Senate may be the only place where the South did not lose the Civil War. But it also is the last refuge of detachment, meaningful debate and the "long view" in the legislative process. It is more likely than the House to subject legislation to the tests of wisdom and sound precedent as well as of popularity. Thus there is to be a great debate on civil rights in the Senate. In addition to the normal complement of sound and fury, issues of great substance will be pointedly raised.

The South, for example, already has raised and carried the point to the President that the bill is not simply a right-to-vote proposal, but one which would extend the attorney general's power into all areas of civil rights, including the explosive issue of racial segregation.

This apparently surprised the President and the public. It should not have. Attorney General Brownell said last February "the proposals . . . would, of course, go beyond the voting cases and give to the Department of Justice the authority to invoke civil remedies in other cases of civil rights violations."

In short, what is proposed, and what the House has approved, is authority for massive intervention by the attorney general in the most sensitive social dilemma the nation has faced since Reconstruction. Federal judges could hold in contempt and punish without resort to a jury any person accused of violating the civil rights of another. This could apply to school board members, election registrars and to private citizens as well.

The South will make this point crystal clear in the coming debate. Already there are indications of a compromise to limit the measure to protecting the right to vote. But while this is heartening, it is not enough. The measure should be defeated in full. THE NEWS believes, for these reasons:

The legislation is tainted with sectionalism.

It smacks of a force bill, arousing ghosts of past passions and fanaticisms that would better be left lying still.

It is self-defeating to its purpose.

There is nothing wrong with the purpose. We do not agree fully with Sen. Ervin that the bill is an "insulting and insupportable indictment" of the people of the South. If it is insulting, the insult arises indirectly from legitimate national desire to see that the rights of one citizen are not denied him by another. Although the indictment is insupportable as it relates to voting in North Carolina, it is all too supportable in other southern states. In Forrest County, Miss., for example, only 16 of a possible 13,000 Negro voters are registered; in Lowndes County, only 52 of a possible 9,200 Negro voters are registered. The gerrymandering of Tuskegee, Ala., to eliminate all Negro voters is another unfortunate example of mass denial of a constitutional right.

The South, if it is to be able to continue to fight off federal intervention, must find a way to come into the court of national opinion with cleaner hands. This is not to say that the South alone tolerates discrimination. It does not. But the fact is that the South is cast in the role of chief defendant, and there is no way it can escape that role except by protecting the rights of all individuals. That task is not impossible. Were the measure directed solely against North Carolina where suffrage is well nigh universal, the bill likely would have been defeated at the outset.

But if that is a lesson for the South in this latest attempt at force legislation, there is one for the rest of the nation in the South's determined resistance. That lesson is stated compellingly by Telford Taylor in the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE.

"Racial discrimination is a social ailment, and many of its manifestations lie beyond the proper reach of court procedings. The law cannot stamp out the physical differences between races, nor can it eliminate the low standards of living, lack of education and other disabilities which are both cause and consequence of anti-Negro discrimination, especially in the South.

Furthermore, since the ultimate objective is to cultivate friendly relations based on mutual respect between the races, litigation is not the most propitious avenue to this end. Regardless of their outcome, lawsuits rarely foster harmony and trust between the parties. Therefore, litigation to enforce civil rights is not a desirable first step toward their fulfillment, but rather is a last resort when the prospects of voluntary remedial action by the community appear hopeless."

From his vantage point, the noted attorney concludes that certainly in regard to voting the "last resort" must now be taken and portions of the rights bill passed.

From our vantage point, we conclude that it must not be taken, and further that if it is taken, civil rights will be set back rather than advanced.

People's Platform — Key Questions Are Unanswered In Sims Case

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

YOUR concern for Frank Sims expressed in the editorial headed "Sims Mustn't be Hung by Headlines" is to be commended, but so far as I know you have expressed no such concern for the many thousands of citizens whose petition to the legislature for a liquor referendum was overlooked.

However, I think you missed the point of the entire matter. There is so much that the general public does not know about the matter so we are not able to reach a definite conclusion.

There must be many people in North Carolina who join with me, a private citizen and taxpayer, in wondering about the following:

1. Why did Frank Sims rent a hotel room using a fictitious name?

2. For what good purpose did peace officer Sims use "A. B. Carter's" room?

3. Why was the ABC board so slow in taking action on the tip given by Pastor Primm?

4. What was in the 27 cases photographed before "A. B. Carter" had time to make a switch?

5. **How can Frank Sims** draw $10,000 a year from a job in Mecklenburg county and be away so much of the time?

6. Who authorized him to take on the work of a lobbyist?

7. If the liquor salesman is guilty of having more than a gallon in his possession, what did he do with it? (Surely he had more sense than to drink it all.)

8. In view of the many questions that have gone unanswered, is Frank Sims the proper man for chairman of the Mecklenburg County ABC Board?

In closing, may I suggest that you assign your best reporter to this case. I have an idea that before it is closed it will make some mighty interesting reading.

— W. F. MITCHELL

ABC Enforcement Lacks Real Strength

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I READ with interest your editorial "Sims Mustn't Be Hung By Headlines." However, both I and many other people, see this situation in a far more serious light. It is not the headlines that are hanging Sims, if he is being hung, but it is the facts behind the headlines.

These facts cannot be denied or evaded. By his own admission, Sims has for some time rented a hotel room under the fictitious name of A. B. Carter. Some claim that he has this right by virtue of being a peace officer. Why should any person, peace officer or not, rent a hotel room under an assumed name? What actually was the room used for, if the purpose for use of the room was honorable, why the cover-up name? Did Sims pay for the room out of his own pocket or did others finance it? Why a room in the hotel where legislators make their headquarters? If the law does give a peace officer the right to rent a room under a false name, the intent of the law would be to give the officer assistance in apprehending law breakers but not to give the peace officer immunity to break any law he has sworn to enforce.

The accent of those supporting the ABC Board has been on the word control. Yet why did the head of the Wake County ABC Board wait, when informed by Rev. Gerald Primm, until liquor could be removed from Room 215 before making his raid? Why did the State ABC Board do nothing about an investigation until instructed to do so by the governor? Why is it that in Fayetteville as well as in Raleigh the ABC officials have to be informed by ministers of law violations? If ministers get these facts and they are verified upon investigation could not so-called control forces get the same information if they really want it? To what extent does Mr. Sims and his confederates want to enforce ABC laws when these laws apply to their own operations? Some of the zeal, for which they are to be commended, which they show in finding and prosecuting bootleggers might well be directed in their own direction.

I thoroughly agree with you in your statement "both the system and its officials must be above suspicion if it is to continue its good record and continue to merit the public confidence," especially as to the public confidence part. But the record certainly does not look good to me. Any business is judged by its responsible personnel and the facts behind the headlines cannot be ignored, evaded or whitewashed!

—H. L. FERGUSON

Union Shop Needed For Many Reasons

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond my control prevented me from replying to your article entitled "Attorney Blakeney Discusses Issues In Compulsory Unionism" which appeared in your June 28th edition.

First, I would like to say that my press release which appeared in your paper on June 24th was no more of a personal attack on Mr. Blakeney than the statements attributed to him were of a personal nature in my case.

In our press release we were very careful to differentiate between the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association. It is no secret that the North Carolina Bar was conceived by lawyers and given legal status for the purpose of protecting the association. It is, also, no secret that the Supreme Court long years ago cited that trade unions were not subject to the anti-trust laws in this country.

The officers and members of various trade unions have found through experience that the union shop is desirable for many reasons, and that it does not work a hardship on any individual. The union shop, as a rule, is conceded to a union because that union has proven to the employer that it was a responsible organization. Without a union shop, it is impossible to stabilize collective bargaining relations between the employer and employes. We have, also, found that there are fewer strikes in shops where the union shop prevails.

No one should know better than Mr. Blakeney that the federal government is not ardently protecting the right of workers to organize and bargan collectively. On the contrary, the law is being flouted everyday, and workers are being discharged and union organizers are being beaten because of attempts to organize and establish trade unions.

I cannot draw a comparison between membership in any church and membership in the trade unions. Rather let us compare collective bargaining agreements with insurance policies. If you don't pay your premiums, you do not receive benefits. The collective bargaining agreement is, in a manner to speak, an insurance policy.

Very often, the statement has been made that trade union representatives should sell the union to the workers. This is impossible as long as there is a concerted organized effort to prevent workers from organizing. We can prattle a great deal about liberty and freedom, but trade unions have been worked against and their activities restricted a great deal more than any one legitimate organization in this country.

My international union, the United Steelworkers of America, after sixty years of violent conflict with the basic steel companies, was recognized by the United States Steel Corp. as the bargaining agent for its employes, who were members of the union, in 1937. After nine years of collective bargaining, the union was given a modified union shop agreement. We enjoyed this relationship for only a short time until the right-to-work laws were enacted by practically all of the southern states which wiped out the accomplishment of all of our efforts.

—CAREY E. HAIGLER
Director
Region 5, AFL-CIO

Is City Meddling In Perimeter Vote?

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

AS I SEE it the citizens of the county who do not want to be incorporated into the city, have a right not to be. A man goes outside of the city limits and builds or buys a home, and he does not want to live in the city. Then his rights as an American citizen are violated, and the people who are so busy trying to destroy his rights are trying to tell him where he must live. That is just the way they do things in Russia. And I can't see where the citizens of Charlotte have any right at all to vote in the election on July 15. Only the citizens living outside the city limits of Charlotte should have the right to vote, since it is their business.

America has been building up a dictatorship ever since the days of the New Deal. After all, what chance will the citizens outside the city limits have in the election when the city can outvote them? All the letters, cards, petitions and phone calls just goes to show how far some people will go in minding the other fellow's business. I will vote against extending the city limits because I live in the city and I consider it none of my business what those outside of the city do, and they alone have the right to say if they want to be taken in.

— PARKS A. YANDLE

Integration Is Held 'Dead As A Do-Do'

Pittsboro

Editor, The News:

I READ in the Sunday papers the address of Winston-Salem's leading integrationist attorney, Irving Carlyle, in which he used as an illustration of the growing acceptance of integration three basketball players, a Negro, Jew and Catholic, who participated in the Kansas City finals in which North Carolina was the victor.

If brother Carlyle has been told what I have by an attorney for the NAACP, he would realize how silly it is to try to help the Negro. I told him that for the past 40 years I had advocated professionally and in the press that the Negro should be given equal educational, political and job opportunities. His reply was that the Negro knew I was his friend, but he said the Negro was not interested in such things, but only in the amalgamation of the white and Negro races, as that was the Christian and only solution to the race problem.

Hereafter I am, of course, boycotting every church, school and college that advocates and practices integration.

But integration is as dead as a do-do. Last Friday, July 5, 6,000 teachers from all over the United States, representing 700,000 adopted a resolution rejecting all outside interference in the matter of integration in the schools at all levels, and this meeting was composed of both white and Negro teachers. A teacher from New York State tried to amend the resolution by inserting an "earnest" desire to proceed with integration as the law of the land, and he was howled down. An old Negro from Ashland, Ky., put the clincher on the resolution when he said he had been principal of the Ashland School for 25 years and that he and his white people would sit down together and work out their school problems without advice from any outside source.

The crusading for integration by the Earl Warren-dominated U.S. Supreme Court has made the people from all parts of the country realize that this wild court must be halted or there will be no freedom left for the American people.

The president of the American Bar Association, also from Philadelphia, speaking in Dallas, Tex., on July 4th said the whole civil rights program had to be killed.

— JOHN W. HESTER

Civil Rights Bill Must Be Defeated

Cheraw, S. C.

Editors, The News:

WE SHOULD take heed to the actions of some of our leaders who advocate one thing and do another. Note the actions of the leader of the present administration, the Hon. William F. Knowland of California. He has taken the lead in the Senate for Mr. Brownell, Mr. Nixon and the President's civil rights bill in favor of making it law as it stands. It now stands that a person can be put in prison without a trial by jury.

Those of us who believe in real justice have a right of the jury when we are brought in a court for a trial for any violation of the law. Are we the people going to continue to take a sleep, so to speak, while a few people take away the rights of all the people without a protest against such dictatorial powers as are being made into law against our way of life. We must be sure that we let no one or group of men or women take our rights from us, for when we do that will be the end of our freedom and way of life as we enjoy it today.

Look back to the pages of time to what has happened to those nations where the people were fooled into letting one or two of a group of people get them and set a standard way of life for them to live by. It meant only their loss of freedom in the end. We're oppressed enough today here already. Let's not have any more losses of our way of life. Let's fight back for all our rights with all we have. Contact our members of Congress, let them know what we stand for at home. Then they will know better how to represent you and me in the halls of Congress in Washington and our state government also.

—J. A. GRAHAM

'And I, For One, Am Keeping An Open Mind'

Cr...on And Feeling

EVERY artistic feeling is really an act. Artistic creation is only a special case of the artistic attitude toward the world. Some men have the faculty of reproducing in speech, colors, tones or words the artistic impression made upon them and many others by what goes on in the world about them. It is not so much that these are more fundamentally artists than the others, but only that they can speak and the others are dumb. When we see the passionate effect made by art on men who are only "receptive," and how much their mute imagination can add to the works of others, it no longer seems a paradox that it is only by accident that some of the great ones have received the gift of speech.—Albert Schweitzer.

Quote, Unquote

Even if you are on the right track, you will be run over if you sit there. — Pilco.

Every man has a right to his opinions, but no man has a right to be wrong in his facts. — Bernard M. Baruch.

The first three years of a Republican administration is the hardest. The end of that time you are used to living on predictions. — Will Rogers.

From The Raleigh News & Observer

WHACKING THE SUNBEAMS

THAT the process of growing older takes infinitely longer now is tangibly demonstrated by the absence of walking canes. The reference here is to canes used as ornaments and not aids. It was only fairly recently that when a lawyer or a doctor reached sixty, his associates presented him with a sparkling stick, usually a Malacca with a gold head. The can was the crowning accolade, and the man shaking it on the street corner or beating an elfin tattoo on the pavement to enunciate his points was obviously Somebody.

The caneless man of sixty today wears sports' shirts and augments his politics with a philosophical quivering golf club. To the unannointed observer, the old-time cane wielder was a glittering compound of Lord Chesterfield and Socrates. He walked the same lanes that youngsters walked but the gleaming cane put him in a sacrosanct, fellowless firmament. The envious cry within the boy was, O, to be sixty and to cut the sunbeams like puppy dog tails with a Malacca as Squire Johnson does.

The pragmatic bent of the times is illustrated by the replacement of the enchanted Malacca by the commonplace tobacco stick. It is not an accolade. You annoint yourself, and its potentialities are limitless. You beat a hymn on the pavement for Ted Williams or Senator Scott. You excoriate Mr. Benson and high taxes with an abrading instrument that can be broken into fragments to stress implications. You can whittle it into oblivion or dig holes for tomato plants. You can meet snakes without giving odds or knock worms from a catalpa tree for fishing.

The august old colonel with the radiant cane was a wonderful historical period piece. But the modern utilitarian with the tobacco stick thinks of sixty years as barely enough room to turn around in before he really gets to going good.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round — Rights Fight May Last Until Autumn

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Eisenhower blinked when Bill Knowland of California, Senate GOP leader, reported at the last White House strategy meeting: "The filibuster against civil rights conceivably could keep Congress in session until October. Those southerners are awfully smart parliamentarians. They know every delaying tactic in the book."

Knowland strongly indicated, however, that he would be ready to discuss a "compromise" to prevent a prolonged filibuster which would tie up appropriation bills and other important legislation.

Specific Date

"But the only compromise I would accept," he added, "would be an assurance from the Democratic leadership that the civil rights measure would be put on the Senate calendar for debate on a specific date next January."

"In the event of a long filibuster," inquired the President, "what happens to the rest of our program—the school bill, the OTC (extension of reciprocal trade), the postal rate increase and so on?

"I guess it would have to be put on the shelf until the next session of Congress," replied Knowland.

Eisenhower said he hoped this wouldn't happen. Once again he stressed his hope for action on the school construction bill. Republican leaders nodded without comment. They consider the school bill virtually a dead duck, not because of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Any Troops

Not long ago when the House passed the civil rights bill, the President heartily congratulated House GOP leaders Joe Martin and Charlie Halleck. He said it was an excellent measure. But at this week's White House meeting, he seemed to be getting cold feet.

"I'm a little concerned about Section 3 of the bill," he told Republican leaders. "Sen. Russell of Georgia has objected that it may open the door to the use of troops. Nobody wants that. I'm sure I don't. I hope the Senate will carefully look over this section and make any changes that may be necessary."

There was a chuckle when Sen. Knowland suggested that the President should not let the Senate filibuster interfere with his "vacation plans."

Time Off

"I'm giving the House some time off during the filibuster," reported the Californian. "Its members will be taking a recess while we are working in the Senate."

"In that case," interposed ex-Speaker Joe Martin, "Why don't you come along with us, Mr. President? While the Senate talks, you might as well be carrying on the routine business of the White House in Newport!"

The President happily agreed.

Mailbag

Les Weinrott, Chicago — The reason President Eisenhower sent such an icy message to the Truman Library dedication, in contrast to the fact that ex-President Herbert Hoover came a long way to be present, probably goes back to the speech Truman made in San Francisco during the 1952 campaign in which he pointed out that Eisenhower, as American commander in Germany in 1945, should have taken a stand against the Russian corridor around the City of Berlin. Eisenhower has snubbed Truman ever since, would not get out of his car to greet the retiring President when the pair drove up to the Capitol for Ike's first inauguration, and refused to see Truman when the latter tried to pay a courtesy call during the President's visit to Kansas City four years ago. State Department officials have suggested that Truman be sent abroad as a goodwill ambassador to counteract the Khrushchev-Bulganin visits, but Ike said no. Though Roosevelt and Hoover never got along, probably there has never been a President who felt so strongly toward his predecessor as Eisenhower does toward Truman.

No Insinuation

Harry Walker, Boston—This column did not mean to insinuate that Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts made his speech on Algeria merely to scoop Vice President Nixon. This implication was not intended. Fact is that Sen. Kennedy has long been a student of Asiatic-African affairs, feels strongly that the United States should take a lead toward promoting independence in these areas.

Not On Floor

S. D., Bismarck, N. D. Sen. Milton Young of North Dakota was in Washington during the Hells Canyon battle but did not vote. He would have voted for the bill and against the administration. However, White House lobbyists astutely made an engagement for Sen. Young with the executive offices on a matter very important to North Dakota so that he would not be on the Senate floor during the vote.