

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher  
J. R. DOWD, General Manager  
B. S. ORNFIGHT, Executive Editor  
C. A. KRIFKOFF, Editor

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1949

## OUTCRY FROM COLUMBIA

The news about Secretary Johnson's slash in the defense establishment had barely reached the far corners of this nation before a delegation of Columbia, S. C. citizens was getting ready to depart for Washington to make a formal protest. The objective of the journey: to try to talk Johnson out of shutting down Fort Jackson.

The fort is a great economic asset for Columbia. According to the Columbia Staff, there are 11,273 soldiers and 1,183 civilians employed there. The military pay roll is \$1,000,000 and the civilian pay roll is \$200,000 monthly, or a total of \$1,200,000. Furthermore, the fort spends \$137,915 in Columbia monthly for supplies. The 2,016 families of servicemen stationed at the post who live in the city.

The closing of the fort will undoubtedly be a severe blow to Columbia's economy, just as the 25 per cent cut at the Charleston Navy Yard will hit that dignified community.

Said Columbia's Mayor Frank C. Owens: "For the benefit of the citizens of Columbia for the economy of the country and for the welfare of the nation, we urge the active and continuous operation of Fort Jackson."

Said State Senator McLeod: "I was shocked to learn of Secretary Johnson's proposal that Fort Jackson be deactivated. . . . Its continued existence as an active military post is of tremendous economic importance to all of central South Carolina."

State Legion Commander W. J. McLeod

called it the "false economy of unpreparedness." State Senator O. T. Wallace of Charleston declared that "cutting the yard at all is false economy." Rep. Mendel Rivers of Charleston said "I'm for economy, and if we've got to cut somewhere, then let's cut the cuts they hand out to foreigners—the Marshall Plan and arms for Europe." Said Maj. Gen. G. Heyward Major J. A. Greenville Chamber of Commerce official. "The cuts are definitely arbitrary and in my opinion political."

There will be the inevitable consequence of reliance upon Government and its services.

Of course the closing down of Fort Jackson will hurt Columbia. But there are many other cities in the U. S. which have managed to get along without the lush subsidy from a big government installation; and it is hardly likely that their citizens will want to continue paying out millions to subsidize Columbia's economy when their national defense leaders tell them Fort Jackson is not needed now.

With all due respect to the glorious traditions of Fort Jackson and the fighting spirit it turned out in neighborhood, Columbia is turning out for the fine relationship Columbia established and maintained with its visitors in uniform; and with great sympathy for Columbia's pending economic predicament, conscientious Carolinians can have no sympathy whatsoever for her outcry against the first real move toward government economy we have had in years.

## TAXI SOLUTION IN SIGHT

In the normal course of events, the people of Charlotte will get in the near future one of two things: (1) compliance by cab companies with the city laws, or (2) the revocation of their franchises to operate in Charlotte.

This clear-cut decision was made possible by the action of the City Council last week which almost unanimously adopted with one exception: It extended to Dec. 1 of this year the final date for installation of meters in the cabs.

At the moment the necessary legal steps are being taken by City Manager Vance and City Attorney Shaw, in compliance with instructions by the Council, to order two of the companies to show how they will franchise about 100 cabs to be revoked. The companies have been suffered to continue operation in violation of several provisions of the taxicab ordinance.

The Council's firmness was gratifying to the people, especially in view of the fact that even the two watered-down proposals submitted by Councilman Boyd.

Mr. Boyd had presented six amendments at an earlier informal meeting of the Council. Three of them would have cut the very heart out of the ordinance and

permitted two cab companies to continue their present operations:

1. The elimination of the requirement for taxi meters.
2. The continuation of the present policy of the Victory and Red Top companies of renting cabs to drivers; and
3. Repeal of the present ban against crating.

None of the six amendments got a second. Mr. Boyd said that he wanted them put on the docket for last week's meeting, but when the time the Council met he showed better judgment and omitted four of them. The two he finally presented stand:

1. Established parking stands in the uptown business district in proportion to find ourselves in agreement with; and
2. Mr. Boyd's amendment that the City Council rather than a member of the Police Department (a proposition we do not support).

But neither did these two amendments get a second.

Thus the City's ordinance stood as written. When and if it is fully enforced, all cabs in the city will be required to have meters, and when the City will receive far better service than they have in the past.

## ABUSE OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

The successful battle by the dairy industry to keep oleomargarine under restrictions of one sort or another is a sad commentary on the way Congress permits abuse of the democratic process.

On April 1 the House passed a bill repealing discriminatory Federal taxes on oleo by a margin of 279 to 89. The measure was reported out favorably by the Senate Finance Committee.

Although Majority Leader Scott Lucas "virtually assured" a vote before adjournment, and despite all indications that it would pass hands if it did come to a vote, the measure has not been called up. Scott's excuse: that the dairy states "will want to do a little filibustering" on the bill which would further pile up the Senatorial logjam.

This is no excuse at all. Other measures may have priority from the standpoint of national urgency, but none has seniority. The oleo controversy is a perennial

one, coming back year after year. Affecting as it does the pocketbooks of so many millions of Americans, it deserves a hearing.

Not content with the legislative impasse on oleo tax repeal, a group of dairy state Senators led by Sen. Wiley of Wisconsin is now trying to write into the armed appropriation bill a provision which would require the Government could possibly get out of oleomargarine for butter. This is one of the most brazen attempts to promote one U. S. product at the expense of another Congress has seen in a long time.

The question is before the Senate today. It merits a hearing. But it appears there will be no further legislation on oleo unless the millions of Americans who want a basic food product at a lower price—and who are distressed over one abuse of the democratic process let their Senators know in no uncertain terms that they expect the oleo tax repeal bill to pass at this session.

## From The Durham Morning Herald

### EQUALIZING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Steadily the realization grows among Southerners that educational facilities equal to those provided white pupils must be provided Negroes. The latest indication of this trend is the report of a subcommittee of Mississippi's committee of 300 studying the problem.

As significant as the report is the background of the committee. It was named by Governor Ross Barnett to study the problem of equalizing educational facilities. The subcommittee's report recommends a new salary schedule providing equal pay for equal qualifications—training, experience and rating based upon an examination and a State-wide building program designed to equalize facilities.

Dispatches from Mississippi do not indicate any recommendation concerning transportation. In a rural State like Mississippi, the problem of equalizing transportation facilities will soon be an issue. In Virginia the fight for equalization of pay came first, for equal transportation facilities second, and for equalization of buildings and equipment third.

Governor Wright and the conservatives of Mississippi are supporting the campaign for equalization frankly to preserve segregation. They are realistic enough to know that the outcome of the Jackson teacher's suit will mean either better Negro schools or attendance at the same schools as white Negroes. Liberals are supporting the move because they want to see better educational advantages provided for Negroes.

The test in Mississippi will come in a special session of the Legislature which Governor Wright is expected to call soon. Favorable action on the subcommittee recommendations would carry equalization by State action farther than there has in any other Southern State. North Carolina was the first Southern State to provide equal education on a state-wide basis for equal qualifications, but even there is litigation, in the suit brought by Durham Negroes, to require the State and the localities to provide equal facilities in buildings and equipment.

Should Mississippi adopt such measures as are recommended, other Southern States may be expected to follow suit.

# 'Why Not All Tribes Use-um One Kind Wampum?'



## Sins Of The Fathers

It Takes All Kinds

By WALTER BRAGG JR. (In The Macon News)

The recent death of Dr. Samuel Green, Imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, reminds me of a family that refused everything that Dr. Green advocated in capacity as head of the hooded organization.

Dr. Green never heard about this incident and it has never before appeared in print, but as it teaches all of us such a profound lesson in good Americanism, I think it should be told.

Several years ago when Dr. Green's daughter, Virginia, was attending Wesleyan College in Macon, she was being faced with a situation that could have easily ruined her life and made her an emigrated Wesleyan and she told her father about it. He learned that her father was the leading figure and guiding hand of the Klan and while the Senator did not believe in racial discrimination, they avoided her, refused to accept her into any of their camps and activities. The unhappy young woman was practically ostracized by the entire student body.

This matter came to the attention of a Macon businessman who also had a daughter attending Wesleyan and he spent many sleepless nights fretting about it and wondering what he could do to overcome this cruel and thoughtless persecution, until at last he asked his daughter to invite several of her Wesleyan friends over to his home, which she did in an earnest way. He told them that he was born in a country that had long been used to hate and persecute the colored people and that he knew what freedom meant. He said that when he came to America his father had told him that he was in a country that respected the rights of an individual, where every man had an equal chance to earn a livelihood and to worship his God according to the dictates of his own heart. He couldn't stand intolerance in any form or fashion and he pointed out to the silent group of young women that every individual should be judged on his or her own merits and character and that it was cruel and unjust to inflict pain and humiliation on a son or daughter because of the sins of his or her parents. He urged the students to judge Virginia Green as if her name was Virginia Smith of Virginia Jones; to give her a chance to prove whether or not she was a likable sort of person, and to forget all about her father being the head of the Invisible Empire.

To their surprise, next day these young women saw the justice and wisdom in this man's simple and sincere plea and Virginia Green was invited to their homes. They told their friends, and they in turn, told others.

As a result, Virginia Green was welcomed in the home and found not wanting. She turned out to be a normal, generous and friendly girl and she became a popular and earnest student at Wesleyan. Her friends tried to try the other students lived up to their heritage and traditions as good Americans.

Democratizing credit, these young women saw the justice and wisdom in this man's simple and sincere plea and Virginia Green was invited to their homes. They told their friends, and they in turn, told others.

Who was this man who went to bat for the

# Marquis' Childs

## Britain's Plight

WASHINGTON  
The patient is in the operating table. The nurses and the young doctor are taking the case on a very narrow margin. Soon the chief surgeon will gather around to decide whether or not to do the job.

Britain's financial-economic system is in a bad way. That is one thing that is practically agreed on by all who are in the know. If the present drain on the pound sterling continues, the times unlooked for point dangerously close to bankruptcy will have been reached by Christmas.

About what to do in the emergency there is the widest disagreement. Some would like to see the pound shut off in an effort to save precious dollars. The trade gap in July was still \$140,000,000. This is \$350,000,000 less than the 1948 total.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS  
The talks between Britain and the United States that will be in earnest with the arrival of the chief of the Executive Council, Stafford Cripps and Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin have been held in a crisis conference to find a solution. The talks are far too preliminary to give the details. Bevin and Cripps plan to spend in Washington the next few days. An accomplished is an exploratory one. The talks are preliminary. The talks are taken to stop the flow of life blood.

But even on these temporary moves, there is a great deal of disagreement. As far as I have been able to discover responsible official in Britain seriously considers the Marshall Plan scheme for upping the price of the pound. The British government paper profit that could be used to bail out the British. Obsolete machinery would never go down here.

One temporary measure would be to allow the pound to float. It is possible a substantial increase in the Marshall Plan assistance for the year 1949. While increasing the British allotment by several hundred million dollars would be a considerable amount at the same time make a considerable part of the total available at once.

This however, is also likely to be regarded as both unwise and economically impossible. It is in the context as one can see that the wisdom of this move is not clear. In the hand-untreated with which the nations have dealt in the post-war years.

On the British side the easy assumption was that shipping and needed Britain and Britain's far

Robert C. Ruark

## Quote, Unquote

SENATOR CLYDE R. HOEY  
SENATOR CLYDE HOEY spent a few days over the week-end at his home in Shelby, occupying the old office which he had left behind in the Capitol. A Charlotte News reporter had a write-up of the Senator. "He was in a good mood and he did not tell him so, he said that Mr. Hoey was certain to be a candidate for election next year. We suspected as much and it suits us."

SENATOR HOEY has come into much newspaper publicity recently by reason of his chairmanship of a subcommittee investigating expenditures in the administrative department of the Government. The committee seems to be surprised that a Senator can play even after. Who was a house for old couples who seem to have changed their minds. Mr. Birmingham has himself a house but no lot to plant it on. He has to do with the parking lot in which the rified dwelling sits is asking him \$50,000 but he says he will not pay it. He has no money to pay it. He has no money to pay it. He has no money to pay it.

What can you give a man who has a house but no lot to plant it on? He has to do with the parking lot in which the rified dwelling sits is asking him \$50,000 but he says he will not pay it. He has no money to pay it. He has no money to pay it. He has no money to pay it.

Maybe the State Congress will get in history as the first to be taken over by carpenter gangs from the South—Memphis (Tenn.) Free-Science.

## Washington Merry-Go-Round

(NOTE—While Drew Pearson is on vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by his old partner, ROBERT TRUMAN doesn't know it yet. SENATOR JOHNSON is now on his hands to get Senate confirmation for an appointee to a key defense post.

Democratizing credit, these young women saw the justice and wisdom in this man's simple and sincere plea and Virginia Green was invited to their homes. They told their friends, and they in turn, told others.