



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1959

The End Of A Tar Heel Nightmare

Settlement last night of the bitter Henderson textile strike was as welcome as springtime after a long, hard winter. It mercifully ended one of the unhappiest chapters in the whole history of labor-management relations in North Carolina. It was only through the tireless efforts of Gov. Luther R. Hodges that an agreement was reached at Tar Heels everywhere where one has a large debt of gratitude.

Nothing, however, can rid the state of memories of the terrible events that made this strike one of the angriest on record. Violence began months ago and continued right up until the time of last night's crucial session.

The dynamiting of a mill office's home on Thursday night was a particularly cowardly act of irrational terrorism. Such abominations distort labor's moral image and drive both sides in labor disputes to violent extremes of animosity and action. The result is a flight from responsibility, ethics and human decency.

This was not the first outrage in Henderson. It was one of many—too many for the people of North Carolina to remember with charity of thought.

Free trade unionism is one of the pillars of democratic society. The right to organize to bargain collectively, to strike and even to voice political opposition to existing government are accepted within the framework of law. But a democratic society expects something in return—a sense of duty to the community and a concern for certain moral standards of public behavior.

Pious protestations to the contrary

notwithstanding, pitifully little regard for these standards was exhibited in Henderson. Neither the union leadership nor the mill management was successful in preventing acts of raw brutality.

Terror stalked Henderson's streets for months. There were fires, dynamiting, beatings, threats, intimidations, deliberate destruction of private property and frequent use of force. The community lost a \$800,000 payroll for 21 weeks. Business suffered. Innocent citizens who had no connection with the labor dispute were terrorized.

Local law enforcement officers were not able to control the situation. State Highway Patrolmen, desperately needed elsewhere in the state, were diverted to Henderson for weeks. Volunteer "night watches" were set up. But none of these measures were entirely successful. Henderson has been living in a state of emergency and the economic effect has been fearful.

There was stubbornness on both sides. Furthermore, both sides were guilty of acts which almost seem to be calculated to invite further trouble.

The suffering has not been confined to Henderson or the County of Vance. The people of North Carolina have shared the consequences, too. The long civil disorder has done great and perhaps irreparable damage to the state's good name.

Tar Heels can offer thanks today that it is all over. But one chore remains. It is an examination of the causes and effects of this bleak chapter in North Carolina labor-management relations and the discovery of ways to prevent such a thing from ever happening again.

A Rosy Prospect For Charlotte Voters

Charlotte's 1959 political season opened on a note of peppy enthusiasm today with vigorous competition promised for the mayor's office and all seven City Council seats. It is the healthiest prospect voters have faced in years.

Most of the spice was added on deadline day for filing. Earlier, few traces of competitive ardor were discernible in a large but somewhat listless field. All this was changed with the formal entry yesterday of four well-known businessmen under the banner of the newly organized "Citizens for Better Government."

The prominence of these newcomers and the pulling power of the campaign organization behind them will insure a wide-open race for the Council. Obviously, the five incumbents have been sharply challenged. There are no longer any sure-fire winners.

The mayor's race, too, is hotly competitive. The incumbent, James S. Smith, has been challenged by Councilwoman

Martha Evans, a campaigner of proven potency.

Politically, this is the best thing that could happen to Charlotte. It means local voters will have appropriately difficult choices to make in the April 27 primary and again in the May 5 municipal election. That is as it should be for local democracy thrives on vigorous competition and the clash of political opinion.

Incumbents and challengers alike deserve to have their platforms and performances put to the sternest possible tests. It is the only way government at any level can attain the soundness of purpose and the logic of mind that are wholly representative of our highest political ideals.

We voiced an editorial complaint April 6 about the lack of weight in the Council race at that time. We hoped then that an element of strenuous competition would be added. Our hope has been realized. Consequently, local government's future has a rosy glow.

Bright Youth Balances The Scales

It is unfortunately true that news of youth today is in our pages all too often with lawless connotation.

There are stories of muggings, break-ins, robberies, vandalism and other violence, all involving teenagers. The brightest side is buried by the dramatic-impact story.

Julian Scheer's Close-Up corner took the other tack recently, and we're glad for it.

He pointed out that he was baffled by the list of projects at the Chapel Hill science fair. Mecklenburg high school students have gone in for such as paleontology, "The Comparison of a Monocot with Dicot" and the "Bohr Theory of Atomic Structure."

This, of course, is education with its best feet forward. These are the bright young people, who by their works, counter-

balance the violent weight on the scales.

Another name comes to mind. That is Jimmy Blackmon, son of a Charlotte News advertising man. Jimmy was featured in The News for his rocketry. At last report he was building his future on two fronts: at top-notch CalTech and on a missile production line in the summer.

Naturally, every student isn't going to be a rocket expert. But it helps to prove that no younger generation is headed en masse as deeper-region fire stokers.

These youths are about the only hope we've got left, now that so many of us have struggled and failed, in the main, to improve our lot.

Now that our visions are beginning to dim and reality's blade has cut deeply, it is a heartening thing to look upon such good works and be glad.

From The Richmond News Leader

SHAKESPEARE, WESTERN STYLE

Something unusual, irrelevant and exciting will happen to Shakespeare in Great Britain this summer. A group of Texas college students intend to tour the British Isles, playing "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in a Wild West setting. The college group, the Bart of Avon, in cowboy boots at last year's Texas State Fair, now the British want to see what all the whooping and hollering is about.

Shakespeare's comedy, originally set in Athens and a nearby wood, will be transposed to the lusty frontier before the turn of the century. Ten-gallon hats, rawhide chaps and bright bandanas will replace silks and ruffs. The male members of the cast will take six-guns instead of swords. And the fair Hermia and the other females will wear bustles. To complete the Texas motif, the production begins with a rousing rendition of "Home on the Range," to which, gad-zooks, the company will square dance.

While experimenting madly with settings and costumes, the Texas company will alter not a single line of the original text. Hence, Two-Guns Thebes, as the curtain rises, will amble to center stage and drawl:

"Now, fair Hippolyta, our nuptial hour
Draws on apace: four happy days bring in

Another moon; but O, methinks, how slow

This old moon wanes . . . It will be something to see and hear, especially if the young Texan can make that "methinks" sound convincing.

If the Texas-style "Dream" goes over, perhaps the company's repertoire will be expanded. There are infinite possibilities. Hamlet and Laertes, instead of dueling, might face each other with six-guns on a dusty street. King Lear could become an old prospector, whose idiot nephew joins him in mournful choruses of "Cool, cool water." And wouldn't Caesar make a dandy U. S. Marshal, charged with cleaning up Cleopatra's hellish Alexandria? Now, that would be something.

Purists, of course, will be horrified and Shakespeare scholars may lament, but the durable Bard has survived three and half centuries. Not even Texas can touch that record.

Luxury is a killer of character, integrity and progress. It is a sedative that will destroy nations and men—Towns County (Ga.) Herald.

With everybody stepping on everybody else's toes, what's happening in the average large American city can hardly be described as a "flight" to the suburbs.—New Orleans States.

An Era Is Dying As Dulles, Adenauer Fade Out

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON
Within a short fortnight, Konrad Adenauer has accepted transfer from the chancellery to the presidency of West Germany; and John Foster Dulles' illness has at length driven him to lay down the office of secretary of state of the United States.

The Dulles resignation, climaxing an amazing display of close-fistedness, courtesy, at a desperately critical moment in our affairs, is a deeply poignant episode. The most ordinary human sympathy compels one to wish that this astonishing old man might have achieved his grimly pursued aim.

It was a modest aim, after all. It was no more than to hang on, in still in harness, still pulling the coach, until the West had turned the Berlin corner. Mr. Dulles is old, cruel, but it seemed extra-cruel, somehow, that the few months of extra time that Dulles wanted so badly—that he here such suffering to gain—were not in the end granted to him. By the same token, it is a great misfortune for the Western allies.

POWER FAILURE
For the short run, in truth, the loss of Dulles means the loss of the greatest single element of strength in the Eisenhower administration, and the departure from the stage of the one western leader whose knowledge and authority could not be challenged, even by his most bitter enemies. Viewed in a longer perspective, however, the departure of Dulles has another meaning, directly linked to the meaning of Adenauer's intended half-retirement.

These two great changes in the West's leadership mean the beginning of the end of a whole era. Dulles and Adenauer, like Eisenhower and Macmillan and de Gaulle, were old enough to experience the first World War, not mere boys, but as grown men. Dulles, who rose in the world more rapidly than the



KONRAD ADENAUER
Long Career . . .

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others, was even a fairly significant junior member of the cast in the drama at Versailles.

MEN OF DESTINY

The present era's tone has been set, its outlook has been determined, its leadership has been provided by these and other men who saw the first war, made their careers in the inter-war years, and reached command positions as a result of the second war.

That is the era which is now ending. It will come to its real close, for all practical purposes, when Dwight D. Eisenhower steps down from the presidency. In many respects, it has been a great and fruitful era, particularly marked by a total revolution in the relations between the United States and the rest of the world. But a new era has been long overdue nonetheless.

LACK OF IDEAS

Ideas, at bottom, are what make an era; and the dearth of seminal and fresh ideas in these last years has become downright frightening. In our domestic politics, the conservatives still sound like people of the future, while the left wingers are still pale and timorous imitations of Franklin Roosevelt. In foreign affairs, the great innovations were made after the war end-



JOHN FOSTER DULLES
... Come To Close

ed, but the first Truman administration was the cutoff point. NATO, for which the keel was laid in 1948, was the last abandoned way.

The second Truman administration was wholly barren of fruitful new departures (for the brave response to the challenge in Korea, though admirable in itself, was only a decision to cope with a disaster which had been invited by the preceding Truman-Louis Johnson disarmament program).

A BARREN LAND

Under Eisenhower, despite the talk of a "dynamic new foreign policy," the barrenness continued. With all his stature and energy and angry determination

to hold the line for freedom, John Foster Dulles offered no fruitful, new inventions—for there was nothing novel in such devices as SEATO, which mimicked NATO, but lacked NATO's substance.

Time did not stand still after 1941, however. On the contrary the last decade has witnessed a gigantic upset of the world balance of power, owing to the Soviet Union's military and economic growth. It has witnessed, too, a long series of upheavals in the economic areas like the Middle East, on which the Western allies are still heavily dependent. Yet no reasonably safe and sure and reliable way of coping with either of these huge and ominous processes has even been suggested by any of the existing Western leaders.

JUST HELD ON

In short, Secretary Dulles carried on a holding operation, not always successfully but with great courage and self-sacrifice. It is downright tragic that he should be removed from the scene at the very moment when the need is greatest for his special talent and his unusual strength of character.

But the need is also great for the fresh ideas that are always born when a new era starts, under the auspices of new men with fresh outlooks.

Ike Misses Signal

The Fumbled Ball

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON
By failing to name an immediate successor to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, the President left an area of confusion and uncertainty on the eve of diplomatic negotiations that may prove to be the most critical since the end of the second World War.

He has certainly not contributed to the usefulness of Under Secretary Christian A. Herter, even though he ultimately elects Herter for the Cabinet post. The announcement from August seemed to reflect little understanding of the situation that has developed during the two months that the President has clung to the conviction Dulles would return to his office.

BAD POSITION

During that time Herter has had responsibility without authority. His position has been difficult to the point of impossibility. The President never at any time gave him an indication of who might succeed Dulles. Instead, having clung to the belief that the man to whom he had delegated so much authority over foreign policy would take up the burden again, the President refused even to consider what might follow if this did not come to pass.

The uncertainty was sharply accentuated during the meeting in Washington of the Western Foreign Ministers and the NATO Council 10th anniversary session which followed. The foreign ministers were acutely aware of Herter's dilemma. They admired him for the quiet professionalism with which he held his position, even though in some areas he could not define American policy.

REFUSAL BY IKE

It could not be defined because the secretary of state was far too ill to give more than casual attention to the continuing problem of the Berlin challenge and a divided

These youths are about the only hope we've got left, now that so many of us have struggled and failed, in the main, to improve our lot.

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CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
No Room To Run

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

MIAMI
News that the inexorable spread of cancer had finally forced the resignation of John Foster Dulles as secretary of state came to Miami as the author of the cancer bill was eating lunch in a little restaurant.

It was over 20 years ago that we introduced the bill creating the National Cancer Institute, said former Sen. Claude Pepper, now an attorney in Florida. "That was in 1937. The bill passed and carried an appropriation of \$500,000. But although the Cancer Institute was established, it did not seem to have enough money to operate."

Millions Asked

"So in 1941 Matt Neely and I introduced another bill appropriating \$100 million to be spent until, used up, to fight cancer."

Germany. Refusing to recognize this fact, the President insisted on assuming that sooner or later he would return. At August the President said Herter would attend the conference of foreign ministers that opens in Paris on April 29 and the meeting with the Russians on May 11, even though he is not secretary of state.

What has been apparent for some time is that the United States must have a secretary of state at these moments when full authority as well as with comprehensive knowledge of what has gone before. The split in the alliance can be healed only by a firm American lead toward the end of a compromise on the negotiating front from the West's presentists at Geneva.

TACTICS DIFFER

The split, between Britain on the one hand and West Germany on the other, is minimized in official quarters here. It is said to be a difference over tactics rather than substance. British lack of precision is blamed for West German misunderstanding of the real intent of Prime Minister Macmillan's recent mission to Moscow.

Nevertheless, if the West is to present a strong united front at Geneva, Dulles' successor must have full support. Dulles himself has understood this. One of his hallmarks has been an unflinching professionalism. He has been increasingly aware as the President seemingly has not, of the difficulties of Herter's position. It is why he insisted on moving up the date of his resignation by at least a week.

FULBRIGHT HELPING

Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has given quiet support to Herter. He has pointed out that the administration, with little more than 18 months to go, could hardly expect to bring in an outsider who would have so much to learn on the eve of the all-important confrontation with the Russians. Herter and Fulbright would have a good working relationship, which is important when the two parties divide the two branches of government.

No matter who is finally chosen—and Herter may be even before these words are in print—it will be well to remember that Dulles as secretary of state was a unique.

ONE-MAN TEAM

No one will have the authority, the experience and the knowledge that he brought to bear in the almost-singhanded direction of American foreign policy. Above all, in his work-relationship with the President, he was irreplaceable.

"Our bill never passed," recalled the former senator from Florida, "and since then senator after senator has introduced bills to fight cancer. Now John Foster Dulles is suffering tragically."

"Matt Neely himself died of the disease he tried to eradicate," Sen. Taft introduced a bill to appropriate \$75 million to fight cancer. It did not pass and he died of the disease he tried to stamp out. So did Sen. Wherry of Nebraska, Sen. Vandenberg of Michigan, Sen. Brien McMahon of Connecticut. The march of death continues."

Needed Earlier
"The government has been appropriating an average of \$20 million a year in recent years to fight cancer, and Sen. Magnuson of Washington has been a leader in carrying on the fight," said Sen. Pepper, "but I wonder what would



HERBLOCK

People's Platform

Unwed Mothers' Problem—Men

Charlotte
I have read the comments in The News from religious leaders on the problem of unwed mothers, and I hasten to say that their comments are the most asinine thing I ever read. With such preachers in the orthodox churches it is obvious why so many are going to Hell.

The reason for unwed mothers is simple—some man is back of it. It is clear to me that sex—unrestrained men cause it all. Even the preachers ought to deduce that, though I wouldn't expect newspaper editors to do so. They would believe a story is doing it—if they reason at all.

You have to attack a disease at its source, in this case, men. You will have to treat the

cause—men—instead of the result—hastards.
—JENNIE WEST

Unleashed Dogs Hardly City Way

Charlotte
Recently we bought a house in what we thought would be a pleasant neighborhood to live in, only to find it overrun with dogs.

I have been informed Charlotte has no leash law. Does that mean the wearing of tags legally permits dogs to tear up and use our shrubbery and lawn, thereby making it unsuitable and unpleasant for us to live there?

Does Charlotte aspire to be a city or just a country town?
—MRS. J. L. REYNOLDS

News Editorial 'Gave Heart To Thousands'

New York
The splendid editorial "UNCF: A Challenge And Bright Hope" in the March 23rd edition of The News has just reached my desk.

Your comprehensive statement of the case for the United Negro College Fund, and your sympathetic account of their struggle and their accomplishments, give heart to the Fund's thousands of volunteer workers and supporters. I know I can speak for all of them when I say, "Thank You."

—BRUCE BARTON
Chairman
1959 Campaign
United Negro College Fund

'37 Cancer Bill Might Have Helped

have happened had a more generous appropriation been voted earlier when we were in the White House."

John Foster Dulles had come to Florida full of high hopes and optimism. He felt sure he was on his way to recovery. His doctors told him that because of his age he had been able to block the spread of the cancer cells; that in older people cancer does not spread so rapidly. So the secretary of state felt confident he could represent the United States at the Foreign Ministers Conference.

Hoped To Guide

He even hoped to guide American policy in preparation for the summit conference. It was to rest and recuperate for this that he came to Florida.

At Hobe Sound, however, Dulles began to feel pains in his neck. Going to

the United States Air Force hospital at nearby Palm Beach, he was X-rayed. The X-ray showed a large tumor. The Air Force doctors advised that he return to Washington immediately for treatment.

Two Big Losses

It will take some time for historians to evaluate the happenings of the past two weeks. But in rapid succession two of the most undesirable leaders of the western world have dropped out of current history. First, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the incorrigible, unflinching foe of appealing Russia, decided to retire for old age. Second, John Foster Dulles, Adenauer's close friend and supporter of a rigid stand for the renunciation of Germany on western terms, was forced to the sidelines by the relentless spread of cancer.